



PRESERVE FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

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Abstract

In 21st century the woman has proved herself a matchless workforce and this has brought the position of men and women on equal footing. The women can be seen marching into those domains of work which were previously dominated by the men, as in Defense services, taxation, police and many more. This example was well observed in 66th Republic Day celebration. Economic independence has made the woman not only to nurture their work place; there they are working but also nourishing her family. Playing a dual role in the public private sector as well as in the domestic life. The economic independence also placed the woman at higher order in the domestic life and removed the feeling of discrimination among her family members. The economic equation of the family is now equally influenced by her economic independence and this condition rooted up the infested conceptions of discrimination.

Keywords: *Discrimination, Women, Empowerment, Equality, Provisions*



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In the Eighteenth and Nineteenth centuries the women faced challenges of exploitation but in the 20th century the position of the women in the social structure of this world, raised to a good level. The rulers or the ruling social as well as political powers realized the value of women and put a stop to the atrocities and discrimination done to them. In the shape of women empowerment, the whole world started a mission to strengthen the status and place of women all over the world. The law makers and social infrastructure set a target before them to develop the standard of living of the women. Through the various provisions, the women started empowered in different shapes. The first step was to provide women, equality, which helped the women to realize the hidden strengths and to work equal to the men. The equality in education and employment fully changed their position from the disability and segregation.

Now a day from the very beginning, from the schooling, the girls in every walk of field are equal and ahead to the men. In the economic field women can be seen as workers, entrepreneur, investor and manufacturer. In the corporate world the women have proved to be a very successful and important part. In the engineering, medical, political, financial and especially in IT industry the women can be seen as equally powerful as men.

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In India the constitution also empowered the women through certain measures and positions and tried to neutralize the effect of inequality and discrimination with women. This is ensured by the Fundamental Rights and other Protective Acts/Laws. Due to poor education system, poverty and ignorance these efforts have not been fully exercised by the women in India but the efforts have been made by the Central and State governments. To implement all these seriously and to make the Indian woman fully strong the following provisions have been provided to women in India:-

- (Article 14) provide equal status to woman before law
- Under (Article 15 (i)) in India all the states should provide women equality at every level and will not show any kind of discrimination on the bases of caste, creed, sex, religion and region.
- (Article 15 (3)) under this article this becomes the duty of every state to provide some special provision for women and children.
- (Article 16) denotes for equal employment opportunities for the entire citizens male and female both.
- (Article 39(a)) provides equal opportunities for livelihood both for men and women without any discrimination;
- (Article 39(d)) directs equal pay for equal work for men and women
- (Article 39 A) the provision of providing justice without the economic or social disabilities equally to all the citizen

- (Article 42) the states will provide secured humane condition for work to all the citizens relieving temporary disabilities like pregnancy.
- (Article 46) all the states will promote and care for the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation.
- (Article 47) it is the responsibility of the state to work for better nutrition levels for people.
- (Article 51(A) (e)) to promote spirit of brotherhood among people and to promote women respect programmes.
- (Article 243 D(3)) reservation for women in panchayat , not less than one-third seats of the total number reserved for women
- (Article 243 D(3)) reservation for women in every Municipality, not less than one-third seats of the total number reserved for women

Instead of all these provisions by the Indian constitution many other safeguards are constituted for the crime against women in India .these safeguards under different circumstances and conditions are liable for justice for the victim .after independence to save the dignity of the women and to give women a respectable status this was done through the India panel code . To every crime against women case is registered in the police station some of these major crimes are Rape (Sec. 376 IPC), Kidnapping & Abduction for different purposes (Sec. 363-373), Homicide for Dowry, Dowry Deaths or their attempts (Sec. 302/304-B IPC), Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC), Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC), Sexual Harassment (Sec. 509 IPC), Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age). And under special law / Acts, some more provisions are given which also act as safeguards for the women. These provisions are made for all, through which women can also take advantage The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948,The Plantation Labor Act, 1951,The Family Courts Act, 1954,The Special Marriage Act, 1954,The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955,The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with amendment in 2005,Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956,The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Amended in 1995),Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961,The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971,The Contract Labor (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1976,The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976,The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006,The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983,The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1986,Indecent

Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987, The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

“All these Provisions, Laws and Acts can be proved useful for the women if the Indian women can take proper advantage of all these and made themselves this much of powerful that no one can dare of doing such crimes against her. The central and state governments are doing good efforts for materializing and strengthening Indian women but ignorance and illiteracy are two such factors which are responsible for inhibiting the action and impact of these provisions. So it is not enough to provide Protection Acts to the women but to make the women aware of these acts is equally very important. Lastly men should also be made aware of these safeguards for the women and strong punishments for the crimes against them so that before doing such act against women they should think many a times of the result”.

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