

Violence Against Women: Law & Justice

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Introduction:

Women have been the weaker section of the society and have always been looked down as a commodity which can be used, re-used and abused. This paper highlights the status of women in the society and the nature and magnitude of violence taking place against women across the world. Describes various kinds of violence which are taking place against women such as domestic violence, female foeticide and infanticide, child marriage, rape, sexual harassment at workplace, trafficking and prostitution.

Further, the paper describes various forms of legislations enforced across the world for the protection of women against violence. Various legislations enforced in India for the protection of women against violence have also been discussed in the paper.

Keywords: *Violence against women, protection of women, female foeticide, infanticide, domestic violence.*

Objective of the study:

1.To study of the violence against women: Law & Justice.

Methodology and Data sources:

1.The present study is based on historical method.

2.This research is based on secondary data and information is collected from books, journals and websites.

Limitations of the study:

1.The paper is based upon a conceptual model.

What is concept 'Violence against women':

"Women are victims of violence. We find domestic violence, mental torture and suicides, bride-burning, rape, honour killings, female infanticide, preventing female births, the custom of sati, police atrocities, the denial of the women's right over her own body, eve teasing and blackmail"

In this paper researchers highlight of the violence against women: Law & Justice.

Kinds of Violence against women:

1. Domestic violence
2. Bride-burning
3. Honour killings
4. Preventing female births
5. Police atrocities
6. Sexual harassment at work
7. Mental torture/ suicides
8. Rape
9. Female foeticide
10. Sati
11. Women's right over own body
12. Eve teasing
13. Blackmail

Constitutional Safeguards:

The Indian Constitution has clearly laid down that there shall be equality among citizens. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. Among other things, Articles 14, 15, 16, 39 (a) (c) guarantee equality among the sexes. Further, the Constitution recognizes that women need special attention. The latter point is brought out by Articles 15 (3), 23, 42, 51 A (e).

To sum up, hurdles to empowering women are too great. So, the highest number of women in the Lok Sabha. Women participation in politics is absolutely necessary for empowering them.

Legal remedies /Solution's To Violence against women:

1. Role of women's organizations:

Women's organizations have begun to play a supportive role.

2. Interpretation of laws by Courts:

Local courts too have awarded severe punishment.

3. Assistance to victims of rape :

A nationwide study reveals that rural victims of sexual abuse are beginning to fight back.

4. Assistance to the single girl child :

The Union Ministry of Human Resource Development has decided to waive fees and give scholarships.

5. Help by education institutions :

Help by education institutions in fostering equality between sexes.

6. Helpline for sexual harassment victims :

Akshara, special cell for women to launch a 24- hour helpline.

7. Religious organizations to save the girl child :

Announced that it will take care of abandoned babies.

8. Enlightened approach by business and industry :

Organizations need to accept parenthood as a part of business.

9. Changing social attitudes towards the girl child :

We need to take step to welcome the girl child.

10. Help by enlightened men :

Let them now support women in their fight for equality and dignity.

11. Action by the youth:

The youth of this country can play an important role, Let our young men refuse to be sold for dowry.

12. Fight by individual women:

There is bound to come a day when women will assert their rights.

Suggestions:

1. Restriction on use of alcohol and control on media.
2. Marriages and strengthening the Institution of marriage.
3. Law enforcement and Amendments in existing legislations.
4. Code of conduct and Gender sensitization.
5. Education and employment and population control.
6. Recreation and talent & moral and religious values.

Findings:

To improve the condition of women, we need social action. Women's organizations, religious institutions, enlightened men, the youth of the country, business and industry, educational institutions can help in this. Even individual women can fight for their rights. The popular image of women in people's minds continues to be in line with the patriarchal attitudes to women. Media mirror society, and they strengthen the stereotypes of women.

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