



INDIA – Gender Based Violence Policy Briefing

April 2018

India is a large country in Southern Asia with a population of approximately 1.3 billion. According to the World Bank country classifications by income level, India is currently classed as a lower-middle income nation (US\$ 1,006 – 3,955).

Gender parity across life domains:

India has non-discrimination laws in hiring women and the law mandates equal pay for women and men for the same or similar work (see the [Equal Remuneration Act, 1976](#)). Economic inequality between women and men, however, is a persistent problem in India. In spite of India's rapidly growing economy and increasing educational attainment among girls, women are still far less likely to be employed than men. In 2015, 25.8% of Indian women aged 15 years and over were in employment, compared with 76.4% of men ([International Labour Organization, 2016](#)). Most youths not in employment or education are female and the majority of unpaid work is conducted by women ([The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017](#)). Although data suggest that over a third of women working at home would like a paid job, India is a patriarchal society and women's restricted mobility outside their homes is justified by ensuring their "purity" ([Pande & Moore, 2015](#)). This indicates that gender economic parity will be difficult to achieve without changes in people's attitudes and engaging men in anti-discriminatory programmes.

Indian women have only partial access to financial services, land and non-land assets use, control, and ownership, as well as inheritance rights for daughters (The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017). [The Hindu Succession \(Amendment\) Act 2005](#) sought to give Hindu women legal rights to ancestral lands, but its progressive intent was undermined by a host of perverse tactics to deny Hindu women property. Subterfuge included 'gifting' the daughter's due share to her brothers, and increased female feticide and childhood mortality. These responses not only deprived Hindu women of their legal rights but also seem to have erased decades of progress made in levelling sex ratios. [National Family Health Surveys \(NHFS\)](#) reveal that the overall number of females to males declined sharply after the 2005 law, more so in states with more Hindus. In states where the population is mostly Hindu, overall sex ratios now are comparable to the distorted levels that existed in the 1990s.

The right to vote was granted to women in 1935. To date, one woman, Indira Gandhi, served as Prime Minister of India. Law permits abortion if a woman's physical life is endangered by pregnancy. During maternity leave, which lasts six months (26 weeks), women in employment receive 100% of their wages. Indian government does not

currently provide or support childcare. More men than women attain primary, secondary, and tertiary education (The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017).

Gender equality indexes:

1. [Gender Inequality Index \(GII\)](#) measures gender inequalities between women and men in three important areas: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. Values range from 0 to 1, with higher values indicating more disparities between the genders. India's current GI index is [0.53](#). Comparable scores are currently held by Iraq (0.525), Zambia (0.526), Gabon (0.542), and Qatar (0.542).
2. [Global Gender Gap Index \(GGGI\)](#) assesses gender gaps on economic, political, education, and health criteria. Values range from 0 to 1, with lower values indicating more disparities between the genders. According to the Global Rankings Report 2017, India's GGGI is 0.669 (rank 108 out of 144 countries). The lowest rank recorded for India was on health and survival subindex (score: 0.942, rank: 141), followed by economic participation and opportunity subindex (score: 0.376, rank: 139). However, India had a high 15th rank on political empowerment (score: 0.407). India's GGGI ranking has lowered in comparison with previous year, mainly due to a widening gender gap in basic literacy, healthy life expectancy, and political empowerment.

Gender-based violence (GBV):

Lifetime prevalence of GBV in India is estimated at 37% (The Global Gender Gap Report, 2017). India faces persistent gender discrimination, including physical, sexual, emotional and economic violence, son preference, unequal resource distribution and unequal decision-making power (in both private and public spaces). Caste discrimination of women from specific castes, communal violence and several neo-liberal economic policies also impact women in different ways. According to the [National Crime Records Bureau \(NCRB\) \(2017\)](#) report, there were 1,10,378 cruelty by husband or his relatives crimes, 84,746 assaults on women, 64,519 kidnapping and abduction cases, and 38,947 rapes reported to the authorities in 2016. There were also 36,022 reported cases which were classed as violations of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. However, rights workers argue that the official statistics do not reflect the magnitude of the problem, as sex crimes are likely to be underreported due to social stigma surrounding such offences. In April 2018, the Union Cabinet, which is the supreme decision-making body in India, approved an ordinance to allow courts to award death penalty to those convicted of raping a child up to 12 years of age. The Hindustan Times report dated August 2017 indicated that over 1,000,000 cases had been filed across the country in 10 years under sections pertaining to cruelty by husband and dowry ([Chachra, 2017](#)).

One form of GBV which appears to be prevalent in India is domestic violence. A community-based study on the topic among 450 women from Gujarat (a state in

Western India) indicated that 42% of participating women experienced physical beatings and sexual abuse, 23% experienced abusive language, belittlement, and threats, and 56% believed that wife beating is justified (Nambi, 2011). In 2002, the [International Center for Research on Women](#) reported that 85% of men admitted being violent against their wives in the 12 months preceding the study, 57% sexually abused their wives, and 32% were violent towards their pregnant wives. Risk factors for domestic violence perpetration and victimisation in India include low level of education, longer marriage duration, living with extended family, dissatisfaction of husband's family with gifts brought by wife, and Muslim religion ([Babu & Kar, 2010](#)). These findings combined suggest that prevention programmes should focus on addressing pro-GBV attitudes among both women and men. Such efforts appear particularly crucial in light of India's low GGGI health and survival rating. Indeed, a study with a large sample of Indian women aged 15-49 years (N = 9,938) revealed that experience of physically violent behaviours by husband doubles the risk of poor mental health among affected women, compared with women who had not reported any physical spousal violence ([Kumar, Jeyaseelan, Suresh, & Ahuja, 2005](#)).

Other forms of violence against women and girls which require immediate attention include dowry-related violence and harassment and child marriage. Although, in line with the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) of 2006, the legal age for marriage is 18 for women and 21 for men, India has the highest number of child brides in the world. According to the Ministry of Women and Child Development, over half of Indian children suffer sexual abuse, but it is clearly far more widespread than is admitted ([Human Rights Watch, 2012](#)).

India is a member of the [South Asian Initiative to End Violence Against Children \(SAIEVAC\)](#), which adopted a regional action plan to end child marriage. In 1993, India also ratified the [Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women \(CEDAW\)](#). Successful reduction of the prevalence of GBV in India, however, seems to require a whole of society approach, including gender sensitisation as a part of school curriculum as well as overall improvement in quality of education.

India's most important legislation addressing GBV:

1961 – [Dowry Prohibition Act](#) – The Act states that giving and taking dowry is a punishable offence. The law, however, has been found ineffective in stopping the practice.

1986 – [Amendments to the Indian Penal Code, 1862](#) – Sections outlining unlawful treatment of women, including dowry death, abduction, or rape, have been incorporated into the Indian Penal Code.

1986 – [Indecent Representation of Women \(Prohibition\) Act](#) – The Act prohibits the indecent representation of women in publications, paintings, and through advertisements.

1986 – [Child Labour \(Prohibition and Regulation\) Act](#) – The Act outlines where and how children can work and where they cannot. It is one of the most debated acts regarding children in India.

1987 – [Commission of Sati \(Prevention\) Act](#) – The Act was developed to provide an effective prevention of the commission of *sati*, i.e., the burning or burying alive of a woman.

1990 – [National Commission for Women Act](#) – An Act to constitute a National Commission for Women. The National Commission for Women was set up in 1992 to: review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redress of grievances, and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.

1994 - [The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques \(Prohibition Of Sex Selection\) Act](#) - An Act to provide for the prohibition of sex selection, before or after conception, and for regulation of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for the purposes of detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders and for the prevention of their misuse for sex determination leading to female foeticide.

2005 – [Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act](#) – The Act legally defined domestic violence and is friendly to poor and illiterate women. Some states have developed strong implementation models.

2006 – [Prohibition of Child Marriage Act](#) – An Act to provide for the prohibition of solemnisation of child marriages. Under the Act, a child is a male who has not completed 21 years of age and a female who has not completed 18 years of age. Contracting, performing, conducting or directing a child marriage is a punishable offence. Unless proved otherwise, the parents or guardians of the child are considered to have failed to prevent the child marriage and hence are also held accountable.

2008 – [Information and Technology Act](#) – The Information and Technology Act was amended to address exploitation of children through the internet.

2012 – [The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act](#) – An Act to strengthen the legal provisions for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It applies to all young people under the age of 18 years and provides protection from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.

2013 – [Criminal Law \(Amendment\) Act](#) – The amendments sought to make provisions relating to gender-based violence. New offences, including acid attack, sexual harassment, and stalking, have been incorporated into the Indian Penal Code. Penalties for the more serious crimes, such as gang rape and causing serious injury, have been increased.

2013 – [Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace \(Prevention Prohibition and Redressal\) Act](#) – The Act provides protection against sexual harassment of women at workplace.

2016 – [Child Labour \(Prohibition and Regulation\) Amendment Act](#) – An Act to prohibit the engagement of children in all occupations and to prohibit the engagement of adolescents in hazardous occupations and processes.