

GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH INTERNATIONAL LEGISLATION

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Gender equality is an important part of the modern human rights concept. Women account for half of the world's population, but the status of women has always been a disadvantaged position, which is the universal status of women in the world. The development potential of women, the liberation of women, and the protection of women's rights are helpful to those who fully realize their potential, increase productivity, and maintain world and equality. The protection of women's human rights is the focus of human rights protection in modern times and the future. It is undeniable that the United Nations is an outstanding contributor to the protection of human rights.

In 1945, when the United Nations was founded, the *Charter of the United Nations* was written for gender equality. The *Charter of the United Nations* stipulates that the purpose of the United Nations is to “strive for international cooperation... regardless of race, gender, language or religion,

to promote and persevere “to concise understanding of human rights and fundamental freedoms.”

In 1951, *the Equal Remuneration Convention* was passed.

In 1952, *the Convention on the Political Rights of Women* was passed, and the political rights of women’s rights, including the right to vote, were legally recognized for the first time.

In 1957, *the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women* was passed, and women from member states were given the right to choose to retain or change their nationality.

In 1958, *the Elimination of Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation* was passed.

In 1960, *the Convention against Discrimination in Education* was passed.

In 1979, *the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* was passed. Give women any different new definitions: “Any distinction, exclusion or restriction based on gender and gender may lead to or deny human rights and fundamental rights for the purpose of impact.” *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination* being impoverished by the rights of women in the world, it is currently one of the poorest in the world.

In 1981, *the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination* came into effect.

In 1985, the Third World Conference on Women broadcasted *Nairobi* telephone and passed *the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women*.

In 1995, the Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing. It mainly reviewed *the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women*. The adoption of *the Beijing Declaration* and *the Platform for Action* is the most comprehensive international blueprint for advancing women’s human rights.

Social gender is a concept put forward relative to physical gender. Physiological gender is the difference between humans in the physiological and biological sense. It refers to the universal physiological difference between men and women, or the physiological characteristics that distinguish women from men. Physical sex is generally unchangeable, or it is difficult to change. Gender refers to the actual social differences and social relationships that people recognize based on the physiological differences between men and women. It does not exist congenitally, but is created or constructed by social culture and its systems. The concept of social gender is used by sociologists to describe the group characteristics, roles, activities and other responsibilities of

men or women formed by society in a particular society ^[1]. These differences and relationships will be different due to various specific social and cultural forms, and will change over time, and gender can be changed.

Traditional gender concepts and behaviors restrict both sexes, not just women, but the space for survival and development. Gender issues are not only women's issues, but also men's and women's issues.

In June 1997, the United Nations Economic and Social Council defined gender mainstreaming. The content is as follows: "The so-called gender mainstreaming refers to the assessment of all planned actions (including legislation, policy, Program) different meanings to both men and women. As a strategic method, it makes the attention and experience of both men and women an organic part of the design, implementation, supervision and evaluation of all policy programs in the political, economic and social fields, so that both men and women Benefits are equal, and inequality no longer occurs. The ultimate goal of mainstreaming is to achieve equality between men and women" [2].

Gender mainstreaming is the summary and consensus reached by people after a long struggle for gender equality. Gender mainstreaming puts forward higher and more comprehensive requirements for governments and every man and woman in society. Gender mainstreaming requires efforts to broaden the participation of women in decision-making at all levels.

SOURCE LIST

1. Candida March, Ines Smyth, Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay. A Guide to Gender-analysis Frameworks[M]. Oxford: Oxfam GB. 2005. 17-18 p.
2. Bureau for Gender Equality, ILO. Gender! A Partnership of Equal[M]. Geneva: 2000. 5 p.