Gender Based Violence

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Gender violence, home, workplace, office, self-inflicted and public places, Cyber Crime

Time: 60 minutes

Methodology

- Self –stickers
- Power Point Presentation
- Technology usage for safety: Demo
Violence against women and girls is one of the most prevalent human rights violations in the world. It knows no social, economic or national boundaries.

Worldwide, an estimated one in three women will experience physical or sexual abuse in her lifetime.

Gender-based violence undermines the health, dignity, security and autonomy of its victims, yet it remains shrouded in a culture of silence.

Victims of violence can suffer sexual and reproductive health consequences, including forced and unwanted pregnancies, unsafe abortions, traumatic fistula, sexually transmitted infections including HIV, and even death.
What is GBV?

GBV is defined as including “acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion and other deprivations of liberty.”

What is Gender?

Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity.
“Gender-based violence against women” shall mean violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately.

“Violence against women” is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.
Instances That have Common Undertone

- Female infanticide,
- a lady too scared to walk out of the house alone,
- girl child abuse,
- a women terrified to voice her opinion,
- molestation at workplace,
- a girl committing suicide post dowry harassment,
- females reluctant to travel by public transport,
- women scared to travel alone at night...
After 70 years of independence
Artist says that
He can't draw India's map
Better than this...

Creativity at its best with a msg.
Hats off to the creator.
# Types of Violence against Women

- Violence strikes women from all kinds of backgrounds and of all ages. It can happen at work, on the street, or at home.
- Dating violence
- Domestic and intimate partner violence
- Emotional Abuse
- Human Trafficking
- Same sex relationship violence
- Sexual assault and abuse
- Stalking
- Violence against immigrant and refugee women
- Violence against women at work place
- Violence against women with disabilities
Who does Violence on women

- Sometimes, women are attacked by strangers, but most often they are hurt by people who are close to them, such as a husband or partner.
- Whether women are attacked by a stranger or mistreated by a partner, violence and abuse can have terrible effects.
- Women can get help for any physical and emotional problems by calling helpline, counseling center.
UNFPA’s efforts to address violence focus largely on women and girls because evidence indicates they are at greater risk and are generally less able to avoid or escape abuse. However, boys and men may also face sexual assault and other forms of violence. Through policy advocacy, awareness-raising and youth initiatives, engages men and boys, not only addressing the rights of women and girls but all human rights.
How to Curb the Situation

- We Must Empower Women and Not Just Womanhood

- We have heard of the saying “God helps those who help themselves.” Similarly, a little perseverance, will-power, realization of self-worth can help women across stratas to rebuke the ferocity.

- It is also important to have open and thoughtful conversation within the family so that any misuse or miscreants are not ignored and are corrected in their formative years.
Suggested Remedies

● Education has to enter at all layers because only then can females be independent and have the liberty to choose their career, have a say in marriage and other lifestyle changes.

● Though there are numerous ways and possibilities to restrain and put a check on GBV, some of them which can be implemented by the Government and us, as citizens.
● Controlling infanticide
● Ensuring better education for girls
● Good sanitation facilities in schools
● Financial aid for education
● Aid for household business
● Security at local level
● Law abiding officials to oversee welfare programmes in small town and villages
● Awareness programmes for women at all levels
● Check on workplace dominance
● Better and safe transport and health facilities
● Easy availability of resources
● Quick and respected trials for victims
● Increase in funding and support services
● Better law enforcement
● Assistance to foundations and social organizations to work effectively.
Commitment to Change

- If we all come together and decide to be more alert and sensitive towards our surroundings, we can make a difference. The women in our society just need a push and assurance and they can perform extraordinarily in every field.

- Our commitment to change the scenario is important. We need to have the empathy and drive to voice our opinion if we observe any barbarity in society.

- Gender-based violence (GBV) is a human rights violation. A cumulative effort is all that we need to eradicate this phenomenon.
**SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR WOMEN AT WORK PLACE**

**A. What Constitutes Harassment:**
Unusual behaviour against **WOMEN EMPLOYEES** at work place i.e..

- Physical contact and advances
- Sexually coloured remarks
- Showing any pornography, or
- Any other unwelcome physical, verbal, non-verbal conduct of a sexual nature.

**B. Punishment:**
Legal Provisions against crimes against women under **INDIAN PENAL CODE 1860**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>Punishment</th>
<th>Bailable/Non-Bailable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>354 IPC</td>
<td>Assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to outrage her modesty</td>
<td>Imprisonment for one year, or may be extend to five years with fine</td>
<td>Cognizable and non-Bailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354A IPC</td>
<td>Sexual Harassment of the nature of unwelcome physical contact and advances or a demand or request for sexual favours showing pornography.</td>
<td>Imprisonment up to three years or fine, or both.</td>
<td>Cognizable and Bailable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual Harassment of the nature of making sexually coloured remark</td>
<td>Imprisonment for one year, or with fine, or with both.</td>
<td>Cognizable and Bailable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. SOLUTION:**
Complaints may be made to the **Complaints Committee** or to **National Commission for Women** through website www.ncw.nic.in.

Working women of BZA Division, complaints may be given to the following Members of Divisional Committee:

**Dr. V. Savitri, ACM/BCS - 9701373501**
**Dr. B. Keerthi - 9848542521 Sr DPO / BZA-9701373600**

Complaints can be dropped in the complaints-box placed near the DRM/BZA’s stair case. For further details and lodging complaint, please refer SC Railway’s SC No.117/2015 and CPO/SC’s Memorandum No.SCR/P-HQ/435/Welfare, dt.24.11.2016.
Best Practice of Community Initiation

- Mahila Mitra Social initiative by Vijayawada City Police and Vasavya Mahila Mandali
- Police station area MM Committees
- Community support groups
- Youth involvement
- Social Media: FB, Twitter, short films
- Mahila Rakshak: Actionable arm of police
- Counseling: Violence against women, eve teasers rehabilitation.
Vijayawada city police has developed 4th LION App which is user-friendly.

- Provide training for youth, women and men to download the App.
- Encourage them to use the app for the security and safety, that gives them courage.
- Technology usage for reducing violence against women will be fast and effective.
JOIN US TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE