

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR WOMEN IN THE INDIAN SOCIAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

India, renowned for its rich cultural heritage, assigns women the revered role of goddess Lakshmi. However, recent years have witnessed a surge in crimes against women, raising concerns about their safety and security. Incidents of crimes against women occur regularly, reflecting a decline in the status of women from ancient to modern times. In today's advanced era, women of all ages and backgrounds face daily threats such as assault, workplace harassment, abduction, domestic violence, and various forms of exploitation. Despite constitutional provisions guaranteeing women equal rights, dignity, and freedom from gender discrimination, the practical implementation of these regulations is hindered by societal attitudes. This abstract explores the challenges surrounding women's safety in India, emphasizing the need for a shift in public perception and the enforcement of existing laws.

Key Words: Women Safety, Women Movement, Women Laws, Women Organization

Introduction

The strength of a community transcends mere considerations of cultural and economic factors that shape its background. It lies not only in the intricate interplay of these elements but also in the harmonious accommodation of diverse opinions, thereby fostering a robust social fabric.

Essential to this fabric is the assurance that basic needs are met in a substantial manner. In this regard, the concept of security within the social environment emerges as a cornerstone, delineating the vitality of a nation or a broader societal structure. This imperative for social security has been particularly pronounced for women throughout the epochs of human evolution. The trajectory of civilizations, from their nascent stages to full-fledged development, has underscored the centrality of ensuring the well-being and security of women. Consequently, it becomes incumbent upon the government to promulgate legislation and extend protection to the denizens of the country, with a specific focus on safeguarding the rights and security of women. Nevertheless, the attainment of this security remains an ongoing challenge, characterized by multifaceted dimensions.

In the context of India, the pervasive influence of religions, caste divisions, and superstitions has contributed significantly to the perpetuation of oppression against women. The stratification of society, rooted in religious doctrines, has historically marginalized and disempowered women. This phenomenon is not confined to the Indian subcontinent; it is a global issue manifesting in various forms. Practices of subjugation against women, often perpetrated under the guise of religious adherence, persist in contemporary times. Notably, Islam, in certain regions, and numerous countries around the world still grapple with challenges related to women's rights and security. A poignant example of this struggle is the current situation in Afghanistan, where the Taliban holds sway.

Women in Indian society

India is a country with a very long history and is in a position to ensure that the rate of progress for women on all fronts such as recognition, opportunity, respect, protection and rights is growing. The number of persecutions carryout in the name of religion in India, which is predominantly Hindu, ¹Mentioned as some historical events that mark the progression of women in Indian history² In the Maratha state, Jotirao Poole and his wife Savitri Bhai Poole fought against many injustices in defiance of caste oppression, believing that women should be educated. These social ills can be eliminated by educating women. In 1846, Savitri Bhai Poole and Jyoti Rao Poole started a school for girls in Maharashtra. Sister Nivedita,³ an Irish woman named Margaret Elizabeth Noble, a disciple of Swami Vivekananda, a social worker and writer, started a school for girls in Calcutta in 1898.⁴ Ashima Chatterjee⁵ became the first Indian woman to receive a doctorate by submitting a scientific research paper at a university in India. In 1953, Vijayalakshmi Pandit⁶ was elected Representative to the United Nations General Assembly In 1959, Anna Sandy⁷, a woman from Kerala, became a High Court Judge. In 1963, Indira Gandhi,⁸ the daughter of Nehru, became the Prime Minister of India. Kiran Bedi⁹ was elected to the IPS officer in 1972. Fatima Beavi ¹⁰became an judge in 1989.

In 1999 Sonia Gandhi¹¹ became the first woman Leader of the Opposition in in 2007; Pradeepa Patil¹² became the first woman President of India. In 2009, Meira Kumar¹³ became the first Speaker of Parliament. We must understand that, according to research into women's rights in Indian social history, not all equality is freely achievable.¹⁴

crimes in India where female children have been slaughtered while still in the womb. The genuine power of positive thought has been demonstrated throughout history. Women were treated as Animals and as housekeeping robots in a patriarchal culture. More than the average woman in India is pushed to have a child before she reaches the age of twenty-two.¹⁵ Indian society treated women as child-bearing machines. It is noteworthy that in the past there was a habit of conspiracy theorizing that adult men against the will of women were forced into marriage by their families and that the woman whose husband had died at some point in time was oppressed as a haunting sign in the community as a widow.¹⁶

This context implies that marriage performed by their family against the will of women is a rape committed by them with the consent of the parents and relatives, which can be termed as authorized rape.

Women are not allowed to go to school and work after graduation. Even if women go to work due to poverty, they are paid less. Women face many problems in the workplace. Numerous statistics and studies show that Indian society does not allow women to own property.¹⁷ These statistics are every minute in India More than 25 women are subjected to physical abuse, which means that crimes against women are taking place at a rate of 30,000 women a day. Statistics show that every 42 minutes a woman in India is subjected to physical harassment. According to the Indian National Archives, crimes against women have been on the rise since 2008, according to statistics. Statistics show that dowry deaths are highest in the northern Indian states, especially in Uttar Pradesh.¹⁸

morality and dignity, there are restrictions on women such as morality and getting used to living with men. Women are the ones who suffer the most from the mistakes that men make. Many such cases can be documented and mentioned. Thus by providing solutions for them from the crimes against women there is therefore a present need.¹⁹

Legal protection for women

Section of the Constitution of India¹⁴ and 15 Explain the right to equality for women and for all. Article 21 of the Constitution states that women must be treated with respect there is an emphasis on treating women equally. However, the United Nations has openly condemned many of the crimes against women in India.²⁰ In 1993, India began to focus more on legal protection efforts for women. To ensure the safety of women in India, the Government of India enacted the Protection of Women from Sexual Violence Act 2010 to ensure the safety of women in the workplace. Under this Act, if a woman working in an institution or a woman attending a college of education, or a superior in any other field in a university or hospital, engages in an act that undermines the dignity of a man or a woman, she will be prosecuted and sentenced to life imprisonment.²¹

A fine of Rs 50,000 will be imposed and action will be taken within 90 days on the complaint of the complainant. Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code Section 792 of the Indian Penal Code provides for two years imprisonment and a fine of Rs. Imprisonment can be extended up to 5 years and selling of pornographic items is punishable by 7 years imprisonment under section 294 of the Indian Penal Code 354 35 (A) of the Penal Code.

Offenders who engage in acts such as harassment face up to 3 years in prison new provisions have been added to the law in 2013. Definitions under Section 354 (A) of the Indian Penal Code ambiguous speech, explicit sexual gesture, sexual harassment, pornography, sexual harassment,²² sexual harassment, and sexual

harassment. These legal provisions apply to those who commit crimes such as pursuing women and spying on women

International Women's law

All-inclusive Declaration of Human Rights Sections 7 and 2 of the Seven Acts of 1848 accommodate the widespread insurance of ladies. Goes against victimization ladies in business and work in nations all over the planet Advocates word related wellbeing for ladies This law was enacted in 1867 in accordance with international human rights, considering that women should have equal rights in the enjoyment of cultural and economic rights.²⁵

1993 UN Declaration

All the nations of the world should focus on gaining political and social rights to take action against those who engage in activities such as depriving women of their freedom and causing them psychological harm. Focus on providing education and opportunities for women The United Nations has adopted this declaration to ensure that the nations of the world provide social security for women.²⁶

Information Technology Act 2000

Safety for women is being questioned by emerging scientific technologies. The advent of software that utilizes a variety of technologies and memories, despite the huge growth in India, especially after 2018, has led to crimes against women.²³ Women living in cities, i.e. women living in urbanized areas, are more likely to report cybercrime, i.e., technology through the Internet. 2019 only 18, 650 cases by 2020 21,342 cases have been reported. In 11,000 of these cases, the crimes were committed through the Internet. Women convicted of crimes such as this sentence can be extended up to Rs 2 lakh in 10 years according to the offenses can lodge a complaint with the local police courts and district police stations.²⁴

Women Laws in Indian Union

When approaching Indian history it can be said that many closed practices were in the Vedic period and they unleashed closed practices against women against such women. It can be said that they were mostly Vedic religious people. Before the liberation of India, the British government had asked the from Gujarat to prevent the marriage of girls at an early age in 1850 to protect Indian women from the covert activities of many Indian conservatives. Malabari appealed to the British government to take action to stop the marriage of five-year-old girls in Gujarat. Ten years later, in 1894, the British government brought it to its attention, investigated and issued drafts against it.²⁷ The law came into force on April 1, 1930, long after. As an extension of this, the Child Marriage Prohibition Act has so far been avoided. Marriage is being avoided The age of marriage for women is currently 21. Its background may be long in history.²⁸

Opposition by Hindu Nationalists

History thus identifies many of the so-called martyrs of the Indian liberation struggle who vehemently opposed British rule as supporters of the Sanathana-based community. It is noteworthy that they supported many of the closed practices in Indian society out of religious sentiment. Indian freedom fighter Balagangadhar Tilak opposed the law banning child marriage. The British government continued to have difficulty in enacting this law due to the series of protests by many Hindus but Swami Vivekananda supported this law and wrote

specific letters to Vivekananda stating that it was a sin to marry women at a young age. In 1903, the British government declared it a crime to marry women until they were physically mature enough to marry, which was opposed by many Hindus. In Tamil Nadu, Subramania Siva²⁹ said that the British government had no right to interfere in Hindu religious affairs. and Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy.

Movements for women

Many consensus views for women internationally date back to the 19th century, when feminists such as Susan Anthony Elizabeth of the United States fought for the right to drive in the 1869s. Gathered and fought .In 1967, John F. Kennedy³⁰ enacted legislation to enforce feminist rights in recognition of feminist efforts to ensure that women's rights were granted, and the 1967 Firestone Stone Act was enacted by the United States and several European countries. The feminist organization began a great struggle in Washington. Discussed at the 1970 New York Conference.³¹ In 1977, women in London joined forces to fight for the cause of marriage. The struggle of women in the West was such that it became a struggle based on politics, privacy and equality, but many women in India struggled against the basic taboo practices and crimes against women in 1892. In the year 1903, Pandit Rama Bhai³² founded a women's organization called Saraswati Saratha.³³

Women in India Movements

This system was the reason for the emergence of many organizations in India. The Socialist Women's Organization was started in India in 1977. The Indian Federation of Women's Education was started in 1981. Shabeer Mala, a North Indian woman, set up camps for women in 1980 and founded several organizations in North India. Mauna kural Women's Centre in Tamil Nadu Bhumika Swathi Liberation Front 1993 Many women's organizations such as the Tamil Nadu Women's Uprising Centre in Chennai were formed in Tamil Nadu in Pondicherry Third eye organization Ethnic Art Centre in Andhra Pradesh Siddhi Mukti Sangena ³⁴in Maharashtra Many feminist organizations like Jana-sanskriti ³⁵in West Bengal have fought and are fighting for women

Dravidian Feminism ideologically

The Dravidians, the Tamil people of India, said that their culture was different from the Vedic ideological Indian culture i.e. the Aryan culture and the Dravidians in South India were different from the culture across India. Due to the influence of Aryan ideology many movements have been instrumental in the development of Vedic culture in Tamil Nadu. Scientific thinking in education was underdeveloped when the British rule was formed. Many injustices against women were opposed. Such social ills were removed by the efforts of people like Moolaloor Rama Mirtham Ammayar Dharmambal Ammayar Muthulatsumi Reddy ³⁶to oppose the Devadasi system of enslaving women in temples.

The Tamil Nadu Property Rights Act was passed in Tamil Nadu in March 1989. Tamil Nadu was the first state to provide 30 per cent reservation for women. Many of the political and social movements in Tamil Nadu based on the Dravidian ideology of the 1920s were concerned with the advancement of women. The leaders of the Dravidian movement vehemently opposed all stereotypes against women and laid the foundation for a social renaissance that could be called anti-racial discrimination.

Woman in Marxist perspective

The world population is believed to be over 800 cores. Half of them are women. It is called Marxist feminism to seek solutions and explanations based on Marxist ideology on the difficulties that women face in obtaining their rights according to their living conditions. Marxism means that everything is available to all, regardless of race, language, caste, gender. The 20% of the rich living in the world exploit the resources available to 80% of the population which is why most countries are poor. Most of the resources available in the world are mostly exploited by the rich i.e. 75 per cent of the metals are used by the companies of the super-rich.³⁷ In today's social milieu from the days when literacy was denied, women graduate with a higher average than men but less than half of women are employed in terms of employment. One- third of the seats in parliament are reserved for women and they do the work for the people. Women are in need of ice and good wages to ensure their security. 40 per cent of women are in power in socialist countries. Located for liberation Equality in society Marxism is

serious about the exploitation of women in other social systems. World³⁸

Momentous feminist struggles in countries

The United Nations Women for Human Rights was established by the United Nations to empower women. The organization was established on July 2, 2010. Its chair is currently headed by Sima sami Bahous,³⁹ an American woman. Michelle Backelet⁴⁰ has resigned as the organization's first president. It is noteworthy that Lakshmi Puri,⁴¹ an Indian woman, is the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations. The organization passed a resolution on November 25, 2019 to prevent violence against women and its purpose is to spread ideas for the progression of women and not to endorse headway. Nirbhaya⁴² Voluntary Organization for Women in India has been formed as a voluntary organization in Odisha. The organization aims to help eliminate violence against women, to take action against perpetrators of crimes against women, to raise awareness among women, to mobilize them, to make demands on the central government and to implement it. Jothi Singh, a medical student, was raped and killed on a bus in Delhi on December 16, 2012. It caused a great stir among the people of India.

1 Billion Rising

Eve Ensler⁴³ organization is founded by a woman who runs the organization for women. This movement fights for gender equality and justice to stop violence against women.

One third of women in the world fight against injustice.⁴⁴ The movement emphasizes the feminist movement of one billion women based on statistics that are subjected to various forms. It has 50,000 affiliates. Many politicians and actresses are included in this organization.

Banwari Devi

A woman from Rajasthan was sexually abused and the struggles that followed were significant in Indian history. The rape case was transferred from the district court to the state court and then went to the Supreme Court the Supreme Court then ruled that the law was enacted to ensure the protection of women known as visas. Judge JS Verma⁴⁵ was instrumental in bringing about this historic law but to this day there is no parody of justice.

Conclusion

Women are the only ones who can run the society, the country and the world. Without the contribution of women, human society will disappear. This principle applies to other living beings like animals. The life of a woman over time is one of overcoming adversity and overcoming it. Ladies are the ones in particular who can run society, the nation and the world. Without the commitment of ladies, human culture will vanish. This guideline applies to other living creatures like creatures.

The existence of a lady after some time is one of conquering difficulty and defeating it. Social advancement is in the improvement of ladies. The privileges accessible to ladies should be regular and ought not to be underestimated. In spite

of the fact that ladies are accomplishing in varying backgrounds in business, governmental issues and society, they are not ordinarily accessible to them. Concentrates on show that ladies are almost certain than men to have a feeling of obligation in comprehension. Be that as it may, the acknowledgment in the public arena for them is something interesting. Genuinely and mentally many tensions are forced. Society is compromising the lady that even the little missteps of a lady are an extraordinary disgrace. Men don't have a large portion of the degree of limitations forced on ladies. Running against the norm, numerous ladies have arrangements that subjugate ladies, and ladies are the culprits of mistreatment. There are various highlights that guarantee wellbeing for ladies. Thinking and involving them in a durable manner can keep you from causing problems. Notwithstanding, numerous ladies don't realize that these highlights are available in the informal exchange that people are equivalent. The truth of the matter is that change has not yet come