

TASK-5

MANAGEMENT

STATISTICS ABOUT WOMENS SAFETY

1.HEALTH:-

a.the problems having a girl(child/younger):-

->the baby born in a unhealthy condition:-

<u>BIRTH</u>	<u>DEATH</u>
The UNICEF estimates all over the world per day:- 353,000 babies are born	The UNICEF estimates all over the world per day:- 1544,889 deaths
Every minute in india: 34 births	Every minute in india:10 deaths
Hour:-2,062 births	Hour:- 603 deaths
Per day:- 49,481 births	Per day:- 14,475 deaths
per month:- 1.5 million births	per month:- 0.4 million

<u>THE BABY STATISTICS BORN IN A UNHEALTHY CONDITION:-</u>	<u>Number of babies</u>
Health issues:-	3%
<i>Central nervous system defects (brain and spinal cord):-</i>	19,952 cases per birth
<i>Eye defects:-</i>	5,349 cases per birth
<i>Cardiovascular defects (heart):-</i>	13,876 cases per birth
<i>Musculoskeletal defects (muscles and bones):-</i>	34,987 cases per birth
<i>Orofacial defects (middle of the face):-</i>	2514 cases per birth
<i>Gastrointestinal defects (esophagus, stomach, and intestines):-</i>	6746 cases per birth

1.the total expenditure on health care as a proportion of GDP in 2014 was 4.7%.

2.Female Health Issues:-only 15 per cent of mothers receive complete antenatal care and only 58 per cent receive iron or folate tablets or syrup. Women's health in India involves numerous issues.

->pre-participation in small age or ->in the stage of monthly participation:-

1.Actually most girls start to menstruate between ages **10** and **15** years. The average age is **12**. Although there's no one right age for a girl to get her period.

2.62% young women in country using cloth for menstrual protection.

3.staggering 82% young women in Bihar still depend on clothes .

4.42 % young women in the country used sanitary napkins while 16 % used locally prepared

napkins.

5. only 48% of those surveyed in rural India used sanitary napkins during their menstrual cycle as against 78% in urban parts of the country.

6. Women with 12 or more years of schooling are more than four times as likely to be using a hygienic method as women with no schooling at all. Similarly, women from the highest wealth quintile are more than four times as likely to use a hygienic method as women from the lowest wealth quintile

1.Can a girl get her period at 10 years old:-

->any sexual-harrasement is happen:-

1. I.P.C. (1860) 375- Rape

I.P.C. (1860) 354- Outraging the modesty of a woman.

I.P.C. (1860) 377- Unnatural offences

However, the IPC could not effectively protect the child due to various loopholes like:

- IPC 375 doesn't protect male victims or anyone from sexual acts of penetration other than "traditional" peno-vaginal intercourse.
- IPC 354 lacks a statutory definition of "modesty". It carries a weak penalty and is a compoundable offence. Further, it does not protect the "modesty" of a male child.
- In IPC 377, the term "unnatural offences" is not defined. It only applies to victims penetrated by their attacker's sex act, and is not designed to criminalise sexual abuse of children.

2. According to the **National Crime Records Bureau** (NCRB) 2013 annual report, 24,923 cases were reported across India in 2012. Out of these, 24,470 were committed by someone known to the victim (98% of the cases).

3. According to NCRB 2015 statistics, **Madhya Pradesh** has the highest raw number of rape reports among Indian state.

4. Human Rights Watch projects more than 7,200 minors – 1.6 in 100,000 minors – are raped each year in India.

5. Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse in India:-

Children under the age of 18 contribute to 44.4% of India's current population, half of which are not provided with basic education, nutrition, and health (Indian National Family Health Survey 2005-2006).

b.the problems having a women means after marriage(40-60):-

->in the stage of pregnancy:-

1. Of this number, 4 million had a live birth outcome. On the other hand, approximately 1.1 million induced abortions and 1 million miscarriages at all gestational periods were reported.

2. India - Teenage pregnancy and motherhood (% of women ages 15-19 who have had children or

are currently pregnant)

a.in India was reported at 25.3 % in 2006.

3.Teenage mothers (% of women ages 15-19 who have had children or are currently pregnant) in India was reported at 7.9 % in 2016.

4. Rs.6,000 is offered to pregnant women and lactating mothers in India under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) programme for the birth of their first offspring. In the 2017 Union Budget, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had sought for Rs.2,700 crore for the PMMVY programme but the amount was revised to Rs.2,500 crore

5. 211 million pregnancies that occur each year.

6. Around 46 million people included to abortion.

->any sexual-harrasment will happen:-

1.every day,hundred of americans are affected by sexual violence.

2.every 98 seconds .an american is sexually assaulate.

3.and every 8 minutes,that victim is a child.Meanwhile 6 out of every 1,000 perpetrators will end up in prison.

4.75% of sexual harrasement happening to women.

2.SAFETY AND SECURITY:-

a.the problems facing a girl/women of less safety:-

->in lonely places/->in journeys/in washrooms and also a women wants to wash their clothes in some having lakes/proects:-

1.mostly in some places 80%of women get unsaftey and unsecure to attack by a sexual harrasment.

2.nearly 2,000 members are sexualy harrased .

3.In that 81% of women only reported to 43% of men.

4.while the verbal harrasement was the most common form like the percentage is -77% of women and 34% of men

5.and 51% of women and 17%of men said they were in a groped manner.

6.27% of women and 7% of them survived sexual assault.

b.if a women get married:-

->wants safety for demostic violence or safety for husband harrased by Dowry:-

1.By the research 90% of demostic violences are occuring

2.b/w 25%-45% of american adult are internet users say they have been harrased by online.

3. 45% report experiencing "more severe" kinds of harassments.

4. 57% of people reporting harassment in the US are women.

5. Women are more likely using social media like than men. 62% of people who reporting harassment experienced it on Facebook, 24% twitter, 20% via email and 18% youtube.

c. the women are in long distances:-

-> if in the woman's house the robbery will be occur or she is in the stage of sexual harassment by someone:-

3. BEAUTY AND LIFESTYLE:-

a. in the stage of a girl/younger:-

-> in the stage of girl the pimples will occur in the girl face:-

-> some skin diseases will occur:-

1. nearly 28 million Americans of all ages. it affects up to 25% of children and 2 to 3 percent of adults.

-> some diseases they don't find:-

1. cancer:- the overall estimate of 1,73,350 cases for 2018 equals more than 4,700 new cancer diagnoses each day.

2. the life time probability of being diagnosed with cancer is 39.7% for men and 37.6% for women.

-> if the hair fall is happen:-

1. hair loss in women affects roughly 50%.

2. Roughly 30% of hair loss suffers because of sex participation.

3. 82% of adults of causing genetic reason hair fall.

-> in the sense of the girl want to follow diet or to do exercises for their fitness:-

-> in the place of monthly-participation if the bleeding content will high:-

-> in the place of monthly-participation if the bleeding content will very low:-

-> in the stage of pregnancy follow the diet:-

4. ENTREPRENEURSHIP:-

a. in the stage of girl/younger:-

a. the people wants to explore their idea towards, but the base how to follow they don't know:-

b. the people in the stage of married they want continue their field of passion:-

7. NOT ASKED BUT IMPORTANT:-

a. in the stage of sexual harassment happen, the particular person wants to know it is happen or not:-

-> it will happen in journeys:-

-> in lonely:-

1. the monthly participation is not happen monthly.

2. in sexual harassment is happen the layer will remove from us, so the bleeding will occur in that you will get idea what happens.

b. in the stage of participation:-

c. in the to check is she pregnant or not:-

d. if the woman pregnant how to remove their pregnancy:-

1. to eat some heat sensing fruits or food the pregnancy will remove.

e. the women want to study some books:-

8. how many laws having women:-

(1) gender equality and

(2) women's fundamental rights to equal protection of the laws

(3) right to life and liberty

1. the government included certain general as well as specific provisions in the constitution of India under **Part III** as "Fundamental Rights" and **Part IV** as "Directive Principles of State Policy" for the uplift of the status of women and also to eradicate the violence against women from the society

2. The Articles under Part III of the constitution of India relating to the Fundamental rights which try to uplift the status of women and provide equal opportunities for women irrespective of sex are stated

below :-

1) According to Article 14 of the Constitution of India-

All persons including women are equal in the eyes of the law and they are also entitled to enjoy equal protection of laws within the territorial jurisdiction of India. It signifies that all persons irrespective of sex should be treated equally in similar circumstances. In other words, the State should not make any discrimination between one person and another, and amongst equals the law should be administered equally.

2) Article 15 of the Constitution of India deals with prohibition against discrimination. It prohibits the state to make any discrimination against any citizen including women on grounds of race, caste, sex, religion, place of birth etc. It states that all citizens irrespective of race, caste, sex etc. are entitled to enjoy equal rights in regard to access to shops, hotels, bathing ghats etc. But the state has the right to make any special provisions for women and children and also for the

scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

3) According to Article 16 of the Constitution of India - All citizens including women will enjoy equality of opportunity in matters of public employment irrespective of their sex, races, castes, religions etc.

But there are certain exceptions i.e.-

(i) Parliament may prescribe by law that residence within the state is required for a particular employment.

(ii). The State is empowered to reserve certain posts for backward classes and also for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

(iii) Appointment in connection with a religious organisation may be reserved for persons belonging to that religion.

-As per Article 17 of the Constitution of India- System of untouchability is abolished and Untouchability (offence) Act of 1955 was enacted by the parliament. This Act was amended by Untouchability (offence) Amendment Act 1976 in order to make the law more stringent to remove untouchability from the society.

5) According to Article 19 of the Constitution of India every citizen including women have the right :-

(a) to freedom of speech and expression

(b) to assemble peacefully and without arms

(c) to form Unions or associations

(d) to move freely throughout the territory of India

(e) to reside or settle down in any part of the country.

(f) to practise any profession or to carry on any lawful trade or business.

-But these freedom of rights can never be absolute. A democratic State like India cannot grant absolute freedom to her citizens including women. These are reasonably restricted on the ground of security, integrity and sovereignty of India, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court etc. by the authority of the state in the interest of the community.

Hence, it has been said that Article 19 does try to reconcile individual freedom with the welfare of the people.

6) As per Article 21 of the Constitution of India -

No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This "right to life" includes right to live with dignity, right to privacy etc.

-As for example - Medical examination of a woman for testing her virginity amounts to violation of her right to privacy and personal liberty enshrined under Article 21 of the Constitution.

Therefore, no one can claim medical examination of a woman for testing her virginity.

-Domestic violence against women is also derogatory to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution because it undermines the self respect and dignity of the victim woman.

7)To spread Women education compulsory in India: -

-According to Article 21A of the Constitution of India -The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age between six to fourteen years in such manners as the state may determine by law.

8)To provide facility to the Women accused -

-As per Article 20 of the Constitution of India - No person including women shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force and no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once and no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself or herself.

9)As per Article 22 of the Constitution of India- No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without informing the ground for such arrest and he/she should be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of such arrest.

10)To prevent immoral traffic in Women and Girlchild Article 23 of the Constitution of India - prohibits the traffic in human-being and forced labour.

In pursuance of this Article, Parliament has passed the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and Girls Act, 1956 which is now renamed as "The immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956" for punishing the actions which result in traffic in human beings.

2. Surjit Singh Thind v. Kanwaljit Kaur AIR 2003 P&H, 353.

11)To prohibit child labour specially girl child as per Article 24 of the Constitution of India- Employment of children below the age of fourteen years in factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment is prohibited.

12)Under Article 25 of the Constitution of India - All persons including women are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practice, and propagate religion .

.The Articles under Part-IV of the Constitution of India relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy which are explicitly intended to improve the status of women and their protection are stated below :-

1)According to Article 39 of the Constitution of India, the State shall direct its policy towards securing -

(a) that the citizen, men and women shall equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood, and

(b) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

2)As per Article 39-A of the Constitution of India - The State shall provide free legal aid by suitable legislation or scheme or in any other way to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of

economic or other disabilities.

3)Article 42 of the Constitution of India states that, the State shall make provision for securing just and human conditions of work and for maternity relief.

4)Under Article 45 of the Constitution of India - the State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14fourteen years. Thus, All women are free to choose any form of education and training in order to secure a career of their choice.

5)Article 51A of the Constitution of India - imposes certain fundamental duties on every citizen of India in which Article 51 A(e) is related to women.
As per Article 51 A(e) of the constitution of India, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.

6)Reservation of seats for women in panchayats and Municipalities have been provided in Article 243D and Article 243T of the constitution of India.

7)Article 325 and Article 326 introduce adult franchise without distinction of sex. Today mainly four kinds of laws are dealing with domestic violence offences. They are-

- 3.2 Criminal Laws relating to Domestic Violence
- 3.3 Statutory Laws relating to Domestic Violence
- 3.4 Civil laws relating to Domestic violence
- 3.5 Remedies available under law of Torts.

a.how many following it:-

b.how many people are going to court:-

1.nearly 45% womens are only went to court for justice.(pregnency,deostic violence,harrasements)

2. 75% of womens withdrawing their complaints

3.in earlier 6,047 participants are harrased,means 38%feced harrasement at workplace and 69% are didn't complin about it