

WOMEN LED DEVELOPMENT

- Transforming India

Dr. Prakarsh Subhashrao Deshmukh



'Women Led Development - Transforming India'

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Editorial...

It's my immense pleasure to edit an outstanding research book on the occasion of Amrut Mohotsav of Indian Independence (Platinum Jubilee) and International Women's Day. 8th March is being celebrated as International Women's Day in all over the world. It is marked to honour all the women and their achievements regardless of the divisions, whether national, ethnic, linguistic, cultural, economic or political. On this occasion we salute the contribution of Indian women in the nation building. International Women's Day has arrived and people across the world are going to celebrate it. This is why, on this day, it is so important to celebrate women around the world as it marks a call-to-action for accelerating women's led development.

Women in India are emerging in all sectors, including politics, business, medicine, sports and agriculture. Women make up nearly half of India's population. Within her is the power to create, nurture and transform. The modern woman is no longer confined to the four walls of the house. Women are now realizing their worth in every way and demanding gender equality and justice both at home and in the workplace. They have broken the glass barrier in almost every field, be it technology, space science, sports or the armed force. Women are a great source of infinite power and strength. While one woman can create a story, millions coming together will create history. Women are the foundation, on whose back a progressive society thrives, each woman is a force of power, ideas, dedication, brilliance and winning charisma. There are several global studies that show how women get a terrible deal in India.

There are many programmes that are held in our country and the world. Today the country is moving forward



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"The connection between women's human rights, gender equality, socioeconomic development and peace is increasingly apparent."
— Mahnaz Afkhami

Chapter - 14

Human Rights and Women Development

Dr. Sunita Atmaram Tengse
(M.A.(Sociology), Ph.D.)

(Dr. Sunita Atmaram Tengse, Head, Department of Sociology, Late Ramesh Varpudkar College, Sonpeth, District Parbhani. Swami Ramanand Tirtha Marathwada University has awarded PhD degree to two research students and research work of two research students is in progress. Travel Grants have been approved by UGC. She has authored 02 books on Problems of Working Women and Working Women and Indian Psychology. Edited 11 books on various social topics, Reading and publishing more than 50 dissertations in various national and international seminars, Guide as Resource Person in various National Seminars, Workshops. Is done. Guru Gaurav Award from Rotary Club Sonpeth, Punjabrao Deshmukh Adarsh Shikshak Puraskar, Adarsh Shikshak Puraskar of Varpudkar College. Participation in various poetry reading programs as well as poetry collection will be published soon.)

Abstract :

Human rights are being proved as very essential for the all-round development of women all over the world. Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of every human being. The importance and recognition of women's human rights is being taken up everywhere today. Due to the laws enacted to protect human rights, women are enjoying their rights and experiencing equality. We are witnessing a significant change in the status of women due to equal rights

and privileges of women in the economic, social, educational, political, religious and cultural spheres. The Constitution of India confers on every Indian citizen the fundamental right to liberty which states that the human rights of a person are violated at the time when the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person are violated. The Human Rights Act helps to protect women on an equal footing with men in the socio-economic, educational, political and cultural spheres. But today in fact women have to face various forms of injustice, oppression and secondary status in the society and various problems are being created in front of women and the society. Women and men are all equal. In fact, all human beings are equal in terms of the concept of human rights. The Constitution of India protects the rights of women and all vulnerable sections of society and provides equal status and opportunity to all. Fundamental rights deal extensively with the issue of equality. Despite of the various provisions made to protect women's rights, the majority of women today are unaware of the fundamental rights and the laws that protect them. The fact that women are deprived of their human rights not only hinders the development of women but also plays a role in the progress of the entire human race. We need to look at women's development from the perspective of not only the family of her children but also the development of the society and the nation. Women's development and human rights are closely linked.

Key Words: Human Rights, Fundamental rights, Indian Penal Code, Sexual harassment, FIR etc

Introduction :

Human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of every human being. The importance of freedom and human rights is shared by all. The importance and recognition of women's human rights is being taken up

everywhere today. Three-quarters of the members of the United Nations support a change in the social mentality that is needed to destroy all atrocities against women. Due to the laws enacted to protect human rights, women are enjoying their rights and experiencing equality. The administration should also fulfill its duty to protect all the rights of women. We are witnessing a significant change in the status of women due to equal rights and privileges of women in the economic, social, educational, political, religious and cultural spheres. A person can develop his qualities when he is free to do that. Freedom is to create an environment conducive to the development of the person who possesses it, and freedom is met by the right to self-determination. The Constitution of India confers on every Indian citizen the fundamental right to liberty which states that the human rights of a person are violated at the time when the constitutional rights and freedoms of a person are violated. The Human Rights Act helps to protect women on an equal footing with men in the socio-economic, educational, political and cultural spheres.

Objectives of the Research:

1. To explain what human rights are
2. To study the fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution
3. To know the importance of basic rights in life
4. To explain the importance of human rights in women's development.

Research Methodology:

Secondary factual material has been adopted for the present research work. The work is mainly based on bibliography, books, magazines, internet.

Hypothesis:

The fundamental rights of women are protected and empowered by the Indian Constitution.
Today is the age of science & technology and human

rights are considered to be very important, because in this age of science every person considers his selfishness important, as a result we feel that man is moving away from man. Everyone is struggling for their own happiness, because human nature is being shaped in such a way that the concept of human rights plays an important role in giving man the right to live as a human being in this era. Even today, women have to face various forms of injustice, oppression and secondary status in the society and various problems are being created in front of women and the society. To overcome all these problems and give women the right to life. It is necessary to combine the rights and duties of human beings to ensure their self-esteem by creating humanity in them. Women and men are all equal. Thomas Payne called the concept of natural rights the basis on which all human beings are equal in terms of the concept of human rights. This means that human rights are a natural concept, so naturally it is inappropriate to discriminate at any level. The Declaration of Human Rights Political, social, cultural, educational and economic rights have been made available to every human being. As these rights are limited, in the declaration of 1966, 1993 and 2010, the clauses were amended to include certain rights such as right to self-determination, right to life, individual liberty, freedom from slavery, and to enable women who have traditionally been enslaved to live a life of self-respect and dignity as well as freedom. Apart from the field of mother and child, women are also making their mark in many fields like education, administration, politics, economics, sociology, arts, literature, industry, research and defense. To achieve all this, women have the support of human rights, so human rights and their needs are unique. The Indian Constitution treats men and women equally. It has made women self-reliant by removing the injustice done to them. To this end, various laws have been enacted in the Indian Constitution to enable every

vulnerable group to enjoy their rights and entitlements, to give them equal opportunities, equal pay, equal rights. We feel that human rights are making a huge difference in women's lives.

The Constitution of India protects the rights of women and all vulnerable sections of society and provides equal status and opportunity to all. Fundamental rights deal extensively with the issue of equality. Article 14 states that all citizens of the country are equal before the law and will have equal protection of the law.

Article 15 states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, sex or place of birth. It also guarantees that no citizen shall be subject to discrimination or restrictions on access to public places for any of the above reasons. Section 15 (3) allows states to make special provisions to protect the rights of women and children. Given that women have been discriminated against for centuries, there is scope for positive action in this section to keep women away from politics, education, jobs, etc. in an effort to bring them at par with men.

Article 16 deals with equality of opportunity in the case of public employment. It gives women the same rights as men in terms of access to jobs, employment conditions, job relationships and capacity building, and opportunities for career advancement. Article 21 deals with the right to life and personal liberty. The Supreme Court has made it clear that the right to life is not only a physical right but also a right to live with human dignity. The right to basic necessities, the right to live with dignity, the right to be free from discrimination and violence, etc.

Articles 23 and 24 of the Constitution deal with the right against exploitation. Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labor, which women generally face. The State Policy Guidelines, which provide guidelines for the

formulation of laws and policies, contain beneficial provisions for women, such as Article 39 (a), which calls on States to ensure that men and women have equal rights and adequate means of subsistence; Section 39 (d) aims to secure equal pay for equal work for men and women and section 42 states that provisions will be made for fair and humane conditions of work. Section 243D and T also make it mandatory for women to reserve seats in panchayats and municipalities.

Basic Duties Section 51 A (e) obliges all citizens to renounce all practices that are degrading to women. Various provisions have also been made under the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act against crimes against women. A number of laws have been enacted to promote women's right to equality and to address the issue of discrimination and enable them to live a life of dignity. On the basis of gender equality, the rights enjoyed by Indian women are as follows.

1. Women have the right to equal pay: Equal pay cannot be discriminated on the basis of gender in terms of salary, wages or salaries as per the provisions listed under the Act. Working women are entitled to equal pay as compared to men. Under Indian law, women are entitled to equal pay.
2. Women have the right to dignity and respect: If the accused is a woman, any medical examination of her should be done by another woman - or in her presence.
3. Women have the right to oppose harassment in the workplace: The Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace Act gives a woman the right to file a complaint against any form of sexual harassment in her workplace. Under the Act, she can lodge a written complaint with the Internal Grievance Committee (ICC) of the branch office within a period of 3 months.
4. Women have the right to oppose domestic violence: Article 498 of the Indian Constitution protects a woman living in a household like wife, female live-in partner or mother or

sister from domestic violence (including verbal, financial, emotional and sexual inclusion) by the husband, male live-in partner or relative. The accused will be sentenced to non-bailable imprisonment which can be extended up to three years and also punishable by a fine.

5. Women victims of sexual harassment have the right to keep their identities secret. Protests against rape in India. To ensure that her privacy is protected, a woman who has been sexually assaulted may record her statement in person before a district magistrate or in the presence of a female police officer.

6. Women have the right to free legal aid: Under the Legal Services Authority Act, women victims of rape have the right to free legal aid or assistance from the Legal Services Authority who will have to arrange a lawyer for her.

7. Women have the right not to be arrested at night: A woman cannot be arrested after sunset and before sunrise unless there is an exceptional case as per the order of the First-Class Magistrate. A woman cannot be arrested before sunrise and after sunset. In addition, the law states that police may interrogate a woman at her residence only in the presence of a female constable and family members or friends.

8. Women have the right to lodge virtual complaints: The law provides for women to lodge a virtual complaint by e-mail or send it to the police station from the postal address where the complaint was lodged. Next, the SHO sends a police constable to her place to register her complaint. This happens if the woman is not in a position to go to the police station and lodge a complaint.

9. Women have the right to strike: Section 354D of the IPC provides a way to take legal action against an offender if he / she is pursuing a woman, despite frequent indications of anathesia, repeatedly trying to contact her to enhance personal communication; Or Chasing, in any form, is a crime.

10. Women have the right to zero FIR: An FIR can be lodged at any police station irrespective of where the incident took place or falls under specific jurisdiction. The decision was taken by the Supreme Court to save the victim's time and prevent the perpetrator from being released.

Conclusion:

Despite of the various provisions made to protect women's rights, the majority of women today are unaware of the fundamental rights and the laws that protect them. The fact that women are deprived of their human rights not only hinders the development of women but also plays a role in the progress of the entire human race. We cannot expect all-round development. The society should not have felt the need to take proper care of it. However, women's intellectual backwardness was becoming an obstacle in the way of progress of the society. We need to look at women's development from the perspective of not only the family of her children but also the development of the society and the nation. Women's development and human rights are closely linked.

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