



**One Day National Seminar on
*Domestic Violence***

In collaboration with

State Resource Centre, Kashmir

Sponsored by

National Commission for Women

New Delhi

On

February 21st 2023

Organized by

Centre for Women's Studies and Research

University of Kashmir

Venue:

**Gandhi Bhavan, Auditorium
University of Kashmir**

Concept Note

Achieving gender equality, and the empowerment of all women and girls, is not only a key human rights issue but it is also one of the 17th Sustainable Development Goals (Goal 5) and one of the elements mainstreamed throughout the whole of Agenda 2030, as the central claim of “Leaving No One Behind” will not be achieved without reaching Goal 5. However, recent research has shown that domestic violence against women is considerably increasing thereby making the development situation vulnerable where the concept of ‘human rights’ appeared questionable to researchers, academics, and development practitioners and human rights activists. The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines violence against women as “any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.” Domestic violence (also commonly referred to as Intimate Partner Violence ‘IPV’) includes “physical violence, sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression (including coercive tactics) by a current or former intimate partner.” Some forms of IPV can be perpetrated electronically through mobile devices and social media sites, as well as, in person. Family violence is another commonly used term for domestic violence. While the term domestic violence encompasses the same behaviour and dynamic as IPV, the term family violence is broader and refers to a range of violence that can occur in families, including IPV, child abuse and elder abuse by caregivers and others.

Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women. Violence against women is deeply rooted in systemic discrimination, including social norms that tolerate it and fail to provide support to women and to victims. Gender roles in society are directions about how one is supposed to speak, behave, and dress according to their sex. Distinct gender roles are one major reason for violence against women. Our society has long been dominated by these gender norms and relationships.

Women in all countries experience violence in virtually all spheres of life, however, specific groups of women by virtue of their particular status, class, age, caste, religion, disabilities and identities are more prone to various forms of violence. Domestic violence impacts women’s health, hampers their ability to participate fully in society, affects their enjoyment of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and is a source of tremendous physical and psychological suffering for both women and their families. Women who have been subjected to domestic violence by their partners have greater chances of having a low birth weight baby, are at much greater risk of depression, and more likely to have an induced abortions. The situation of these women and girls is further aggravated by the difficulty of accessing formal justice and obtaining reparation. Contributing factors include limited knowledge of their rights; difficulty in accessing public services; improper conduct by police; personal fear - for example, of the perpetrator; and taboos and

social traditions surrounding the issue. Moreover, despite ongoing efforts to change the situation, governments often face difficulties in effectively implementing laws and programmes to address violence against women, either directly or indirectly, in both rural communities as well as urban areas.

In India, domestic violence against women is increasing at an alarming rate and some common forms of domestic violence against women are rape, dowry deaths, bride burning, female infanticide and forced child marriage. Similarly in Kashmir more than half of the married women reported that they are main victims of domestic violence (National Family Health Survey report of 2015-16).

Sub Themes of the Seminar:

1. **Conceptualizing Violence**
2. **Domestic Violence: Prevalence and Pattern**
3. **Socio -economic Factors**
4. **Sexual Harassment**
5. **Child abuse**
6. **Health and other consequences**
7. **Legislative measures**
8. **Role of Civil Societies and NGOs**
9. **Role of Media**
10. **Rehabilitation and Reformation**
11. **Other related issues**

Resource Persons

The presentation will be made by experts in the field. Full Papers can be submitted through Email in Word format to cwsrku@gmail.com
Submission of full paper is compulsory before 15th of February 2023.

Registration Fee: The registration fee is waved off and women participants are encouraged to participate

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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