



Dynamics of Human Rights

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WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS & GENDER EQUALITY

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Introduction:

The concept of natural law, guaranteeing natural rights despite varying human laws & customs, can be traced back to Ancient Greek philosophers, while Enlightenment philosophers suggest a social contract between the rulers & the ruled. The world's first Buddhist state in India known as Maurya Empire, established the world's first welfare system, including free hospitals and education. The African concept of Ubuntu is a cultural view of what it is to be human. Modern human rights thinking is descended from these many traditions of human values & beliefs.

Women's Human Rights:

Political strategy to underscore that women's rights are human rights, that is rights to which women are entitled simply for being human. This strategy adds both a focus on women in to the human right movement & an emphasis on human rights principles in to the women's rights movement: the main international document stating women's human rights is the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

Gender:

The ways in which roles, attitudes, values & relationships regarding woman & men are constructed by all societies all over the world. While sex is determined by nature, gender is socially constructed, almost invariably gender distinctions function to subordinate & discriminate against women.

Equality:

The notion that all human beings are entitled to the same human rights without distinction. Equality does not necessarily mean treating people the same but rather taking whatever steps are necessary to promote a more just society for all.

Objectives:

1. To study women's human rights.
2. To study the gender equality & fulfilment of human rights.

Methodology:

Secondary data are used.

Women's human rights provide a valuable set of issues from which to explore the practice of human rights. Human rights are almost a form of religion in today's world. The law of course, is the space of power, a place to contest the actions of the state & the

inequalities of society. Equality is the most important aspect of the declaration of 1793. Equality is the first right mentioned. "All men are equal by nature & before the law." Approaching violence against women from a rights perspective requires that gender inequality is addressed as a root cause, and that women's rights and freedoms vis-à-vis Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) are upheld.

Civil society networks advocated for a universal, interlinked, multi-sectorial and holistic approach to the SDGs that upholds the achievement of women's human rights and gender equality as central to the achievement of sustainable development. The process of developing the post-2015 agenda presents an opportunity to rethink the prevailing development model. Contributors underscored that gender-equitable sustainable development cannot be achieved under the prevailing neo-liberal economic model; therefore this brief begins with civil society recommendations on macroeconomic policy & the structural shifts necessary to set the conditions for gender equality & the fulfillment of women's human rights.

Eliminate Gender Based Discrimination And Violence:

Implement universal social protection worldwide in the form of a basic income for all women and men & access to services such as healthcare, food, water, energy, housing & employment. Protect the equal rights of women to use own land, access rivers, lakes & seas to help ensure food. Sovereignty, health, nutrition security & economic autonomy for to promote equal distributions of land resources amongst women and men. Eliminate structural barriers to gender equality, taking into account the various roles and vulnerabilities of women and their levels of influence at individual, household, community, national & global levels. To ensure the full and equal participation of women in all public and private decision making. To enact national legislation to ensure the human rights of LGBTQI people and eliminate discrimination against them. To eliminate inequalities in access to health services, address the inter-linkages between health & inequality, and between ill- health & its impact on all other aspects of development such as employment & education. As part of guaranteed universal healthcare, ensure sexual and reproductive health & rights for all particularly for girls & women. Ensure women and girls are free to decide on all matters of their sexuality & the number & spacing of their pregnancies, without coercion, discrimination or violence.

Result & Discussion:

A human rights based approach also requires developing the capacities of 'rights holders' i.e women and girls. Ensuring services are available, accessible & known to women & girls. Undertaking legal rights & training for women & girls. Ensuring women's safety, confidentiality & anonymity at all times. Integrate the women, peace & security agenda of the UN security council into the post -2015 framework through a holistic approach & gender equality that addresses participation, prevention & protection as well as relief & recovery. Equality as the first natural right of man. Equality is not only before the law but

it is also a natural right. Reform international, regional , domestic trade and financial systems to eliminate structural drivers of inequality & foster social norms that prioritize equality and equity.

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- [3] Raj Bala Mathur(2011); Human Rights Concepts and Context, Aadi publications, Jaipur.
- [4] www.adoptinghumanrights_basedapproch.com
- [5] www.un-ngls.org



“Yatr naaryastu pujayante ramante tatr devtaa ,”

Gods abound where women are honored, this was the ancestral enchanting in the land of Bharatvarsha (India) where gory heinous crimes against women and specially children are on rise these days. Women around the world nevertheless regularly suffer violations of their lives and realizing women's human right has not always been a priority.

I congratulate the organizer, for conducting academic discussion on Dynamics of Human Rights. I wish the great success for the national seminar.

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