Femicide: Women's Bodies and Impunity

COMMENTARY

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Abstract

Background: One must take into account the conditions that develop the lives of several women who are at risk, above all, in terms of mental health. In addition, Latin American countries dominate the 10 ranking on femicide.

Objective: To understand the chaotic scenario that haunts the reality of many women around the world. Dark, bloody and restrained are common adjectives to the silent daily suffering they experience.

Results: In general, there's also a reluctance in some communities to acknowledge violence against women as a problem. Thus, it is noted that such taboos make it difficult to debate the topic. As a consequence, the chauvinism culture silences an already voiceless problem because of the lack of financial support experienced by these women to raise their children. At this stage, demanding justice and upholding the law guaranteeing the right to life of all citizens often seems to be the only way to punish the perpetrators of these women.

Limitations: Although it is a current theme, faced with the situational framework, it is difficult to find evidence about this aspect, it's important to highlight that those vulnerability factors are also risk factors for mental health disorders following assault. It was found that factors such as age, personal characteristics such as the life history of each person, involvement with self-mutilation, participation and support in mental or social services suggest to be more important than the type of aggression as predictors of mental disorders health.

Conclusion: At first sight it seems that it is impossible to give what you do not have for someone who does not want to, but this is only a psychological contradiction if you consider indifference and love, or anger and love, or hatred and love as opposing feelings, as long as

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those feelings can exist simultaneously. It is necessary for society to reclaim humanity for women to exercise freedom. Because based on what was seen are still cultural patterns, like misogyny, discrimination and the ideal of male superiority that support the guilty of the assaulted rather than the aggressor.

Keywords

Femicide; Women's Bodies;
Impunity.

A chaotic scenario haunts the reality of many women around the world. Dark, bloody and restrained are common adjectives to the silent daily suffering they experience. Recently, two tragic cases of physical violence highlight an old discussion that has made victims until day, feminicide. What Brazil has to learn is that most of these cases are preventable. It is very rare that murder is the first case of violence said Maria Laura Canineu, the Brazil director for Human Rights Watch [New York Times, 2018a].

Unfortunately, this report refers to the dramatic case of the Brazilian lawyer who was progressively assaulted by her husband in an abusive and inhuman conjugal relationship. As a result, the beating scenes in the elevator that preceded the lawyer's death were symbolic to represent the anguish of those trying to survive in front of an aggressor. In addition, there is often negligence on the part of police officers and authorities on this subject, in this logic there is a case of the president of Peru, Martin Vizcarra, who said "Sometimes that's how life is and we have to accept it", mentioning the death of a woman who had her body burned by a stalker. In consequence of those declarations, Peruvian women's rights protesters from NiUnaMenos movement, which claimed justice in cases of femicide and the end of impunity, were severely repressed by the revealing the de-characterization of the authority as being democratic and therefore a defender of individual rights [The Guardian, 2018a]. In general, there's also a reluctance in some communities to acknowledge violence aga-

inst women as a problem. Thomas Hart, country director for Health Poverty Action, an NGO that works with health services in the area, says that when he raised the issue at one meeting, the only two men in the room walked out [The Guardian, 2018b].

Thus, it is noted that such taboos make it difficult to debate the topic. As a consequence, the chauvinism culture silences an already voiceless problem because of the lack of financial support experienced by these women to raise their children. At this stage, demanding justice and upholding the law guaranteeing the right to life of all citizens often seems to be the only way to punish the perpetrators of these women. Reflecting this interface, competitors to the 2017 annual beauty contest in Peru, instead of their measures, declare the number of feminicides that occurred in the country that year, since according to the contestant Camila Canicoba they surpassed 2,000 cases in the last nine years [The New York Times, 2017]. From this perspective, one must take into account the conditions that develop the lives of several women who are at risk, above all, in terms of mental health. In El Salvador, one of the most dangerous places in the world to be a woman, the numbers point to 152 cases of femicide in the first 5 months of the year [The Guardian, 2018c].

In addition, Latin American countries dominate the 10 ranking on feminicide and these statements made by heads of state reduce the underlying hypocrisy to this view, because a society that does not recognize women's bodies is exactly where

these lives can be taken with impunity [The New York Times, 2018b]. Furthermore, these cases do not stop at physical violence. As a result, women who suffer sexual crimes go through a unique situation in which they experience the decharacterization of their being as a social individual. In a moment that pain is the disorientation we feel when, having lost a loved one, we find ourselves in the most extreme inner tension, confronted with a mad desire within ourselves, with a sort of madness from the interior that lies dormant in us until that an outward loss will wring out their cries of despair [NASIO, 1996].

Anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and other serious conditions silence those tears that seems shown feminicide as a highest level of psychic pain disorder. It appears to be just a part of several facets that should be considered when looking for the disorders caused by these crimes. Reflecting this logic, anxiety is expressed by reactivity, decreased attention, and increased vulnerability to threats [Sippel & Marshall, 2013].

About this aspect, it's important to highlight that those vulnerability factors are also risk factors for mental health disorders following assault. It was found that factors such as age, personal characteristics such as the life history of each person, involvement with self-mutilation, participation and support in mental or social services suggest to be more important than the type of aggression as predictors of mental disorders health disorders after diagnosis, said Dr. Sophie Khadr, from King's College hospital [The Guardian, 2018d].

In this fact, the magnitude of the damage is individual in character, but the guilt is certainly collective. Mainly in a world that the major motive for most rapes is not charm or sexual attraction, but power. And rapes tend not to be moment-driven: most rapes are pre-meditated, and only about 8% of rapes are perpetrated by strangers [The Guardian, 2018e]. In countries like Turkey, one lives in a men's castle in which women's murder statistics are irrelevant to

authorities and them declare that women should not go to the streets to preserve their decency [New York Times, 2018c].

These cases show that security and women's social health are being shaken and should be safeguarded. At first sight it seems that it is impossible to give what you do not have for someone who does not want to, but this is only a psychological contradiction if you consider indifference and love, or anger and love, or hatred and love as opposing feelings, as long as those feelings can exist simultaneously. Bringing this interface to the present, it is possible that when people portray their relationship with feelings of love and hate, they may be referring to different characteristics of each experience or memory [BenZeev, 2018].

In short, it is necessary for society to reclaim humanity for women to exercise freedom. Because based on what was seen are still cultural patterns, like misogyny, discrimination and the ideal of male superiority that support the guilty of the assaulted rather than the aggressor and the worst part is that the oppressor would not be so strong had he not had complicity between the assaulted [Beauvoir, 1967]. So that the show of horrors it's better we leave for drama, after all, of walkers and stalkers the clip Michael Jackson Thriller is already full.

Highlights

In general, there's also a reluctance in some communities to acknowledge violence against women as a problem. Thus, it is noted that such taboos make it difficult to debate the topic. As a consequence, the chauvinism culture silences an already voiceless problem because of the lack of financial support experienced by these women to raise their children. At this stage, demanding justice and upholding the law guaranteeing the right to life of all citizens often seems to be the only way to punish the perpetrators of these women.

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