



## **"Scenario of Human Rights & Women's Empowerment"**

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### **Introduction:**

Human right is the right which every human being processes by virtue of being human. Human Rights denote all those rights which are inherent in our nature and without which we cannot live as human being. These rights are essential for the physical, moral, social, economic and spiritual welfare of every individual. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) defines human rights as rights delivered from the inherent dignity of human person. With the end of colonialism, several decolonized states not only accepted to the UDHR. but also incorporated many of these rights in their constitution. The shining example is that of the constitution of India (1950) that guarantees various human rights as fundamental rights to the people Human rights are those inalienable rights that ought to be enjoyed by men because they are human beings. Now the importance of human rights is being realized more and more.

The Indian Constitution in the Section 3 of act 14 to 32 cites the provision of six fundamental rights of citizen of India, Rights to Equality, Rights to Particular Freedom, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Freedom of Religion, Right Against Exploitation, and Right to Constitutional Remedies. But today its acute implementations have been a persistent question towards us. Surprisingly, the fact is that such fundamental rights are honestly violated. Besides,

the Indian societal system based on two wheels, men and women, is run in which women's oppression on the one hand is day by day increasing, and on the other their fundamental rights failed to fulfill expected results.

### **The Concept of Human Right:**

The mention of the concept, human right, we find in the book Disobedience by the philosopher David Henry, and the Greek philosopher St. Thomas Akwance is credited as progenitor of it. As mentioned above the Indian Constitution provides the six fundamental rights in the act 14 to 31.

The day 10 December is celebrated as an international Human Right Day in around the world, and now in the postmodern age all people is becoming aware of it. The concept of free-born human beings has been observed by Greek Roman philosopher and Christen supported to human rights, and who is also addition, the philosopher like John Lock also gives whole support to such rights.



Bentham defines such right as the demand of person approved by law. Thus, Bentham sees the rights which are to be approved and no one can deny it. Macfarlane sees human rights as moral rights given as human to each man and woman. In a way, Macfarlane supports to free-born human rights.

### **Human rights and women's rights:**

There is a close relation between human right and women right. Although Indian Constitution provides human right equally to all man and women, but women have been given particular rights because her being status as powerless. Despite its particularization of rights there is an observable fact of inequality and secure implementation of right has consistently been haunting to us. The growth of crime against women has become an important problem in front of modern women in which she is being humiliated at public place and such a problem have an intensive role in metro city. The Delhi women humiliation preventive Act. 1984 defines that women humiliation mean any persons obscene words, sings, songs, ballads directed at women in as way to humiliate here in a public place. In order to control such humiliating activity police is allowed to take legal action without warrant. But these accused people may get bail. Despite of it, nowadays newly married couples are subject death and dowry exploitation. Although "sati" prevention act of 1829, Rajaram Mohan Roy enacted it however the same kind of problem observed in 1987, Aftermath, the strict implementation of the act was remedied. According to the Amendment of 1987 act dowry has become a punishable crime by which any person accused of it can go for five year prison and 15 thousand rupees. The other act concerning Indian women right include child marriage prevention act 1978, equal payment act 1976, widow Remarriage act 1955 etc. But the question of how for the Indian women has got to benefits remains very important problem recently, Domestic victimization prevention act has been enacted which farms a large issues. The act is divided in to five sections and become on of the powerful act among so far made attempts of acts. The Indian constitutional act 376 is for rape, and 372 act for kidnapping in fat for practical purpose, the implementation has different sense and ied us to redefine justice system.

The year 2001 was observed as Women Empowerment year. The National Policy for the Empowerment of women was involved in 2001. It recognizes that the underlying causes of gender inequality are related to social and economic structure which is based on informal and formal norms and practices Consequently, the access to women particularly those belonging to worker sections including scheduled Caste /scheduled Tribe/OBC, minorities, majorities of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganized sector to education, health, productive resources among others is inadequate. Therefore, they remain largely marginalized, poor and socially excluded. The Government of India has made Empowerment of women as one of the principle objective of the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002).

These issues of gender equality are discussed in World Conferences, National & international Conferences, etc. Our constitution has conferred and guaranteed equality before

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law, universal adult franchise and equal opportunities for men and women as fundamental rights. The imperative of gender partnership in matter of development has been recognized. In order to give a fillip to empowerment of women and appropriate institutional mechanisms and interventions for women & child development, departments at the central & state levels, creation of the National Commission for Women & also State Commission for women in several states are some of the important developments for the betterment prosperity of women. The launching of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Indira Mahila Yojana, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, reserving one third of the number of seats in Panchayats and the local bodies are programmes launched with a view to protect, improve and empower women socially, economically and one political frontiers.

### **Conclusion:**

The relation between the human beings and human rights in like breathing and oxygen. Without human rights survival is impossible as it is without oxygen. Needless to say Human Men as well as women. If the nation wants to prosper in all fields, women should be conferred all types of human rights.

The need of women's development need not to write only in books. It is not genuine to write and highlight the women's rights only and not to implement them in real practice. If any persons plays any violating role against women's rights, he must be put before the hammers of law and should be nurtured in such a way that he should become a lesson for others. Real women development means real implementation of women's right.

Today society allows women do their better in every field of life. We have female doctors, engineers, professor including IAs, L.Ps. If they have not been given the right without which no man or women can seek in general to themselves of their best. Thus it is cleared their women do not only live in bread and butter Therefore the human right is key to all sort of development for human being.

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