



Review Article

WOMEN AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1,*Momin Shaziya Mohammed Irfan

¹Department of chemistry, G.M.Momin Women's College, Bhiwandi, Dist Thane- Maharashtra, India

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 17th October, 2015
Received in revised form
29th November, 2015
Accepted 15th December, 2015
Published online 31st January 2016

Keywords:

Review,
Women,
Human Rights

ABSTRACT

All human beings are entitled to enjoy certain minimum rights. But, the reality is different. Every human being is a victim of one or other type of human right violation. Human rights violation is widely prevalent in the modern world. Certain human rights violations have great economic impact, while some others have very small economic impact but very serious psychological impact. The researcher is very eager to know not only the economic impact of human rights violation but also the reasons for human right violations particularly against women.

Copyright © 2016, Momin Shaziya Mohammed Irfan. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

INTRODUCTION

The objectives of the study would include to reviewing; Women & Human Rights: An introduction (2) Women Ethnicity & her Right (3) Women's Right in Political Climate (4) Violence and Women's Economic Rights (5) Gender, Planning & Human Rights (6) Gender, Informal Employment and Productive Resources (7) Developing Approaches to Women's Human Rights (8) State Responsibilities Under International Human Rights (9) Human Rights & Development Aid (10) Women's Rights & Personal Laws in South Asia (11) Impediments to Women's Rights in India (12) Right to self determination in Human Rights, Bibliography, Index. Human right challenges the traditional scope of international law. It gives individual and groups, the possibility of making international claim and thus expand the state centered discourse of international law. International human right law is a product of post world war II order. The development of human right law is described in terms of "generation": "first" generation of right covers civil and political right. The "second" generation of right means economic, social and culture right and the: third: most recently defined, generation encompasses group or people right. International human rights has not yet been applied effectively to redress the disadvantages and injustices experienced by women by reason only of their being women.

In this sense, respect for human right fails to be "universal". The reason for this general failure to enforce women's human right are complex and vary from country to country. They include lack of understanding of the systematic nature of subordination of women, failure to recognize the need to characterize the subordination of women as a human right violation, and lack of state practice to condemn discrimination against women. More ever there has been an unwillingness by traditional human right groups to focus on violation of women's right, and a lack of understanding by women's group of the potential of international human rights law to vindicate women's right.

Women should be treated same as man. While this development in international law has been valuable, it has not been adequate to address the subordination of women worldwide. Apart from the limited promise of formal equality, the creation of a specialized branch of human right has allowed his marginalization: human right bodies have tended to ignore the application of human right norms to women. Women in poor economics have poor resources and carry higher burdens of dependency, as long as they are vulnerable in ways in which other are not, a case may be made for allocation of obligation which fall rather more on those who have more resources or carry lower burdens of dependency and consequently have greater capabilities. Shah Bano's case are indicative of many problems that translate in to barriers for implementing women's right as human right.

*Corresponding author: Momin Shaziya Mohammed Irfan,
Department of chemistry, G.M.Momin Women's College, Bhiwandi,
Dist Thane- Maharashtra, India.

Here women are divided not only by committee but among themselves about whether the right discourse is relevant or necessary. Without equity in the family there will be no equity in the society. Political rape, targeting women as symbolic of national honour, any ethical system that is to avoid oppressing women must be capable of permitting women the dignity to express their sexuality in accordance with their own self definition and self-understanding.

Gender planning can empower women and provide long term development for peripheral region. Inequality difference and exclusion can begin to emerge from the margins of development and planning. ICJ effort is not only for eliminating the injustice against women, but also for creating healthy and fair societies based on respect and integrity of all human being, irrespective of their gender. States are responsible for changing domestic laws in order to bring them in to conformity with international human right law. Incorporation of universally accepted norms to prioritize the right of women over those of the traditionally defined community. Most significance barrier to women's right in India, therefore is the hostile state that is not actually interested in giving them any right.

All humans are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Men and women, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment. Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work. Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.

Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free; at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit. Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits. Abuse violence and discrimination against women are widely tolerated. The issues with women's rights are still being ignored and remain as a 'social epidemic'. Many governments turn a blind eye towards the increasing problems with the discrimination and violence against women. Abused victims of rape, unfair treatments in the workplace, domestic violence etc. The title of this volume, Women and Human Rights might be taken innocently to indicate its contents: set of lectures given by women on the rights of women, on the failure to achieve those rights, and on the reasons and remedies for those failures. However, it might also imply that women's rights are not simply the extension of the agreed rights of men to all members of the community.

REFERENCES

- Anju Bindra, B.A. (Hons), L.L.B. (Agra University), L.L.M. (Devi Ahilya University), is a Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, University of Mumbai. She has previously worked for the Indian Attorney-General's Department and the Indian Human Rights Commission, and has taught at the University of Delhi.
- Anju Bindra, *Women and Human Rights*, 2007, 1st Edition, Manglam Publications
