



CHALLENGING GENDER VIOLENCE: NEWS ISSUES OF RESPONSIBILITY IN AMARAVATHI, A.P.

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Introduction

Violence against women has been increasing day by day in the present globalised world Crime against women is on the rise across the country and so it is in Amaravathi city Violence against women and children is a global human rights and public health issue. Gender violence - including rape, intimate partner violence, domestic violence, mutilation, sexual trafficking, dowry death, honor killings, incest, breast ironing is part of a global pattern of violence against women, a pattern supported by educational, economic, and employment discrimination. Intimate partner, family, and sexual violence are a major cause of death and disability for women aged 16-60 years of age in India.

The most notable of the many rapes of women, and the most heinous of which is repeated sexual harassment, is sexual harassment, which is the practice of indecent exposure such as sexual harassment, gestures, touching or making obscene remarks. Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India give women the same basic rights as men. However, the law recognizes that sexual harassment against them is a violation of these rights. Article 21 also gives women the right to pursue a career or business of their choice in a safe, safe environment. Women fall into sexual harassment if they are raped, forced to have sexual intercourse, use obscene terminology with them, make any obscene gestures, take pornographic pictures, show them, or cause them any physical or mental harm,

As per Supreme Court Guidelines In 1997, the Supreme Court issued some guidelines on workplace harassment in the Visakha case. The employer of the place of work or the responsible person should take appropriate measures to prevent sexual harassment in the organization.

In today's society women and men are working equally. Many of Indian women working jobs in multinational companies. Doctors, Police, Army, Aerospace, even excelling in the field of agriculture. With more encouragement from the community and co-workers. Women have the power to rise to higher positions. Women in all walks of life are subjected to sexual harassment in the workplace. Unless until anyone is volunteering to come up with a pretty template? Well, at least she didn't go down without explaining herself first. They are afraid of being scolded by other employees. Fear of trouble if one complains.

Women are more afraid of the troubles that come with complaining than they are about complaining. According to a research paper published by the Economic Times, 80 30% of women are still hesitant to complain to the Internal Affairs Committee about such incidents of sexual harassment, even though almost 80% of women know how to complain about sexual harassment. Is changing. In addition, this suffering is exacerbated when proper support is not forthcoming from colleagues. There will be incidents of revenge. After complaining about sexual harassment. There are also instances of retaliation against a single woman. Sometimes, they are taken away from projects and assignments that are important to them. Intentionally doing along with the trouble. Asking for more working hours than is necessary. In extreme cases, they may have to leave the company. To provide an environment in which women can perform their duties fearlessly in the workplace, to protect them from outsiders, and to prevent sexual harassment.



Objectives of the study

- ✓ To examine violence against women that is depicted in a newspaper
- ✓ To specifically examine the age is Gender of the perpetrator of violence against women
- ✓ To specifically examiner the age of the victim
- ✓ To examine the states and Income group of perpetrator and victim
- ✓ To specifically examiner caste and education background of the victim and perpetrator

Review of Literature

Francis Amenaghawon & Abiodun Salawu, Women face diverse challenges such as gender-based violence which manifest as physical, mental, sexual and economic problems. He is interrogated the coverage of GBV against women in Alaroye newspaper. Objectives were the types of GBV, sources, editorial formats, types of frames, causes and effects of GBV reported by Alaroye. Twenty-six edition drawn from February to November 2020 were used as sample size. Findings showed that the main perpetrators of GBV were intimate partners, and effects include injury, psychological harm and death. Main sources of reports were the mass media, neighbours of victims, security operatives and victims. Findings revealed that the causes of GBV include financial recklessness, infidelity, jealousy, criminality, and ritual intent. Also, news was the preferred editorial format; episodic frames were preferred to thematic frames.

Ben Colliver & Adrian Coyle (2020), Considers how the risk of sexual violence against women and girls is topicalised in social media interaction about 'gender-neutral toilets'. In particular, it examines how versions of the category of 'transgender people' are assigned a key role within the construction of sexual violence risk. A discursive analysis is presented of 1,756 online comments in response to ten YouTube videos relating to gender-neutral toilets. The analysis focuses on one theme entitled 'Gender-neutral toilets as a site of sexual danger' and its constituent sub-themes. The phenomenon of gender-neutral toilets was responded to with a limited set of gendered tropes that constructed and positioned stakeholders in culturally recognisable ways. Women and children were constructed as vulnerable to sexual violence, at risk from men (including versions of 'transgender women') and in need of protection. This transformed a debate over public space into a question of morality. The analysis contributes to existing literature by focusing on the discursive features involved in the construction of risk, and the implications of these constructions in minimizing the need to address social structures that position transgender people as legitimate targets of violence.

Zooming In (and Out) on Social Problems For years, I have done shows on battered women and domestic violence, and for decades, it has been believed that family violence was a social problem with one solution: Men who are violent should be punished, and the women they hurt are victims and helpless and should leave. But now there are new voices that are challenging how we look at and how we treat violence in the family. It is not as simple as we had thought. They say the truth is that most battered women choose and even want to stay with their abusers. And these women don't want their abusers to go to trial, and most of all, they want to keep their families together. Some experts also say— and this is very controversial— that we are underestimating the role that women play in an abusive relationship. (Oprah Winfrey Show 2003)

Viktorija Car and Barbara Ravbar, (2021) Violence against women and girls in the 21st century remains a common and profoundly consequential violation of women's human rights. It is part of gender inequality, a 4. integral part of the social system, and linked to other aspects of human and economic development. When reporting about it, the media produce additional damage by continuously highlight-



ing the hostile and violent treatment of women. Representations of gender and sexuality in the news reinforce the common perception that women are sexual objects and therefore disadvantage women, continuously reinforcing imbalances of power between women and men. This study explores media representations in Croatian online media articles about violence against women. The results of analysis show how violence against women is framed as a private problem, how women are addressed as unfaithful wives and prostitutes which gives excuses for the perpetrator while the blame for the violence is partly shifted to the woman. Also, results show how the secondary victimization is manifested in articles, and how violence against women as a topic is exploited to attract the readers' attention.

Blessing EWA-IBE, PhD& Simon Igwe IROH, (2021) from the social responsibility theoretical perspective, this study investigated how two Nigerian national daily newspaper covered domestic violence against women in Ebonyi State from March 2020 – January, 2021 which was the peak of the COVID-19 lockdown. Content analysis method was adopted. Coding sheets were used to generate the data for the analysis. The population of the study were all issues of the Daily Sun and This Day newspapers from March 2020 – January, 2021, which was the period of the first COVID-19 lockdown in Ebonyi state. Three sampling techniques were employed: simple random sampling gave the needed samples equal chance of selection. Purposive technique ensured that only samples with the needed attributes were chosen. Selection of copies of the editions was systematic. A total of 600 editions of the two newspapers were published within the ten months period of 40 week; 3 editions of each newspaper were systematically selected per week at the sampling frame of two days interval, after determining the starting point (nth element) which was Thursday, March 26, 2020. Four content categories were identified and applied: news, features, opinion articles, and editorial comments, while the units of analysis were: prominence, frequency, depth or magnitude of coverage, and slant or direction. Findings indicate that the issue was not given the prominence it deserved in the papers as they were mainly reported in the centre spread pages. There was also limited depth of coverage, and majority of the reports were straight news stories, thereby, denying the needed interpretations. The tone was however, unanimously unsupportive of domestic violence in the society. The study recommends more media attention to gender issues and gender violence in particular through greater interpretations of the menace. It further recommends possible integration of gender reporting into journalism curriculum to better acquaint future reporters with the requisite skills and technicalities involved in reporting gender issues including violence against women.

Ashley Noel Mack and Tiara R. Na'puti (2019) Gendered violence is historically and presently a colonial tool that wields power over and against Indigenous peoples, attempting to destroy or erase their sovereignty and lives. Decolonization is necessary in movements addressing gendered violence in settler colonial nation-states. In this article, we forefront Indigenous organizing as a practice of survivance and the colonial feminist theory building. We argue that decolonial feminist critique deepens our understanding of complex iterations of gendered violence. By witnessing resistant Indigenous community responses to sexual violence, we can begin to imagine and build coalitional decolonial feminist possibilities. Witnessing, we argue, is a decolonial heuristic for engaging with resistant subjectivities at the colonial difference as embodied theory and praxis of decolonial feminism.

Methodology and Sources

The study is descriptive in nature. The data was collected from secondary data, for the sources it depends on books, journals, magazines, Annual reports and newspapers.



Conclusion

Violence against women now not only occupies its traditional spaces but digital voyeurism, and a whole gamut of new forms of violence has become prevalent. The challenge of ending violence against women has not remained static but has increased according to statistics in the digital age. The safety of women is of paramount importance and has become an area of concern for the Police Department across all States and cities. Crime against women is on the rise across the country and so it is in Amaravathi city also. The most common sense given for the denial of human rights to women is the protection of family and culture. While gender violence is a significant cause of female death and mortality, and has long been recognized as a human rights issue that has serious implications for public health and a barrier for economic development, it continues.

This paper tries to critically study how the various Crime against women on the rise in Amaravathi, State of Andhra Pradesh in India. These conferences hold great promise for level ranging counselling centres to prevent violence against women in future.

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