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Ramification of Social Laws in India with Growing Social Issues against Women and Children and the Youth and it's Effect on the Future Generation

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ABSTRACT

Majority of death and suicide cases happen in India in particular among the young generation is because of lack of social security in India. If you see a gay couple or transgender on the road, they are brutally beaten and exploited by many communities. Inter caste marriage is considered illegal in many parts of the country. Inter caste marriage people in many communities are not offered any kind of social help in the society or locality, Child labour has become common, 8000 women die each year due to dowry. Women are living their workforce because of lack of social protection. Cases of rape, domestic violence has seen the highest cases during this covid pandemic in India. India is governed by traditional orthodox believes and customs. Caste is your my identity to be recognized as part of the society. The social laws which protect women, children and transgender is not enough to safe the society where there many problems with the existing social laws where laws for the protection of orphanage and old age home are not taking into account. Right to education is a fundamental right but due to social rules and regulation of the society in particular in the rural areas they don't send their girl child to school. Women health issue is not given much consideration. The social security in India is ruled by a patriarchy community which needs to end to bring development and social protection for every citizen in the country including animal safety

Keywords: *Social security, social laws, customs, transgender, women, child labour, dowry deaths, exploited*

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I. INTRODUCTION

We live in an orthodox society and will changing time, every individual require safety from this traditional values and customs which are followed by certain sector which dominant the society. India is a country where caste system and religion rules followed by a male dominate society where the women are subordinated. A society where people require social protection for instance righteous to work, social security, righteous to pedagogy, righteous to participate in the culture activities, right to practice a religious of is choice. The constitution provide us with fundamental rights, do the society actually receive those benefits. Human rights and fundamental right is provided to everyone without taking into consideration caste, religion and gender. Well the ground reality is something else. Social change is very important to upgrade the society and move towards a progressive and liberal environment. The poor and lower caste people are the most vulnerable section who are kept away from maximum benefits. The Dalit who are labelled as the lower caste and even considered to be untouchable, even though untouchability has been abolished from the construction everyday we hear cases reported on crime against women, in particular Dalit women are raped, exploited in the society. They are denied admission in good college and universities, even many private school don't accept them. A Dalit can't use the same commodities or visit places where the other section of the society go. this is the situation of Dalit in the 21st century which started taking grounds during the British raj period, even though the Hindu caste system is a centuries old practice. Being a patriarchy society, which took shape after the end of Vedic period, when women were considered a product of reproduction and consumption, which also brought an end to women freedom, pedagogy and enfranchisement, their place of women in India society keep on changing. It was during the British time that social reformers fought for women education and empowerment, there were many greater freedom fighters during the independent struggle. With passing time women are being educated and send to school and colleges, a positive change. India is also a poor country and the main reason behind this is the old traditional values which have kept women away from the economic sector for ages which has not let India develop in the International level. It is now that changes have started to happen and we have women in all sectors as business men, enterprise, they have their start up, individual personalities, doctors and lawyers. But how much population they constitute may be 20 %. India has a huge population which is illiterate contributing to over population, The concept that child is a gift of god has actually increased the population in India which has contributed to child labour. India has a good amount of the population who are into child labour.

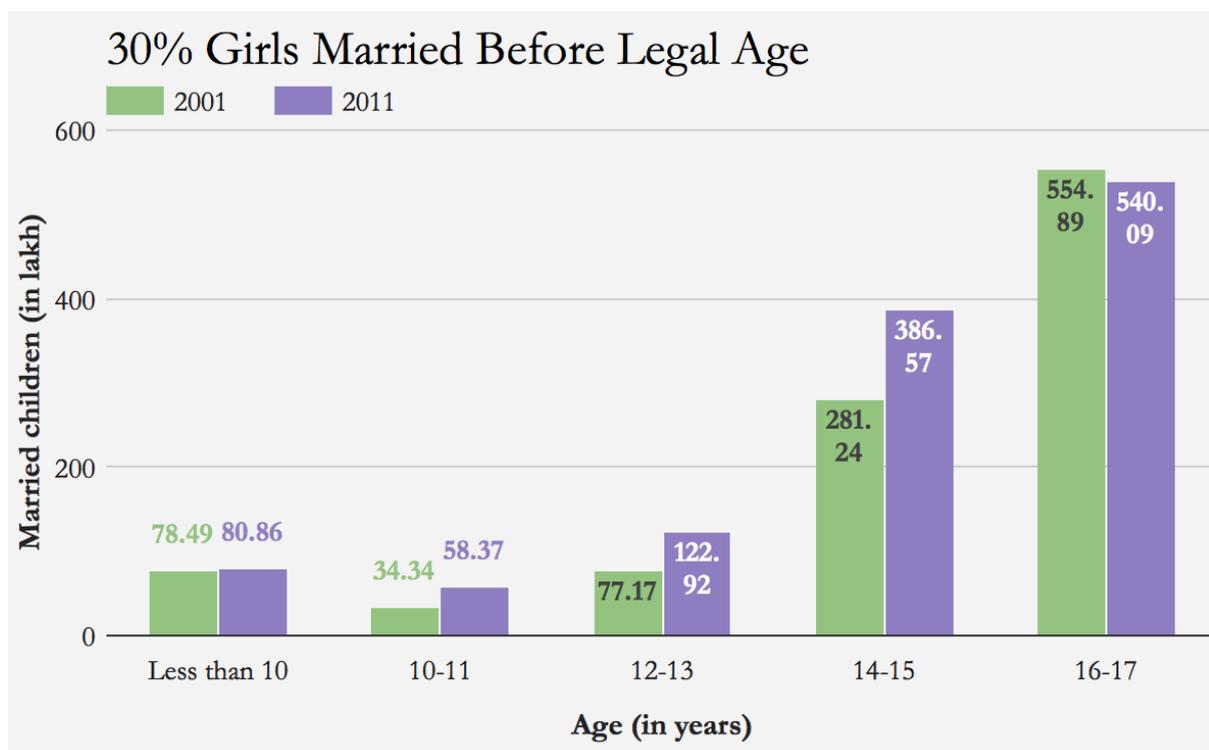
(A) Objective of the Research

1. 1.Social security and protection in India.
2. 2.How women, children and transgender have become victims of the changing nature of Indian society.
3. 3.What are the impact of social law in providing social security in India.

(B) Analysis

If we talk about the main social problems existing in the India society then it is the women rights, child labour, Rights of the transgender in the society, Protection of Scheduled case ad scheduled tribes, right to education, social safety. Marriage is one of the big issue in India, which is common in all culture and religion. India is a secular nation where citizens belonging to all caste and religion life. All religion have their ritual and customs which is highly respected and people are allowed to freely propagate and celebrate their festivals. In this country of different culture, religion and language, the modern generation, who have accept a more westernized system of growing and living are unaware of certain rules and regulation, Hers's when their social security is comes into place. The first problem in India is marriage. The Indian community marriage is given utmost importance. As soon as the girl turn 18 people, majority of the family start finding a groom. In the rural region, we experience child marriage where adolescent girls are forced to marry, which results in lost of education and by the age she turns 18 she has already given birth to a child, adolescent age is just the starting of her menstruation cycle, if a girl is forced to married and pregnancy it can causes serious health issues in a women and this has been happening in our society, there are many girls and women who have faced tremendous health issues due to early pregnancy. When the law says that a girl can marry until she turns 18 years and a boy before 21 years., its against the law that rural community force their children to get married in order to get away from the responsibility, the government has introduced schemes which provide free and compulsory education, special education system for girls and for their empowerment, along with scheme investment and other provisions have been set for girl education upto marriage, so why don't the people take benefit out of it. Right to education is a fundamental right but how many actually are educated, due to poverty children are forced to work at a young age, drop out from schools. majority of the girls drop out from school once their menstruation cycle starts, one reason behind this is lack of sanitary napkins available hardy 10% of the population in India use it as rest of the women are unaware of its use and due to the cost of it as for a poor family it is not possible to spend so much per month on sanitary napkins and some considered it to be impure lack of open discussion in the society about certain important elements are not discussed. The transgender community is looked down

up to by the Indian society. They exist a homophobia among the Indian society to accept the Transgender community, even after the abolition of article 377, the transgender community has been exploited they cant live with the other communities, Gay, lesbian are not accepted in the society, Inter caste marriage in many castes are not accepted in the society. The orphan are left to themselves moving around, who don't have food to eat, no education or work, they land up being part of criminal activities like drug smuggling and robbery, work for gangs. Old age home a concept which has gained importance's in recent time, where children after getting marriage cant bear the economy responsibility of their parents send them to old age home, or parents whose children have left abroad for higher education in order to find a living where they have a company and friends shift to old age homes and also parents whose children passed, who have no place to live end up in old age home. The old age home is one thing that happens in the society, we have seen incidents were old age are abused and exploited and made to do all the household work, they are illtreated and they don't have access to economy stability. This is what the present scenario of Indian society is. Will there are certain laws which provide safety to the social problems in our society where NGOs and civil society have helped to people take the case to the court and fight for their Justice. Social Justice is very important segment to bring equality and Justice for all.



For the protection of child we have a certain laws, Children Pledging of Labour Act – The act stops the children from pledging in the Labour. The Wrongful Traffic (Prohibition) Accord, 1987 – The acts aims to completely stop the trafficking of children which includes both male

and female.

The child Labour Act of 1986 which restricts children's participation in certain kinds of employment, in particular in factories or hazard work, Every child has to right to live and education, no child under the age of 14 has the righteous to job.

Prevention of early duet Act, 2006 – No female under the age of 18 years or male under the age of 21 years can't marry before turning as per the respective ages mentioned in the law for both gender. However we have seen a rise in child marriage in the rural areas.

Righteous of school going girls and boys to free and mandatory Pedagogy Act 2009 The right to education has made it mandatory for every adolescent or school going child from the age of 6 to 14 years to attend schooling.

Prevention of adolescent, new born, teenager from Sexual Offence Act, 2012 -the declaration was passed to look into the sexual exploitation and sexual abuse taking place against the minor or child. A minor is any one below the age of 18, a friendly judicial process is created for avoiding revictimization and also adopts an friendly mechanism for reporting.

The Young teenager Justice (Charge and preservation of Children) Act 2015 -the bill provide proper care and development along with social reintegration for children who need support in a child friendly matter. Here the child hold two meaning child in conflict with law and child in need of protection and care.

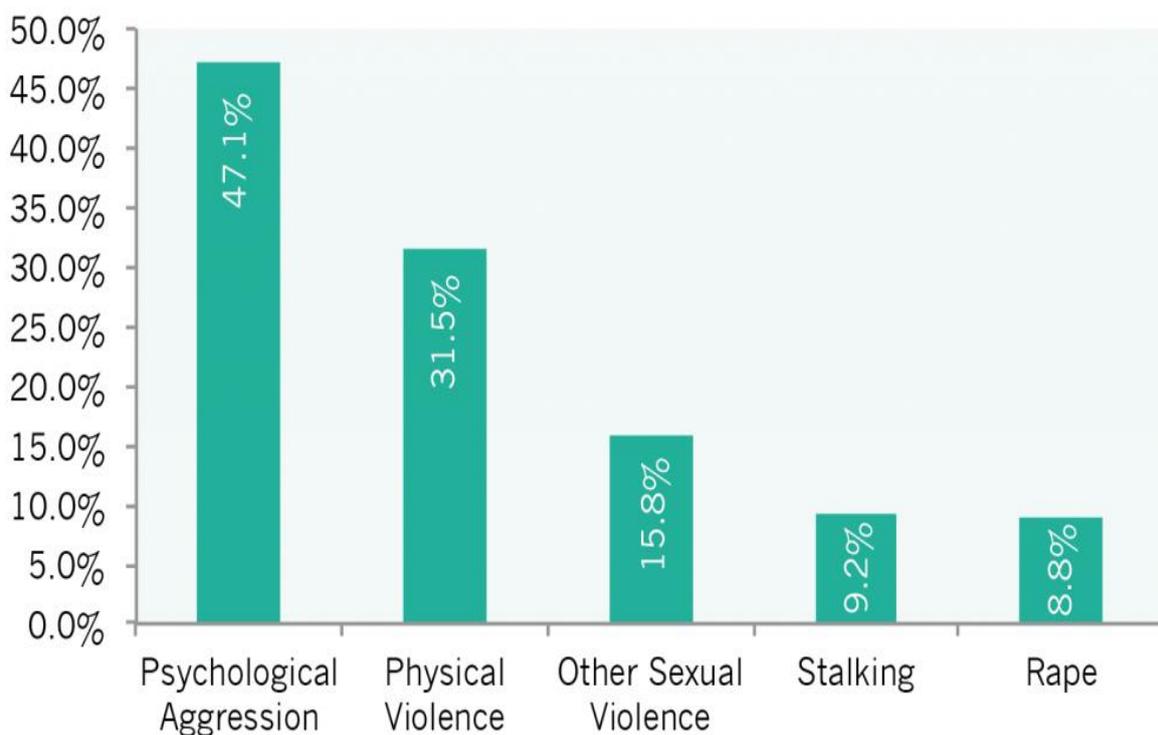


Child labour is rising with growing population and poverty

For the protection of women after marriage and at workplace the constitution have set up certain law which includes The Wrongful Traffic (Prohibition) Bill 1956.The Dowry prevention bill 1961, the obscene Portrayal of women (Prevention) Act, 1986. The commission of Sati(Prohibition) Bill 1987, Shielding of women from Domestic Exploitation Accord 2005, The sexual Ferocity of women act Workplace (Prevention Forbidding and compensation) Act, 2013, The Criminal Law(Amendment) Act 2013.

The Transgender persons(shielding of rights)Bill 2019 – the act provides transgender right, work on their welfare and other matters.

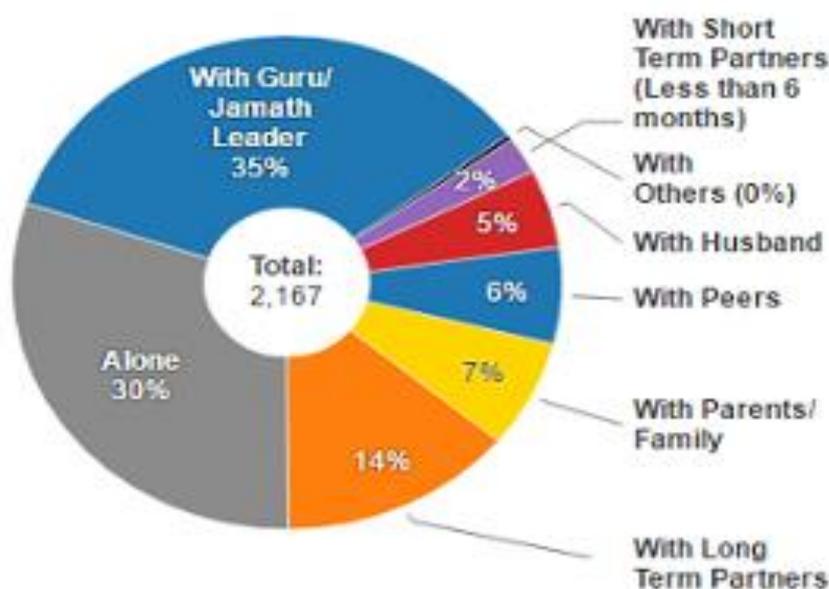
The Ministry has introduced many policies and schemes to up life the SC and ST, by introducing scholarship programme for their education both India and over seas, scholarship for competitive exam preparing, they have reservation of seats in every sector from education to employment to make them part of the mainstream society. In fact for the tribals, we have tribal rights over forest land.



Today, if look at our social security, India is one of the most unsafe country for women, transgender and children. Cases of rape are increasing with every passing day. COVID-19 lockdown experienced the maximum number of domestic violence cases reported, Dowry is still prevalent, it a recent case happened in Kerala a month back. These days we are hearing about child rape, child trafficking, girl molestation.According to the National Crime Bureau

every year more than 8000 women die due to Dowry. India is considered the 4th dangerous country for women in the world. Even after abolition of article 377, the Indian society is not accepting transgender, if seen on the road they are exploited murdered and killed. Gay marriages are illegal, lesbian marriages are illegal in the society. There is no social security or protection, if people see a gay couple moving around on the road they are brutally beaten considering. it is against the customs and traditional and religious believe of the society.

Transgender Indians: Living Status



There is illegal trafficking of children happening in the country, human body parts are being sell, girls are being kidnapped. There is a rising trend in old age home, More and more family are sending their parents to old age, the trend has increased over the past 3 years, widows are no less a victim of violence now. There is a new for social laws and reforms in the existing once to protect the citizens of India.

II. WAY FORWARD

In order to protect social safety, we require reforms in our society. We don't have a law which ask for mental and physical medical check up. In the rural areas in greedy of money, many families get their sons or daughter married to a partner who is mentally sick or physically sick or is disabled. You don't know what are the health issue you partnership is going through, he might end up raping you or mentally torture you due to his psychopathy problems. There is no

law which talks about girl education and limit the age of giving birth, in India society in spite of the child marriage day, many parents force their daughter into marriage and there are cases of forced pregnant which is return effects the health of women, there is a need for reform which provides strict punishment against child marriage. No marriage is considered a marriage until there is a registration which should be made mandatory in the rural region, Every household in the rural India should have a legal prove of its marriage and birth certificate. There is no law in India which protects inter caste marriage, Lack of social security, Inter caste marriage, marrying someone belonging to a lower caste is not accepted in many parts of the country due to religion restriction, we require social security for people were the family don't accept inter caste marriages. We require law for the protection of orphanage children. A lot of children who live in the orphanage are deprived of education, they are made to do illegal work, beg on the street, become part of smuggling, so for the protection of orphans children special there is no law where their rights, education and employment is security. There is no law in India which protects the right of the old age homes or old age father and mother. The old age parents require financial safety, there needs to be rules where the children are punished for sending their parents to old age. All the existing old age should be legally registered including all the orphanage so that they are protected. The old age home should provide all the necessary commodities to serve its people, the grant which they get should be used for the care of the people and not for their own profit. There is no law which bring an end to caste discrimination or violence existing in society in any form. We require CCTV camera to be fit in every part of the country to restrict or prevent such criminal activities. All old age homes and orphanage should have CCTV installed which is connected with the local police station to protect and promote safety of the people. There is no legal punishment provided to the people who exploit or harm the transgender in the society or rape a Dalit. Eve after so many cases being reported against domestic violence and crime against women, they women have not received justice. Transport safety and bringing more women police officer for the safety of women is required at the transport location at later night for the safety of women who worked till later night. No law provides security for the street animals, were animal cruelty is very common in the country. Millions of dogs are beaten for pleasure, animals are used for entertainment purpose, there is no legal protection. There is a need to stop using of animals for entertainment purpose and bullying them as they are not humans. The Indian law needs to bring in new reforms looking at current scenario.

III. CONCLUSION

Apart from economic, political cultural and fundamental right, we require social right and

social law which protect our rights to make India safe for its citizen. How many people in India are educated in India which includes educated upto graduation, how many women are not a product of domestic violence or sexual harassment, one can actually count the number, as majority of the people have faced these problem. Caste system, Dalit rights, child rights, women rights, transgender rights, rights of orphans, right of old age people, right of marriage women, right of women all requires a social protection so that Indian citizen feels safe in their own community. Traditional orthodox believe have gone against all law in India With changing lifestyle, the country needs to provide social safety for the overall sustainable growth of the nation. In the age of digitalization, cyber wars, International diplomacy, India is fighting for its social rights. India needs to reform its social law to bring safety for all its citizen.

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