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

It is not limited to a particular class or community.

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 Panel 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.

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**Vishaka Judgment**

- It is a landmark 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
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.

It's only eliminate solely if women friendly environment will be created.

Thanks...