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Female security and human right

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Summary:

Human rights are not only the one person's right but its whole human rights with the creation of humanism human rights has been also evaluating every person is the center of the humanism, it gives rights to all the people without any distinction Sri Subrahmniam writes human rights are right of all the people of world. In the proclamation of human rights, all people get human right without any discrimination Human rights provide human inborn-proud and self protection. Human right durance is indicated result of wild activity of human race. In case human rights broken we have a strict rule which have to follow compulsory.

In the definition of human rights U.N has presented human right in way from 1994 abandonment arrest and life imprisonment, physically and mentally and mentally harassment, anti-social punishment and free racial activity in addition of language speech and standard values, writings and partnership with national rights means human rights.

Human rights are equally given to the entire person. In the comparison of past in the Present time every person is capable to get his human rights and in that case UNO gives there principle about human right.

- 1) Principle of Co-operation
- 2) Principle of Equality
- 3) Principle of freedom

Indian Constitutional member Dr. B.R.Ambedkar also says above principles are humans fundamental rights. But in the case of female we thought they are not still awake to accept these human rights and if they are available there are so many difficulties to get their rights. In the present women security and human rights paper Female abortion, domestic violence rights of property and professionals women's security are convince are convince according to the human rights.

Domestic violence and human-rights:

House is instrument of family member's daily life. It is center of emotions feelings and activities, family is its emotive fundamental interconnectivity and blood-relation.

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Family equality is necessary for family members. From aging with each other, love and respect are most important element. Emotion and feelings is main base in family but family is not free intelligence. In this member there is also a duty and responsibility and duty is created by social standard and value but in the process of social-depart and in the condition of family and personal depart, family member experience angriness depressions aggressive and emotional rewards. At that time they are not aware of good or bad intelligence duty and responsibility and standard and value and they play a violent role to their relatives.

Domestic violence is a problem of standard disregard. In that case dominates of useless value establish on social standard value love in relation duties and responsility of useless values. It refers condition of values crisis. Domestic violence means a family member or members violet or oppress to other members or member. In that violence include many behaviors like mental harassment, beating, and murder and to compel some activity by forcefully. In that exception of subtraction of some cases in domestic violence gamble members become victim in most of the cases; even old people also become victim of domestic. In exception cases husband and son also victim of domestic violence.

Condition of professional women and human-right

Female disposition is not new incident. Females are abuse accused despotism beating and physically exploited from the beginning in Indian society of annoy oppression and torture. There is also a in crescent of female incident like beating of female, kidnapping, rape, burning of women and murder of them. In India women become the victim of cruelty for every four mounted. In it rape murder and kidnapping cases are also inclusive. For every forty seven min one women become victim of rape in India, for every 44min women is kidnapped. There is also a incident of accused of women by husband or relatives and everyday 17women are died because of dowry. There were a 82818 female related crimes recoded in 1193. Pondicherry stated got 1st rank in it. There was 3482 cases recorded in Delhi and it 2nd number in women crime 14048 female related different types of crime accorded in 13913 in Maharashtra 11378 in MP 8335 in Andhra Pradesh, and 7160 in Rajasthan were recorded. Lot of cases of cruelty was recorded in law literacy and in village area. There were so many females who did not write complain, who become the victim of rape. Female and child development board has published a number that there was one incident of rape was taken place during every fifty four min. in India. Females are harassed in India during every twenty six min. there is also a one incident of kidnapping took place during every twenty three min. and because of dowry one women is killed during every forty two minutes.

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Female abortion and human rights

Abortion is a form of female infanticide which is deed against the humanism. In some parts of India and in some caste custom of female infanticide is continuing. There is prohibition of laws even though, these are cases of female infanticide are tube place suffocating pressing the mouth use of opium on mothers nipple by giving poisonous thing by giving poisonous milk of wild tree etc are different ways to kill new born female. Today there is some caste in which female infanticide is not table place but today those castes also use the method of female infanticide.

The rule of aborting give the permission of abortion give the permission or abortion so to use small family standard couple who think that female baby is a burden so they cheat embryo and know about gender and if they know that it is female they aborts the baby. In some cases husband of women father in law and mother in law are also responsible for this deed. The laws of abortion have Principe for the good health of female. Female would like to abortive the embryo if is rising for the heath of women. The principle behind the role of abortion is if the female will victim of rape and she will pregnant if unmarried female will give the born of child if with the cheating of embryo the baby will unhealthy and if baby will handicapped abortion right will give for all those bye abortion and female will live protected life if she will pregnant before marriage she will victim of rape but some people misuse of it in contemporary society with the knowing of embryo is male of female and its belief that female is burden and willingness they will take the protection of abortion. It is also a form of embryo is prohibited by the gender. Laws even tough incident of female infanticide is increasing.

Dowry system marriage in small large scarcity of proper bridegroom in marriage market importance of son male dominated society etc are the elements which reasons behind the female killing and female infanticide female killing and female infanticide plays a vital role in creating the imbalance in the population or male and female and when female infanticides in other word for abortion female is forced for this women it is unhappy shock able its is abusing for her motherhood.

Result of Infanticide or Abortion:

Killing of embryo has broken the females human right with the embryo killing it is proved by the information that it will be a indifference of male and female and therefore there will be so many questions will stand in society. Female child has right to live in embryo but she has removable from her right to live in embryo but she has removable for her right female inequality is suggestive. It is the process of manners broken with field. The killing of could

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who is in embryo is the existence of killing mind violence will increasing if this type of act will pervading the value like act will sin and worship will discretion.

Arrangement of laws to stop female infanticide

In Indian criminal act of 312, there is an arrangement about the abortion is to save the life is good bit without abortion is crime. Female has to aborts because of some Indian influence social belief. In 1971 came a pregnant medical act to stop all these things only recorded medical procaine will abortion the female without it according to the criminal act abortion is guilty gender or the embryo is broken in the beginning of the criminal act abortion is guilty gender or the embryo is broken in the beginning of the pregnancy because of the modern scientific investigation. This scientific method is known as “am no-esenttice” test the main reason behind the investigation of it is to know the embryo child has any ascending diseases or enables or any problem. But good use and bad use are connected behind the all investigation and to check to gender of child this investigation is also misused by the people. To stop the misuse if this investigation different state gov. made laws about the prohibition act of embryo checking test from 1st Jan 1969 for all Indian. The main principle behind this law is to stop the embryo checking and female infanticide according to this law fist time criminal will have three year jail and fifty thousand rupees punishment and the second time criminal will have 5years jail and the punishment of 1Lakh rupees and also the registration will b stop without unauthorized organization hospitals laboratories couldn’t check or sonography according to this law. The board of the prohibition of the female infanticide side compulsory in the language of English and in the language of region check before born or abortion if’s against the wishes or female or adjustment of husband relatives pregnant female or doctor all are punishable check before born are punishable or criminal according to this law. This complains will record in main district health officer the steps will be taken by him in thirty days and if it is possible complain straight forward to the district judge.

There are many in our constitution for female human rights and we all know that how ladies are aware about it. It is need able to follow rights and laws. To give them information about their own right and laws.

Today there are some many application come in government beg from the nursing home and hospitals check before born is continuing inside in every place. After the making of laws if the female population of female against the male population and it will possible that it is difficult to get female for marriage when anything will not gelable them female will snatch and get will humans in society and our society is not thinking that female is more than on etching that is why crimes will increasing about female so it will be remove it is standing against the female existence.

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Inheritance about the female property

The laws about the inheritance of female's property are given below.

- 1) At first as the result of criminal attempts. The married women's property act 1874 was published. This law has developed a female's property if married women get property by job or professional female have their own rights on these types of property. It is known as the female own property.
- 2) The second important law about the females property was Hindu discriminate act and it was published in 1929, female descendant increase in hind family by this law. This law would work for the Hindu of mixture branch. In that draughts sister and sister daughter can table place as a descendant after father's descendant when descendant when descendant laws was published this act was removed.
- 3) The most important laws was "Hindu-women's Read to Property act-1937' which is established the benefit in families property according to this law Hindu widow has got the some party of property as her husband has in joint family. Widow has also got the same rights as the other family member has at the time of property departure in Hindu family widow as a communion widow will get the some parts of property as the son has got after the dying of his father according to law.

Sri Hupdiyar tells that "Widow of dying grandson and widow of rand son's son also got their own parts in the family of their husband's family according to this law. The main principle of the descendant act of 1937 was if Hindu female will widow she would got primary descendant's right against the other descendant of the family. But widow got limited right widow will not task charge of the property which got this way. The law was removed with the establishment of the 1956 descendant act.

- 4) Hindu descendant act of 1956

This law is applicable in whole India without jumpy and blush, Ir. This law is applicable all religion groups without particular religions.

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Hindu female's property relative 1956 descendant act is revolutionist step in this field.

Sri Sabena writes that "this law a part of database and revolutionist of Hindu crime act because the main principle was to change the descendant of traditional Hindu laws.

Hindu Descendant has main three principles as a part of Hindi code bill since 17th June 1956.

- 1) To develop an equal type of descendant method in Hindu society.
- 2) To remove the inequality between male and female about the property and descendant to give the daughter
- 3) To decided a series of descendant to bribe a support of love and emotions in place of closeness.
- 4) 1929 and 1937 above descendant has removed with the publication of this law and to sub tact some exception kindly every properties descendant rights are control by this law.

In the article of this female would be the honor not only of the limited property but also for the whole property. Therefore in the father's private property daughter has also equal rights as the son has and the daughter's marriage is not problem in her descendant rights.

According to old Hindu laws about the ancestors that if the male family member would die than his family gave the descendant right to another male member widow has not got the property of her husband. Because widow has got right or maintenance during her life there is no right for her to get property. In the Hindu descendant act of 1956 female has got the right of property equal as son and on the other side there is full passiveness of her husband widow has got as descendant rights as son and equal daughter have got. But there is not a full rights of widow on this type of property only limited rights for her so if she got property as descendant widow has got as descendant widow is not able to sell it and she will not able to give it to other only she can use it during her lifetime. The descendant act of 1956 has given to the female not only limited possession hut it given full possession on property widow use 14property as her wish. She givens it to alms and also givens as fund or self if she wish. There is a total right on the property of her which is her own but it give as fund or sell if she wish. There is a total right on the property of her which is her own but mother father and brothers control property before marriage. A fter marriage if she will earn something it is controlled by her husband or mother include and father in law at the time of marriage women has got wealth and ornaments but there not control aver her on it.

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Dowry take place in the female's traditional wealth so at marriage time some parts of female wealth is given in form of dowry but seldom will she control on it. Rich father sometime give property and instrument to her daughter but brothers try to stop it that time. In the group of seller son are logical and in limited instrument daughter has seldom some expectations.

In the preface of Indian constitution proud of person equality and freedom free agreement secularism and believe in progress which type of principles are relieved, to give the accurate shape to these principle in the past three of Indian constitution explain fundamental right which create condition for the development of the persons personality every citizen has given rights of the rule. Religion caste gender sex and because of the born there is some

Difference it is also removed about the opportunity of the state governments job the rights of equality is given.

In part four the Indian constitution reflected political policiples tell that male and female will get equipment of life with equality of rank and opportunity is golden ideal. It prohibit on sex related discrimination and give all of them equality of rank, female equalities assurance is given in it.

Women are count in constitution as equal as male women have also given rights like makes by law. In front of constitution and law women is as equal as man, but now in behavior of society male female inequality tradition is not extinct totally by the constitution laws authority orders women have given which privilege and right it is said as a women's formal rank, but city society education more of prosperous class from of them come featured in the field of politics economic etc not denial it. But today also village and let of women living in the dirty area of city not able to get formal rank. But also certain it is said that right getting on paper will not live whiteout come perceptible as time will convert its only of time and women's awareness law give person right. But person will have readiness to enjoy right, person have trained the right enjoying readiness. This is the process of slow development so as education will develop in women social unawareness will increase women will associate in male dominated society women respects inclination will produce in the national used social development people will have understand the women's contribution it said is not become can't without place.

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