

Vol III Issue IX June 2014

ISSN No : 2249-894X

*Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal*

*Review Of
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2249-894X

Review Of Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

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VIOLETION OF WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

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Abstract:

The human rights has played very important role in the history of the second half of the twentieth century. It has achieved greater and greater legitimacy over these 50 years. It is a movement that reflects the growing positive forces of globalization and the desire of all human beings to lead their own lives in freedom and relative peace. The evolution of human rights jurisprudence is a striking phenomenon of the present century. (5) Human security is fundamentally concerned with helping people to deal with unforeseeable threats and sudden downturns, whether international financial crises, environmental disasters or incapacitating illnesses.

KEY WORDS:

Violation , striking phenomenon , Human Rights , international financial .

INTRODUCTION

In India, where is almighty is worshiped in feminine form as Shakti by many, crime against women, in spite of all the constitutional safeguards, is becoming common place and is on the increase so far as the Jammu and Kashmir state is concerned. There are certain groups of human beings either by nature or because of deep-rooted customs are weak and vulnerable, such as, a child, women , disabled persons, aged persons, migrant workers or persons belonging to a particular race. However, they being human beings do possess human rights and fundamental freedom. But their rights have been violated very frequently by the dominant sections of the society. The movement of the under privileged and deprived sections for securing a place for themselves under the auspices of the united nations has contributed a great deal in spreading the message of human rights. A number of conventions have been concluded under the auspices of the United Nations to protect these rights. When the United Nations was created, the advancement of women has been a focus by the Preamble of the Charter of United Nations. The commission of 1946 on the status of women was established to deal with women's issues. The General Assembly on November 7, 1967 adopted a Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against women, and in order to implement the principle set forth in the Declaration, a convention on the Elimination of all the forms of Discrimination Against women was adopted by the General Assembly on December 18, 1979 after five years of consultations with the commission on the status of women (CSW). The convention often described as an International bill of Rights for Women came into force on September 3, 1981. As on November 18, 2009, the convention had 187 State Parties.

Human rights are violated not only by unjust act but also by unjust national and international structures. Violation of human rights are not simple individual acts of violation. Such violations are generated by development models also which are weighted in favour of the state or those in power and are

Title: "VIOLETION OF WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.",
Source: Review of Research [2249-894X] ¹Manzoor UI Hassan and ²Mohd Younis Dar yr:2014 | vol:3 | iss:9

VIOLATION OF WOMEN HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA (WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO JAMMU

against poor, the marginalised minorities and women.

Violation against women is viewed as “ any action, policy or attitude which in any way is a violation of our personhood as we precise it, or which dehumanises us”. On that basis we view violence against women in India particular in Jammu and Kashmir state carried out by any individual, groups, institutions or society as a human right violation. The different types of human right violations of women are as under:

Female foeticide and infanticide.
Sexual or physical assault or harassment.
Dowry deaths, sati and devil of her autonomy and authority over his own body.
Labour exploitation.

In Jammu and Kashmir different types of violation of women Human rights takes place by the government organisations or by society. The forces, militants are the worst violators of women human rights in Jammu and Kashmir. So far as insurgence in Kashmir is concerned, 80% of human rights violations of women takes place either through forces or through militant.

Lack of resources, Poverty which forces the women in Jammu and Kashmir to work . Majority of Muslim population also tend to human rights violation, through their physical assault because women give their birth not by own will but also by the force their religion. Hundreds of women have been raped with impunity and most of them go unreported given the social stigma and fear of retribution by the State; The GOI has been quick to deny and cover-up most of those cases which do get reported. Women were the main victims of the armed conflict. According to news agency CNS quoting police sources, as many as 1,099 women were killed in the state from 1991 till August 2005. According to the Kashmiri-Canadian Council, 6,300 Kashmiri women have been raped. "Rape is used by the Indian security forces to attack Kashmiri women suspected of sympathizing with "militants." Through rape, the security forces are aiming to punish and humiliate the entire community."

RAPES

Hundreds of women have been raped with impunity and most of them go unreported given the social stigma and fear of retribution by the State; The GOI has been quick to deny and cover-up most of those cases which do get reported; The reported gang-rape of nine women at Shopian in October 1992 by an army unit was dismissed off-handedly after investigation by army and police, the very units charged with the crime, despite solid medical evidence to the contrary; no independent investigation by an impartial agency was carried out. The reported mass rape of over 20 women at Konan Poshpura in February 1991 was also handled in a similar evasive manner; the complaint was not investigated in a timely manner by an impartial agency and the medical evidence was dismissed without good cause; one of the victims who was nine months pregnant during the incident delivered a baby with a fractured left arm; Governor Girish Saxena who denied the incident admitted to mass rapes in the past by the Indian forces however. Rapes continue to be reported, an example from this year being the April 17 gang-rape of a 17-year old girl in Pahalgam.

According to the Kashmiri-Canadian Council, 6,300 Kashmiri women have been raped. "Rape is used by the Indian security forces to attack Kashmiri women suspected of sympathizing with "militants." Through rape, the security forces are aiming to punish and humiliate the entire community."

From Human Rights Watch.

"In Singhpur village, occupation forces barged into the house of Abdul Ahad and forcibly took his wife and daughter to a military camp where they were gang-raped."

4. Violence against women

The NHRC recorded 2 cases of custodial rape in Jammu and Kashmir during 2004-2005. The National Crime Records Bureau recorded 2,144 cases of violence against women, including 201 rape cases, 830 cases of molestation, 658 cases of abduction, 5 dowry deaths, etc. in the state during 2005.

Women were the main victims of the armed conflict. According to news agency CNS quoting police sources, as many as 1,099 women were killed in the state from 1991 till August 2005. On 25 June 2005, Rubina Akthar, a lady teacher in an army school, was killed by alleged cadres of AOGs at Shrut Kulgam in Anantnag district.

The security forces were responsible for rape and sexual molestation. In June 2005, Assistant sub-inspector Mohammed Maqbool posted in Kulgam police station was suspended on charges of attempting to

molest a woman at the police station. On 18 September 2005, a police head constable Abdul Haneif was charged with raping his minor house maid in Sowjain area.

The cadres of armed opposition groups also perpetrated serious atrocities. On 5 November 2005, a schoolgirl reportedly committed suicide after being gangraped by cadres of AOGs at her residence at Muradpur in Rajouri district.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.

To study the human rights violation of Jammu and Kashmir.
To study responsible for these violations.
To study background causes of the violation

METHODOLOGY.

The methodology followed in this study is multi- dimensional. It is rather a blend of the historical, analytical and theoretical aspect of human rights.

The data are collected mostly through secondary sources like books, journals, reports and also from newspapers etc.

CONCLUSION:

The human rights violation of women in Jammu and Kashmir various factors are responsible for it . the security forces, the militants, the huge population of muslims, lack of resources and poverty and also not to decide which country they will opt or whether remain independent.

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