

Part-II

2) Despite numerous efforts to reduce violence against women, the issue remains a significant global challenge. Discuss effective strategies to eliminate gender based violence, with reference to real-world case studies.

Answer

1) Introduction:

Gender-based violence refers to physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse rooted in deep in unequal power relations. Despite international

and national laws, awareness campaigns, it is still rooted deep in cultures. According to UN 1 in 3 women faces gender-based violence. Its endurance reflects deep inequalities, cultural norms, weak enforcement and limited survivor protection. This answer discusses effective strategies to eliminate gender base violence and supports them with relevant case studies.

→ 2. Strengthening legal and Policy Framework:

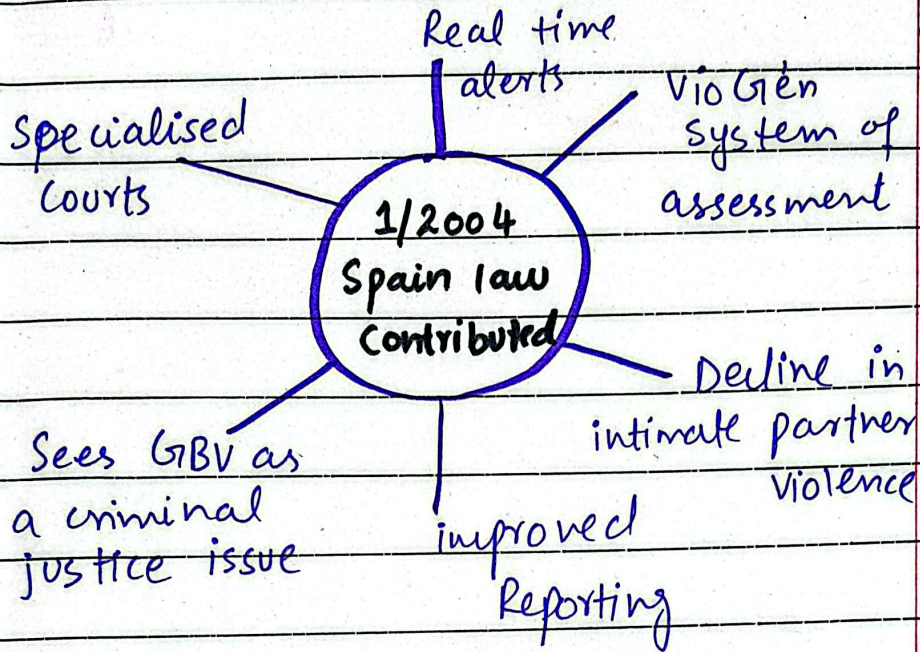
Effective legal frameworks criminalize:

- ✓ Domestic Violence ✓ Rape
- ✓ Harassment ✓ Trafficking
- ✓ cyber-stalking
- ✓ economic coercion.

Countries like Spain, through its organic law 1/2004 on integrated Protection Measures, introduce specialised courts

protective orders, and comprehensive victim services.

This law contributed to:



→ Improving law Enforcement and Justice Delivery:

Robust
policing and judicial mechanisms determine whether survivors receive justice or face secondary victimization.

- ✓ specialised GBV units
- ✓ fast-track courts
- ✓ witness protection Systems
- ✓ forensic strengthening

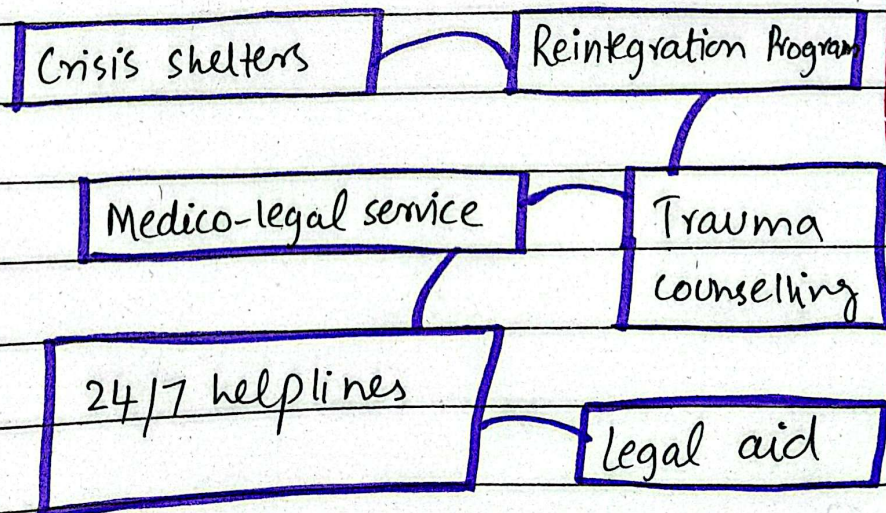
are essential.

Following the 2012 Delhi gang-rape (Nirbhaya), India launched fast-track courts for sexual offenses and strengthen evidence standards.

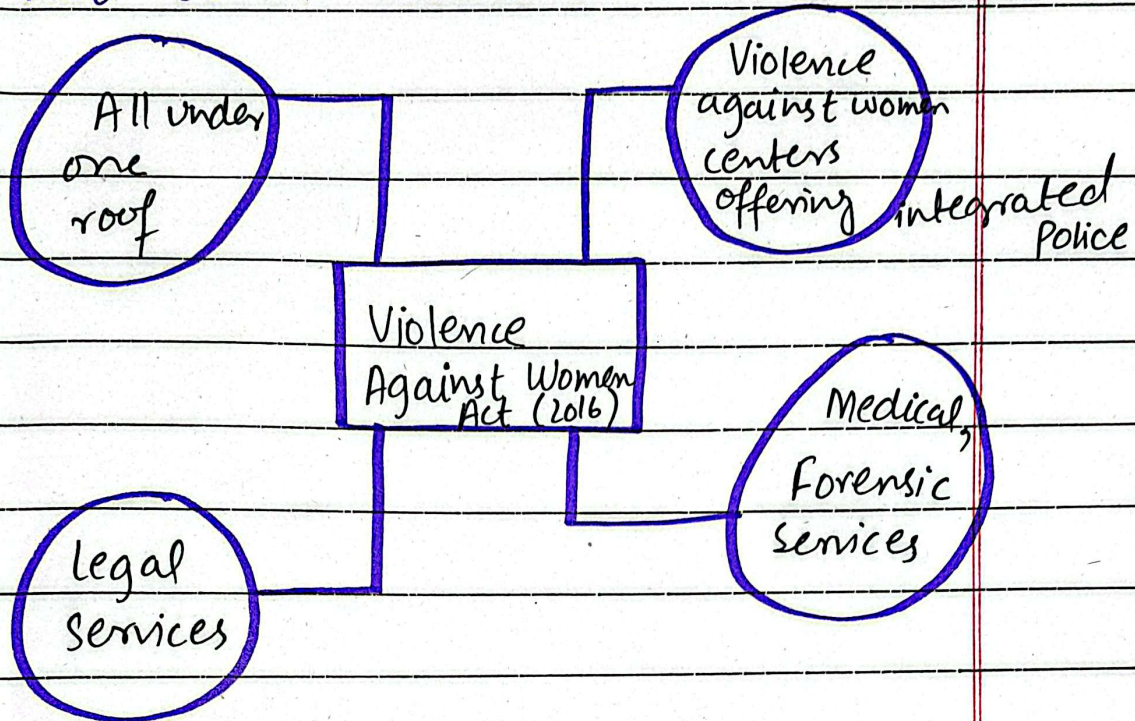
These reforms increased convictions in some jurisdictions, the persistence of high incidence rates reflects weak implementation.

→ 4. Survivor-Centred Services and Protection Mechanisms:

Eliminating GBV requires a system that protects the victims and survivors. This includes:



In Pakistan, Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act (2016) established

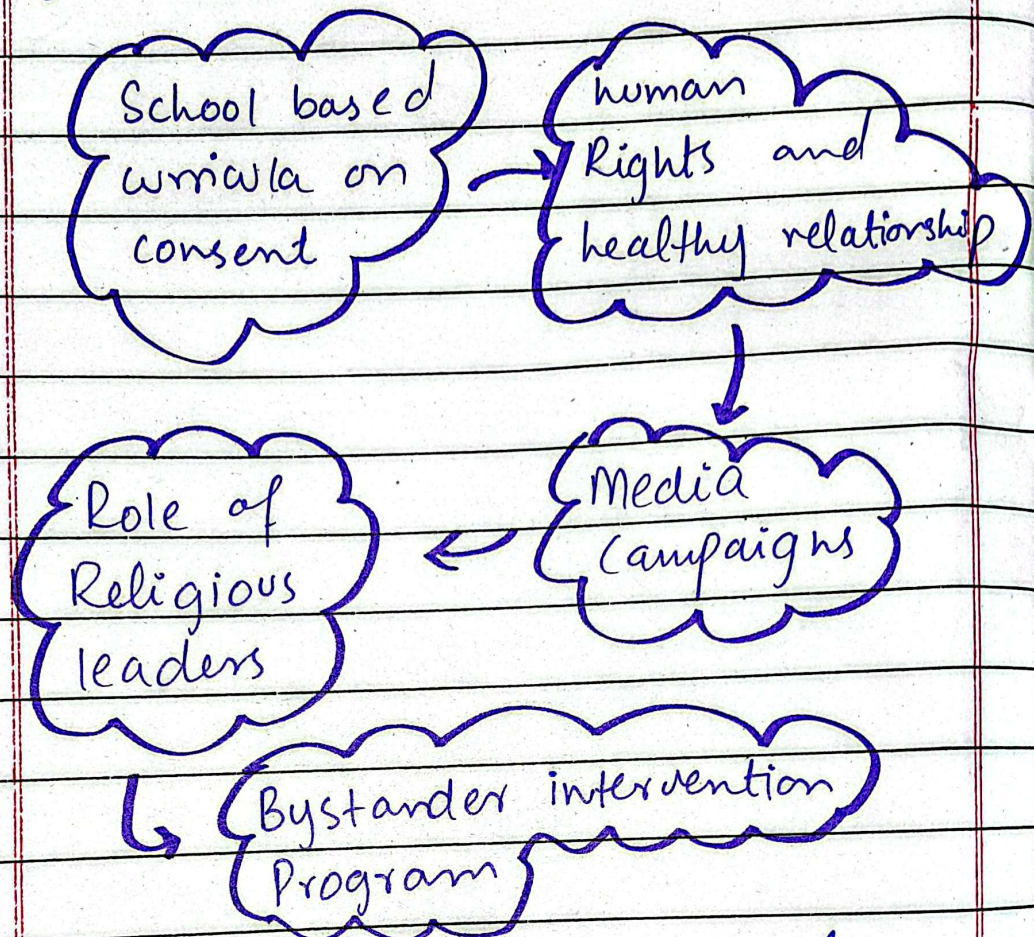


Though resource constraints remain the model demonstrates how single-window support reduces procedural barriers for survivors.

Such multi-sectoral services shift the burden away from victims and promote trust in the system.

→ 5) Prevention through Education and Norm Change:

long term GBV elimination is impossible without transforming gender norms.

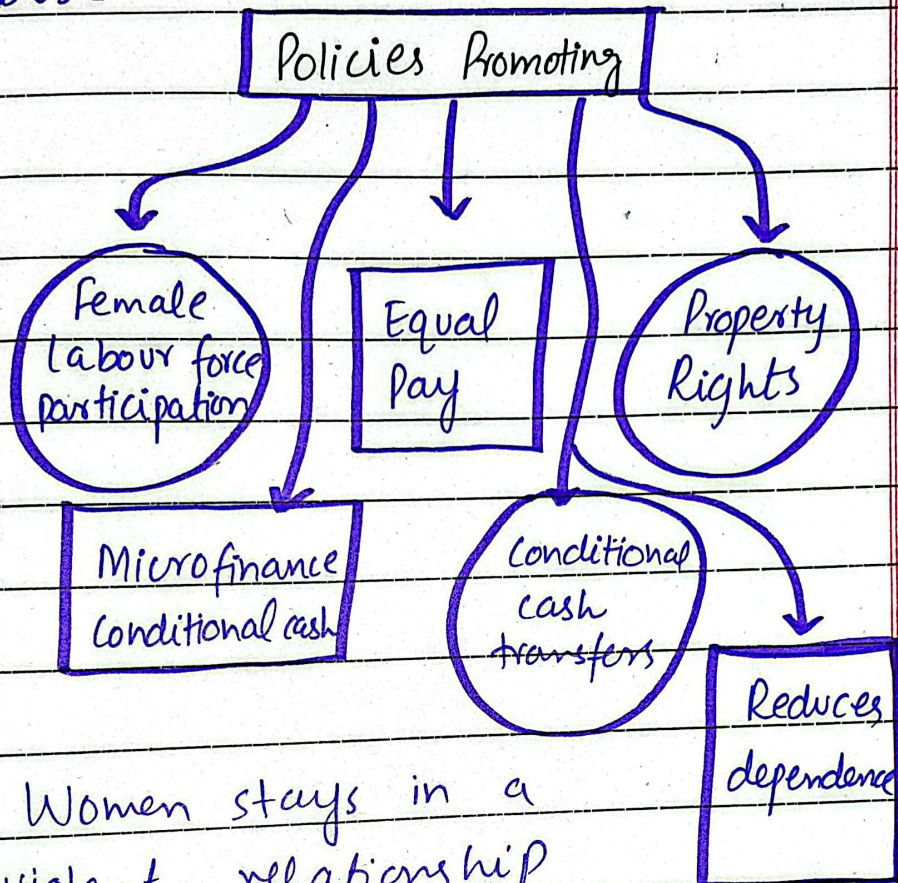


can help reshape societal attitudes.

The **#MeToo** movement is a global example of how public discourse and survivor testimony can challenge cultures of silence and shift cultural and societal norms.

*6) Economic Empowerment of Women :

Economic vulnerability increases women's exposure to abuse.

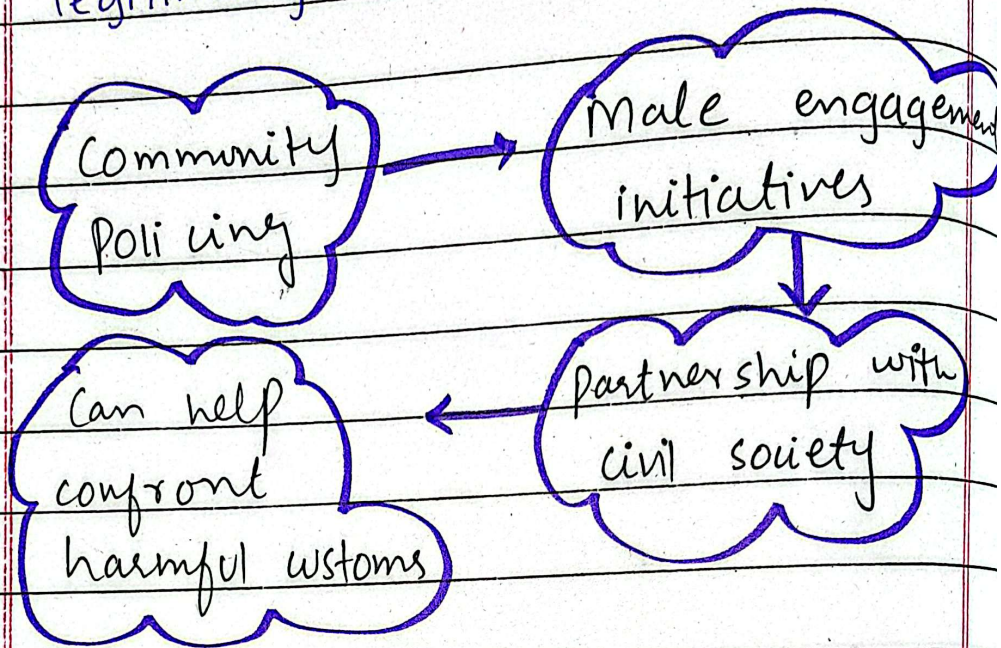


Women stays in a violent relationship due to dependency on partner or family. A viral dialogue in a Pakistani drama hinted at how deeply this dependency rooted in cultures.

"For honour, we raise daughters;
For property, we raise sons."

→ 1) Community Engagement and Grassroots Mobilisation:

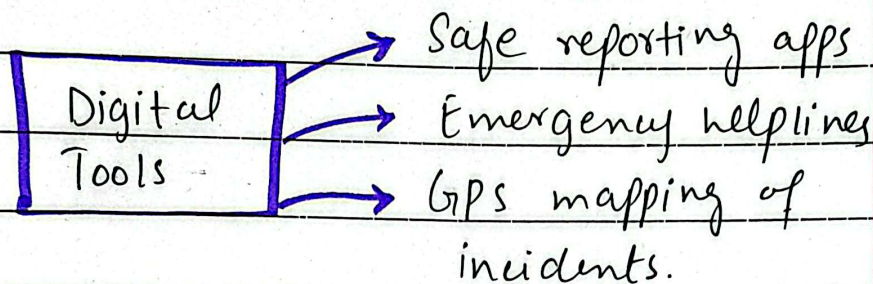
local ownership improves programme legitimacy. ~~com~~



In South Africa, where GBV rates are among the highest globally, community-driven campaigns such as "Brothers for Life" have attempted to involve men in challenging violent masculinities. These show moderate success but highlight the need for scaling and consistent state, civil, society collaboration.

8) Data, Research and Technology Enabled Interventions:

Reliable data allows governments to target hotspots, allocate resources, and evaluate interventions.



assists survivors in real time. However, technological solutions require strong privacy safeguards to prevent retaliation or misuse.

9) Recommendations:

Case studies

from Spain, India, Pakistan and Nordic region demonstrates that success emerges when reforms are comprehensive rather than piecemeal.

Going forward, priority strategies include:

→1) Strengthening enforcement and ensuring timely justice through specialised units and fast-track courts.

→2) Investing heavily in prevention - education, awareness and norm change - particularly among youth and men.

→3) Expanding survivor-centered services, using data-driven approaches to design target interventions.

→4) Conclusion:

Eradicating gender-based violence requires laws enforcement, services, education and economic empowerment. Lasting change depends on shifting social norms and empowering women, as shown by both global and Pakistani examples.