BGS -012: GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Course Code: BGS-012
Assignment Code: ASST /TMA / 2026-2027
Total Marks: 100

Section A

Answer the following in about 500 words each.

1. Analyze the debates on gender and violence in India with examples. (20 marks)
2. Discuss the relevance of 'Domestic Violence Act-2005,' in India. (20 marks)

Section B

Answer the following questions in about 250 words each.

3. Discuss the debates on political conflict and insurgency. (10 marks)
4. Discuss the role of state as a protector of the rights of marginalized groups. (10 marks)
5. Describe the caste system in India (10 marks)

Section C

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each.

6. Write a note on cybercrimes. (6 marks)
7. Write a note on reproductive rights. (6 marks)
8. Write a note on patriarchy. (6 marks)
9. Write a note on women prisoners in India (6 marks)
10. Write your understanding on the violence against communities. (6 marks)

1. Analyze the debates on gender and violence in India with examples. (20 marks)

Answer

Gender-based violence means harm or the threat of harm connected with socially constructed gender roles and unequal power. In India the debate goes beyond individual assaults. It asks why certain people are exposed to danger, who controls their choices, and how families, communities, markets and state institutions respond. Women and girls face particular risks, while transgender and gender-nonconforming persons can also face violence for challenging expected roles. Violence may be physical, sexual, psychological, economic, institutional or digital. A useful analysis therefore examines both personal acts and the social arrangements that enable them.

Private matter or public injustice

For a long time, domestic abuse was often described as a family dispute to be settled privately. Feminist movements argued that a woman is entitled to security and dignity inside her home as much as outside it. For example, when a husband repeatedly takes away his wife's wages, threatens her, or prevents her from seeking treatment, the harm is not necessarily visible as injury but is nevertheless a form of control. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 recognizes physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic abuse and provides civil protections. The debate shifted attention from preserving family reputation at any cost to protecting the person affected. At the same time, implementation raises concerns about social stigma, access to housing, and pressure to compromise even when safety is uncertain.

Patriarchy, caste and intersectionality

Patriarchy refers to institutions and beliefs that give men greater authority over property, mobility, sexuality and family decisions. Yet gender does not operate separately from caste, class, religion, disability or region. A wealthy urban woman and a Dalit agricultural worker may encounter different barriers to reporting abuse. Dalit women can experience sexual violence as a means of caste domination as well as gender oppression. A girl with a disability may depend on an abusive caregiver and lack accessible complaint mechanisms. This is why the intersectional approach asks whose experiences are visible in public discussions and whose complaints remain neglected. It also cautions against treating Indian women as a single homogeneous category.