

## Ignorance and normalization of the types and modalities of gender violence in Colotlán, Jalisco

### El desconocimiento y normalización de los tipos y modalidades de la violencia de género en Colotlán, Jalisco

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#### Abstract

This article analyzes the results obtained in the field work carried out in the communities of Agua Gorda, El Epazote, El Refugio, Las Golondrinas, Nuevo Tlaxcala, Zona Centro of the Municipal capital as well as the FORANEA Secondary School and the UNIRSE offices of Colotlán Jalisco. It is carried out in a quantitative, descriptive, natural and controlled manner with women, girls, and adolescents from some communities, neighborhoods and the central area of the municipality of Colotlán Jalisco, this is because a high rate of violence has been shown in the aforementioned places. . of gender, indicative of the need to prevent or provide the necessary tools so that women victims of violence can request the necessary support for their defense, thus eliminating one more index in the statistics of feminicides.

#### Resumen

En el presente artículo se analizan los resultados obtenidos en el trabajo de campo realizado en las comunidades de Agua Gorda, El Epazote, El Refugio, Las Golondrinas, Nuevo Tlaxcala, Zona Centro de la cabecera Municipal así como la Escuela Secundaria FORANEA y las oficinas de la UNIRSE de Colotlán Jalisco. Se lleva a cabo de manera cuantitativa, descriptiva, natural y controlada con mujeres, niñas, y adolescentes de algunas comunidades, barrios y zona centro del municipio de Colotlán Jalisco, esto debido a que en los lugares antes mencionados se ha mostrado un alto índice de violencia de género, indicativo de la necesidad en la prevención o el otorgar las herramientas necesarias para que las mujeres víctimas de violencia pueden solicitar apoyo necesario para su defensa, eliminado así un índice más en las estadísticas de feminicidio.

#### Gender-based violence, Ignorance, Normalization

#### Violencia de género, Desconocimiento, Normalización

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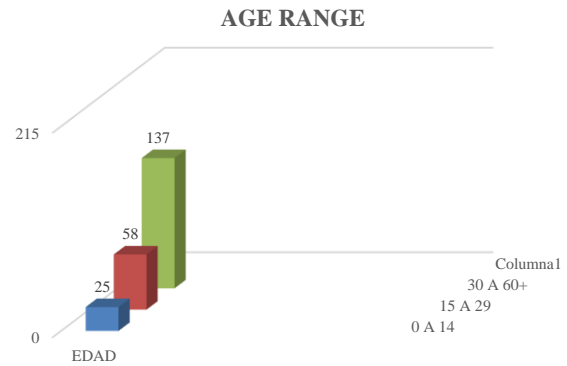
Introduction

For a better understanding of the research carried out, the basic concepts and classifications of the types and modalities of violence are presented in accordance with current Mexican legislation. Gender-based violence, according to UN WOMEN (2023), refers to "Gender-based violence refers to harmful acts directed against a person or a group of people because of their gender. It is rooted in gender inequality, abuse of power and the existence of harmful norms".

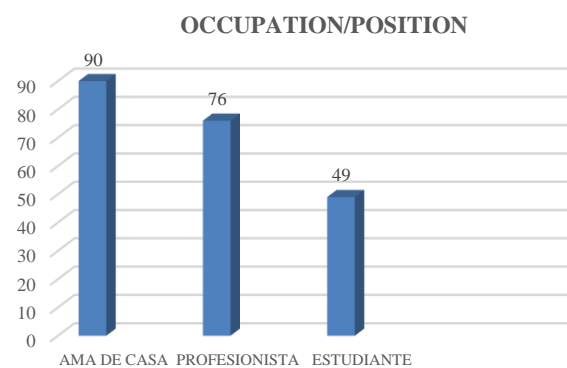
The types of violence according to the General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence in its sixth article include psychological, physical, patrimonial, economic and sexual violence. In the same way, the aforementioned law contemplates modalities such as family violence in Article 7, labour and teaching violence in Article 10, community violence in Article 16, institutional violence in Article 18, political violence in Article 20 Bis, and digital violence in Article 20 Quáter.

Based on the above, we can see the existence of regulations on the types and modalities of violence, which is why it is believed that all women, girls and adolescents are aware of them. However, the reality is that in the work carried out on the present investigation in the different communities and in the municipal capital of Colotlán Jalisco, the majority are unaware of them, considering them to be normal behaviour based on the roles and stereotypes rooted in society, that is to say, by normalising them, violence is allowed to continue, leading to a high rate of gender violence in the area.

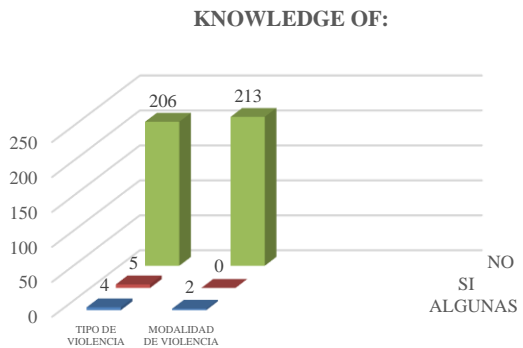
Database



Graphic 1



Graphic 2



Graphic 3

During the research, a direct survey was carried out with the women, girls and adolescents, as shown in graph 01, in which they responded that they did not know more than psychological and physical violence, considering economic, patrimonial and in some cases sexual violence to be normal. In the collection of the information, we also handed out leaflets of violent underground where each of the types and modalities of violence were explained to them, taking it as a surprise when each of them were mentioned, arguing that they did not know, but that they were exercising these types of violence.

The age range was variable, indicating that the passage of time has not allowed us to evolve and counteract roles and stereotypes, let alone ensure that women's human rights are protected.

The educational level was varied, with professional women, women with seniority, students and housewives, all of whom expressed that at one time they had received violence or were receiving it, but due to their lack of knowledge of the types and modalities of violence, they considered that they were living a normal reality; they commented on cases in which the partner, apart from receiving physical and psychological violence, took away their cheques and had to endorse them so that they could be cashed, and if he had the need to satisfy himself sexually, he did not ask her if she wanted it or not, he just took it, but because he was her partner, he allowed it.

Other chaos, so simple but which can cause suicide due to the damage that is generated, is psychological violence, where the application of the law of ice is so common but so emotionally exhausting that women say they do not know what to do or how to act in the face of it, feeling powerless, together with the various forms of disqualification of their person.

As far as patrimonial violence is concerned, it occurs with the most widely used at the moment, such as the mobile phone, a fundamental tool for communication with our loved ones, but even more a source of conflict when taking the partner's telephone without consent to check their conversations or the use they are making of it, if it is viable they return it without conflict, otherwise there are claims and prohibitions to communicate with people they do not like, they take away the mobile phone to see who is talking to them or they destroy it so that they do not have any type of contact with them.

Physical violence, a sad reality that is present in the lives of women in these communities and in the capital, as something routine, with impotence and fear when commenting on it during the investigation, since in spite of wanting to leave the circle of violence, the need to feel loved or the emotional dependence is too much, without the fallacy of the saying "if he doesn't hit me he doesn't love me"; it is notable that the process to get out of it is uncertain.

The modalities of violence as well as the types of violence are almost entirely unknown, the most worrying aspect of the situation is the presence of violence, without knowing how to defend oneself, such is the case of community violence; Nowadays we have a very necessary tool for our daily life as is the mobile phone and social networks but also a source that increases the cases of violence towards women, since through them the image of women is denigrated with the so-called packs shared in chat groups or the blocks that are made in them, causing the suicide of the woman victim of violence. On this basis, there are women who want to put a stop to their aggressor, but for fear of what society will say, they do not do it or because of rejection by their family, or the other part that definitely remains silent and is a victim of blackmail until it reaches the point of femicide.

The road to travel to change this data is enormous but not complicated because these women, girls and adolescents who are part of the present investigation, when they have knowledge of something that has changed in them, some of them have filed a complaint after having been beaten, others comment that their husbands do not want them to continue receiving information because they do not allow themselves to do so, girls who already clearly explain the types of violence, Another 7 year old girl who helped her mother in a situation of violence in a community looking for a signal and dialing 911 saved her life, which shows that it is possible, but for this it is necessary to give the necessary tools to each and every one of the women of Colotlán. It should be noted that within the population there is a large number of Wixaritaris women, who have emigrated from their communities in search of safeguarding their lives, as well as students from all over the northern zone.

Within our family we all have daughters, sisters, mothers, friends who are experiencing violence and normalise it, hence the importance of continuing to disseminate the necessary information in all the communities and the municipal capital in order to achieve change, and we as a society must continue to show empathy towards women victims of violence.

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