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Women Empowerment: Human Right and Legal Provision

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Abstract:

Aiment Empowerment paise confidence of ailment in their ability to lead the meaning ful and purposeful live .It is in the interest of the society to make full use of its human resources. The full be- nigh of development can only be realised with peoples participation and the socio- economic, political role of aiment cannot be separated from the total frem- work of development In a UN declarati-on" Elimination of discrimination against women " in 1967 it was stated that --discrimination against women is incompatible with human dignity and the welfare of the family and of society,pre-vents their participation on equal terms with men in the political social, econom-c and cultural life of their countries and is an obstacle to the full development of the potentialities of women in the services of their countries and humanity. Human Rights are the moral claims I which are inalienable and inherent in all human beings by virtue of their humanity alone this is a universal concept and has been accepted by all the nation's.

Keyword: Women, Society, Economy, Human rights

Human Rights: women :

Human right created condition essential for sustainable the 2030 Agenda recognizes that inclusive and participative economics and societies in which Government is accountable achieve better outcomes for all people, leaving no behind. Attaining equality between women and men eliminating all forms of discrimina- tuin against women are fundamental human rights and united nations Values. These interesting forms of discriminate -on must be taken into account when developing measures and responses to combat discrimination against women.

women rights are human rights we are entitled to human rights these includes the right to live from violence and discrimination to enjoy the highest attai-inable standard of physical and mental health to be educated to own property to vote and to earn an equal wage.

Education and women rights :

since education play a vital role in the development of the society hence women are the pivot around which the family, the society and humanity itself revolves as if a man is educated, one person is educated but if women a women is educated the whole family gets educated and develops a healthy and po-survive image in the society.

In this regard Article 15 (1) has wider application than Article 29 (2) and it prohibits discrimination on the ground of in all matters.

women and their political Rights :

Constitution of India under article 15 (1)and (3) provides the political rights to women without any discrimination and all the women are guaranteed right to equality and political participation through adult franchise, over the last 50 years of India's independence, mainly a few changes have come about regarding women's participation in politics such as: .

1. Realization and acceptance of women in the formal political system.
2. Reservation for women in political situations to increase their representation.
3. one of the most significant steps in women's act, which came into effect on 24 April 1993 during 73 amendment .In this movement women made a very active-movement is the panchayatraj participation in social movement.

Matrimonial Rights to women :

After independence, the hindu code bill was enacted through partially in the form of four acts under the relationship of jawaharlal Nehru such as:

- 1) The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
- 2) The Hindu succession Act, 1956.
- 3) The Hindu Adaptation and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- 4) The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956.
- 5). In 1954 special Marriage Act was enacted which provided equal rights to civil marriage and matrimonial reliefs including divorce by mutual consent.

In 1961 Dowry prohibition Act was enacted which did not provide much relief and was amended in 1956. *

In 1971 Medical Termination of pregnancy Act was enacted which provides women control over their reproductive rights.

In 1984 Family Courts Act was enacted which provides a better mechanism to resolve family disputes. These laws have brought about a significant change in the status of women.

Women's Right in Property :

women had earlier very limited right in property prior to the Hindu succession Act, 1956 she had a limited estate in the property inherited by her husband. Under section 14 of the Hindu succession Act any property possessed by female Hindu whether acquired before or after the commencement of the Act was to be held by her as a full owner and not as a limited owner and all rights of limited ownership of female Hindus become absolute rights.

According to supra:

To maintain the proper quantitative balance various economic activities was one of the principal functions of the economic system, which it was felt should play an equal part in the country's development was taken as a very important precondition for the development not only of the women but of the country as well.

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