

Violence against women presentation transcript

[Sociology](#), [Violence](#)



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN Presentation Transcript * 1. A research study on VAW... VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN... * If, all the violence that have done on women, if we put in a2. ABSTRACT bundle and rolled into one, then..... Earth would not hold it, The sky could not According to UN, thenfold it, It could not be lighted and warmed by the sun...! most widely excepted definition of violence against women..... any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, Physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including Threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in For many, „ homeâ€™ is where they face a regime of terrorpublic or private life. and violence at the hands of somebody close to them — somebody they should be Twenty years ago, violenceable to trust. against women was not considered an issue worthy of international attention or concern. Victims of violence suffered in silence, with little public recognition of their plight. This began to change in the 1980s as womenâ€™s groups organized locally and internationally to demand For overattention to the physical, psychological, and economic abuse of women. three decades, womenâ€™s advocacy groups around the world have been working to draw more attention to the physical, psychological, and sexual abuse of women and to stimulate action. They have provided abused women with shelter, lobbied for legal reforms, and challenged the widespread attitudes and beliefs that support violence against women. * Self abuse Suicidal behavior3. TOPOLOGY OF VIOLENCE Self directed: Community violence Collective Family/partner violenceInterpersonal violence: Economic violence Political violence Social violenceviolence: * 4. WHAT IS GENDER BASED VIOLENCE? Violence against women and girls includes physical,

sexual, psychological, and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender-based" violence because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society. * 5. FAMILY PARTNER VIOLENCE * In a recent survey by the WHO. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN TAMIL NADU: A SURVEY in Tamil-Nadu on Domestic Violence, 60 percent of senior executives said that domestic violence, which limits women's workplace participation, has an adverse effect on company productivity. The survey found that domestic violence victims lose nearly 8 million days of paid work per year the equivalent of 32, 000 According to a UNIFEM report on violence against women, out of full-time jobs. 1, 327 incidents of violence against women collected between January 2003 and June 2005, 36 women had been killed in 16 cases (44. 4 %) by their intimate Limited availability of services, stigma and fear prevent women from partners. seeking assistance and redress. This has been confirmed by a study published by the WHO in 2005 on the basis of data collected from 24, 000 women in all regions of Tamil-Nadu, between 55 percent and 95 percent of women who had been physically abused by their partners had never contacted NGOs, shelters or the police for help. * 7. CASE STUDY : 1WOMEN COMMITTED SUICIDE(CHENNAI, 14 JAN 2009, THE HINDU)Violence by partner is so common in our society that frustrated woman do commit suicide even some times. Sathya (imaginary name), 37 Years of Kandanchavidi went to see her husband Perumal (imaginary name) working as a security guard in the Thoraipakkam. The couple quarreled on some small issue and her husband lost his control and beaten her badly in his working place. The woman felt so insulted and as she reached home she committed suicide by hanging. This is just one example of women

committing suicide because of family torture. Many family torture leads to loss of mental balance, disfiguration, loss of health. Women are made to strive and work like animal round the clock. * Sexual violence by non-partners refers to violence by a relative, friend, acquaintance, neighbor, work colleague or stranger. It is estimated that, one in five women will become a victim of rape or attempted rape in her lifetime. * 9. CASE STUDY : 2 RAPE CASE IN BPO (AUG 05 2008): Recently in Chennai 25 year old Sri Laxmi (name changed) working in the call center has been sexually assaulted by her colleague. She had accompanied her 27 year old colleague Rajesh (name changed) trainer of the victim, a city based call center employee to his friend's house where she was offered a drink supposedly spiked with date rape drug. Date rape drug refers to any drug that can be used to assist in the commission of sexual assault. These drugs commonly have hypnotic, dissociative, amnesiac effects and when used to facilitate rape are often added with drinks/food without the victim's knowledge (CIOL news reports). These sexual harassment (rape) cases are much frequent in Tamil-Nadu and all over India too. Police force is trying their level best to protect women against these rapes but now it's the women who have to understand their courage and make themselves enough expert to protect herself by learning martial arts. * Harmful traditional practices, which are most common in Tamil Nadu, are forms of violence that have been committed against women in certain communities for so long that they are considered part of the culture. These violations include female genital mutilation, an accepted cultural practice, or cutting (FGM), dowry murder, so-called "honor killings," and early marriage. They lead to death, disability,

physical and psychological harm for millions of women annually. * 11. CASE STUDY : 3COMMUNITY VIOLENCE : PATHETIC CONDITION OF FEMALE GIRLS: Not only women but girls of around 5years are also part of this violence against women. In Jambumadai, a remote village in Trichy district. This lies in a backward area of this district where no river is there but depends on rain for its every crop. Here, a traditional practice of burying a girl till neck is followed on the day of solar eclipse. It's a myth here that if a girl is buried on the day of solar eclipse from the time eclipse starts till it ends, then all types of mental and physical problems a girl is having will be cured!!! Some times, girls do die due to improper flow of oxygen taking place by the time when she is buried. These types of traditional practices of playing with the life of girls should be stopped. * FGM refers to several types of deeply-12. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM) rooted traditional cutting operations performed on women and girls. Often part of fertility or coming-of-age rituals, FGM is sometimes justified as a way to ensure chastity and genital " purity. " It is estimated that FGM, mainly practiced in the indigenous groups of Vilupuram and other backward districts of Tamil-Nadu. Since the late 1980s, opposition to FGM and efforts to combat the practice has increased. According to the recent survey made by an NGO in April 2006, most of the places where FGM is prevalent made it an offence under criminal law. * 13. DOWRY MURDER Dowry murder is a brutal practice involving a woman being killed by her husband or in-laws because her family is unable to meet their demands for her dowry a payment made to a woman's in-laws upon her engagement or marriage as a gift to her new family. It is not uncommon for dowries to exceed a family's annual income. * 14. DOWRY DEMANDS

HURRY UP! LIMITED OFFER....!!! According to official crime statistics in Tamil-Nadu, 618 women were killed in 2002 as a result of such violence. It is surprising to note that the number of cases of harassment of women declined substantially in CHENNAI in 2006 as compared to 2004 and 2005, but there is a marginal increase in the dowry death (from, THE HINDU, March 02, 2007).

* 15. CASE STUDY : 4 TWO GETS LIFE SENTENCE FOR A DOWRY MURDER

CASE Erode: Principal district judge A. S. Kannan awarded life sentence to mother and son in a dowry murder case. Dharmalingam (45), a bangle merchant of Bhavani married Jayakumari (36) 16 years ago. He used to torture his wife asking for more dowries. On Aug 29, 2009 he demanded to bring 5 sovereigns of gold from her father, on refusal of her, he caught hold of her and his mother put kerosene on her and set fire to her body. She sustained serious burns and died in hospital. This is just one example of all such tortures done on women for dowry. She gets beating, burnt to fire, mentally tortured, forcefully made to work as prostitutes, and the series goes on. * 16.

EARLY MARRIAGE The practice of early marriage is a common practice that is prevailing in the villages of Tamil-Nadu. This is a form of sexual violence, since young girls are often forced into the marriage and into sexual relations, which jeopardizes their health, raises their risk of exposure to HIV/AIDS and limits their chance of attending school. Parents and families often justify child marriages by claiming it ensures a better future for their daughters. Parents and families marry off their younger daughters as a means of gaining economic security and status for themselves as well as for their daughters. Insecurity, conflict and societal crises also support early marriage. * 17.

CASE STUDY: 5 COLLECTOR STOPPED CHILD MARRIAGE A marriage ceremony

scheduled on 29 Aug 2009 was stopped following the time intervention of district collector P. AMUDHA on Saturday (28 Aug). According to the information and public relation sources, the collector received secret information about the marriage of the 14 Year old girl of Kadathur and an Asthagiriyur youth. A team of officials rushed to Kadathur and found the arrangements for marriage in full swing. When the officials verified the records, they found that the bride was a 10th standard student born on 1995. The officials advised the parents not to conduct ceremony. Also, as per the collector's direction the marriage was stopped. The collector also warned parents against trying to marry off their daughters below 18 years of age. (from, THE HINDU, 30TH AUG 2009) * 18. HIV/AIDS DIRECTED

WOMEN'S inability to negotiate safe sex and refuse unwanted sex is closely linked to the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Unwanted sex from being unable to say " no! " to a partner and be heard, to sexual assault such as rape results in a higher risk of abrasion and bleeding, providing a ready avenue for transmission of the virus. A study conducted shows that maximum number of HIV/AIDS cases are registered in Tamil-Nadu in past one decade (from, THE HINDU). Both realities lack of knowledge and lack of power obliterate women's ability to protect themselves from infection. Violence is also a consequence of HIV/AIDS for many women, the fear of violence prevents them from declaring their HIV-positive status and seeking help and treatment. Violence and abandonment resulting from disclosing their HIV-positive status. * 19. QUITE INTERESTING TO KNOW THAT - 40% of women experience violence by age 17% of all women have 15. - 29% of all women have experienced physical assault. 38% of girls in years 10 experienced

sexual assault. & 12 have experienced unwanted sex (up 10% since 2002) *

20. CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLENCE * 21. SOCIETAL RESPONSES AND EFFORTS

OF GOVERNMENT IN CONTROLLING VIOLENCE Many NGO's have

organized trainings and group discussions, as a result of which " honor

killings" were for the first time discussed in public. The project led to positive

changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices among community members

who increasingly began to regard " honor killings" as a crime, rather than a

Recently a new family counseling legitimate means to defend a tribe's

honor. center has been set by the joint efforts of Tamilnadu social welfare

board Chennai, and the Tiruchi city police . Tiruchi is the second city in the

state to have such center with the joint initiative with police to redress the

grievances of affected women and provide relief to those in distress. There

are already 66 The concept of All women police such counseling centers

working in the state. station (AWPS) has been successfully started . These

women police station also provide counseling through professional

counselors to help women in overcoming distress. * 22. PROTECTION OF

WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT - 2005 This Act came in to force on

26th day of October 2006. Though women can be subjected to all types of

Crimes but some crimes are specific to women, such as rape, molestation,

eve-teasing, trafficking etc. In India, crimes against women broadly fall in two

categories. a) Crimes identified under IPC and b) Crimes identified under

Special Laws. * 23. The Crimes identified under the Indian Penal Code (IPC):

(1) Section 376 (rape) (2) Kidnapping and abduction for different purposes

(Sec. 363 — 373 IPC) (3) Homicide for dowry, dowry deaths or their attempts

(Sec. 302, 304-B IPC) (4) Torture, both mental and physical (Sec. 498-A IPC)

(5) Importation of girls (up to 21 years of age.(Sec. 366-B IPC) The Crimes identified(6) Molestation (Sec. 354 IPC and Sexual harassment (Sec. 509 IPC) under the Special Laws : 1)Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1987 2) Dowry (Prohibition) Act 1961 3) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956, 4) Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act 1986 5) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971 and so on. * 24. A SURVEYED SUGGESTIONS * 25. LET US REMEMBER AT LEAST.... In regard of the violence against women we must take a day out to judge analyze and eliminate any caused violence on them. And internationally it is celebrated on 25th Nov every year as " whiteribbon day " also. * 26. CONCLUSIONIt's the time to form such society that reassure women that violence is unacceptable andthat no woman deserves to be beaten, sexually abused, or made to suffer emotionally. As some one saying that " Compassion is going to open up the door. And when we feel safe and are able to trust, that makes a lot of difference." * 27. ... a hope still alive in COIMBATORE....! We feel happy to be a part of this mission for stopping violence against women, and proudly able to say we are not alone but many are with us. As, a famous saying says that, cleanliness I can walk freely... starts from home, so many youngsters staying in Coimbatore have already started to eradicate this disease which is killing our society slowly, whose positive impact we have seen in ISHAYOGA FOUNDATIONS(DHYANLINGAM) where we met two foreigner ladies one from SCOTLAND and other was RUSSIA. Those foreigner ladies, when being asked by us, whether they have faced any violence in COIMBATORE, TOLD THAT THEY HAVENOT FACED ANY VIOLENCE IN COIMBATORE! So, let's become a human and treat a woman as human too. * 28. From the words of a WOMEN...

, with a deeper instinct choose a man who compels my strength, who makes enormous demand on me, who does not doubt my courage, or my toughness, who does not behave me naïve or innocent, WHO HAS COURAGE TO TREAT ME LIKE A WOMEN... * 29. REFERENCE WEBSITES: BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS AND JOURNALS: <http://beta.thehindu.com/news/states/tamil-nadu/article55826>. ece UNDERSTANDING VIOLENCE AGAINST www. popcouncil. org/pdfs/2009PGY_YouthInIndiaBriefViolen WOMEN ceTN. pdf Authors: Nancy A. Crowell and Ann W. Burgess, www. tnlegalservices. tn. gov. in/pdfs/domesticviolence. pdf Editors; Panel on Research on Violence www. indiatogether. org/women/violence/violence. htm Against Women, http://www.unifem.org/resources/item_National_Research_Council_detail.php?ProductID=8 <http://www.endvaw.org/> Violence against Women: The Health Sector Responds <http://www.vawnet.org> Violence Against Women <http://endabuse.org/> By [http://www.who.int/gender/documents/Ram_Ahuja_\(Author\)_Annotated%20Bibliography%20green%20A4.pdf](http://www.who.int/gender/documents/Ram_Ahuja_(Author)_Annotated%20Bibliography%20green%20A4.pdf) <http://www.who.int/gender/violence/en/> <http://www.who.int/reproductive-health/> Domestic Violence Against Women in India publications/fgm/fgm_statement.html A. K. Singh, S. P. Singh and S. P. Pandey http://www.reproductiverights.org/pub_bo_tmb.html. Journal of Gender Studies by M Abraham * 30. So who will be the next? Your mother? Your sister? Your daughter? * 31. Or YOU...? * 32. Lets end violence against women...