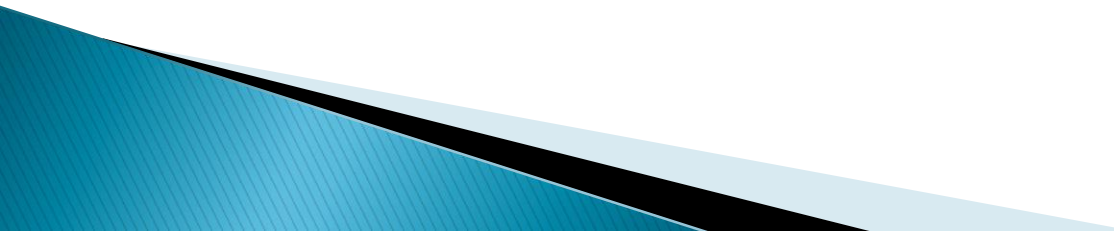


# Gender Based Violence

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# Objectives & aims

- ▶ To have an understanding of and the laws related to GBV
  - ▶ To identify the types of GBV and the ways of presentations
  - ▶ To develop skills of examination and reporting victims of GBV that the courts directs
  - ▶ Understand the Doctor's role in management prevention GBV
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To produce a graduate who will be able to examine and describe injury patterns in alleged cases of gender base violence and form opinions in a court of law as well as participate in prevention of GBV



# Sex & Gender

Sex means biological sex: determined by the genes with the development

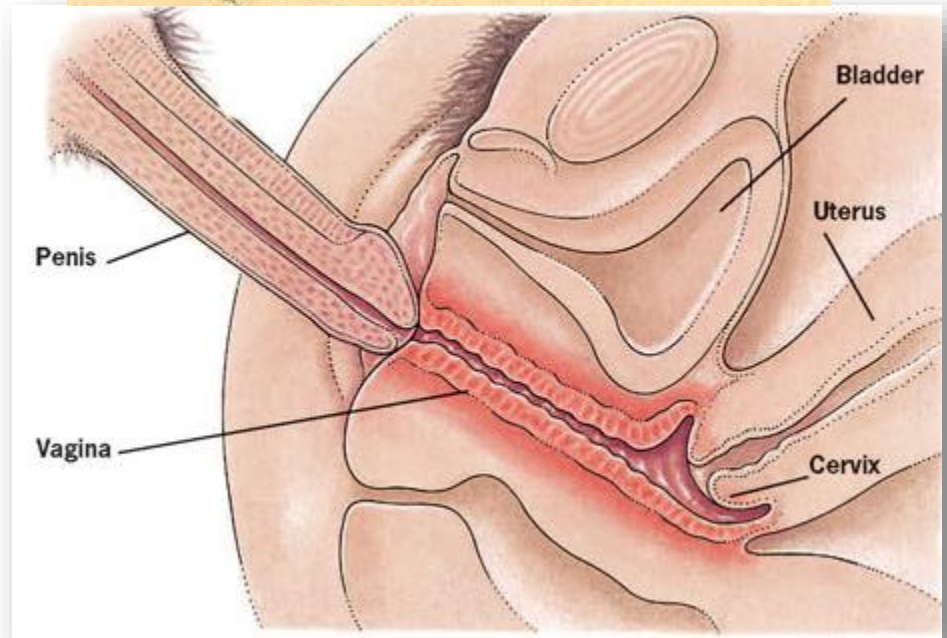
The idea of the socially /culturally constructed differences between men and women – depending on the extent to which women and men are socialised or ‘learn’ gender. **Gender** ‘artificially’ extends or exaggerates the ‘natural’ differences of sex.



# Sexual violence definition

Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object.





# Definition of Gender Based Violence



United Nations  
General  
Assembly 1993

“Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in physical, sexual psychological or economical harm or suffering for women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”



# Domestic Violence



Violence between family members and intimate partners usually through not exclusively taking place in home (wife abuse, husband abuse, child abuse, elder abuse)

(WHO)

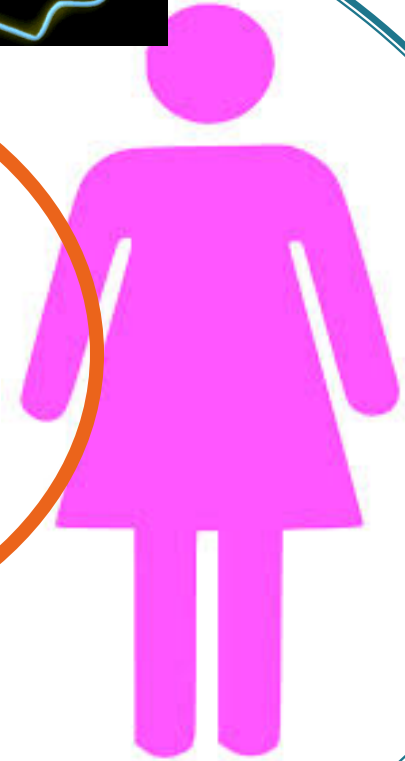
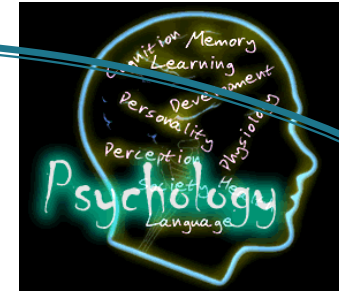
# Intimate partner violence



Behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours.

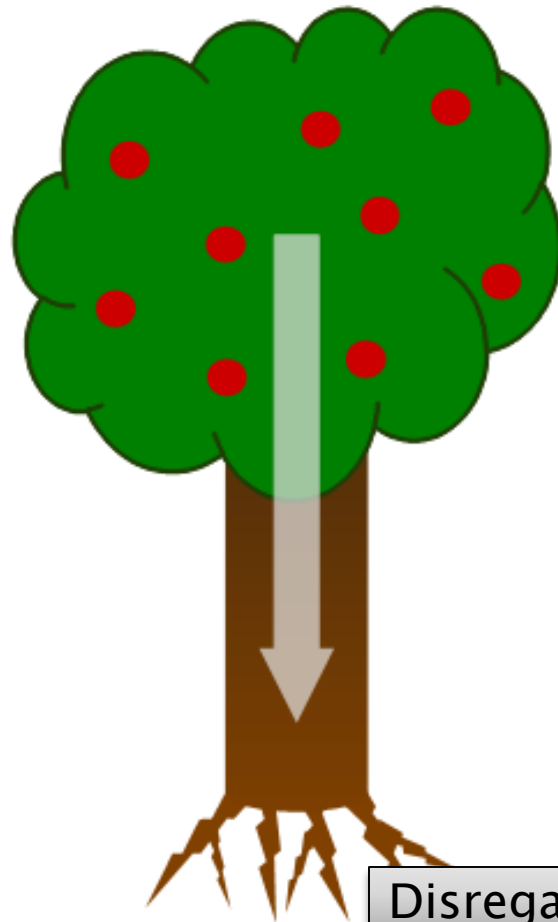
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# SEXUAL & GBV



# GBV tree

Fruits and leaves are  
EXAMPLES OF GBV



Domestic violence

Sexual abuse

Marital Rape

Verbal  
abuse

Dowry abuse

Rape

Financial  
abuse

Verbal and emotional  
abuse based on  
gender

CONTRIBUTING  
FACTOS

Alcohol & drug abuse

Violence society

Impunity

Stigma

Poverty

Lack of education


Conflicts

Disregard to HR

Abuse of power

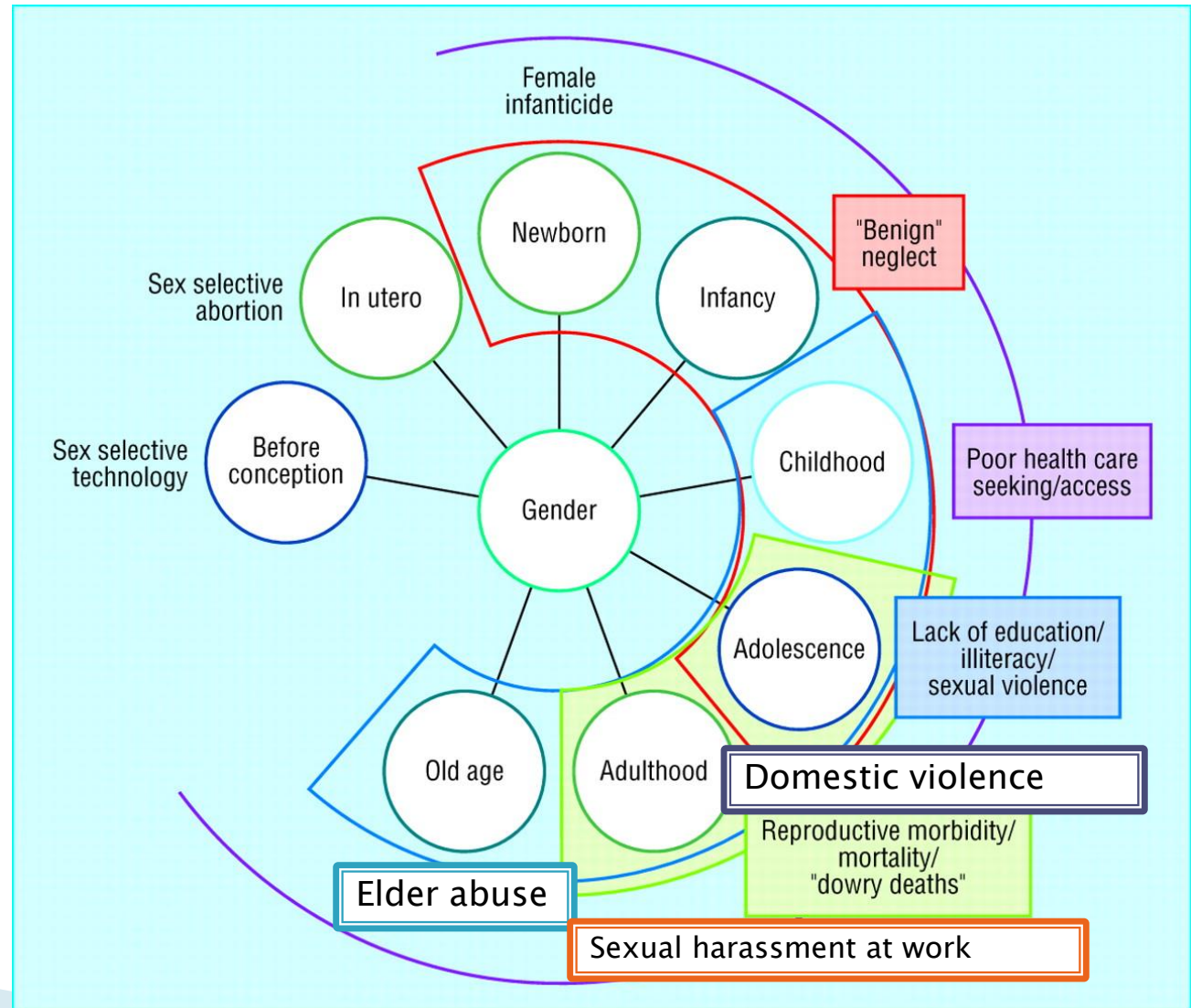
Gender inequality

# Why GBV– is more common in women?

- ▶ Violence is an act between two persons over power
  - ▶ Women and girls socio-culturally groomed as 'less powered' than the men or boys
  - ▶ women's and girl's are used for subordinate status than leaders
  - ▶ Hence more violence against women
  - ▶ If GBV towards a man occurs it does not surface due to embarrassment .
- 



# Life cycle & GBV



Health care  
seekers

Reported cases of GBV &SV  
for medico-legal care

Reported to medical care

Structural  
violence

Cultural  
violence

# GBV

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graph TD; GBV[GBV] --> Family[Family]; GBV --> Community[Community]; GBV --> State[State];
```

## Family

Wife battering, marital rape, incest, forced prostitution, violence against domestic workers, violence against the girl child, sex selective abortions, female infanticide, traditional practices affecting the health of women & children

Domestic violence Act

2005

Criminal law

## Community

Rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, commercialized trafficking in women, Prostitution labour exploitation

Criminal Law- Rape laws

Laws on sexual offences

## State

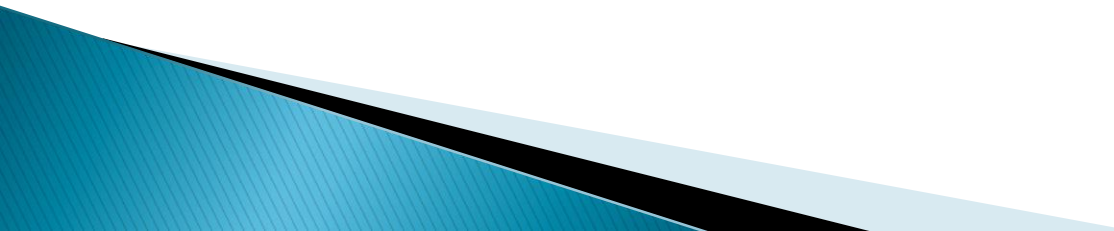
Violence against women in detention, custodial violence, violence against women in armed conflict

Laws on Human Rights

# Domestic Violence Act 2005

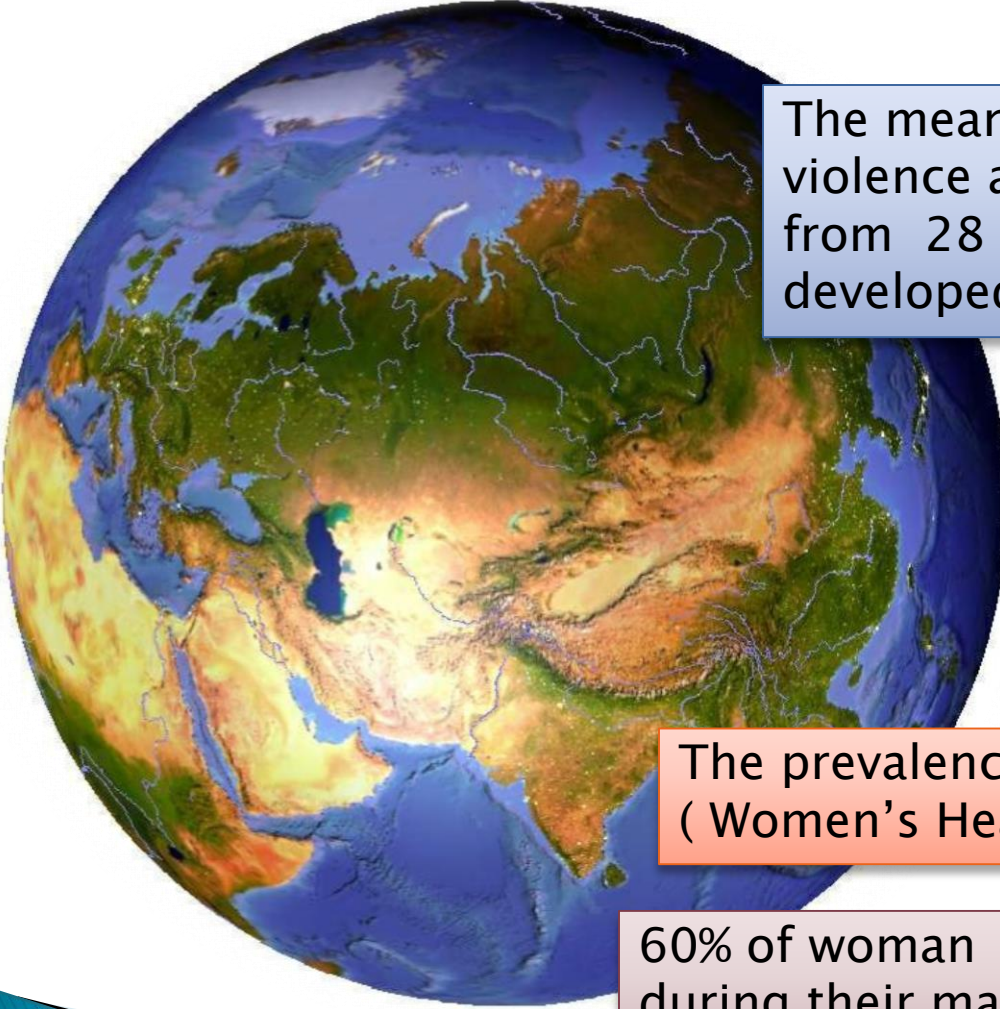
- ▶ An application of Interim order or protection order can be obtained by an aggrieved person or aggrieved person's child where it prohibit the respondent committing or causing any act of domestic violence.
- ▶ [SriLanka-DomesticViolence.pdf](#)

# GBV episodes single or multiple?

- ▶ Some forms of GBV are single episodes while some are multiple episodes
  - ▶ GBV in family is usually multiple
  - ▶ Multiple episodes of 'small events' may culminate to major events which can result in death (homicide, suicides)
- 



# Magnitude of the problem



The mean prevalence of lifetime partner violence against women is 21% ( Studies from 28 countries of developing and developed)

The prevalence of GBV in Sri Lanka 20%– 60% ( Women's Health Committee SLMA 2007)

60% of woman subjected to domestic violence during their marriage and 98% had been beaten at least once (Deraniyagala 1992)

# 2013 Study on SV & GBV (stud mainly from men)

- ▶ 36% ever-partnered men reported perpetrating physical and or sexual violence against a female intimate partner.
- ▶ 6 % of all men perpetrated sexual violence inclusive of rape against a non-partner woman
- ▶ 17 % perpetrated sexual violence inclusive of rape against any women.

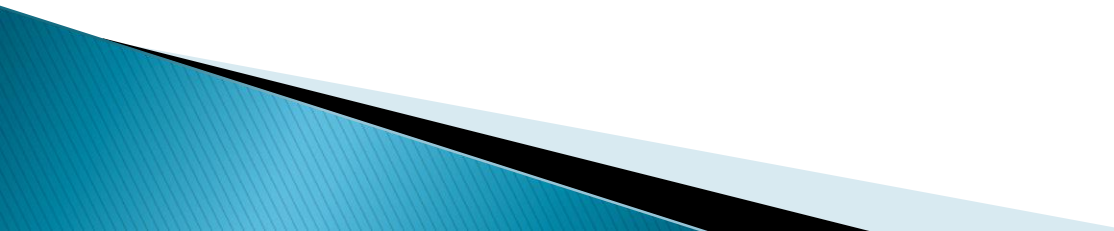


# Why violence at home?

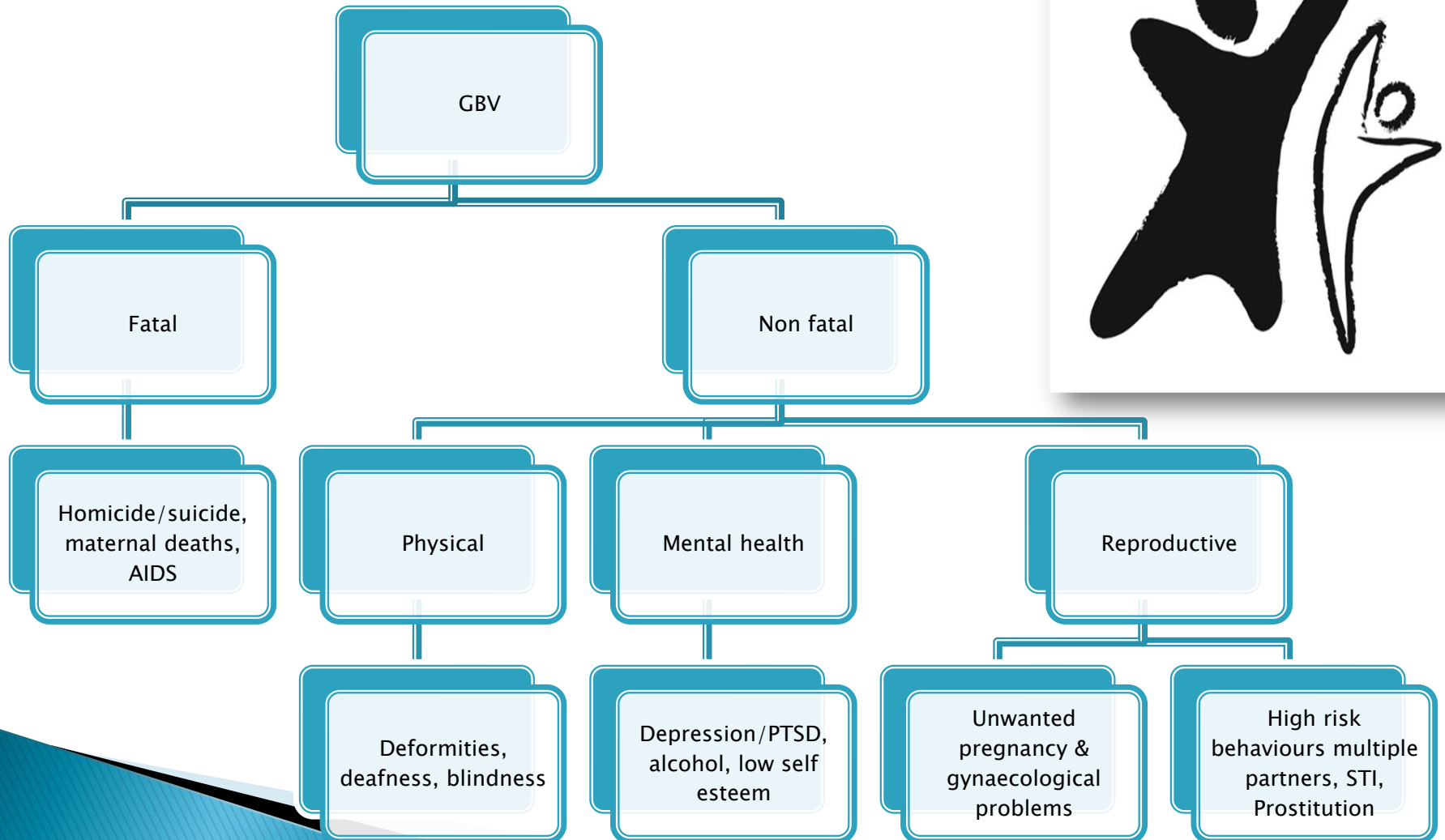


- ▶ Breakdown in communication
- ▶ Growth of any antagonism—real or perceived
- ▶ Expressed as outbursts of rage
- ▶ Accumulated aggression
- ▶ Violent behavior
- ▶ Feeling of powerlessness, erosion of self-esteem, pent up emotions, envy and jealousy

# The battered spouse syndrome

- ▶ Defined as the women who has suffered demonstrable and repeated physical injuries at the hands of the man whom she lives or from the father of one of her children.
  - ▶ ICD 995.81
  - ▶ Failure of adjustment and adaptation to marital life
- 

# Medical Consequences of GBV






# Consequences of intimate partner violence

- ▶ Regular hospital visits “accidents”
- ▶ long-term physical disability– fractures
- ▶ multiple and poorly defined complaints
- ▶ Long term psychological and psychiatric illness
  - Depression, anxiety, sleeping & eating disorders, suicidal ideation and suicidal behavior, obsessive compulsive disorder, PTSD, alcohol abuse
- ▶ Affect of it on the family– eg children’


# Examination of a alleged victim of Domestic violence for ML purpose

- ▶ MLEF/ Court order
- ▶ Consent for examination– Informed written consent
- ▶ History– detailed history about the current episodes and previous episodes
- ▶ Social Hx, Medical, surgical & gyne Hx
- ▶ Examination–
  - General, specific (injury), systemic, genital ex
- ▶ Investigations– x-ray, US scan
- ▶ Referrals– psychiatry, radiology, dental, Gyne, STD
- ▶ Repot writing
- ▶ Evidence in Courts

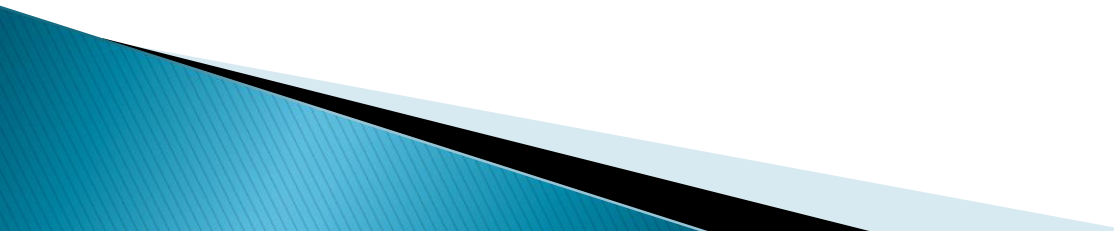
# GBV-marital rape

- ▶ Still very controversial topic in Sri Lanka
  - ▶ However, it is an accepted phenomenon –in medical & legal fields
  - ▶ Asian cultures with patriarchic society the rights of the female is not talked at the society or law
  - ▶ However, with existent laws there is no legal provision for marital law
  - ▶ Examination– includes genital ex too...
- 

# Sexual harassment in workplace or public transport

- ▶ Unwelcome physical contact and advances
  - ▶ Words or comments of a sexual nature that makes the person hearing it uncomfortable
  - ▶ Dirty jokes and obscene gestures
  - ▶ Showing pornographic material
  - ▶ Demanding or requesting sexual favours
  - ▶ Circulation of abusive personal and or obscene emails and visuals
  - ▶ Any other unwelcome physical, verbal or non – verbal conduct of sexual nature
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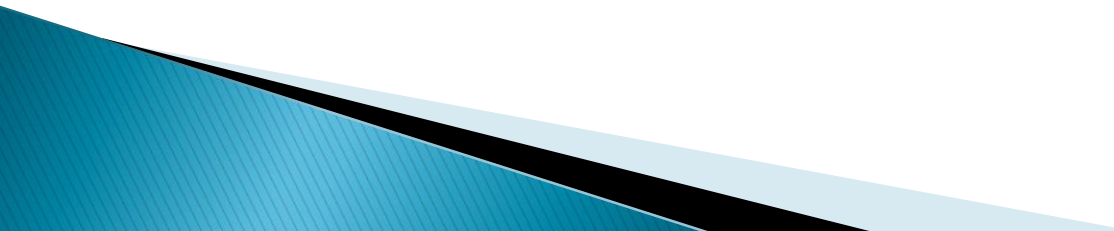
# Sexual harassment & GBV– some alarming findings (Perera et al, 2006)

- ▶ Research on medical students revealed that 71.8% females and 25.3% male students experienced GRV at least once in their life
  - ▶ Commonest is the verbal abuse– followed by physical and sexual harassment
  - ▶ Female students were abused by their current partner, followed by teachers
  - ▶ Only half of them had related the incident to a friend or family, none to authority
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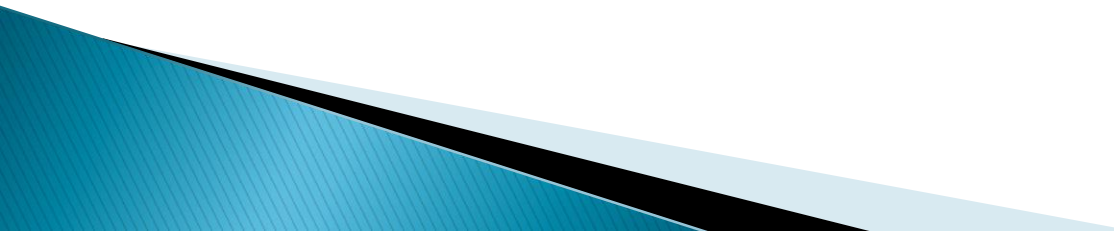


# Some alarming finding related to attitudes


(HAJ-Yahia & De Zoyza 2007)

- ▶ Majority of both female and male students justified wife beating believed that women benefit from some beatings (>75%)
  - ▶ 14%–24% of students expressed some level of agreement that woman benefit from beating
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# Messages form these studies

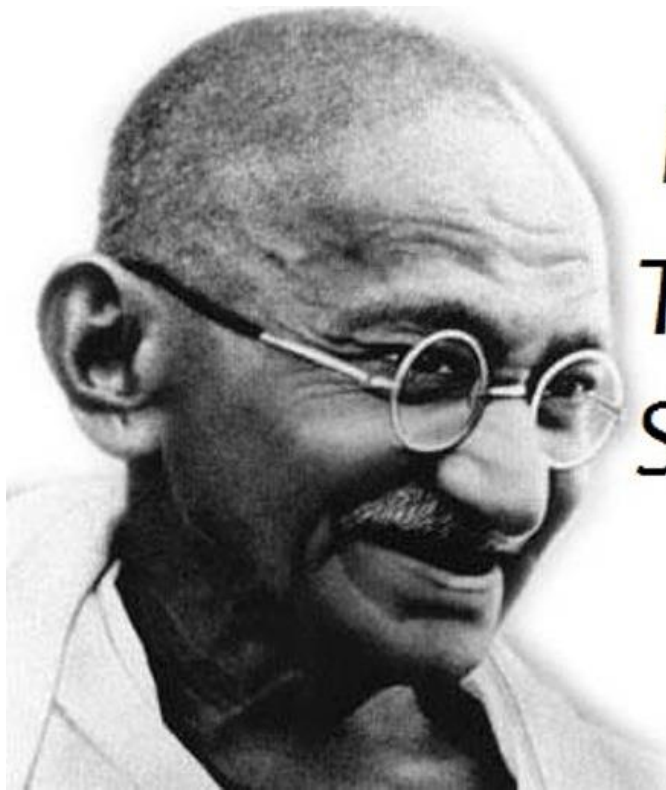
- ▶ Attitudes has a relationship to person's behavior
  - ▶ Negative attitudes affects quality of work
  - ▶ Medical profession has a duty to detect and manage the issue of GBV.
  - ▶ Positive attitude towards GBV will enable to serve justice to some unfortunate people and also some preserve your own rights
- 

# Summary

- ▶ GBV occur at all the levels of the society
  - ▶ The commonest form is in the family
  - ▶ Domestic violence is associated with many factors ranging from law socio-economic, alcohol and drug abuse to experience of violent behaviors during childhood
  - ▶ DV is not only results physical injuries but also, many psychological problems
  - ▶ Research on GBV has found some undesirable attitudes among health professionals (medical students) and needs some change
- 



**ZERO  
TOLERANCE**



Be The *Change*  
That You Want to  
See In The World.





A close-up photograph of a white lotus flower. The flower is in full bloom, showing a dense cluster of white petals and a prominent yellow center. The center is covered with numerous stamens, which have white anthers and reddish-brown filaments. The background is a soft, out-of-focus white, suggesting a clean, bright environment. The overall tone of the image is peaceful and elegant.

Thank  
you