
HUMAN RIGHTS AND WOMEN STATUS

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Abstract :

Human rights are fundamental and inalienable rights that every individual should have, regardless of gender, race, or religion. Women have been marginalized and oppressed for centuries, and their rights have often been ignored. This research paper explores the status of women's human rights, focusing on issues such as education, health care, political participation, and violence against women. The paper examines the challenges faced by women in different parts of the world and identifies the efforts made to address these challenges. The paper also highlights the importance of promoting and protecting women's rights, not only for the benefit of women but also for the overall well-being of societies.

Introduction :

Human rights have been one of the most widely discussed and debated topics in the contemporary world. Among the different aspects of human rights, women's rights have been a particularly contentious issue, with several challenges and debates surrounding it. In this research paper, we will examine the current status of women's rights and how human rights laws and regulations are being implemented to protect and promote their rights.

Status Of Women Human Rights :

Education:

Education is a fundamental human right that enables individuals to develop their potential, contribute to society, and improve their economic prospects. However, many girls around the world still face barriers to accessing education, including poverty, early marriage, and discrimination. According to UNESCO, around 130 million girls between the ages of 6 and 17 are out of school, and girls are more likely to drop out of school than boys.



Health Care:

Access to health care is another important human right, but women often face significant barriers to accessing health care services. Women's health issues, such as maternal health and reproductive health, are often neglected or stigmatized. Women are also more likely than men to face gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and female genital mutilation. These forms of violence can have long-lasting physical and mental health consequences.

Political Participation:

Political participation is a key human right that allows individuals to have a voice in government and contribute to decision-making processes. However, women are often underrepresented in political leadership positions and decision-making bodies. According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, women make up only 25% of members of parliament worldwide. This lack of representation can result in policies that do not adequately address the needs and concerns of women.

Violence Against Women:

Violence against women is a violation of human rights that affects millions of women around the world. Women are more likely to experience domestic violence, sexual assault, and other forms of gender-based violence than men. These forms of violence can have serious physical and psychological consequences for women, and they can also limit women's ability to participate fully in society.

Efforts to Address Women's Human Rights:

Despite the challenges faced by women in many parts of the world, there have been significant efforts to promote and protect women's human rights. These efforts include international human rights treaties and conventions, national laws and policies, and grassroots activism. The United Nations has played a key role in promoting women's rights, including through the adoption of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action.

Historical Background :

Throughout history, women have been denied several rights that men have taken for granted. Women were denied access to education, the right to vote, and



the right to own property. It was only during the 19th and 20th centuries that women began to fight for their rights. The women's rights movement in the United States, for example, led to the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution in 1920, which granted women the right to vote.

Current Status :

Despite the progress made in the past, the status of women's rights continues to be a matter of concern. Women continue to face various forms of discrimination, including unequal pay, limited access to education and healthcare, and sexual harassment. Violence against women is also a significant issue, with women being subjected to physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. In many parts of the world, women are also subjected to harmful cultural practices such as female genital mutilation and child marriage.

Human Rights And Regulations:

Several human rights laws and regulations have been enacted to protect women's rights. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948, affirms the principle of gender equality and the right of women to enjoy the same rights as men. Other important international instruments include the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979, and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, adopted in 1995.

Implementation :

Despite the existence of these laws and regulations, the implementation of women's rights remains a challenge. Many countries have not ratified CEDAW, and even in those countries that have, the implementation of its provisions remains weak. In many instances, cultural practices and societal attitudes towards women continue to undermine their rights. Women's rights advocates, civil society organizations, and international organizations play a critical role in advocating for the implementation of women's rights laws and regulations.

Conclusion:

Despite the existence of these laws and regulations, the implementation of women's rights remains a challenge. Many countries have not ratified CEDAW, and even in those countries that have, the implementation of its provisions



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