ANALYSIS OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AFTER THE PANDEMIC:- EXPLORATION IN TERMS OF WOMEN AND THIRD GENDER BASED

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ABSTRACT

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a persistent social issue that affects individuals worldwide, perpetuating inequality and hindering social progress. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and exposed new challenges for marginalized populations. This research paper aims to analyze the dynamics of gender-based violence in the aftermath of the pandemic, with a specific focus on women and third-gender individuals. By examining the causes, consequences, and potential solutions, this study seeks to contribute to the understanding of GBV and inform strategies for its prevention and mitigation.

Keywords: Gender, Violence, Covid-19, Societal norms.

Introduction

The United Nations has identified gender-based violence against women as a global health and development issue, and a host of policies, public education, and action programs aiming at reducing gender-based violence have been undertaken around the world. Transgender individuals and communities experience shocking amounts of violence and discrimination. This section offers some information on the staggering rates of violence that trans and non-binary people face, although it should be noted that data is limited. In addition to experiencing high rates of domestic and sexual violence, trans and non-binary people are often the targets of transphobic hate crimes and state violence. This research paper highlights new concepts, laws, issues relating to `gender, and selected research findings that can inform such activities. In addition to describing recent research findings that document relationships between gender, power, sexuality, and violence cross-nationally, it identifies cultural factors, including linkages between sex and violence through media images that may increase women's and transgender's risk for violence, and profiles of adverse physical, mental, and behavioral health outcomes associated with victimization including unwanted pregnancy and girl fetus abortion in women and teenage girls.

More research is needed to identify the causes, dynamics, and outcomes of gender-based violence, including media effects, and to know how different forms of such violence vary in outcomes depending on cultural context.

Gender-Based Violence: Type and Concepts

Gender-based violence refers to any form of violence that is predominantly or exclusively directed against individuals because of their gender, or which affects individuals of a particular gender disproportionately. It encompasses a wide range of concepts and types, including:

1. *Intimate Partner Violence* (IPV): This refers to violence that occurs within intimate relationships, such as dating violence, domestic violence, or spousal abuse.

2. *Sexual Violence*: This includes sexual assault, rape, sexual harassment, and any other formsof non-consensual sexual activity.

3. *Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting* (FGM/C): This refers to the partial or total removal of external female genitalia for non-medical reasons, often causing severe physical and psychological consequences.

4. *Child Marriage*: This involves the marriage or union of a child (under 18 years of age) with an adult, usually resulting in negative impacts on their well-being, education, and rights.

5. *Sex Trafficking*: This refers to the recruitment, transportation, or harboring of individuals through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of exploitation, including sexual exploitation.

6. *Honour Killings*: These are acts of fatal violence often committed against women who are believed to have brought dishonor or shame upon their families, typically due to perceived sexual misconduct or disobedience.

7. *Cyber-Gender-based Violence*: This includes any form of gender-based violence that occurs online, such as cyber-stalking, revenge porn, or online harassment targeting individuals based on their gender.

8. *Transgender-Based Violenc*e: This specifically targets transgender individuals, including physical assault, verbal abuse, discrimination, or denial of rights based on their genderidentity.

9. *Gender-Based Violence in Conflict*: This refers to sexual violence, rape, forced

prostitution, and other forms of violence perpetrated during armed conflict or as a tactic of war.

10. *Workplace Violence:* This includes sexual harassment, discrimination, and other forms of violence or mistreatment based on gender within the work environment.

It is important to note that gender-based violence can affect people of any gender, but it predominantly impacts women and girls globally. Efforts are being made to raise awareness, prevent and eliminate gender-based violence, and support survivors.

Pandemic's Effect on Gender-Based Violence

During quarantine, as more women lost their informal employment and became economically dependent on men, they felt the effects more strongly. The pandemic has had a significant impact on society in different aspects, including the experiences of transgender individuals.In a survey it was evident that the pandemic has led to an increase in violence and discrimination towards transgender people.

One of the factors which increased violence in COVID-19 was politics. Some political leaders have used the transgender community and its issues as a way to draw their followers or other people's attention from other issues which have led to an increased sense of ignorance and hostility towards transgender people.

Further, the pandemic has disrupted many services that were offering services to transgender people such as health care and their monthly checkups and also services for gender-based treatments. This has created stress and anxiety who already faced violence and discrimination by the outside world.

As the pandemic has affected many societies it is clear that transgender society was also greatly affected by discrimination and increased violence. It is important for individuals and institutions to address these societies and support their rights with dignity regardless of their gender identity. As per COVID-19, women faced violence in their own houses which we call domestic violence. It was evident that women were facing violence by their partners as their partners were under the stress of losing their jobs out of which in frustration they started hitting their partner which eventually increased so much that the rest of the family started verbally abusing the victim. It was usually seen in middle-class and rural area families. Further, in the corporate field in the pandemic half of the women were working domestically. As they were working in many of the offices their seniors verbally harassed them.

As an individual, we should reach out to the women who faced these kinds of violence and help them to speak their problems out and report for whatever kind of abuse they faced.

Impact of Covid 19 on Violence

1. *Increased Vulnerabilities and Risk Factors*: The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities and created new risk factors for gender-based violence. Lockdown measures and restrictions on movement have confined individuals, including survivors, with their abusers, making it difficult for them to seek help or escape from abusive situations. Economic hardship and loss of livelihoods due to the pandemic have also increased stress levels and tensions within households, leading to a higher likelihood of violence

2. *Shifting Dynamics and Patterns*: The pandemic has brought about changes in the dynamics and patterns of gender-based violence. Remote working and online education have increased reliance on digital platforms, leading to a rise in cyber-gender-based violence, including online harassment and revenge porn. Additionally, the closure of schools and the disruption of support services have made it more challenging for survivors, especially children and adolescents, to access necessary resources and report abuse.

3. *Reduced Access to Support Services***:** The pandemic has strained healthcare systems, resulting in reduced access to support services for survivors of gender-based violence. Shelters, hotlines, counseling, and legal services have faced limitations in capacity, leading individuals to suffer in silence or be unable to leave abusive environments. Limited resources and diverting priorities during the pandemic have also impacted funding and availability of specialized services.

4. *Underreporting and Difficulties in Seeking Help:* The pandemic has contributed to underreporting of gender-based violence incidents. Fear of contracting the virus, social isolation, and limited privacy have made it challenging for survivors to reach out for help or report abuse. Lack of awareness and understanding of available resources may also deter individuals from seeking support.

5. *Impacts on Marginalised and Vulnerable Groups:* Marginalised and vulnerable groups, including women of color, LGBTQ+ individuals, refugees, and migrants, have been disproportionately affected by gender-based violence during the pandemic. Existing systemic inequalities and discrimination can further exacerbate their vulnerabilities and limit their access to support and protection.

Addressing the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on gender-based violence requires a multi-faceted approach involving governments, civil society organizations, communities, and individuals. It involves ensuring access to support services, increasing awareness, promoting prevention efforts, and addressing the root causes of gender inequality and violence.

Gender-Based Violence

1) *Understanding the Third-Gender Identity*: It is crucial to have an understanding and recognition of the third-gender identity to address gender-based violence within the third-gender community. Third-gender individuals are those who do not exclusively identify as male or female and may identify as transgender, non-binary, genderqueer, or other non-conforming gender identities.

2) *Unique Challenges and Vulnerabilities:* Third-gender individuals often face unique challenges and vulnerabilities that make them more susceptible to gender-based violence. They may experience discrimination, stigmatization, and social exclusion due to their gender identity. This can lead to increased risks of physical, sexual, and emotional violence, as well as harassment and victimization.

3) *Cultural and Social Factors Influencing Violence:* Cultural and social factors play a significant role in the prevalence of gender-based violence within the third-gender community. Traditional gender norms and expectations that reinforce binary gender identities can lead to marginalization and violence against third-gender individuals. Lack of awareness, acceptance, and understanding of diverse gender identities also contribute to the perpetuation of violence.

4) *Overcoming Barriers: Empowerment and inclusion:-* are crucial in addressing gender-based violence within the third-gender community. This includes providing safe spaces, community support, and resources that are specific to the needs ofthird-gender individuals. Empowering third-gender individuals through education, awareness, and leadership roles can help challenge societal norms and reduce stigma and discrimination. Inclusive policies that protect the rights of all individuals, regardless of their gender identity, are essential in preventing and addressing gender-based violence.

Gender-Based Violence Against Women

1) *Prevalence and Incidence Rates:* Gender-based violence against women is a pervasive and widespread issue globally. It affects women of all ages, socioeconomic backgrounds, and cultures. Precise data on the prevalence and

incidence rates can be challenging to obtain due to underreporting and the hidden nature of this violence. However, studies and surveys suggest that a significant number of women experience various forms of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and harassment.

2) *Factors Contributing to Violence against Women:* Gender-based violence against women is influenced by a complex interplay of individual, societal, and structural factors. These may include patriarchal power structures, masculine norms that support violence and control, unequal power relations between men and women, socioeconomic inequality, harmful cultural practices, and harmful traditional beliefs about women's roles and gender norms.

3) *Consequences of Gender-Based Violence on Women:* Gender-based violence has severe physical, psychological, and social consequences for women. It can result in physical injuries, sexually transmitted infections, unwanted pregnancies, miscarriages, and even death. Women who experience violence may suffer from mental health issues, such as depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and substance abuse. They may also face long-term social and economic consequences, including social isolation, reduced access to education and employment opportunities,and financial dependence.

Initiatives and Strategies for Prevention and Response:

Various initiatives and strategies have been developed to prevent and respond to gender-based violence against women. These include Laws and policies: Governments can enact andenforce laws that criminalize and deter gender-based violence. These laws should be comprehensive and cover all forms of violence against women, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and harassment. Adequate resources should be allocated for the implementation, monitoring, and enforcement of these laws.

Education and awareness programs:

Education plays a crucial role in preventing violence against women. Schools and communities can implement comprehensive sexuality education programs that promote healthy relationships, consent, gender equality, and respectful behaviour. Public awareness campaigns can also challenge harmful gender norms and stereotypes, promoting genderequality.

Support services:

Accessible, confidential, and culturally appropriate support services should be available for survivors of gender-based violence. These services may include helplines, counseling, healthcare, shelter, legal aid, and economic empowerment programs.

Engaging men and boys:

Engaging men and boys in efforts to prevent gender-based violence is essential. Programs can focus on challenging harmful notions of masculinity, promoting healthy masculinity, and encouraging men to become allies and advocates in ending violence against women.

International cooperation and collaboration:

International organizations, governments, NGOs, and civil society must collaborate to address gender-based violence on a global scale. Sharing best practices, expertise, and resources can help strengthen prevention and response efforts and ensure a coordinated response to violence against women.

EXPLORING THE ROOT CAUSE OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE:-

1) *Sociocultural Factors and Norms***:** Sociocultural factors and norms play a significant role in perpetuating gender-based violence against women. These factors include traditional gender roles and expectations, rigid gender norms, and cultural beliefs that normalize and justify violence against women. These norms often enforce men's power and control over women and stigmatize women who challenge these norms or assert their rights.

2) *Power Imbalances and Patriarchy:* Gender-based violence is deeply rooted in power imbalances and patriarchal systems. Patriarchy refers to a social system where men hold primary power and authority, and women are subordinate. This power imbalance reinforces unequal gender roles, with men being seen as superior and women as subordinate. These power dynamics allow for the perpetuation of violence and control over women.

3) *Economic and Structural Determinants:* Economic and structural factors can contribute to gender-based violence against women. Poverty, unemployment, and socioeconomic inequality can increase women's vulnerability to violence. Economic dependence on an abusive partner can make it difficult for women to leave a violent relationship. Structural factors such as inadequate legal protections, weak law enforcement, and limited access to justice can also perpetuate violence.

4) *Role of Education and Awareness*: Education and awareness play a crucial role in challenging the root causes of gender-based violence. Comprehensive sex education that teaches consent, healthy relationships, and gender equality can help prevent violence before it occurs. Education can also challenge harmful gender norms, stereotypes, and attitudes that perpetuate violence. Public awareness campaigns can mobilize communities to reject violence and promote gender equality.

By addressing these root causes, societies can work towards preventing gender-based violence and creating environments where women can live free from violence and discrimination

Cities in which the violence was most done:-

Analysis of domestic violence in India:-

STATE	NUMBERS
Kolkata	19,952
Lucknow	1,101
Delhi	4,674
Hyderabad	1,678
Jaipur	1,200

Analysis of violence faced by transgender all over the world:-

STATE	RATE
South Asia	25-29%
Sub-Saharan Africa	30-34%
Middle East and North Africa	35-44%
Latin America and Caribbean	42-45%
Europe and Central Asia	32-35%

ADDRESSING GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE INTERVENTIONS AND STRATEGIES:-

1) *Legal Frameworks and Policy Recommendations*: Governments should enact and enforce comprehensive laws and policies that criminalize all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, sexual assault, and female genital mutilation. These laws should provide protection for survivors, promote gender equality, and hold perpetrators accountable. It is important to strengthen legal mechanisms for reporting,investigating, and prosecuting cases of gender-based violence.

2) *Strengthening Support Services*: Governments and organizations should ensure that survivors of gender-based violence have access to comprehensive support services. This includes establishing shelters and safe houses for survivors, providing medical and psychological support, and offering legal aid. It is crucial to ensure that theseservices are accessible, affordable, and culturally sensitive.

3) *Education and Awareness Programs***:** Comprehensive sex education should be integrated into school curricula to teach young people about consent, healthy relationships, and gender equality. Public awareness campaigns should be conducted to challenge harmful gender norms and attitudes that perpetuate violence. These programs should target both men and women, recognizing that addressing gender-based violence requires the involvement of all members of society.

4) *Community Engagement and Advocacy*: Community engagement is essential in addressing gender-based violence. Community leaders, religious leaders, and influencers should be involved in spreading awareness and challenging harmful norms. Community-based organizations should be supported in their efforts to provide education, support, and advocacy. Engaging men and boys as allies in the fight against gender-based violence is crucial, as they can play a significant role in challenging andchanging harmful norms and behaviors.

These interventions and strategies should be implemented in a coordinated and holistic manner, involving government, civil society organisations, communities, and individuals. By addressing the root causes of gender-based violence and providing comprehensive support to survivors, societies can work towards creating a culture of non-violence, gender equality, and respect for women's rights.

Policies and SOS apps by the government to help those who face violence:-

The government introduced some apps for the safety of women and transgender who met violence:-

1) *GUARDIAN:-* This app includes cutting-edge technology for location tracking, microphone, and camera tracking, emergency sharing, safety check anti-theft protection, fake call and more. It aids in the prevention of crime as well as the creation of evidence in cases where a crime has already occurred.

2) *My Safety Pin:-* It has a safety tracker feature which is like a personal guardian who istracking your every move. Once you switch on the track me button, safety pin, and GPS, will track you down and send your exact location to your loved ones. It will also provide swift help in case of crisis. Add the contact of the ones, who will be able to track you,and you can travel without any stress.

3) *Read Panic Button:-* Set an emergency contact or email on the app, as soon as you press the red button, the app will use GPS location to send an alert to your contactwith your exact location. You can also send a voice recording to your contact list to share more details about your emergency.

4) *Raksha:-* The app comes equipped with a button that will send alerts to loved ones about your location in a situation of distress. You can select the contacts, which will be able to see your location. Moreover, if the app is switched off and is not working then also you will be able to send alerts by simply pressing the volume key for three seconds. The app also has SOS functionality and can also send SMS if stuck in a non-interest area.

Legal action towards third gender rights and women rights

Fundamental rights related to the protection of women:-

Article 14:- Confers on men and women equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres.

Article 15:- Prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religionrace, cast, sex etc.

Article 15(3):- Makes a special provision enabling the state to make affirmative discrimination in favour of women.

Transgenders' right under Indian Constitution:-

Section18:- (Transgender protections of rights act) :- This law protects all transgender persons against any form of abuse such as physical, verbal, emotional and economic abuse by imposing

the punishment of imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and with fine.

Article16:- It deals with equality of opportunity in the matters of public employment as this article is used to broaden the concept of sex which includes "**Psychological Sex"** and gender identity within its ambit. The transgender being the citizens of India has the right to employment and equal opportunity in the matters of employment and they should not be discriminated on the basis of their sexual orientation.

Article 21:- It deals with the protection of life and personal liberty states that no person shall be deprived of his life and personal liberty except according to the procedure of law. For ages transgender have been deprived of their life and personal liberty. The transgender being the citizen of India should have full right to protect their right and personal liberty. The Supreme Court has also recognized the right to dignity by recognizing gender identity within the ambit of Article 21.

Basic rights of the transgender which are being violated and which needs to be restored:-

1) *Education:-* The education of a transgender person is equally important like other male or female gender but the social stigma that transgender person faces breaks their interest and focus towards their learning and they develop a feeling of being avoided, ignored and disgraced and the transgender students are often denied to be admitted in an educational institution as the educational institution does not recognize their gender identities. To protect their rights, The Transgender Person (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 provides that the educational institutions that are funded or recognized by the government shall provide education, recreational facilities and sports for the transgender community without discrimination.

2) *Employment*:- The transgender persons have suffered workplace discrimination and discrimination in the matters of employment. They suffer discrimination mainly in the form of privacy violations, refusal to hire, and harassment which leads to unemployment and poverty. To prevent the discrimination suffered by them the transgender person protection act states that no government or even the private entities can discriminate against transgender persons in the matters of employment which includes recruitment and promotions and every establishment should designate a person to be a complaint officer to deal with the complaints in relation to the act.

Case studies:-

1). *Promising Interventions for Women:* One successful intervention that has been implemented in various countries is the establishment of women-only spaces and empowerment programs. These spaces provide a safe environment for women to come together, share their experiences, and develop strategies to address gender-based violence. These programs also offer skills training and economic empowerment opportunities, enabling women to become financially independent and less vulnerable to violence. By focusing on the unique needs and experiences of women, these interventions have shown promising results in preventing and addressing gender-based violence.

2). *Best Practices for Supporting Third-Gender Individuals:* In some societies, individuals who do not conform to traditional gender norms, such as transgender and non-binary individuals, face increased risks of violence. Best practices for supporting these individuals include providing gender-affirming healthcare, legal recognition of their gender identity, and creating safe spaces where they can access support services. Organizations and governments can also engage with third-gender communities to understand their unique needs and develop interventions tailored to their specific circumstances.

3). *Engaging Stakeholders and Building Alliances:* Successful interventions in addressing gender-based violence often involve engaging a wide range of stakeholders and building alliances. This includes collaborating with government agencies, law enforcement, legal institutions, healthcare providers, community organizations, and grassroots movements.

By bringing together diverse stakeholders, interventions can benefit from a comprehensive and coordinated approach. Sharing resources, knowledge, and expertise across sectors and sectors can lead to more effective initiatives and a broader impact.

Lessons learned from these case studies include the importance of:

- *Inclusive and participatory approaches:* Involving the target population in the design and implementation of interventions ensures their needs and perspectives are adequately addressed.

- *Cultural sensitivity:* Understanding and respecting cultural and social contexts is crucial when designing interventions. Sensitivity to local customs and traditions can help gain community acceptance and ensure sustainability.

- *Long-term commitment:* Addressing gender-based violence requires long-term commitment from governments, organizations, and communities. Sustainable

funding, ongoing evaluation, and continuous program improvement are essential for long-term impact.

– *Intersectionality:* Recognizing and addressing the intersectional nature of gender-based violence is critical. This includes considering how factors such as race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and disability intersect with gender to influence experiences of violence and access to support services.

By building on these successes and lessons learned, societies can continue to refine and improve interventions and strategies to effectively address gender-based violence.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:-

1). *Research Gaps and Areas for Further Exploration:* In order to improve interventions and strategies for addressing gender-based violence, further research is needed to better understand the causes, consequences, and dynamics of violence. There are several key areas for further exploration, including:

– *The impact of structural factors:* Research should focus on understanding how structural factors, such as poverty, inequality, and discrimination, contribute to gender-based violence. This knowledge can inform interventions that address root causes and create sustainable change.

– *Innovative prevention strategies:* There is a need for research on innovative prevention strategies that go beyond traditional awareness-raising campaigns. This could include exploring new technologies, community-led approaches, and engaging men and boys as partners in prevention efforts.

– *Intersectionality and multiple forms of violence:* Further research is needed on how different forms of violence intersect and intersect with other forms of oppression and discrimination. This can help develop interventions that address the unique needs and experiences of individuals facing multiple forms of violence.

2). *Sustainable Approaches for Prevention and Response:* To ensure the long-term effectiveness of interventions, it is important to focus on sustainable approaches for prevention and response. This includes:

– *Engaging men and boys:* Promoting gender equality and preventing violence requires engaging men and boys as allies and advocates. Interventions should

include programs that challenge harmful gender norms and encourage positive masculinity.

– *Holistic and multi-sectoral approaches:* Addressing gender-based violence requires a multi-sectoral approach, involving stakeholders from different sectors such as health, education, justice, and social welfare. By integrating services and resources, interventionscan provide comprehensive support to survivors and prevent violence.

– *Building capacity and infrastructure:* Governments and organizations should invest in building the capacity and infrastructure necessary to effectively respond to gender-based violence. This includes training healthcare providers, law enforcement officers, and socialworkers, as well as establishing specialised support services and helplines.

3). *Empowering Women and Third-Gender Individuals:* Empowering women and third-gender individuals is critical for addressing gender-based violence. Recommendations for empowerment include:

– *Economic empowerment:* Promoting women's economic empowerment through skills training, access to financial resources, and entrepreneurship opportunities can reduce their vulnerability to violence and provide them with increased independence.

– *Education and awareness:* Investing in education, particularly for girls and third-genderindividuals, can empower them to challenge gender norms, assert their rights, and make informed decisions about their lives. Comprehensive sexuality education can also help prevent violence by promoting healthy relationships and consent.

– *Legal and policy reforms:* Governments should enact and enforce laws and policies that protect the rights of women and third-gender individuals and hold perpetrators accountable. This includes addressing gaps in existing legislation, promoting gender-responsive justice systems, and strengthening legal frameworks for gender equality.

4). *Cultivating a Culture of Gender Equality:* Lastly, cultivating a culture of gender equality is essential for preventing and addressing gender-based violence. Recommendations in this area include:

– *Challenging harmful gender norms:* Interventions should focus on challenging

harmful gender norms and promoting attitudes and behaviors that support gender equality. This can be done through awareness campaigns, education programs, and targeted messaging in media and popular culture.

– *Promoting gender equity in institutions:* Organizations and institutions should prioritize gender equity in their policies, practices, and decision-making processes. This includes promoting equal representation of women and third-gender individuals in leadership positions and addressing workplace discrimination and harassment.

– *Engaging communities:*-Building Community support and engagement is crucial for sustainable change. Interventions should involve community leaders, faith-based organizations, and other influential figures in promoting gender equality, challenging violence, and creating safe and inclusive spaces for all individuals.

By prioritising research, sustainability, empowerment, and culture change, societies can work towards a future free from gender-based violence and discrimination.

Methodology

This study utilizes a survey-based research design to collect data from a sample of respondents. This survey includes questions related to gender-based violence. The sample size was determined using appropriate statistical techniques to ensure sufficient power and generalizability of the findings. The survey question was developed based on existing literature and theories related to violence faced by women and third gender-based community . The survey will be conducted through online platforms, such as web-based surveys or email invitations, to reach a wider audience efficiently. Participants will be invited to voluntarily complete the survey, and their consent will be obtained before proceeding. The research adheres to ethical guidelines, ensuring participant confidentiality, anonymity, and informed consent. The study complies with relevant data protection and privacy regulations. The conclusions will be drawn based on the data analysis, addressing the research objectives and providing insights into the factors and knowing about the opinions of people and their perspective about the violence.
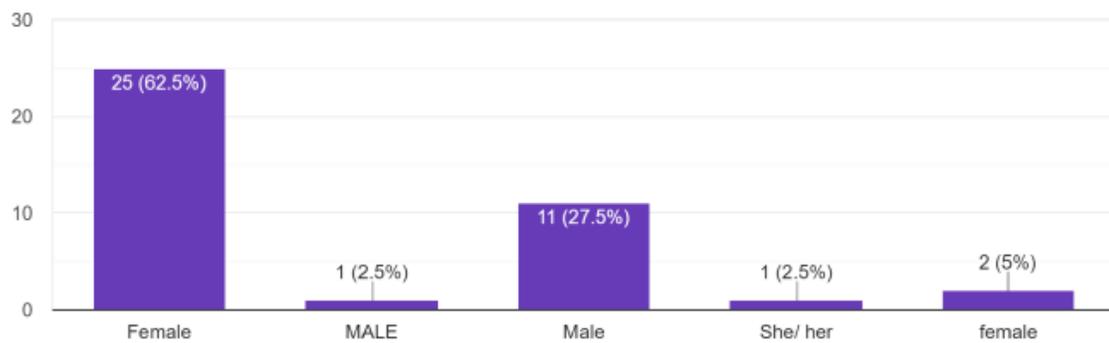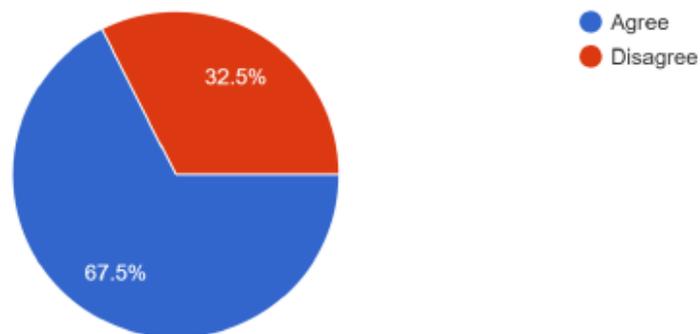
Data Analysis

Age
40 responses
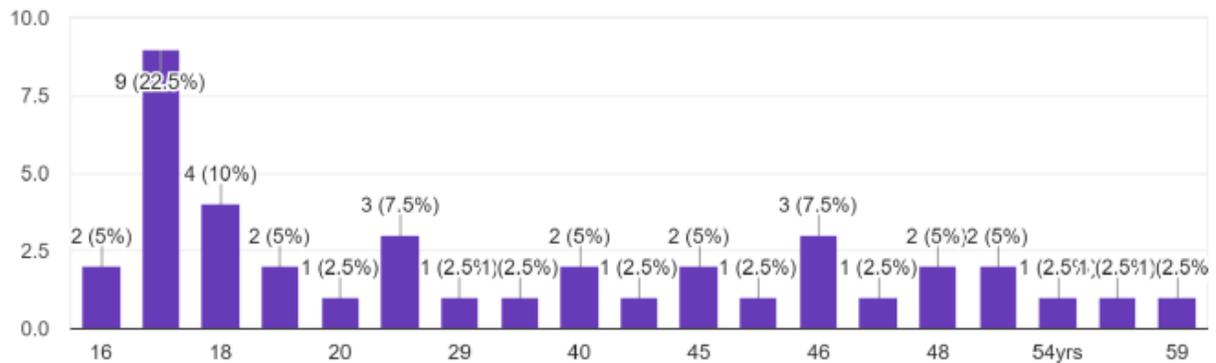
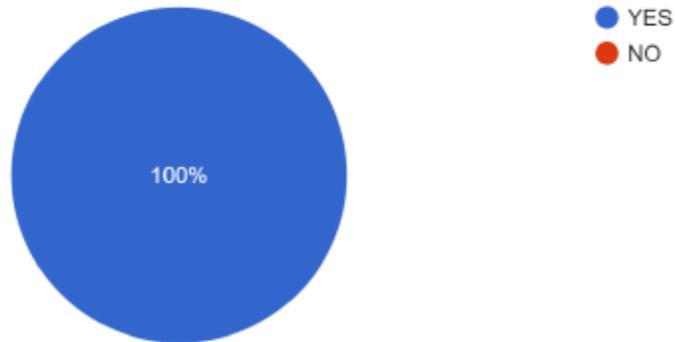**Which gender do you identify yourself with**
40 responses

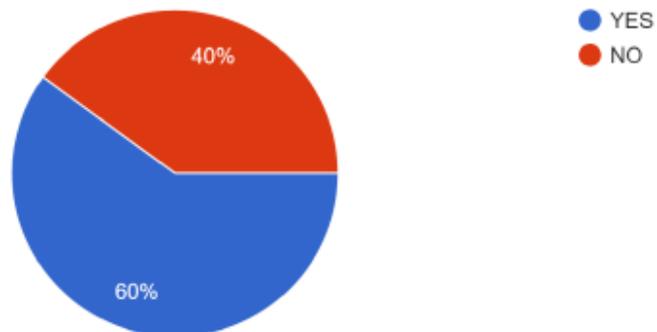**Do you agree that sex and gender is same ?**
40 responses

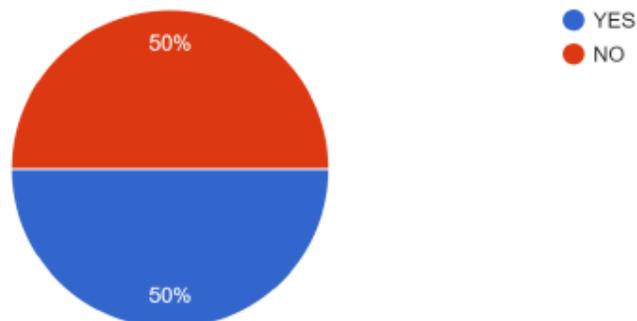Do u feel comfortable in openly talking about your gender?:
40 responses

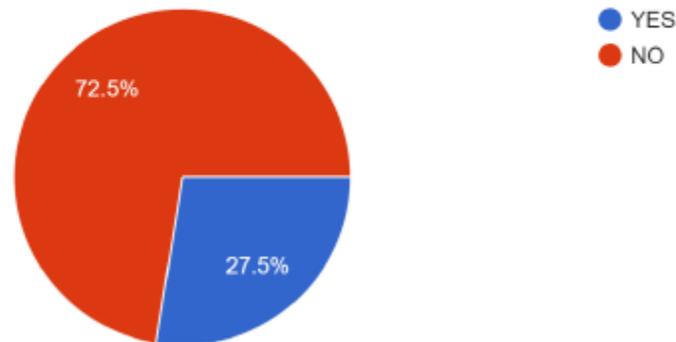Do you think you have faced baisness because of your gender?
40 responses

Do you think your access to opportunities is limited or restricted because of your gender you identify with?
40 responses

Have you faced any type of violence because of your gender identity?
40 responses

According to you; do you agree that a specific gender faces increased amount of violence as compared to others. Agree or Disagree. Please give you opinion and why?40 responses.

1). Agree

2). yes

3). Yes..i think female gender faces increased amount of violence

4). Yes , because of male ego

5). Yes i do feel that a specific gender faces increased amount of violence primarily due to the fact that the other gender perceives them as weak

6). ALL Women face all types of oppression at some time in their lives

7). Yes, as they r dependent on other gender for their daily needs

8). Yes

9). Yes, still in india females are looked down and face different types of violence

10). Disagree

11). Agreed. Males suffer through more violence than females as proven by many data and analysis done by several people

12). Agree As still in many parts of the world females are treated as inferior then males

13). I agree with the above statement. As there is a lot of sexism based on gender and the female species is more affected by this.

14). Agree, because some people are still very bais and not interested in any kind of change in society

15). Disagree & No comments

16). Yes

17). Yes females are more prone to violence in the rural areas specially. In town definitely things have improved. Education plays a great role in changing the mind set.

18). Yes i think women are considered inferior most of the times

19). Agree. But nowadays it's decreasing. Some Males were used to be alpha and controlling and all but today's generation is changing

20). No, all genders face violence. But, yes, women are more prone to harassment because of filthy chauvinist men.

21). Agree…Although we are living in the 21st Century but the mindset of people is still of 19th Century.....To this date Women are battling unequal opportunities, deeply rooted social stigma and the lack of women representation in the field of STEM.

22). No. Everyone has equal amount of rights (I'm just talking about male and female as there's no other gender I believe)

23). Agree, both males and females face violence

24). DISAGREE

25). Disagree

26). NA

27). Agree. Male dominated society.

28). Yes I agree , because we are a weaker sex Facing domestic violence, street violence, workplace violence etc

29). Yes, there's inequality in our society and our society thinks female is the weaker section

30). Yes, every gender faces gender based violence, doesn't matter it they associate them was males, females, binary or non-binary or other forms.

31). Yes I do Agree.

32). Yes I do Agree.

33). Yes they do

34). Yes I agree, because men think they have the power and they can't take no for an answer

35). Yes, the mentality of people is very orthodox and they think some cant do anything and they are useless

36). yes

37) NA

38). No comments

39). yes, i agree, because males and females have faced violence primarily

40). No, i don't agree with it

Identify the type of violence
26 responses
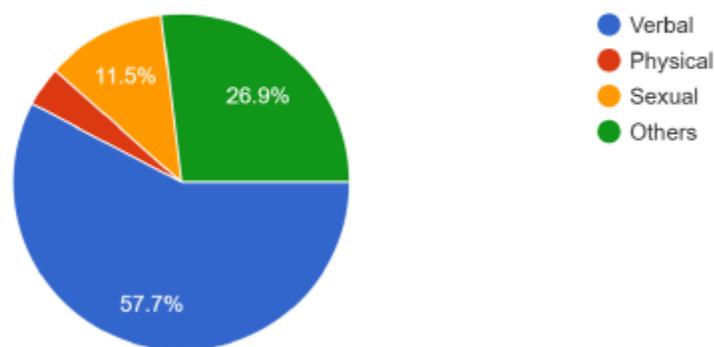
Conclusion

By analysing gender-based violence through the lenses of women and third-gender individuals, this research paper aims to contribute to the understanding of the post-pandemic GBV landscape. By exploring the causes, consequences, and potential interventions, it seeks to promote

sustainable solutions for preventing and addressing gender-based violence in a comprehensive and inclusive manner. Achieving gender equality and ending violence require concerted efforts from all stakeholders, including policymakers, civil society organisations, communities, and individuals alike.

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