



Mapping Of Worldview For Legislations And International Policies To Protect Women Rights

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Abstract

The minimum age of individuals for marriage is one of the main factors which must be given high importance in protecting the rights of women. Domestic violence is relatively higher in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa along with the nations of Southern Asia which must be prevented by the effective implementation of international regulations regarding rights and safety of women. Prevention of child prostitution along with the prevention of the sale of the girl child is the most vital issue faced by the Sub-Saharan African nations which can be resolved by the maintenance of the international regulations designed by the United Nations on the protection of the right of women. Effective maintenance of the measures suggested in convention no.183 regarding maternity protection can lead to significant

improvement the societies in maternity protection

Keywords

Social condition, Women's rights, Lack of nutrition, human trafficking, Social indicators, Developing countries, Political focus, United Nations

I. Introduction

A. Introduction

Prevention of discrimination against women can be done by effective maintenance of international regulations for the protection of women rights is vital. This article describes the main background of the legal factors for the protection of women along with the methodology followed in the report for the collection of data. Analysis of collected data regarding worldview regarding global policies for the protection of women has been done by thematic coding.

Background

Global data shows that the rights of women have been violated to a great extent even in this modern era. The **social condition of the countries** can be improved to a great extent by ensuring gender equality. In addition, discrimination against women has been found in a lot of countries which has been described in the analysis of the below graph.

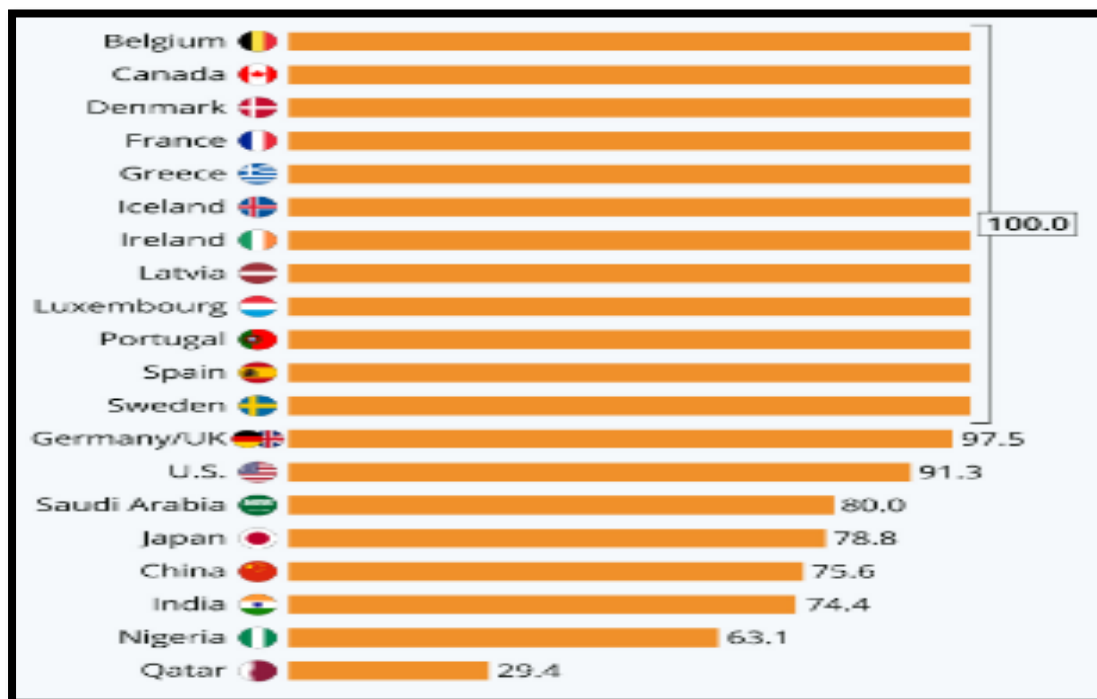


Fig. 1: Index of women's rights in the nations
(Source: Statista, 2022)

The above chart shows the index score of women's rights in the nations.

The lowest score has been found in Qatar where the index has shown a value of 29.4. Nigeria and India are the other countries in which the index score has shown a low value and in this case, the index has shown a value of 74.4 and 63.1 respectively for Nigeria and India respective.

The countries with scores high are Belgium, Canada, and Denmark, respectively. In the cases of these three counties the index has shown a value of 100. The above data reflects that low-scoring counties such as Nigeria and India need to follow and implement international regulations for the protection of the rights of women at a high level of importance. In this case, in the process of implementation and maintenance of the regulations, the low-scoring countries must follow the measures adopted by the countries such as Canada, France, Belgium, France, and Denmark.

In this case, the Beijing declaration regarding the platform actions can show a high level of effectiveness for the counties in ensuring the protection of women's rights. The minimum age of individuals for marriage is one of the main factors which must be given a high importance in protecting the rights of women. Along with these, the low-scoring countries must follow the regulations regarding the registration of individuals for marriage which can ensure the protection of women's rights by reducing the early marriage of girls.

Aim

The main aim of the study is

To identify the importance of maintenance of the international policies regarding women's rights and effective strategies for implementation of the policies regarding gender equality

Literature Review

Important regulations regarding the prevention of discrimination and crimes against women

Maintenance of optional protocols in international regulations can be marked as one of the most effective measures to prevent discrimination against women. At the same time, proper maintenance of these optional protocols can prevent the sale of the girl child. Articles 1, 11, and 21 of international regulations for the prevention of discrimination and crimes against women can show a high level of effectiveness in the prevention of child prostitution in societies which is one of the most vital emerging issues faced by the developing countries. Along with these, articles 35 and 36 of international regulations for the prevention of crimes against women can be highly effective in the prevention of economic exploitation of the girl child in developing countries.

Issues can challenge faced by women due to discrimination

Lack of participation in the workforce of the countries can be found in the

case of the societies of the developing countries. Lack of nutrition can be marked as one of the major challenges faced by women due to violation of human rights in the countries. It has been identified that a huge segment of women has faced challenges due to domestic violence mostly in developing nations.

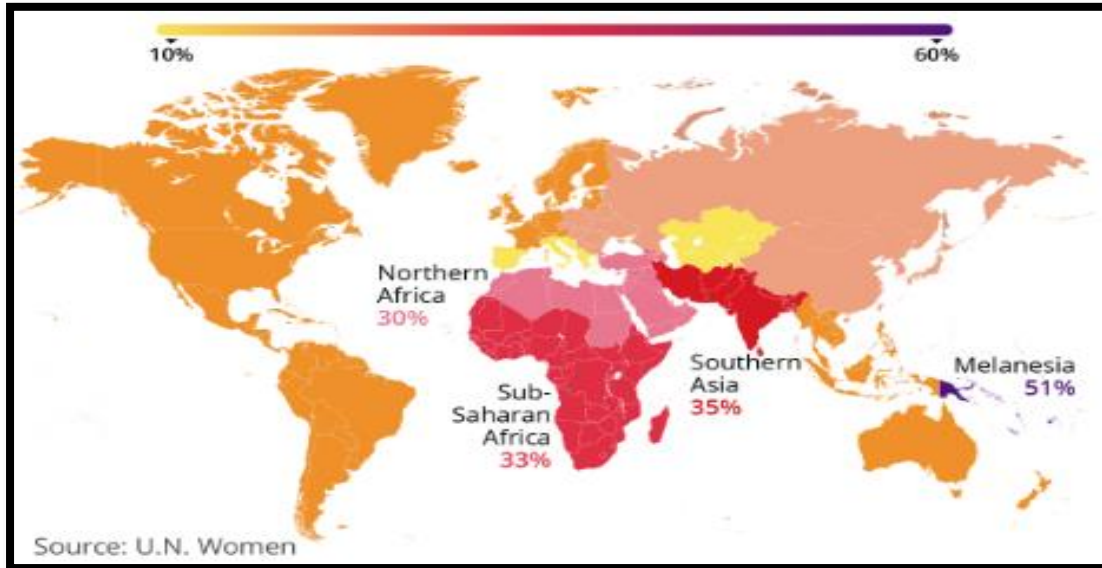


Fig. 2: Prevalence of domestic violence against women in the world
(Source: Statista, 2022)

The above chart reflects the prevalence of domestic violence against women in various provinces of the world. It has been found that the 30% of the women in northern African regions of the world have faced violence. At the same time, 33% of the women in the Sub-Saharan nations have faced domestic violence and in the case of southern Asia, the rate is 35%. Along with these, 51% of the women have faced challenges due to domestic violence in the Melanesia region of the world

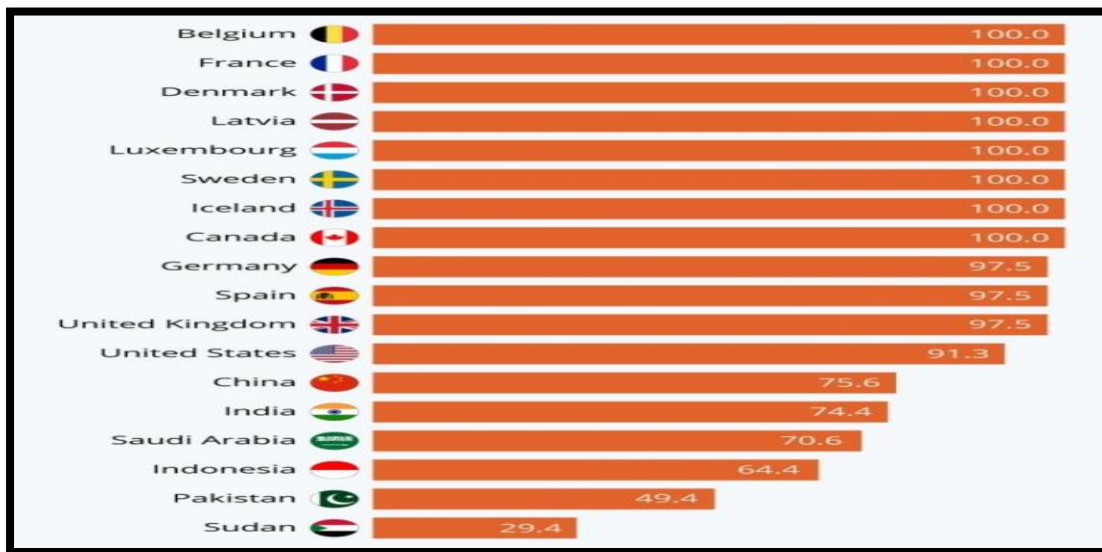


Fig. 3: Full and equal women's right in countries
(Source: Statista, 2022)

This data reflects that the persistence of domestic violence is relatively

higher in the countries of Sub Saharan Africa along with the nations of Southern Asia which must be prevented by the effective implementation of international regulations regarding rights and safety of women.

Suggestions to implement international regulations regarding the prevention of discrimination against women

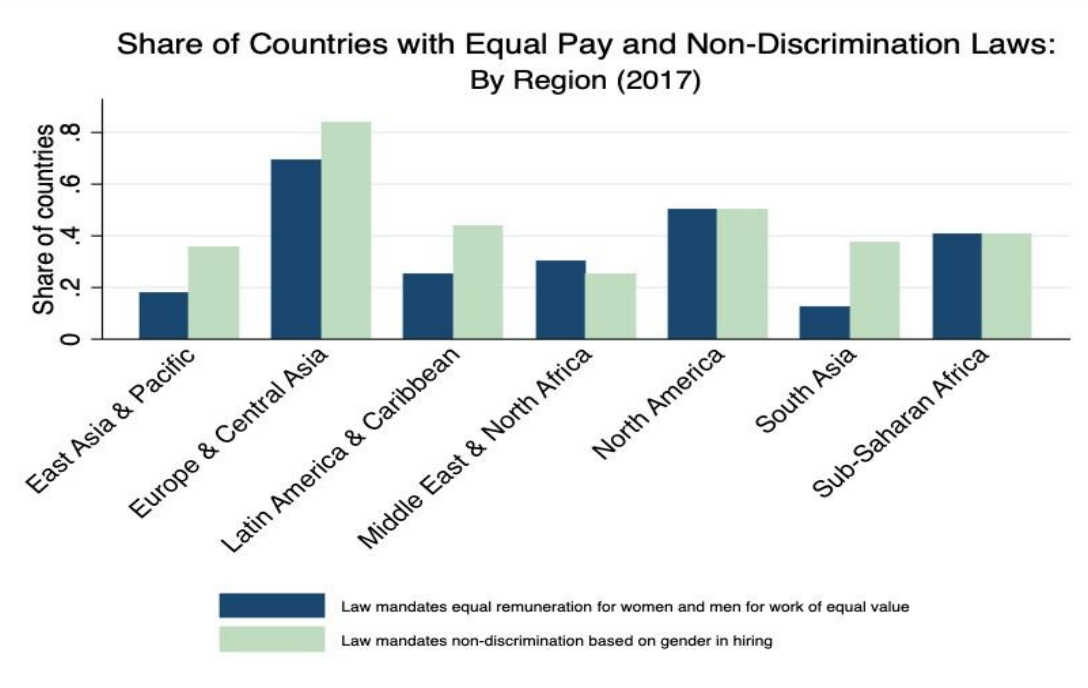


Fig. 4: Full and equal women’s right in countries
(Source: worlbank.org, 2022)

It has been analysed that Article 5 of the optional protocols regarding the global regulations of women's rights can show a high level of effectiveness in the prevention of extraditable offenses against women. Article 16(1) of the global regulations regarding women's rights is one of the most vital legal factors which must be given a high level of priority in protecting the rights of women. Along with these, article 23 introduced by the legal bodies of the United Nations can be highly effective in ensuring the protection of the rights of women. Participation of women in the workforce can be ensured by the countries by focusing on articles 8 and 101 designed by the United Nations for the prevention of discrimination against women.

Methodology

The collection of crucial information regarding the regulations regarding the prevention of violence and inequality against women has been done by the study by the secondary method of data collection. Secondary data can allow the studies to carry out execution at a relatively lower cost and time. In order to gather secondary information, journals and articles of reputed authors on the prevention of discrimination and crimes against women have been selected. At the same time, thematic coding has been followed in the study to analyse the gathered information with higher accuracy. In addition, the authenticity of the collected journals was

given high importance by this study.

Quality review

Table 1: Quality review

SI no.	Author	Design of the study	Findings	Quality review of Outcome
1	Gathii and Thuo (2022)	Thematic coding	Discrimination against girl children in education has affected the social indicators in an adverse manner	This journal has highlighted the issues faced by the countries due to discrimination against girl children in education
2	Dudgeon et al. (2019)	Qualitative analysis	The lack of political focus on women's rights has resulted in the violation of the regulations regarding women's rights in most the developing countries	Useful insights have been provided by this journal on the rights of women in the developing nations
3	Vance et al. (2018)	Analysis of secondary data	Human trafficking is one of the major issues faced by developing countries which can be mitigated by the effective implementation of international regulations on the prevention of violence and inequality against women	Useful suggestions have been provided by this journal on the process of implementation of international regulations on the prevention of violence against women
4	Hoffman et al. (2020)	Qualitative analysis	Maintenance of optional protocols suggested by the United Nations can show a high level of effectiveness in mitigating the issues faced by women due to domestic violence	This journal has described the articles of optional protocols designed by the United Nations in a detailed manner
5	Aggestam et al. (2021)	Secondary process for information analysis	Prevention of child prostitution along with prevention of the sale of girl children are the most vital issues faced by the Sub Saharan African nations which can be resolved by the maintenance of the international regulations designed by the United Nations on the protection of the right of women	This journal has analysed the performance of the countries in the maintenance of the international regulations designed by the United Nations on the prevention of violation of gender equality

Themes and code table

Table 2: Thematic coding table

No. of Theme	Name of the authors	Codes	Themes
1	Gathii and Thuo (2022), Dudgeon et al. (2019)	Discrimination against girl child, Social indicators, Women's rights	Discrimination against women along with violation of women's rights have adversely affected social indicators of the countries
2	Vance et al. (2018), Hoffman et al. (2020)	Human trafficking, International regulations, Optional Protocols	Prevention of human trafficking and maintenance of optional protocols with international regulations can lead to social improvement in the developing countries
3	Aggestam et al. (2021), Grey et al. (2020)	Gender equality, Domestic violence, Discrimination in workplaces	Domestic violence along with discrimination in workplaces are the most vital issues faced by women which can be mitigated by the effective implementation of international regulations on gender equality
4	Kopnina and Helen (2020), Redvers et al. (2020)	Health condition of women, Political focus, United Nations	Improvement in social indicators such as the health condition of women can be done by increasing the political focus of the countries on maintaining of the regulations designed by the United Nations on women's rights

Thematic Analysis

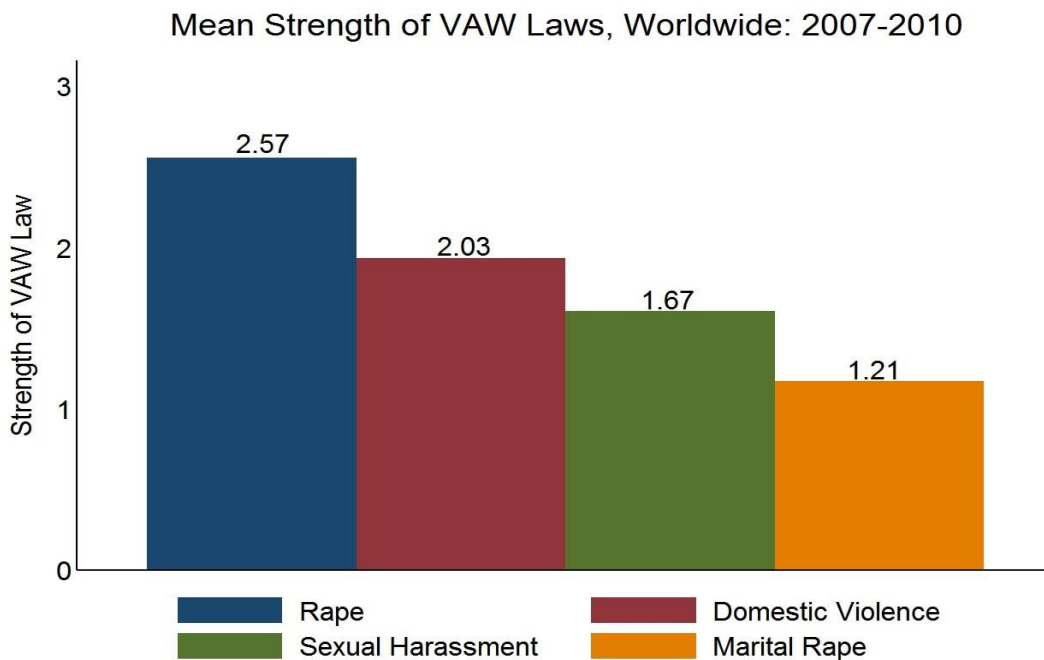
Discrimination against women along with violation of women's rights have adversely affected social indicators of the countries

In most of the underdeveloped countries of the world, it has been observed that violation of the Acts regarding gender equality has affected the economic conditions in an adverse manner. Violation of Article 101 of the regulations imposed by the United Nations has led to a reduction in the participation of the female population in the workforce. Along with these, violation of the measures suggested in convention no. 111 introduced by the United Nations has resulted in workplace

discrimination among women in the countries [1]. Lack of proper education can be marked as one of the main factors which have resulted in the violation of the regulations regarding gender equality [12]. At the same time, it has been analysed that violation of the measures suggested in convention no. 100 suggested by the United Nations has resulted in discrimination in wages in workplaces in the countries.

Prevention of human trafficking and maintenance of optional protocols with international regulations can lead to social improvement in the developing countries

It has been identified that maintenance of the optional protocols designed by the United Nations in the countries has led to significant development in social factors. In this case, it has been analysed that effective maintenance of the measures suggested in convention no.183 regarding maternity protection can lead to significant improvement in the societies in maternity protection [2]. Article 17 of the European Convention on the prevention of abuse of women can play a vital role in ensuring human rights for the girl child. In addition, article 14 of the European Convention must be taken into consideration by the countries in order to prevent sexual abuse in the nations [8]. Along with these, effective maintenance of article 5 of the European Convention can show a high level of effectiveness in ensuring the right of women to liberty and Domestic violence along with discrimination in workplaces is the most vital issues faced by women which can be mitigated by the effective implementation of international regulations on gender equality



Richards, David and Jillienne Haglund, 2015. Violence Against Women and the Law. Boulder: Paradigm Publishers.

Fig.5: Laws for women do not protect women
(Source: Richards&Haglung, 2015)

In most of the developing nations of the world, women are vulnerable to domestic violence which in turn results in an adverse impact on the standard of

living of citizens. From the performance of the country in maintenance of the rights of women it has been analysed that Article 46 of the Kenyan Sexual Offences Act (2006) can be marked as ideal for the countries in the prevention of violence against women [7]. Along with these, the Law for the Prevention, Early Detection, Attention to, and Eradication of Domestic Violence (2002) can be considered as the other ideal legal element in the prevention of domestic violence against women. Along with these, the Access of Women to a Life Free of Violence (2007) imposed by Mexico can be observed by the developing nations in order to bring essential reform in legal frameworks which in turn can lead to effective maintenance of gender equality [6]. Following the legal structure of the mentioned regulations countries can mitigate domestic violence which is one of the emerging issues faced by women in underdeveloped countries.

Improvement in social indicators such as the health condition of women can be done by increasing the political focus of the countries on maintaining the regulations designed by the United Nations on women's rights

In most of the developing nations of the world, a lack of political focus has been identified as one of the factors responsible for the poor health and nutrition conditions of women[14].

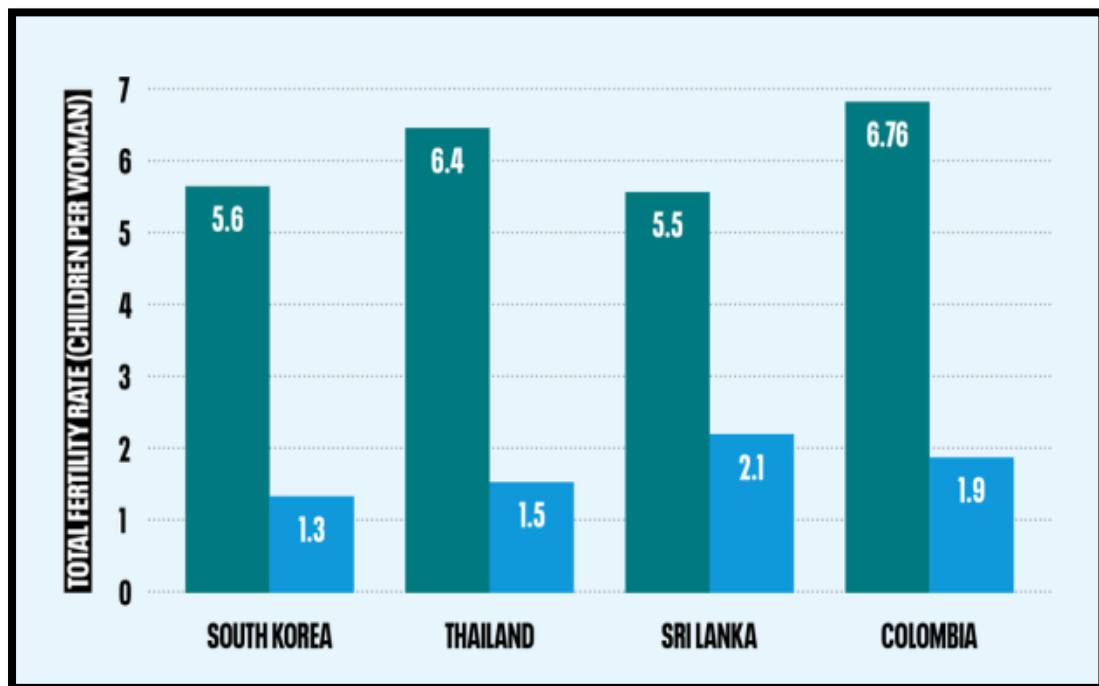


Fig.6: Fertility rates in countries
(Source: Krook and Lena, 2018)

The lack of political focus on childhood abuse of women has affected the social conditions of the countries in an adverse manner. Article 1 of the European Convention can be marked as one of the legal instruments which can be followed by the countries in the prevention of childhood abuse of women [10].

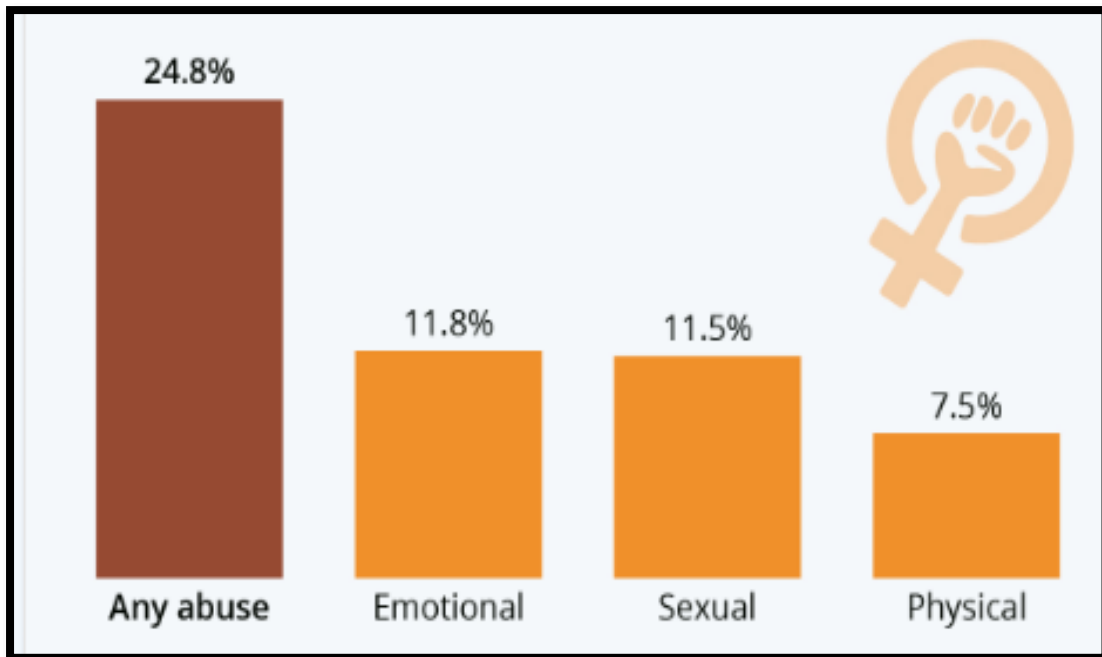


Fig.7: Percentage of childhood abuse faced by women globally
(Source: Statista, 2022)

The above diagram 5reflects the rate of women who faced childhood abuse in their lives. It has been found that 11.8% of the women in the world have faced emotional abuse in their childhood [14]. Along with these, 11.5% of the women have faced sexual abuse in their childhood, and on the other hand, 7.5% of the women have faced physical abuse [3]. The given data reflects that there is a hugely important political focus of the nations in maintaining the regulations imposed by the United Nations regarding gender equality [9].

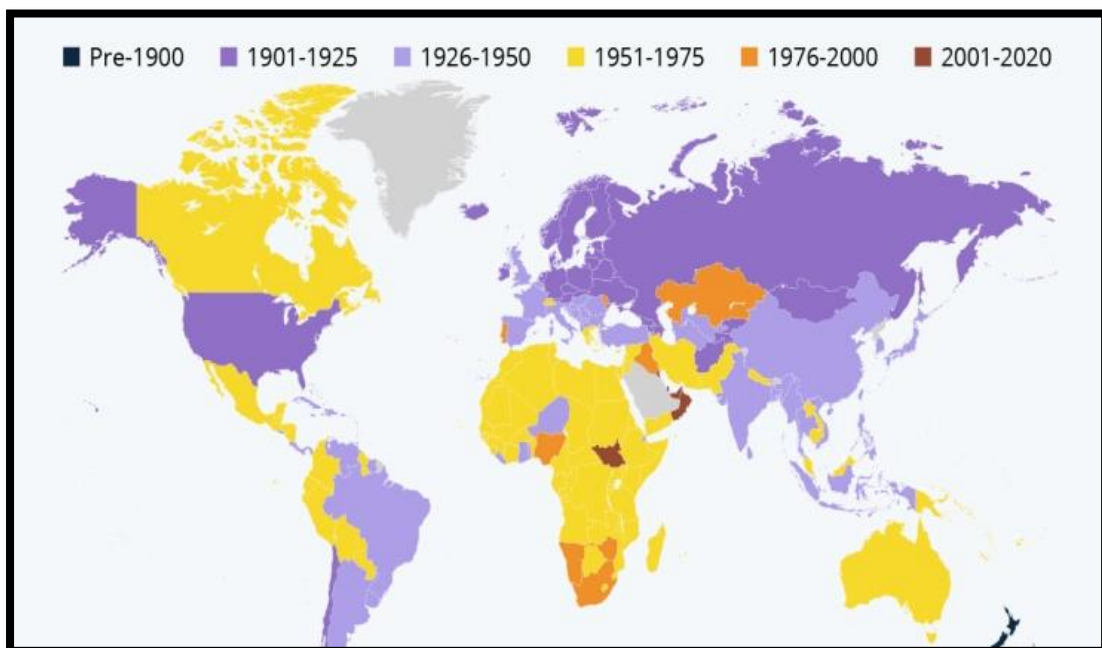


Fig.8: Countries where women have the right to vote
(Source: Un.org, 2022)

In this case, article 3 designed by European Convention is one of the most vital legal elements which can be effective in the prevention of childhood abuse in the countries.

Conclusion

From the above discussion of the article, it can be summarised that the nations must abide by the regulations designed by the United Nations regarding gender equality as effective maintenance of this regulation can lead to an improvement in the standard of living of the citizens [4]. Abuse of girl children along with human trafficking is the most crucial challenge faced by developed nations which must be prevented by effective implementation of the regulations designed by the United Nations regarding the rights of women.

Future scope

The drawbacks of the regulations imposed by the United Nations on prevention of the crimes against women can be described in future studies [5]. At the same time, there is a huge scope of study in the identification of the most effective strategies to protect the rights of women.

Limitation

The lack of numerical information regarding the number of victims of crime against women can be considered one of the main limitations of the study. Along with this, a higher focus could have been given to the identification of the most effective strategies to protect the rights of women in the societies of underdeveloped countries.

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