

VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN RANCHI JHARKHAND, AWARENESS ABOUT THEIR RIGHTS AND CSR: A STUDY

Dr. Nazish Hasan*

ABSTRACT

Human Rights are the natural Rights of Every individual that can't be discriminate in the basis of Caste, Greed, and Language or in any means. The sex ratio, literacy rate, awareness about their right's of women's of Ranchi Jharkhand is not so impressive and a new drive can be start in context of awareness among women's of Ranchi Jharkhand advocacy, legacy, empowerment and employment generation among women's of Jharkhand and big giants can play major role in account of CSR.

Keywords: *Human Rights, Advocacy, Fundamental and Natural Rights, Awareness, CSR.*

Introduction

Human Rights are the natural rights for every human being. These are those basic standards without which people cannot live in dignity. To advocate human rights is to demand that the human dignity of all people be respected. Everyone is entitled to human rights without discrimination of any kind. The non-discrimination principle is a fundamental rule of international law. This means that Human rights are for all human beings, regardless of race, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

According to 2011 census the sex-ratio in India is 941, which indicates lower status of women in India. Article 15 of Indian Constitution prohibits the discrimination on ground of religion, lineage, race, sex, or place of birth, but the social, religious, economic and political status of women in India has been lower in comparison to males due to male dominating culture. In India 34.54% women are illiterate as per 2011 census, so they do not take benefit regarding freedom of speech providing in article 19 of Indian Constitution.

According to 2011 census the sex-ratio in Jharkhand is 947 and female literacy rate is only 56.28 percent. In Ranchi district the sex-ratio is 950. The majorities of women in Jharkhand have unequal access to education and health facilities and lack adequate counseling. The women of Jharkhand even its urban women do not get adequate benefit of constitutional rights and other state legislations. The Human rights of women in urban areas are also violated due to lack of awareness and empowerment. The voice should be raised for the rights of women in context of gender equality and empowerment of women.



Discussion with Children's about Minority Rights at Bethesada Girls Middle School Ranchi on 18th December 2017

CSR has been understood in general terms as 'the obligation of the firm to use its resources in ways to benefit society, through committed participation as a member of society, taking into account the society at large and improving the welfare of society'. The discussions on CSR practices in Jharkhand in its modern global terms, are relatively new because, being a part of the global market, it is difficult to ignore CSR standard specifically in the manufacturing sector & Primary sector which are more abundant as compared to other sector. In general, it is true that in Jharkhand, the status of labor rights practices, environmental management and transparency in corporate governance are not satisfactory, largely due to poor enforcement of existing laws and inadequate pressure from civil society and interest groups like Consumer Forums. Globally, as CSR practices are gradually being integrated into international business practices and hence is becoming one of the determining factors for market accesses, it is becoming equally instrumental for local acceptability. A focus on CSR in Jharkhand would be useful, not only for improving corporate governance, labor rights, work place safety, fair treatment of workers, community development and environment management, but also for industrialization and ensuring global market access for the area which is the richest state in terms of mineral deposit CSR can also add the advantage of women's rights and their awareness.

Womens and Child are not aware about the basic rights which have been provided to them by the constitution of India and due to lack of awareness they are not able to access their rights, in this regards the corporate and the government of Jharkhand need to work that what are the different rights which have been provided to them and what are the basic way to avail the rights and that will build a better future as the personal who will realize their rights they will be equally look after the duties which need to be performed.

Facts about Jharkhand

Jharkhand is a state in eastern India. It was carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000. Jharkhand shares its border with the states of Bihar to the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to the west, Orissa to the south, and West Bengal to the east. It has an area of 28,833 sq mi (74,677 km²). The industrial city of Ranchi is its capital and Dumka is sub capital while Jamshedpur is the largest city of the state. Some of the other major cities and industrial centres are Dhanbad, Bokaro and Hazaribagh.

Jharkhand has several towns and innumerable villages with civic amenities. Urbanization ratio is 22.25% and the per capita annual income is US\$ 1,490. Jharkhand also has immense mineral resources and the state is also known for its rich industrial belt supplemented with coal deposit.

CSR Initiatives in Jharkhand

Most of the business houses in Jharkhand are state owned and also the area is flooded by numerous first generation business houses. Some of Jharkhand's major industries are: Bokaro Steel Plant in the public sector, Tata Iron and Steel Company (TISCO) in Jamshedpur in the private sector. Other important industries are Tata Engineering and Locomotive Company (TELCO), Timken India Limited (Jamshedpur), Bharat Coking Limited (Dhanbad), Khilari Cement Factory (Palamu), Indian Aluminum (Muri). ACC cement (Chaibsa), Central Coalfields Limited (Ranchi), Usha Martin, Usha Beltron, Uranium Corporation (I) Limited (Jadugora), Hindustan Copper Limited (Mussabani), Tin Plate Company of India Limited (Jamshedpur), Indian Explosive Limited (Gomia), and Hindalco Bauxite (Lohardaga), etc. CSR has been understood in general terms as 'the obligation of the firm to use its resources in ways to benefit society, through committed participation as a member of society, taking into account the society at large and improving the welfare of society'. The discussions on CSR practices in Jharkhand in its modern global terms, are relatively new because, being a part of the global market, it is difficult to ignore CSR standard specifically in the manufacturing sector & Primary sector which are more abundant as compared to other sector. In general, it is true that in Jharkhand, the status of labor rights practices, environmental management and transparency in corporate governance are not satisfactory, largely due to poor enforcement of existing laws and inadequate pressure from civil society and interest groups like Consumer Forums. Globally, as CSR practices are gradually being integrated into international business practices and hence is becoming one of the determining factors for market accesses, it is becoming equally instrumental for local acceptability. A focus on CSR in Jharkhand would be useful, not only for improving corporate governance, labor rights, work place safety, fair treatment of workers, community development and environment management, but also for industrialization and ensuring global market access for the area which is the richest state in terms of mineral deposit.

Need of CSR in Jharkhand

Business need to recognize the implications of CSR for business activities. Companies are facing the challenges of adapting effectively to the changing environment in the context of globalization and in particular in the manufacturing sector although Consumer Rights Movement, enforcement of government regulations and a structured view regarding the economic importance of CSR are not yet so widespread in the corporate world in Jharkhand, Still companies have gradually been attaching more importance to CSR. Industries are aware that CSR can be of direct economic value and hence they are contributing to social and environmental objectives, through integrating CSR as a strategic investment into their core business strategy, its management and operations. Business organizations in Jharkhand can thereby have an inclusive financial, commercial and social approach, leading to a long term strategy minimizing risks linked to uncertainty of social, political and factor market.

Statement of Problem

Human rights are those conditions, which are inherent to nature and without which one cannot live as a human being. Human rights allow one to develop fully and use one's human qualities, intelligence, talents and conscience to satisfy one's spiritual, physical, social and other needs. Human rights are prime condition for human dignity. As per law of nature this is the fundamental right to enjoy it for betterment of life, but it has been violated concern the women almost in each part of India especially in backward state like Jharkhand, which has been exhibited in studies conducted in all over India. The fourth world conference on women, held at Beijing in China in September, 1995 glorified the concept of Equality and obtained commitment from nation not only to reduce gender inequalities, but also to ensure gender perspective in all policies and programmes.

The human right of equality for women cannot be achieved merely by singings constitutional provisions, treaties and declarations by the nations. It will be become a reality only when women should be empowered on the basis of providing them appropriate education and health facilities as well as economic emancipation to come out openly and unitedly in their fight against injustice to avail their right to equality. To deny human rights of women on the ground of cultural distinction is discriminatory. Human rights are intended for everyone, in every culture. To study the violation of human rights of women is essential for participation of women in the society. Human rights are emphasized among purposes of the United Nations as proclaimed in its character, which states that human rights are for all without distinction. The French Declaration became a source of inspiration for the people all over the world, in their struggle to seek equality and dignity as human beings.



Discussion of Women's Right at Government Middle School Hesal Angada Namkum Ranchi Jharkhand on 8th March 2017

Review of Literature

Human rights are prime condition for human dignity. As per law of nature is the fundamental right to enjoy for betterment of life. But in present era, it has become violated concern the women almost each part of India (Dolly, 2012:254). Women's relation with social, economic and environmental issues of development have been mostly ignored especially in the developing countries (Gosh, 2000:106). Women in India, traditionally and in the post colonial period, have suffered multiple oppressions. They are denied, in most instances, equal access to food, health and education, in addition to carrying the double burden of household and wage work. Moreover, when they are engaged in the latter, they invariable earn low wages and become the first targets of economic retrenchment (<http://www.slideshare.net/VibhutiPatel/human-rights-movement-in-India-vibhuti-patel>). The Tribal Society of Jharkhand is patrilineal, patrilocal and patriarchal. Therefore the status of the tribal women in this society is inferior to males, but tribal women feel more freedom in their daily life in comparison to their non- tribal women counterpart (Verma,

2009:79-84). Jharkhand witnesses serious violation of fundamental rights of tribal women (Ibid., 2012A:216). Jharkhand witnesses serious violation of fundamental rights of tribal women in various forms namely domestic violence, outside the home violence, trafficking of tribal women and girls, displacement due to land acquisition, maternal mortality due to negligible health care services, high drop-out rates of tribal girls from education, branding and fortuning as witches, sexual harassments at the work place, violation of labour laws, where tribal women is concerned, etc. Jharkhand is experiencing rising trends of crime against tribal women perhaps this is due to diminishing fear of administration and law judiciary included (Singh, 2010:92-93). The violation of human rights of primitive tribe women of Jharkhand has been in existence consistently (Verma, 2012 B:200). There are many provisions for the protection of human rights, but they are seriously not implemented by the government agencies (Ara, 2012:246).

A number of studies have been conducted to analysis the problems of Indian women, but no systematic attempt has so far been made in studying the violation of human rights of women in India especially in context of Jharkhand. The present study is an attempt to fulfill this research gap.



Women Rights awareness Campaigning at Swarnrekha and Rayeen Urdu School Ranchi Jharkhand on 16th March 2017

Significance of the Research

Indian women are in secured class of Indian society and their development is tagged with human right. The women contribute in multiple ways to the society, but their status is inferior in comparison of males due to patriarchal, patrilineal and patrilocal society. This study will explore the problem of violation of human rights of urban women to safeguard of Human rights.

This study is also important for giving suggestions for protection of human rights of urban women on the basis of empirical study of the women of Ranchi Municipal Corporation.



Women with her child and Sister when her husband left her

Suggestions On the basis of study undertaken following points were suggested

- The entire enforcement authority should take firm steps for the implementation of policies being formulated by govt.
- There should be a definite framework of rules and regulations for women's safeguard, for their right's business houses and govt. machinery with respect to CSR activities.
- The CSR evaluating system should be very clear and adaptable for empowerment of women's and labour.
- Awareness programme should be organized by corporate houses, govt. department etc to educate people about the ongoing efforts so that more and more coverage should be there.
- The basic aim of CSR activities in Jharkhand should be to develop the basic infrastructure facility for the proper implementation of policies.

Conclusion

In Jharkhand women are less aware about their rights which should be started by big giants in the form of CSR and there are an existent but small number of companies which practice CSR. There should be some specific programme which should be focused on the rights of women and their empowerment. This engagement of the Indian economy concentrates mainly on a few old companies, and corporate giants such as the Tata and SAIL which have led the way in making corporate social responsibility an intrinsic part of their business plans.

References

- ✧ Ara, A. (2012): Human Rights of Scheduled Tribes, in U.K. Verma (Ed.) Tribal Society of India, Institute for Social Development and Research, Ranchi.
- ✧ Dolly, R.(2012): Deprivation of Human Rights among Tribal People, in U.K.Verma (Ed.) Tribal Society of India, Institute for social Development and Research, Ranchi.
- ✧ Dr James Harris, Dr Maeve Cummings, Dr Christine Fogliasso (2001), CCSC: Central Plains Conference. Christopher M Hoadley, Peter G Kilner, 'Using Technology to transform communities of practice into knowledge-building communities, SIGGROUP Bulletin, Volume 25 Number 1.
- ✧ Dr Sanjeev Verma, Rohit Chauhan (2007), 'Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Economies', International Marketing Conference on Marketing and Society
- ✧ Ghose, R. (2000): Development in Kramarae and Spender (Eds.), International Encyclopedia of women, New York.
- ✧ Human Rights of Equality-with Reference to Tribal Women of Jharkhand, in U.K.Verma (Ed.) Tribal Society of India, Institute for Social Development and Research, Ranchi. (2012A)
- ✧ Human Rights of Primitive Tribes of Jharkhand- A Sociological Analysis, in U.K.Verma (Ed.) Tribal Society of India, Institute for Social Development and Research, Ranchi (Hindi) (2012B).
- ✧ Jeremy Moon (2004), 'Government as a driver of Corporate Social Responsibility', ICCSR Research Paper Series.
- ✧ Kerlinger,F.N.(1983): Foundations of Behavioral Research, surjeet Publications, Delhi
- ✧ Kerry Peyton,, 'CSR: Who needs it', www.cbsr.bc.ca
- ✧ Singh, L.(2010): Atrocities on women in Jharkhand, in P.Mandal and U.K.Verma (Eds.) Strategies Intervention for Accelerating Development in Jharkhand, Shree Halder Press, Ranchi.
- ✧ Verma, U.K. (2009): Tribal Society of Jharkhand, Subodh Ganthmala, Ranchi(Hindi).
- ✧ http://www.mmbgims.com/docs/full_paper/24_bhawna_bhatnagar_pp.pdf.
- ✧ <http://www.slideshare.net/VibhutiPatel/human-rights-movement-in-India-Vibhuti-Patel>).

