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Introduction

This paper evaluates the causes and outcomes of violence against women. Connecticut has put in place various laws regarding domestic violence, which are intended in protecting victims of this violent act and holding the offenders violating this human right act accountable for their misconducts or actions. The laws outlined under Connecticut do apply to all the victims without focusing on their gender, sex, age, economic status, ethnicity, religion, education or race. Domestic violence law offers the criminal rules for punishing those individuals who are involved in causing physical or emotional harm to others. This is especially among those who seem to be sharing a family or are engaged in a close relationship.

Domestic violence law mainly deals with the civil protections available to various victims of this type of harm. This act is considered an offense when there is a physical assault, threats, and verbal abuse. Different governments across the world have been enacting legislations in their countries by making this act of violence a crime. However, the majority of domestic violence offenses are currently been put on trial under state laws and those found guilty of this offence are punishable by law.

Violence against women

Violence against women has in the recent past been considered as a violation of the human rights. The impact of this violence has both short and long-term consequences. They include: sexual, mental and physical consequences. Worst of it all is death. This act of violence

prevents the women from taking full participation in the society. Domestic violence amongst women does not only have negative impact on the subjects, but also the country and the community at large. This is because, it has great cost, depicted in matters to legal expenses, health care and decrease in the productivity levels. Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women.

Domestic violence against women in the present days has named as one of the most prevalent of human rights violations. This is because, it has come along by denying women security, equality, dignity, their right to enjoy fundamental freedom, and self-worth. Even though most societies prohibit violence against women, the reality about the issue is that any violations against the rights of women are often certified under cultural norms and practices, or misunderstanding of religious beliefs. Explicit groups of women are more exposed to this kind of violence, including, indigenous women, minority groups, refugee women and women in institutions and prison, in situations of armed conflict, female children, women with disabilities, and elderly women.

Cause of domestic violence against women

Domestic violence among women has had several factors that are interconnected which have seen women been vulnerable to this kind of violence. All factors have been related to the inequality between men and women in the society. Some of the contributing factors to domestic violence include: socioeconomic forces, lack of economic resources, cultural differences, and political forces. Socioeconomic forces, as one factor affecting domestic violence can be described as fear and control over female sexuality. The women believe that

men are the inherent superiors. Women are guided by the cultural beliefs that have over the past years denied them the recognition in the society.

Lack of economic resources is another factor. These issues have made women vulnerable to domestic violence and making it impossible for them to get out of their relationships. In trying to avoid violence, women have taken a step in seeking employment, which is sometimes low paying and exploitive. The lack of economic power among women have seen them been subjected to domestic violence. Another reason is lack of legal protection. This is especially within the household. Most of the judicial systems have not been identifying this as a crime since the women could not speak it out. This has caused the increased levels in domestic violence among women.

Cultural ideologies can be explained as the main reason behind domestic violence. The religious and other traditional beliefs have authorized the punishment of wives. The corporal punishment among spouses has been mainly endorsed under the conception of right of ownership of women. The idea that the men control the wealth of the family certainly places the authority in their hands, that of decision making. This has led to men dominating and being granted property rights over women.

Outcomes (consequences) of domestic violence against women

Domestic violence has had various effects not only to the individual, but also to the community and the country at large. One of the consequences of this act of violence is on the health of the subject. Some of the worst outcomes include: suicide, contraction of sexually transmitted diseases, homicide, and maternal mortality. Another outcome is mental health conditions. The subjects become depressed, fearful, suffer from low self-esteem, sexual dysfunction, and post-traumatic stress disorders. Physical health outcomes are also inevitable.

The subjects do suffer from injuries, unwanted pregnancies, permanent disabilities, miscarriage, and headaches.

This kind of violence, has an impact on children. Children who have at any given time have themselves been abused, or observed domestic violence, do exhibit some health and behavior complications. Such problems may be seen from their eating habits, their weight, and sleep. Moreover, these children may have some difficulties at school. They find it difficult in interacting with other children and developing positive and close friendships. These children are exposed to this kind of violence, they may end up internalizing this action as the only way they can use in resolving violence or conflict. On the other hand, the daughter who witnesses domestic violence on her mother, has the probability of accepting violence as a usual act in her marriage compared to girls brought up in homes without violence. There is also the probability of these children growing up as violent adults.

Under local and national level, violence against women leads to low productivity. This is because, they can no longer be involved in various activities within the society. Therefore, they cannot experience their full potential since their participation is denied. Violence against women debilitates the progress to both economic and human development.

Conclusion

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that, domestic violence is no doubt a criminal offence. This is because, just like any other crime in the society, it has a lot of impact especially on the victim. Those involved in this kind of violence, necessary measures should be taken to assist them. This is to ensure that the victims are safe and protected from these acts. Moreover, the causes and the consequences of this form of violence should be assessed and necessary measures taken to prevent it from taking root in society.

- No points
- Re-read the assignment 1 guidelines
- Refer to the sample questions (assignment 1 examples)
- Re-read slide 3 in chapter 11 PPT
- Re-do and resend the assignment to me. Your grade for this assignment will not change, but I need to confirm your topic as that is what you will work on for the literature review assignment. I need to make sure that it is specific enough and narrow enough.

Chapter 815e - Marriage. (n.d.). Retrieved from
https://www.cga.ct.gov/2017/pub/chap_815e.htm#sec_46b-38a

Sec. 46b-38a. Family violence prevention and response: Definitions. For the purposes of sections 46b-38a to 46b-38f, inclusive:

(1) “Family violence” means an incident resulting in physical harm, bodily injury or assault, or an act of threatened violence that constitutes fear of imminent physical harm, bodily injury or assault, including, but not limited to, stalking or a pattern of threatening, between family or household members. Verbal abuse or argument shall not constitute family violence unless there is present danger and the likelihood that physical violence will occur.

(2) “Family or household member” means any of the following persons, regardless of the age of such person: (A) Spouses or former spouses; (B) parents or their children; (C) persons related by blood or marriage; (D) persons other than those persons described in subparagraph (C) of this subdivision presently residing together or who have resided together; (E) persons who have a child in common regardless of whether they are or have been married or have lived together at any time; and (F) persons in, or who have recently been in, a dating relationship.

(3) “Family violence crime” means a crime as defined in section 53a-24, other than a delinquent act as defined in section 46b-120, which, in addition to its other elements, contains as an element thereof an act of family violence to a family or household member. “Family violence crime” does not include acts by parents or guardians disciplining minor children unless such acts constitute abuse.

(4) “Institutions and services” means peace officers, service providers, mandated reporters of abuse, agencies and departments that provide services to victims and families and services designed to assist victims and families.

(P.A. 86-337, S. 1; P.A. 87-567, S. 1, 7; P.A. 88-364, S. 59, 123; P.A. 99-186, S. 2; P.A. 11-152, S. 2; 11-157, S. 21; P.A. 12-114, S. 2.)

History: P.A. 87-567 amended definitions of “family violence” by adding provision re verbal abuse or argument, “family or household member” by adding “and their children”, changing “sixteen” to “eighteen” and adding persons 16 or older other than persons in Subpara. (C) and “family violence crime” by deleting former provisions and adding “in addition to its other elements, contains as an element thereof an act of family violence to a family member and shall not include acts by parents or guardians disciplining minor children unless such acts constitute abuse”; P.A. 88-364 amended Subdiv. (2)(D) to remove a redundant reference to persons who have resided together in the recent past; P.A. 99-186 added Subdiv. (2)(F) re persons in, or having recently been in, a dating relationship; P.A. 11-152 amended Subdiv. (2)(F) to redefine “family or household member” by adding “regardless of the age of such persons”; P.A. 11-157 amended Subdiv. (3) to redefine “family violence crime” by excluding a delinquent act as defined in Sec. 46b-120; P.A. 12-114 redefined “family violence” in Subdiv. (1) to include stalking or pattern of threatening, redefined “family or household member” in Subdiv. (2) to apply to enumerated persons regardless of age, redefined “family violence crime” in Subdiv. (3) to include crimes that contain element of family violence to a household member, and made technical and conforming changes.

See chapter 968a re address confidentiality program.

Cited. 219 C. 752.

Cited. 42 CA 624.

Creation of a class of victims and defendants does not affect the prosecution of any crime, does not afford victim greater rights with regard to defendant's prosecution, and is a

legitimate classification, being neither arbitrary nor irrational, and thus does not violate equal protection rights. 46 CS 598.

Source: Chapter 815e - Marriage. (n.d.). Retrieved from
https://www.cga.ct.gov/2017/pub/chap_815e.htm#sec_46b-38a