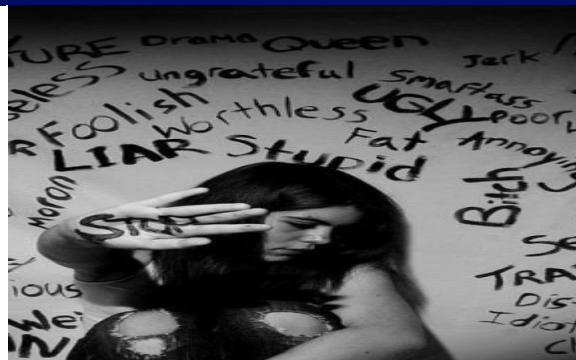


CCDU GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE SERIES 2020



PHYSICAL ABUSE

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

SEXUAL ABUSE

FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Week 1: Article 1 of 6

A PSYCHOEDUCATIONAL AND EMPOWERMENT INITIATIVE

- Violence is one of those social ills that doesn't respect limits or borders.
- Violence (a form of aggressiveness) may be cultural. We learn and reproduce it and, in turn, teach and validate it.
- An important step is to identify the different ways that violence manifests itself.
- But just as you can learn it, you can unlearn it and thereby stop the cycle.

"Violence is the fear of other's ideals."

-Mahatma Gandhi-

WHAT CAN I DO:

Changing social views and perceptions take time – don't give up in trying to make society a better place for all.

Don't be a perpetrator of violence – use better and more effective ways of dealing with conflict.

If you have experienced violence, get to know your rights, speak to someone who understands, who supports and who is able to direct you to the resources to break from the cycle of violence.

Don't turn a blind eye – if you see an act of violence, alert the necessary authorities to respond or intervene.

Champion change, support local rallies, events and social advocacy for change, if it is within your power, initiate this.

RESOURCES AT WITS: WWW.WITS.AC.ZA

Transformation Office: email: Cecilia.smith@wits.ac.za

Gender equity office: email: info.geo@wits.ac.za or 011 717 9790

CCDU : email: info.ccd@wits.ac.za

#WitsAgainstGBV

<p>ECONOMIC VIOLENCE</p> <p>Direct economic violence openly affects your goods or assets and includes examples like theft and scams. Indirect economic violence relates to the internal mechanisms of the economic system that affects your interest. It can also be the refusal of a partner in marriage to provide for the family, when they have the resources to do so.</p>	<p>POLITICAL VIOLENCE</p> <p>Political violence includes whatever a political party might do that goes against your interests. When a political party uses you as a tool that is also a case of political violence. For example, when you are a contributor and victim of a corrupt political class.</p>	<p>INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE</p> <p>Institutional violence has to do with mistreatment or abuse on the part of an institution.</p> <p>For example, if you receive bad service that causes you harm in some way.</p>
<p>CULTURAL VIOLENCE</p> <p>Most marketing promotes a way of life that many people end up copying. Experts consider that instituting this sort of hegemony is a type of violence. That's because it feeds intolerance and contempt for lifestyles or worldviews that don't conform to the dominating stereotype.</p> <p>There are societies in the world that approve of and legitimize violence against certain segments of the population.</p> <p>Persecution of LGBTQIA+ communities or ethnic groups fits into this category.</p>	<p>RELIGIOUS VIOLENCE</p> <p>There are many religious groups and sects today in the world fighting for power and followers. Some of these, surely, are genuine expressions of faith. However, it's also true that the true interest of the leaders of many of these groups is personal gain. They often dictate and manage the commandments of the faith, and they don't hesitate to manipulate the hopes of their followers.</p> <p>This type of sect profits from the fear and confusion of their followers. They might do it in a direct or indirect way (through work or willingness to recruit more followers.)</p>	<p>CYBER-BULLYING</p> <p>Newer technologies make harassment easy because it provides anonymity to perpetrators of cyber-bullying. The absence of clear laws leads to this violent behavior often going unpunished.</p> <p>Anyone can record a video of you and upload it to social media. They can use your image as a joke or give the impression that some isolated incident defines you as a person.</p> <p>By the time you figure it out, it's possible that thousands of people have already seen the images and come to their own, biased conclusions.</p>
<p>INFORMATION VIOLENCE</p> <p>The programming of so many media outlets includes a large amount of violent news. It would seem that the more grisly the information, the greater the impact it has and the more viewers it attracts.</p> <p>When you open a newspaper or watch the daily news on TV, you get a whole slew of information that skews your idea of reality. The media offer this type of news because there is a demand.</p>		<p>South Africa's Protection and Harassment Act, 2011(Act 17 of 2011) allows a victim to report such acts and they can apply to Court for a protection order.</p> <p>Any experience of discrimination and cyberbullying at Wits can be reported to the Transformation and Employment Equity Office.</p>
<p>Gender-Based Violence</p> <p>Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to a woman, man, girl or boy on the basis of their gender. It is a result of gender inequality and the abuse of power. Violence against women is quite common and indications are that there is an increase of incidence. This type of aggression is gender-motivated; and is typically portrayed as men who inflict violence on women because she doesn't do what they want or demand. However, men are also victims of sexual and emotional violence and both men and women can perpetrate this form of violence. Men who stand up for change may experience rejection or prejudice and men who report being a victim can be ridiculed . Unfortunately reports of sexual and other forms of abuse on children by women is also increasing.</p> <p>GBV includes but is not limited to: Sexual violence, Sexual exploitation, Forced prostitution, Forced or early marriage, Trafficking, Economic Violence (abuse and denial of resources, opportunities and services), Emotional and Psychological violence, Domestic violence as well as Intimate partner violence (IPV) – which is the most widespread form of GBV.</p>		

#WitsAgainstGBV