

“Various aspect of women safety: with special reference to safety suggestions”



Management

KEYWORDS:

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ABSTRACT

In the Indian modern country is fast emerging as a global power but for half of its population, the women across the country, struggle to live life with dignity continues. In the modern society women have been the victims of exploitations since long time in different fields in their life both physically, socially, mentally and economically. There are several causes of sexual as well as moral abuse which are very often highlighted by the media in Indian modern society, and a lot of those also remain unexplored. Women are being trafficked for sex, harassment at workplaces and tortured in family and society. The paper has attempted to find out the Indian perspectives women exploitation in modern society. Women safety is a big social issue which needs to be solved urgently by the effort of all. It is inhibiting the growth and development of the country and most importantly hurting the half population of the country in all aspects (physically, mentally, and socially). The objective of paper is to highlight various aspects of women safety and create awareness for every level. We put some efforts for women safety by individual, social and governmental level.

INTRODUCTION

India which sees itself as a promising super power and an economic hub can achieve its goal if and only if a large numbers of women participate in the development process. Safety of women in India is a vast topic now-a-days. We cannot say that women are safe in India by seeing the last few year crimes against women especially in the national capital. Women generally feel frightened while going alone outside to the home. It is a very sad reality of the country that its women citizens are living with fear all time. Personal safety of women has been the topic of importance for every Indian citizen. In order to improve the condition regarding women safety in India, following are some points as tips for women safety.

Ban Ki-Moon, the secretary general of United Nations stated that “There is one universal truth, applicable to all countries, cultures and communities: violence against women is never acceptable, never excusable, and never tolerable” Violence against women is a significant public health problem, as well as a fundamental violation of women's human rights. There are three reasons why mobile technology will reduce violence against women in public places. They are easily accessible, crowd sourcing and affordable scalability. Every single day single women, young girls, mothers and women from all walks of life are being assaulted, molested, and violated. The streets, public transport, public spaces in particular have become the territory of the hunters. While the ones already hunted down weep in silence or in disdain, the rest fight their way to a basic life with dignity. There is an unspoken war on the streets. Young school and college going girls use books to shield themselves, other women wear full-covered attire to protect their bodies, and others avoid the mere glance of the roving gaze.

Main objective of the paper is to create awareness among all girls and woman for their safety at personal level, social level and governmental level.

CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

There is a big list of crimes against women in India such as acid attack, child marriages, domestic violence, forceful domestic work, child abuse, dowry deaths, female infanticide and sex-selective abortions, child labour, honor killings, rape, sexual harassment, trafficking, forced for prostitution, and many more

SOME SMALL EFFORTS TAKEN BY WOMEN FOR THEIR SAFETY

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AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL AND SOCIAL LEVEL:-

- Self defense techniques are the first and foremost thing to which each and every woman must be aware of and get proper self-defense training for their safety. They must be aware of

some effective defense techniques such as kicks to groin, blocking punches, etc.

- Immediate call on phone number 100. This number is for calling police. Police will come immediately.
- Always click a photograph and note the number of vehicle like (auto, bus, cab, van) and there driver and immediate send to your family members.
- They must know their rights and acts at the time of crime taking place. A woman have to aware of what laws says when she is in dangers situation.
- Generally most of the women are gifted with sixth sense which they must use whenever they become in some problem. They should at once avoid any situation which they feel bad for them.
- Escape and run is also a good way to reduce some risks of women whenever they become in problem. They should never go with any unknown person alone at some unknown places.
- Women must understand and feel their physical power and use accordingly. They never feel themselves weak than men and take some self defense training.
- They should be careful while communicating with someone on internet in the cyberspace.
- Pepper spray can also be proved as a useful self-defense tool however it has a drawback that some people cannot be harmed through it even after full-face spray. It may not stop the attacker so women should not depend on it completely and use other techniques also.
- They must have all the emergency numbers with them and whatsapp also if possible so that they can immediately tell to their family members and police.
- There is a need for increased focus on street lighting in public places. Civic bodies must undertake a review of the existing facilities and strengthen these wherever required. at social Level we also contribute to keep proper lighting at our colony, shops etc.

APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT-

- The main reason of crime is that the criminal does not fear to do

crime with woman if government take very strict action against criminal and give strict punishment to person who harass woman then defiantly crime will reduce.

- It is appeal to government that they should compulsory for woman's to take photograph of driver and note the number of vehicle (any kind of public and private transport) and immediate send to their family.
- There is a need for 100% verification for drivers, conductors, helpers (the entire crew) of public transport vehicles, plying in any city in a time-bound programmed that will include collecting bio-metrics of all such persons as well. For this, action will be taken to review the relevant rules for mandating the same. The ministry of home affairs will develop a protocol over a defined time frame, for verification of the crew of public transport vehicles and suitably advise the state governments also to undertake the same. After the stipulated time frame, no public transport vehicle will be allowed to be driven/manned by any driver/conductor/helper or other crew member unless such a person has been verified and carries the verification certificate/identity permit
- There should be a lady police personnel in at least some PCR vans, such as those deployed in the vicinity of educational institutions, cinema halls, malls and markets, as also the routes frequented by women employees of BPOs (business process outsourcing companies) returning from work at night. Over time, it is planned to have some more 'all women' police stations.
- proper lighting at streets and dark places.
- It is appeal to government to establish some NGOs or GOs which work or contribute for women safety as a volunteer.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS –

- **SCIWARS app** (Spy Camera Identification and Women Attack Rescue System) which consist of two modules. A first module act as an intelligent alerts system which detects the infrared rays coming from every Night-vision hidden cameras placed in changing room/hotels room etc and also informed the user about unsafe place through message. Now it's the user responsibility whether to register a complaint or not by forwarding the notification with the location to legal authorities such as Police. The second module will get activated by pressing any key continuously which will provide the help to the victim from physic attack in unsafe situation. It sends the emergency message containing location to register contacts. It also records the voice and captures the images of the surrounding for 45 seconds. This information also stored in secret location of mobile for future evidences. This app also able to converts the receiver mobile profile from silent to general mode, and also supports the auto-call receiving system at victim side.
- CCTV cameras at strategic places, beefing up the police security systems and closely monitoring them. Also reforms in our legal system is required such as stringent punishment which are non bailable in nature. This could act as friction to those who perpetrate crime.
- So we must have remedial or curative measures such as fast track courts especially dedicated to deal only with these offences and crimes. These can be made responsible to clear the cases on day to day basis with fair trial as its core principle.

WHAT ARE SAFETY LAWS FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

- There is a list of safety laws for women in India working in the field to provide safety to the women from all type of crimes against women. Some safety laws are Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, Special Marriage Act 1954, Hindu Marriage Act 1955,

Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856, Indian Penal Code 1860, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Maternity Benefit Act 1861, Foreign Marriage Act 1969, Indian Divorce Act 1969, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, Christian Marriage Act 1872, Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, Equal Remuneration Act 1976, Married Women's Property Act 1874, Births, Deaths & Marriages Registration Act 1886, Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act 1986, Muslim women (protection of rights on divorce) Act 1986, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987, National Commission for Women Act 1990, Prohibition of Sex Selection Act 1994, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005, Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place Act 2013, etc.

- Another Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015 has been passed replacing the existing Indian juvenile delinquency law of 2000 (Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000). This act was passed by the Lok Sabha on 7th of May in 2015 and however, by the Rajya Sabha on 22nd of December in 2015. This act is passed to lower down the juvenile age from 18 to 16 years in cases of heinous offense (especially after the release of Nirbhaya's case accused juvenile).

CONCLUSION

Women safety is a big social issue which needs to be solved urgently by the effort of all. It is inhibiting the growth and development of the country and most importantly hurting the half population of the country in all aspects (physically, mentally, and socially)

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