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HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AMONG WOMEN: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ALCOHOLISM AND ITS IMPACT ON KOTTAYAM DISTRICT OF KERALA

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15, and 16 guarantees the principle of equality before law, equality of sexes and equal opportunities in all walks of life³.

Many women are deprived of their human rights on account of several non-gender related factors, viz, caste or social backwardness, poverty and other cultural taboos. Women's rights are actually related to primarily their biological framework which leads to physical and sexual violence and the issues of patriarchy, reinforced by culture, religion.⁴ In the modern time these all issues are subsided and emerged new threat named as alcoholic consumption, sexual harassments and terrorism

This article emphasizes on the violation of rights among women and associated with alcoholism in Kottayam district of Kerala. The study is based on simple random method with utilize independent and dependent variables in a questionnaire schedule and has 100 respondents. Most of the Kerala people are alcoholic

ABSTRACT

Human rights are inherent and inalienable rights which are due to an individual by virtue of their being a human being. These rights are necessary to ensure the dignity of every person as a human being irrespective of one's race, religion, nationality, language, sex or any other factor. The concept of Human Rights is based on the assumption that human beings are born equal in dignity and rights¹.

KEYWORDS: Human Rights Violations , Alcoholism , Human Rights.

INTRODUCTION

Women rights are the rights and entitlements claimed for women and girls of many societies worldwide. In some places, these rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local custom, and behavior, whereas in others they may be ignored or suppressed. They differ from broader notions of human rights through claims of an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women and girls in favour of men and boys².The makers of our constitution realized the unequal status of women and assured that women get equal rights. The Fundamental Rights fetch Article 14,

consumers. In this study focused only the alcohol consumers and emphasized problems of women because of male consumption. Numbers of women are highly responded. Alcoholism and alcohol addiction is considered as a medical condition, where the individual losses control over its consumption. The nonstop using of the alcohol affects welfare measures of the government, creating family violence, female harassment, child abuse and creating human rights violations in the society. Thus, consumption of alcohol more affected women’s rights. In this society majority of the male members are abusing alcohol and creating family problems. In fact women’s are faced this effect. Consequently Male member’s alcoholic consumption is the main impact of the female.

ALCOHOLISM IN KERALA

Kerala is the top most of the alcoholic abusing state in India; more than fifty percentage of Kerala. I used simple random method with questionnaire. People in the southern state of Kerala are the heaviest drinkers in India, and sales of alcohol are quickly rising. Shockingly, more than 40% revenues for Kerala’s annual budget come from booze. Rising numbers of divorces in Kerala are linked to alcohol abuse. In this study brings uneducated peoples are more alcoholic consumers than educated peoples. In this district some females are also alcohol consumers.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Table.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

Sl. No	Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
1	18-25	18	18%
2	26-35	48	48%
3	36-45	20	20%
4	46-55	14	14%
	Total	100	100%

The table 1 shows the age-wise distribution of the total 100 respondents. 18 percentage respondents belong to the age group of 18-25 years. 48 percentage respondents belong to the age group of 26- to 35 years. 20 percentage respondents belong to the age group of 36-45 years. 14 percentage respondents belong to the age group of 46-55 years. It is found that the majority of respondents belong to the age group of 26-35 years.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents Religion Wise

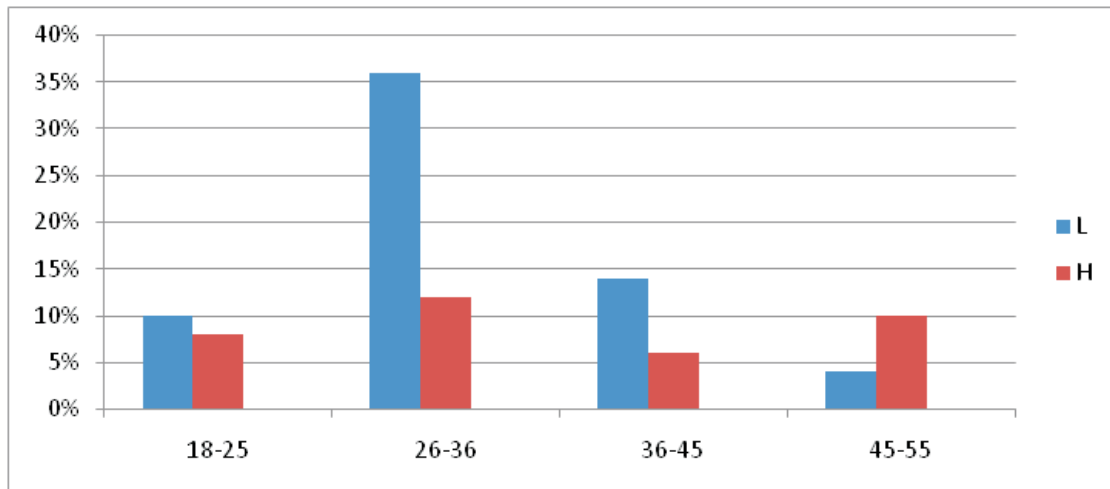
SI	Religion	Frequency	Percentage	Total
1	Hindu	13	13%	13
2	Muslim	20	20%	20
3	Christian	67	67%	67
	Total	100	100%	100

The table2. Shows the religion -wise distribution of the total 100 respondents. 13 percentage respondents belong to the religious group of Hindu. 20 percentage respondents belong to the religious group of Muslim. 67 percentage respondents belong to the religious group of Christian. It is found that the majority of respondents belong to the religious group of Christian.

Table 4. Age wise data analysis.

Age	18-25		26-35		36-45		46-55		Total
	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Rights Awareness	10 (10%)	18 (18%)	36 (36%)	12 (12%)	14 (14%)	6 (6%)	4 (4%)	10 (10%)	100
Rights Violations	4 (4%)	14 (14%)	15 (15%)	33 (33%)	5 (5%)	15 (15%)	7 (7%)	7 (7%)	100
Family violence	5 (5%)	13 (13%)	35 (35%)	13 (13%)	10 (10%)	10 (10%)	10 (10%)	4 (4%)	100
Total	14 (14%)		48 (48%)		20 (20%)		14 (14%)		100 (100%)

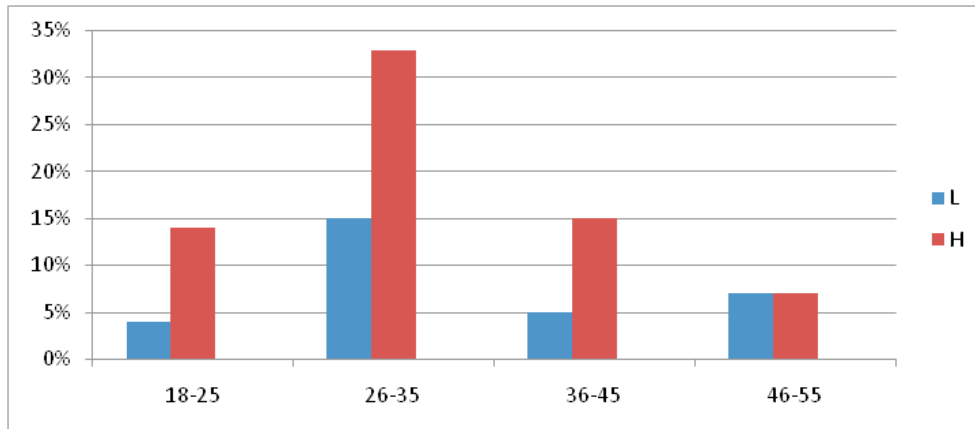
Graph 1. Shows Age Wise Rights Awareness of the Alcohol Consumers



The graph 1 shows the analysis of the data from 100 respondents. This table clearly indicates the age wise rights awareness due to alcohol consumption. 100 respondents belong to the age group of 18-55. These respondent included in low level and high level. (10) respondents i.e 10% respondents belong to the low level rights violations .(8) respondents ie 8% belong to the high level rights violations. These are belonging the age group of 18-25. (36) respondents ie 36% respondents belong in low level rights awareness. (12) respondents i. e 12% belong in high level rights awareness. These are belonging the age group of 26-35. (14) respondents i.e 14% belong to the low level rights awareness. (6) respondents 6% belong to the high level rights awareness. These are belonging the age group of 36- 45. (4) respondents i.e 4% belonging to the low level rights awareness. (10) respondents i.e 10% belong to the high level rights awareness. These are belong to the age group of 46-55.

It is found that 36 respondents i.e 36% belong low level rights awareness than others.(12) respondents ie 12% high level rights awareness. These are between the age group of 26-35.

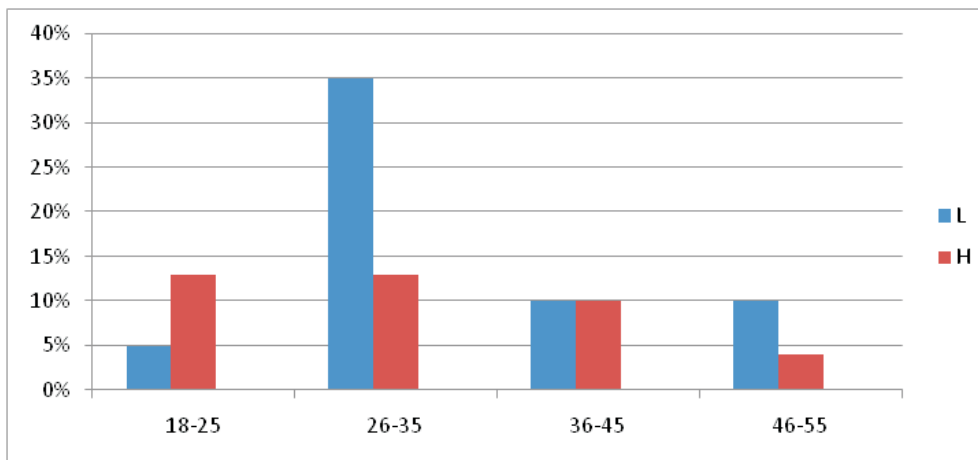
Graph 2. Shows Age Wise Rights Violations of the Alcohol Consumers



The graph 2 shows the analysis of the data from 100 respondents. This table clearly indicates the age wise rights violations due to alcohol consumption. 100 respondents belong to the age group of 18-55. These respondent included in low level and high level. (4) respondents i.e 4% respondents belong to the low level rights violations. (14) respondents ie 14% belong to the high level rights violations. These are belonging the age group of 18-25. (15) respondents ie 15% respondents belong in low level rights violations. (33) respondents i. e 33% belong in high level rights violations. These are belonging the age group of 26-35. (5) respondents i.e 5% belong to the low level rights violations. (15) respondents 15% belong to the high level rights violations. These are belonging the age group of 36- 45. (7) respondents i.e 7% belonging to the low level rights violations. (7) respondents i.e 7% belong to the high level rights violations. These are belonging to the age group of 46-55.

It is found that 15 respondents i.e 15% belong low level rights violations than others.(33) respondents ie 33% high level rights violations. These are between the age group of 26-35.

Graph 3. Shows Age Wise Family Violations of the Alcohol Consumers



The graph 3 shows the analysis of the data from 100 respondents. This table clearly indicates the age wise family violations due to alcohol consumption. 100 respondents belong to the age group of 18-55. These respondent included in low level and high level. (5) respondents i.e 5% respondents belong to the low level family violations. (13) respondents ie 13% belong to the high level family violations. These are belonging the age group of 18-25. (35) respondents ie 35% respondents belong in low level family violations. (13) respondents i. e 13% belong in high level family violations. These are belonging the age group of 26-35. (10) respondents i.e 10% belong to the low level family violations. (10) respondents 10% belong to the high level family violations. These

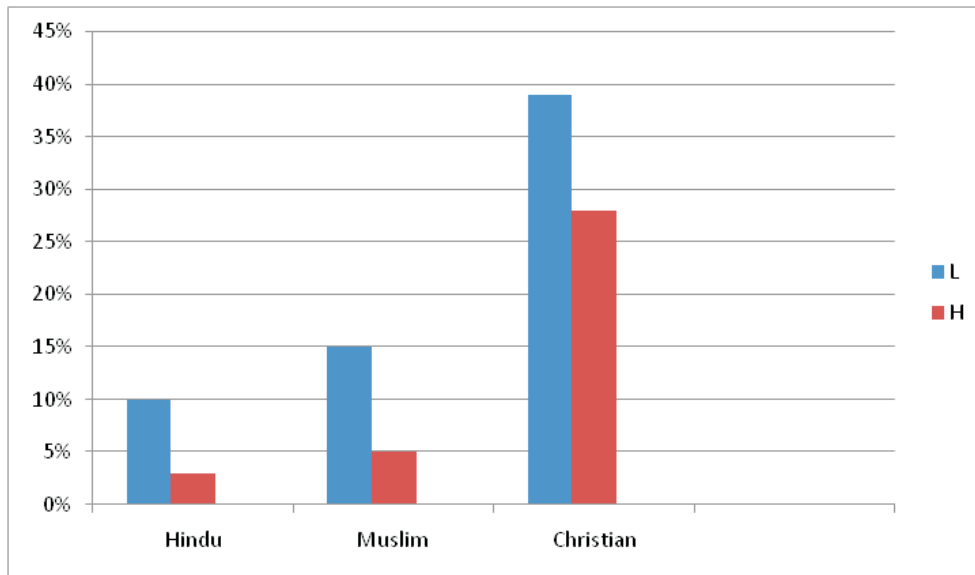
are belonging the age group of 36- 45. (10) respondents i.e 10% belonging to the low level family violations. (4) respondents i.e 4% belong to the high level family violations. These are belonging to the age group of 46-55.

It is found that 35 respondents i.e 35% belong low level family violations than others.(13) respondents ie 13% high level family violations. These are between the age group of 26-35.

Table 5 :Religion Wise Alcohol Consumers

Religion	Hindu		Muslim		Christian		Total
	L	H	L	H	L	H	
Rights awareness	10 (10%)	3 (3%)	15 (15%)	5 (5%)	39 (39%)	28 (28%)	100
Rights Violations	7 (7%)	6 (6%)	10 (10%)	10 (10%)	15 (15%)	52 (52%)	100
Family Violence	7 (7%)	6 (6%)	9 (9%)	11 (11%)	54 (54%)	13 (13%)	100
Total	13		20		67		100

Graph 4. Shows Age Wise Rights Awareness of the Alcohol Consumers

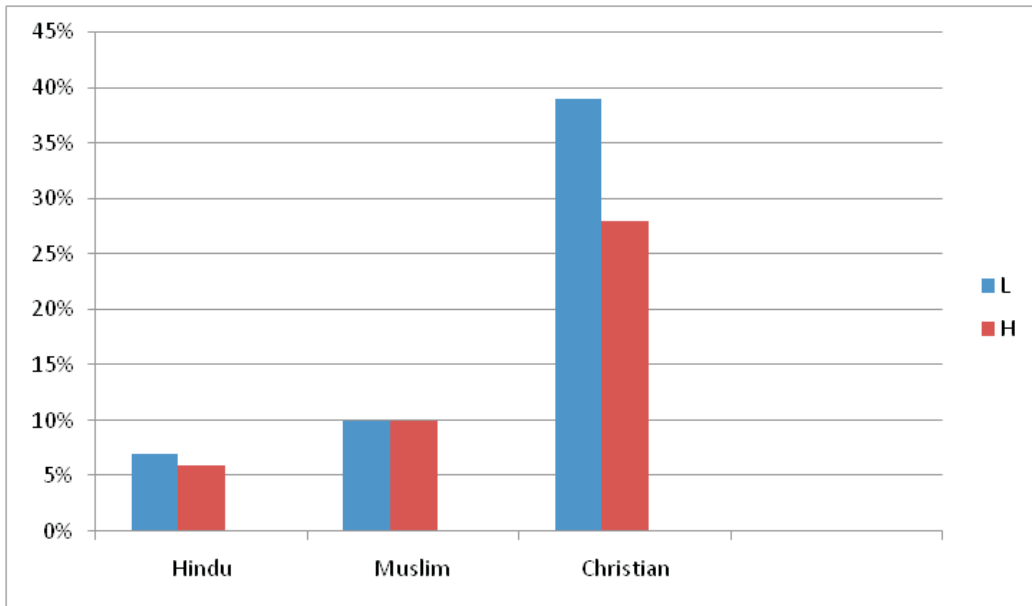


The graph 4 shows the analysis of the data from 100 respondents. This table clearly indicates the religion wise rights awareness due to alcohol consumption. 100 respondents belong to the religions of Hindu, Muslim and Christian . These respondent included in low level and high level. (10) respondents i.e 10% respondents belong to the low level rights awareness .(3) respondents ie 3% belong to the high level rights awareness. These are belonging the religion of Hindu. (15) respondents ie 15% respondents belong in low level rights awareness. (5) respondents i. e 5% belong in high level rights awareness. These are belonging the religion of Muslim. (39) respondents i.e 39% belong to the low level rights awareness. (28) respondents 28% belong to the high level rights awareness. These are belonging the religion of Christian.

It is found that 39 respondents i.e 39% belong low level rights awareness than others.(28) respondents ie

28% high level rights awareness. These are belonging the religion of Christian.

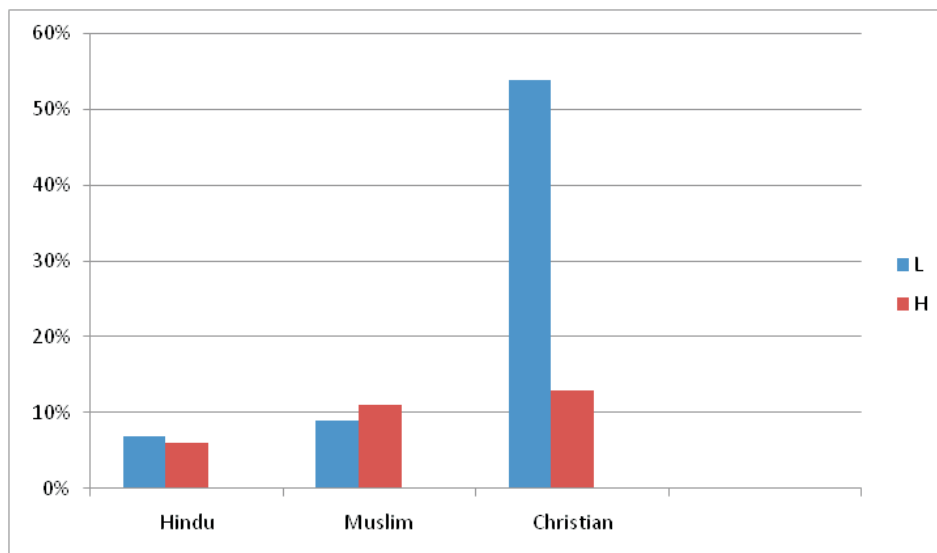
Graph 5. Shows Age Wise Right Violations of the Alcohol Consumers



The graph 5 shows the analysis of the data from 100 respondents. This table clearly indicates the religion wise rights violations due to alcohol consumption. 100 respondents belong to the religions of Hindu, Muslim and Christian . These respondent included in low level and high level. (7) respondents i.e 7% respondents belong to the low level rights violations .(6) respondents ie 6% belong to the high level rights violations. These are belonging the religion of Hindu. (10) respondents ie 10% respondents belong in low level rights violations. (10) respondents i. e 10% belong in high level rights violations. These are belonging the religion of Muslim. (15) respondents i.e 15% belong to the low level rights violations. (52) respondents 52% belong to the high level rights violations. These are belonging the religion of Christian.

It is found that 15 respondents i.e 15% belong low level violations. (52) respondents ie 52% high level rights violations. These are belonging the religion of Christian.

Graph 6. Shows Age Wise Family Violations of the Alcohol Consumers



The graph 6 shows the analysis of the data from 100 respondents. This table clearly indicates the religion wise family violations due to alcohol consumption. 100 respondents belong to the religions of Hindu, Muslim and Christian. These respondent included in low level and high level. (7) respondents i.e 7% respondents belong to the low level family violations. (6) respondents i.e 6% belong to the high level family violations. These are belonging the religion of Hindu. (9) respondents i.e 9% respondents belong in low level family violations. (11) respondents i.e 11% belong in high level family violations. These are belonging the religion of Muslim. (54) respondents i.e 54% belong to the low level family violations. (13) respondents 13% belong to the high level family violations. These are belonging the religion of Christian.

It is found that 54 respondents i.e 54% belong low level family violations. (13) respondents i.e 13% high level family violations. These are belonging the religion of Christian.

CONCLUSIONS

Alcoholism or alcoholic consumption leads to awful problems like family as well as society. In India most of the people are facing these dreadful effects especially house holders. In this century in particular places more than fifty percentages women also using alcohol. The consumption of alcohol leads to human rights violations, family violence. Numbers of them have no awareness about the terrible outcomes of the alcohol. In the case of Kerala, a number of genius peoples are there. Therefore consumption of alcohol is the major terrible aspect of Kottayam district Kerala. In this survey brings number respondents responsible in rights violations and family violence. As a result continues intake of alcohol leads to another dreadful problems of the people.

Illiteracy or literacy is not a reason of alcohol consumption. Illiterate people are very low in this district. Because the consumption of alcohol leads to awful condition and produces monotonous peoples in the society. One of the most important solutions of alcohol ban is Governmental actions. The stronger governmental actions are depends upon the best non-alcoholic and violation free society. In my suggestion the Government must be added extra rules and regulations against alcohol sale and also strongly start the punishment for the violation attempting peoples.

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