

STOP EMULATING WOMEN.... YOU CAN'T COMPETE FOR A CONSCIENCE.....

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ABSTRACT

Violence towards women has evolved in part from a system of gender relations which posits that men are superior to women. The idea of male dominance-even male ownership is present in our most of societies and reflect there own their laws and customs. Thus violence should not be considered a digression, its extension of a continuum of beliefs that grants men the right to control women's behaviour.

Women's organizations around world have worked against gender-based violence through advocacy, victim services, and consciousness-raising. As difficult and intractable as other health issues are, violence against women may be even more so. The Deep embedded attitudes about male-female relations, social taboos against discussing "private matters" in public, and the lack of a "technological fix" all work against a solution. Although violence against women is almost universal, its patterns and their causes can be fully understood and remedied only in specific social and cultural contexts.

1. Introduction

Countries will not intervene in domestic quarrels" and do not consider wife beating a crime. In some courts men who confess to murdering their wives are acquitted in the name of "legitimate defence of honor". Women are frequently raped by the men charged with their protection-the police, military officers, and other agents of the state.

Female-focused violence also represents a hidden obstacle to economic and social development. By sapping women's energy, undermining their confidence, and compromising their health, gender violence deprives society of women's full participation.

To assist policymakers in addressing this issue, the paper explores insertions in primary prevention, justice system reform, health care response, programs to assist victims, and treatment and re-education programs for perpetrators. It argues that any strategy to combat violence must attack the root causes of the problem in addition to treating its symptoms.

2. Introduction

Richa Sharma, Susan Bazilli (2014)

In their paper A Reflection on Gang Rape in India: What's Law Got to Do with It reflect the incidence of Delhi gang rape and the need for using law as a key tool in addressing violence against women in India. The brutal gang rape of a physiotherapy student in India in December 2012 drew the world's attention to the problem of sexual violence against women in that country. Protests and mass public reaction towards the case pressurized the government to Bharatiya Stree Shakti 101 respond to the crisis by changing the laws on sexual violence. However, these new laws have not led to a decrease in violence against women (VAW). Is this the result of the failure of the rule of law? Or does it highlight the limitations of law in absence of social change? It is important to bridge the creation of new laws, with an analysis that speaks to the role of hyper masculinity, neo-liberalism and culture in VAW. If unaddressed, what may result instead are quick fixes, symbolized by the passing of new laws that act as token gestures rather than ones leading to transformative action. Although numerous laws related to rape have been passed in India due to feminist groups pressuring the government, these laws have been ineffective through the lack of implementation and, in some cases, have actively worked against the interests of women (Gangly 2007). Most recently, Indian rape laws have once again been mobilized by civil society movements after the high-profile gang rape cases. While, on the one hand, feminist mobilization has contributed to the successful creation of new laws, on the other hand, as Gangly notes, 'it is safe to postulate that most feminists have little or no faith in legal solutions to violence. This was evident in the Indian women's movement as feminists grew increasingly disillusioned by the role of law reform in combating violence against women and because they saw a disconnection between enactment of new laws and their implementation. This disillusionment did cause a shift in how women's organizations chose to engage with law. Instead of focusing on demanding law reform, some organizations focused on taking up individual women's cases in courts, while others focused on the lack of institutional support for women and created women's centers to provide women with legal assistance, health services and counselling (Kapur and Cossman 1996). There is a lack of other viable structural

alternatives to address violence against women. Gangly (2007) argues that while feminists have continued to look at the state with suspicion for their role in perpetuating women's oppression, they nevertheless maintain their engagement with the state for legislative reforms. We cannot do without law addressing VAW. But without the multi-sectoral approaches as evidenced by the studies of civil society and social movements, law Bharatiya Stree Shakti 102 alone as a strategy to address VAW is doomed to fail. We do not advocate for a withdrawal of engagement with the rule and the role of law. But we must consider the latest research that shows us that it is critical that resourced autonomous feminist civil society organizations are critical to any progressive social policy on VAW that uses law. Further, without applying the lenses of hyper masculinity, neo liberalism, culture and a political economy of VAW, our analysis of its causes and consequences will be sorely limited, and continue to allow for a justification of quick fixes by symbolically passing laws that neither hold men accountable or confront the culture that Merry (2009) exhorts us to transform

Aashish Gupta (2014) In his article titled Reporting and incidence of violence against women in India highlighted the incidences of violence against women in India based on the from the National Crime Records Bureau and the National Family Health Surveys. This article present the estimation of degree of under-reporting of crimes involving violence against women for India and its states. As per the constitutional provision all the crime should be reported and all the individual whose rights has been violated should get justice but the irony of the country is many cases are going unreported and the victim are not able to get the justice. According to the report the incidence of sexual violence against women by the husband it quite High. the incidence of sexual violence by husband is forty time higher than the cases of sexual violence by other man in India However despite such high prevalence only less than 1% cases were reported to the police. In the same manner despite high incidences of violence cases only about 1% of incidence of physical violence by other man, 2% of the incidence of physical violence by husband and 5.8% of the incidence of sexual violence is reported to the police.

This figure highlights the endemic prevalence of violence against women in India, and disclose the extent of the hindrances face up by the women in reporting violence. The data also highlight that the number of women experience sexual violence is 40 times greater than the cases of sexual violence by the non-intimate persons. Incidence of violence in Indian society is common and very high. Per NFHS data every third Indian women with in the age group 15 to 49 years' experience physical and sexual violence. More over one in every ten women reported facing sexual violence by their husbands during their lifetime. As per the India Human Development Survey 2004-5 around 30 - 40% respondents agreed that women beaten up for going out of Bharatiya Stree Shakti 104 home without permission, not bringing the expected dowry, neglecting the house or children, and not cooking properly. this trends is continued from the past and continue. In the present context, the battles against the women violence has amplified. there is wide attention of media and advocacy group still the problem of violence against women remains endemic. More over the violence of marginalized women from the Dalit, Adivasi and violence of women in conflict zone by the armed force has received insufficient.

2. Research Methodology/ Comprehensive Coverage

Empirical Research - Contributions from the cross section of disciplines studying violence against women using both qualitative and quantitative methodology.

Research Notes - Empirically based papers containing a clear statement of a research problem and presented in summary form. Depiction of crime scene to sentiments

Activist/ Advocate Notes - A forum for activists and advocates to report efforts to fight violence against women world-wide depiction of crime scene to sentiments

3. About the Poster



CAPTION:

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR DIGNITY

Aspire, Inspire, Overcome, Achieve

Aspire – Think about a future.... Free of Abuse

Inspire – Women TO Fight Back, Educate

Overcome or Achieve – Freedom.....

My synopsis or concise for / on the poster:

Bulls are controlled by nose rings... similarly women are controlled by social norms of beauty, behaviour, purity and chastity...

Men decide the social norms... because they have the power ... and social norms are designed to subjugate women...

Men have brainwashed women to internalize the thought that purity is the most important thing, even more than life... so women are forced to defend themselves & men attack women on that point to show their power.

Power also gives rise to the concept of property rights... women are treated like property and honour of woman is therefore considered an extension of the male owner (be it father, brother, or husband)... and hence women are attacked (raped) to settle scores, punish the man, or take revenge.

Similarly, the woman is also punished by her 'owner' like you would treat your animal property.

It's often we hear or read about how women are a stronger sex, but only when we talk about extreme conditions such as famine, epidemics etc. The real danger women have been facing for generations now is sexual assault and female infanticide. It's truly disturbing that a man actually thinks that forcing himself on a woman reflects his machismo! It's imperative that this heinous disease that a major part of the male population is suffering from is worked upon

TECHNICAL DETAILS OF POSTER DESIGN:

Operating Software: Windows 10 Pro Home Edition

Software Used: Graphics / Adobe Creative Cloud/ Photoshop Cc 2017 Release

Orientation: Landscape Workspace

Mode: Rgb Color/ 8 Bits/Channel

Dimensions: -Size: A3/ 4961 Pixels Width X 3508 Pixels Height/ 16.537 Inches Width X 11.693 Inches Height

Resolution: 300 Pixels Per Inch

Images Used: Royalty Free/Open Source

Layers Used In Photoshop Cc:

- A. Color Fill
- B. Layer Style : Bevel & Emboss/Color Stroke/Inner & Outer C glow
- C. Color Look Up : Crisp Warm Look

Lettering: Word-Process All Text Font Size: Variable

Conclusion: Presented Enough Data With Illustrations/Images Which Support My Precise On Presentation.

4. Detailed Poster Analysis

5. Conclusion

Violence against women is an extremely complex phenomenon, deeply rooted in gender-based power relations, sexuality, self-identity, and social institutions. Any strategy to eliminate gender violence must confront the underlying cultural beliefs and social structures that perpetuate it. Our understanding of the exact causes of gender violence still needs refining. But the results of several recent cross-cultural studies on family violence and rape reinforce the feminist contention that hierarchical gender relations-perpetuated through gender socialization and socioeconomic inequalities-play an integral role in violence against women. Breaking the cycle of abuse will require concerted action across several sectors, including education, mass media, the legislative system, the judiciary, and the health sector.

Acknowledgement

Acknowledge the supporters and people involved in research process

By a queer inverted logic, all raped women come to be looked upon as 'loose' women. Can there be a greater violence against a human being? **(Image Seven)**



References

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2. .Mamta mehrotra crimes against women in India, Aug 2014
3. Ahuja Ram crime against women

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