

Resolution SOCHUM/2/1.1

SOCHUM Second Committee

Co-sponsors: France, Lithuania, Switzerland, Bolivia, New Zealand, Sweden, Thailand, Colombia, Israel, Dominican Republic, North Korea, Ecuador, Venezuela, South Korea, Ecuador, Netherlands, Peru, Uruguay, Djibouti, Germany, Togo, Sierra Leone, Azerbaijan, Japan, Burma, Spain, Chile, Senegal, Philippines, UAE, Malaysia, Australia, Uganda, Libya, Egypt, Canada, Ethiopia, Germany, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Costa Rica, Cuba, France, Ghana, India, Turkey, Uganda, Russia, Syria, United Kingdom

Topic: “Advancement of women”

The SOCHUM Second Committee, recognizing that gender equality is still a strong issue worldwide,

Fully believing that women worldwide lack accessible education, which is impacting fair options for jobs, so that women get into poverty, leading to abuse,

Deeply concerned that there is gender inequality worldwide, preventing women from having the same quality of life as men,

Fully alarmed by the way women are treated around the world and that women are equal to men and should be treated with respect,

Taking into consideration the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women that the United Nations adopted in 1979,

Taking into account that women do not receive the correct amount of education which leads to poverty, believing that every woman should receive a proper education,

Observing that many people are unaware of the issues that women suffer through daily,

Affirming that both men and women need to receive a proper education,

Having examined the situations in many parts of the world,

Alarmed by the fact that women are not getting healthcare all over the world and that women die because of it,

Noting with deep concern that 63 million girls aren't in school,

Observing the resolutions in the past years and expressing appreciation,

Fully aware of how women are discriminated against, and needing gender equality,

Fully believing that women suffer from many issues and earn less salary than men which leads to abuse and the feminization of poverty,

1. Encourages countries' companies to pay women the same amount of money as men;
2. Recommends that all countries create an NGO to prepare women for the work phase;
3. Requests that countries hold events to promote women's rights;
4. Supports affordable and immediate healthcare for women around the world;
5. Expresses its hope that countries provide public education and scholarships for women;
6. Calls upon the government to advertise the fact that women are currently being abused around the world;
7. Requests the international community to provide public education to women of all ages;
8. Endorses that countries create food banks for women and children in poverty;
9. Further recommends that boys and girls learn at a young age that they are equals;
10. Emphasizes the need for classes that teach women defense against sexual and physical violence;
11. Encourages society to be educated on the issue, hence following human and women's rights, so women have self confidence;
12. Further requests governments to enforce laws on equal salary and the elimination of discrimination and abuse;
13. Calls upon governments or the UN to give employers incentives to bring more jobs for women in rural areas;
14. Encourages women to get jobs in the legal system; and
15. Further recommends that there be reliable, inexpensive day care to take care of women's children so that women are able to work longer hours, have better paying jobs, so that they have time to go to school to receive education.