**Womens rights in USA are they being exercised or violated**

**By**[**Ray Jablonski**](http://connect.cleveland.com/staff/rfjablon/posts.html)

It is generally assumed women in America are better off than women in other countries.

In some respects, that is true, but there is still quite a bit of gender inequality in this country, as a UN delegation discovered this month

In the U.S., the gap stands at 64 percent, meaning women earn about two-thirds of what men make for similar work. That's worse than it was last year, when the gap was 66 percent. The U.S. now ranks 74th in wage equality among 145 countries. Last year, it was 65th.

In not one country does a woman earn as much as a man for doing the same job, but in some nations, particularly poor countries, women make as much as 88 percent of what men make, CNN Money reported.

Tate lawmakers introduced almost 400 bills to restrict women's access to abortion in 2015, according to Centre for Reproductive Rights, an organization that advocates for access to abortion, in its report, "2015 State of the States: Fighting Back by Pushing Forward." Of those bills, 47 became state law, [The Independent reported](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/americas/us-statehouses-proposed-400-bills-to-restrict-abortion-access-this-year-study-shows-a6775926.html).

From 2001 through 2012, 6,410 women were murdered in the U.S. by an intimate partner using a gun --more than the total number of U.S. troops killed in action during the entirety of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars combined, according to the report. Of all the women killed by intimate partners during this period, 55 percent were killed with guns

My opinion

This article about the women’s rights in the USA are not exercised right women have full equal in the eyes of the law. However, if you investigate even a little bit there are many true examples of how women do not actually get same rights as men. One of the main issues for equal rights for women in the USA is the work place it is supposed to be equal pay but as these article statistics show not only in the USA do you not get your full pay but in every country a man is payed the same if not more than women. Also there is a bigger threat for women on the streets and homes of USA women are hushed to thee back s there are too many convictions to be made letting more people get away with their abusive crimes.

Female rights for education in Pakistan

The guardian

According to Asmat Saleem, the former executive director of Developments in Literacy, being a girl in rural Pakistan means that you are unlikely to ever see the inside of a classroom.

"Within Pakistan, girls are taken as second priority; if there's an opportunity to learn, boys will always get it,'' he says.

Across the country only 57% of children enrol in primary school, with fewer than half of them completing grade 5 (for those aged up to 10). Move out of the cities and these figures drop sharply. Government efforts to bring education to rural areas have floundered. The Developments in Literacy NGO is trying to fill this gap by providing education for 17,000 students, mainly girls, who simply wouldn't be in school otherwise.

The state-run education system has run into huge problems trying to get teachers to move from the cities to work in rural schools. Many, fearing for their own security, simply don't show up. Those who do, find they are treated as outsiders and have little power to convince parents to send their girls to school.

Developments in Literacy takes a different approach. It recruits local teaching staff – 95% female – who live near the schools and focuses on support and training. Online teacher training programmes and "training hubs" have been designed to reach teachers in areas that are particularly dangerous. Such programmes have proved a cost-effective way of keeping teacher retention high.

Asmat says that perhaps the most effective part of the Developments in Literacy model is that it creates positive role models. The local teachers are also sisters, aunts and neighbours who can convince parents of the value of sending their daughters to school and persuading them to delay their daughters' marriage so they can remain in education for as long as possible.

"There's a snowball effect. We have to inspire and show there's life beyond marriage," says Asmat. He gives the example of Afsana Bibi, a teenage girl at their school in Ranjali. "She didn't expect to learn to read and now she's teaching a nursery class in the same school she was a student."

Gay rights in north Korea

It is not discussed in public and it’s a likely assumption that almost all gay or lesbian people are conditioned or coerced into marriage and they live that way without ever understanding their conflicted feelings. Even for someone with a bit of knowledge about human behaviour the official view is that homosexuality is an aberration that exists only in a capitalist society.

I am sure there is homosexual activity in some places but these would be impossible for an outsider to find. Since sexual desire and longing are felt in people of all cultures I would also guess there are some very secret places where anonymous homo sex happens, but probably very hidden and very quickly. There would be no lingering ‘love-making’ but rather getting off and then running away.

I searched the Internet and found little.  In addition to Wikipedia, there was one story excerpt from a newspaper in Pakistan about NK workers in Cuba. A second reference is a blog summary about an [escaped NK man](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/06/world/asia/north-korea-defector-jang-yeong-jin-gay.html?action=click&pgtype=Homepage&version=Moth-Visible&module=inside-nyt-region&region=inside-nyt-region&WT.nav=inside-nyt-region) who had no idea how to understand his homosexual feelings until he got to South Korea and was exposed to information and the freedom to act on his feelings. (He was profiled in the [New York Times](http://www.nytimes.com/2015/06/06/world/asia/north-korea-defector-jang-yeong-jin-gay.html?action=click&pgtype=Homepage&version=Moth-Visible&module=inside-nyt-region&region=inside-nyt-region&WT.nav=inside-nyt-region) June 6, 2015.)

Here is what I found on the Net:

(1) **Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) rights in North Korea** have never been the subject of any known political movement or legislation. North Korean society is conservative with regard to sexual matters in general, and media portrayals of homosexuality typically associate it with capitalist decadence. While there does not appear to be any specific law against homosexual relationships or acts, these are viewed as filthy and beneath the dignity of the Korean people. It is unclear what the age of consent is, if any, for homosexual activity is. Article 153 of the criminal law states that a man who has sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of 15 shall be “punished gravely.” The age of consent for boys or for same-sex sexual activity is probably not considered in any formal statute or opinion

### During and after [Apartheid](https://www.google.co.uk/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=11&ved=0ahUKEwjBx4mOwPfWAhWDa1AKHcGpC4sQFgheMAo&url=https%3A%2F%2Fen.wikipedia.org%2Fwiki%2FApartheid&usg=AOvVaw1859B2uTdrdim0y4PAYNgE) in south Africa

I wanted to tell the story of South Africa in its post-apartheid years through the eyes of the rising generation, for whom the struggle years are childhood memories,” says Katherine Newman. “It’s not a story we know very well. We get caught up in the story of Nelson Mandela and the story of the struggle itself, but South Africa’s been a democracy for 20 years and we wanted to do a deep inquiry about where the country had come to 20 years after the birth of democracy and the first free election.”

Here is an edited version of a Q&A in December I did with Newman, who also spoke Wednesday on air with Marco Werman of PRI's The World.

**JS: Is South Africa a more equal place (now)?**

KN: No it isn’t. It’s a less equal place. You’ve seen huge eruptions of inequality develop where education is playing a huge role in determining where people end up in the occupational sphere. Of course, South Africa is not unusual in that. What has happened is South Africa has now joined the rest of the developed world in seeing this galloping inequality. But once upon a time, because of apartheid, race would have been the defining line. Now class is an incredibly important dividing line. It’s not that race doesn’t matter. It has everything to do with whether you’re likely to be in a good school and learn English and have opportunities for the kind of cultural capital that will give you a leg up in the labor market. But those divisions are now erupting within racial groups. So you’ll have two people side by side who in the past would be condemned to the same terrible life, and now their pathways are diverging, and that in turn has huge implications for their confidence in democracy. Because when poor blacks see what has happened among the affluent, who are turning their backs on what needs to happen for the poorest of poor, they feel the promise of democracy has been vastly diluted, if not a failure.

How refugees are being treated as criminals instead innocent beings who have been put into a war zone because of the government and there after care by the independent

More than 2,000 people have died in desperate efforts to reach the EU so far this year, but this is what awaits them when they arrive “We need to treat all human beings with respect and dignity. We need to ensure that the human rights of migrants are respected: Police: Some forces have deployed water cannons and allegedly beaten men and women with batons in efforts to control crowds. In Kos last month, around a thousand refugees were[locked inside a football stadium](http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/kos-migrants-beaten-locked-inside-stadium-and-sprayed-with-fire-extinguishers-by-police-10452168.html) on the Greek island of Kos as they awaited registration. They are also being numbered in places like Czech Detentions: Hundreds of thousands of people are detained in Europe every year in relation to migration control, with EU laws allowing refugees to be locked up for 18 months without a criminal conviction. Reasons for detention vary from state to state but can include the perceived risk of absconding or “hampering the removal process”, as part of deportation, non-compliance, threat to national security and public order and reasonable grounds to suspect the person will commit a crime.

How rape is dealt with in Saudi Arabia on a womens behalf newyork times

Criminal Codes of [Iraq](http://www.refworld.org/docid/452524304.html), [Syria](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/ar/sy/sy013ar.pdf) [Arabic] [pdf], [Lebanon](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/97659/115997/F-671669284/LBY97659%20Ara.pdf) [Arabic] [pdf], [Libya](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/97659/115997/F-671669284/LBY97659%20Ara.pdf) [Arabic] [pdf], [Kuwait](http://gulfmigration.eu/database/legal_module/Kuwait/National%20Legal%20Framework/Rights%20and%20Obligations/2.1%20Penal%20Law_AR.pdf) [Arabic] [pdf], [Bahrain](https://www.unodc.org/res/cld/document/bhr/1976/bahrain_penal_code_html/Bahrain_Penal_Code_1976.pdf)[pdf], [Algeria](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/ar/dz/dz027ar.pdf) [Arabic] [pdf], [Tunisia](http://www.wipo.int/edocs/lexdocs/laws/ar/tn/tn030ar.pdf) [Arabic] [pdf] and the [Palestinian Territories](http://www.equalitynow.org/content/palestinian-penal-code-no-16-1961) provide that if the offender of rape lawfully marries the victim, any action becomes void and any investigation or other procedure is discontinued and, if a sentence has already been passed in respect of such action, then the sentence will be repealed. A unique case is Saudi Arabia where Islamic Law is applied and there is no codified Penal Code and no clear definition of rape. Also, the criminal codes of Sudan and Mauritania have no definition of rape as a crime at all. Further, even though, this provision has been removed from the Criminal Code of [Egypt](http://weekly.ahram.org.eg/Archive/1999/427/eg11.htm) since 1999, however, in practice this custom is still widely applied away from the court system. [Morocco](https://www.nytimes.com/2014/01/24/world/africa/after-debate-moroccan-government-amends-rape-law.html) revoked the law in 2014 after a 16 year old girl committed suicide when she was forced to marry her rapist. Recently, Jordan succeeded quashing the law in 2017. As [Jordan](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-39692020) took steps towards abolishing Article 308, [Lebanese activists](http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-39680838) were hanging wedding dresses along Beirut's famous sea front, in protest against the Lebanese version of the law. Thus, [Lebanon](http://www.al-monitor.com/pulse/originals/2016/12/lebanon-abolish-article-522-rape-marriage-women-rights.html) is on the same path with a lot of efforts and hope. Last month, Lebanon's parliamentary committee for administration and justice announced a recommendation to repeal Article 522 of the country's penal code, which allows for suspending the conviction of someone who has raped, kidnapped or committed statutory rape, if he marries the victim. The recommendation must now go through parliament, a process that could still take months. The logic behind this law is to protect, though not the victim, rather the reputation of the victim in the society where she lives after her honor has been wounded. The honor of a woman is defined by her chastity, and when she is raped she is stigmatized and no longer marriageable. Hence, a marriage to her rapist is perceived as a solution to this problem and an exit from shame that is suitable to the society. This way her family needs not to feel dishonored