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Women Protest in 21st Century

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All over the world women are not safe even in our 21st Century. Each and every second every women facing gender discrimination and violations all over the world. Women are not even safe in their home itself. For the revolution and changing attitude to the society many revolutions are performed worldwide.

"Ni Una Menos" (not one (woman) less), a campaign against femicide in Argentina, in 2015 that campaigns against gender based violence. It was also recognized with the use of the hastag #NiUnMenos through social media.

It wasn't until the following year, after witnessing Polish women striking for abortion access, as well as hearing reports about the rape and murder of a 16-year-old Argentine girl, buried by her boy friend in his house with a few weeks pregnant.

On October 19, 2016, Palmeiro and her colleagues at Ni Una Menos organised the first National Women's strike. Since then, Ni Una Menos has played a key role in the Argentine feminist movement and continued to lead public protests like the international women's strike. Thousands of Argentine women took to the streets of Buenos Aires again with the similar aim of past actions: to draw attention to an economic crisis and call for women's rights, in this case, the right to economic security and abortion.

These protests became region-wide movement and also a greater international momentum in various countries like Spain, Mexico, Peru, Chile etc.

The day after President-elect Donald Trump's inauguration, January 20, 2017, a March is slated to take place on the National Mall. It's being called the Women's March on Washington. (It was being referred to, somewhat controversially, as the "Million Women March" before it was re-branded.) At this point, thousands of women and allies plan to rally here for the Women's March on Washington. The march aims to "send a bold message to our new administration on their first day in office, and to the world that women's rights are human rights,".

On January 2017, the United States President Donald Trump inaugurated worldwide Women's March with the aim "Protection of our rights, our safety, our health, and our families-recognizing that our vibrant and diverse communities are the strength of our country". This

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protest is also known as Women's March on Washington and it is the largest single-day protest in U.S. It also focuses on other rights like immigration reform, healthcare reform, reproductive rights, environment, LGBTQ rights, racial equality, freedom of religion, workers rights, gender equality, disability rights etc. More than 2million people across the world, led by hundreds of thousands who overwhelmed the nation's capital, protested the first full day. In 2018 women's groups across the United States coordinated mass rallies, which attracting millions of participants in cities, towns and suburbs which accompanied by UK, Japan, Italy, Canada and various countries.

Another women protest on 21st century is Brazil on Ele Nao movement which is also known as the protest against Jair Bolsonaro. This protest was against Jair Bolsonaro the President of Brazil and his presidential campaign that he make many statements against women, that men and women cannot be treated as equals in the case of giving same salaries, because women get pregnant, and it effects the work productivity when paid to the maternity leave. Like this he also said in a public speech that he produced a daughter out of "a moment of weakness" is a shameful mentality to the women.

The Mexican feminists protest which is also known as glitter revolution. It was the reaction alleged rape of a teenage girl by four police officers in the North Mexico city. Every day among 10 women are murdered by the police officials. Nearly 4000 Mexican women were killed in 2019, and only 10 percent of such crimes lead to conviction.

In India on January 1, 2019 Women's Wall or Vanitha Mathil was the protest to uphold equality and protest against discrimination in entry rules at Sabarimala, Kerala. Among Hindus at Kerala there was amorality that women between the age of 10 to 50 curtailed to enter into the Sabarimala temple to worship Ayyappan. Because some of them claimed that women were barred due to their menstruation is considered as impure and others claimed that Lord Ayyappan is a Naishtika Bramachari (eternal celibate) . So to protect celibate nature young women were not enter to the temple.

In Indian Constitution it is clearly stated in Article 25(2) that providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus, and it also reiterates Article 17 abolition of untouchability. Article 26(2) provides right to every religious denominations to "manage its own affairs in matter of religion". Constitution also referred in Article 15(2) provided the right to access to all citizens to places like shops, hotels and other places. Even in this 21st century also women are treated as chattels and unwanted people in the society.

In our Constitution Article 21 clearly states that “No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law”, and every individual shall not be discriminated and equality before law (Article 14). In Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, 1979 with the goal to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity, and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women. In its preamble, the Convention explicitly acknowledges that "extensive discrimination against women continues to exist", and emphasizes that such discrimination "violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity". Article 1, discrimination is understood as "any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field". The Convention gives positive affirmation to the principle of equality by requiring States parties to take "all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men"(Article 3).

The agenda for equality is specified in fourteen subsequent articles. In its approach, the Convention covers three dimensions of the situation of women. Civil rights and the legal status of women are dealt with in great detail. In addition, and unlike other human rights treaties, the Convention is also concerned with the dimension of human reproduction as well as with the impact of cultural factors on gender relations.

From among all these, it is the society who gives full freedom to all human beings. ‘All are equal before law’ is not only curtailed in the books of law but also assure their applicability in all fields. All are equal before law means not be discriminated on basis of race, caste, sex etc. For the acceptability of equality, women strive with brawl. So, that these kinds of protest is the only way to achieve their rights and freedom.