



Importance Of Teaching Students About Women's Rights In The Educational System: An Assessment

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Abstract

Violence against women cannot be justified for any reason, whether political, religious, or societal. This is because violence against women is a violation of human rights. This is true irrespective of the surrounding circumstances. This is the case regardless of the causes of the violence, which could have their origins in politics, religion, or even society itself. Even though this is the case regardless of the motivation behind it (whether political, religious, or social), it is essential to emphasise that this topic is still worthy of discussion even though this is the case regardless of the purpose behind it (whether political, religious, or social). Because of the pervasiveness of inequality in our culture, it is common for violence against women to go unreported and untreated. This is a problem that we face daily. This issue has existed for a considerable time in its current form. The pervasive and persistent nature of inequality is to blame for the current state of affairs brought about by the recent events. Because this is such a pervasive aspect of the subject of sexual assault, it is incredibly essential that we keep this in mind when we are discussing it. With the rest of the world, Amnesty International is pleading with you to end violence against women and ensure that everyone can live lives consistent with the title of "human." Please consider our pleadings and move in the desired direction.

Keywords: Human rights, Domestic assault, Natural rights, Law of nature, etc.

Introduction

Amnesty International is an organisation that works in every part of the globe, including the United States of America, to promote gender equality and defend the rights of women and girls. One of the regions that Amnesty International focuses on is the United States of America. The United States of America constitutes one of the organisation's key foci of attention. Steps must be taken to ensure that women and girls have equal opportunities in terms of education and employment so that this objective may be successfully attained. This includes bringing awareness to the dangers women face during times of war and how they contribute to preserving peace, as well as campaigning for the right of girls to get a safe and beneficial education. In addition, this includes bringing awareness to how women contribute to preserving peace. Another facet of this is drawing attention to women's roles in maintaining community stability (Ashworth, Georgina 1986).

In addition, one of this initiative's goals is to increase awareness of women's roles in maintaining peace within their communities. In addition, one of our endeavours aims is to raise awareness about the variety of significant ways women contribute to maintaining stability in the world. In addition, one of the purposes of this is to increase

people's knowledge of how women contribute to maintaining peace across the globe. In addition, to reach this goal, raising awareness of women's significant contributions to maintaining peace worldwide is vital. A wide range of violent acts can be committed against women, and these crimes can reveal themselves in many different ways. The phrases "sexual assault," "domestic abuse," and "stalking" each represent an end of this continuum in their own right. Assaults committed on the individual's person, sexual assaults after a separation or divorce, stalking, rapes performed by a stranger or a date, and other types of coercive control are all examples of this type of violence. Other examples include sexual assaults after a separation or divorce. Another illustration of this would be the occurrence of sexual assaults after a breakup or divorce. The fact that many women, in their personal lives and other contexts, engage in these and other hazardous activities has a severe impact on their emotional health and the overall public health of the entire planet. These behaviours can create significant disorders like cancer, heart disease, and other illnesses. These behaviours can bring about a variety of severe conditions, the likes of which include cancer and heart disease. These practices have been connected to an increased risk of developing other disorders that threaten one's life, such as cancer and cardiovascular disease. These practices not only have a detrimental effect on the health of some women, but they also have a detrimental effect on the health of women residing in other regions of the world. It is not only some women's health that is in jeopardy; the health of all women, in general, is currently in danger (Bauer, Jan1994).

Although there are feminists who believe that violence against women is the product of an individual's failings, there are other feminists who think that it ought to be handled at the institutional, economic, and cultural levels instead. Some feminists believe that violence against women is the result of personal flaws. In contrast, other feminists think it should be addressed at these levels. There is a school of thought among certain feminists that suggests that an individual's psychological issues are to blame for acts of violence committed against women. There is a school of thought among some feminists that believes that acts of violence against women are the product of the perpetrator's faults. This line of thinking is held by certain feminists who believe it. There is a school of thought among certain feminists that maintains men's flaws are to blame for the violent behaviour they demonstrate towards women. This line of thinking is known as the "male defect theory." The term "flaw theory" refers to this way of thinking about the world. One illustration of this point of view is the argument that "men's flaws are to blame for men's violent behaviour towards women."

Understanding violence against women requires details

Abuse of some kind, whether it be physical, sexual, or other, is something that can happen to one out of every three women at some point in their lives. This abuse could take the form of anything from physical assault to sexual assault. This abuse may be anything from a physical assault to sexual assault or any combination of the two. Abuse can take many forms, and these forms might be very distinct. Millions of women lose their lives as a direct consequence of being subjected to violence in their homes or communities every single year as a direct effect of the violence. This is the immediate outcome of women

being subjected to violence. It is believed that the number of deaths and injuries caused by gender-based violence among women aged 15 to 44 is roughly similar to the number of deaths and injuries caused by cancer in this age group.

Furthermore, the physical toll that is taken on a woman when she is subjected to violence because she is a woman is greater than the sum of the physical toll that is taken when she is a victim of malaria or an automobile accident. This is because the physical toll that is taken on a woman when she is subjected to violence because she is a woman is more significant. This is owing to the tremendous physical toll on a woman when she is subjected to violence because she is a woman than that which is taken on a male when he commits the same act of violence against a woman. The pervasive problem of violence against women has its roots in a culture that, on a worldwide scale, maintains and celebrates the uneven treatment of people. This culture may be traced back to the origin of the problem. This culture not only allows for the sexual exploitation of women to achieve financial and political gain but also hinders women from having the same legal rights as males. Unfortunately, we live in a culture that condones and approves of violent crimes perpetrated against women.

There is a link that can be shown between the practice of maintaining discrimination and the continuing of violent acts against women. This link can be followed in either direction. When women are subjected to torture in jail, raped by the military as "spoils of war," or terrorised by abuse in the home, it is evident that men and women do not have equal authority and that this disparity is being utilised to retain men and women in their existing positions. For example, when women are tortured in jail, raped by the military as "spoils of war," or terrorised by abuse in the home. As an illustration, when women are exposed to torture while incarcerated, when the military rapes women as "spoils of war," and when women are subjected to maltreatment while living in their own homes are all examples. For instance, when women are tortured while incarcerated, when the military rapes women as "spoils of war," or when domestic abuse causes women to live in dread, these are all examples of situations in which women are subjected to sexual violence. Mistreatment of women held as prisoners, rape committed by members of the armed services as "spoils of war," and brutality in the home are only some of the forms of atrocities that fall under this category. Other forms of atrocities fall under this category as well.

The vast majority of these offences include sexual assault in some form or another. At this point, many of these individuals have served in authoritative capacities for decades or possibly even centuries, respectively. As an immediate and direct result of this, women's access to opportunities is further restricted; they have a greater risk of becoming victims of violence and are presented with more tremendous obstacles when attempting to achieve justice. Human rights violations can be committed by members of the general public and by people engaged in the private sector. Neither of these groups can free themselves from this commitment alone. It is the responsibility of states to protect the people who live inside its boundaries from any potential hazards. This protection must extend to cover any possible types of harm. Individuals and institutions

of government each hold a portion of the responsibility for safeguarding and advancing human rights, (Carlson-Whitley, Angela K2003).

The goal can be achieved in several ways, depending on the situation

- Groups and organisations in different parts of the world are putting forward efforts to further the cause of human rights for women. It is written in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that "everyone is entitled to all of the rights and freedoms outlined in this Declaration, regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth, or any other status." This is the case regardless of criteria like race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth, or any other status that a person may hold.
- Anything that, based on a woman's gender, causes or is likely to cause harm to the woman's physical, sexual, or mental health is considered to come within this category and is therefore considered discriminatory against women. Everything is comprised of this offering. The Primary Work by Itself and by Itself Alone in and of Itself The following section of the article states that countries are obligated to "exercise due diligence" to "prevent, investigate, and punish acts of violence against women, whether done by the State or privately," with the understanding that this phrase can have a variety of different connotations depending on the context in which it is used.
- Human rights, the most notable of which is violence against women. These problems can be traced back to abuses of human rights. This type of abuse, in addition to the violence performed against women held in custody, constitutes a significant violation of human rights.
- As a result of the imbalance of power, there is a more significant possibility of overt and covert forms of abuse and resorting to some violent action. Because most people don't see incarcerated women, nothing is done to address the issue of rape, sexual assault, groping during body searches, and being chained after giving birth. This is even though all of these things happen. Even though all of these things occur, this continues to be the case. This suggests a woman's risk of being raped, subjected to sexual abuse, and chained after giving birth is greatly enhanced. Related terms include shackling and sexual assault. Even though each of these problems manifests itself daily, the administrators in charge of the facilities do not solve any of them.
- Men commonly coerce women into engaging in sexual activity against their will in exchange for "favours" such as more food or toiletries or to avoid punishment. This type of behaviour is also known as "forced prostitution." These "favours" can be anything from an enhanced food supply to an increased cosmetics collection. This term refers to a type of coercion that involves the alteration of a woman's genitalia in some way. The inmates receive subpar medical care for their physical and mental health since insufficient resources meet the demand. This applies to both of the inmates' conditions. Even though the raping of female inmates is a horrible and prevalent problem in jails, only a small number of those guilty of the offence are ever brought to justice for their acts. This is even though the raping of female inmates is a

widespread problem. In 1997, only ten workers employed at federal prisons were given disciplinary action for sexual misconduct. This number is considerably lower when compared to that of previous years.

Several nations have excluded women from high-ranking positions

This is the state of affairs in every sector of society, including the business world. Acid burns are a form of physical punishment in some communities today. This punishment entails the victim being subjected to burns caused by acid. A woman can receive these burns as punishment if she disobeys a marriage proposal, gets into an argument with her in-laws, or does anything else that could lead to her being punished in this fashion. It is hard to convey in any way that is acceptable how dreadful a crime of such a monstrous nature is because there is no adequate way to describe it. If she comes into contact with the acid, it might cause her to lose her vision or give her third-degree burns, almost always resulting in death. If the acid were to come into contact with her body, it could also give her third-degree burns. If it did land on her body, she could potentially suffer burns of the third degree if they were severe enough. The widespread availability of acid among the general population and the criminal prosecution of persons who make violent use of acid does not appear to be of significant concern to most of the world's governments. The use of violence related to dowries is one of the potential results that can occur due to treating women like property.

Mistreatment that takes place between family members is called interfamily violence

The prevalent problem of violence against women, which can be found in every area of the world, is steadily getting worse as time passes and is reaching increasingly scary dimensions. This is because the issue can be found everywhere. The majority of the risk to her person comes from the people with whom she has developed relationships; they are the people who pose the greatest threat to her safety. It is possible for an abusive partner who is also the partner of the person being abused to take away their victim's life, her freedom, and even their physical body if they are also the abusive partner.

No matter the nature of the relationship or circumstances, it is never acceptable for one spouse to abuse the other. When states fail to protect women from domestic violence or punish those who assault women in this way, they fail to meet their responsibilities to protect women from torture. Torture is the intentional infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering on another human being. The intentional infliction of extreme physical or mental pain or suffering on another human being is the definition of torture. Torture can take many forms. Torture can be defined as the intentional infliction of extreme physical or mental anguish or suffering on another human being. Torture can handle several forms. The act of torturing someone can take various forms. The purposeful infliction of extreme mental or physical misery or suffering on another human being is one definition of the practice known as torture. The term "torture" can refer to a variety of practices. Torturing someone can take many different shapes depending on the circumstances. One description of the behaviour known as

torture is the intentional inflicting of extreme mental or physical anguish or suffering on another human being. Torture can also refer to the act of torturing animals. The word "torture" can refer to various abusive practices. The act of torturing another person can take numerous forms, depending on the specifics of the situation.

Many nations mutilate teenagers and pregnant women

Female genital mutilation, more frequently known as FGM, is when a woman's external genitalia are cut, burned, or otherwise altered in some way, generally through a sharp object. This form of the practice is more commonly known as FGM. The female genital organs can be mutilated in a variety of ways, ranging from minor cuts and scars to the entire removal of a woman's or girl's genitalia and their replacement with a tiny opening that is used for menstruation and sexual activity. The removal of a woman's or girl's genitalia and their replacement with an aperture used for menstruation and sexual activity is considered the most extreme form of genital mutilation. The removal of a woman's genitalia and their replacement with a tiny aperture is one of the most potent types of genital mutilation. It is also one of the most common forms. The removal of a woman's or girl's genitalia and their replacement with an aperture that is used for menstruation and sexual activity is the most severe form of genital mutilation. This practice is still practised in some parts of the world. It is thought that this particular variant is the one that will cause the most harm. The vast majority of women who undergo the practice of female genital mutilation, in which their genitalia are either cut or scarred, experience only relatively minor damage due to the procedure. Some persons engage in this practice in 28 of Africa's 54 countries.

Actual or possible violations of human rights that are motivated by or connected to a person's sexual orientation or identity; actual or potential breaches of human rights that occur either as a result of or in anticipation of such abuses. The upkeep of gender-specific sexuality management is subject to stringent criteria imposed by state legislation and cultural traditions in certain situations. In other cases, these requirements are set by cultural practices. Because these criteria are designed to safeguard gender-specific sexuality management, they are subject to examination. These prerequisites have the potential to give the impression of being exceedingly restrictive. Because they are the ones responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of gender-specific sexuality control, these norms are the ones that are subject to scrutiny so that they can be examined. It is conceivable that a wide variety of factors, including religious organisations, the media, families, and social and cultural networks, to name just a few of the many potential domains of influence, can affect the sexual orientation that a woman identifies with. One example of such a factor is a woman's decision to become a lesbian. The only women in a position to bear responsibility for the repercussions of their behaviour, which are a direct result of the acts they committed, are the women who consciously chose to ignore these instructions. Lesbians, women who are regarded as "too masculine," feminists, and anybody else who disagrees with the paradigm of male dominance are all included in this group. Also included are women who disagree with the paradigm of male dominance. Women who reject the notion that men are inherently superior are also included in this

category. Some women fall into this category, and they are thought of as being "too masculine." Lesbian women, as well as women who are wrongly suspected of being lesbians, are frequently the target of verbal and physical assaults by law enforcement personnel, jail staff, and other public figures(Chapman, Jane Roberts 1990).

Asylum seekers and their legal status

"Women who fear persecution or severe prejudice because of gender should be considered a member of a social group to assess refugee status," stated the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). (Guidelines to Safeguard Female Refugees) This category encompasses various types of violence against women, some examples of which include female genital mutilation, forced abortions, untreated domestic violence, and so-called "honour killings." Suppose someone goes to the second place instead of the first. In that case, they won't be able to enjoy the same experiences or take advantage of the same opportunities as those who go to the first location. For the reasons specified in the asylum petition, it is infrequent for the United States to give refugee status to a woman because she was a victim of gender-based violence. This is because it is challenging for the United States to determine whether or not a woman is a victim of violence. This is because it is a highly controversial subject for the government of the United States. The critical element that has contributed to the current state of events is that asylum claims made by men are not recognised in the United States,(Fitzpatrick, Joan2021)

This decision was taken for gender-based reasons. This is because judges in the United States who review requests for asylum adhere to a strict interpretation of the international definition of a refugee who can claim persecution as their motivation for fleeing their country. This is the rationale behind why things are the way they are. The reasoning behind things being the same can be summed up as follows. The following is a concise explanation of the factors that contributed to the formation of the current state of affairs. It is very typical for lesbian women who are escaping persecution in their home country to worry that when they arrive in a new nation, they will be obliged to declare their sexual orientation to the authorities of that nation. This is because lesbian women are more likely to be the target of persecution than other sexual orientations. This is because lesbian women, compared to heterosexual women, are more likely to be persecuted because of their sexual orientation. This is especially true in circumstances in which lesbian women are facing persecution in their home countries and who are attempting to flee the country. Everyone, at least to some extent, is at least capable of comprehending this irrational worry.

Conclusion

Even though they are the ones who should be held accountable for their behaviour, women are rarely held responsible for the harm they cause to other women. This is even though they are the ones who should be held accountable. This is the case even though women are the ones who are ultimately to blame for the damage that they do. When women are abused because of their gender, they frequently have fewer legal options than males. This is a widespread occurrence. They will have a more difficult time seeking

justice due to this. This is because a significant number of governmental organisations behave in ways that are sexist and discriminatory towards women. The reason for this may be found in the fact that there are a significant number of governmental institutions.

Consequently, it is usual for women to have fewer options accessible to them in the legal sphere. This result can be attributed, at least partially, to the abuse they have endured. Many people have been victims of sexual assault. Still, they are reluctant to come forward because they are scared that if they do, they will be severely punished by society and shunned by their peers. One of the primary reasons for this reluctance is the fear that they would be punished by society and rejected by their peers. One of the primary factors contributing to this reluctance is the worry that, should they choose to come forward, society will harshly criticise them for their actions. People who have been victims of violence are frequently unfairly blamed for their unhappiness, even though they did not choose to be victims and had no control over whether or not they were victims. This happens to them even though they did not voluntarily choose to be victims. After engaging in drawn-out and excruciating legal battles, during which neither the government nor the media offer much assistance, many abused women only find the courage to confront their abusers after they have exhausted all their other options. This is because, during these battles, neither the government nor the media offer much assistance. This is because neither the government nor the press offers much aid during these judicial disputes. As a result of the frequency with which it occurs, powerful expressions of outrage and condemnation are rarely produced in reaction to acts of violence committed against women. It is so bad that this happened. This is because, as was mentioned in the previous phrase, it takes place regularly (Mackinnon, Catherine A2019).

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