

GENDER EQUALITY & WOMEN RIGHT

Presentation

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GENDER EQUALITY

- **DEFINITION.**

- 1. the state in which access to rights or opportunities is unaffected by gender.
- "legislation that reflected the principles of gender equality"
- 2. Gender equality is achieved when women and men enjoy the same rights and opportunities across all sectors of society, including economic participation and decision-making, and when the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men are equally valued and favoured.
- 3. Gender equality matters in its own right, and as a prerequisite for the health and development of families and societies, and a driver of economic growth.

WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS AND GENDER EQUALITY

- Gender equality is at the very heart of human rights and United Nations values. A fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter adopted by world leaders in 1945 is "equal rights of men and women", and protecting and promoting women's human rights is the responsibility of all States. The High Commissioner for Human Rights recently pledged to be a Geneva Gender Champion committing to advance gender equality in OHCHR and in international fora.

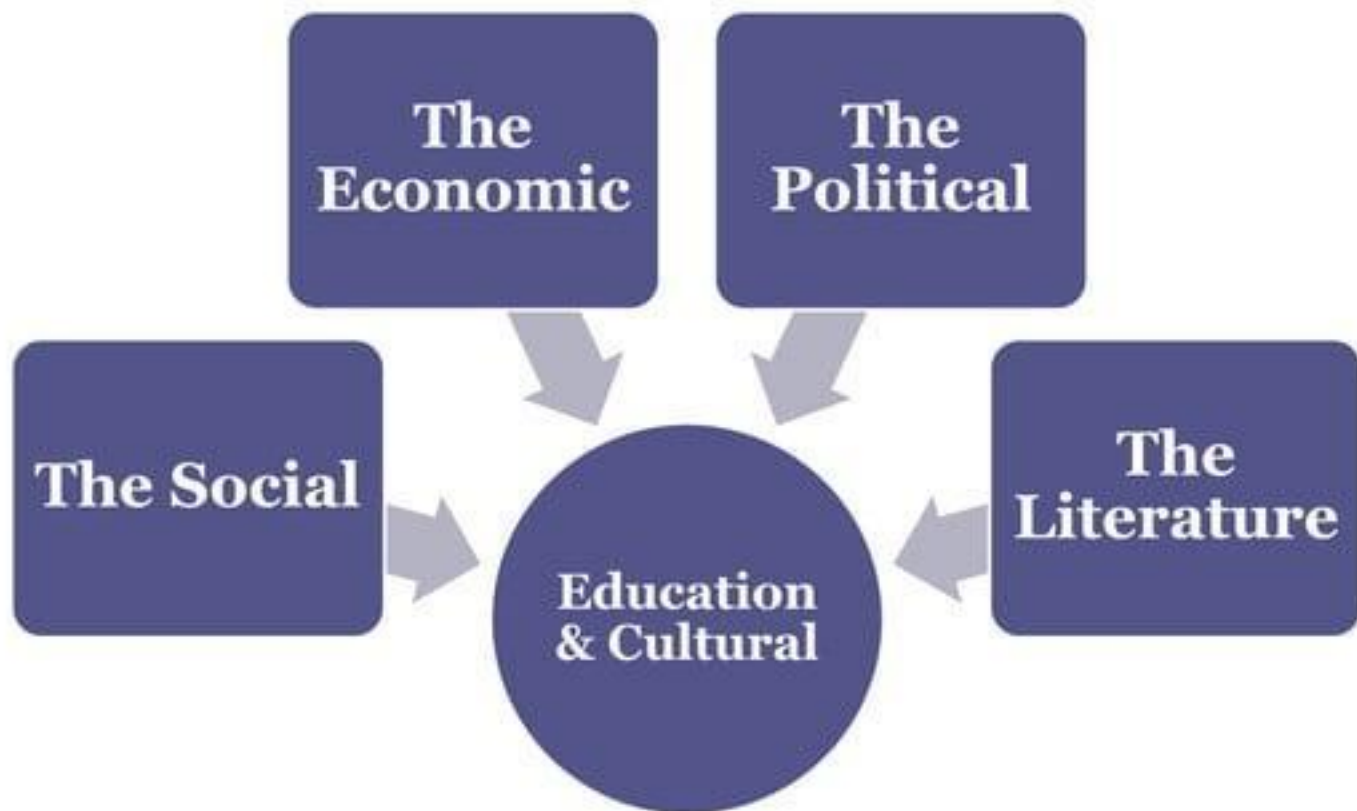
HOW DO WE MEASURE GENDER EQUALITY?

- Gender equality is measured by looking at the representation of men and of women in a range of roles. A number of international comparative gender equality indices have been prepared and these offer a way to compare Ireland's achievements with those of other countries. Each index looks at a distinct list of parameters and the choice of parameters affects the outcome for each country.

UNITED NATIONS GENDER INEQUALITY INDEX

- The United Nations Gender Inequality Index is based on the premise that "all too often, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education and the labour market with negative repercussions for their freedom". The UN GII is a measure of inequalities based on these inequalities.

ROLE OF WOMEN



Sorrows & Longings of Women

1. Gender discrimination
2. Gender- Based violence
2. Sexual violence
3. Trafficking
4. Dowry abuse
5. Domestic Violence, (Head and eyebrow shaving, Acid throwing, Burring, Beating)
6. Honor Killing
7. Custodial abuse
8. Dual systems of laws (Civil & Sharia)
9. Less Rights in getting education.
10. Denial of Right & will in marriage.
11. Employment Discrimination.
12. Equal access to land, property and housing.
13. Less Job opportunities.
14. Use of Islam to deny Women Rights.
15. Want of Male Child.
16. Health Issues.
17. Role of Print and Electronic Media.

Sorrows & Longings of Women



GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Sorrows & Longings of Women



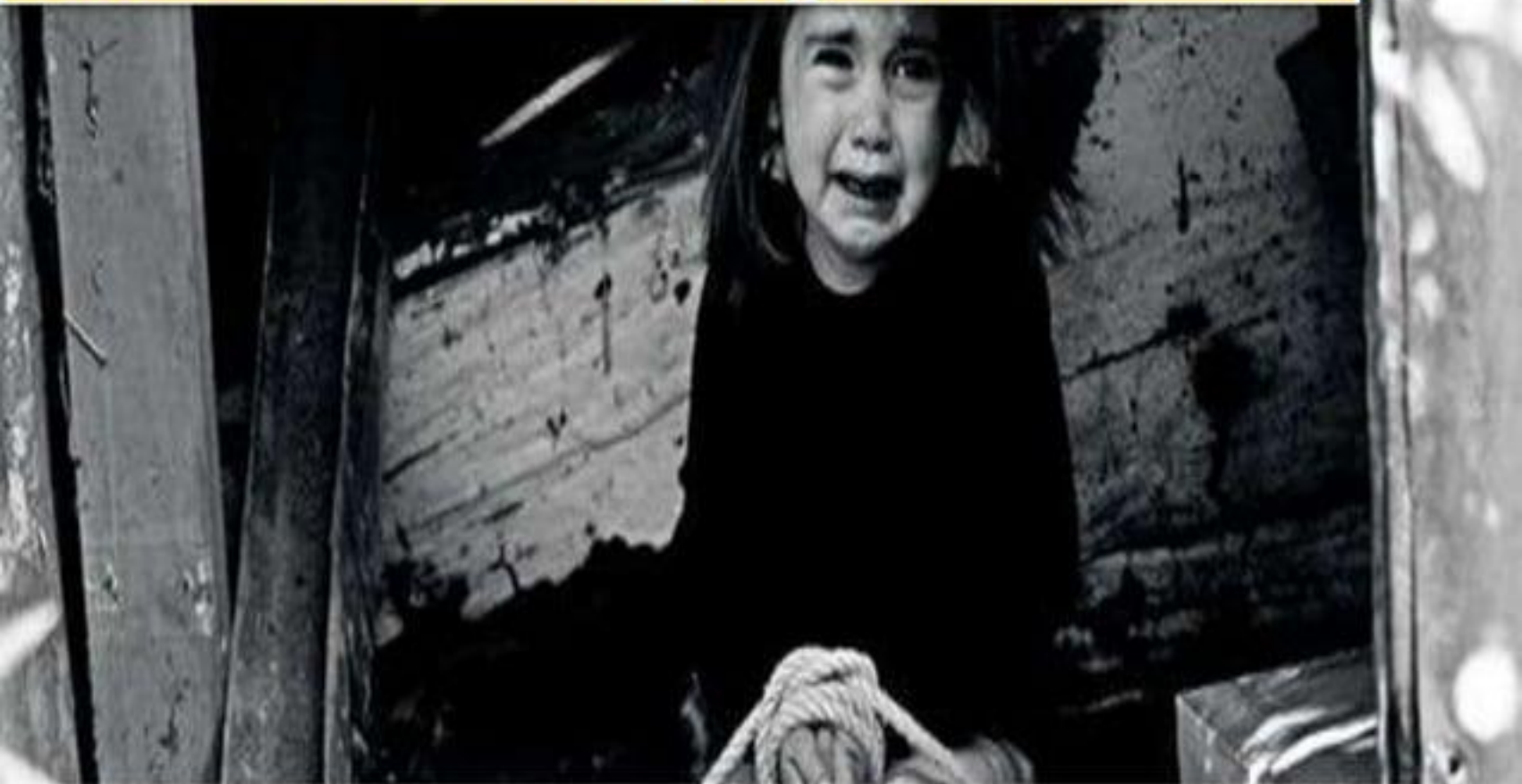
GENDER- BASED VIOLENCE

Sorrows & Longings of Women



SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Sorrows & Longings of Women



TRAFFICKING

Sorrows & Longings of Women

Demanding



Giving and taking



**Helping in giving
and taking**



Advertising



**For dowry is
an offence**

DOWRY ABUSE

Sorrows & Longings of Women



Domestic Violence

Sorrows & Longings of Women



HONOUR KILLINGS

Honor Killing

Sorrows & Longings of Women



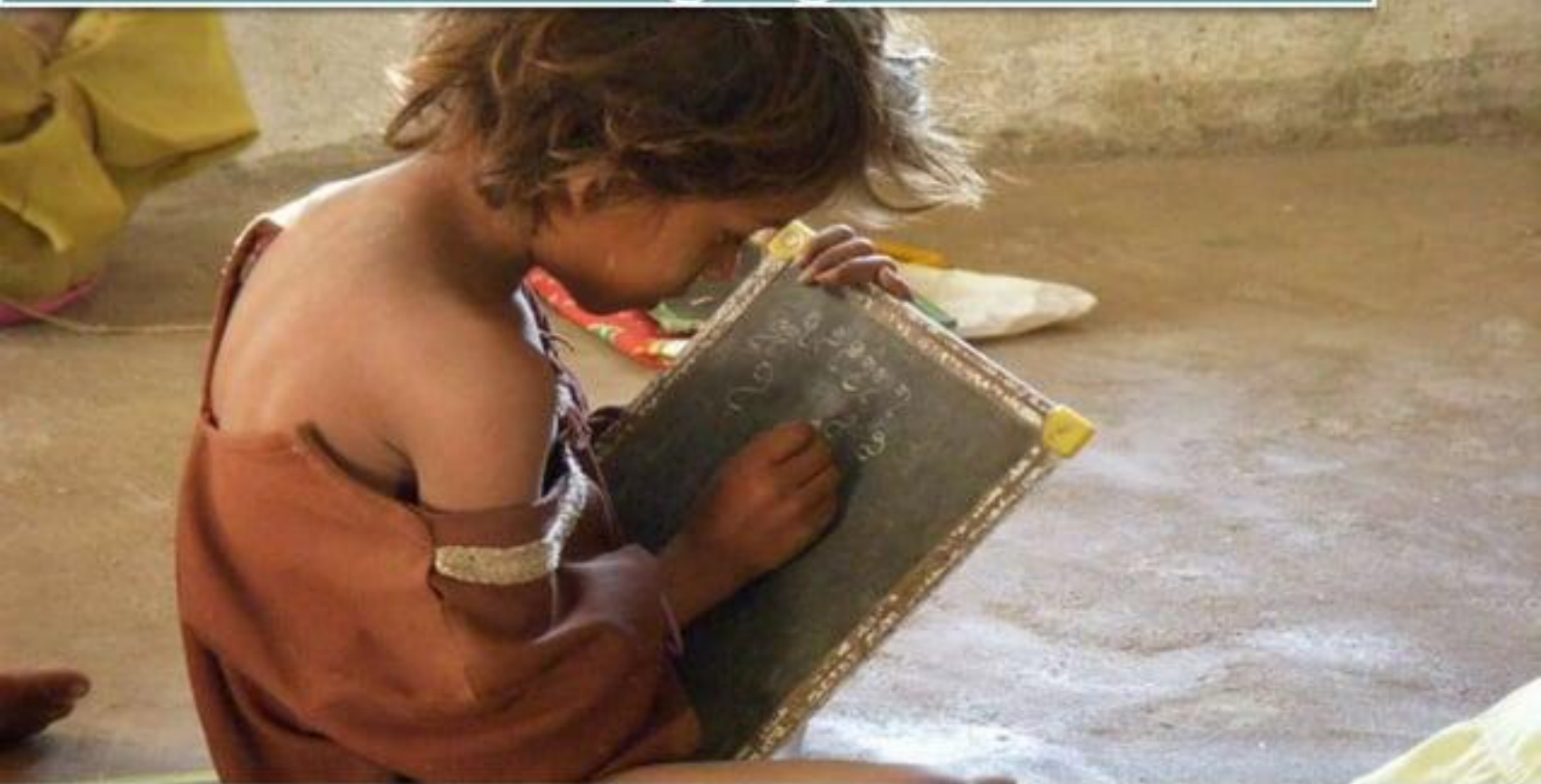
Custodial abuse

Sorrows & Longings of Women



Dual systems of laws (Civil & Sharia)

Sorrows & Longings of Women



Less Rights in getting education

Sorrows & Longings of Women



DENIAL OF RIGHT & WILL IN MARRIAGE

Sorrows & Longings of Women



EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION

Sorrows & Longings of Women



**EQUAL ACCESS TO LAND, PROPERTY
AND HOUSING**

Sorrows & Longings of Women



LESS JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Sorrows & Longings of Women



USE OF ISLAM TO DENY WOMEN RIGHTS

Sorrows & Longings of Women



WANT OF MALE CHILD

Sorrows & Longings of Women



HEALTH ISSUES

Sorrows & Longings of Women



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MEDIA

ROLE OF PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Status of Women in Pakistan

- 1. They do not carry equal status at birth; baby boys are always wished and welcomed into an average family of Pakistan.
- 2. Women are thought as weak and less beneficial product to parents as they are supposed to reside at home and take care of the family only.
- 3. Women are told that they will find their real home when they get married- their paternal home is only a place where they are brought up. They have to obey the rules of their in-laws house as that is their real place till death (sometimes they are forced to live irrespective of differences and brutalities of different kinds towards them).
- 4. Women are not supposed to ask for their property rights. In most families their property right is confiscated by force.
- 5. Women of any age are not allowed to go out for the sake of enjoyment and leisure as they will have to face security and honor threats.

Status of Women in Pakistan

- 6. Parents honor mostly relies on their daughters' character (girls are not allowed to keep boyfriend in any circumstance and at any age).
- 7. Boys are usually preferred to girls in deciding about family matters.
- 8. Girls are not thought as productive and assertive human beings who can earn a respectable earning and can live according to their own choice.
- 9. In educating girls, parents prefer subjects like home economics, arts, history and education so that they could become a perfect housewife.
- 10. Mostly house chores are thought as girl's prime responsibility. Sometimes younger girls look after their elder big brothers and elder girls take their younger boy siblings for protection and security when they go out of the home.

Status of Women in Pakistan

- 11. Working women are supposed to fulfill all duties at home as well as at work place.
- 12. Most girls are prepared thoroughly to become a showpiece in front of other people who decide about their son's future wife after rejecting many girls on the spot.
- 13. There are many concepts that restrict a women's thirst for knowledge, work, happy marriage, freedom, and living independently in all areas of life.
- 14. Divorcee and widows have no respect in society unless they are rich and belong to a powerful family background.
- 15. Heavy jewelry and rich clothing have become symbols of dignity and respect for women.
- 16. Women are mostly honored due to their fathers, brothers, husbands, and children's status.

Status of Women in Pakistan

- 17. Women after marriage face lots of hindrances from in-laws and 's side to get started a new life. They are expected to bear all differences and injustices with patience and gentle attitude (saying 'yes' to all around them with no objection and anger).
- 18. Women are mostly discriminated on the base of gender in almost all fields of life.
- 19. Women are not supported by society if they raise their voice for justice and care.
- 20. Laws about women safety and integrity usually favor men in courts due to unnecessary pressure and bribery.

The international framework

- **1. The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)**
- Considered the international bill of rights for women, the Convention defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. It was adopted by the United Nations in 1979 and came into force on 3 September 1981.
- **2. The CEDAW Committee**
- Oversight of the Convention is the task of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, a group of 23 independent experts on women's rights from different States that have ratified the Convention. Countries that are parties to the Convention must submit reports detailing their compliance with its provisions every four years. The Committee (the treaty body) reviews those reports and may also hear claims of violations and inquire into situations of grave or systemic contraventions of women's rights.

The international framework

- **3. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women**

- In 1994 the United Nations resolved to appoint a Special Rapporteur - an independent expert on the causes and consequences of violence against women. The Special Rapporteur investigates and monitors violence against women, and recommends and promotes solutions for its elimination.
- **4. The Working Group**
- In 2010 the Human Rights Council established a Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice to promote the elimination of laws that discriminate against women and/or have a discriminatory impact on them.

EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT FOR ENSURING HUMAN-RIGHTS TO THE PEOPLE

