


International Day for the **Elimination of Violence against Women**

25th November

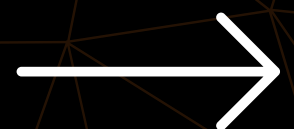




On December 20, 1993, the UN General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, paving the path towards eradicating, violence against women and girls worldwide. The date was selected to honour the Mirabal sisters, three political activists from the Dominican Republic who were brutally murdered in 1960 by order of the country's ruler, Rafael Trujillo (1930–1961).

As per the UN General Assembly violence against women can be defined as any act of gender based violence that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women.

In India, the Central Government has implemented various measures to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls.



Key Legislations

1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – Offences against women and child (Chapter V)
2. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
3. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
4. Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
5. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

Establishment of National Commission for Women

The Government of India, on January 31, 1992, set up a statutory body called the National Commission for Women (NCW) with a specific mandate to study and monitor all matters relating to the Constitutional and legal safeguards provided to women; review the existing legislations to suggest amendments wherever necessary; and to look into complaints involving deprivation of the rights of women.

