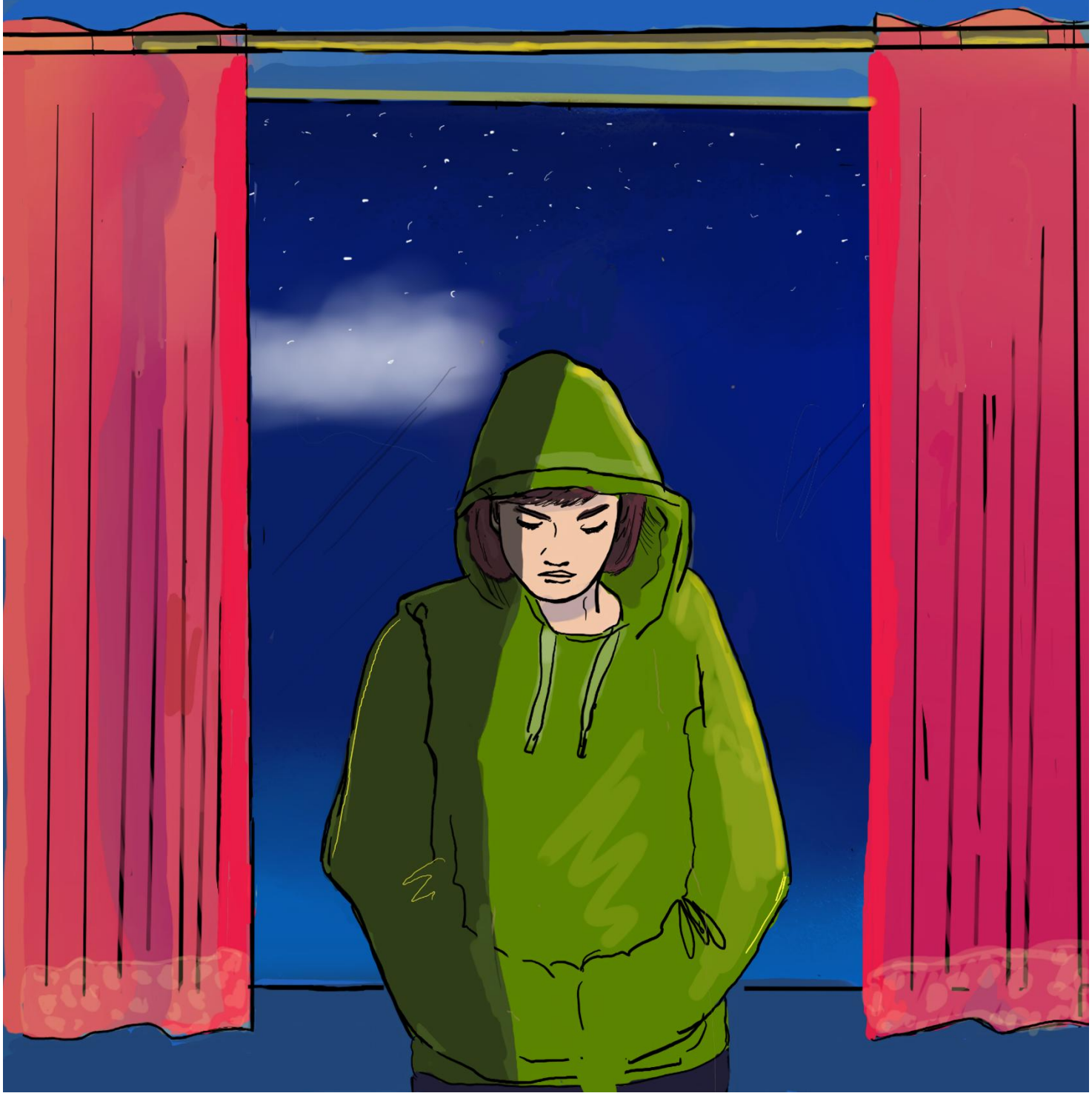
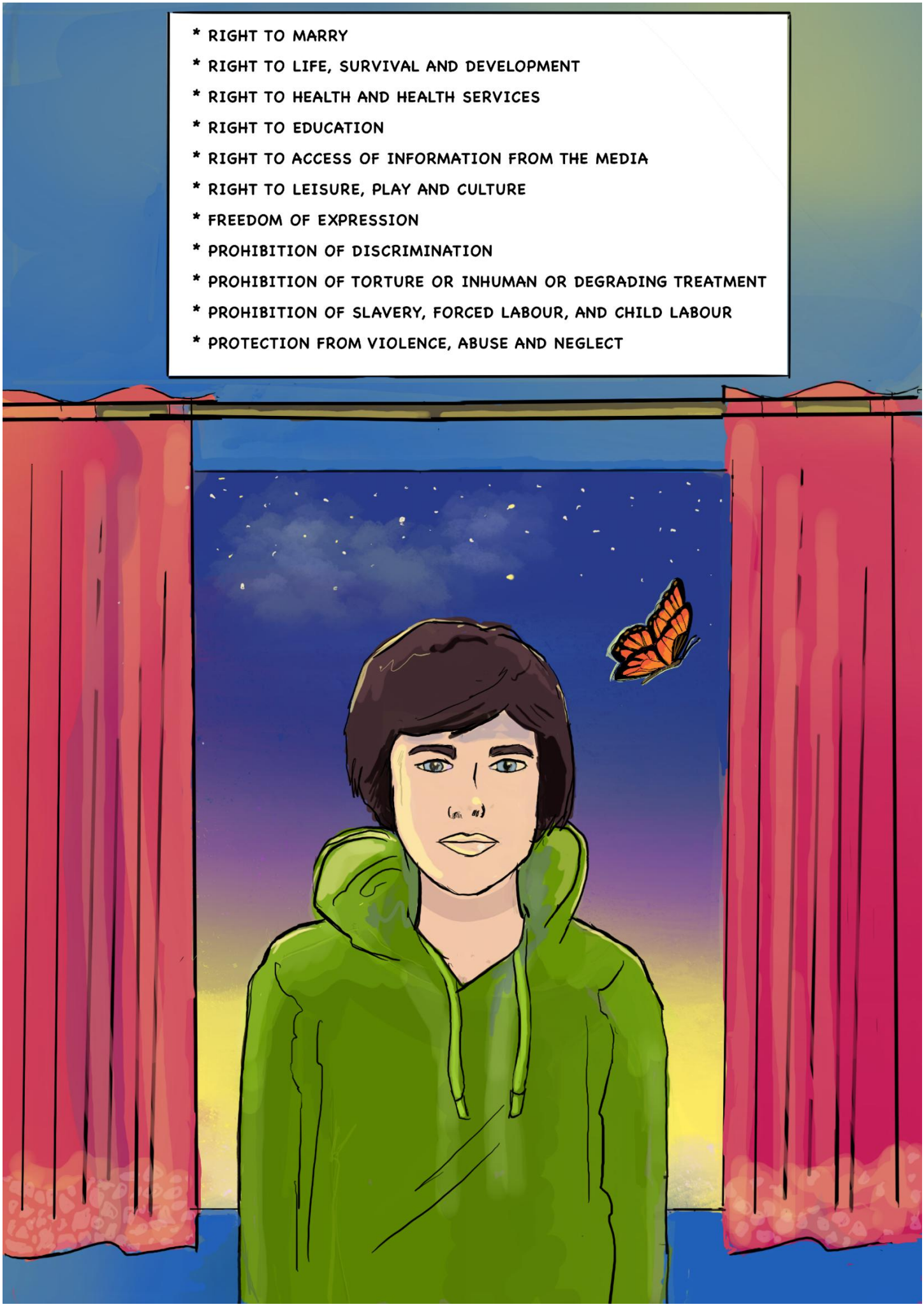
THE BIGGER PICTURE

* THREATS AND INTIMIDATION
* PRESSURE
* MONITORING
* STALKING
* ABDUCTION
* KIDNAPPING
* HUMAN TRAFFICKING
* PHYSICAL, SEXUAL, AND ECONOMIC ABUSE
* FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION
* VIRGINITY TESTING
* BREAST IRONING/CHEST BINDING
* SPIRITUAL/RELIGIOUS ABUSE
* 'HONOUR' KILLING
* FALSE IMPRISONMENT




* RIGHT TO MARRY
* RIGHT TO LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT
* RIGHT TO HEALTH AND HEALTH SERVICES
* RIGHT TO EDUCATION
* RIGHT TO ACCESS OF INFORMATION FROM THE MEDIA
* RIGHT TO LEISURE, PLAY AND CULTURE
* FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION
* PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION
* PROHIBITION OF TORTURE OR INHUMAN OR DEGRADING TREATMENT
* PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY, FORCED LABOUR, AND CHILD LABOUR
* PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE, ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Let's talk about The Bigger Picture: Discussion questions and key points

The Bigger Picture contextualises forced marriage within other human rights abuses and forms of 'honour'-based abuse to highlight that forced marriage does not happen in a vacuum.

1. Which of these forms of ('honour'-based) abuse have you heard of? Can you explain them?

Students might have heard of some or all of the forms of ('honour'-based) abuse listed on the right side of the panel. They can be explained as follows:

- Female genital mutilation (FGM): FGM involves the partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or other injury to the female genital organs, for non-medical reasons.
- Virginity testing: Virginity testing is an intrusive examination of the female genitalia intended to determine if a girl or woman has had vaginal intercourse. It is also referred to as hymen, '2-finger' or vaginal examination.
- Breast ironing/ chest binding: This is the practice of bringing a girl's breasts into contact with hard or heated objects such as stones, belts, pestles, and heated implements to suppress or reverse the growth of breasts by destroying the tissue.
- Spiritual/ religious abuse: Spiritual/ religious abuse includes attempts to exert power and control over someone using religion, faith, or beliefs.
- 'Honour' killing: The term 'honour' killing refers to the killing of a relative who is perceived to have brought dishonour on the family.
- Dowry abuse: Dowry abuse is any act of violence or harassment associated with giving or receiving dowry. Dowry is a payment of cash or gifts from the bride's family to the groom's family upon marriage.
- Threats and intimidation: Threats and intimidation include situations where someone is doing or saying something that makes another person feel scared or unsafe.
- Pressure: Pressuring someone can be defined as pushing someone to do something they do not want to do.
- Monitoring: Monitoring includes continuously watching and checking on someone.
- Stalking: Stalking can include following a person; contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means; publishing any statement or other material relating or purporting to relate to a person, or purporting to originate from a person; monitoring the use by a person of the internet, email, or any other form of electronic communication; loitering in any place (whether public or private); interfering with any property in the possession of a person; and watching or spying on a person.
- Abduction and kidnapping: Child abduction is when a person takes or sends a child abroad without the consent of those with parental responsibility or consent from the court. Kidnapping means taking or carrying away of one person by another, by force or fraud, without the consent of the person so taken or carried away and without lawful excuse.
- Human trafficking: Human trafficking is when people are brought to (or moved around) a country and forced to work, or do other things, they do not want to do.
- False imprisonment: False imprisonment occurs when a person intentionally and illegally restrains another person's ability to move freely.

- Physical, sexual and economic abuse: This can include physical violence such as slapping, pinching, choking, kicking, shoving, or inappropriately using drugs or physical restraints; rape and/or sexual assault; and control over money and finances.
- Passport and/or phone taken away

2. Which of these human rights have you heard of? Can you explain them? How can you see them in your own life?

Students might have heard of some or all of the human rights listed on the left side of the panel. They can be explained in the following ways:

- Right to marry: When people are legally old enough, they have the right to marry and have a family. But nobody should be forced to marry. In a marriage, both spouses have the same rights.
- Right to life, survival, and development: Everyone has the right to be alive. Governments have to make sure that children survive and develop in the best possible way.
- Right to access of information from the media: Children have the right to get information from the internet, radio, television, books, and other sources. However, adults should make sure the information children are getting is not harmful. Governments should encourage the media to share information from lots of different sources, in languages that all children can understand.
- Right to health and health services: Everyone has the right to the things they need to have a healthy life. Children have the right to the best possible health care.
- Right to education: Everyone has the right to go to go to school. Primary schooling should be required. Secondary and higher education should be available to every child. Children should be encouraged to go to school to the highest level possible. At school, everyone should be able to develop all their talents and learn to respect others, whatever their race, religion or nationality. Parents should have a say in the kind of education their children receive.
- Right to leisure, play, and culture: Every child has the right to rest, relax, play, and to take part in cultural and creative activities.
- Freedom of expression: Everyone has the right to share freely with others what they think and feel, by talking, drawing, writing or in any other way unless it harms other people. Children have the right to give their opinions freely on issues that affect them. Adults should listen and take children seriously.
- Protection from violence, abuse, and neglect: Everyone has the right to feel safe. Governments must protect children from violence, abuse, and being neglected by anyone who looks after them. For example, governments must stop children being taken out of the country when this is against the law, for example when one or both parents do not agree. The government also should protect children from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.
- Prohibition of discrimination: Everyone has human rights and no one should be treated unfairly, no matter who they are, where they live, what language they speak, what their religion is, what they think, what they look like, if they are a boy or girl, if they have a disability, if they are rich or poor, and no matter who their parents or families are or what their parents or families believe or do. Identities are intersectional and shaped, for example, by people's age, gender, sexuality, class, race, ethnicity, AND religion. People who are forced into a marriage might experience discrimination based on all of those identity markers.

- Prohibition of torture or inhuman or degrading treatment: Nobody has the right to torture, harm or humiliate another person. Inhuman treatment or punishment is behaviour that causes serious physical or mental harm. Degrading treatment means behaviour that is extremely humiliating.
- Prohibition of slavery, forced labour, and child labour: Everyone has the right to be free. Nobody has the right to treat another person as a slave. Children have the right to be protected from doing work that is dangerous or bad for their education, health or development. If children work, they have the right to be safe and paid fairly.