FORUM: Advisory Panel

QUESTION OF: Measures to Reduce Gendered Violence and Foster Gender Equality in India

MAIN SUBMITTER: United Kingdom

CO-SUBMITTERS: India, Germany, Japan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, United States, China, DPRK

THE ADVISORY PANEL,

*Noting* that women who experience violence are more at risk of unwanted pregnancies, maternal and infant mortality, and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV,

*Aware of* the fact that the ratio between man and woman is 1.07 to 1.00,

*Beware of* the fact that 26 crimes are committed against women every hour in India,

*Reminding* that the one of the goals for the United Nations is to promote gender equality among every country,

*Emphasizing* article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that all members of society have the right to join the labor force regardless of gender,

*Recalling* the Declaration of Human Rights, which consistently supports equality for all member states,

*Acknowledging* that women who experience violence from their partners are less likely to earn a living and participate meaningfully in community activities that might help end the abuse,

*Noting* that the younger generations of males in India are starting to take more action toward sexism and gender inequality in the country,

*Deeply concerned* that violence against women is increasing each year, crimes against women increased by 24.7% from 2008 to 2012,

*Aware* that over 400,000 crimes against women occurred in 2019 India, with 87 rapes a day,

 Main-submitted by: United Kingdom

1. Urges member nations to implement governmental policies that can reduce the gendered violence in India by means such as but not limited to:
	1. Cooperating with legislative branch of the government to enact the policies or laws that can fully repress the executive branch in the government,
	2. Establishing policies to keep in check with those who harm gender equality in the society by means such as but not limited to:
		1. Enact the regular checking system which promotes every district to improve Gender Inequality Index (GII),
		2. Alert to the people about the people who have done gender discriminating behavior so that they don’t repeat that behavior,
2. Encouraging member states to intensify both the punishment system and reward system for reported physical abuse crimes in India, in methods such as but are not limited to:
	1. Dismissal of the employees in companies reported as abusers,
	2. Lessening career opportunities for men that have records of physical violence against women,
	3. Rewarding women who report physical violence crimes that they witness or personally experience;

Main-submitted by: United Kingdom

1. Further urges the international society to collaborate with governmental organizations and cooperate with non-government organizations such as Help Women In Need India (HWINI) to financially support the women who are severely suffered from the discrimination through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Raising the fund to aid women who are suffered from the social discrimination through ways such as not limited to:
		1. Asking governments to redistribute the budget for the aids of poor people in India,
		2. Asking for non-governmental organizations or different fund-raising organization such as Oxfam and the Organization for poverty alleviation and development to fiscally support discriminated people,
	2. Encouraging government to spend part of the budget to sponsor pro-woman organization;

Main-submitted by: United Kingdom

1. Calls upon all nations to acknowledge the importance of gender equality as it is one of the importance by means such as but not limited to:
	1. Setting up the social media accounts such as Facebook or Instagram and post videos related to gender equality,
	2. Educating students weekly/biweekly about the importance of gender equality with the fixing cost,
		1. Hold a monthly golden ball and award winners,
		2. Regularly update the posters in school about gender equality,
		3. Add some ways that you can educate people who do not have access to social media & education,
	3. Cooperating with Education Development Center (CDC) and Save the children to widely distribute the idea of gender equality;

Main-submitted by: Germany

1. Encourages collaboration with different NGOs and GOs to ensure that women can be guaranteed safety during their time in India by means such as but not limited to:
	1. Establishing Education of People Everywhere (E.P.E) which will locally make sure that women are safe in India through means such as but not limited to:
		1. Classifying the district into 4 categories, danger, moderately danger, moderate, and safe, and put the political officers into the area that is classified as danger, and put a lot of police officers to that area during the school dismissing/attending time,
		2. Asking for local citizens to participate in ensuring safety to women on the way to school,
	2. Installing more safe-guaranteeing equipment to the local district, such as CCTV, to ensure the safe environment for females;

Main-submitted by: Germany

1. Recommends an encouragement of education in India and promotes equal access to quality education for both girls and boys, in methods such as, but not limited to:
	1. Exploiting social networks to raise awareness of the unequal provision of education for girls and boys,
		1. Encouraging movies, tv shows, or songs showcasing the school as a place with an equal number of girls and boys,
		2. Promoting articles showing statistics of the low enrollment rate of female students, advocating a more balanced enrollment number between males and females, and tagging Indian schools’ social media accounts to raise their attention,
	2. Crediting/establishing awards for more Indian female educators to give them opportunities in advocating education for girls,
	3. Hosting online/in-person gatherings for Indian teachers to educate on gender equality,
	4. Establishing or supporting programs in school that educate teenage boys about gender equality and encourage them to treat the girls around them equally and kindly;

Main-submitted by: Germany

1. Calls upon the house raise awareness on the topic of inequality in order to inform the public the seriousness of the issue and reduce all types of discrimination in the society through various ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Informing the public on the topic at hand in an innovative and approachable manner through utilizing media through:
		1. Posters,
		2. Radio,
		3. Billboards,
		4. Social Media,
	2. Cooperating with NGOs to:
		1. Supporting victims of gender inequality with nation’s budget and by law reforms,
		2. Collecting accurate statistics to inform the public with correct information about inequality,
		3. Establishing new laws to protect the rights of each genders,
	3. Holding social activities such as festivals and seminars to promote equality of gender, race groups that experience inequality;

Main-submitted by: Japan

1. Asks the government to intervene in employment activities in order to help minority groups and specific gender and race under inequality to get involved in economic activities in fairways through means such as but not limited to:
	1. Regulating firms to discriminate employees and applicants through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Penalties when cases of discrimination are reported, when more than 3 penalties have been given the firm would be punished,
		2. Supervision by an approved member from the government,
	2. Incentivizing firms that hire above 40% of labour force as minority groups and groups undergoing inequality in the society,
	3. Setting minimum limit of minority groups employed to 30%,
	4. Establishing an official community outreach group of women with professional certificates/ educational certificates,
	5. Establishing online mutual-aid group chats for Indian women from the same neighborhoods,
	6. Funding free therapy programs for abused women by certified doctors/ therapists,
	7. Organizing annual health check-ups for women and contacting the groups whose results show, physical injuries, and sending out community outreach groups if needed,
	8. Hiring nurses that periodically examine and educate on personal hygiene for girls in schools;

Main-submitted by: Japan

1. Strongly requests all nations to act in assuring the rights of children, as child rights are the basis to a society with the value of equality and that some child rights are directly related with the issue of gender inequality, and requests the government to enhance educational resources and allow its access for all classes of families such as ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Banning child marriages and reforming minimum marriage age to 18 years old,
	2. Ensuring that all youth receive primary school education,
	3. Prohibiting child trafficking, child prostitution, child labour through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. governments enhancing laws and increasing punishments,
		2. in supervision of government in all work areas,
		3. investigations and supervisions of government in red-light districts,
	4. Aiding the lower-class families to access education more easily
		1. Lowering tuition fees in private lowering tuition fees in private institutions,
		2. Establishing school voucher programs where families in need may utilize a valuable bill issued by the government to apply for desired schools,
	5. Enhancing and internationalizing the teaching staffs in ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Increasing wages to attract teachers of international backgrounds to teach in India,
		2. Increasing the number of benefits and access to social services for teachers in India,
		3. Creating UN awards for dedicated foreign teachers who serve in Indian schools,
	6. Supporting the shopping of quality school supplies through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Recording videos of India’s poor education environment and uploading them onto platforms like YouTube and Twitter,
		2. Urge donations for Indian regions that particularly lack school supplies,
		3. Establishing pages on fundraiser websites or giving more publicity to Indian school funding organizations/charity organizations;

Main-submitted by: India

1. Further encourages the improvement on the public’s perception toward the issue of genders as well as encouraging the report of physical violence crime against women, through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Encouraging the public to understand discriminations that have been experienced by others through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Encouraging public figures or well recognized Indian celebrities film videos / attend interviews to discuss gender equality and raise awareness on the issue,
		2. Holding campaigns similar to MeToo movement on social media in order to give courage for people to speak up,
	2. Encouraging the report against women’s physical abuse crimes in India by ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Protecting the rights for women who report physical violence crimes that they witness or personally experience,
		2. Protecting any forms of harassment from the reported subject or the subject’s associates,
		3. Providing access to career opportunities for women undergoing financial dilemma;

Main-submitted by: India

1. Suggests the creation of a community outreach for women and girls, in methods such as but are not limited to:
	1. Establishing an official community outreach group of women with professional certificates/ educational certificates,
	2. Establishing online mutual-aid group chats (Messenger, Google Chat, etc.) for Indian women from the same neighborhoods,
	3. Funding free therapy programs for abused women by certified doctors/therapists,
	4. Organizing annual health checkups for women, contacting the groups whose results show, physical injuries, and sending out community outreach groups if needed,
	5. Hiring nurses that periodically examine and educate on personal hygiene for girls in schools;

Main-submitted by: India

1. Reaffirms the increase of the international community’s pressure on Indian cities that have high physical violence rates, in methods such as, but are not limited to:
	1. Lessening exchange of trades and reducing tourism in cities of high women violence rate,
		1. Decreasing or discontinuing the economic trades and/or partnerships with the cities,
		2. Increasing the caution notes of high women violence rate from travel websites, blogs, and traveling agency companies,
	2. Calling upon international professional forces to place the current issues into the limelight,
		1. Encouraging internationally recognized news agencies to perform field research in Indian local communities and schools,
		2. Increasing the exposure of Indian executives or public figures who have a record of physical abuse against women on international TV news and reports,
		3. Labelling cities or regions in India with the highest crimes against women rate as “city of rape”, etc., to provoke shamefulness and desire to improve negative reputations.