



Women's Rights in the Field of Urban Rights in the Light of International Human Rights Documents

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to examine women's rights in the field of urban rights in the light of international human rights documents. The research statistical universe included women's rights. The sample was the field of women's urban rights. The research was planned as descriptive-analytical research project and data collection was done through documents and libraries by examining women's rights in international human rights documents and their compliance with the Constitution and laws of the urban area (economic, social and cultural rights). Using descriptive analysis, the results showed that women in many developing countries enjoy less economic, social, cultural and political rights than men. Also rights such as the right to employment, the right to enjoy the minimum financial resources to have an honorable life, the right to attend and participate in various social and cultural spaces, the right to have adequate facilities in the city, the right to social and urban security, the right to participate in all social and urban planning and decision-making, the right to health and the right to education were among the most important rights of women in the field of urban rights.



Extended Abstract

Introduction: Women suffer from many inequalities in many countries of the world, especially in developing countries. While social development without their active participation makes no sense. A fewer women have access to health, education, economic, social, etc. facilities and they may be exposed to more violence, inequality and discrimination. The most important condition for the realization of citizenship rights is the equality of human beings in enjoying the opportunities for the advancement of society. The report of the World Economic Forum on the gender gap in 2020 indicated that gender inequality in all economic, social, health and political areas had posed various challenges to women all over the world. Such conditions had deprived women from achieving their rights and the countries from putting to use the potentials of women. According to the above mentioned scheme the purpose of this study was to examine women's rights in the field of Urban rights in the light of international human rights documents.

Method: The research statistical universe included women's rights. The sample was the field of women's urban rights. The research was planned as descriptive-analytical research project and data collection was done through documents and libraries by examining women's rights in international human rights documents and their compliance with the Constitution and laws of the urban area (economic, social and cultural rights).

Results: Using descriptive analysis, the results showed that women in many developing countries enjoy less economic, social, cultural and political rights than men. Also rights such as the right to employment, the right to enjoy the minimum financial resources to have an honorable life, the right to attend and participate in various social and cultural spaces, the right to have adequate facilities in the city, the right to social and urban security, the right to participate in all social and urban planning and decision-making, the right to health and the right to education were among the most important rights of women in the field of urban rights. Not only do women have the same general citizenship rights as men, but they also have some of their own rights just because they are women. However, in recent decades, with the growth and development of the humanities and social sciences, many reforms have been made in related policies in the field of women's rights. Although the Constitution of Iran had directly confirmed women's rights in Articles 20 and 21, their realization requires the regular laws to provide the ground. Relying on its wide range of duties and authorities, the urban management should consider women in all local decisions and actions and take its effort to make them fairly benefit from their citizenship rights.

Conclusion: Relying on international human rights documents, all of which emphasize the fundamental rights and dignity of man and the equality of men and women, it can be said that human beings have equal rights in all economic, social, political and cultural spheres. What has been studied in the present study was the women's rights in the field of urban rights. Accordingly, although in the past women had fewer rights than men, today their equal rights are endorsed by most societies and emphasized by all international human rights institutions, and the scope of this equality is increasing day by day. In this



regard, all legislative, executive and non-governmental public institutions, including urban management institutions, are obliged, within the framework of the constitution, ordinary laws and documents annexed by their respective governments, in order to further realize women's rights and take a number of actions in the economic, social and cultural fields. Although the equality of women's rights was affirmed, emphasized and supported in theory, but in practice for various cultural, historical, social and political reasons, it has not been implemented as it should be. Rights such as the right to employment, the right to enjoy the minimum financial resources to live an honorable life, the right to attend and participate in various social and cultural spaces, the right to have adequate facilities in the city, the right to social and urban security, the right to participate in all social and urban planning and decision-making, the right to health and the right to education were among the most important women's rights in the field of urban rights, which, while requiring special attention from city managers, also affect all other women's rights.

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