

Changing Dimensions of Human Rights Violations against Women in India- A Study

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ABSTRACT

The term violence broadly refers to the aggressive acts fundamentally and particularly executed against women. In India women face violence at every stage of their life cycle. The Hindu caste system created a complex structure of hierarchy which oppressed most of the women in socially. The assumption of superiority of men over women also contributed to this. Cultural and social factors are inter linked with the development and propagation of violent behavior. Violence against women in India is increasing at an alarming rate and for this a number of causes are responsible. Violence includes physical assaults such as burns, humiliation, blackmail, sexual abuse etc. These manifestations of violence take place between a man and woman relationship inside the family, state and the society at large. Violence against women is enacted in the practices of female feticide, female infanticide, physical and sexual abuse, child marriage, eve-teasing, sexual harassment in the work place, dowry death and domestic violence. Historical and traditional caste, gender, class and religious oppressions are further exacerbated. Due to modern education, employment opportunities, technological revolution like internet, mobile phone, social media networks, etc. brought changes in the traditional system. A close attention of the intersection of various system and the everyday unpleasant realities of women is essential to understand the violence against women. An effort has been made in this paper to study the changing dimension of Human Rights violations due to the impact of modernization.

1. Introduction

We all entitle human rights because of our existence as human beings. Our human rights are inalienable and we all inherit them. Whatever be Our Caste, Class, Race, Age, Sex or Religious belief, they should not be denied to us under any Circumstances. The term "human rights" covers a broad range of rights. All are as important as each other and are owned to us in equal measure. Human Rights are universal. This implies that human rights are so important that the international community has deemed that everyone has them irrespective of where they live or their economic, social or political situation. Regardless of whether you live in China, The United States, India or any other country you have certain rights that are guaranteed by International Law, and sometimes also by Domestic Law.¹

Human Rights refer to the "basic rights and freedoms to which all human is entitled". Instances of rights and freedoms which are generally thought of as human rights include civil and political rights, like the right to live and liberty, freedom to express and equality in the sight of law, economic, society and culture, the right to food, the right to occupation and the right to education. The main objective of the Human Rights was defined as "Every Individual has the right to use his intellect skill and inspiration in order to fulfil his physical, mental, social, economic and spiritual needs in a word to enable himself to a life of human dignity".²

2. Human Rights definition and meaning

In the words of Jack Donnelly, Human Rights are the rights enjoyed by one for being a human and he also says that these has intense political and social outcomes³. D.D. Basu pronounce that by virtue every member of the human society must have human rights as their mineral rights in contrast the state or any other public force regardless of any consideration⁴. Article 1 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights says, "all human beings free and equal in dignity and rights they are endowed with reason and consciences and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood".⁵

3. Nature of Human Rights

- **INHERENT:** Each individual inherits Human Rights because we are born with them. It implies that "Human rights do not have to be given, bought earned or inherited the belong to people simply because they are human".
- **UNIVERSAL:** Human rights are Universal and they apply to everyone in the world without any exception. In other words, "Human rights are the same for all human beings" irrespective of race, sex, religion, culture, political affiliations, social origin or national etc.
- **INALIENABLE:** All human beings are born free and same in dignity and rights and human rights are universal, therefore, human rights are "Inalienable" i.e., Human rights cannot be rejected to human

beings. No one has the authority to deprive any person of his or her rights for any reason.

- **INDIVISIBLE:** To live with self-respect, all human beings deserve freedom, protection and appropriate living standards concurrently and so human rights are indivisible.⁶

4. Classification of Human Rights

Civil Rights

- Every human being born with freedom and equality and we all are same before the law.
- Right to live, freedom to choose and safety of a person.
- Right against slavery and servitude.
- Right against torment or brutal or unkind treatment, it also includes right against arbitrary arrest and right to fair hearing in case of criminal charges
- Right to move freely and reside within the state.
- Right to think freely, moral sense and religious belief.
- Right to liberty of peaceful assembly and association.

Political Rights

- Right to take part in the elections and political process of his/her country.
- Right to unbiased access to public offices in his/her country.
- The will and consent of the people should be on the basis of the government authority.
- Everyone holds the right to a nationality.
- Right to seek and take refuge in other countries from persecution.

Economic Rights

- Right to own property alone or in association with others.
- Right to social security under adverse conditions.
- Right to work and protection against unemployment alone with right to uniform pay uniform work.
- Right to appropriate standard of living for the health and well-being of
- Right to standard of living adequate to health and well-beings of himself and his family.
- Right to rest and unions and on the same for protection of his interest.

Social Rights

- Fully grown men and women (adult) have the right to wed and found family.
- Right of family for full protection of society and state.
- Mothers and children enjoy the right to extra care and aid.
- Right to education including the free education at elementary and fundamental rights.
- Education shall promote and expand acceptance and cordial relationship among all nations' racial groups.

Cultural Rights

- Everyone has the right to take part in the cultural events of the community.
- Everyone has the right to be a part of the honorable and material interest come to light from any scientific, literary or artistic act of which he is the author.⁷

5. Status of Women in India

A brief historical understanding of the changing role of women in India will aid to learn about the status of women in the Indian Society. Chronologically women status in India can be studied under two headlines

- i) Pre-Independence
- ii) Post-Independence.

Pre-Independence

The Rig Vedic period in India women had a considerable freedom and respectful status in the society. In the early Vedic period women enjoyed unbiased status and rights.⁸ women enjoyed rights at par with men. Sati was not popular during this period. Rig Vedic period was Light of Civilization Culture. During the Vedic period women received education. Opportunities were given to them to participate in the domestic life. Both men and women participate in all and were given equal rights in political, economic and religious affairs. Women were in better situation during Vedic period. Indirectly all rights enjoyed by women

Status of Women in Later Vedic Period

Ramayana and Mahabharata are great epic stories in India. The two epic reflected women status in India. In this period Swayamvara is popular type of marriage in higher castes. In ancient period women had chosen their life partner with freedom and autonomy. Since the Vedic time we see a gradual degeneration. During this time period, Casteism and ritualism bloomed in India. Men and women have ritualism based lives. Child Marriage became popular along with Sati. Caste based social order aided the Jainism and Buddhism. Women education is accepted in Vedic age, but in later Vedic age women education was neglected⁹. The widow's situation was very pathetic in later Vedic period. Vedic period allowed widow remarriage. But later Vedic period widow remarriage was prohibited.

Status of Women in Mughal Period

The Muslim Conquest in the Indian subcontinent was followed. In certain parts of India 'Purdah' system forced in to the Indian women. Amongst the Rajputs who belonged to Rajasthan the Jawahar was practiced in some places of India. The Devadasis or the women who take shelter at the temple were exploited sexually. The practice of having more than one spouse was widely in use among Hindu women Kshatriya rulers. Among the Muslim families, women were restricted to secluded areas.

The Muslim rule and the Bhakthi Movement had helped in reducing the rigours of the Caste System in India. During the Medieval times Bhakthi Movement was much flourished. Bhakthi Movement gave rise to new class men and women. The Bhakti Movement the medieval saint's movements

Mira is the saints of bhakti movement. Women are participated in it regardless of Caste and Creed. The Medieval Age Bhakti movement created opportunities for women to participated in some social activities on equal basis.

Status of Women British Period

During the advent of British Rule, the women status was at its lowest in India. Sati and Child Marriage, Purdah System are strictly followed for Indian Women. Indians got carried away by the British life style. The Britain Government took bold step to recreate Caste Less Indian Social Order. Most Indians supported British Government Activities. Efforts were made by Raja Rammohan Roy who paved way to the abolition of sati practice with the help of Governor General William Bendick in 1829.

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar campaigns played important role in the enactment of Widow Remarriage Act in the year 1856. Many other reformers like Pandita Ramabai also fought for the upliftment of women.

During British period women Education was introduced in India. Christian Missionaries said literacy is very important for India. The European Christian Missionaries said to post –Guide of Modern Education in India. The Christian Missionaries very effort provided education for India. Missionaries helped to promote the condition of women through education. In 1917 the first women's University was founded in Poona.¹⁰

In 1917 the secretary of the state was met by the first women's delégateas who demanded for the Women's Political Rights. Women played in important role in the Indian Independence struggle. The well-known freedom fighters include Dr. Annie Besant, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Aruna Asaf Ali, Kiripalini, Kasturiba Gandhi, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Durgabai etc.¹¹

Status of Women in After Independence

After Independence India has brought forward the process to a level where at least men and women to be considered equal. The laws relating marriage and divorce were modified to ensure equality to women. Now they have legal rights on ancestral property, education and job opportunities and today they can enter politics to any higher civil service and other Professions without any discrimination. The Indian Constitution has guaranteed for equal opportunity to both men and women. They have equal right to vote. Now, all Indian citizens are treated equally before the law. The Fundamental Rights of the Citizens of Indian are provided within a framework of equality in the Constitution of India.¹²

6. Women and Fundamental Rights

- Article 14: Equality in the eyes of the law and Laws of Equal Protection.
- Article 15: Prevents discrimination against any citizen on the basis of sex, religion, race, caste, birth place or any of them especially for women.
- Article 15(3): Provides for the state the right to make special provides for children and women.
- Article 16: Equality in Public Employment opportunities.

- Article 23: Prevents trafficking in humans & forced labour.
- Article 39: Right to considerable sources of livelihood for men & women.¹³

7. Women and Directive Principles of State Policy

- Article 39(a): Articulates the duty to provide adequate means of livelihood for men and Women equality.
- Article 39(b): Demands a Policy providing equal pay for equal work for both men and Women.
- Article 39(e): Mandates that the policy of the state should be geared to protect the health for Men, women and child workers.
- Article 42: provides Directions to the State to ensure us and human conditions of work and maternity relief.
- Article 51(A): Fundamental duty of all the citizen to give up practices derogate the self-respect of women.¹⁴
- Article 243 D (4): Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chair persons in the Panchayats at each level to be reserved for women.

8. The 73rd & 74th Constitution Amendments Act 1992

The 73rd as well as 74th Constitution Amendments Act 1992 has provided 33% reservation of seats to women from Rural Urban Local bodies. This reservation also applies to the post of chairpersons in such bodies. The provision has opened the gates for the entry of one million women in the form of members and chairpersons into Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. Apparently this is a revolutionary step in the direction of women empowerment.¹⁵

9. National Commission for Women

The National Commission for Women (NCW) came into existence in January 1992, under the statute of the Government of India according to the laws of the Indian constitution as defined in the National Commission for women Act 1990. This body generally advises the government on women policy matters. The objectives of the NCW are to express the women rights in India and to act as a spokesperson for their issues and concerns. Their efforts for women include dowry, politics, religious belief, unbiased representation for women in employment and victimizing women. For labour they have also examined police maltreatment against women.

10. Human Rights of Women in India

The nature of Human Rights in India is a complicated one because of the population size of the nation, diverseness, the position as a developing economy and government rules, religious considerations, democratic republic and its past as a colonial territory. The Indian Constitution provides for fundamental rights. It includes freedom of religion, classes also provide for freedom of speech as well as execution separation and judiciary and freedom of movement within the country and abroad.

Evolution of Human Rights in India

- 1829 - Governor General William Bentick abolished The custom of Sati After years of continuous efforts by Hindu Reform Movements like the Brahma Samaj of Raja Rammohan Roy opposed to this Orthodox Hindu Funeral tradition of self- immolation of Widows after the demise of their husbands.
- 1929 – Child Marriage Restraint Act, Preventing Marriage of Minors is approved.
- 1955 – Recreation of Family Law Concerning people following Hinduism gives more Rights to women who follow Hinduism.
- 1985 – The Shah Bano Case, in which the supreme court accepting the Muslim women's right to care after divorce, flicker protest from Muslim Clergy. Thus nullifying the judgement of the Supreme Court; Government led by Rajiv Gandhi enacted The Muslim "Women Protection of Rights on Divorce Act 1986".
- 1992 – A Constitutional amendment establishes Local Self-Government (Panchayat Raj) as a 3rd level of governance for the villages. With 1/3rd reservation of seats for women, Scheduled Caste and Tribes were also provided reservations.
- 1993 – National Human Rights Commission enacted under the safeguard of Human Rights Act.¹⁶

Constitution and Legal Protecting Human Rights of Women

The Indian State represents a federal mechanism with democratically elected central and state governments dividing the responsibility of governance between them. The Preamble of the Constitution in the first position, tries to ensure that men and women are dealt equally secondly, it notes that in certain respects women have been ill-treated or regarded as inferior. The Constitution permits the state to make special provisions favoring women. i.e. provisions for the benefit to women. The Constitution encompasses principles of equality and social justice.¹⁷

11. Legal Provision of Women Rights in India

1. Bengal Sati Regulation XVII of 1829

This Regulation summons the custom of Sati or Self-killing of widows as unlawful and punishable by the Criminal Courts as blameful homicide.

2. The Married Women's Property Act, 1874

As per this act, the income and salary of any women and any property owned by her own self with the help of employment of her skills or arts and all funds and investments there of shall be her private property. The Act further vouches that a married woman any maintain a suit in her own name in respect of her own.

3. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, which is also known as Sharada Act. This Act was passed with a view to Restrain Solemnization of Child Marriage. Under this Act, a Child means a person who if a male below the age of 21 years, and if female below the age of 18 years. This Act prescribed 15 as the minimum age for girls and 18 for the boys.

The amended Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1978 now increased the marginal age of marriage to 18 years for female and 21 years for male. When a male adult above the age of 18 marry a child is punishable with imprisonment or fine or both.

4. Special Marriage Act, 1955.

The Act, which came into force January 1, 1955 and Succeeded an earlier Act 1872, Provides for a form of marriage for persons who do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Muslim, Parsis, Sikh or Jain, Religion, The Act 1872 was amended in 1929 to permit inter marriage among Hindus, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs.

5. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

Dowry is a Social problem in our society. The Society has adopted this social evil for variety of reasons, for instance dowry has become a status symbol. The dowry implies any holdings or wealth given or consented to be given whether directly or indirectly. This Act declares the act of giving and accepting dowry as offence.

6. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.

This Act Provides for Payment of equal salary to Men and Women employees for same work and the prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex. This is the duty of the employees to pay equal remuneration.

7. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Domestic Violence is human Rights Issue. This Act was passed persuade to the general recommendation. No XII of 1989 of the Committee on the Convention on Elimination of all forms of discrimination Against Women (CEDAV) as also keeping in view provision of Article 14, 15 and 21 of the Indian Constitution guaranteeing various rights. This act is to give effective protection of the rights of women promised in the Constitution.

8. Sexual Harassment of Women at their Work Place Act, 2013.

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is a Legislative Act in India that tries to safeguard women from sexual abuse at their work place. This act gives protection against sexual torture of women at their work and for the prevention and necessary action against complaints of sexual torment and for matters or incidents connected with it.

12. Violence against Women Can Be Classified in Two Types

- > Traditional violence
- > Modern form of violence

Traditional Violence

1. Sati

Sati initially refers to chaste and virtuous women, but over the years it changed its connotations that a wife devoted in life to her husband follows her husband in his funeral pyre

after his death by self-immolations. The usage of sati increased in the 18th and 19th century all over India. Few women's only for jumped on pyre voluntary, most of women forced.

2. Widow Remarriage Not Allowed

In this ancient period widow should not be permitted to remarry, though she may be a child or, infant widow. Once she married to a man and widowed throughout her life she must live as a widow. The lifelong widow's women lives were miserable, they had to practice austerities, such as simple meal eat once a day. Restriction on certain food not allowed eating meat, fish, egg, onion, garlic and certain lentil. Hard work and poor nourishment. Their heads were clean shaven had to wear white sarees only. Not allowed use ornaments. She not allowed walk public stay only home. Sometimes they were abused and torture.¹⁸

3. Dowry

Dowry includes, the durable goods, money, and or mobile property that was given by the bride's family to the bridegroom's parents or relatives as a precondition of the marriage. Gradually, people started using it as an instrument of fulfilling their materialistic pursuits and getting their demands fulfilled by torturing and humiliating women in the garb tradition.

In most of the weddings payment of an agreed dowry comes first and violence breaks out in case of failure of payment¹⁹. Dowry is a social sinister in the Indian context. So many act established in India. But not help to digress of the dowry system. In the year of 2015 was dowry death total India 7,634. first state of utter Pradesh dowry death is 2,335.²⁰

4. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence is also named as domestic abuse, battering or family violence. Domestic violence or other abuse by a person against another person in a house, such as in marriage or living together, intimate partner violence is violence by a spouse or partner in an intimate relationship against the other spouse or partner. Domestic violence can happen between heterosexual and identical - sex family relationship and can involve can take variety of forms, such as physical, verbal, emotional, economic, religious and sexual abuse, domestic murders like bride burning, stoning, Honour killing and dowry death.

Modern Violence

After the independence the Government of India and states take number of measures to protect and promote the Human Rights of women. Women entered in Politics, Industries, Military, and Business etc. More number of women's entered into different kinds of professions both in public and private sector. The IT revolution during past few years opens some new opportunity for the young women graduates. They are earning some handful of salary. This economic freedom breaks their dependency to the family for their economic heads. In this time new kind of communication technologies improved. The birth of social medias, Internet, BlogSpot also opens some new channel for the women to contact the outer world. At the same time this development also leads to certain new types of Human Rights violations against women.

1. Female Foeticide

The word female foeticide means aborting the female fetus in the mother's womb. This is the scientific version of female infanticide. In these days' female babies were brutally murdered after their birth through so many diabolic means. Now the male preferred society kills the girl child even in uterus.

This is due to the of the male child preference in society. Universalization of the small family norm practices like tradition of giving dowry. The general thinking of parents is they expect son but not daughters to give financial and emotional support, especially during their old age. Sons add to family fortune and property where as daughters take it away thorough dowries. this social custom has been the important cause for female foeticide in India. Due to this sex ratio drastically decrees in the last census of India 2011. The sex ratio in 2011 is for 1000 males 940 females.²¹

2. Pornography

Pornography is violence against women. Everyone have smart phone and net connection. Without the knowledge of the person photos, videos have taken in public places, or in private affairs. With these photos and videos, they are threatening the affected women for their wishes.

Regularly watching pornography addicted people. Increase the Lust caused by watching porn can go to an extent of breaking the walls of self-control. These people rape other people. Recently in 8th Feb 2017, A 22 years old girl Hasini. who has been arrested in the murder of a 7-year-old in Chennai? The girl couldn't breathe when the accused Daswant intentionally filled her mouth with a piece of cloth to prevent her screaming. Had killed the girl on Feb 5 and hidden the dead body in his residence for a day. The next day he went there and burnt the body. The police say the accused (Daswant) phone any numerous child pornography videos.

3. Violence through social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, twitter, WeChat)

There are many incidents reported in the newspaper about the violation of human rights provided for women in number of ways, through the social media network. Cheating, character assassination, morphing is some form of human rights violation through social media. Social media is most dangerous part of women life. Role of social media is sometime safe and unsafe for women. In 29th June 2016 a 21-year-old women named Vinupriya committed suicide after her morphed image uploaded on Facebook. The district police took into custody P. Suresh a power loom worker. For uploading her picture on social media and also abetting her to commit suicide.²²

4. Stalking Violence

Stalking is contact (usually two or more times) from someone that gives you the feeling of threatened or abused.

Stalking includes some of the following:

- Following or spying on someone
- Sending unnecessary emails or letters to someone
- often calling someone
- Showing up at home, school, or work place

- giving you unwanted presents

Women can be stalked by any person, but most of the times they would be people the women already know, like a boyfriend or former boyfriend. Sometimes, a present partner would stalk someone by often calling, texting, or asking one's whereabouts frequently. These may be signs of an abusive relationship. Stalking is a crime and can be dangerous. To know more about the laws against stalking, one should contact the National Centre for Victims of Crime helpline. Stalking can be very threatening, and can create an illusion like everything is out of control, nervousness, and depression. It can affect one's ability to be normal. If one is being stalked, they must get aid from people who care about them.

In recent past, Swathi a 24 year-old Infosys employee who was murdered on June 24, 2016, at the Chennai's Nungambakkam Railway Station platform while waiting for a train. The 22-year-old Ramkumar had followed the techie home from the station last three months. This was definitely a pre-plan murder. In another case happened in Trichy C. Manikandan a 22 years old was in one side love with a girl. The girl studying in 11thstd in government higher secondary school in the nearby village. A few ago when he proposed his love to her, she prevented his advances, Manikandan who had been stalking her while she was walking beside municipal tank in the village on Saturday morning, broke a quarrel with her until pulling out a knife and stabbing her on the neck and stomach. Afterwards Manikandan committed suicide by hanging himself from a tamarind tree.²³

5. Dating violence

When a person wontedly hurts or frightens someone they date, it is called Dating violence. It happens to people of varied race, culture, income and education levels. It can take place during the first date, or after falling deeply in love. Anyone falls prey to this young and old, homo sexual and heterosexual alike. Dating violence is always unacceptable, and one can get help at any time.

Dating violence contains:

- **Physical harassment** like hitting, kicking, shoving, biting, or throwing things on
- **Emotional harassment** like yelling, bullying, name-calling, embarrassing, isolating from friends, cursing, or giving presents to "make up" for the violence.
- **Sexual abuse** like forcing you to perform something sexual (like kissing or soothing) or acting something erotic when you cannot compliment to it (like when one is fully drunk).
- Dating violence often begins with emotional harassment. One may think that such behaviors like calling with funny names or insisting on seeing or meeting all the time are a usual part of relationship. But at times they can direct to more serious issues like stalking, hitting, not allowing to use birth control pills. Dating violence can harm ones physical and emotional wellbeing. and your emotions.

6. Eve-Teasing

Eve teasing is an act of terror that violates women's body, space and self-respect. It is one among the many ways through which a woman is systematically made to feel inferior, weak and afraid. Whether it is an indecent word uttered into a women's ear; offensive comments on her physical appearance; an encroaching way of touching the part of women's body. inaction which is sensed and mean vulgar. All these deeds show a violation of a women's personal and her bodily integrity. Eve teasing prevents a woman's basic right to move freely and carry with self-respect, just because of her sex. This is common violence against women.

7. Honour killing

Honour killing is the homicide of one member of the family by another member, because of perpetrators belief, that the victim has brought shame or dishonour upon the family or went against the conditions of a community or a religion. The Dalit youth Shankar was assaulted with sickle and machetes by a group of five men while the public watch near the rushed udumalpet bus stand on Sunday afternoon for wedding a high caste Hindu girl Kausalya from place called Palani to express the protest by her parents. One more incident like this is Gokulraj, who loved girl from the community called Gounder, was killed and his dead body was left on the railway track at east Thottipalayam located near Pallipalayam in Tiruchengode district on June 24th last year. Within a span of three years Tamil Nadu has witnessed 81 incidents of Honour killing.²⁴

8. Sexual Harassment in Public Place and Working Place

Sexual abuse has come to be widely recognized as form of human rights violation. It is not only a barrier amongst many against women's right to work but it is also the top most forms sexual violation faced by women. Women are sexually harassed in the workplace, schools, streets, public transport, and corporate office and at other different work place. Sexual harassment is different types including verbal and nonverbal, physical, quid pro quo etc.

9. Acid Attack for Women

Acid attack is violence against women. Acid throwing also called Acid Attack. A sulphuric acid attack or vitriol age is a kind of violent assault. It is defined as the act of pouring acid or a similarly chemical substance onto the body of a person with the idea to disfigure, torment, or kill. Recently acid attack case was on July 23, 2016; a 22-year-old girl acid attack burnt severely and was not able to open her eyes. A man and his sister intentionally threw acid at her for rejecting his wedding proposal in east Delhi's Gandhinagar Area. In another acid attack case on Feb 13, 2017, a 23-year-old girl was critically injured and after acid was shown on her while travelling in a local train in Kolkatta.

13. Conclusion

Violence of women's rights has been a worldwide phenomenon. Most of the countries in the world have not been from this crime. Every organization, both private and public must have a complain cell that would sympathetically examine complaints of economic disparities. Equality in all stages must be installed without any bias and discrimination. Though the position of Indian women had improved since independence.

The battle for women's cause is long and tough. It is not enough to provide and guarantee rights. Effective action and achievement should be the aim, goal and target in a

democracy. Everyone should realize it in reality and work for integrity.

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