



**UN WOMEN'S SAFE CITIES FREE OF VIOLENCE
AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS PROGRAMME:
ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA
(2011-2013)**

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THESIS ADVISER

RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This thesis entitled “**UN WOMEN’S SAFE CITIES FREE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS PROGRAMME: ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA (2011-2013)**” prepared and submitted by Ayu Lestari Samrin in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in International Relations in the Faculty of Humanities has been reviewed and found to have satisfied the requirements for a thesis fit to be examined. I therefore recommend this thesis for Oral Defense.

Cikarang, Indonesia, January 30th, 2015

Recommended and Acknowledged by,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Teuku Rezasyah', with the date '15/2' written to the right of the signature.

Teuku Rezasyah, Ph.D
Thesis Adviser

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that this thesis, entitled “UN Women’s Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls Programme: Ending Violence against Women In India (2011-2013)” is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, an original piece of work that has not been submitted, either in whole or in part, to another university to obtain a degree.

Cikarang, Indonesia, January 30th, 2015

Ayu Lestari Samrin

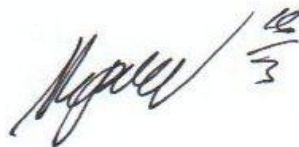
PANEL OF EXAMINER APPROVAL SHEET

The Panel of Examiners declare that the thesis entitled “UN Women’s Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls Programme: Ending Violence against Women In India (2011-2013)” that was submitted by Ayu Lestari Samrin majoring in International Relations from the Faculty of Humanities was assessed and approved to have passed the Oral Examinations on March 3rd, 2015.



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ABSTRACT

Violence against women is one of the most severe human rights violations, in which women are often being attacked for sexual reason or even on their gender issue. As *violence* is one of the human rights issues, there are many countries, organizations or parties who are concern towards the issues, like United Nations and its Member States. Therefore, United Nations on 2nd July 2010 created the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) as an organization under the General Assembly of United Nations to support gender equality and the empowerment of women around the world with one of its priority areas which is ending violence against women. In order to end violence against women, UN Women along with its global and local partners launched “*Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls*” programme in five cities and countries including India. In India, violence against women are usually happen every day where the rights of most Indian women are being violated by their own family or their husband in private domain or even in a public space.

This research aimed to analyze the implementation of UN Women’s *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme in order to end violence against women in India by using the qualitative research as the main method. It also provides violence issues against women from 2011 until 2013 with the respond from UN Women towards the issue. The result of this thesis will show the effort of UN Women in order to implement its programme in India.

Keywords: *UN Women*, India, Violence, *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* programme

ABSTRAK

Kekerasan terhadap wanita adalah salah satu pelanggaran hak asasi yang berat dimana wanita sering dilecehkan karena alasan seksual atau karena isu *gender*. Karena kekerasan adalah salah satu isu hak asasi, banyak negara, organisasi dan pihak-pihak terkait yang menaruh perhatian pada isu ini seperti Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa dan anggotanya. Karena itu, untuk hal ini, Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa pada tanggal 2 Juli 2010 dibentuklah *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women* atau *UN Women* sebagai organisasi dibawah Majelis Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa untuk mendukung penyetaraan *gender* dan pemberdayaan wanita di seluruh dunia dengan salah satu prioritasnya adalah mengakhiri kekerasan terhadap wanita. Untuk mengakhiri kekerasan terhadap wanita, *UN Women* bersama dengan rekan local dan globalnya meluncurkan program “*Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls*” di lima kota dan negara termasuk India. Di India, kekerasan terhadap wanita terjadi setiap hari, dimana hak wanita India dilanggar oleh keluarga atau suaminya sendiri secara privat bahkan di ruang publik.

Riset ini bertujuan menganalisis pengimplementasian dari program *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* milik *UN Women* untuk mengakhiri kekerasan terhadap wanita di India dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Riset ini juga memberikan informasi tentang kekerasan terhadap wanita dari 2011 sampai 2013 dengan respon yang diberikan *UN Women* terhadap isu tersebut. Hasil dari riset ini menggambarkan usaha dari *UN Women* untuk menerapkan programnya di India.

Kata Kunci: *UN Women*, India, kekerasan, program *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls*

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEDAW	=	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OHCHR	=	Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights
NCRB	=	National Crime Records Bureau
UDHR	=	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	=	United Nations
UNICEF	=	United Nations Children Fund
UN WOMEN	=	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	=	World Health Organization

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background of the Study

India is known as the world's largest democracy country and it also known as 2nd biggest population country after China. India emerged as a major power in 1990s with its "*strong military, major cultural influence and a fast-growing and powerful economy.*"¹ With 1.241.492 population in 2011, and also with its fast-growing and powerful economy, India is become a country that being observe closely by other countries day by day in order to watch over India growing and developing every years.²

Even though India became a success developing country, India is still having huge *social, economic and environmental* problems until these days. Culture which became the major influence in India is also became the main factor of several social problems that occurred in India. As a highly diverse country with its many languages, cultures and religions, which is also reflected in its federal political system, whereby power is shared between the central government and 28 states, India cannot be separated from domestic problems that occur within their society.³

However, *communal, caste and regional* tensions continue to haunt India and its society. One problem that occurs and become world attention these days in India is the *discrimination and violence against women* in India. As India growing fast year by year through its economy, information technology, popular

¹ British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). "India Profile". <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12557384>. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

² United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD). "Country Profile: India". <https://data.un.org/CountryProfile.aspx?crName=INDIA#Summary>. (accessed: 19th September, 2014)

³ Ibid

culture and its nuclear-armed, India have to face a big problem with women, especially women's rights due to the discrimination and violence act against them.

The status of women in India has been changes over the past decades. From equal status with men in ancient times, then low points of medieval period and the promotions of equal rights by reformers and now the status of women in India is become eventful. Since 2011, there were so many participants in parliament by women such as a president, prime minister, speaker of *Lok Sabha* (The House of Parliament in India) and the leader of the opposition. However, women in India continue to face atrocities like rape, acid throwing, dowry killings, women trafficking and the force prostitution of young girls. Due to that condition, Thomson Reuters conduct a global poll which announces that India is the “4th most dangerous country” in the world for women and India also become “*the worst country for women among the G20 countries.*”⁴

As women in India already had their opportunity to gain better education, better live, and equal opportunity like man, the situation is not become a good situation for Indian women when it come to their rights for security. Even though the Constitution of India guarantees all Indian women equality (Article 14), and the India Constitution pledges “*to secure to all the people justice, social, economic and political; equality of status, opportunity and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality.*”⁵, women belonging to *any class, caste, creed or religion* can be victim of any violence and discrimination against them.

⁴ Thomson Reuters Foundation. “Factsheet-The world's most dangerous countries for women”. <http://www.trust.org/item/20110615000000-hurik/?source=spotlight>, 15th June 2011. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

⁵ Kalyani Menon-Sen, A. K. Shiva Kumar (2001). “Women in India: How Free? How Equal?”. United Nations.

As a Member States of United Nations since 30th October, 1945, India have to follow and applies all the treaties that already been made and use by United Nations and its Member States.⁶ But in fact, when in come to *human rights*, especially women's rights, the Universal Declaration of *Human rights–UDHR* (1948) and *the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women–CEDAW* (1979) that adopted by UN did not being implemented and applied evenly in India, even though the *CEDAW* already being ratified by India on July 1993 and the *UDHR* already being adopted since 1948.

Women rights in India is always become a big issues for India and its people and it is also became a big concern from other countries and also United Nations towards India these days since women and *human rights* itself is one of global issues that mentioned in the official website of United Nations itself.⁷ As the organization under United Nations, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women – *UN Women*, have a big concern on the issues of *violence against women* in India since one of the priority areas of *UN Women is ending violence against women*, and as the UN Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon, said in his foreword on the first report of *UN Women*, that; “*UN Women is an essential part of a larger international drive to advance women's rights*”.⁸ And since one of *UN Women's* assistance “*focuses on ending violence against women and also ensuring that public planning and budgeting responds to the needs and rights of women.*”⁹

There are several cases that led people wandering about India condition for women these days are the case of dowry abuse which led the violence against women and turn out to be a physical violence, emotional abuses, and even murder of brides and girls, and a *gang rape* case of several tourists in India and also the big case back in December 2012, was the *gang rape* towards a 23-years old girl

⁶ United Nations. “Member States of the United Nations”. <http://www.un.org/en/members/>. (accessed: 19th September 2014).

⁷ See <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/women/> and <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/humanrights/>. (accessed: 30th September 2014)

⁸ *UN Women*. Annual Report 2010-2011.

⁹ *Ibid*

on a public bus. These cases become a big concern of Indian government and its people and it led a big demonstration in New Delhi back in 2013. The demonstrated demand for the law of protecting women security and the law about women rights in India. These cases turn into a serious problem in India parliament and its society which also led the UN secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, has urged the Indian government to take action to protect women after a 23-year-old student died of injuries sustained during a *gang rape* in Delhi. The Secretary-General welcomes the efforts of the Government of India to take urgent action and calls for further steps and reforms on India's government law to deter such crimes and bring perpetrators to justice. He also encourages the Government of India to strengthen critical services for rape victims. *UN Women* and other parts of the United Nations stand ready to support such reform efforts with technical expertise and other support as required.¹⁰

And in response to the issue of *violence against women*, in 2010, *UN Women*, *UN-Habitat*, *Women in Cities International*, *the Huairou Commission*, *Women and Habitat Network of Latin America and the Caribbean*, and 80 other global and local partners, launched “*Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls*” Global Programme in Quito, Ecuador; Cairo, Egypt; New Delhi, India; Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; and Kigali, Rwanda.¹¹

Furthermore, the ongoing case of the violence against women in India affecting Indian women rights in which led other countries and the UN put more concern on them in order to end the violence acts against women in India which is very interested to be explored and analyze.

¹⁰ United Nations. Secretary General Ban Ki-moon. Latest Statements. “Statement attributable to the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General on death of Delhi student”. <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/?nid=6533>. New York, 29 December 2012. (accessed: 2nd October 2014)

¹¹ *UN Women*. “Safe Cities Global Initiative” http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2013/12/un%20women-evaw-safecities-brief_us-web%20pdf.ashx. (accessed: 4th November 2014)

I.2. Problems Identification

In the past decades, India has witnessed accelerated economic growth and emerged as a global player with the world's fourth largest economy in purchasing power parity terms. Even though the economic condition of India is growing fine, poverty in India still remain as a major challenge as 37.2% of the population (about 410 million people) remains poor, making India home to one third of the world's poor people.¹² The continuous disempowerment and subjugation of women and girls that seems to be inextricably rooted in India's societal norms, religion and cultural tradition stops the country from unfolding its entire potential.¹³ India is still a male dominated society, where women are often seen as subordinate and inferior to men. And even though India is moving away from "man dominated culture", the discrimination towards women is still highly visible in rural and also in urban areas, throughout all strata of society.

The *violence against women* in India become a major issue to India since medieval period and arises again in public these recent years. Indian society perspective toward women is being influences by India's traditional culture which led most of Indian people thought about Indian women role and position in society is still under man role and position. Even though women in India are guaranteed equality under the constitution, the legal protection has its own limited effect, where traditions prevail. And even though India is a member of United Nations and agreed on the *UDHR* and *CEDAW* to be used in India, and the *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* has been launched in India, it cannot decrease the cases of violence against Indian women.

For those reasons, the writer studies about the *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* program which launched by *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women)* in India during 2011-2013.

¹² India Country Overview September 2010, www.worldbank.org.in

¹³ SAARTHAK. Women in India: Background. <http://www.sarthakindia.org/background.html>. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

I.3. Statement of the Problem

The issues of *violence against women* in India become a worst case that India ever had since decades ago which affect the condition of India economy and Indian society and it is led to the unsafely situation of India itself. The cases that happen against women are majorly occur because the Indian man and Indian society are having a same stigma about women had to stay at home at night, and also women had to use a proper clothes which if Indian women are found by the man at night and also found did not wear any proper clothes, it can turn to any kind of discrimination and violence against them.

As the country who had a deeply rooted culture and believes, it can led India into a great country with its diversity, but it also can led India into a country who are not really applied their constitution and law due to their society is firmly hold into their culture more than their country' constitution and law which make Indian women are suffered a lot. Not to mention the Universal Declaration of *Human rights* and *CEDAW* which India also agreed on as the member of UN, it also not properly applied and implemented in India. The United Nations especially *UN Women* had to have a great concern to India in order to decrease the *violence against women* in India.

Before *UN Women* was created in 2010, the issues of the *discrimination and violence against women* in India are showing its increasing points in 2009 and 2010, especially *rape* case, where we can see in the report from National Crimes Records Bureau of India, the rape cases in 2009 were 21,397 cases while in 2010 the rape cases in India reached 22,172 cases.¹⁴ Therefore, as *UN Women* was created to support the gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls around the world including women and girls in India, *UN Women* try to support gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls which trough supporting their rights by ending *violence against women* and girls. Like in India where *UN Women* through its statements and recommendation made the

¹⁴ National Crime Records Bureau. Ministry of Home Affairs India (2014). "Crime in India 2013". See more at <http://ncrb.gov.in/CD-CII2013/Home.asp>

government of India amend their Criminal Law Act in 2013 in which they amends various sections of the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Indian Evidence Act and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act. UN High Commissioner for *Human rights* Navi Pillay said in her statement regarding to issue of *violence against women in India*, in which she urge the government of India to fully implemented all the recommendations from international human rights mechanism since their outrage are not enough that is why they must take a real and focused action regarding to their failure to support the rights of women and girls.¹⁵

While in the other hand, the *UN Women* policy director, Saraswathi Menon, said “*Words and legislation is not enough we need concrete action. Legislation alone does not address structural discrimination. The UN has an important role to play and must step up to the plate to help stop caste-based violence against women.*”¹⁶

And referring to the issue of *violence* against women in India, *UN Women* along with JAGORI and Government of India and its partners, was launching a programme called “*Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls*” as one of *UN Women* flagship programme of “*Safe Cities Global Initiative*” programme in 2010.

Based on the explanation above, the statement of problem for this research would be:

How *UN Women* implement the “safe cities free of violence against women and girls” programme in order to end *violence against women in India*?

¹⁵ *Human rights* Watch. “UN Rights Council: End Caste-Based Rape, Violence.” <http://www.hrw.org/news/2014/06/17/un-rights-council-end-caste-based-rape-violence>. June 17 2014. (accessed: 9th October,2014)

¹⁶ Ibid

I.4. Research Objectives

According to the statement of the problem above, the main objective of this thesis is:

- a. To find out how *UN Women* implement the “*safe cities free of violence against women and girls*” programme in India in order to end *violence against women* in India.

I.5. Significant of the Study

The significant of study in regards with the aforementioned topic above are:

- a. To understand in depth about *UN Women* programme “*safe cities free of violence against women and girls*” as its solution to end violence against women in India.
- b. To know in depth the reason behind *violence against women* in India are frequently happened.
- c. To contribute further research in regards with the Indian women’s rights behind their traditional culture traditions.

I.6. Theoretical Framework

In order to analyze the problem in regards with the thesis's topic, the writer will be used theories or approaches and concept, which are *human rights* concept and liberal feminist theories.

I.6.1. *Human Rights* Concept and Liberal Feminist Theories

Human rights are one of the global issues which are the newest issue in international relations, it has been influencing the contemporary natural law perspectives just like Bruce Russett, Harvey Starr, and David Kinsella (2010) explained that:

*“Recent activity on issues relating to human rights—rights possessed by individuals because they are human, not because they are citizens of one or another state—represents an expansion of the domain of international law and the influence of contemporary natural law perspectives. Concept of universal human rights, embodied in international declarations and treaties, aim to deny states the prerogative to withhold those rights from their own citizens.”*¹⁷

The *human rights* framework includes “*protection for the collective rights of groups as well as those of individuals; among these is the right to health, including reproductive health.*” The language of rights is the language of resistance to deprivation and oppression, which is common to all culture. The basic concept of *human rights* is rights that belong to the group of individual or individual itself. As it already stated in Universal Declaration of *Human rights* (1948) that “*The Universal Declaration of Human rights underlines the rights of all human being to life... to social security and economic, social and cultural rights...*”¹⁸ And according to James W. Nickel on his *Making Sense of Human rights* (1987), he defined *human rights* as:

¹⁷ Russett, Bruce. Starr, Harvey & Kinsella, David. (2010). *World Politics: The Menu for Choice*. Wadsworth. p. 280

¹⁸ *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948)

“Basic moral guarantees that people in all countries and cultures allegedly have simply because they are people. Calling these guarantees ‘rights’ suggests that they attach to particular individuals who can invoke them, that they are of high priority, and that compliance with them is mandatory rather than discretionary. Human rights are frequently held to be universal in the sense that all people have and should enjoy them, and to be independent in the sense that they exist and are available as standards of justification and criticism whether or not they are recognized and implemented by the legal system or officials of a country.(Nickel, 1992:561-2).”¹⁹

As *human rights* are belong to all people and have to be enjoyed by them like the statement by James W. Nickel above, it means that the declaration of *human rights* by United Nations is the basic fundamental of the *human rights* itself. It means all people including Indian women have to get their rights in order to enjoyed it.

In order to support *human rights* there are several theories that can be used. One of the theories is the liberal theory which in the classical liberal view, *“the good society is based on respect for the equality and autonomy of individuals, which is assured through the recognition and application of the fundamental legal rights of the person.”²⁰*

To focus on the case of the discrimination and violence against Indian women, the liberal feminist theory can be used in order to understand the rights of women. Liberal feminist believe that;

“women’s equality can be achieved by removing legal and other obstacles that have denied them in the same rights as men; their primary interest is in integrating women into global politics at all levels. Liberal feminist in international relation often use gender (and usually they mean “sex” as an explanatory variable in security and foreign policy analysis,

¹⁹ Internet encyclopedia of philosophy. Andrew Fagan. <http://www.iep.utm.edu/hum-rts/>
Nickel, James. *Making Sense of Human rights: Philosophical Reflections on the Universal Declaration of Human rights*, (Berkeley; University of California Press, 1987)

²⁰ Forsythe P. David. *Human rights in International Relations*. p.3

arguing that including women would be net beneficial to achieve policy goals (e.g., Caprioli and Boyer 2001). ”²¹

In conclude from all the explanation above, the thesis will use the theory of liberal feminist and its relation to *human rights*, in which the concept of liberal feminist will be used as the foundation and basic theory in analyzing the rights of Indian women over violence against them.

I.7. Scope and Limitation of the Study

In order to specific the research, the writer will limit the scope as follows:

- a. This research will explore about the *violence against women* in India. It will focus on the “*safe cities free of violence against women and girls*” programme in order to end *violence against women* by analyzing the implementation of the programme by *UN Women* in respond to the issues.
- b. This research will show the readers that “*safe cities free of violence against women and girls*” programme by *UN Women* is one of its solutions as its response to end *violence against women* in India.

I.8. Definition of Terms

The thesis tittle “The role of *UN Women* in responding to the discrimination and violence against Indian women (2010-2013)” will use several keywords frequently, such as:

- a. *UN Women*: “*The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women which was created on the United Nations General Assembly in July 2010 . Who focused exclusively on gender equality and women’s empowerment. Grounded in the vision of equality enshrined in the UN Charter, UN Women, among other issues, works for the: elimination of discrimination against women and girls; empowerment of women; and achievement of equality between women and men as*

²¹ Tickner J. ,Ann & Sjoberg, Laura. Feminism and International Relations. p.5

partners and beneficiaries of development, human rights, humanitarian action and peace and security."²²

- b. Human rights: *"Human rights indicate the right that belongs to everyone simply because they are human. Citizens, members of families, workers or part of any public or private organization or association are all of them who have human rights. The human rights are equal, cannot be re-announced, lost, or forfeited, human rights are inalienable."*²³
- c. Violence: *"The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment, or deprivation."*²⁴
- d. CEDAW: *"The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination."*²⁵
- e. UDHR: *"The Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10th December 1948 General Assembly resolution 217 A (III) as a common standard of achievements*

²² UN Women. About UN Women. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/about-un-women>. (accessed on 3rd October 2014)

²³ Donnelly, Jack. 1998. "International Human rights; Dilemmas in World Politics". United States of America. Westview Press. p. 18

²⁴ The Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA). "Definition and typology of violence". <http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/definition/en/>. (accessed: 20th September 2014)

²⁵ United Nations. "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>. (accessed: 25th October, 2014)

*for all peoples and all nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected.*²⁶

- f. Rape: *“A type of sexual assault usually involving sexual intercourse (or other forms of sexual penetration) initiated against one or more individuals without the consent of those individuals. The act may be carried out by physical force, coercion, abuse of researcherity or against a person who is incapable of valid consent, such as one who is unconscious, incapacitated, or below the legal age of consent.”*²⁷
- g. Safe Cities Initiative programme: *“It is the first-ever global comparative programme that develops, implements, and evaluates comprehensive approaches to prevent and respond to sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public areas which was launched in 2010.”*²⁸

²⁶ United Nations *Human rights*–Office of the High Commissioner for *Human rights*. “Universal Declaration of *Human rights*”. <http://www.ohchr.org/en/udhr/pages/introduction.aspx>. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

²⁷ World Health Organization. “Sexual violence chapter 6”. United Nations. <http://www.who.int/violenceprevention/approach/definition/en/>. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

²⁸ UN Women. “Safe Cities Global Initiative” http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2013/12/un%20women-evaw-safecities-brief_us-web%20pdf.ashx. (accessed: 4th November 2014)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review is an evaluative report of studies found in the literature related to researcher/writer selected area. The review should describe, summarize, evaluate and clarify this literature. It should give a theoretical basis for the research and help the researcher/writer determine the nature of his/her own research.²⁹ Like *Boote & Beile*, stated; *“this is because a researcher cannot perform significant research without first understanding the literature in the field (Boote & Beile, 2005, p. 3).”* And like *Mullins and Kiley* (2002; as cited in *Boote & Beile, 2005, p. 6*) found that;

“examiners typically started reviewing a dissertation with the expectation that it would pass; but a poorly conceptualized or written literature review often indicated for them that the rest of the dissertation might have problems. On encountering an inadequate literature review, examiners would proceed to look at the methods of data collection, the analysis, and the conclusions more carefully.”³⁰

Referring to the explanation mentioned above about the literature review and the purpose to conduct a literature review, the writer found out that conducting a literature review is objectively indeed in doing dissertation/thesis research. This chapter will going to review on the literatures used by the writer as its contents. That is why bellowing this, the writer put several books and journals (7 in total) that being review which is related to the thesis topic in order to determine the nature of the writer’s research.

²⁹ Purpose of the literature review.
http://library.queensu.ca/webedu/grad/Purpose_of_the_Literature_Review.pdf. (adopted from: <http://www.library.cqu.edu.au/tutorials/litreviewpages/>) (accessed: 13th November 2014)

³⁰ Randolph, Justus (2009). A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review. Practical Assessment, Research & Evaluation, 14(13). <http://pareonline.net/getvn.asp?v=14&n=13>. (Accessed: 14th November 2014)

II.1. *Human rights* in International Relations (2006)

The writer of this book seek in general to show how and why *human rights* standards come into being, impact the notion of *sovereignty*, become secondary or tertiary to other values and goals, are manipulated for reasons other than advancing *human dignity* and *social justice*, and sometimes change behavior to improve the human condition. *Forsythe* use particular legal cases and material situations mainly to demonstrate the policy-making processes associated with international *human rights* and conceive of law and legal cases as derivative from politics and diplomacy, mostly. According to *Forsythe*, he argues about *human rights*, in which he said in his book;

*“Human rights are widely considered to be those fundamental moral rights of the person that are necessary for a life with human dignity. Human rights are thus means to a greater social end, and it is the legal system that tells us at any given point in time which rights are considered most fundamental in society. Even if human rights are thought to be inalienable, a moral attribute of persons that the state cannot contravene, rights still have to be identified – that is, constructed – by human beings and codified in the legal system.”*³¹

In order to understand about the main topic of this research which is *human rights*, the writer recommend the book “*Human rights in International Relations*” by David Forsythe to be read. Since this book is describe about the evolution and status of *human rights* in international relations at the start of the twenty-first century and also about the effort to liberalize international relations – to make international relations conform to the *liberal* prescription for the good society. By using that reason, the book title “*Human rights in International Relations*” by David Forsythe will become a good reference for the writer to examine about *human rights* issue in India.

³¹ Forsythe, David. (2006). *Human rights* in International Relations. second edition. Cambridge University Press.

II.2.the United and *Human rights*; A guide for a new era (2009)

The book title “*The United Nations and Human rights; A guide for a new era*” by Julie Mertus, analyze about the relation between the UN and *human rights*. In the second edition of her book, Julie not only provides a complete guide to the development, structure and procedures within the *UN human rights system*, but she also reflects the vital changes that have occurred within the *UN system*, devoting considerable attention to expanding the range of issues discussed, including; “(1) *New developments in the Office of the High Commissioner for Human rights*, (2) *The current controversy surrounding the new Human rights Council*, and (3) *An expanded treatment of economic and social rights*.”³² In this book, it mentions that today, virtually all UN bodies and specialized agencies are undertaking efforts to incorporate the promotion or protection of *human rights* into their programs and activities. The *United Nations and Human rights* examines these recent initiatives within the broader context of *human rights* practice, including the promotion of individual rights, management of international conflict, and the advancement of agendas of social movements.

As the researcher of this research will use the concept of *human rights* in analyzing the *violence against women in India* as the main problem of this research, the book by Julie Mertus will be useful as one of the references for the writer. And also, as this book concern and discuss about how UN and its bodies work and concern for *human rights* issues.

II.3.Female Feticide in India

³² Mertus, A. Julie. (2009). *The United Nations and Human rights; A guide for a new era*. Routledge.

This research journal which conducted by Nehaluddin Ahmad, M.A., LL.B., LL.M., LL.M., LL.D.³³ were discussed about the socio-legal conundrum of the female feticide presents, as well as the consequences of having too few women in Indian society. In which the writer also explore in his journal about the history of India's gender preference, background and the current issue of the female feticide in India and also the respond towards the issues itself.³⁴

According to this journal, the most brutal acts of killing women in India are regularly happen in daily life in which women in India were killed even before they born, which is in the daily the acts were called *female feticide*. *Female feticide – the selective abortion of female fetuses* – according this journal, *female feticide* in India is killing upwards of one million females in India annually with far-ranging and tragic consequences. The writer of this journal stated that *female feticide* in India are happen due to several reasons, but primarily by the prospect of having to pay a dowry to the future bridegroom of a daughter, since sons offer security to their families in old age and can perform the rites for the souls of deceased parents and ancestors, daughters are perceived as a social and economic burden. Prenatal sex detection technologies have been misused, allowing the selective abortions of female offspring to proliferate. Legally, however, female feticide is a penal offence.³⁵

The purpose of this journal becomes one of references because this research describe about female feticide in India which is one of discrimination and violence act against women in India and also its consequence in society.

³³ Associate Professor of Law, Sultan Sharif Ali Islamic University, Brunei Darussalam, Adjunct Associate Professor of Law, Multimedia University, Malaysia; M.A., LL.B., LL.M. (Luck. India), LL.M. (Strathclyde, U.K.), LL.D. (India)

³⁴ Nehaluddin Ahmad, M.A., LL.B., LL.M., LL.M., LL.D. "Female Feticide in India". (2010)

³⁵ Ibid

II.4.CEDAW and the Impact on Violence against Women in India

On 18th December 1979 through *General Assembly* resolution 34/180, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women being adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession by United Nations and its members States, including India. And in 1993 *CEDAW* being ratified by India and being implemented by its government since back then. The purpose, as outlined in Article 1 of the treaty (*CEDAW*), is to focus on the forms of discrimination that women face and to help eliminate discrimination that either intends to, or has the effect of, limiting women from participating equally in public life. Additionally, Articles 2 through 16 of the treaty suggest measures and laws that can be invoked in the fight against gender discrimination (Ontario Women's Justice Network, 2009).³⁶ The writer believes that the ratification of *CEDAW* by India did not reduce violence against women because the international agreement was not legally implemented and enforced throughout Indian society.³⁷

The journal title "*CEDAW* and the impact on violence against women in India" by Bobbie Khanna examines the effects of India's ratification of the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (*CEDAW*) had in reducing violent crimes committed against women. The writer of this journal examines the implementation of *CEDAW* in India through three primary acts of violence which are: (1) bride burnings and/or dowry abuse, (2) female foeticide and/or infanticide, and (3) human trafficking and/or sex slaves. The writer using a statistical perspective using data gathered before and after the ratification of *CEDAW* to show the change in frequency of each act.³⁸

Since the journal examine about *CEDAW* and its impact to the violence against women in India, the writer used this journal as one of references to know

³⁶ Bobbie Khanna. "CEDAW and the impact on violence against women in India." (2013)

³⁷ Ibid

³⁸ Ibid

about how *CEDAW* being implemented in India and how India government face the violence against women in India which is increase year by year after the ratification of *CEDAW* on 1993.

II.5.India’s “Domestic Violence Act 2005”: A Critical Analysis

A journal by Gulafroz Jan title “*India’s domestic violence act 2005; a critical analysis*” was made to deal with *India’s Domestic Violence Act* in which this journal discuss about the background and the concept of *India’s Domestic Violence Act 2005*. The writer were trying to examine the Law, whether the *India’s Domestic Violence Act 2005* has strengthened the cause of India’s women rights to be treated equal to men (for example the rights of women in protection against violence) and whether the law purports to protect women from violence or actually penalize them.³⁹

The *Domestic Violence Act 2005* is “*a piece of legislation meant to provide more effective protection to the right of women guaranteed under the constitution who are victims of violence of any kind occurring within the family.*”⁴⁰ The Parliament of India announce the *Domestic violence Act* with much fanfare and the avowed purpose of protecting India’s women was largely ill advised as it is structured to add to their miseries rather than providing succor. This is by no means to negate that violence at domestic level does not exist or that there is no need for protection of women against barbarism. What needs to be emphasized is that mere creation of rights can never be the cure for social evils.⁴¹

By using this journal as a reference, the writer of this research get to know about India’s law that being used which is the Domestic Violence Act 2005 as the protection towards Indian women to gain and strengthen their rights against violence act towards them.

³⁹ Gulafroz Jan. “*India’s domestic violence act 2005; a critical analysis*”. (2014)

⁴⁰ Ibid

⁴¹ Ibid

II.6. International *Human rights*: A Perspective from India

This journal was trying to explain about the evolution of the *International Human rights* from India's recent position related to the *International Human rights* and also the writer perspective towards the topic.

As a country with many cultural differences, ethnics and religious belief, India and its society supposed to enjoy the protected *human rights* since India were trying to embraces all the difference within its society. Under the 1996 Covenants, the duties and obligation of India as a state can be see, which were stated in the covenants which were stated in the journal; "*each state must strive to recognize and give effect to the various rights and duties embodied in the 1996 Covenants through the best avenues available to it*".⁴²

The writer of this journal was argues that India has already recognized the *human rights* that stated in the preamble of its Constitution in which India has already recognize the rights of every individual and group in its society. As it stated in this journal that "*India firmly believes that a country's overall performance and its resolve to translate into reality the enjoyment of rights by its people is of paramount importance.*"

By using this journal as a reference, the writer will know about how India saw the international *human rights* and how they apply all the Covenants that being made.

⁴² Prakash Shah. "International *human rights*; a perspective from India

II.7. The Impact of Violence against Women on Women's Economic and Social Life

The background paper by Frances Raday and Shai Oksenberg discuss about the multiple ways in which violence within the community impedes women's participation in economic and social life. The writer examines violence against women/gender based violence on the street and public transport, and in those socio-economic institutions on which women's economic opportunity directly depends, particularly the workplace and educational institutions.

According to the paper, the impact of violence against women "VAW" or "GBV – gender based violence", on women's economic and social life which concerns the impact of VAW/GBV in the community on their economic and social potential. Women face diverse forms of violence in the community, motivated by discrimination and misogyny, including murder, rape, *gang rape*, sexual assault and sexual harassment. They may also face state violence in the imposition of penalties and punishment for crimes against patriarchy, such as adultery, imposition of highly restrictive modesty codes, forced abortion or sterilization and violence by law enforcement officers.⁴³

This background paper will become an interesting reference for this research because by using this background paper the writer will get more information about the impact that occur because of the violence against women/gender based violence.

From the literature review mentioned above, all the books and journals are being used in order to help the writer to easily determine the nature of her own research, which is also, gives a theoretical basis for the research itself. All the books and journals that mentioned above are related to thesis topic in which become selected

⁴³ Frances Raday & Shai Oksenberg. "The Impact of Violence against Women on Women's Economic and Social Life."

as the literature review for the writer because it would easily help the writer to understand better and know deeply about the issue that the writer want to discuss in this thesis research.

CHAPTER III

RESEACRH METHODOLOGY

III.1. Research Method

The thesis title “UN Women’s Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls programme: Ending Violence against Women in India (2011-2013)” was used qualitative approach as the main research method. The qualitative approach was being used because the research will focus on analyzes particular issue which is not in the form of numbers. The research also followed by the case study which is the women rights issues in India during 2011-2013. As *Ritchie and Lewis, (2003); Royse, 1999* said about *qualitative research* in which they stated that;

“Qualitative Research is a naturalistic, interpretative approach concerned with understanding the meanings of certain observed phenomena or actions. It examines, analyzes and interprets observations for the purpose of discovering underlying meanings and patterns of relationships in a manner that does not involve mathematical models. Qualitative research also provides explanation of reasons and associations between social variables. The data in this type of analysis is not in the form of numbers (Ritchie and Lewis, 2003; Royse, 1999).”⁴⁴

And also, Bryman (2004: 27), defines a research method as “*a technique for collecting data*” *Silverman outlines four main techniques for data collection which are (1) observation, (2) Analyzing text and documents, (3) interviews and (4) recording and transcribing.*⁴⁵

Referring to qualitative research mentioned above, this thesis research examines, analyzes and interprets observations for the purpose of discovering

⁴⁴ Ritchie J., Lewis J. (eds) (2003). *Qualitative Research Practice: A Guide for Social Science Students and Researchers*. London, Sage

⁴⁵ Silverman, D. *Interpreting Qualitative Data*. 2nd Ed. Sage Publication. 2001

underlying meanings and patterns of relationships in a manner that does not involve mathematical models. In which this thesis research examine and analyze the *UN Women's Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* programme by analyzing the reports and documents that related to the thesis topic which is not involve mathematical models. This thesis research which also referring to Silverman who defined a research method as “a technique for collecting data”, observing the current condition of the discrimination and violence act in India towards women.

Therefore, because the nature of qualitative research and the facts of thesis research are relevant, it is clearly that the qualitative research is an effective approach to analyze the whole the thesis research.

III.2. Research Framework

In the context of research framework upon the thesis research, the writer describes into a big map that can explains the whole content of its thesis as pictured below;

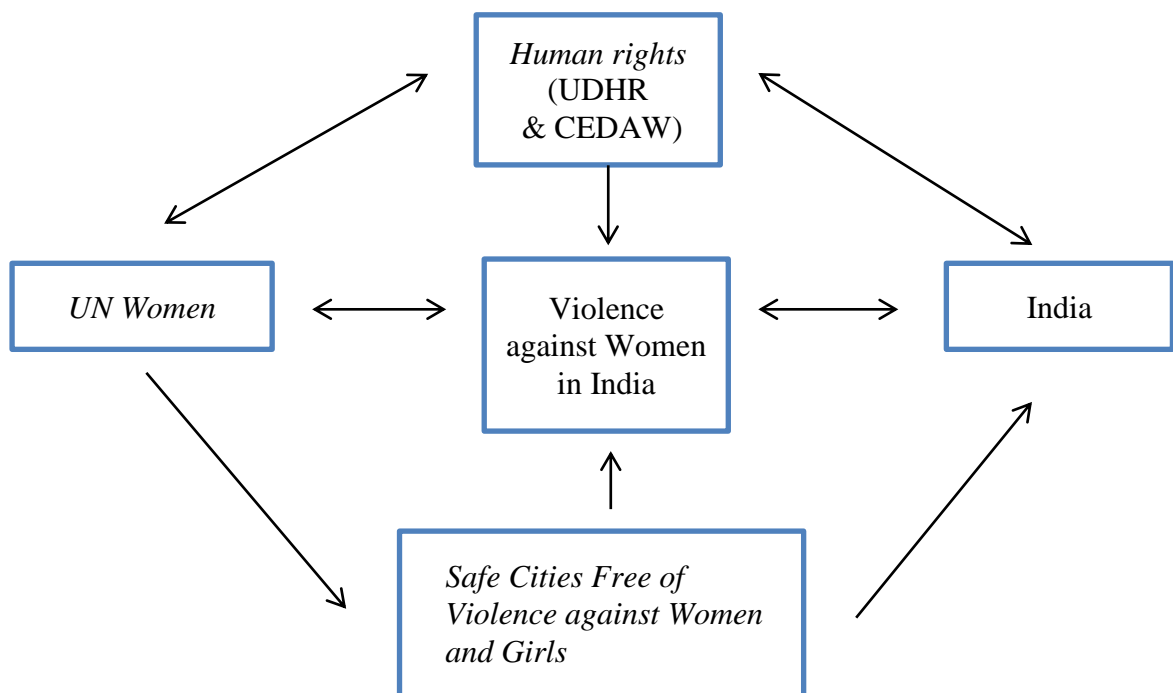


Figure 3.1 The Research Framework

Referring to the table of figure above, the figure captures the whole contents of this research. As the first explanation, India as the member of United Nations which is also the member of *UN Women* have the same concern over the *human rights* issue, especially for gender-based *discrimination and violence against women*. As the issue of *human rights* become everyone concern, the United Nations adopted the *Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR)* as a common standard of achievements for all peoples and all nations on December 1948.⁴⁶ And in 1979, the UN *General Assembly* adopted *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)* which is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.⁴⁷ As the *UDHR* and *CEDAW* being adopted by the UN and its member states, in this regards as the member states of United Nations, India had to adopt and implement the *UDHR* and *CEDAW* on their country, especially as India already ratified both the documents, it means that India have to fully applied the document within their country and its society.

As one of *UN Women*'s assistance, which is focuses on *ending violence against women*, *UN Women* try to end the issue of *violence against women* in India through its programme as one of the solution to *end violence against women* which is the "*Safe Cities program*" in which also being launched and applied in India since 2010 as "*Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls*". This program dedicated to reducing violence against women and girls in urban areas, while improving the quality of life for all city dwellers.⁴⁸ This program is

⁴⁶ United Nations *Human rights*–Office of the High Commissioner for *Human rights*. "Universal Declaration of *Human rights*". <http://www.ohchr.org/en/udhr/pages/introduction.aspx>. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

⁴⁷ United Nations. "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>. (accessed: 25th October, 2014)

⁴⁸ The United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS). "UNIFEM launches new global initiative to make cities safer for women." http://www.un-nxls.org/spip.php?page=article_s&id_article=3139. (accessed: 10th October 2014)

also being applied and implemented in India, cooperating with India's government and society.

Therefore, through this research, it is aimed to observe the *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* programme of *UN Women* in responding to the *violence against women* in India.

The future explanation can be found in chapter IV and V where both chapters will explain about *UN Women* and the issue of *violence against women* in India; and also the implantation of *UN Women's safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme as its solution to end violence against women in India from 2011 until 2013.

III.3. Research Time and Place

The thesis research titled "UN Women's Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls programme: Ending Violence against Women in India (2011-2013)" used the time framework in the period of 2011 – 2013. While in the other hand, the writer conducted this research in Augusts 2014 – December 2014 to observe and investigate the problem that occurred during 2011 – 2013.

The reason why 2011 – 2013 chosen as the time framework for this research because of several consideration. The first one is 2011, in this year on 1st January 2011, the *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women* was officially operated as an organization that has been designated to lead and coordinate United Nations work on gender equality and promote accountability for implementing standard on women empowerment and rights has been officially operated. As on 2nd July 2010, the *UN General Assembly* created the *UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women*, in referring to United Nations' General Assembly resolution 64/289⁴⁹, which the creation of *UN Women* was made an unprecedented commitment by all UN

⁴⁹ General Assembly. A/RES/64/289

Member States to support gender equality and the empowerment of women. In this year also, on 22nd November, *UNIFEM* (part of *UN Women*) launched its *Safe Cities program* at the *Third International Conference on Women's Safety: Building Inclusive Cities* in New Delhi, India.⁵⁰

Thus, the second one is in 2012, on December 2012, a 23-year old girl' was *gang rape* on public bus in New Delhi. By this case it led a big demonstration in New Delhi in 2013. The demonstrated demand for the law of protecting women security and the law about women rights in India. The government of India was also discuss the issue and demanded strict punishment for the perpetrators. The government of India has promised the India's people to have a speedy trial in the cases of violation in India. In which they also promise to improve the lighting of roads and public transport and there will be more police patrols to ensure the safety of women. And in regards to this case, in 2013, the *Secretary General*, Ban Ki-moon, has urged the Indian government to take action to protect women after a 23-year-old student died of injuries sustained during a *gang rape* in Delhi. And the last reason is the writer is referring to the first *strategic plan 2011-2013* of UN Women, in which the first strategic plan is using the time frame from 2011 until 2013.

Therefore, within the period of 2011 – 2013, *UN Women* began its works and its “*safe cities free of violence against women and girls*” programme has been launched and applied in India in order to end violence against women in in India.

Moreover, in regards with the research place, the writer conducted the research at Campus President University and Libraries in Jakarta. Because the observation in India seems difficult to be reached, while the sources can easily found in the libraries and internet.

⁵⁰ The United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service (UN-NGLS). “UNIFEM launches new global initiative to make cities safer for women.” http://www.un-nxls.org/spip.php?page=article_s&id_article=3139. (accessed: 10th October 2014)

III.4. Research Instrument

a. Library Research

The writer was used the library research as a method in collecting the data. In which the writer visited several libraries in Jakarta to find out the data that related to the thesis topic. The libraries were divided 2 types which are the Indonesia's national library which contain the book and article about *human rights*, United Nations, and other related topic that related to the thesis topic. While in other hand the writer also visits President University' library to find out the books, articles and journal which is can be a literature for analysis assessment.

b. Internet

In order to find the data that cannot be found in Jakarta or Campus, the writer used internet research to find the data that related to the thesis topic. In which the internet research made the writer easy to find any e-books, journal, report, and online news that related to the thesis topic. The internet research was divided into three types, as follows:

○ The United Nations Official Website

The data that used in this thesis research is mostly uses data which is come from the united nation official website. The United Nations official website that being used by the writer are follows;

- *United Nations* official website itself (www.un.org),
- *UN Women* official website (www.unwomen.org),
- *UN Women* India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka official website (www.unwomensouthasia.org),
- *United Nations Statistic Division* official website (www.data.un.org),
- *Secretary General* official website (www.un.org/sg/),
- OHCHR official website (www.ohchr.org), and
- WHO official website (www.who.int/).

From all those website(s), the writer could easily find many reports, articles and several journals that related to thesis topic in which helping the writer to work on this thesis research.

○ **Journal and Report**

The writer using many journal and reports that related to the thesis topic which is coming from the United Nations official websites and national library website. Those website provides many journal and report that related to thesis topic such as follows;

- The annual report of *UN Women* from 2010-2011, 2011-2012, 2011-2013 and 2013-2014,
- OHCHR report 2009-2013,
- UNHRC report 2008-2014,
- States parties report to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women by India on 2005- 2014,
- Report on India; submission to the un committee on the Elimination of discrimination against Women, 58th session June 2014 by AMNESTY International and
- The Submission to the HRC on the Situation of Child, Early, and Forced Marriages in India by Khushi.

While for the Journals, the writer found “Female Feticide in India” (2010) by Nehaluddin Ahmad, M.A., LL.B., LL.M., LL.M., LL.D.; “*CEDAW* and the impact on violence against women in India” (2013) by Bobbie Khanna; “India’s domestic violence act 2005; a critical analysis” (2014) by Gulafroz Jan; “International *human rights*; a perspective from India” by Prakash Shah; “The Impact of Violence against Women on Women’s Economic and Social Life” by Frances Raday & Shai Oksenberg; “Legal Protection Against Domestic Violence in India: Scope and Limitations” (2011) by Biswajit

Ghosh & Tanima Choudhuri; and “International obligations towards gender justice: judicial gavels for Indian dilemmas” by Madhuri Sharma.

All the reports and journals are helpful references for the writer in order to know better the issue that being discuss in this thesis research.

○ **Online News Website**

In order to support the data for the thesis topic, the writer used international and national (India) news website to find any kind of articles that related to the thesis topic. For the national news website, the writer used several online news website such as;

- The Times of India (timesofindia.indiatimes.com/),
- DNA India – Daily News and Analysis (www.dnaindia.com/),
- Hindustan Time (www.hindustantimes.com), and
- The Indian Express (indianexpress.com).

While for international news website, the writer uses;

- the BBC News (www.bbc.com/news/),
- and TIME (<http://time.com/>)

CHAPTER IV

UN WOMEN AND WOMEN IN INDIA

IV.1. Background

This chapter will explain about the *United Nations Entity for General Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women*, from its history, its role, function, and also its structures. It will also describe one of five priority areas of *UN Women*, which is *ending violence against women*, which is related to the thesis topic. In which in the next chapter, one of the solutions from *UN Women* to *end violence against women* will be further discuss.

Aside from describe the *UN Women*; this chapter will also describe about the problem that India's women facing in their society and also their current situation in India.

IV.2. UN Women

On 2nd July 2010, through unanimous resolution, the *General Assembly* of United Nations created the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, *UN Women*. In order to support gender equality and the empowerment of women around the world the decision made by the UN *General Assembly* resulting an unprecedented commitment by all UN Member States.⁵¹ As *UN Women* stands behind women's equal participation in all every aspects of live, the organization under *General Assembly* of United Nations which become officially operated on 1st January 2011 under Michelle Bachelet as its Executive Director⁵², it focuses on five priority areas which are;

- *Increasing women's leadership and participation;*
- *Enhancing women's economic empowerment;*
- *Ending violence against women;*
- *Engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; and*
- *Ensuring that public planning and budgeting responds to the needs and rights of women.*⁵³

Through this sub-bab chapter the writer will describe the functions, structure and role of *UN Women* in order to support the gender equality and the empowerment of women. It will also describe one of the priority areas of *UN Women* which is *Ending violence against women* since this thesis topic will be discuss about the role of *UN Women* to end the *discrimination and violence against women* in India.

⁵¹ General Assembly. Resolution A/RES/64/289. 21st July, 2010.

⁵² Michelle Bachelet, globally respected for her tenure as former President of Chile, to be the first Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director to head *UN Women* in 2010.

⁵³ *UN Women*. *UN Women* annual report 2010-2011. Priority Areas of Intervention. p. 10

IV.2.1. *UN Women's* role, function and structure

UN Women has been created based on the resolution 64/289 by the UN *General Assembly*, it has a mandate to assist countries and the United Nations system to progress more effectively and efficiently towards the goal of achieving gender equality, women's empowerment, and upholding *women's rights*.⁵⁴ As it has been created on 2010, *UN Women* has its vision as it stated on its first *strategic plan* for 2011-2013 and also its three functions which are;

*"Its vision is a world where societies are free of gender-based discrimination, where women and men have equal opportunities, where the comprehensive development of women and girls is ensured so that they can be active agents of change, and where women's rights are upheld in all efforts to further development, human rights, peace and security. And UN Women has three main functions which are (i) it supports UN Member States' deliberations at the global level, in intergovernmental bodies such as Commission on the Status of Women, where international policies, standards and norms are negotiated and agreed upon; (ii) it leads and coordinates efforts across the UN system to achieve gender equality; and (iii) it helps countries in translating international standards into practice, to achieve real changes in women's lives."*⁵⁵

UN Women united four UN entities which are; *"the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the International Training and Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-INSTRAW), the Office of the Special Advisor on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI), and the UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)"*⁵⁶

In the UN system, *UN Women* has a role to lead and coordinate the UN' work on *gender equality*, and promote accountability for implementing

⁵⁴United Nations. Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. Draft *UN Women Strategic Plan, 2014-2017; Making this the Century for Women and Gender Equality*. Introduction, point 2. (<http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/executive%20board/2013/annual%20session/strategic-plan-2014-2017-narrative%20pdf.pdf>)

⁵⁵ *UN Women. UN Women Annual Report 2010-2011 (2011). UN Women.*

⁵⁶ *UN Women. About UN Women.* <http://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/about-un-women> (accessed; 3rd October 2014)

standards on women's empowerment and rights.⁵⁷ In which *UN Women* also will prioritize reinvigorating efforts to adopt a *UN system-wide action plan on gender equality*. This will allocate responsibilities to all parts of the UN, and institute mechanisms for monitoring progress, including gender-disaggregated budgets that track shifts in investments in gender equality programming.⁵⁸

UN Women has a universal mandate for all countries since there no country has achieved gender equality. It effectively links and leverages its unique intergovernmental normative support function, coordination mandate, and operational activities, in which support implementation of international and regional norms and standards, while also informing the development of those norms and standards with country-level realities through advocacy, policy, knowledge and strategic partnerships.⁵⁹

Within its body *UN Women* consisting of the Executive Director – *Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka* – United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of *UN Women* and was sworn into office on 19th August 2013 and brings a wealth of experience and expertise to this position, having devoted her career to issues of *human rights, equality and social justice*⁶⁰, and the Executive Board itself which is consists of the Bureau and the Secretary of the Executive Board (*See figure 4.1*).

⁵⁷ *UN Women*. *UN Women* annual report 2010-2011. Coordinating UN System Efforts. p. 8

⁵⁸ *Ibid*

⁵⁹ United Nations. Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. Draft *UN Women* Strategic Plan, 2014-2017; Making this the Century for Women and Gender Equality. Introduction, point 3.
(<http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/executive%20board/2013/annual%20session/strategic-plan-2014-2017-narrative%20pdf.pdf>)

⁶⁰ *UN Women*. "About Us. Directorate. Executive Director" <http://www.unwomen.org/en/about-us/directorate/executive-director/ed-bio> (accessed: 12th December 2014)

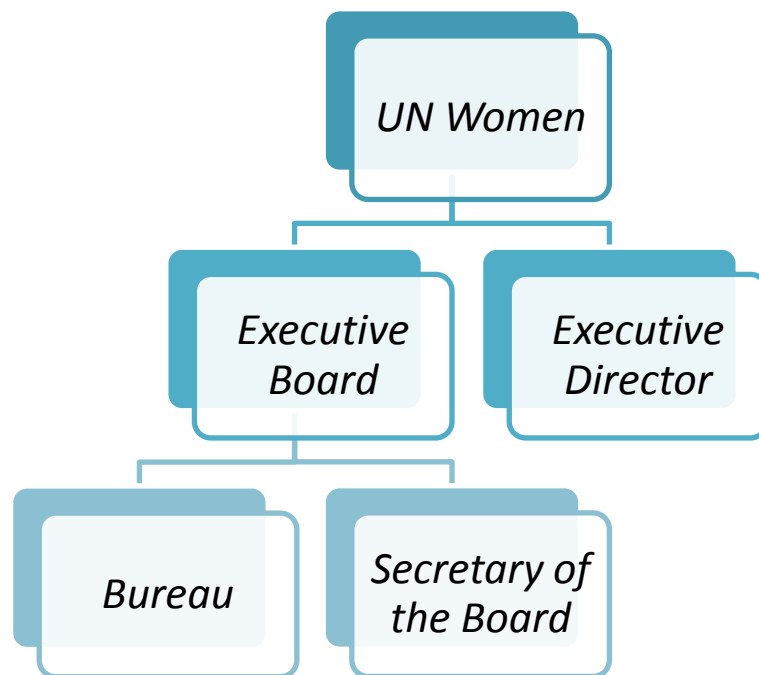


Figure 4.1. *UN Women Structure*

The Executive Board governs the operational activities of UN-Women and provides operational policy guidance to the Entity (*General Assembly resolution 64/289, paragraph 57(b)*).⁶¹ Members of the Executive Board are elected every three years, which is consisted of 41 Member States whose has been elected to three-year terms by the *UN Economic and Social Council*, with the following regional allocation and number of members; “*Africa (10), Asia and the Pacific (10), Eastern Europe (4), Latin America and the Caribbean (6), Western Europe and other States (5), and contributing countries (6)*.”⁶² *UN Women’s* Executive Board work by the guide from “*Rules of Procedures*”, which is they work with other UN’s Boards and Governing Bodies in an effort to harmonize approaches to operational activities.⁶³

⁶¹ *UN Women*. “UN-Women Executive Board.” <http://www.unwomen.org/en/executive-board>. (accessed: 12th December 2014)

⁶² *Ibid*

⁶³ *Ibid*

While in the other hand, the Bureau of the *UN Women* Executive Board is consisted by a President and four Vice-Presidents as each member of the Bureau represents one of the five regional groups. The Executive Board of *UN Women* is the one who choose the member of the *UN Women's* Bureau each year from its members with the presidency once during a period of five years. In 2014, the President of *UN Women* Executive Board's Bureau is H.E. Mr. Gonzalo Koncke Pizzorno⁶⁴, while the Vice-Presidents are Ms. Kadra Ahmed Hassan⁶⁵, Ms. Helen Beck⁶⁶, Ms. Daria Wolosiuk⁶⁷, and Ms. Amy Haddad^{68 69}.

UN Women's Bureau work along with the Secretariat of *UN Women's* Executive Board to implement the preparations and organization of their meeting, facilitation of transparent decision-making and promotion of dialogue between Member States and *UN Women* as their primary function. They are responsible for informing and consulting their respective regional members since the Bureau has an information sharing role but they did not have any authority to make decisions on substantive matters.⁷⁰

While the Secretariat of the Executive Board under Mr. Jean-Luc Bories as the Secretary of the Executive Board, are trying to ensure a good relationships between *UN Women* and its Executive Board. The Secretariat of *UN Women's* Executive Board having a role to assist all the work of the *UN Women's* Executive Board. Not only assisting the work of the Executive Board but the Secretariat of *UN Women's* Executive Board also cooperate with Board secretariats of *UN Funds and Programmes*, such as *UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS*,

⁶⁴ Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Uruguay

⁶⁵ First Counselor of the Permanent Mission of Djibouti

⁶⁶ Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission of Solomon Islands

⁶⁷ Second Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Poland,

⁶⁸ Counsellor Development of the Permanent Mission of Australia

⁶⁹ *UN Women*. Bureau of the *UN Women* Executive Board.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/executive-board/bureau>. (accessed: 12th December 2014)

⁷⁰ *Ibid*

UNICEF and *WFP*, to ensure harmonization of practices within the UN System.⁷¹

As an organization under the United Nations *General Assembly*, *UN Women* tried hard to support gender equality and the empowerment of women of all women and girls around the world through its five priority areas. And with its one of the priority areas which is to *end violence against women*, *UN Women* also try to support the gender equality and the empowerment of women by giving solutions to end the violation against women.

⁷¹ *UN Women*. Secretariat of the UN-Women Executive Board.
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/executive-board/secretary> (accessed: 12th December 2014)

IV.2.2. Ending violence against women

With its five priority areas, which are *Increasing women's leadership and participation; Enhancing women's economic empowerment; Ending violence against women; Engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; and Ensuring that public planning and budgeting responds to the needs and rights of women,*⁷² UN Women is trying hard in order to support *gender equality and the empowerment of women* for all women and girls around the world. And as this thesis will focus on the *violence against women* in India which related to one of the five priority areas of UN Women, *ending violence against women*, UN Women support the rights of all women and girls around the world by giving solution to the country, like India, in its programme called "*safe cities free of violence against women and girls*" in order to *end the violence* towards them.

In UN Women official website (www.unwomen.org) there were several reports from other UN agencies related to the issues of *violence against women* has been posted which are;

- A report from WHO stated that; "*there were 35% of women around the world have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence.*"⁷³
- WHO also reported that; "*several national violence studies show that more than 70% of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime from an intimate partner.*"⁷⁴

⁷² UN Women. UN Women annual report 2010-2011 (2011). UN Women.

⁷³ UN Women. Facts and Figures; Ending violence against women.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures> (accessed; 12th December 2014)

See more at World Health Organization, Global and Regional Estimates of Violence against Women, http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf p. 2

(accessed: 12th December 2014)

⁷⁴ *Ibid*

- UNODC on their *Global Study on Homicide: 2013*' report stated that; *“almost half of all women killed in 2012 were killed by their intimidated or family members.”*⁷⁵
- UNICEF, in their *“Hidden in Plain Sight: A Statistical Analysis of Violence against Children’s report”* stated that; *“among ever-married girls, current and/or former intimate partners are the most commonly reported perpetrators of physical violence in all the countries with available data.”*⁷⁶
- Still in the same report from UNICEF’s *“Hidden in Plain Sight: A Statistical Analysis of Violence against Children’s report”* where they stated that; *“Around 120 million girls worldwide (slightly more than 1 in 10) have experienced forced intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives.”*⁷⁷
- And in the last report which stated in the official website of UN Women, which from JAGORI and UN Women’s (2010) report on the Baseline Survey stated that; *“in New Delhi, India, a 2010 study found that 66% of women reported experiencing sexual harassment between two and five times during the past year.”*⁷⁸

⁷⁵ UNODC Global Study on Homicide: 2013
http://www.unodc.org/documents/gsh/pdfs/2014_GLOBAL_HOMICIDE_BOOK_web.pdf
 (accessed; 12th December 2014)

⁷⁶ UN Women. Facts and Figures; Ending violence against women.
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>
 (accessed; 12th December 2014)

See more; UNICEF, *Hidden in Plain Sight: A Statistical Analysis of Violence against Children*
http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Hidden_in_plain_sight_statistical_analysis_Summary_EN_2_Sept_2014.pdf (accessed; 12th December 2014)

⁷⁷ *Hidden in Plain Sight: A Statistical Analysis of Violence against Children* (UNICEF)
http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Hidden_in_plain_sight_statistical_analysis_Summary_EN_2_Sept_2014.pdf (accessed; 12th December 2014)

⁷⁸ UN Women. Facts and Figures; Ending violence against women.
<http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/facts-and-figures>
 (accessed; 12th December 2014)

See more; JAGORI and UN Women (2010). Report on the Baseline Survey. Available at:
http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Baseline-Survey_layout_for-Print_12_03_2011.pdf.
 (accessed; 12th December 2014)

Referring to all the fact about the violence against women through all the reports that mentioned above, the *UN Women* have several solutions and action that needed for ending the violence against women in general to UN Member States, which are services for all women, increasing knowledge and awareness, creating public spaces and focusing on prevention, in which it will be describe in the next pages;

a) Services for all women

In order for women whose being a victim of *violation* or *discrimination* against them, *UN Women* provide all services for them. *UN Women* work with its partners such as governments, UN agencies, *civil society organizations* and other institutions to improve the quality of, and increase accessibility to, coordinates services and responses required and the corresponding standards and/or guidelines for the provisions of the services which are considered essential to meet the needs of women and girls subjected to violence.⁷⁹

UN Women provide support and services like keep the victim of violence safe, providing health care, responding to their sexual and reproductive health needs, including provision of post-rape care and counseling, and facilitating their access to the police and justice system.⁸⁰

b) Increasing knowledge and awareness

In order to give the knowledge and awareness about violence against women to all people since the violence is rooted in discrimination and inequality and making it challenging to be addressed, *UN Women* host several resources like *The Virtual Knowledge Centre to End violence against women and Girls*, The UN Secretary-General's Database on Violence against Women, The Inventory of United Nations system activities to prevent and eliminate violence against women, and *UNiTE to End violence against women*

⁷⁹ *UN Women*. Ending violence against women; services for all women. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/services-for-all-women> (accessed; 29th December 2014)

⁸⁰ *Ibid*

campaign. Those resources are providing guidance and information about violence against women and other information that related to violence against women.

c) **Creating safe public space**

As the violence against women was not only happen in private domain area but also at public area, like streets, public transport and park, *UN Women* provide an idea to create safe public space. In which the idea was turn out as the *Safe Cities Global Initiatives* was created on 2010. As in 2010, *UN Women* along with UN-Habitat, and 50 other local and global partners created “*Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls*” which launched in five cities in the world which is Quito, Ecuador; Cairo, Egypt; New Delhi, India; Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; and Kigali, Rwanda.⁸¹

Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls is the first global comparative programme in which “*develops, implements, and as an evaluates tools, policies and comprehensive approaches on the prevention of, and response to, sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls across different settings.*”⁸² And after the creation of *Safe Cities free of Violence against Women and Girls* in 2010, a year later in 2011, *UN Women, UNICEF, and UN-Habitat* launched the “*Safe and Sustainable Cities for All – a joint programme in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; San José, Costa Rica; Tegucigalpa, Honduras; Nairobi, Kenya; Beirut, Lebanon; Marrakesh, Morocco; Manila, Philippines; and Dushanbe, Tajikistan.*”⁸³

The *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* which was launched in five cities including New Delhi, India will be future explain in the next chapter where the writer will analyze the implementation of the

⁸¹ *UN Women*. Creating Safe Public Space. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/creating-safe-public-spaces> (accessed; 12th December 2014)

⁸² *Ibid*

⁸³ *Ibid*

programme itself which applied in India in order to end the *discrimination violence against women* in India.

d) Focusing on prevention

UN Women work with *World Association of Girls Guides and Girls Scouts (WAGGGS)* by developing a global non-formal education curriculum to invite young people in efforts to prevent and *end violence against women*, which was resulted in “*Voices against Violence*”⁸⁴. Not only working with *WAGGGS*, *UN Women* has been all the way supporting “*Partner for Prevention (P4P)*”⁸⁵ who provides new knowledge and technical support to prevent gender based violence in the regional level. While at national level, *UN Women* supports many prevention activities, it also supporting research to get data on the attitudes, perceptions and behavior of men and boys as well as young people related to various forms of violence; supporting advocacy, awareness-raising, community mobilization and educational programs, as well as legal and policy reforms.

e) UNiTE to End violence against women campaign

UNiTE to End violence against women campaign is an action/activities manage by *UN Women* to *end violence against women* which is the *United Nations Secretary-General’s* campaign that “*aims to raise public awareness and increase political will and resources for preventing and ending all forms*

⁸⁴ “*Voice against Violence is a co-educational curriculum designed for various age groups ranging from 5 to 25 years. It provides young people with tools and expertise to understand the root causes of violence in their communities, to educate and involve their peers and communities to prevent such violence, and to learn about where to access support if violence is experienced. The curriculum includes a Handbook for peer educators that will help them deliver age-appropriate sessions, as well as age-appropriate non-formal education activities.*”
See more at <http://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2013/10/voices-against-violence-curriculum> or download the handbook at <http://www.unwomen.org/~media/headquarters/attachments/sections/library/publications/2013/10/voicesagainstviolence-handbook-en%20pdf.pdf>

⁸⁵ “*Partner for Prevention (P4P) is a regional UN joint programme for Asia and the Pacific that provides new knowledge and technical support to prevent gender-based violence in the region. The Program’s long-term goal is to reduce the prevalence of gender-based violence in the region through behavior and attitudinal change among boys and men, increase institutional capacity and facilitate policy enhancements.*”
See more at <http://www.partners4prevention.org/>

*of violence against women and girls in all parts of the world.*⁸⁶ It host by *UN Women* and has stated that every 25th of the month, start from 25th January until 25th November (*International Day for the Elimination of the Violence against Women*), as an “*Orange Day – a day to take action to raise awareness and prevent violence against women and girls.*”⁸⁷

The campaign is inviting all governments, *civil society*, women’s organizations, men, young people, the private sector, the media and the entire UN system to join forces in addressing the *violence against women* issues as its work by mobilizing individuals and communities.⁸⁸ As its vision “*world free from violence against all women and girls*” and in addition to supporting the longstanding efforts of women’s and civil society organizations, the campaign is actively engaging with men, young people, celebrities, artists, sports personalities, private sector and many more. The vision can only be realized through meaningful actions and ongoing political commitments of national governments, backed by adequate resources.

⁸⁶ United Nations. United Nations Secretary-General's Campaign; UNiTE to End Violence against Women. About UNiTE. <http://endviolence.un.org/about.shtml> (accessed; 14th December 2014)

⁸⁷ *UN Women*. What we do. Ending violence against women; Take action to Orange your day. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/take-action> (accessed; 14th December 2014)

⁸⁸ Thomson Reuters Foundation. “Factsheet-The world's most dangerous countries for women”. <http://www.trust.org/item/20110615000000-hurik/?source=spotlight>, 15th June 2011. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

IV.3.The Problems of Women in India

As one of developing country in the world, India could not be separated from its social problem, in which since decades ago until these days the problem that occurs among the women in India become one of social issues among India's society itself. It occurs due to the safety and security issue for women in India's society itself. In order to know deeply about the root of its cause, the history of the problem of women in India needs to be explored.

The status of women in India has been changes over the past decades. It has been changes from the equal status with men during ancient times, then a low status points in the medieval period, the promotions of equal rights by reformers and now the status of women in India is become eventful under the law. But as a highly diverse country with its many *languages, cultures and religions*, India is still facing their domestic problems that occur within their society, especially the problem of women in India.

Under the Article 14 of India's Constitution, the *Constitution of India* guarantees all Indian women equality, and the India Constitution pledges "*to secure to all the people ... Justice, social, economic and political; equality of status, opportunity and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality.*"⁸⁹ But in reality women in India in which belonging to any class, caste, creed or religion can be victim of any violence and discrimination against them.

As 2011 where women can be easily found participated in parliament such as president, prime minister, speaker of *Lok Sabha* (The House of Parliament in India) and the leader of the opposition, when it came to their security and rights women in India still facing a bigger problem that arose from its own society. India's society still believing in the opinion and stigma among themselves that any women and girls are belong to their husband and family and she had to obey

⁸⁹ Thomson Reuters Foundation. "Factsheet-The world's most dangerous countries for women". <http://www.trust.org/item/20110615000000-hurik/?source=spotlight>, 15th June 2011. (accessed: 19th September 2014)

all the rules and obligation that her family and husband told so. Therefore this stigma among India's society becomes a wall for all women in India to face the world and to stand up for their own rights as a human being.

The first India's women issue that brought thousands of women marched on the street of Delhi on 8th March 1980 were the Mathura rape case⁹⁰ that occurred in the late of 1970s. This case brought thousands of India's women marched on the streets of Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad and Nagpur, which included Seema Sakhare, Indian female activist who went on to form one of the first organizations in India to take on the issue of violence against women, on the International Women's Day. The national media are widely covered all the protest about the Mathura rape case, in which it forced government of India to amend the Evidence Act, the Criminal Procedure Code, and the Indian Penal Code; and it also forced the government to create a new offence, custodial rape.⁹¹

After the case of Mathura occurred in the late of 1970s and forced to the government of India to amend several India Law, the problems of women in India did not even stop until these days. Dowry abuse, in which led into bride burning and acid throwing by the groom family due to the dowry tradition; female feticide or sex-selective abortion, in which led the women to abort the female fetuses; child marriage and also rape case are still happening in India until these days. Those issues led the women in India cannot even stood up properly for their own rights in front Indian society itself and even in front of the India's law.

As these days, the *gang raped* that happened on December 2012 were still remain as a big blown for India's society and its government and also for all society around the world. The case that happened in the public space and public transportation made the women in India and all people in the world still in shock. The gang-rape case made the government of India declared the Criminal Law

⁹⁰ The acquittal of policemen accused of raping a young girl Mathura in a police station led to country-wide protests in 1979-1980.

⁹¹ Basu, Moni. "The girl whose rape changed a country". http://edition.cnn.com/interactive/2013/11/world/india-rape/?iid=article_sidebar. (accessed: 8th October 2014)

(Amendment) Ordinance that provided the death penalty in the case of rape and also establish a 24/7 hour helpline in Karnataka for women to use to register sexual abuse complaints.⁹²

The *gang rape* case back in December 2012 was leaving a big shock for India's society and all people around the world. And after the case happened and the government of India amend their Criminal Law, the rape' cases are still not end and eventually the rape issues still haunt every women and girls in India, and even the tourist in India also feel not safe due to the rape issue that still happening until these days in India. The issues attract the attention of the world due the violation of *human rights* in public space that easily happened and the role and the respond of India's government to handle the issues in which very slowly and complicated.

⁹² Global Nonviolent Action Database. "Indian citizens protest gang rape, gain increased punishment for sexual assault crimes, 2012-2013". <http://nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/indian-citizens-protest-gang-rape-gain-increased-punishment-sexual-assault-crimes-2012-2013>. (accessed: 9th December 2014)

CHAPTER V

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UN WOMEN'S SAFE CITIES FREE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS PROGRAMME TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN INDIA

V.1. Background

This chapter will explain in detail about the main focus of this thesis which is the solution that given by *UN Women* to end *violence against women* in India, which is the *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme. In which, in this chapter the writer will explain the programme as a solution from *UN Women* in respond to the cases of *violence against women* in India.

This chapter will also describe the *violence against women* in India from 2011 until 2013, which will equipped the readers about the specific violence acts towards women in India, which is *rape*, as it will completed the previous explanation in the chapter IV. It will be followed by explanation on the violation of *human rights* in regards to the *violence against women* in India's issue, in which the writer found it need to be explained since the other focus of this thesis is the violation of *human rights* itself by the India's society.

Then, it will be followed by the analysis of the main discussion of this thesis which is the implementation of *UN Women's safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme to *end violence against women* in India.

V.2. Violence against women in India (2011-2013)

The crimes against women in India including eve teasing⁹³, dowry related killings, molestation, and rape are reported to be increase each year according to the latest publication made by the *National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB)* in India in their report on crimes in India (2013).

Therefore, as this thesis will focus more on *rape* issues, in the latest report of National Crime Record Bureau was reported that *rape* cases was increase every years, in which in 2011 the case were reported to reached 24,206 cases, while in 2012 the case are increase to 3.0%, total 24,923, in compare to 2011, then in 2013 the rape cases were reached 33,707 cases, in which it increase 35.2%.⁹⁴

This sub-bab chapter will describe about the issue of the *violence against women* in India during 2011 until 2013 which is it will focus on rape as one of the types of violence act along with the respond from *UN Women* towards the issue.

Through this chapter, the writer will also describe the violation of India's women rights through the issues of *violence against women* in India at the end of this sub-bab chapter.

⁹³Eve teasing is a euphemism used for public sexual harassment or molestation (often known as "street harassment") of women by men

⁹⁴ National Crime Records Bureau. Ministry of Home Affairs India (2014). "Crime in India 2013". See more at <http://ncrb.gov.in/CD-CII2013/Home.asp>

V.2.2. Violence against women in India, 2011

Referring to the creation of *UN Women* on 2010 by the *UN General Assembly*, on 1st January 2011 *UN Women* officially operated with its first *Strategic Plan for 2011-2013* which is contain of the vision of *UN Women*. Along with the *UN Women* was officially operated, the *violence against women*' cases in India was also increase in this year.

The rape cases were reported to reach 24,206 cases in 2011, which was increased up to 9.2% compare to 2010.⁹⁵ As one of the cases that being published by the media was the 14 years-old girl that found death after being *raped* in police station in Northern India. The girl was found death by her mother at police station in front of her house with her scarf tied around her neck. It was reported that the police at that time were ignoring the mother when she asking about what happened to her daughter even told her to take the body and go out before they throw them outside. In the end, all the policemen in charge of the police station were suspended hours after the crime and the two others policemen were arrested.

In this year where the discrimination and violence act against women in India showing an increasing result in the 2011 *NCRB* report, the *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* were starting its work as in the 2011 one of the feminist organization in India, JAGORI, joins the *safe cities global program (2011-2015)*.

The writer argues that despite the increasing of the discrimination and violence cases against women in India in 2011, as the *UN Women* has officially started its work early in this year, the role of *UN Women* can be seen through its first programs that released globally and had to be applied by UN States members including India.

⁹⁵ National Crime Records Bureau. Ministry of Home Affairs India (2012). "Crime in India 2011". See more at <http://ncrb.gov.in/CD-CII2013/Home.asp>

V.2.3. Violence against women in India, 2012

In 2012 the total *rape cases* in India cases were reached 24,923 cases, which is increase 3.0% if compare to previous year.⁹⁶ As in the increasing point of the cases, in this year the *discrimination and violence against women* in India faced its big cases where attract the world attention in the end of the year.

The *gang raped* case of a 23 years-old Physiotherapy student on a public bus back in December 2012 was led people around the world were in shock. The 23 years old girl, a physiotherapy student was *gang raped* by six men in a moving bus after she and her male friend finished watching movie at night on 16th December 2012.⁹⁷ While she and her male friend were taking a bus to home, the three other passenger that already in the bus were confronted them and began harassing the woman. As the male friend were trying to intervene to protect the girl, but it came to a result he being beaten by an iron rod repeatedly and tied him, while the girl also being beaten, sexually assault and repeatedly raped by the six man while the bus being drove around Delhi. And after they done raping her, the girl and her male friend were stripped off their clothes and thrown out of the bus onto a national highway on the southern outskirts of the capital.⁹⁸ And at the end on the evening of 29th December 2012, the girl died at Mount Elizabeth Hospital Singapore after suffering from severe organs failure and serious injuries.⁹⁹

This case led a big public protest in New Delhi in 2012 after the cases being publicly known and after the girl died the protest were staged all over

⁹⁶ National Crime Records Bureau. Ministry of Home Affairs India (2014). "Crime in India 2013". See more at <http://ncrb.gov.in/CD-CII2013/Home.asp>

⁹⁷ The New York Times, "Indians outraged over rape on moving bus in New Delhi", Madhana, Niharika & Trivedi, Anjani. http://india.blogs.nytimes.com//2012/12/18/outrage-in-delhi-after-latest-gang-rape-case/?_r=0 (accessed; 9th January 2015)

⁹⁸ *Ibid*

⁹⁹ British Broadcasting Corporation, "Delhi gang-rape victim dies in hospital in Singapore", <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-20860569> (accessed; 9th January 2015)

India, the protesters demand for the law of protecting women security and the law about women rights in India.

While the public in India protest the government, the government of India had to work harder to handle the case and the public protest itself. The government has tried to halt rising public anger by announcing a series of measures intended to make Delhi safer for women which is include more police night patrols, checks on bus drivers and their assistants, and the banning of buses with tinted windows or curtains.¹⁰⁰

Sushil Kumar Shinde, the Home Minister of India, announce a special task force headed by the union home secretary to look into the safety of women in Delhi, and to take steps to make the capital safer for them¹⁰¹ and *“he vowed to make the city safer for women. And also a new committee, headed by the home secretary,”* as in his speech to the media that;

*“We will evaluate what needs to change, based on suggestions made in parliament by the Members of Parliament and the routes that often used by women at nights would be identified and patrolled at night by police. And the gang rape case of the 23 years-old girl will tried by a fast-track court so the case does not linger”.*¹⁰²

While in the other hand, referring to the case, *UN Women* through the official statement by *Anne F Stenhammer, Regional Programme Director, UN Women South Asia*, express its indignation and condemns towards the case in which they request the government of India *“to call for the*

¹⁰⁰ British Broadcasting Corporation. “Delhi gang-rape victim dies in hospital in Singapore”, on <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-20860569>, 29 December 2012. (accessed; 10th January 2015)

¹⁰¹ The India Express. “Delhi gang rape shakes Parliament; Jaya Bachan breaks down, Sushma Sawraj, others seek death penalty”, on <http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/delhi-gangrape-shakes-parliament--sushma-swaraj-others-see-death-penalty/1047359/>, 24 December 2012. (accessed; 10th January 2015)

¹⁰² British Broadcasting Corporation. “Delhi bus gang rape: uproar in Indian parliament”, on <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-20765869>, 18th December 2012. (accessed; 10th January 2015)

perpetrators to be brought to justice.”¹⁰³ They also “call of Delhi and India to do everything in their power to take up radical reforms, ensure justice and reach out with robust public services to make women’s lives more safe and secure.”¹⁰⁴ The UN secretary general, Ban Ki-moon, has urged the Indian government to take action to protect women after a 23-year-old student died of injuries sustained during a *gang rape* in Delhi. The *Secretary-General* welcomes the efforts of the Government of India to take urgent action and calls for further steps and reforms on India’s government law to deter such crimes and bring perpetrators to justice. He also encourages the Government of India to strengthen critical services for rape victims. *UN Women* and other parts of the United Nations stand ready to support such reform efforts with technical expertise and other support as required.¹⁰⁵

The writer argues that in the *discrimination and violence against women* in India’ case in 2012 where the *Safe Cities program* already applied since 2011 and other *UN Women* program like *UNiTE to End violence against women* campaign also being commemorated and applied in India, *UN Women* was trying hard to find any action and solution as well as giving its responds as soon as possible for handling the cases of the *discrimination and violence against women* in India in this year. As it can be seen through the statement by *UN Women* representative in referring to the Delhi *gang rape* case in December which ask the India’ government to better catch the perpetrators and applied all the law to ensure the justice for women and girls in India.

¹⁰³ *UN Women*. “*UN Women* condemns gang rape of Delhi student; statement by Anne F Stenhammer, Regional Programme Director, *UN Women* South Asia.” <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2012/12/un-women-condemns-gang-rape-of-delhi-student>. 20th December 2012 (accessed; 2nd October 2014)

¹⁰⁴ British Broadcasting Corporation. “Delhi gang-rape victim dies in hospital in Singapore”, on <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-20860569>, 29 December 2012. (accessed; 10th January 2015)

¹⁰⁵ *United Nations*. *Secretary General Ban Ki-moon*. Latest Statements. “Statement attributable to the Spokesperson for the Secretary-General on death of Delhi student.” <http://www.un.org/sg/statements/?nid=6533>. New York, 29 December 2012. (accessed: 2nd October 2014)

V.2.4. Violence against Women in India, 2013

The latest report by National Crime Records Bureau India about the crimes against women in India in 2013 which was published 2014 showed that the *violence against women* in India were reported increase 26,7% compared to 2012 report.¹⁰⁶ Where the *rape* cases were reported to increased 35.2%, in which total 33,707 cases, compare to previous report in 2012.¹⁰⁷

One of the cases that contribute to the report of crimes against women in India was the 5 years old raped case in New Delhi on April 2013. The 5 years old girl was reported missing four days before she being found by the passerby in a locked room of the ground floor of the building where she and her family was staying. According to the police, the 5 years old girls was being a hostage by her neighbor and continuously raped the girl and even there was a suspicion of killing the 5 years old girl since there are bruise in her neck found by the doctor while checking her condition after the incident.¹⁰⁸ Referring the case, the Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh, said he was “deeply disturbed” to hear the news.

While in the other hand, referring to the case, *UN Women* stress the urgent need to promote and protect the rights of girls around India in the statement by Sushma Kapoor, Officer-in-Charge of *UN Women* India on 24th April 2013.¹⁰⁹ *UN Women* also urges the recently passed Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 on laws related to sexual offences to be applied as

¹⁰⁶ National Crime Records Bureau. Ministry of Home Affairs India (2014). “Crime in India 2013”. See more at <http://ncrb.gov.in/CD-CII2013/Home.asp>

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid*

¹⁰⁸ The Times of India. “Another rape in Delhi: 5-year-old girl battles for life; PM ‘deeply disturbed’”. 19th April 2013. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/delhi/Another-rape-in-Delhi-5-year-old-girl-battles-for-life-PM-deeply-disturbed/articleshow/19636985.cms> (accessed; 26th December 2014)

¹⁰⁹ *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women*. “*UN Women* deplores the rape of a 5-year-old and calls for greater accountability of service providers; Statement by Sushma Kapoor, Officer-in-Charge, *UN Women* India.” <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/4/un-women-deplores-the-rape-of-a-5-year-old-and-calls-for-greater-accountability-of-service-providers>. 24th April 2013. (accessed; 2nd October 2014)

soon as possible in India. *UN Women* also reminding the institutions like the police in India to be more accountable and responsible due to the action done by the police who slapped a girl protester during the protest over the case. In her statement also said that *UN Women* also encourages urgent measures to address systemic structural and cultural issues that devalue women and girls.

The other case was Mumbai rape case, which was involving a 22-year old photo journalist whom being gang rape in a public bus on August, 2013, when she and her male friend who was on assignment on Thursday evening in the Lower Parel area when she was attacked.¹¹⁰ It was the same cases with the Delhi gang-raped case in December, 2012. Referring to the Mumbai gang-raped case, hundreds of demonstrators have staged a silent protest in the city. And many of India's society are expressed their anger into social media, like Nirmala Sitharaman, member of India's main opposition Bharatiya Janata Party, she wrote: "*Despicable! We are shamed! How long and God forbid, how many more before the criminals are punished? Wake up, India!*"¹¹¹, and there were still many reaction from India's societies in social media after the Mumbai gang-raped case was published by the media. In response to the cases, the government of India through Mumbai police Commissioner, Satyapal Singh, said that they were formed nearly 20 teams in order to investigate the case. The trial was held by a fast-track court in a country where the judiciary is notorious for delays. But rape cases have taken on a sense of urgency since December 2012, when a 23-year-old medical student was fatally gang-raped on a moving bus in New Delhi.¹¹²

The writer argues that in 2013, after the case of Delhi *gang rape* occurred in December 2012 and the victim of the cases were death in

¹¹⁰ BBC News India. "Mumbai photojournalist gang-raped on assignment". <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-23806871>. 23rd August 2013. (accessed: 8th October 2014)

¹¹¹ *Ibid*

¹¹² *Ibid*

January 2013, *UN Women* has trying its best to end *violence against women* in India through its solution and recommendation towards the government of India like giving recommendation to change India's Criminal Law Act in which in 2013 the Criminal Law Act has been amended by the government of India.

The issues of *violence against women* in India are showing how the *Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR)* and *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)* are not fully implemented in India, in which India as the Member States of UN and already ratified the treaties.

The issues of *violence against women* in India are basically one of the issues that related to *human rights*. As in the *Universal Declaration of Human rights (UDHR)*, adopted by the *General Assembly* on 10 December 1948, and reaffirms that;

*“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. And everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion ... birth or other status”*¹¹³

In which means every people that belong to any kind of class, religion, race, sex, language, etc., are having the same rights as a human being and are born equal without any discrimination and distinction towards them, including women in India.

Violence as one of the most severe *human rights* violations, in which women are often being attacked for sexual reason or even on their gender issue. This fact is in contrast with the *UDHR* that applied by the United

¹¹³ United Nations. Global Issues. Women. <http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/women/> (accessed; 15th December 2014)

Nations and its member States, and it is also contrast with the basic definition of *human rights* itself which is rights that belong to the group of individual or individual itself.

The issue of *violence against women* in India already break the *UDHR* that applied by UN and its member states (including India itself), and it also in contrast with the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)*. In which stated in the *CEDAW*;

*“Recalling that discrimination against women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity, is an obstacle to the participation of women, on equal terms with men, in the political, social, economic and cultural life of their countries, hampers the growth of the prosperity of society and the family and makes more difficult the full development of the potentialities of women in the service of their countries and of humanity, ...”*¹¹⁴

States and its government have a legal obligation to protect women from *violence*, to promote the *human rights* of all women and to ensure their *economic, legal, social and political empowerment*, in which it requires acting to prevent all forms of *violence*, reforming discriminatory laws and policies and ensuring that survivors of violence have access to justice. It has been stated in the international treaties like the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women*.¹¹⁵

While in fact, the *violence against women* in India are showing how the rights of women in India are being violated within its society and how the *UDHR* and *CEDAW* are not implemented properly in India. Whereas, as the liberal feminist theory argues that the “*women’s equality can be achieved by removing legal and other obstacles that have denied them in the same rights*”

¹¹⁴ The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

¹¹⁵ *UN Women*. End Violence against Women. *Human rights* of women.

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/end-violence-against-women/rights> (accessed; 15th December 2014)

as men; their primary interest is in integrating women into global politics at all levels (e.g., Caprioli and Boyer 2001). ”¹¹⁶

The writer argues that *violence against women* in India where the India's women are being violated by their family, their husband or even their society, were the issue of *human rights* violation especially the violation of India's women rights. In which the violation of their right are in contrast with the Universal Declaration of *Human rights* as the common standard for people's rights and it also broke other relevant treaties like *CEDAW* as an international bill of rights for women

Referring to the action taken by the *UN Women* which can be seen on the statement release by *UN Women* in regards with the issue, the writer argues that after the Delhi *gang raped* case back in 2012, the *UN Women* has been showing a positive and speedy role towards the cases.

Therefore in order to end *violence against women* in India, the solution from *UN Women* towards the issues are indeed needed for India in which it showing the role of *UN Women* in responds to the *violence against women* in India.

¹¹⁶ Tickner J. ,Ann & Sjoberg, Laura. Feminism and International Relations. Page 5.

V.3. The implementation of *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* programme to end violence against women in India

As *UN Women* work to support all UN Member States on gender equality and the empowerment of women, *UN Women* focus on five priority areas which are *Increasing women's leadership and participation; Enhancing women's economic empowerment; Ending violence against women; Engaging women in all aspects of peace and security processes; and Ensuring that public planning and budgeting responds to the needs and rights of women.*¹¹⁷ And as one of the priority area which is *ending violence against women*, UN Women created *Safe Cities Global Initiative Programme* in referring to the issue of violence against women. The safe cities global initiative programme has two flagship programmes in which one of the programme is *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* which was launched in five cities; Cairo, Egypt; Kigali, Rwanda; New Delhi, India; Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea; and Quito, Ecuador.¹¹⁸

In India, *UN Women* along with *UN-HABITAT* and 50 other global and local partner of UN Women was launched the programme at the “*Third International Conference on Women's Safety; Building Inclusive Cities in New Delhi, India.*”¹¹⁹ Before the programme was applied, *UN Women* along with JAGORI and Government of Delhi made a joint baseline survey in 2010 which is based on a sample of 5010 women and men, during the period January - March 2010, conducted by New Concept Information Systems, New Delhi.¹²⁰ The survey was a part of the programme, in which the survey gathered and analyzed information on: “(a) *nature and forms of gender-based violence and/or harassment faced by women, (b) spots where these incidents happen and that are perceived to be unsafe and inaccessible to women, (c) strategies adopted by women to defend*

¹¹⁷ *UN Women*. *UN Women* annual report 2010-2011. Priority Areas of Intervention. Page 10

¹¹⁸ *UN Women*. Creating Safe Public Space. <http://www.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/ending-violence-against-women/creating-safe-public-spaces> (accessed; 12th December 2014)

¹¹⁹ *Ibid*

¹²⁰ JAGORI and UN Women (2010). Report on the Baseline Survey. Available at: http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Baseline-Survey_layout_for-Print_12_03_2011.pdf.

themselves, (d) role of governing agencies and the police in safeguarding women's rights, and (e) societal perceptions and attitudes to sexual harassment."¹²¹

Before the programme was begun, it start with the implementation of design planning workshop which were conducted by March Consultation, as the diverse partner of the programme, under the leadership of the Chief Secretary of Delhi and Meeting of the Advisory Group of the programme gave the leadership, views and vision to finalize the Design draft. The design document was being accepted by Indian government and departments like the Education, Public Works, Transport, Women and Child Development, Police, Urban Planning, Mission Convergence, Delhi Women's Commission, etc., and several women's and citizen rights groups and collectives.¹²²

And as the starting point of the launching programme, *UN Women* along with JAGORI, and Department of Women and Child Development was signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for the elimination of violence against women issue in May 2010.¹²³

UN Women is trying to implement the *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme in India by applying the programme in New Delhi as the first city India, in which after the launching of the programme it was also being applied in other cities in India. *UN Women* also partnership with the Government of India, Government of Delhi, Department of Women and Child, and JAGORI in order to made the programme implemented, operated and supported by the related government and NGO in India. In which the programme was launched with the goal of "*Cities where women and girls are able to move around freely without the fear of harassment and violence at all times and enjoy*

¹²¹ UN Women. News and Events. "UN Women India is building Delhi into a safer city". <http://www.unwomensouthasia.org/2013/un-women-india-is-building-delhi-into-a-safer-city/> (accessed; 15th December 2014)

¹²² JAGORI. Safe Delhi Campaign. Safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls Initiatives. <http://www.safedelhi.in/safer-cities-free-violence-against-women-and-girls-initiative.html> (accessed; 15th December 2014)

¹²³ JAGORI and UN Women (2010). Report on the Baseline Survey. Available at: http://jagori.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/Baseline-Survey_layout_for-Print_12_03_2011.pdf

what the city has to offer".¹²⁴ Referring to the launching of the programme in India, UN Women Representative covering India, Bhutan, Maldives and Sri Lanka, Dr. Rebecca Tavares, welcome the programme by saying; "*Such a grant will go a long way in ensuring women's right to the city and the right to be free of fear. The Safe Cities program is working towards creating a greater sense of safety and increased comfort of women and girls in public spaces. By changing mindsets and improving urban infrastructure, we can surely turn the tide. Violence against women is preventable and not inevitable.*"¹²⁵

As the second step of the programme, *UN Women* along with JAGORI and *Delhi government* focus on the city wide advocacy for gender sensitivity and mainstreaming and also focused in municipal wards of South Delhi, Badarpur, Haus Khas, Malviya Nagar, Mehrauli and Molarband.¹²⁶ The programme was also applied in Kerala, India, in which in Kerala the program was being initiated in four more cities, which are Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Thrissur and Ernakulum.

From the *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme in India, it is resulted *women's safety audit* as part of the programme, with an objective to explore the elements of public spaces that contribute towards creating safety or vulnerability, and identify possible actions for change and build public awareness, both at the local and policy levels.¹²⁷ The programme was conduct by JAGORI and supported by UN Women and Government of India. *Women's safety audit* is conducted in selected areas in order to review city's infrastructure

¹²⁴ JAGORI. Safe Delhi Campaign. Safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls Initiatives. <http://www.safedelhi.in/safer-cities-free-violence-against-women-and-girls-initiative.html> (accessed; 15th December 2014)

¹²⁵ Times of India. Mehta, Rajshree. "USAID announces grant for its program Delhi Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women". <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/USAID-announces-grant-for-its-program-Delhi-Safe-City-free-of-violence-against-women/articleshow/24983799.cms>. 31st October, 2013. (accessed; 14th December, 2014)

¹²⁶ JAGORI. Safe Delhi Campaign. Safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls Initiatives. <http://www.safedelhi.in/safer-cities-free-violence-against-women-and-girls-initiative.html> (accessed; 15th December 2014)

¹²⁷ UN Women. News and Events. "UN Women India is building Delhi into a safer city". 22nd January, 2013. <http://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/news-and-events/stories/2013/1/un-women-india-is-building-delhi-into-a-safer-city#sthash.m8UKAye0.dpuf> (accessed; 28th December, 2014)

and the elements of public space (like lightening in streets, bus stops and subways, pavements, public toilets, police, telephone booths, and 24 hours hospital)¹²⁸ that lead to safety or vulnerability.¹²⁹

The programme is also being adopted by Delhi Government, as they adopted the methodology of the *safety audit*, in which giving women a voice and incorporating their concerns into planning. And referring to this, Suman Nalwa, Additional District Commissioner of Police, Special Police Unit for Women and Children, said; *“The programme has really helped to make women an equal partner in ensuring their safety. Women are now able to speak of their experiences directly to the police, and tell us what is needed to be done.”*¹³⁰

Referring to violence against women in a public space, UN Women received 80,000 recommendations from its partners in India, including JAGORI as *UN Women’s Safe Cities’* partner. In the recommendations, it mentioned the need for changes in urban infrastructure and toilets, better street lighting and street vending to make bus stops and footpaths safe for communities and pedestrians. And referring to the recommendations, Kalpana Viswanath, Advisor for the Safer Cities Programme in India, said;

*“This is a result of our advocacy on creating safe cities, the safe cities movement is about broadening the discussion on how to address violence, and increasing the number of stakeholders that are involved. We now are engaging with institutions that earlier did not see a role for themselves in addressing women’s safety – from public works, urban planners to service providers.”*¹³¹

¹²⁸ Referring to the result of the safety audit that conducted by JAGORI. See more at <http://www.unwomensouthasia.org/2013/better-lighting-wider-pavements-steps-towards-preventing-sexual-violence-in-new-delhi/#sthash.OohLTAMB.dpuf> (accessed; 8th January, 2015)

¹²⁹ UN Women. News and Events. “UN Women supported survey in Delhi shows 95 per cent of women and girls feel unsafe in public spaces.” <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2013/2/un-women-supported-survey-in-delhi>. 20th February, 2013. (accessed; 8th January, 2015)

¹³⁰ UN Women South Asia. “Better lighting, wider pavements: preventing sexual violence on the streets of New Delhi.” <http://www.unwomensouthasia.org/2013/better-lighting-wider-pavements-steps-towards-preventing-sexual-violence-in-new-delhi/> (accessed; 8th January, 2015)

¹³¹ *Ibid*

Still referring to the recommendation from JAGORI, which was based on the survey on women in India, the auditors from *women's safety audit* and *UN Women* have recommended to Delhi authorities about the recommendation referring to public infrastructure like convex mirrors be installed on corners in metro stations. And related to the recommendation, The Ministry of Urban Development, Dr. Sudhir Krishna, in his letter to all Urban Development Secretaries of all Indian states, used the recommendations in 2013 to expand the street lighting infrastructure, as he wrote “*There is a need for increased focus on street lighting in public places. Civic Bodies must undertake a review of the existing facilities and strengthen these wherever required.*”¹³²

In referring to the *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme in India, Director of the Department of Women and Child Development, Mr. Rajiv Kale, said; “*We did this along with different departments, from Delhi Police, to Transport, Education and the Municipal Division. In this framework, we decided to focus on public transport, civic awareness, education and urban planning,*”¹³³ He also added, “*As a result, these departments have also started focusing on issues concerning the safety of women and girls as an essential input in planning and implementing their programmes and policies.*”¹³⁴

Sushma Kapoor, Officer-in-charge, *UN Women*, in referring to violence against women in public space in India and the implementation of *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* in India, said; “*Never before was violence against women considered an urban planning problem. But now more urban planners and policymakers are reviewing urban design – thanks to our programme*”.¹³⁵

¹³² UN Women South Asia. News and Events. “Better lighting, wider pavements: steps towards preventing sexual violence in New Delhi”. 6th May, 2013.
<http://www.unwomensouthasia.org/2013/better-lighting-wider-pavements-steps-towards-preventing-sexual-violence-in-new-delhi/#sthash.OohLTAMB.dpuf>. (accessed; 8th January, 2015)

¹³³ *Ibid*

¹³⁴ *Ibid*

¹³⁵ *Ibid*

The writer argue that, in order to implement the *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* programme in India, not only applying the programme directly to New Delhi and other cities in India, but also working with the Government of India, local government, related government bodies/department, and also women NGOs or other related NGOs in India. In fact, *UN Women* is working with their key partners in India including the Department for Women and Child Development, Government of Delhi, JAGORI, Centre for Media Studies (CMS) and Inverted Commas. And not only with their key partners in India but also The Departments of Education and Transport of the Government of Delhi, the Delhi Police and women's rights groups, and more stakeholders which have been consulted and more to be engaged.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

As the world's largest democracy country, India with its various cultures and traditions is having a big problem when it came to the social issues within the country. However culture which became the major influence in India is also became the main factor of several social problems that occurred in India. As a highly diverse country with its many languages, cultures and religions, which is also reflected in its federal political system, whereby power is shared between the central government and 28 states, India cannot be separated from domestic problems that occur within their society. India is also known as a 'male dominated' country since the sex ratio of birth in India from UN showed that there are about 105 males are born to every 100 female. But, *communal, caste and regional tensions* are continued to haunt India.

One of the biggest challenge for India and its society is their society problem when it came to women and girls in India, in which it made India was chosen as the "4th most dangerous country" in the world for women and also as "*the worst country for women among G20 countries*" by Thomson Reuters in its global poll. The title as the 4th most dangerous country in the world is referring to the issues of the *discrimination and violence against women* in India which already occurred since decades ago within the country and its society.

Referring to the issue of *violence against women* in India along with the violation of Indian women's rights over the issue, the writer argues that the *United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women* had tried to handle and end the issue of *violence against women* in India through its solution or recommendation for India.

The solution that given by *UN Women* in order to end *violence against women* in India is the *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* programme. In which the solution from *UN Women* and the implementation of the programme is being written in the previous chapter.

The program was being launched due to *violence against women* like sexual harassment and other form of sexual violence including rape were experienced by women and girls around the world—in urban and rural areas, in developed and developing countries. The program is develops, implements, and as an evaluates tools, policies and comprehensive approaches on the prevention of, and response to, sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls across different settings.

Through this program, *UN Women* tried to end violence against women and girls in India by creating a safe public space all over India since in fact, according to the report from Jagori and *UN Women*, 85.4% women, 87% men and 93% among common witnesses said that sexual harassment is rampant in public places.

The writer argues that this program which can be adapted to fit each local contest by local authorities and decision-makers, including women's grassroots organizations, community groups and other leading national and international networks, is one of the best solutions from *UN Women* in order to end *violence against women* in India.

Therefore in order to end the *discrimination and violence against women* in India, the respond and solution from *UN Women* towards the issues are indeed needed for India in which it showing the role of *UN Women* in responds to the *discrimination and violence against women* in India.

The *violence against women* issue in India came to light when Delhi *gang raped* cases was published by the media back in 2012. The issue was cover all the media around the world which made Indian society held a big demonstration all

over India when the case first published and when the victim died after suffering from the incident. The incident was also made the Indian government had to amend their Criminal Law Act back in 2013.

Through the issues of *violence against women* in India which increase every years, especially in *rape* cases, *UN Women* as the organization under the United Nations *General Assembly*, with its mandate to assist countries and the United Nations system to progress more effectively and efficiently towards the goal of achieving gender equality, women's empowerment, and upholding women's rights (referring to resolution 64/289 by UN General Assembly on 2010) is trying to end the violence against women issue in India by giving its solution which is the *Safe Cities Free of Violence against Women and Girls* programme to the Government of India and implementing the program towards the countries. Even though the *violence against women* in India during 2011 until 2013 showing its increasing point every year (if we referring to the latest report from National Crime Records Bureau), but at least the solution (*safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme) from *UN Women* can help India's women to achieve their own rights little by little in their society and their country through the amendment of India's Law where it showing more legal protection for women in India, and also made the government of India improve their facilities in public spaces which can made women in India feel more safer than before.

Therefore, in conclusion the applying of *safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme in India in which also applied by Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development and also Department Women and Child Development, and the partnership between *UN Women* with Government of India, Government of Delhi, related government bodies/department, like Ministry of Urban Development and Department of Women and Child Development, and also women NGOs or other related NGOs, like JAGORI, Centre for Media Studies (CMS) and Inverted Commas, as its key partners are showing the implementation of the programme itself, in order to end *violence* against women in India. In which it can be found on the previous chapter.

The progress of *UN Women's safe cities free of violence against women and girls* programme' implementation in India towards the issues of *violence* against women is showing the work of *UN Women* as the organization that has been designated to lead and coordinate UN work on gender equality and promote accountability for implementing standards on women's empowerment and rights.

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