

# **XXIX TecMUN**

## **Commission on the Status of Women**

XXIX TecMUN  
28, 29 y 30 de abril



TECNOLÓGICO  
DE MONTERREY.

**70**  
AÑOS  
TRANSFORMANDO  
VIDAS



## **XXIX TecMUN**

### **HORARIO DE SESIONES**

#### *Lunes 28 de abril*

Registro	8:00 – 9:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Inauguración	9:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Primera Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Segunda Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Tercera Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

#### *Martes 29 de abril*

Panel de Discusión	8:00 – 9:30 hrs
Receso	9:30 – 10:00 hrs
Cuarta Sesión	10:00 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Quinta Sesión	13:00 – 15:00 hrs
Comida	15:00 – 16:00 hrs
Sexta Sesión	16:00 – 18:00 hrs

#### *Miércoles 30 de abril*

Séptima Sesión	8:00 – 10:00 hrs
Receso	10:00 – 10:30 hrs
Octava Sesión	10:30 – 12:30 hrs
Receso	12:30 – 13:00 hrs
Novena Sesión	13:00 – 14:30 hrs
Comida	14:30 – 16:00 hrs
Ceremonia de Clausura	16:00 – 17:30 hrs



**XXIX TecMUN Sr.**  
**Agenda**

**"Sólo en las manos del hombre está el destino de la humanidad"**

**Secretario General: Aldo Adrián Acosta Medina**

**ASAMBLEA GENERAL**

**Subsecretaría General: Carla Denise Paucic Osorio**

**Asamblea General Plenaria**

*Presidente: Zajari Almaraz Quintana*

- A) Infracción radical egipcia en contra de migrantes refugiados sirios como forma de represión y crímenes dentro de éste y otros países de Medio Oriente.
- B) Inestabilidad política y enfrentamientos militares dentro de Sudán del Sur, resultante de tensiones étnicas, culturales y diplomáticas.

**Primera Comisión en Desarme y Seguridad Internacional**

*Presidente: Juan Ramón Díaz Maldonado*

- A) Acuerdos entre la OTAN y la Federación Rusa en busca de la paz y regulación de armamento peligroso en Medio Oriente.
- B) Consolidación del régimen establecido en el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en América Latina y el Caribe.

**Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales Culturales y Humanitarios**

*Presidente: Gabriela Zaragoza Meza*

- A) Convenio del Consejo de Europeo sobre prevención y lucha contra la violencia de mujeres y la violencia doméstica.
- B) Violación de los derechos humanos dentro de las cárceles de América Latina.

**Alto Comisionado de las Naciones Unidas para los Refugiados**

*Presidente: Uriel Trejo Pecero*

- A) Desplazamiento de grupos congoleños a Uganda debido al conflicto M23, medidas para la protección de estos grupos y posible erradicación del conflicto.
- B) Medidas de protección a refugiados centroafricanos y resolución al conflicto de la República Centroafricana.

**Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights**

*President: Juan Carlos Velázquez Quiroz*

- A) Solutions to an Arising Cultural Hegemony and Talibanisation within Indonesia.
- B) Banditry and insecurity Hindering Humanitarian Efforts in Timbuktu and Fellow Malian Cities.



**Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict**

*President: Andrea Cuéllar Medina*

- A) The Recruitment of Child Soldiers in Darfur, Sudan by the Rebel Sudan Liberation Army.
- B) Intimidation and Abduction of Children by Maoist Groups in India for their Recruitment.

**CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL**

*Subsecretaria General: Paola Rodríguez Escobedo*

**Comité Contra el Terrorismo**

*Presidente: Héctor Palafox Prieto*

- A) Disminución de la violencia dentro del territorio libanés provocada por el grupo de Hezbollah.
- B) Creación de una resolución para los posibles enlaces entre las protestas civiles en Egipto con grupos de agitadores o terroristas.

**Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice**

*President: Gil Zárate Santiago*

- A) Espionage Activity between Countries and Their Repercussion on Sovereignty.
- B) Thailand Violations to International Law towards Military Activity in Cambodia, Modern Irredentism and Measures to Avoid It.

**Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente**

*Presidente: Nelly Elizabeth Marín Vargas*

- A) Medidas para prevenir y reparar los daños causados por los desechos humanos en el lago victoria en África.
- B) Consecuencias para el medio ambiente por las posibles violaciones del Tratado de Prohibición Completa de Ensayos Nucleares.

**Commission on the Status of Women**

*President: Karla Andrea Hernández Andrade*

- A) Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults Against Women in Fiji and the Islands in the Pacific.
- B) Eradication of Abortion and Female Infanticide in China and India.

**World Health Organization**

*President: Melanie Vértiz Jiménez*

- A) Possible Solutions to the Increasing Levels of Obesity in Urban Settings and Its Multiple Repercussions on Health.
- B) Potential Positive Use of Genetically Modified Foods and Their Impact on the Prevention of Diseases and the Eradication of Poverty and Malnourishment.



**Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito**

*Presidente: Mariana Ceja Bojorge*

- A) Extensión de la distribución de nuevas drogas como el Krokodil.
- B) Tráfico de mujeres entre Europa Occidental y Rusia.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

*Subsecretaria General: María del Carmen Salas Alvarez*

**Council of Europe**

*President: Valeria Fernanda Valencia Flores*

- A) Attacks Perpetrated within Council Borders by Active Terrorist cells.
- B) Racial Crimes Committed against European Ethnic Minorities.

**League of Arab States**

*President: Moisés Romero Guzmán*

- A) Needed Actions to Enhance Public Security due to Transgressions by Extremist Paramilitary Groups in the Arab Region.
- B) Course of Actions Towards the Reduction of Oil and Gas Dependence on Persian Gulf Countries with Oil Based Economies.

**North Atlantic Treaty Organization**

*President: Iván Gilberto Martín Enciso*

- A) Consequences of ISAF's Withdrawal from the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan in 2014 after the Country's Democratic Elections.
- B) NATO-Russian Federation Plans in order to Achieve Peace in Middle East with Special focus in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Syrian Arab Republic.

**Security Council**

*President: Emiliano Reyes Pardo*

- A) Violations of the International Humanitarian Law by Seleka Elements within the Central African Republic.
- B) Peace Implementation in Liberia following their Civil Conflict regarding the Influence of the United Nations Mission in Liberia

**Weapons of Mass Destruction Commission**

*President: Emilio González Rentería*

- A) Possible Nuclear Breakout regarding Iran's Nuclear Fuel Facilities.
- B) Course of Action towards the Control of Improvised Nuclear Devices and their Assembly by Terrorist Groups.

**International Court of Justice**

*President: Marco Antonio Casas Moreno*

- A) Jurisdictional Immunity of the State regarding Post World War II Proceedings (Germany vs Italy).
- B) Belgian Arrest Warrant of April 2000 (Democratic Republic of Congo vs Belgium).



Delegados,

Siempre pensé en la importancia de esta carta, de este último discurso, de esta despedida. Al escribirla sólo pienso en la manera correcta de englobar todo lo que TecMUN me ha enseñado, lo que espero que les enseñe a ustedes , y las altas expectativas que tengo de todos los presentes. Como sé que es imposible lograrlo en su totalidad, a través de palabras y en tan poco tiempo, tendré que conformarme con darles sólo los aspectos que considero más importantes de la experiencia que ha significado TecMUN para mí. Quiero platicarles que soy una persona que genuinamente cree en las corazonadas y, hasta el momento , nunca me han fallado. Una de esas corazonadas se llama TecMUN.

Gracias a esa corazonada fui delegada, moderadora, vicepresidente, presidente y ahora subsecretaria, y por fin, 13 años después de mi primer contacto con TecMUN, entiendo por qué la vida puso esto en mi camino. Les puedo decir que este modelo es parte fundamental de lo que soy hoy y quiero invitarlos a que encuentren algo, como lo ha sido TecMUN para mí, que les de identidad y fuerza para levantarse todos los días y hacer lo que desean. La gente con pasión hace mejor las cosas, la gente con pasión es exitosa y cambia al mundo.

Aquí voy de nuevo, hablando del éxito, como siempre lo hago. Para mí, la clave del éxito se encuentra en hacer las cosas con coraje y entrega, pero sobre todo, la clave está en confiar en uno mismo. Créanme que todo lo que necesitan para ser aún más grandes en la vida ya lo tienen, ya les fue otorgado. Ustedes tiene la máquina perfecta para lograr todo lo que se propongan, su única limitante, escúchenme bien, es su mente. Lamentablemente, uno suele darse cuenta de esto hasta que es llevado al límite y hasta que sólo cuenta consigo mismo. Es por eso que me gustaría ahorrarles unas cuantas decepciones y garantizarles que ustedes son los dueños de su destino.

Yo no me dirijo a ustedes como futuros líderes del planeta, sino como líderes actuales del mundo, porque el desempeño que han tenido estos tres días lo demuestran. Tengo la certeza que el universo está mejorando por personas como nosotros, con hambre de cambiar el orden actual, empezando por cambiarnos a nosotros mismos. Porque nosotros no tenemos miedo a equivocarnos, nosotros únicamente tememos a quedarnos con los brazos cruzados mientras todo se queda igual.

Claro es, que necesitamos la suma de fuerzas para cambiar los problemas globales que nos aquejan; por lo cual es indispensable que aprendamos a escuchar, dialogar, alzar la voz y sobre todo, a ceder. Y esto es algo que sí se aprende en tres días y que se aplica para toda la vida, así es que vayan y aplíquenlo día con día.



Les deseo lo mejor,

Paola Rodríguez Escobedo

Subsecretaria General para el Consejo Económico y Social para el XXIX TecMUN





Delegate, judge, minister, counselor, page, parent or participant in this model,

If you are reading this, it is because you're already part of a model that expects you to give everything you have in order to propose new ideas that claim to help in the resolution of several problems in the world regardless of the committee.

I am writing with so many feelings that it's hard to capture the exact words in one letter; but mostly I write because I hope you do not only run in the model. I expect from you to show the best of you in the outside world, so that tolerance, honesty and respect prevail in our nations.

I want you to learn as much as I did, to meet new people, to open your mind to new horizons, to fight for your ideals and never give up no matter how difficult the situations may seem. Thanks for being part of this event, so great, that gives me life.

Now, I would like to thank you, TECMUN. It has been you that during these 5 years has taught me so much and has given me so much. Thank you for letting me be delegate, conference officer, moderator, vice president and president. Thank you because I found not only a model, but also a family that I admire with all my might, because they are those wanting to make the change in the world. I could not leave without saying: I would not have, without you, all this strength to get my ideas heard.

Everything in our life has an end and this time, I have to say goodbye to what offered me a lot of things for so long, without a doubt, one of the best experiences I've had in my life. Maybe, if things were forever lasting, we could not appreciate them in the same way; but today, there's something I want you to keep forever in your mind, this model.

My time is over, but yours, participating in the model, is just beginning. Enjoy these 3 days filled with crazy ideas, relaxing stress. You are free to decide, believe; to be the change you want to see in the world.

Karla Andrea Hernández Andrade

President of the Commission on the Status of Women for the XXIX TecMUN





## Topic A: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults Against Women in the Republic of Fiji and the Pacific.

In a region where women appear to be culturally and socially conditioned to believe that violence perpetrated upon them is justified under certain circumstances, domestic violence and sexual harassment are tolerated within the society. Such tolerance has represented an alarming increase in the number of rapes and cases of physical and emotional violence.

In a worldwide perspective, violence against women in the Pacific ranks between the first places mainly due to the cultural and social paradigms faced by such islands, where men seem to be the head of the family and the only ones in charge of the decision taking.

Historically, there has been an unequal power relation and this had led to strong domination and discrimination against women. Talking about small islands such as Fiji, we are able to confirm the acceptance of domestic violence as a control measure over family members inside the society.

Taking into consideration that most of the times there are few reports, just one out of ten cases is declared, we encounter with a hindrance for women and society itself. In some cases, it is not the woman suffering from an aggression the one who reports the incident, but a friend or an acquaintance.

Domestic violence includes humiliation, emotional or psychological repression, physical abuse, sexual harassment, assaults and rapes. It can occur in every family no matter the age, race nor religion. The problem increases due to the attitudes taken not only by the victim but also by the society in which violence appears to be normal and necessary for the welfare of the families.

Even though the problem is mainly located in Fiji and the Pacific Islands, such illicit acts are considered as the most severe global violations of human rights and one of the main causes of social and economic repercussions to these countries.



In spite of being penalized and prohibited by the law, domestic violence and sexual assaults will not stop being practiced until the society understands the importance of gender equality and respect to Human Rights.

## **BACKGROUND**

The leading cause of domestic violence and sexual assaults in Fiji and the Pacific is the existent gender inequality, the lack of services such as education and health, as well as the unreported cases of abuse due to the fear of a reprisal from their aggressor.

The increase in the gravity of this crime has made organizations, such as the UNIFEM, the Asian Foundation and the Department of Women and Culture, aware of the problem and they have began working on specific strategies to eradicate it. When we face a situation such as interfamily violence, it is crucial to consider that there is nothing more important than a change in the mindset and the attitudes of the society.

Furthermore, psychological aspects are some of the main factors that hamper the struggle to halt domestic violence and sexual harassment. Unfortunately, most of the women truly believe that suffering from such acts is caused by their fault, and there are certain reasons that might be comprehensible to accept men's aggressions. The society in these countries has trained women to believe that a good wife obeys her husband no matter if she disagrees.

For the past decades, there has been an increase in the number of women who speak up and ask for help; although the rates show that many of the women who suffer from such problems remain silent because of the fear and the traditions they have.

The economic situation plays a significant role in these crimes because small islands have high poverty levels and low economic growth. Violence against women is an alarming factor talking about their participation in economic development. The economic dependence and the importance given to men make the women believe that leaving his husband may represent a repay in the marriage portion and a high probability of remaining in the street with no money and no job.



## **Government Responsibility for the Breach In Laws Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Harassment.**

Bearing in mind that in a region where interfamilial violence and sexual assaults are rated as the most severe violations to women, it is important to recognize that the actions taken by the government are crucial to eradicate the problem.

When government itself appears to be flexible with the laws and punishments against aggressors, we face the fact that most of the Pacific Islands countries repeatedly resort to reconciliation practices, which jumble forgiveness ceremonies between both, the families of the offender and the families of the victim. It has been shown that such ceremonies represent a justification for the police and the courts to reduce or even take away the sentences the aggressors had.

Not only ceremonies, but also justifications such as disobedience seem to have a repercussion in the government decisions. Considering the ongoing machismo in such islands, it is important to know that in several parliaments, such as the Fijian, there is not even one woman member who is able to plead for females.

Given that laws are not enough, government participation needs to be unwavering regarding penalizations against such crimes. Government in places as New Zealand, People's Republic of Bangladesh and Solomon Islands look as if they had forgotten the importance of investigating these actions. Such situations have ended up with a far lower number of reported cases than those of women who are actually beaten. This means that reported cases do not reflect its true prevalence.

In a survey made by the Fiji Women's Crisis Center (FWCC), the percentage of women who had at some time suffered violence, was around the eighty percent (80%); while the cases reported to Fiji's police said that forty four percent (44%) of women had suffered violence in all its forms.



It is crucial to mention that in places such as the Republic of Fiji and the Kingdom of Tonga, the government is not trained as well as it should be and as they are not really experienced they can generate more damage.

### **Armed Conflicts' Role in the Increase of Violence and Sexual Assaults Towards Women**

In regions where there had been belligerent conflicts, there is a highest probability for women to suffer these problems. During times of conflict, sexual violence is a strategy of combat used to terrorize and humiliate women and girls, representing great costs to communities living an armed conflict. Nevertheless, after these fights end, the consequences override talking about risk of HIV, damage to reproductive organs, psychological and social consequences.

Talking about Solomon Islands, there was a civil conflict that lasted from 1999 to 2003. It was principally caused by territory division and due to the island's politics. As a consequence, the number of sexual assaults increased in an alarming way and domestic violence began to be the most common form of violence towards women in that location.

As an effect of this civil conflict, the Commonwealth of Australia was forced to intervene and ceased the problem. When the intervention occurred, domestic violence and sexual harassment spread all over the Pacific causing an increase of thirty five (35%) and forty percent (40%) in the rates of violations.

In a worldwide view, armed conflicts in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of El Salvador, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Arab Republic of Egypt, Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, cause a raise in violence towards women as a repercussion of the traumas and the existent economic and political problems. As there is a huge tension, the women become more vulnerable to suffer aggressions.



In Latin America where civil conflicts and drug dealing is an alarming situation, the violence towards women is present women living in such regions experience mistreat, tortures and rapes that even end up with murders.

### **Social Manners that Hinder the Eradication of Violence and Rapes Against Women.**

In a society where women themselves appear to believe that they are ought to always obey men, it is obvious to encounter a situation where the social norms are based in the fact that men should show his wife who has the power in the relationship.

There are several excuses or attitudes that make violence towards women seem to be normal and common. Even though there is not a specific range of ages, there are more cases reported of women suffering violence between 15 and 40 years old.

Society plays a very important role, it represents a hindrance in the eradication of violence and abuses towards women. Since past centuries, men have been brought up to believe that the husband is the head of family and that women must be sidelined when it comes to decision taking at a household level. Although the focus of the topic is in the Pacific regions, worldwide there is a huge problem with women's participation in society and their role in it because of traditions.

When women were asked by the UNIFEM why they were beaten, the most common answer was that they needed discipline to improve and that men should decide what they, as wives, must do. Unfortunately in most of the regions, men considered women as an inferior being and as a gender who should accomplish whatever they asked for.

There is a deep concern about the mindset in gender roles because as a partnership, both genders believe women must be obedient, have sexual intercourse and behave as men want them to. The use of domestic violence and sexual assaults are considered as forms of discipline, dominance and control at home.

Considering that women have restrictions to important services in these regions, such as health and education; in many cases they do not know how to survive without a man.



Females should bring no shame to their family and community, so, taking this into account, there are many risks for women who decide to speak publically. Not only the lack of services, but also the belief that women themselves represent an alarming obstruction in the report of abuses because they consider the injury is not serious enough or they really believe they have the fault in what happened.

Women are not the only ones affected by this problem; children take an important role because in a place where there exists domestic violence, young people are more likely to suffer violence too or to practice violence. In certain cases, children who suffer or saw domestic violence appear to be the ones who intervene in violent acts. They sometimes end up beating their mother or sister or, when they grow up, they hit their wives and children too. This is caused by a trauma that definitely affects as a hurdle for the change in the ongoing convictions.

On the other hand, the inaccessibility of areas, like the interiors of the islands where the services are not available, triggers a problem in terms of legal and household costs because there are no associations or companies to whom women can appeal. The World Health Organization made a survey in 2010 in which the violence rates against women oscillated around the sixty percent (60%) talking about the physical and sexual violence in a relationship. The fact of the increase in the gravity ends up with an unfinished cycle of violence that as society is accepted like a norm. With no matter in the conditions of the women, there had been forty four (44%) cases reported by women being hit while pregnant, with the excuse of drunkenness and because of a refusal to have sex.

Talking about social manners, it is important to mention that many of the times woman believe that leaving their husband could represent repaying the marriage portion. Society believes that with such money, man has the right of treat woman as he wishes and that he has certain ownership over the woman. When there is not a good economy, women appear to be afraid of being asked for such repay because of a lack in the economic opportunities.

Violence against women is an alarming factor when we take into account that the problem needs the society recognition so that women can start their effective participation in an economic and social development. It is crucial for the improval of the wellbeing and



dignity of the females, that society and women themselves recognize the importance of their participation and their rights. Laws will not be enough until the society stops considering the situation as a normal scenario and starts promoting safety and equality.

### **Domestic Violence and Sexual Assaults Toward Women Around the World.**

Not only in the Pacific Islands but also in many regions around the world it has been showed an increase in the number of victims who suffer from abuses and violence. In Latin America, domestic violence is considered more and more critical regarding public health. Widespread violence towards women is not only triggered by violence but also by the failures in the procurement of justice for victims and the absence of standard statistical gathering and record-keeping methods to document gender violence.

Countries, such as the United States of Mexico, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Colombia and Jamaica, have the highest rates of gender violence. This occurs as a result of a region where women rights are not taken into consideration, this is due to the social and economic problems regarding drug dealing, presence of Maras, lack of services and information. Latin America is the region where guns are more commonly used to attack their partner.

In Europe, the main country where domestic violence takes place is the French Republic. Domestic violence is a high priority to the European Union considering that it occurs as a repercussion of poverty, social exclusion and unemployment. According to the Council of Europe in 2010, one European woman out of four, experiences interfamilial violence at some point in their life. The main problem faced by this region is that society is not familiar with the measures taken to tackle this problem.

Countries such as Syrian Arab Republic where there is an ongoing conflict, represents a focus because violence towards women is not considered as an important issue in comparison with all the problems such region is facing.



Although the main focus is in the Pacific Islands, we should not allow ourselves to forget the other regions all around the world considering that domestic violence and sexual assaults must concern the entire world.

## CONCLUSION

It is crucial to understand that interfamilial violence and sexual harassment against women must be prioritized at all levels. There must be a change in the social and cultural mindset of the people, as well as recognition on the women rights and their importance for the accomplishment of a developed economy and society..

Traumas, discrimination, physical and sexual abuses must be eradicated so that a gender equality and a good quality of life can be achieved. As human beings, we should all have the same opportunities and we should receive the same treat; families need woman as much as they need man.

Domestic violence and sexual assaults can never be considered as normal or non-important; there should be zero tolerance to such illicit crimes and penalizations must be performed strictly. There are no excuses for violence towards women; nor excuses for a society that takes no action to eradicate this.

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## Topic B: Eradication of Abortion and Female Infanticide in People's Republic of China and Republic of India.

In a culture where having a male child represents a survival strategy adopted by families in order to increase the probability of survival throughout the years, female abortion and infanticide represents a popular measure to achieve it. This has become an alarming issue considering that the number of these illicit acts have increased in the past years.



Even though abortion and female infanticide have always been recognized as an international crime and as a violation to Human Rights, the Chinese and the Indian societies do not consider them as such. It is important to consider that the problem is not based only on the culture, but also the actions taken by the governments, such as People's Republic of China's law in order to limit the number of births per family. Due to this, we are able to affirm that the rates of sex-selective abortion are constantly increasing.

Traditionally understood as a commercial transaction, families must invest in their best bets, males, and reject the rest of them, females; in order to assure a better quality of life and avoid suffering from problems such as poverty and defaults on the rules set by the government.

Although there is not a specific manner for killing the newborn, the most common measure adopted by women is the abandonment and starvation of the baby. However, there are many ways to end up with the girls' lives, such as strangling, poisoning, dumping them into the garbage, stuffing their mouths with salt and leaving them to die for exposure.

Bearing in mind that in countries, such as the Republic of India, parents must pay a dowry for their daughters to get married, parents are afraid to remain ruined and marry their daughters with whoever accepts the money they can give as dowry.

## **Background**

Talking about the main problems around sex-selective abortions and infanticides, we can understand that the main trigger is economic, as well as the fact that the figure of the male has most of the importance in a family.

Furthermore, psychological aspects are also an important factor to consider when we talk about this problem; in a culture as the Chinese culture, having a male child is considered as a blessing while having a female is considered as wretchedness.

Bearing in mind that most of the times, women themselves are the ones who decide to finish with the life of the newborn because they do not want their babies to suffer the same isolation and discrimination they suffered, we are able to affirm that women's actions have contributed in the perpetuation of this issue.



We have seen that religion plays a significant role in the problem; for example, Hinduism has a rigid caste system where young girls are endangered to end up murdered. There are entire tribes in rural regions, principally in the Republic of India, with no females.

Nowadays newborn's sex determination has become a lucrative business because when women get to see the babies' sex, they are able to perform the female abortion right away. Talking about rural areas where women have no access to ultrasound, when girls are born, they suffer from infanticide or sex-selective neglect.

Even when the problem is mainly presented in the Republic of India and People's Republic of China., there are several organizations around the world, such as Women's Rights Frontiers and All Girls Allowed, that affirm that the problem has spread in countries like Azerbaijan and Ukraine.

### **Psychological Factors that Boost Sex-Selective Abortion and Female Infanticide**

Most of the population is strongly influenced to assume that females have to have a specific role in their society, a fact that has led to sex-selective abortions and female infanticides; which are part of the most important types of violence towards women according to the World Health Organization (WHO). We should take into consideration that such crimes take place principally as a response to gender inequality and as a response to a society that acts according to its culture and to its ideals which push aside women's health and care.

Even though abortion and infanticide are considered as illegal and secretive actions, women continue practicing them mainly because of psychological factors. The UNIFEM stated that 75% of women who killed their daughters gave the reason of saving her from a lifelong shame of being the daughter of a poor family who could not come up with the money to pay a decent dowry.

Infanticide and abortion's chief causes are, as previously mentioned, the dowry and the pride of the upper castes and tribes who would never imagine giving their daughter to other tribes because they have an honor and a reputation to maintain.



It is crucial to mention that families do not want to allow a female living, if she will go through life as a wanderer with no caste, identity or family background. For the Chinese society, girls may one day return and dishonor the family and destroy with society's values.

Such regions' cultures established that when a girl marries, she has to leave her family in order to become part of her new husband's family; this way, sons are the only ones who can look after their parent when they are older.

Talking about countries, such as, the Republic of Azerbaijan, People's Republic of China, Republic of India, Ukrainian People's Republic, Republic of Armenia, Georgia and the Republic of Turkey, there are no distrusts of women representing liabilities and discrimination.

### **Government's Position towards the Erradication of Abortion and Gendercide.**

Government position has been an important clue in the continuing increase of sex-selective abortion and gendercide rates. Talking about People's Republic of China, in 1979, the government implemented a policy to limit the number of births per family. Such policy consists in government workers monitoring families so they can control when couples were authorized to conceive. The main purpose of the program was to reduce the ongoing population growth.

When we encounter a society where sons are the only ones who are valuable and who are able to support and help in the improvement of Chinese's quality of life, the society is full of "unauthorized pregnancies".

With no consideration in the stage of pregnancy in which the women is, government must end up with the pregnancy; policemen are required to perform this in order not to lose their jobs nor to pay an excessive fine.

The issue of the implemented policy was that most of the families prefer having males rather than females, so when they have no other option than killing one of their babies, they decide to end with the girl newborn's life.



For the Chinese Government, relatives are secure just when there are many sons who can help with the family's empowerment and this way they can help the society because, for them, males are the only productive gender.

Talking about the Republic of India, we are able to say that even though the government has given the population no limitations in the number of children a family can have, they promote that males are more productive than females because they can work under strong situations.

In 1993, the UNICEF said that for India's government bringing up a daughter was like watering a neighbor's plant because daughters are the ones who pay the dowry and the wedding costs.

India's Government has been working to eradicate the amniocentesis and sonogram test for sex determination, seeing that with such examinations the amount of female fetuses that were eliminated increased.

### **Economic Issues That Enable The Increase In The Rates Of Gendercide And Female Abortion**

The economic problems that such regions suffer, are considered as the main problem for the UNIFEM, WHO, UNICEF and Women's Right Frontiers.

The reason of this affirmation is that, for the countries, there is no other option than killing the baby girl because female drain on family resources during their childhood without bringing economic benefits latter on.

Bearing in mind that not every woman wants her baby to be killed or aborted, sometimes they cannot give birth in hospitals and the baby girl has no birth certificated and this brings up many problems to the grown up female.

Society itself considers that males are the only ones who can be able to provide an income and on which power relies; they are the ones who have more opportunities of being employed and this way maintain the family's economy growing.



The fact of males earning higher wages for the same work and opportunities to do more agricultural work has a big influence in the couple decision of performing sex-selective abortion or infanticide.

With the existent urbanization, the chances of having a male increases and the empowerment and opportunities for females decrease. Even though they are able-bodied girls, the lack of chances make them end up in an orphanage and have difficulty receiving medical attention, going to school and accessing other state services.

When families have no other choice but to stay with the baby; the girl has neither health-care nor nutrition and sometimes she dies in her adolescence for such reasons. There is an existent problem about businesses in which sex determination has become. Many clinics have their highest income by selling the prenatal sex determination tests , which has lead to an increase in the abortion rates.

The poverty, in which many tribes and regions live, has a big influence in the decision of not having a female in their families. As there is no money to support all the family members, families decide to end up with the baby girl's life so that they can avoid involving economic problems.

The problem is that without caring about the social class of the couples, sometimes they make the decision considering the difficulties the males would have in their life.

## CONCLUSIONS

There are no excuses why a male deserves a better treatment or more opportunities than a woman, eventhough, ; and it is even crucial to know that there is no more important right than the right of life.

Such illicit crimes are senseless and destructive; it is definitely arguable to say that these violations to human rights must be punished accordingly. Such regions need to consider how important it is women's contribution to society so that the quality of life improves and it becomes more powerful. The female participation is crucial when we talk about economy and the politics.



Society needs to remember that there are cultural traditions that do not help with the accomplishment of human rights. There are no reasons to allow the strong discrimination that women suffer day by day; even though culture is an important factor for society, there is nothing more important than the increment of female quality of life.

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#### Operative Clauses

- Accepts
- Affirms
- Approves
- Authorizes
- Calls
- Calls upon
- Condemns
- Congratulates
- Considers
- Deplores
- Designates
- Emphasizes
- Encourages
- Expresses in appreciation
- Further proclaims
- Further recommends
- Further requests
- Further resolves
- Notes
- Proclaims
- Reaffirms
- Recommends
- Regrets
- Resolves
- Solemnly affirms
- Strongly condemns
- Supports
- Urges

#### Preambulatory clauses

- Affirming
- Alarmed by
- Approving
- Aware of
- Conscious of
- Confident
- Contemplating
- Deeply concerned
- Deeply disturbed
- Desiring
- Emphasizing
- Expressing its appreciation
- Expressing its satisfaction
- Fully aware
- Alarmed
- Further recalling
- Guided by
- Having adopted
- Having considered
- Having examined
- Having studied
- Keeping in mind
- Noting
- Reaffirming
- Realizing
- Welcoming
- Having Heard
- Believing