



Focusing on Prevention of Violence Against Women

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ABSTRACT

Primary prevention aims to stop violence before it occurs, by promoting respectful, non-violent relationships. At present, New Zealand policies primarily focus on responding to violence. Over half of violent crime in New Zealand is related to family violence: primary prevention will, in the longer term, help Government to reduce rates of violent crime.

The Primary Prevention is discussion about violence and how these approaches can be effectively implemented in New Zealand. The Primary prevention by ensuring that our understandings are in line with international developments. The primary prevention provides information to ensure that people working in community and in govt. agencies understand what is distinctive about primary prevention. The International Organization for Migration (IOM), through its gender mainstreaming policy is committed to ensuring that the particular needs of all migrant women are identified, taken into consideration and addressed by IOM projects and services. The IOM issue of violence against women migrant workers in order to promote their Physical, social and economic well-being in line with the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/62/132.

KEYWORDS : Violence, IOM, Primary prevention, WHO, migrant

INTRODUCTION

In past Violence against women is inevitable, Focus is only on mitigating the impacts of violence, preventing re-offending and re-victimization (secondary and tertiary prevention) and women's self-protective behavior. Nowadays the violence against women is predictable and preventable, strategies that encompass primary, secondary and tertiary prevention, with much greater interest in what works at the primary prevention level. Focus on engaging men and boys and preventing perpetration of violence. In the Primary Prevention Violence has not occurred. Secondary Prevention occurred Crisis response immediately after Violence. Tertiary Prevention occurred Longer-term response after violence.

IOM actively contributes to protecting women migrant workers from violence by implementing a range of activities are

- Promotion of legal and safe migration for women migrant workers
- Promotion of policies that regulate the recruitment and deployment of women migrant workers
- Promotion and protection of women migrant workers – human rights.
- Research and data collection on women and international labour migration.
- Promotion of gender-sensitive international migration policies.
- Fostering interstate dialogues and enhancing bilateral regional, inter regional and international cooperation.
- Counter trafficking activities including capacity building and direct assistance to victims.

METHODOLOGY

Primary prevention can take place at three levels Primary, secondary and tertiary. In Primary prevention Violence has not occurred. Interventions are population-based. Universal-aimed at the whole population, regardless of risk. Targeted – groups at heightened risk of becoming perpetrators or victims. In Secondary prevention Crisis response immediately after violence has occurred. Interventions are: Victim/survivor focused – to prevent short-term effects and re-victimization. Offender focused – to prevent repeat offending and/or escalation of violence. In Tertiary prevention Longer-term response after violence has occurred.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has identified preventing violence as a global public health priority and has called for the use of a gender perspective in addressing violence, given the dramatic worldwide increase in the incidence of intentional injuries affecting people of all ages and both sexes, but especially women and children.

Sexual violence in primary prevention efforts – Domestic and sexual violence are not identical --- Sexual violence often occurs in the domestic context but may also be committed against a stranger ... They share the sinister element of being hidden crimes, frequently

perpetrated by persons in a position of supposed trust or complicated close relationships. Beyond this, sexual violence has some distinct features, For Instance:

- Active negotiation of consent to sexual activity is at the heart of preventing all forms of sexual violence against adults.
- Consent is also a vital component of mutual pleasure and healthy sexuality.
- In the broader social context, and particularly in popular culture and the media, violence has been sexualized.
- Sexualized images of women in the media contrast with a lack of discussion about and education on negotiated consensual sex.

This means that policies and programs aimed at preventing violence against women need to address both the similarities and difference between Sexual violence and intimate partner violence.

Examples of primary prevention activities across the levels of the socio-ecological model :

Individual

Increase understanding of violence within families
Reduce social isolation
Challenge beliefs, values and attitudes that support violence

Family/relationship

Promote positive parenting practices
Build problem-solving and/or conflict management skills.
Develop non-violent norms within relationships and families and communicate these norms to others.

Community

Mobilize community members to take a stand against violence.
Run community campaigns, events and involve media
Promote the benefits of living free from violence
Build connections between neighbors.

Societal

Implement policies and actions that decrease gender, ethnic and economic inequalities
Strengthen laws that address violence
Challenge social norms that support violence
Reduce access to firearms and other lethal weapons
Decrease violence in the media.

Primary prevention of Violence against women is increasingly understood as a global public health problem. Public health has a good track record in promoting the well-being and safety of populations, including addressing other leading causes of premature death and disability.

The 1993 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence

against Women provided the following definition of violence against women.

Family violence in New Zealand the broad TeRito definition of family violence, which is slightly different from but consistent with the definition of 'violence' in the Domestic Violence Act 1995, is in common usage. The term refers to -

- Spouse/partner abuse (violence among adult partners)
- Child abuse/neglect (abuse/neglect of children by an adult)
- Elder abuse/neglect (abuse/neglect of older people aged approximately 65 years and above, by a person with whom they have a relationship of trust)
- Parental abuse (violence perpetrated by a child against their parent)
- Sibling abuse (violence among siblings).

Domestic Violence Act 1995 has a broader definition which is probably best to avoid the term domestic violence, and draw on the currently used terms family violence, intimate partner violence, and child abuse or child maltreatment.

IOM promoting legal and safe migration for women migrant workers

IOM implemented an income generating and self-employment assistance project to address human trafficking and irregular migration of women aged 18 to 35 residing in impoverished border communities. The project supported the establishment of 40 small enterprises through vocational training and micro grants assistance.

IOM's labour migration programme is to promote and facilitate legal avenues of labour migration as an alternative to irregular migration. For example, in Beitbridge, Zimbabwe, it has set up a labour center where potential employers can link up with potential labour migrants to South Africa. This project is aimed at formalizing labour mobility between risks of abuse and exploitation.

Improving laws and policies governing recruiters, employers and intermediaries

In Bangladesh – IOM assisted civil society organizations in drafting the Overseas Employment Policy which was later adopted by the parliamentary Cabinet. In Thailand, IOM has developed policy recommendations for relevant ministries and has produced the "Employer's Package" (handbook and VCD) to educate employers and enable fair and better employment practice, including pregnancy related rights.

Supporting the adoption of penal and criminal sanctions to punish perpetrators and intermediaries of violence against women migrant workers –

In Haiti, the Organization provided technical assistance to the government to draft comprehensive legislation that aims to effectively address issues of prevention, protection and prosecution of trafficking in persons, with a gender perspective. The bill has been endorsed by the government and is currently awaiting adoption by the Parliament.

IOM – Protecting women migrant workers human rights

In Thailand, IOM promotes and protects the human rights of migrants by familiarizing various stakeholders on the right and obligations of migrants and enhancing their understanding of migration issues through trainings, handbooks, newsletters, public campaigns and media. In each activity, a particular focus is given to vulnerabilities and risks faced by women migrant workers.

IOM – Protecting women migrant workers from sexual and gender-based violence, domestic violence, abusive labour practices and discrimination –

In Zambia, IOM manages a migrant support center (75% of the beneficiaries are female) that offers ongoing awareness-raising activities on violence against women.

IOM – Promoting the Physical and mental health and well-being of women migrant workers -

In Zimbabwe, IOM provides voluntary, counseling and testing (VCT), HIV post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP), emergency contraceptives and counseling for gender-based violence survivors. Survivors with severe mental breakdown are referred to mental health institutions. The Organization is also engaged in an advocacy campaign to prevent the deportation of women in advanced pregnancy stages or those who have recently delivered.

Training programs for IOM for law enforces immigration officers and border officials, prosecutors and service providers.

IOM facilitated a study tour to the United Kingdom for law enforcement and judicial officers. The main aim of the visit was to acquaint them with various possible methodologies and tools available to combat trafficking.

Conclusion:

In Thailand the employers package targets employers who hire migrant workers with a view to enhance their awareness of migrant rights in the work place and provide them with practical legal guidance.

57th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) that placed a strong focus on prevention through gender equality, Women's Empowerment & enjoyment of human rights.

The world association of Girl Guides & Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) has developed a global non-formal education curriculum to engage young people in efforts to prevent & end violence against girls & women.

The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) was the first major law to help government agencies and victim advocates work together to fight domestic violence, sexual assault, and other types of violence against women.

The future programme of action – the frame work of United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Trafficking (UNGIFT) on managing the health consequences of Trafficked persons.

World Health Organization preventing intimate partner violence and Sexual violence against women.

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