

# Women rights



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Women Rights According to “ the Convention on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993, Women’s rights are human rights”, is a commemorated pronouncement. Every country liberated after World War II has included gender equality in their constitution, but the provision has largely remained on paper only (Tinker & Summerfield, pp. ix). The entire concept of rights is dynamic; it has different meanings for different individuals and the different communities (Sweetman, pp. 2). The reason for the emancipation of women after World War II was their financial independence. While their men had been at work, women had taken to support themselves. A number of feminists in U. S worked for the inclusion of women in the workforce namely Betty Friedan and Anne Morrow. Also in U. S, Kennedy had established “ the Presidential Commission” (Stockton, pp. 2) on the Status of women. His view was that the whole body of America was needed for the Cold War initiation (Stockton, pp. 2). In addition, women who knew they could now survive without male supervision inspired Women’s Rights Movement. Eventually, women began to have equal rights in the sense that they were allowed to occupy the same positions that had previously only been filled by men. They were also allowed to smoke in public, wear pants instead of only the ‘ feminine’ dresses (Dauber, pp. 3). Women rights have also gained much popularity for they were the central subject matter for “ the Fourth World Conference for Women” in Beijing in 1995 (Tinker & Summerfield, pp. ix). However, the case was suited to certain parts of the world mainly the West. To present day, Millennium Development Goals include the emancipation of women, especially in Third World Countries, where religion and culture are the factors, which hinder the promotion of gender equality. A clarification is needed at the beginning; respect for women rights is hardly a universal

(Cook, pp. 3). However, thanks to numerous women throughout history, women have achieved equal rights in the workplace (O'Connor, pp. 270). Marina Jimenez (2011), a journalist wrote a personal essay stating that she suffered no discrimination at the workplace, for she received numerous assignments, traveled the world and shone in her career. She also elaborates that while she faces a major problem of combining childbearing with career, women have taken great strides in their careers (Jimenez, 2011). In addition, on the eve of the 100th International Women's Day, different executives were interviewed about whether they faced discrimination at the workplace. According to Shona Nag, she feels that males do try to dominate and cannot absorb the fact that women might be better than they might at work. However, Chavan feels that she has never faced any sort of harassment, except some amount of over-protectiveness from men (Mid Day, 2011). Women are an all important source for human talent. This was proved during the Second World War. Although many conferences are held on the gender equality issue, there are various parts in the world, where there is no concept of 'equality'. However, it is necessary. Many people feel that there is an urgent need for a better social welfare system for women. This is mainly because of economic dependence and an inappropriate pay structure for the women. In addition, there is an urgent need felt by the United Nations because about 44 countries out of 161 countries that have ratified "the Convention on the Elimination of all sorts of discrimination" (Cook, pp. 23-25), are backing out of their earlier consent to implement it. In this regard, a social policy is an urgent need. Women are the backbone of the society.

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