



GENDER VIOLENCE: A PHILOSOPHICAL CRITIQUE

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Abstract

Gender violence creates a major problem in our day today lives. The gender violence is used for both masculine or feminine which can be social or cultural; however, the term 'gender violence' is usually exercised against female gender. Gender violence in the Middle East, is incredibly focused towards females. Violence against females is a significant concern in the Asian countries. The exercise of gender violence appears as sexual harassment and abusive behaviour at home and other places are subjected to gender violence. Women, who are married, some of them also face the threat of domestic violence within family, and are therefore attributed to primordial socioeconomic conditions that shape social norms about marriage patterns, living arrangements and the only productive role of women. In many countries, laws have been passed that restrict and punish groups those support work on sexual orientation and gender identity issues. This paper provides a general idea of the research in the ground of gender and violence with more explicitly what is known as gender violence. The multidisciplinary study of the nature of the gender violence is highlighted through different thinkers across the academic fields of law, criminology, social sciences media and others. The diversity of perspectives highlights that gender violence existed in the primitive societies and is a continuing social problem. In this regard, gender violence has created a major problem in today's society that I am going to discuss and critically examine in this paper.

Keywords: Gender Violence, Gender Identity, Feminist Philosophers, Masculinity, Female.

Introduction

Gender is represented as a social construction that is created through various social institutions that created roles, activities, responsibilities and expectations that are attributed to men and women, differentiating how they are to behave and act. According to the United Nations Population Fund,

The term gender refers to the economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female...Men and women face different expectations about how they should dress, behave or work. Relations between men and women, whether in the family, the workplace or the public sphere, also reflect the understandings of the talents, characteristics and behaviour appropriate to women and to men...the fact that gender attributes are socially constructed means that they are also amenable to change in ways that make a society more just and equitable. (Lombard, 2018, p. 1)

Gender indicates not only to be 'a man' or 'a woman' but to the relationship of them. Connell argues that the "state of play in gender relations in a given institution is its gender regime". In doing similar way, she looks past the crossroads between the personal relations of men with women, and with the society all in all, featuring rather the layers of social association where gender relations are played out and gender systems made and continued: for instance, work, education, the family. It is the upkeep of these gender orientation systems - what Connell terms "the configuration of gender practice," which "guarantees...the dominant position of men and the subordination of women" (Lombard, 2018, pp. 1-2).

This sex or gender order gives opportunity to certain masculinities but not all masculinities are one and the same at the same time - they cross with other social characters. To keep up this advantaged position and the current gender order, the hegemonic masculinity must epitomize stereotypical masculine attributes of power, dominance, strength and authority. Feminineness and non-authoritative masculinities are characterised as powerless and savagery and hostility are standardised and organised as key components of hegemonic masculinity. Along these lines the support of the gender order is exceptionally applicable when taking a gender at sexual orientation and violence with the critical ideas here being force and control (Lombard, 2018, p. 2). According to Kenway and Fitzclarence, "Violence is one of the major social problems of our time...It is increasingly understood that violence occurs along a continuum and involves physical, sexual, verbal and emotional abuses of power at individual, group and social structural levels" (Lombard, 2018, p. 2). This paper looks at the specific problem of gender-based violence or gender violence that creates worldwide problem excessively upon female and female children.

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