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# WOMEN RIGHTS AND DUTIES



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## WOMEN RIGHTS & DUTIES – AN INTRODUCTION

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### Abstract:

No doubt the Rig Vedic Women in India enjoyed high status in society and their condition was good. Even the women were provided opportunity to attain high intellectual and spiritual standard. There was no sati system or early marriage. But from enjoying free and esteemed positions in the Rig-Vedic society, women started being discriminated against since the Later-Vedic period in education and other rights and facilities. Child marriage, widow burning, the purdah and polygamy further worsened the women's position. In recent years the role and Status of women has undergone some drastic changes due to globalization and commercialism. So keeping in view the present paper has the objectives (a) to study the role and status of women from ancient time. (b) to investigate whether the status of women in modern Indian society regarding Equality, Education, Marriage and Family life, Race and Gender, Religion and Culture is maintained or deteriorated. This paper explores that as the society is developed in 21st century the position and respect of women is deteriorated after so many constitutional provisions are not sufficient to get the respectable position in society. In Modern times technology developed, globalization and commercialism come in to existence but the status and position of women is rather deteriorated.

### Introduction:

Ancient literatures like Vedas, Brahmana, Upanishad, Grihya Sutra, Dharmasastra and Epics, Smritis and Puranas have placed women with utmost respect and integrity. In Manu Smrithi it is quoted that the families giving trouble to women will perish. Male and female are complementary as 'Purusha' and 'Prakriti' even though they are bisexual by nature. The 'Nalanda' and 'Thakshila' Universities used to educate women in fine arts of music, dancing and painting. Till Third B.C. the marriage was considered to be a ritual and marriageable age was Sixteen. These are the proof for having absolute status by women equally with men. Some school of thought spread disrespect on women by spreading ill thought. Mahabharata quotes about 'Draupathi Vasthra Apaharana' depict disrespect on women.



# CHALLENGES AND PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN AT WORK FROM HOME

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## **Abstract:**

The COVID-19 pandemic has been causing inconceivable human suffering and is likely to worsen gender-based inequalities. With economic activities put on hold, women who are already disadvantaged in their access to decent work are suffering the most. One cannot deny the fact that women hold societies together whether be it home, nursing and caring, teaching and other care giving services. Any pandemic situation increases this burden on women manifold. A large part of the care work for women are unpaid when performed at home. Even when these care works are professionally and mostly done by women, they continue to be lowly paid than profession and work dominated by men. Any crisis aggravates the situation for women. During this situation working women who work from home faced lots of challenges and problems. Research integrating social class with gendered experiences in homes and workplaces extend our understanding of the complex interplay between sources of power and status in society. This paper deals with the problems and challenges faced by the working women in this pandemic situation at Coimbatore city. The Study focused critical case study.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, Pandemic, Research Integrating, Challenges.

## **Introduction:**

Women increasingly engage in paid employment. Labour force participation rates among women aged 25–54 across OECD countries rose from 54% in 1980 to over 72% by 2015. Studies of men's and women's employment across countries and cohorts expose two clear patterns: the work pathways of men and women diverge as parenthood approaches and diverge even further after childbirth and women's wage trajectories and labour force participation rates exhibit rising intra-cohort variation over time. Family background and status play a measurable role in women's preparation for and decisions related to paid employment.

# FINANCIAL LITERACY AMONG WOMEN

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## Abstract:

Women constitute nearly half of the total population of Maharashtra yet the total contribution by this strata is not at par with the male counterpart. The massive potency of women to participate and accelerate the growth of the economy is highly unused. The present paper is a detailed study about the financial literacy among women in Maharashtra state. The central idea behind this is to increase the greater comprehend and effective understanding of the concern matter so as to increase their participation which will ultimately result in better growth and advancement of the country. To know the financial literacy detail a structured questionnaire is prepared which was circulated through Google form among the working women in the State of Maharashtra so as to get the apt and pertinent data. The data revealed that the common awareness in connection to the strategy and planning tools in relation to finance and investment among the women in the present time is not up to the mark. The study also focuses on the other important facets like financial concepts, financial avenues etc. Along with that the paper also highlight the required level of knowledge, understanding required by women to make proper planning for short as well as long term planning.

**Keywords:** Financial literacy, Financial independence, empowerment, Budgeting

## 1. Introduction

In today's world the importance of financial literacy has achieved a very significant point and it is has more predominant in case of women. Empowerment of women is only achievable only through the education and more so with the financial independence. A female with financial independence used to be in the position to take cerebral decisions and make effectual alternatives in relation to the use and management of money. Even the continuous upward movement in the job pattern of women has bring out the prominent positive shift towards financial literacy and education. It depicts a very positive and encouraging picture to see today's women are at par with men in all fields but when it comes to financial decision-making, they are still dependent on the male members of their family.

It has been seen from a very long time that the whole world has been dictated by the male, where they carry out all the important task of the society and women just obey them. However, women are the chief component of every society; in other words it can be said that they are the



## CAREER AND SOCIAL REFORMS OF DR. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDY

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this paper the appearance of reform movements in the Nineteenth Century indicates the begin of a New Era in the Indian History. Western Education and Industrial Revolution introduce about a new arousing in the centre of Indian Gnostics. The enlightened and intellectual Indians improved the feeling about the fame of Indian Culture and conscious that the existing social discrimination such as Purdha System, Unobtainable, Prohibit on Widow Remarriage, Infanticide, and Devadasi System and a host of other discrimination practices were pioneer to human decline. Under such circumstances, various social and religious reformers stand upped to meet the confront of the times. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, considered as the Father of Indian Renaissance, is the predecessor of all reformers in the galaxy of like social reformers and Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy is considered the first Woman social reformer in South India. Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy is renowned as a social reformer. She acquired good abilities and common thought. She was the first women Aesculapian graduate in India in 1912. As a law-making, she began many acts for the cause of women. Her effort to abolish Devadasi System is ample remarkable. She constructed the Avvai Home in 1930. Woman Indian Association set upped in 1917, it had membership from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. She is a remarkable fanatic in the Twentieth Century.

**Keywords:** - Social reformer, Women, Women Indian Association, Woman Association, Women and Children, Cancer Centre.

### Her Early Life

Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy was born in 1886 in a proletariat family in pudukottai district in Tamil Nadu. She got her early education in a co-ed school, completed the matriculation by private studies and was mentored by her own father. She had top to her credit. She was the top female student to be entered in Maharaja's college, Pudukkottai. Then it is a Men's college, against stiff opposition from the Orthodox section of the society. She was the top female candidate in the Aesculapian graduate in India in 1912. She was the top women House Surgeon in the Government Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospital and began her career as a private Medical mentored at Egmore in 1913. When learning her conserved contact with the political chiefs like Nanjunda Rao, Bharathi, Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant. In 1914, Dr.Reddy wedded Mr. Sundara Reddy and gone with him to England, where she finished FRCS course as a first Indian female. That degree helped her to get adeptness in the diseases of woman and children.

## EVOLUTION OF EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

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### ABSTRACT

The Empowerment of Women has become one of the most important concerns of 21<sup>st</sup> century not only at national level but also at the International level. Women Empowerment will be real and effective only when they are endowed income and property so that they may stand on their feet and built up their identity in the society. Governments of various nations are tirelessly trying to promote education for womenfolk. There are clear indications that all the forces that conform to a society have been collectively supporting Empowering Women. However many diversities are blocking the ways to attain a complete gender unbiased society. There are good reasons to believe that Empowering Women helps Economic Development. Reducing discrimination in access to Education and the labour market would make better use of Women's skills and abilities. History shows that many a time women were treated as that of slaves. It was observed that right from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the status of Women had been changing gradually. It is only after the Independence of India under the able leadership of Dr. Ambedkar, the Constitutional Makers and National Leaders strongly demanding and also reiterating the equal social position of Women with men. Gender discrimination in the Nation brings cultural, social, economic and educational differences which push the country back. The most effective remedy to kill such devils is making Women Empowered by ensuring the Right to Equality mentioned in the Constitution of India.

**Keywords:** Women's right, Empowerment, Constitution, Sustainable Development, Gender equality, Challenges, Empowerment schemes.

### Introduction

In the early years of the women's rights movement, the agenda included much more than the just the Right to Vote. Their broad goals included equal access to Education and Employment, equality within marriage, and a married women's right to her own property and wages, custody over her children and control over her own body. Since the beginning of civilization, there has been bulk evidence of women being considered inferior to men. Almost every country, no matter how progressive has a history of ill-treating women. This has



# HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST LGBT PEOPLE IN INDIA

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## Abstract

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights promises a world in which everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights. Yet, it is a shallow promise for many hailing from LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender) community who are confronted with hatred, violence and intolerance on daily basis. Society terms anything which is different as 'not normal'. Hence, condemning a person for being who they are is completely unjustified and so is society's power to exercise unnecessary control over an individual's gender or sexuality. The United Nations have documented widespread physical, sexual and psychological violence against LGBT people including murder, assault, kidnapping, rape, sexual violence as well as torture and ill-treatment. Deeply-embedded homophobic and transphobic attitudes combined with lack of legal protection against discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, expose many LGBT people to glaring violations of their human rights. The invisibility and silence which surrounds the existence of sexual minorities lives produces its own order of oppression, making them feel that they are the only ones 'cursed' with such desires in the world. Adding to their woes is Section 377 of the Indian penal Code which criminalises Homosexuality. Due to the law, societal values and mainstream culture being unfavourable towards sexual minorities, very few can afford to be open about their 'illicit' sexual orientations. LGBT people don't need sympathy but understanding, acceptance and dignity just as all other human beings. A space for LGBT people is needed to look at these specific issues not from a hetero-normative perspective or with pre-conceived binary notions. Media being the "watchdog" of society is responsible for highlighting human rights violations, and bringing them to the notice of the National Human Rights Council. This research paper examines the human rights violations suffered by LGBT people in India. The paper lists several areas of concern that need to be addressed energetically and calls for synergy of efforts between government, media and the society. This paper urged the media to play a more active and significant role in promoting human rights culture across all spheres of society.

**Keywords:** *Discrimination, Human Rights, LGBT, Media, Section 377*

# THE ROLE OF EDUCATION IN THE EMPOWERMENT OF THE TRIBAL COMMUNITIES

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## **Abstract**

In India, Tribes constitute 8.2% of the Indian population. 'Education' is the greater tool and factor which shapes an individual or society into perfection. It makes or leads the man to obtain and gain a fullest life. Education is the process of giving the knowledge, experiences, good mental health, and skills to individuals which he/she should apply in his/her life and make his way of living and collaborate with others in perfect manners, since there are lot of educational implementations, methodologies and processes are increasing or in practice day by day in order to promote huge progress in modern era. Tribal education is must for the empowerment of the tribal communities especially for tribal women, so that educated tribal women can be aware, can participate and can take decisions in household, socio-economic and political aspects.

**Key Words : Empowerment ,Education ,Tribes**

## **Introduction**

"Empowerment is power for within, capacity building process, freedom of choice and action, control over resources, ideology and enhances decision-making ability". In addition to that, it strengthens the innate ability by acquiring knowledge, developing awareness, enhancing action-taking, decision-making ability or capacity and bringing about change. Empowerment may be possible at different levels, individual as well as collective or group. 'Empowerment comes through knowledge, Knowledge comes through Education'. Education is not the amount of information that is put into your brain and runs riot there, undigested all your life. we must have 'life - building', 'man - making', Character - making', assimilation of ideas" -Swami Vivekananda. "when the level of education increased, the level of knowledge is also increased, when the level of knowledge increase, the level of empowerment is also increased", women play an important role throughout all histories, But still women are dominated and discriminated, misguided by men, especially tribal women india, only few of them make their own life and being self dependent, Education can enhance and make them equal to men.



# THE PROBLEMS & PROSPECTS OF WOMEN

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## **Abstract:**

A good legal system represents good governance in the country. We may say that India is a vibrant democracy and we may, further, proudly say that Indian society reflects 'unity in Diversity'. There has never been a greater need to fervently discuss the issue of safety of women in public places. The objective of the paper is to study the safety of girl children in public places and to find out their perspectives on these issues and to study their safety at different times of the day. The Study method used for research is a descriptive type of method. This is a non - doctrinal research. Where 200 responses are recorded and questionnaires are asked in public by opting a convenient sampling method. Every citizen and government must try to make it a safe place for women to be in. They must make more stringent laws against people who commit crimes against women. They must also be implemented properly to ensure everyone takes them seriously. If half the productive population of the country is fettered by chains of oppression and fear, then the progress envisioned by the male leaders of the state shall never be achieved.

**Keywords :** women, legal system, government, safety and society.

## WOMEN PROTECTION LAWS

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### Abstract

Indian society is more or less patriarchal and the social order perceptibly follows a pattern in which women are either ruled, dominated or subjugated with the benefits and advantages increasingly showered on men, marginalising women. In view of the plights and miseries of women folk, several laws have been enacted as a deliberate measure to protect women and to safeguard their legal rights entitled in the constitution. But as years pass by, increasing incidences of misuse of women protection laws are noticed which are pursued out of anger, revenge or monetary gain and many innocent men are subjected to loss of lives, dignity and social standing facing extreme situations of humiliation. While Protection laws introduced as a boon to women has turned as a bane to men, the elusive role of patriarchy cannot be undermined as the system which places extra responsibilities and benefits on men, itself is making them pay the price for their advantageous position in the society. The present paper aims to address the increasing incidence of misuse of women protection laws in Indian scenario. Constitutional and legal provisions bestowed to ensure the safety of women is identified spotting the most frequently misused provisions of protection. Judicial interventions against the misuse of women protection laws are also brought to light in an attempt to highlight the gravity of the problem.

[Keywords: Patriarchy, Women protection laws, Constitutional rights of Women, Domestic Violence, 498A IPC]

### Introduction

Patriarchy, the "system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women" (Walby, 1989) had been the social order of Indian Society leading to gender inequality granting priority to men in the access to resources in the family, market, state, and