

HYPOCRITICAL HUMAN APPROACH

S.G.MOHIDDIN, P.V.LAKSHMANA RAO

Abstract: The Hypocritical human approach towards Woman; a Forced Dependent:

యత్ర నార్యస్తు పూజ్యన్తే రమన్తే తత్ర దేవతః (Yatra Naryastu Pujyante, Ramante Tatra Devataha)

Where women are honoured, Divinity blossoms there. The Indian philosophers of yore (the rishis) considered that the seeds of divinity grow and blossom in a truly cultured society where women are given due respect and equal opportunities of rise and dignity but it is sheer hypocrisy. On one hand, though we extol woman as AdiShakti in our Holy Scriptures and other religious texts, on the other hand, we infringe the social, political and economic freedom of a girl child in reality. In other words we breach all the basic human rights of a girl child and thus, we force her to be a dependent.

Keywords: Ai Shakti, Women, Girl child and Hypocrisy.

Introduction: The whole life of this forced dependent was designed long ago in B.C, just as Vyasa stated in his Jaya Samhita (జయ సంహిత, “పితారక్షతి కౌమారే భర్తా రక్షతి యౌవనే, సుతా రక్షతి వార్ధక్యే నస్తీ స్వాతంత్ర్యమర్హతి”) Pitha rakshathi koumare, Bhartha rakshathi youvane, Sutha rakshathi vardhakyae, Na shtree swathanthryamarhathi. Literally it means that a woman is protected by father in childhood, husband in middle age and son in older age; hence a woman doesn't entitle to freedom. In other words, during each stage of her life, as she is expected to be a dependent on some man, a woman doesn't deserve any freedom. Thus women are portrayed as dependents though they are not indeed. If a man is an independent being then a woman as well, because she is born just as any other man in this world. If she is a dependent so as man, since this dependence is mutual. Even man needs a woman's generous support in every walk of his life. Though we are living in these highly civilized human societies, women are still considered a weaker sex in every walk of life and still we look at them as the disadvantaged gender, in this male dominated world. Throughout the history man has dominated a woman, not with his greatness but it is just because of her acceptance and tolerance. In order to prepare her mind psychologically to acquiesce this male dominance, we have already gathered enough supporting materials like goddess Sita's character from Ramayana, who jumped into the fire following the orders of her husband with her unquestionable loyalty. For ages now, the Indian society has not reconciled to the factor of liberation of women.

Comparatively with a man, she is so sensible, as she is blessed with many faculties innately. Womanhood is a symbol of eternal virtues of humanity expressed in compassion, selfless love and caring for others. Her service motive, self-denial sacrifices and immense patience make her a stronger being than any man in

the world. The word 'woman' is very often eulogized as synonymous with nature, but she has never been given due recognition and respect that she deserves as a mother, as a sister, and as a wife, who supports a man in every walk of his life.

We have celebrated very recently 65th republic day, while pledging that we will stand poised to touch new heights on all fronts, but unfortunately the women of India still continue to suffer from 'discrimination'. The girl child is still under privileged and unwanted being in Indian society. If women are underprivileged and unwanted beings, then half of the nation is underprivileged and unwanted as Indian population consists of almost 50% women. Since the moment of conception, till her last breath she has encounter and escape many hurdles like sex selective abortions, eve teasing, sexual harassments at work places, rapes and dowry deaths.

The Grim reports of Increasing Crimes against Women: According to the reports submitted by NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau-Ministry of Home Affairs) a total of 2,44,270 incidents of crime against women (both under IPC and SLL) were reported in the country during the year 2012 as compared to 2,28,650 in the year 2011 recording an increase of 6.4% during the year 2012. These crimes have continuously increased during 2008 -2012 with 1,95,856 cases in the year 2008, 2,03,804 cases in 2009 and 2,13,585 cases in 2010 and 2,28,650 cases in 2011 and 2,44,270 cases in the year 2012. West Bengal with 7.5% share of country's female population has accounted for nearly 12.7% of total crime against women by reporting 30,942 cases during the year 2012. Andhra Pradesh, accounting for nearly 7.3% of the country's female population, has accounted for 11.5% of total crimes against women in the country by reporting 28,171 cases in the year 2012.

The recent statistics of crimes against women are seriously appalling the entire human world. As more and more women in the country started asserting their rights, got educated and took up jobs, they

increasingly became the targets of attack. Thus crime against women in the country is on its highest increasing rate than ever. The following statistics published in 'The Hindu on 31st October, of 2013, are speaking loudly about the alarming picture of crime against women in the country. These stark facts were revealed to the Supreme Court.

- The capital (Delhi) recorded 1,330 rape-incidents till October 15th of 2013, as against 706 in 2012.
- Molestation cases have gone 4 times up in Delhi from 727 in 2012 to 2,884 in 2013.
- The Additional Solicitor General Siddharth Luthra, appearing from Delhi government, furnished the details of crimes against women in the capital from 2009 till October 15th 2013. And the details were mentioned as given below.
- The city saw a phenomenal increase not only in rapes and molestations but other crimes too.
- Eve-teasing cases had gone up from 238 in 2009 to 793 in 2013, while kidnapping/abduction of women has risen from 1,665 in 2009 to 2,906 in 2013.
- The figures of offences relating to cruelty by husband and in-laws (under section 498-A/406 IPC) have gone up from 1,297 cases in 2009 to 2,487 in 2013.
- Cases under Dowry prohibition Act are up from 6 in 2009 to 14 in 2013. Only Dowry Death cases had come down from 141 in 2009 to 123 in 2013.

According to the article under the title "**Crime against women on the rise in Cyberabad**", published in THE HINDU dated December 28, 2013 01:14 IST, Crime against women registered an upward trend in Hyderabad in the year 2013, with nearly 400 additional cases being booked compared to the previous year. As many as 2,391 cases pertaining to crime against women were booked in the year 2013, when compared to 1,914 registered in 2012. Of them, 1,565 cases pertained to harassment, while 334 were related to outraging of modesty and 135 concerned with rapes. Of these cases, 110 are Nirbhaya Act cases, stated by Cyberabad Police Commissioner C.V. Anand during his annual press conference.

If we take into consideration the instances of violence that do not get reported because of illiteracy and ignorance of women and other social factors and also the amount of crime that does not get registered in the police stations due to various reasons, the true picture of violence against women would be more shocking.

Legislations and Section of IPC to curb crimes against women: Even, many of the well educated people are not completely aware of various sections of the Indian Penal Code which can be used timely to make women's lives more safe and secure.

Although women may be victims of any of the general crimes such as 'murder', 'robbery', 'cheating', etc., only the crimes which are directed specifically against women are characterized as 'crimes against women'. Various new legislations have been brought, and amendments have been made in existing laws with a view to handle these increasing crimes effectively.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, is an Indian Legislation, which came into force from 3rd February of 2013, has been passed by, both of the houses in the recent times. This Act provides for amendment of Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, and Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on laws related to sexual offences.

Some Solutions: Just as Malala Yousafzai, the 16 years old bravest girl in the world from Pakistan rightly remarked in her speech, addressing the general Assembly of UNO in the year 2013, that "Let us pick up our books and pens they are our most powerful weapons.", Education is an ultimate tool to fix many problems that are being faced by every girl child today. Unfortunately many people think that education of a girl child is a futile investment but "Investments in girls' education translate directly and quickly into better nutrition for the whole family, better health care, declining fertility, poverty reduction and better overall economic performance." While speaking of womanhood, Swami Vivekananda remarked that it is completely unfair to discriminate between sexes, as there is not any sex distinction in *atman* (soul); the soul has neither sex, nor caste nor imperfection. He suggested not to think that there are men and women, but only that there are human beings. Swami Vivekananda felt, "The best thermometer to the progress of a nation is its treatment of its women" and it is impossible to get back India's lost pride and honour, unless they try to better the condition of women. Vivekananda considered men and women as, two wings of a bird, and it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing. So, according to him, there is no chance for welfare of the world, unless the condition of women is improved.

A woman is "born empowered" "we do not need to empower her. We do not need to strengthen her. All that we have to do is "just leaving her at her liberty" and all that we ought to do is "just let her unleash herself". She can rule the world, just as AdiShakti who rules the creation. We have to sensitize the attitude of the whole human world towards a girl child, lest we will mar ourselves, just as "**The one who tries to pull her back will fall first.**"

References:

1. National Crime Record Bureau's report 2012-2013, titled, Crime Statistics India - 2012
2. Chapter-5, Crime against Women, published by NCRB, Dept. of ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Article published under the title NO CITY FOR WOMEN in "The Hindu on 31st October, of 2013
4. Article published under the title NOT A ROSY SENARIO in "The Hindu on 28th December, of 2013
5. Some Statements from the book titled Sriman Mahabharata written by Vavilla Ramaswamy Sastrulu.
6. Wikipedia-The Nirbhaya Act, 2013.
7. Wikipedia- The Teachings of Swamy Vivekananda.
8. Women, Education and Empowerment: Pathways towards Autonomy, edited by Carolyn Medel-Anonuevo
9. Women's Empowerment: Measuring the Global Gender Gap, published by World Economic Forum
10. Start With A Girl: A New Agenda for Woman Empowerment, published by Centre for Global Development.

S.G.Mohiddin/ Mentor in English/AP IIIT/ RGUKT/Nuzvid/Krishna Dt/ Andhra Pradesh/monu.mohiddin@gmail.com

P.V.Lakshmana Rao/ Lecturer in Telugu/AP IIIT/ RGUKT/Nuzvid/Krishna Dt/ Andhra Pradesh/laxmano09@gmail.com