1. Women and human rights: N Jayapalan

Status of women has been discussed at length by the author. In the hindu society, the status of women went on changing over the years. During vedic, Upanishedic, buddist and jainnism period the women were treated with lot of respect and were offered equal status along with the male. Education of women was also considered important. Women had all the freedom to make choice for her husband, widows could remarry and divorsee was also allowed to marry. Further wife and husband has a joint ownership in the property.

During the greeks and saythians political intrusion, the women were affected and they were being treated as inferior species compared to male. Women were made subject to all types of inhumanity.

In the 19th century, the many reformist started raising their voice against the exploitation of women. Ram Mohan Rai to Gandhiji all were great reformist who participated in these wave of reform. Due to efforts of great thinkers Sati Pratha was abolished, widow remarriage Act came into force and civil marriage Act was passed in order to safeguard the interest of women's rights and to fight against exploitative practices of inhuman nature towards women.

Education leads to revolutionary changes in the society and therefore education greatly got spread and many great women came into light like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Pandita Rma Bai, Rama bai Ranade, Madam Cama and Torru Dutt.
The author has discussed many laws which were enacted to protect the women against exploitation and in order to give them equal rights and status with men. During british period, many Acts were brought such as Prevention of Sati Act, Widow Remarriage Act, Special Marriage Act, Infanticide prevention Act.

The Age of Consent Bill 1891, The Sharda Act was enacted since the Age of consent bill failed to restrict the custom of child marriage. The said Sharda Act was later on known as child marriage restraint Act of 1929 was enacted. In order to given the women, the right to property, Hindu women's Right to Property 1937 was passed.

Since Independence many Acts came to be passed but out of so many Acts, the important once, which made great changes are :

a) Hindu married women's right to separate residence and maintenance Act 1946,

b) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

c) Hindu Succession Act, 1956

d) Hindu Adoption and maintenance Act 1956

e) Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956

f) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
There are various theories which are discussed at length.

a) Natural Rights

b) Legal Rights

c) Social Welfare theory of Rights

d) Idealist theory of Rights

e) Historical theory of Rights

Moral and Legal Rights and Further Legal rights are divided into civil rights and political rights.

**Civil Rights:**

a) Right to life

b) Right to Liberty

c) Right to work

d) Right to Education

e) Right to property

f) Right to contract

g) Right to speech and press

h) Right to association

i) Right to pursue religion
j) Right to family
k) Right to equality

**Political Rights:**

a) Voting rights
b) To stand in an Election
c) Right to hold public office
d) Right to criticise the government
e) Right to make an petition before judiciary

Many steps were taken to liberate the women fully, In 20th century, steps were taken to spread awareness amongst women. Under Indian condition, the women are still in dark like sati pratha was abolished but still practiced. Child marriage restraint Act was enforced but there are still instances of child marriage in India.

**Problems faced by women were:**

a) Female infanticide
b) Child marriage
c) Dowry deaths
d) Sex determination
e) Poverty
f) Wage disparity

g) Torture

h) Child labour

i) Illiteracy

j) Slavery

k) Orphans

Issues concerning women are taken up and discussed.

2. Socio-economic status of women and Gender disparity – Achala Srivastava / Serials publications 2010

It has covered the socio economical status of women against the man. No society has given equal status to women. Women are always exploited and they are deprived of their rights with regard to education and employment other rights as well in the garb of religion and various practices. Gender inequality is seen in all the aspects viz. nutrition, talent development, education and so on. In India also this bias is rampant as per the accepted social norms, women is considered as less important or inferior to men.

The study undertaken is restricted to inter district disparities in the socio-economic status of women and gender disparity faced by females of U.P.

It has discussed the socio economic status of women in U.P. Various dimensions have been wisely taken to study the status of women such as
sex ratio, literacy and educational attainment, age at marriage, total fertility rate, work participation rate and political participation.

The present study has discussed mainly the gender disparity and socio economic status of women and it has taken various indicators to study the status of women.

The extensive review of literature has been undertaken by the author. U.N. Conference held in Mexico, Copenhagen, Nairobi and Beijing has demonstrated that there is an increasing concern over the status of women in all over the world. Several studies and efforts have been made to bring rapid development in the status of women however, there is still considerable gender disparity between the rights, access and employment opportunity what man enjoys and women get.

Review of literature has been done on various aspects of women viz. employment and earnings, education, role in politics, sex ratio, cultural and social practices, marriage patterns, gender and women studies in India, fertility rate and various other aspects are studied in detail.

The study is restricted to status of women in U.P. It has concluded that in general, southern and western states have better status of women compared to U.P. The status of rural women in particular is very low compared to urban counterparts. In the political arena, female candidates are discriminated against in all states and by all political parties. It has also included in its study, the district and inter district comparison of women's development and status.
The study has concluded that women are still given a subordinate status in the Indian Society and women survives with a secondary in the family.

The good suggestions are given like more efforts required for literacy of amongst women, constitutional goal of compulsory and free education needs to be followed, flexible school timings to be allowed, employment generating programs to be given priority, health of women is required to be given more attention and various others which needs to be followed for betterment of women in U.P.

The present study has largely and entirely concentrated on status of women and gender disparity in the state of U.P. only. The study has not taken into consideration the human rights of women which also culminates from gender disparity. Legal aspect and legislature impact various acts contributing in development and protection of women of judicial activism is not looked into by the study. However, the social status of women in India which is compared is important.

3. Woman and Human Rights - Jyotsna Misra

The author has described and stated that violence affects the lives of women world wide and all the classes of women are affected. Violence against women are in different form i.e. from rape, child marriage, domestic violence, female circumcision and various others. Violence against women constitutes a violation of basic human rights and it is obstacle in achieving equality.

Legal steps to criminalise violence against women. In July 1991, Mexico revised rape laws and eliminated where man raped a minor and if he
agrees to marry her, no prosecution is done against him. In June 1994, the Organisations of American states adopted the inter American convention to prevent, punish an eradicate violence against women and many other countries adopted the measures to combat the menace of violence against women.

The dowry death is being the major menace in India. During 1980s, Urban north India has seen a growing number of murders of married women. Such murders are taking place increasingly because the in laws demands for money and other valuable items are not met by family of a women and therefore the women is killed. The infant female child are also not preferred in India because the girl child needs to be given lot of dowry and may lead to family under the debt of loans. Therefore female foeticide are aborted at a very early age of the pregnancy.

Less food, less education, fewer opportunities to secure an economic livelihood and on various other fronts.

There is lot of shift in approach of advancement of women and it is has become rights based approach to planning and programming. U.N. Secretary made it clear that human rights are cross cutting element and it should be reflected in all its policies and programmes. All entities like UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP have been identified in order to address global problem. The first step is to secure human rights. International tribunals do successfully resolve the women's rights violation issues who has suffered discrimination.

The human rights approach justifies legitimate claims. Social protection and safety is a new and broad concept in social policy. Social security is directed at meeting specific need and the available to their participants. Social safety nets refer to public measures that are designed to transfer
resources to groups which is deemed to be deprived. The states need to make policies to secure their participants against globalisational issues, economic problems etc. many of the countries do not have adequate policies in this regard.

Feminist economist have argued that minimum statutory wage limit to be specified, maternity benefits, child care facilities. Most of the countries do have their labour standards in place. Countries have tried to enforce the legislations to enforce and improve the labour standards.

There are many issues which are covered like SSN, SP, risk of globalisation and it gives new dimensions to the women's rights.

4. Women’s rights – Natasha Thomsen

It mentions various rights available to women and what are all the human rights violations faced by women. The focus is on the United States and has also covered its research in global perspective in comparison to Kenya, Afghanistan, China and Denmark. The issue of women's human rights are covered.

Following topics are discussed at length:

a) Introduction

b) Focus on the United States

c) Global Perspective

d) Primary States documents
Women’s rights:

Women’s rights has begun all over the world at different times as per the need of the country and the women’s rights. All over the world, the women has faced and dealt with similar issues ranging from political, legal, civil, economical, social, access to education, gender disparity, sexual harassment and various other rights.

Political and Legal rights:

The women have fought various wars along with men however, does not have any significant part is the political scenario of the countries e.g. women does not have equal rights to participate or stand in the elections. In many countries, women have been successful in getting the right to participate in elections however, till today the battle has not ended for women of many countries.

Civil Rights:

Civil rights include many areas of rights such as property ownership, equal job opportunities. In the U.S., the activist opposed the introduction of equal rights Amendment Act. There were countries which followed the need for giving the equal rights and the country like Denmark passed the Equality Act. Since 2000, EU is concerned with the principle of equality among the member states.
Access to Education:

Women in Europe and U.S. have also fought wars for higher education. In 1970 they started getting access to higher education but the primary responsibility of maintaining domestic work remained with the women. Such pathetic situation has improved in 21st century and the situation of women had shown the improvement in other aspects as well.

As and when women started participating greatly in jobs and started contributing towards the growth of the family, the discrimination at workplace also begun to raise its instances. Women had to establish themselves in an organisation and as well define the inappropriate behaviour, which affects them physically and emotionally.

The issues of gender based violence, female genital cutting, domestic violence and many rights and its violations are been discussed. The first international movement is also discussed. Issues relating to women's right in U.S. and global perspective and United states is compared with other nations like Kenya, China, Afghanistan and Denmark. The important articles and section are studies and reproduced. The various legislations of U.S. and U.K. evolved during the period of fight of women in protecting women's right and their comparative study which is useful in gathering the legislative impact over the violations of women's rights.

Judicial activism in the U.S. and other countries have not been covered which has contributed towards the development of human rights.

Law on abortion in Ireland is too tight, it does not allow the abortion even when the women life is at risk. The right to life by its constitution is extended to unborn child in Ireland. Other 40 European countries allows the medical termination of pregnancy in order to save the life of women in case when the life of women is at great risk. Ireland is a unusual country but in punishment, it is not uniquely unusual. In the case of A, B, C, all three applicants travelled to UK for abortion, since Irish government did not allow the abortion at all. The courts held that Ireland had no effective remedy for first two applicants so no point in exhausting the same however, the third one failed to put the proper evidence.


Intimate partner abuse is prevalent in society however, it has lot of negative psychological impact on the victim women or children. Chinese societal culture towards women is more shame oriented means women have more of shameful feelings which has affect on their psychology. The research has shown that around 77% of Chinese women had out of 1132 who were interviewed, suffered from psychological abuse compared to 10% of physical abuse.
7. Human rights of Minority and women’s – Indrani sen:

Series of treaties and international conference agreements which have been entered into have provided the platform for ending the gender based violations of rights. These documents / treaties affirms that men and women have equal rights. With all these international documents women's rights were recognised as human rights.

The preamble of united nations charter clearly affirms faith in human rights and equal rights for men and women. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. The international community after adopting Universal declaration of Human Rights, the international community also agreed on two covenants i.e. Covenant on civil and political rights, international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.

The convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was adopted by the General assembly in 1979. It seeks to address the pervasive social, cultural and economical discrimination against the women. It declares that the state has to take measures to change the exploitative patterns prevailing in the culture.

Women and human security is one of the aspect which is considered herein. United nations Development programme report noted that in no society are women secure or treated equally to men. Women are right from the birth personally insecurity till the end of their life. Women are insecure because of their social, physical, emotional and material difference and the inequalities ranges from less education, lesser development opportunities, disparity at all levels.
Women are terrorised because the other section of society does not want them to fight for their rights and demand equality. The menace of violence is not even reported or the reporting of such case is very poor because of social stigma, poverty and lack of evidence.

India has recently ratified the major convention of UN on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against women adopted by the General Assembly in 1979. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Rajasthan all have reported more than 500 cases each. These six states account for more than 70% of cases of rape in the country in 1991. The data collected shows that all the crime against women showed increase but dowry deaths increased by 169.7%.

The crime against women are committed because of social, cultural and psychological bases, false sense of superiority, feeling of insecurity, drinking, gambling, property issues, complexity of life, frustrations etc.

Violence against women is very well covered with lot of numerical data involved in it. With the time, the women’s rights showed lot of advancement, in the U.S., the Universal Declaration of Human rights mentioned various provisions, articles which defined human rights. Further there are various other commission, treaties all mentioned and defined the rights of women.


Dowry means the gifts given by the parents of bride family at the time of marriage to groom’s family. There are different practices followed through
out different sect and caste of people in India but the problem arises when the demand for dowry does not end till the women is either burnt alive or she commits suicide.

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 is in place but it has failed to apprehend the people and till date we keep hearing media reports of dowry deaths. The cases which are reported is only a tip of mountain and the real figures actually varies greatly. It simply means that these are silent crimes which goes unreported because of family pressure and society views on dowry.

Herein in this article, the south west Begal has been studied, which shows that there is steady rise in such crimes against women. The study conducted by authors has identified many social factors that are responsible for persistence of dowry in the south west Bengal viz. compulsion, social custom, social mobility, excessive spending for prestige. There are economic factors which also plays an important role in dowry demands such as consumerism, economic gain, escalating marriage, expenditure and investment.

The very strong reason for continuation of dowry is it receives the support from women because they pursue this as the right of inheritance. Women feel that they have a right in the property and since they get married and goes, they should get their share by and in the form of dowry. There are people feels that dowry should continue but women should not get right in the property. Because of non support of women to the movement of anti dowry movement, the NGO failed in making any substantial impact on the society.

There is also a failure of legal system in punishing the offenders. The low conviction rate is rate is due to lack of evidence, delay in taking action, want of community support, financial conditions of the victim which proves
that only legislations are not enough but action needs to be taken to make its impact.

There are males who take marriage as an opportunity to make wealth but at another side people have found the husbands for their daughters who were not possessing enough qualification viz. looks, education, high caste for marriage.

There are many other areas other than south west Bengal in India where such practices are followed which leads to end of life of women. Increasing demand of dowry is also another aspect of women's right and more so aspect of human rights.


Every constitutional law bars the gender based discrimination against the women however, such right does not specifically gives the right of equality to women all over the world. The advocate of women's right has recommended the gendered perspective to be included in the constitutional law of the nation so that it can deal with the special situations of women.

The study has examined factors which are economic, social and recent domestic violence. It has carried out research over the married women at Bangalore, India which shows that over 56% of the women who were studies has experienced the violence. The study suggests that anti dowry laws should be used in such way which makes the women and families to challenge the entire dowry system in the society.


Most inhuman form of violence against the women is female genital cutting. Such practices are followed because the society considers the women as impure and so that the prospective husbands accepts them. Such rituals results in death or its affects the women's health negatively.


The transitional justice is the period which offers development opportunities after past conflict in the nation. The case has been discussed about the women of Nepal who has undergone many difficulties and inequalities. Its always been considered as states responsibility of state to develop society however, this did not happen in Nepal. During conflict the women started taking jobs and responsibilities which caused radical changes in Nepal, it affected Nepal in positive as well as in negative way.

This article has studied as to what is the impact of education on people with regard to prevention of domestic violence on the women pre and post the educating them about various types of violence and how to manage them etc. However, when the same study was carried out after six months after educating them it found that there was no difference in the result.


The media can help the movement of human rights by their coverage, by spreading the awareness of human rights of women. Beijing conference was very important for women human rights but the media portrayed its image as chaotic. Print media can help in spreading the awareness.


Indian constitution has provided many mandates like right to equality, right to equal opportunity in employment, right to life and liberty which ensures the equality to women. However, in order to enforce the same various legislations were enacted to provide the protection to women against the violence and in inequalities faced by them in each sphere of their life. The
Honble Supreme court of India as well government made various acts to combat the situation of human rights violation in India. Lately, the Domestic violence prevention Act is enacted to protect the women in India. There are various other laws. Dowry prohibition laws, strict laws for rape incidences.


Human trafficking is increasing in recent time and especially the trafficking relating to women has shown increase due to poverty in context to African state. The paper analyses as to how the poverty as well the failure of state in protecting the women's rights. Further it also makes visible the failure of state in making available the jobs which are respectable to women and such failure of various agencies drives them into the women trafficking.

17. Gerd Ferdinand Kichhoff and Nazia Khan, 2012, Limits to tolerance: Tribal social order versus Human rights, TEMIDA, vol no. 15 (2) pg. no. 181-192.

The paper discussed the local customs which controls the ideologies and human rights. Mostly social ideologies and human rights clashes and which causes the victimisation of women in such social controlled environment. It has compared and studied various judgements pronounced by different countries.

Education is a good indicator of women’s development and progress however, the education is neglected in many societies since their needs are different. In recent scenario educational era has expanded and policy makers and government has made the policies which envisages the equality to women in all the areas however, the gender disparity is visible in education. As per 2002 census, only around 54% of women are literate from the total population. There are various national and international programmes and policies to boost the education in India.


Declaration on Elimination of all types of discriminations against women was drafted for the first time in order to eliminate all types of abuses against women. The article examines as to how much the convention is effective in its implementation and in eliminating all forms of human rights violations. It also examines what is role played by NGOs in implementing the convention.

20. Isabel Goicolea, Miguel San Sebastián, and Marianne Wulff, 2008, Health and Human rights an international journal, Women’s Reproductive Rights in Amazon basin of Ecuador : challenges for transforming policies into practice, vol 10 (2) pg no. 91 -103

Reproductive and sexual health of women needs urgent attention since without improving the same, the poverty eradication and development in education is not possible. The rights based approach does not only put the
responsibility on the individual but also on state to provide all means for improving the reproductive health. Even after policy, at Amazon basin 40% women has deliveries without professional health support. 26% of women indicates that the pregnancies are unwarranted due to non availability of contraceptives. Having policies does not mean that its implemented.


It examines the torture as violation of human rights and linked torture to sexual and domestic violence a d women's rights. International Criminal law and evidence laws has advanced. In many universal and regional bodies rape laws are recognised as torture.

It examines the aspect of torture as a violation of international human rights law. U.N. special Rapporteur on torture Manfred Nowak opened the door by linking torture to sexual and domestic violence and women's rights. It analysis issues and legal implications of characterising rape as torture.

It discusses Geneva convention, 1949, puts obligation on state to protect against rape but does not prohibit all sexual violence inflicted upon women. International criminal law has advanced and declared that sexual experience and past of victim is in admissible in law. Development has also taken place in terms of proof i.e. proof of force or physical resistance to lack of consent. It has analysed many developments in protecting women but the victim centered approach is still on.
In many Universal and regional bodies, the rape has been recognised as and is classified as torture. Due to many decisions, the definition of rape has been broaden and sexual acts which violates women autonomy is also included.

In view of Article III of the European Conventions on human rights which states that –No one shall be subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.‖ The court rules that rape which is a violence inflicted upon the victim amounts to torture in breach of Article III of the convention.

The 2008 report by the U.N. special Rapporteur on torture Manfred Nowak included many acts as torture such as rape, sexual violence, female genital mutilation, human trafficking. Rape as torture triggers a wide array of legal consequences. There is a huge debate whether the feminist school concerning potential danger inherent in the characterisation of rape as torture. It has discussed the debate of Mcglynn who considers that the Gender neutral crime and rape is gender based crime. She submits that all rapes are not same and only few violent rapes be considered as rape or alternatively when carried out by public official. However, she missed that violating sexual autonomy which is already a form of torture.

It has discussed an entire debate and further discussed Nowak's interpretation which leaves out the protection of male rape survivors. The analysis focuses on women’s rights and women’s protection under human rights law but the core groups protection should not happen at the cost of others.

Under the current interpretation of CAT when the crime of rape is properly investigated and addressed, it can not be termed as torture. It has focused
on the approach adopted by the special rapporteur on torture Nowak and therefore it is centered around his method of classifying the rape as torture under CAT.

It further discussed in great detail the debates and reports to include rape in the definition of torture, however, the rape as human rights violations is not covered under it.


The key area of conventions is gender equality however, the European court had failed to implement the same in the member states. This article tries to find out the reasons of such failure. It analyses jurisprudence of Article 14 and application of the same in gender equality.


India is signatory to the international convention and therefore it has declared that trafficking in human as illegal and further a law on Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act came to be enacted. India has taken many steps to prohibit the trafficking in human.

India have constitutionally prohibited immoral traffic in human beings by implementing Suppression of immoral Traffic in women and girl's Act (SITA). But the cruel truth is that till today thousand of girls are trafficked
every year and exploited commercial sexual exploitation. Womens living in
the brothels is too pathetic and its gross violation of human rights.

The present paper has widely discussed the untenable approach of the
S.C. towards addressing these issues.

In India buying and selling of human beings and their work conditions and
exploitation by brothel, pimps, police is a reported news by human rights
activist. Life of victims are controlled by brothel owners and victims cannot
refuse to have sexual intercourse with anyone if the victim knows that
customer is suffering from any decease. Conditions are so worst that girls
are not even given meals and are without medicines in case of medical
requirements.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights has prohibited every form of
contemporary female slavery even the trading in slave is prohibited.
International covenant on civil and political rights declares the right to be
free from slavery. Human rights committee recently asked all the state
parties as to the measures taken by them to eliminate trafficking in women
and children.

Indian penal code provides for prohibition and trafficking of women and
girls into coercive prostitution and prescribed harsh punishment for
offenders. Provision relating to rape also covers the girls and women who
are kept in brothels under threat and under force.

India has also taken steps to enact the law in order to give effect to the
trafficking convention. Under trafficking convention, the victim of
prostitution cannot be punished under any circumstances however, Indian
legislation ITPA neither prohibits nor does aim at abolition of prostitution
but it discriminates against the victim and also punishes them. The SITA Act is discussed which had many drawbacks.

Major cases are discussed which challenged the provisions of SITA before Supreme court.

Kaushailiya v/s. State, High court struck down S. 20 of SITA but Justice W Brome declared that state can impose the total ban if it deems fits and no one claim any freedom. Supreme Court in its judgement appears to be convinced that the problem of prostitution is the sole creation of prostitutes and if they are removed, the problem gets solved.

Supreme court in its various decision did not take any bold steps to stop or eradicate the prostitution but it shifted the blame prostitutes, victims. The supreme court who is otherwise known for its humanism with regard to its approach, the court worked quite discriminatory and has been overly protective of all people participating in prostitution except of victims.

It very well discussed that for the laws and policies which are made to eradicate enslavement and exploitation, the judiciary sees victims or prostitutes as oppressed and should be treated as human beings. Supreme court judgements were critically analysed.


There in reality does exist a lot of violations of human rights against women and the challenging the same has gone outside the national
territories. Paper discussed as to how UN convention on elimination of all types of discrimination against women is important for the development. Its importance has increased since the introduction of new chapter on private complaint mechanism. Awareness amongst women is necessary so that women's get full benefit of the key points of convention.


The women at United states made remarkable progress and development in getting all the rights by their continuous struggle. The women had achieved success in all the areas where man had made their positions however, when particular group of women were developing and progressing other group were left alone and were not developing as fast as compared to other group of women which led to agitations and that is being known as two steps forward and one step back.


The paper has compared the policies of eight different nations in order to combat the menace of domestic violence. .The comparative study of each country is carried out and the policies and strategies are reviewed in order to find out the main component of each nation which protects the domestic violence. The violence against the women, children and elderly persons are given emphasis.

Most of the states have now signed the international covenants for protections of women since the world has witnessed lot of violence against women. The paper discusses the policies and strategies of Brazilian government to combat violence on the basis of the women's pattern to seek help from formal sources. As per the survey, 33.08% of women who were survey took the formal help however other sought the informal help like family and friends.


India is the fastest developing economy in the world, the women constitutes the 50% of the world population and therefore it is important to use the potential of women for development and progress. During ancient times women were given access to the education however, thereafter they were denied this basic rights, thereafter during british regime again the movement for women's education started flaring. In India recently, government is boosting the women's education.
There are various customs and practices which are followed by groups of people however whereas some practices are beneficial some group of people some are against some groups such as women such practices are female mutation, widows rituals, child marriages. The paper studies culture, tradition, custom, law and gender equality at South Africa.

The wartime violence is the wartime violence which occurs during the wartime. Mostly the women's and girls are the victims and all the laws and international legislations are towards protecting the women's and girls however, it should not be forgotten that even men faces wartime human rights violations.

Honour killing is a public health problem. The article has studied the various available data on honour killing and analysed that the of married women facing honour killing are more compared to other instances. Much data on honour killing are not available since many of them go unreported.
Women in Nigeria has the right to have conducive environment for their development. African charter on human and Peoples Rights states that women should have all the rights to develop in the nation and for accomplishing the same, the state should take all the steps for their development.

It brings out the study on domestic violence suffered by women at Pakistan. The unequal and poor ratio of power which exists between male and female has resulted into suppression of women by men by using their power. There are various types of violence faced by the women however the main form of violence is domestic violence. Various data were collected using quantative and qualitative data which revealed that rural women faces more challenges once they go out for business.

There are nations which has adopted the policy for forced sterilisation of HIV positive victims. Such forced sterilisation violates the women's right to
control its own body as well as her right to make decision about the reproductivity.

It discusses about the nations which have resorted to policy of forciable sterilisation of women who are suffering from HIV infection. Such forced sterilisation violates the women's right to control its own body as well as her right to make decision about the reproductivity. Forced sterilisation means the removal of women's ability to bear the child without her informed consent.

Some states in order to deal with HIV infection has adopted such policies where HIV infected women were forcibly sterilised in order to stop the infection in spreading to new born. The paper discussed two cases of Chili & Namibia which is an important step towards recognising the reproductive rights of HIV positive women.

Democratic legislations of many nations initiated such program of sterilisation in order to prevent vulnerable groups of people from producing undesirable off springs. In 1927, US supreme court upheld the constitutionally of Virgina law requiring the sterilisation of all mentally retarded persons. The new medication development in the 1990, has now greatly reduced, the risk of transmission during birth of a child and such medicine are available in all nations at a rate which is affordable forced sterilisation has very negative effect on psychology of a patient. This results from physical intrusion and the cultural stigma associated with sterilisation. In order to prevent such harm, it is necessary that women understands each procedure and consents to it as well as women patient also understands its effects. In addition to all these harms forced sterilisation is a violation of a basic human rights of women.
International documents also affect this basic right in order to protect the women's human right.

It has conducted, the search on Chile which states that almost 42% of HIV positive women who were sterilised had not given their informed consent. Chilan government also promised to bring guidelines but it has still to follow. The case F.S., a women who was pregnant and diagnosed with HIV gave birth to healthy baby but sterilising her without consent which violated her bodily rights. F.S. complained but of no use at all since courts and health ministry opined that her rights are not violated. The complaint was brought to court system by Vivo positive, to which F.S. did not get any compensation but government issued some guidelines. Thereafter in 2009, Intern American commission for Human Rights issued directions to acknowledge that F.S.’s rights are violated and should give monetary compensation and adopt policies that do not infringe reproductive rights of women.

Case Study at Namibia:

The search conducted shows equally poor picture. Women were forced to sign consent forms by informing that it's a only way to access medical treatment. Patients were scared and unable to make any informed decision. Even though government did not take any steps to curb such forced sterilisation but ICW and legal aid centre filed fifteen cases which alleged violations of right to life, human dignity and equality. The case is going on before High Court of Namibia. The threat of litigations may prompt policy change and making of better policies.

The study is quite eye opener.
The concept of feminism rests on the premises that a woman deserves equality in all aspects and women should be given equal importance like men. Feminism developed in UK, US and also in France as well as in India in order to give equal importance to women.

We talk about giving equal status and rights to women however, in India female feticide and infanticide is rampant and in such a scenario giving equal rights to women is impossible task. Male child is preferable to inherit the property and perform last rites of parents.

It particularly discusses about the female feticide in India. In India, we believe that goddesses and devi's exists but when it comes to giving rights to women, the mindset of Indian people is too narrow. We are talking about women’s rights and giving equal status to women however, it is glaring that in India the practice of female feticide and female infanticide is rampant and in such a scenario giving equal rights to women is impossible task.

The most of people wants a male child so that the male child can inherit the property, perform the last rituals of the parents in order to give them Mukti from the world. Women are treated as a lower category. Female child is taken as a burden who will wash away the wealth of the family.
behind dowry. Further after spending behind the girl child, the fruits are taken by someone else i.e. the husband and his family. Due to faulty and age old practices, the women is never treated equally right from the birth of the child.

Female feticide means aborting of a female foetus after sex determination test. Feticide means an act by which an harm is caused to female foetus causing its death. Such practices are rampant in the country. The family of a women and husband generally takes such decision and the abortion is forcefully done without the consent of a women.in many sects of people, women are threatened only to deliver a baby boy and in case, a girl child is born, both mother and child are put to lot of miseries and no care provided to the innocent baby girl.

Various data shows that around 10M female foetus have been aborted in the country over the last two decades. In India, female ratio between 0-6 years age group has fallen to 896 females per 1000 males. Of the 12m girls born in India, 1 m does not see their first birthdays. There are many cases which are discussed e.g. poverty, increase in dowry and marriage expenses, illiteracy, status to have a son, post marital problems and various others.

Indian penal code, 1860 has been made with various sections under which the act of female feticide and other acts by which any harm is caused is made as an offence. Punishable with imprisonment. Section 312-318 deals with various offences and its punishment. The medical termination of pregnancy was enacted to give the pregnant women a tool to decide on number and frequency of children but the act was used against the women and she was forcefully made to terminate the pregnancies against her wishes and made to abort the female foetus.
Yet another Act was enacted in order to punish people who engages in selection of sex of a foetus, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994. It prohibits use of techniques for checking any abnormalities, punishes the illegal use of the techniques.

The data collection shows that there are few states where female foeticide is most prevalent Punjab, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Haryana and Chandigarh.

The Author has suggested many measures to tackle such problems of female feticide like sensitisation of society, giving equal rights in property and others. The measures which are suggested are good and should be implemented to improve the condition of female feticide.


There are various decisions which has been passed by the European courts concerning sexual violence. By these various decisions the duty was casted upon the state to secure and protect the rights between private individuals, by these it can also find the violations. Judgements of European courts were passed on sexual violence but the same was not articulated into the equality laws.

FGM is at some places is a punishable offence however, in some it is felt as fundamental. Till now only France has made this as criminal and punishable offence and other countries have taken appropriate steps to criminalise the act of FGM. Dutch has taken the approach that it should be internal rules health fraternity and whether to report such incidence of FGM to judicial authorities depends upon each medical institution.


Violence against women is a ongoing international problem. Our society has advanced but the violence has continued in its different forms. In order to reduce this violence the government, NGOs as well as individuals participation is required to resolve such problem of domestic violence.


Recently lot of progress is witnessed by the world in the human rights development. Various standard has also been set through various state and international legislations. Recent years have also seen human rights of lesbian, transgender etc. Human rights have not restricted only to women's rights but also taken other groups.

Tunisia being a Arab country and prior to independence, women were not given access to education and confined to household and wearing veil. Tunisia women made great stride towards achieving the greater rights. The state has taken the responsibility which has brought the desired and necessary changes in the human rights.


One of the major issue in today's world relating to public health and human rights issue is violence against women which is global phenomenon. The author has conducted detailed study to find out as to what are effect on mental health of a women of a reproductive age who faces domestic violence. The study also concluded that a women who faces regular violence affects her mental health condition.


Cross border trafficking is a major phenomenon and therefore various laws internationally are enacted in order to protect against trafficking. The article illustrates various ambiguities. The article has made various findings based on comparative studies of various states which shows how
various frame works i.e. human rights, criminality, prostitution policy etc effects the policy making of different domestic regimes.


Nairobi declaration is based on guidelines and principles issued by united nations on right to remedy and re compensate the victims who have faced human rights law violations in its most cruel way. The Nairobi has made guidelines on policy making on right to remedy and reparation for victims of human rights violations.


The brutality faced by women at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico and how the Inter American Court of law of Human Rights helped the women in getting the justice. Many women were raped and killed. Various remedies has been given by the inter American courts for the benefit of women.

There have been lot of protest through out Ciudad however, was not of much effect and even the Commission’s Special Rapporteur for the rights of women visited the place and made dozens of recommendations but it has all rarely led to any substantial improvements in human rights.

It has explored various remedies which can be sought in the Inter American Court of Human Rights. Various remedies include:
a) Contentious cases

b) Requests for advisory opinions

c) Petitions for provisional measures

Situations at Juarez is too pity as 268 women were killed January 1993 and January 2002. It came into light that though men were killed more compare to women but the rate of killings of women is increasing speedily by 2 times more than men. There have been many theories purported in finding out the causes of killings like drug trafficking, domestic violence, prostitution, trafficking in human organs and various other.

Commission in its report concluded that discrimination against women is the root causes of sexual crimes and violence which needs to be addressed effectively in order to resolve the situations.

Authorities at Mexico claims that they have solved many cases irrespective of whether they are finally charged or tried. The Mexican government has taken many steps to investigate the murderers. There are many commissions also appointed. Special prosecutor's office was appointed and appointed specially trained officers to deal / investigate the murderer.

Many steps such as free houses, stipend, medical, legal help and stern steps were taken by national government but of no use. In fact, the violence spread to another city.

Effective remedies to Juarez could be in initiating action against mexico in court i.e. before Inter American court of Human rights which came into existence in 1978. Mexico has ratified the convention which gives right to
life, the right to human treatment and various others. Convention positively makes the responsibility of state to protect to ensure legal process followed, preventive measures are taken by state in eradicating such violence.

The court offers many remedies against failure to provide a remedy through adequate investigations or the failure to take reasonable measures to prevent violence against women. Contentious can be initiated against state for violating the treaty and state is made to answer.

Advisory opinions can be issued by court which interprets various provisions of treaty in international law but it will not have needed effect in Juarez to improve situation.

Human rights situation at Juarez is too complex. International court has taken many steps in resolving the issues at Juarez.