

Gender and Violence

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- Gender based violence is violence that occurs solely or in combination with other reasons because of the victim's perceived gender.
- Due to victim-victimizer's socio-cultural context
- Gender based violence is an umbrella term for any harm is perpetrated against a person's will that has a negative impact
- It takes different form in patriarchy.
- Women are vulnerable towards it due to values and norms of our society

- Gender-based violence is used during times of conflict as a weapon of warfare and retaliation.
- Gender-based violence in such situation is closely linked to notions such as 'purity of race', 'honour' etc.

Type of violence

- 1. Female infanticide (amniocentesis)
- 2. Rape
- 3. Dowry
- 4. Use of dangerous contraceptive
- 5. Sati
- 6. Eve Teaching
- 7. Violence at workplace
- 8. Domestic violence
- 9. Violence in media
- 10. Violence at the time of attack, war & Riots

Violence

- 1. Physical
- 2. Sexual
- 3. Psychological
- 4. Economic
- 5. Socio-Cultural
- 6. Domestic

Domestic violence

- It is not limited to a particular class or community.
- Domestic violence is a common problem worse it is a commonly accepted problem.
- 20% married women aged between 15 and 49 years have experienced domestic violence at some part in their lives.
- Many on an almost continual basis (National family Health Survey)

Domestic Violence

- Domestic violence occurs to this extent because of social acceptance
- It leads to loss of productivity inside and outside the home front.
- “Honor killing” (marry outside cast/Community) (Society justifies such violence)

- It affects every member of the family including the children(especially)
- Children live in constant fear and fill as if they are physically abused.
- They are unable to establish nurturing bonds with either parent.
- They feel neglected in a violent home
- They developed social, emotional, psychological behavioral problems
- Children witness domestic violence show more anxiety, low self esteem, depression, anger, temperament problem.
- The trauma They experience can show up in emotional behavior, Social and physical disturbances that affect their development and can continue into adulthood.

Physical Abuse

- Hitting
- Kicking
- Punching
- Hair Pulling
- Slapping
- Pinching
- Acid or Kerosene Burning
- and the use of weapons against another

Emotional Abuse

- Name calling.
- Use of derogatory words.
- Shouting Verbalized Threats.
- Language (swearing, insulting words, words used to refer to either sex).
- Emasculation – Proverbs/saying that to men “becoming” women (e.g. you are such a coward you should wear bangles).

Sexual Abuse

- Indian Penal Code does not recognize sexual abuse as a crime within the parameters of a marriage.

Honor Killing

- What is this ?
- It is natural or construct ?
- How is honor related to gender ?

Violence at the workplace

- It is gender based
- It is a reality which is hard to accept and handled
- Silent suffering will give the perpetrator confidence to continue the violence.
- A strong support system is essential for the victim to protest and stop the violence.
- Socio -Cultural as well as economical issues involved
- The risk of losing one's job.

Vishaka Judgment

- It is a land mark judgment.
- Sept 1992 Bhanwari Devi.
- Trial Court Acquitted the accused (in the case of marriage of infant daughter of Ram Karan Gujjar who was less than one year).
- December, 1993 High Court Judgment.
- 13 Aug, 1997 Supreme Court Directives.

- Violence against women restrict true freedom and democracy.
- It suppress the personality development of a girl child or women.
- It restrict social Mobility of Women.

Gender Related Legal provisions

- 1829 Sati Abolition Act, Devadasi evolution Act
- 1856 Hindu Widow remarriage Act
- 1929 Gender Equality was adopted in Indian Congress
- 1935 India Act– Right to Vote
- 1947 Indian Constitution
- 1955 Hindu Marriage and Divorce Act
- 1956 The Hindu Succession Act(2
- 1961 Maternity benefit Act
- 1961 Dowry prohibition Act
- 1971 The medical termination of pregnancy Act

Continue

- 1972 8th March International Women's Day
- 1975 International Women's Year
- 1985 Shahbano Case
- 1987 Roopkanwar
- 1994 The Pre natal diagnostic techniques Act
- 1997 Vishaka Judgment
- Indian Penal code– Protection of modesty
- Wrongful restrained and confinement, kidnapping and abduction, assault and battering, rape
- Domestic violence Act–2005

Enforcement/Facilitation Machineries

- Judiciary
- Police/Probation officers
- All women police station
- Protection officers
- Free legal AID cells
- Juvenile evidence bureaus
- Family Court/Mahila court/Lok Adalat
- National Commission of Women
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- There is no Permanent, Readymade, straight forward solution for eradication of violence against women.
- By education.
- By true enforcement of law.
- By social cultural change/awareness.
- Women movement.
- Its only eliminate solely if women friendly environment will be created.

‣ *Thanks...*