



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

(Volume 2, Issue 11)

Available online at www.ijarnd.com

Exploitation of Women – Remedies Under Different Acts

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INTRODUCTION

INDIA is the country where the women are honoured in all aspects. From the ancient history, it is denoted that where the women are respected there would be no question of any sort of difficulties to the human life as the women were treated as a god of human survival. Since the Hindu tradition remains to follow the culture of that philosophy. In the Indian society different religions were existing from the ancient period, pre-independence wherein the believers were having their own faith towards their ancient tradition. Though there is variation among the tradition the women are having quite similar rights. The women are entitled to live as per her will and wish after attaining the age of major in all the religions, castes but there were some restrictions on them in some sects. However, the law supports the victimized women and provides the necessary aid as per the provisions laid in law. In order to safe guard the woman there were some supportive laws viz., 1) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 3) The Dowry Prohibition Act, 4) The indecent representation of women (Prohibition) Act 5) The Criminal Law Amendment Act - POCSO Act, under Indian Penal Code certain sections, meant for woman 498-A IPC, 354 A to D, 376 IPC., under Hindu Act certain privileges as equal share in the property, Stridhan, etc. 6) The Married Women Property Act-1874 7) The Special Marriage Act 8) The sexual harassment of women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) act, 2013.

Now-a-days the ill-treatment against a woman is increasing day by day, as there is the influence of uncensored films, social media, mobile phone, face book, twitter, what's-App etc. A married woman was harassing physically and mentally for various silly reasons. Especially there is no patience among the families to understand the situation and how to resolve the issues, simply taking steps towards divorce as they were stubborn with their attitude and behaviour.

In this phenomenon within a short period a maximum number of families are divided by approaching the court and living as per their will and wish, hence there is no question of traditional values. At present, the ethics among the individuals have been reduced.

Most of the complaints filed by the women (victims) have been similar contents that the harassment by their husband and in-laws for want of additional dowry or else to fulfill their lavish desires which is impossible to the victims and their families, as such they were harassed mentally and physically and it is totally intolerable to them sometimes. Due to this reason, a maximum number of women complaints are pending with Hon'ble Courts for want of evidence.

According to the Hindu Marriage Act, the divorced woman is having the right to claim the maintenance under section 125 Cr.PC. The benefit under this section extends to wife, children, and parents. When a husband neglects or refuses to maintain his wife without lawful excuse, the wife may sue him under section 125 Cr.P.C. for maintenance. Then the court may order the husband to a monthly allowance for her livelihood accordingly. In some other religions /communities, the woman is entitled to claim maintenance under this section, though there is a separate law for them.

In the present scenario, women are also equally given eligibility in all Government and Private Sectors on par with men. They were also educated and having a high position in the society in some fields. But in some areas, they were ill-treated and degraded with the existing tradition. Many laws have been implemented to safeguard the women from the evil intentions of rowdy elements. The existing laws are more supportive of the women in all the sections of the society, but the same should not misuse by anyone. Unless and until the human relations are maintained in a systematic manner the eradication of evil is not possible.