



## HUMAN RIGHTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A VIEW OF SECOND PHASE OF WOMEN

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**Abstract:** *The phrase 'Human Rights' came into global existence when Bosnia and Herzegovina were separated, and the basic rights of freedom and food etc. were being neglected. They were engaged like sick animals.*

*The concept of human rights is very old and the roots of the rights of man may be traced as back as in the Babylonian laws, Assyrian laws, and in the Dharma of Veric period of India. The history of Greek states proved that they were familiar with modern concept of freedom of speech (Isogoria), equality before the law (Isonamia) and the equal respect of all (Isotimia). Today the in entire world, there is wide awareness and general discussion of human rights. Various world organizations like United Nations and other social organizations are working effectively for implementation and protection of human rights. Human rights are also referred to as fundamental rights, birth rights, inherent rights and natural rights and are essential for the maintenance of human dignity.*

**Key Words:** human rights, Babylonian, laws, Assyrian laws, history, proved, familiar, modern .

In India, the status of human rights is fairly high. India has made sufficient provision for human rights and provide proper machinery to enforce these rights. The formers of Indian constitution were inspired by the universal declaration. They felt greater need to reaffirm the basic human rights and suitably protect them through legal provisions laid down in the Indian Constitution's Article 14 to 30 and 32.

Prostitution, which is the most primitive of all professions, ever adopted by women is a curse for our so called civilized society. It is quite alarming that after so many declarations of women equality, this disgusting flesh trade has not decreased. Even in developed countries such as USA, France, Germany etc., where the restrictions are none and the sex is not a concealed subject, flesh trade is flourishing with a fast growth rate. Despite many serious consequences, flesh trade is increasin day by day and has become a cancer for the society. For the modern society, if not cured timely, this may bring only destruction and pain. While in developing countries like India, China etc. and undeveloped countries like Kenya, Brazil, Bangladesh etc., poverty is the main reason for adopting this profession.

founding father in the USA) and got identified as a principle of Laissez-faire. The term liberalisation has the same connotation in economics as its root word liberalism. Pro-market of pro-capitalistic inclination in teh economic policies of an economy is the process of liberalisation. We see it taking place in the whole Euro-America in teh 1970s and particularly in the 1980s. The most suitable example of this process could be China of the mid-1980s when it announced its 'open door policy'. Though China lacks (even today) some trademark traits of liberalism, as for example, individualism, liberty, democratic system, etc., still China was called a liberalising economy.

We may take an example from the history of the world economy-putting the USA of the early 20th century and the communist China on the two poles of the scale-thus representing the best historical example of the liberal economy and China being the best example of the 'illiberal' economy. With the USA on the south pole and China on the north any policy movement towards 'the south' is 'liberalisation'. The movement from the south to the north will be known as 'illiberalisation'.

It means that the process of decreasing



traits of a state economy and increasing traits of a market economy is liberalisation. Similarly, the opposite will be the process of illiberalisation. Technically speaking, both the processes will be known as the processes of economic reforms, since 'reform' as a term does not say anything about the 'direction'. All the economic reforms in the world have been from the 'north to the south'. Similar is the case with the process of liberalisation.

It means, in the Indian case the term liberalisation is used to show the direction of the economic reforms-with decreasing influence of the state or the planned or the command economy and increasing influence of free market or the capitalistic economy. It is a move towards capitalism. India is attempting to strike its own balance of the 'state-market mix'. It means, even if the economic reforms have the direction towards market economy it can never be branded a blindrun to capitalism. Since the economy was more like the state economy in the former years, it has to go for a greater degree of mix of the market. But in the long run, Liberalism curtails the powers of the parliament.

The RBI data comes from a purposive sample designed to represent the corporate sector (public limited companies) in terms of industry groups and firm size. Relative to the public limited company population, the sample coverage is high. The companies in the sample accounted for over 60% of the total paid-up capital of Indian public limited companies in each year. On average there were 23 firms per industry per year, ranging from a maximum of 132 firms to a minimum of a single firm. In general, sample sizes have increased over the years. The sampling rule used by the Reserve Bank of India is to retain companies in the sample if they have been included in the previous year. Nearly 75 % 12 of companies in the sample in any year were in the sample in the previous year as well. To illustrate, according to the RBI Bulletins of November 1992 and 1993, there were 1647 companies in common between the 2131 companies in the 1990-91 sample and 1908 companies in 1987-

88 sample.

Economic liberalization in India is not a phenomenon of the nineties, infact it was set in motion in the eighties. Cushioned by a healthy foreign exchange reserve and an increase in food reserves; the government decided to embark on a path of selective liberalization in early eighties. Import controls were relaxed in the automobile sector (although the impact was seen more in the two wheeler market than the car industry) and some high tech sectors. Licensing rules were relaxed in some areas.

By 1991, the Indian government faced a balance of payments crisis. The government had less than a month worth of foreign exchange reserves left. It had to pledge gold in order to meet some of its short term commitments. The government had no choice but to request emergency xtime got sufficient monetary help. They were talented. Many of them were experts of classical singing and dancing. In Awadh, prostitutes got much preference by the contemporary creamy society. The Kothas were considered as the training centres of activities and manners to the rich and royal princes. The princes were sent there for leaning Adab (manners), one of the most compulsory trait of social behaviour.

Ancient Indian literature is filled by various examples. Then the prostitutes were called Nagarvadus and were provided with many perks and privileges by the state. They lived leisurely life with all possible facilities at their feet. Costly gifts were given to them on various occasions.

Besides being a subject of hatred, in India, many writers successfully attracted the sympathy of society for prostitutes. In his novel Devadas, Sharat Chandra Chattopadhyaya has dramatically portrayed a prostitute named Chandramukhi as caring, affectionate and full of devotion. In Bengal, for making idol of Goddess Durga, some mud of the front door of houses of prostitutes is mixed with clay of the idol. This should be seen in the context that proper consideration is also given to the deprived part of the society, for their service and



because of mankind.

Pino Arlochie, Executive Director United Nation Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, has written in a magazine Shiavi that about One lakh prostitutes are working legally in USA. Similarly, according to United Nations Global Report on Crime and Justice, about 50 thousands sex workers are working in Japan and about 2-3 lakh in countries of European Union. In a survey of International Organization for Migration (IOM) in 1999, it was found that new areas of flesh trade in a very less time, are competing with old and conventional areas like Asia, Africa and Caribbean islands.

According to Human Rights Watch, the condition of prostitutes in many countries is pitiable. They are less paid and are even deprived of the basic needs of human. Some times they are beaten and burnt by cigarettes. Once in the profession, there is no way out. The life of prostitutes depend on the mediator/ agents and the owners of the flesh trade centers.

United Nations is trying to ban the sale and purchase of human beings and the member countries have to see that this protocol should be followed fully. Trafficking convention to stop the sale and purchase of women is implied by United Nations has appealed all members to make laws

against trafficking of women and children. To give women equal status, United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination was adopted. Besides, these international efforts, government and non-government organizations have to work as moral agents in the areas where flesh trade is being carried out. Awareness programmes could not help much in poor areas, as poverty being the major factor behind this. So, removal of poverty and providing them a permanent source of income is the sole way out of this trade. Each and everyone should accept that this trade should be banned. Being a human one can judge that how inhumane it is. By cooperation and coordination of society, we can abolish this practice. With educational and vocational programmes, we together can help them to live a respectful life, in a society where morality reigns.

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