



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

### Fifty-third session

19 June–14 July 2023

Agenda item 3

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

### **Written statement\* submitted by Association pour l'Intégration et le Développement Durable au Burundi, 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.

[22 May 2023]

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



## **Discrimination Against Women in India**

Women and girls around the globe are still subject to significant disadvantage as the result of discriminatory laws and practices. Equality has been achieved in many countries in the world, and pledges to eliminate discriminatory laws have been fulfilled but in country like India women still facing discrimination in various ways. They face violence, abuse, and unequal treatment at home, at work and in their wider communities and are denied opportunities to learn, to earn and to lead. In India, Dalit and schedule caste women are still living in poverty. They have fewer resources, less power and less influence as compared to upper caste women. In India, Discrimination against women is a pervasive issue and women face discrimination in various ways such as Economic discrimination and Gender-based violence. Women are often paid less than men for the same work, and they are also hired to work in low-paying jobs. This economic discrimination limits their opportunities for financial independence and can perpetuate a cycle of poverty. Additionally, women are often excluded from formal employment opportunities and access to credit, which further limits their economic opportunities.

Violence against women is a significant problem in Indian society, and it is often rooted in gender-based discrimination. Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence, sexual harassment, and sexual assault. Gender-based violence can have significant physical and psychological effects on women, and it can also limit their opportunities for education, employment, and social participation. These forms of discrimination against women are often systemic and deeply ingrained in Indian culture and social structures. But it is sad to say that Indian government failed to be addressing these issues. Our organization urge this council to ask Indian government to stop discrimination against women and protect their rights.

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