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**Socio Economic Level Study of Violence Against Women and Women's Rights**

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**Abstract**

Women are entitled to enjoy the same human rights and fundamental freedoms as other individuals but Violence against women constitutes a burning and serious social problem affecting globally an estimated 35 percent of women. "Human rights are women's rights and women's rights are human rights" well the truth is that what morally is right for man to do is morally right for woman to do. If it is realized that woman's rights as human rights then why don't we stop gender discrimination and consider the woman's conventional image of a diety. Gender inequality stems from distinctions, whether empirically grounded or socially constructed. The systemic oppression of women and gender-based discrimination has deep roots in human civilization. Women around the world nevertheless regularly suffer violations of their human rights throughout their lives, and realizing women's human rights has not always been a priority.

**Key words:** discrimination, conventional, biologically, dichotomous, hierarchical, dimensions.

**Introduction:**

Swami Vivekananda, India's legendry patriotic saint once quoted that, "There is no chance for the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved, and it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing." Under the Constitution of India Women's rights chiefly include equality, dignity, and freedom from discrimination; but in addition, India has various statutes governing the rights of women. While the country has grown from leaps and bounds since independence where education is concerned. The gap between women and men is severe. While 82.14% of adult men are educated, only 65.46% of adult women are known to be literate in India. The gender bias is in higher education, specialized professional

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trainings pose a threat.

The purpose of this research paper is to examine violence against women and their constitutional rights, particularly in relation to their socio-economic status. When women are unaware of the violence perpetrated against them, the situation becomes even more alarming. Data shows that violence against uneducated women is significantly higher than against educated women, particularly in certain regions. In contemporary society, the rapid increase in crimes has worsened the condition of women. Violence against women often takes the form of sexual abuse, leading to severe mental and social repercussions.

A common form of sexual harassment in India is euphemistically referred to as "eve-teasing," which involves molestation in public spaces. Despite India's rich cultural heritage, where female deities, saints, and poets were once revered, women today face widespread social restrictions and marginalization. While India is recognized globally as the largest democracy, the backwardness and discrimination faced by women, especially in the lower and middle classes, are pervasive. Women from these socio-economic backgrounds often suffer more than those from wealthier families.

Various international and regional institutions have emphasized the need to address gender-related human rights issues. However, despite numerous international agreements, the denial of women's basic human rights remains prevalent. Globally, women are twice as likely to be illiterate as men, further highlighting the gender gap. The ongoing struggle for women's rights is a fight against discrimination and for equal status in a male-dominated world. Legal reforms aimed at securing equal rights for women have been essential in this battle.

Unfortunately, many women in India face profound social and economic challenges throughout their lives. From birth, girls are often seen as a burden by their parents, and later by their husbands. This belief leads to practices such as female infanticide, where unborn girls are terminated in the womb. For many, being born a woman in Indian society is seen as a curse, with a lifetime of struggles awaiting them.

Gender inequality between men and women is deeply rooted in various social institutions, including paid work, politics, and education. The relationship between patriarchy and violence against women is closely linked to the inconsistent measurement of gender inequality. Achieving gender equality is a fundamental goal in the fight for women's human rights. It refers to "equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women and men, girls and boys." Gender discrimination undermines women's ability to fully enjoy their human rights worldwide.

Feminist theorists often describe patriarchy as a system of social arrangements that privilege men, allowing them to dominate women structurally and ideologically (Hunnicut, 2009, p. 5). This definition situates patriarchy within broader social hierarchies such as class and race, enabling a more nuanced

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understanding of violence against women based on these intersections.

In India, many women do not own property in their names and are often denied a share in family inheritance. Weak enforcement of laws further limits their access to land and property. Women's property rights in India are complicated by religion, tribal customs, and a mix of legal frameworks. Poverty remains a major barrier to gender equality, and addressing it should be as important a national goal as eradicating illiteracy.

While some believe that gender inequality is a thing of the past, domestic violence and discrimination continue to affect countless women. Patriarchy often refers to male domination that results in the oppression of women. Domestic violence, which can be emotional, psychological, physical, or sexual, remains a widespread issue. Women are often expected to go above and beyond to prove their worth compared to men, facing daily challenges in their struggle for equality.

In Indian society, women have long been regarded as inferior to men. Violence against women encompasses any act of gender-based harm, whether it occurs in public or private life. Women are often marginalized as the weaker section of society, resulting in less importance being placed on their needs and contributions. Girls and women face discrimination from birth, with many suffering from sexual harassment at home, in public spaces, and in the workplace.

Illiteracy, lack of education, and societal expectations around household responsibilities all contribute to the challenges faced by women in India. While there has been progress in terms of education, awareness, and legal rights, gender-based issues such as sexual harassment, rape, and domestic violence persist. Nonetheless, positive changes are on the rise as awareness and literacy rates improve across the country.

However, women have been struggling for equality and against oppression for centuries, and although so many battles have already been partly won - such as the right to vote and equal access to education but even then women are still disproportionately affected by every form of violence and by discrimination in every aspect of life. Thus, a patriarchal society makes for a fundamentally unsafe and detrimental space for non-conforming women and above all those who do not fit within narrow societal limits of gender and sexuality. Though this power imbalance can positively be felt exclusively beneficial for men, it has insidious dangers for their physical as well as psychological well-being.

It has become very necessary to uproot the polluted and distributed mentality in the society. It is clear from the study of the historical scenario of India that women power in India has a sacred place in the society, but we all know how much has changed in the present situation. Increasing violence towards common women can be directly seen, this only question comes to mind that how to change the thinking of this society, Article 18 of United Nations Charter to empower women. Under 38,

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many important works have been done for the progress of women in the world by eliminating discrimination, injustice or violence. In January 1992, Indian National Women's Commission was created as a military organization. Honor killing of women in India and Human trafficking incidents have been in headlines for some years. most women believe that being educated can curb gender discrimination. If seen in the true sense, then International Women's Day, International Women's Violence Eradication Day, various women's violence acts will be meaningful only when women around the world will get complete freedom mentally and physically, where they will not have to be harassed anywhere, women should be creative with education. and study various constitutional act related to your security. True equality can ensure better democratic system and values and best rights ensuring the protection and welfare of women is the need of the hour. Government should have an obligation to ensure that both men and women have the opportunity to equally enjoy all of their rights by eliminating all forms discrimination against women.

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