



INDIA

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for giving me the floor. I would like to express my appreciation
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advancement of women, and to the speakers for their contribution to this
discussion.

Mr. Chairman,

From time immemorial, India has believed that justice and equity
[REDACTED]

(iv) Equal access for women to health care, quality education at all levels, career

and safety, social security and public office etc.

(v) Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

(vi) Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation

There is a Joint Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of women which

ensures that legislations passed by Parliament are gender-sensitive. Since 2005, the Gender Budget Statement has been introduced in the annual Union Budget to

India enacted a comprehensive Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act which recognises that violence can take various forms, including physical, economic, social and psychological.

both marital and familial abuse. The law seeks to provide support to women victim of domestic violence in form of shelter, medical help, compensation, maintenance orders, and temporary custody of children.

There is a comprehensive legislative and policy framework to address the problem of trafficking of women and girls. A draft Bill aimed at providing a safe and secure environment for women at the work place is presently before the Parliament.

Media should portray messages and images consistent with human dignity of girls and women and desist from demeaning, degrading and negative conventional