



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

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**Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil,  
political, economic, social and cultural rights,  
including the right to development**

### **Written statement\* submitted by International Muslim Women's Union, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status**

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[21 May 2023]

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\* Issued as received, in the language of submission only.



## Violence Against Women and Girls

The Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations states "We the peoples of the United Nations are determined... to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small."

in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small. All nations are bound to respect and fulfil United Nations charter. Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Unfortunately we have observed that the promises are not properly fulfilled by every nation. Women and children rights are affected and eliminated and violated by government institutions. Although 23 experts on women rights from around the world and committee members of "CEDAW" committee for elimination of discrimination against women and other NGOs like IWPF worked for children peace and women rights. After World War First and 2nd a number of women NGOs were established to support the women and affected families. These organisations shared important experiences and contributions of the war, which was important turning point in history. The effect of the war on women in different countries like Africa, Asia, and Australia is a historical document and a challenge to world society.

The Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women was presented to the Assembly on the adequacy of the international legal framework on violence against women (A/72/134), in which "Special Rapporteur proposed the formulation of a global implementation plan on violence against women."

The Special Rapporteur participated in the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women, held in New York, at which she delivered a statement, and attended several high-level panel discussions on issues relating to violence against women. Within the context of the mandate's initiative on strengthening and institutionalising cooperation between international and regional independent mechanisms on women's rights,

She emphasised on "Institutional cooperation between global and regional independent mechanisms dealing with violence and discrimination against women"

Unfortunately we are observing since decades that member countries are not cooperating with the office of the Special Rapporteur as mentioned in reports as "Fighting violence against women in politics" with the participation of the Deputy Secretary-General, the Director of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Chair of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, two members of the Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice, the Chair of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, the President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Rapporteur on the Rights of Women, the President of the Group of experts on action against violence against women and domestic violence of the Council of Europe and the President of the Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism to the Belém do Pará Convention.

Special rapporteur in her report also recommended that "States should recognise the importance about the issue, violence against women as a human rights violation and a form of discrimination and gender-based violence against women, and duly apply core international human rights instruments.

She said that "States should implement the principle that the human rights and women's rights should be protected by the ratification and implementation of all core human rights treaties.

In Asian region, the loss of life killing of men women, missing persons widows and half is a horrible tragedy which destroyed their family units. The loss of human race and destruction of "happiness" was psychological dimension of war imposed on Kashmiris. It had made life bitter and difficult. We observed public debates about women's social Civil, cultural and political roles after the wars. They performed in different sectors of life. We ignored women

in war zones who are living tragic life. The only little difference is women involvement had changed the social status of western women. Women of east and Kashmiri women are facing a great challenge and threat of war and responsibility of "home fires burning". Women's work in World War of the twentieth century was an important factor in the outcome of both wars.

This involvement changed working lives in many countries. This work experience developed opportunity and confidence among women. Skill base work could give them paid and voluntary jobs and employment, Kashmiri women's role is totally different. She is paying high price in imposed war. In the absence of men she is job less too. In the First World War, more than 2.2 million women were working.

When we look to the Kashmir region a conflict zone volunteers' and NGOs are not allowed to work freely how women can come out of home to get jobs in different fields. As per reports thousands of women young girls with professional degrees are job less.

Women's experience of war is well documented by Anganachatterji on the Kashmir region as "half widows" in the Kashmir region "Women's contribution in imposed war is much greater than men. Their role and activity during this war and the consequences and results of the war is life long. It affected social system and family units and still it is untold story. We can never say every "thing is OK,"

Almahdi a social activist said once to NGOs, "With one eye you can see, but you cannot have binary vision."

Let us see to the National Crime Records Bureau of India which reported incidents of crime against women increased by 15.3% in 2021 compared to the year 2020.[5] According to the National Crime Records Bureau, in 2011, there were more than 228,650 reported incidents of crime against women, while in 2021, there were 4,28,278 reported incidents, an 87% increase.[6] Of the women living in India, 7.5% live in West Bengal where 12.7% of the total reported crime against women occurs.[4] Andhra Pradesh is home to 7.3% of India's female population and accounts for 11.5% of the total reported crimes against women[4]

They have not mentioned women of the Indian Administered Jammu and Kashmir. The 60% women affected by brutal behaviour of Indian forces to silent families .[7] In January 2011, the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (IMAGES) Questionnaire reported that 24% of Indian men had committed sexual violence at some point during their lives.[7]

Exact statistics on the extent cases are very difficult to mention as a large number of cases go unreported. This is due to the threat or shame on the part of the government to report and to damage the record as was seen in the famous case of sexual violence against women in Kunan Poshpora .The law enforcement agencies and officers are more responsible for these acts

About women rights Ban Ki Moon the Secretary-General pointed to two "landmark" steps in promoting these rights. Firstly, the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, he said, recognised that women's full participation is crucial to preventing and resolving conflict, as well as maintaining peace. India is a signatory to UN human rights charter and is not only ignoring all legal rights to women but violating all basic human rights. Whether it is woman health or education, home or shelter, or honour and dignity women are the most affected.

As according to Amnesty international, "that called on Indian authorities to immediately carry out fair and impartial investigations into the allegations of paramilitary CRPF involvement in the murders and sexual assault of the women . "Kashmiri women contributed a lot in all aspects of life during this armed conflict, and there is not enough International and intellectual debate on this subject, "their movement has not found much voice beyond the Kashmir valley."

Arundhati Roy says "I wanted to begin by asking you about the Kashmir region. It's not an issue that's covered very much in the United Nations and the United States of America at all.

Our women in politics are not safe they are behind the bars in different jails of India . Recently two women political social and human rights activists Ms Zamarud Habib and Ms Yasmeen Raja were arrested from home city Srinagar . Indian authorities want to silence the true voices of Kashmiris who are demanding their the basic right of self-determination. The G20 summit

held in Indian Administered Jammu and Kashmir has turned the valley into a military garrison. Military agencies are Humiliating and harassing people especially women inside their houses. Violence against women has increased and UN bodies are not able to impress upon India to respect the treaties and mechanisms and international laws.

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