

in
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First sentence - lead with this

Gender-Based Violence

make this active-voice: As a result, many activists and feminists have organized all over the world to fight against...

Gender-based violence is a phenomenon that has been fought all over the world by many activists and feminists. Gender-based violence is a phrase taken to mean any pain inflicted upon

a person because of their gender. Women have been the biggest victims of gender-based violence, and one of the most forms of violence is the forced labor where women are exposed to

very unbearable working conditions. The investigation to answer questions surrounding the murder of Claudia Ivette-Gonzalez give shocking revelations on the conditions on which the

women are exposed to. *Pose as rhetorical question.* What matters to the industries are their massive profits and not the welfare of the workers? Other state works like fighting the monster of drug and substance abuse,

Start with: In Mexico, in the town of Juarez, an area that is part of the border with the US, etc

female arrestees are more than their male counterparts. The gender disparity is very clear on the

fight against drug and substance abuse and the percentage of male arrestees, 32.8% of the

prisoners were female compared to the 20.7% were men. Gender disparity is clearly observed in

the war against drugs.

This is probably true, but you can't prove it -

Gender violence is as old as humanity and can be defined as any action, that is likely to cause

denote harm to an individual based on their sex/gender. Feminists across the world have been standing up to fight for the rights of women who they believe that are being mistreated because of their gender. Most women are facing problems such as rape, sexual assault, stalking, and even prostitution among many other awful acts against their needs. Claudia Ivette-Gonzalez is one of

repeats the first paragraph

What do you mean here - be specific.

Two separate issues that are connected, but you should address them one at a time.

the victims of the NAFTA policies which made more industries flourish on the borders of America and Mexico. *This is too many issues squashed together -* Women have over the ages suffered in the hands of capitalist investors.

Women faced very harsh working condition in the industries, and the disciplinary actions were unbearable, this made activists to wake up to fight for the rights of women (Arriola, 2006). The case study shows that if Claudia could not have been sent away from work for being late for only a few minutes, then her life could have been spared. Gender-based violence is a monster which should be fought by all means possible if the quality of life has to be maintained. The negative effects of gender-based violence are that it causes suffering, both in the psychological and physical domains of women (Díaz-Cotto, 2006). The quality of life for such races reduces tremendously. *True - but it becomes vague when used as a metaphor for actual violence.*

this?
 The study is aimed at understanding the basics of gender-based violence and how people suffer under the realm of gender violence. The awareness of gender-based violence is low among workers in the industries. This study, therefore, aims to increase the awareness of the gender-based violence and make it known to the legal authorities so that appropriate action can be taken to help the people who have been victimized by the gender violence. The awareness will also give justice to the families who lost their loved ones due to the gender-violence which has been delayed. The other objective of this study is to build capacity so that more research can be conducted to unearth all the violence which has been happening behind the scenes in many of the industries. The study also aims at improving the awareness of gender-based violence to the policymakers so that policies which are oppressive to the workers are amended to provide gender-friendly policies so that both genders will be safe in the working environment example in the fight against drug abuse (Díaz-Cotto, 2006). Finally, the study is also aimed at obtaining

Criminalization of drug use that targets women

Not clear - do you propose a project?
or is this what Arriola states?

donors who will support the course of the fight against gender-based violence and discrimination. The fight against gender-based violence requires resources and this study is aimed at bringing the attention of donors.

Discrimination due to the thing that one cannot control is a big hit for the victims. Things such as gender, ethnicity should not be used as a tool of oppression of the other people because they are in those conditions and they cannot control them. Gender should be used to enhance peace, educate and empower people to help them to understand their role in society. Women in this context are the major victims. Women are exposed to very harsh working conditions and cannot form unions to have legal collective bargain levels. Governments should come up with policies to ensure that women are free from gender-based violence for the prosperity of the nation.

Violence against women has been a social issue which happens in every society in the world. In more specific terms, the violence against women has been witnessed in the places of work where ladies work because the policies do not support them (Arriola, 2006). It is evident in the fight against drugs and substance abuse, fewer more ladies are imprisoned because of the drug use, this means that many ladies are either idle and jobless making them to take part in drug use. The rising number of women prisoners is a clear indication that many women are frustrated because of poor policies protecting them or the treatment they get from the society for example lack of proper education and jobs (Díaz-Cotto, 2006).

Gender-based violence is a global pandemic that has taken root and affects one out of three women in their lifetime. The major regions that affected by gender-based violence are the places where the governments do not have proper policies concerning women and their rights;

the best example for this is the developing countries. Some international policies that bring together different nations to invest put the women at risk. A good example of such policies is the CAFTA and the NAFTA which brings together the USA, Canada, and Mexico to invest and improve the economic standards. The growth of the Export Processing Zones in the USA-Mexico border has made things worse for the women who are exposed to very harsh working conditions (Arriola, 2006). The other regions are the poor villages and villas where people of modest means live. A good example is the slums and poor cities where there is drug trafficking, ladies suffer most due to poor education and are therefore major likely to be more involved in the drug use, disparity in the education levels makes the females vulnerable to arrests because they are not privy to information regarding the better ways of escaping police traps (Díaz-Cotto, 2006). In the drugs networks, females are conspicuously absent meaning that they are “just consumers” without knowledge of hiding from the police and law enforcement agencies.

The signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement led to the expansion of very many industries. LG, sonny and other electronics industries preferred the women to work for them because they had soft hands which were small and flexible in performing works on the motherboard. The rot in the industries in Ciudad Juarez is exposed as feminists, and human rights activists investigate the murder of Claudia Ivette-Gonzalez (Arriola, 2006). A lady who was murdered in cold blood and her body dumped only to be found a week later. The investigation into her death led to the interviews of the workers as well as the people who were exposed to similar conditions. The companies were only interested in the rate of returns on their investments and not for the safety of the workers. The people worked for over 12 hours in a day

without meaningful breaks. Many accidents like people chopping off their fingers as they aimed to keep with the speed that the industry owners wanted. The companies preferred women because they were less likely to strike and because of that the conditions that they were exposed to worsened. The industries were cheaply constructed, ventilations poor and what matters was to increase output but not to care for the people who worked in those areas (Arriola, 2006). Fungal infections were the order of the day for workers, and a proper health cover was not taken care of, and instead, industry doctors were deployed. Some of the victims almost lost their legs to fungal infection which was growing by the day.

The women were forced to stay in such oppressive working conditions because they had a role to do. The lady who was supporting the mother had to receive advice from the mother to leave the job. "I appreciate that you work for my sake, but because of your legs, just leave the work, we shall find other means of survival." Another woman had to work in the toxic environments coughing all through the hours of duty because he had two male children who she was struggling to keep in college so that they don't suffer in the oppressive industries in the future. The workers had to struggle for a meager pay after almost sixteen hours of working in harsh condition. The women are slaves and stay in gender-based violence bondage because they want to take care of their daily needs. The disciplinary action taken against the workers does not take care of their safety (Arriola, 2006). For instance, Claudia was sent away from work because she arrived late just a few minutes after the required reporting time. The sending away did not take care of her safety, and she was murdered in the end.

The pressure by the activists to take care of the rights of the female workers led to the formation of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation. It aimed at improving the

workers right at their places of work. It empowered the women, and they now had the right to associate, right to strike and prohibited any form of forced labor (Arriola, 2006). The public policies caused the major problem the workers faced at that time. The industries just aimed to make profits, and any other thing was not of importance to them. Women have since formed unions to fight for dignity, safe jobs and better wages for their fellow women all over the globe. The associations are aimed at providing three major components to make the woman free; the things are self-confidence, independence, and exposure. With the three characters in the life of women, they are likely to prosper and fight for their rights in the industries.

The study about gender-based violence is very important because it enables people to know the parameters of the violence and avoid them. The awareness about gender-based violence will make the law enforcement agencies have an easy time in identifying and prosecuting the perpetrators because people in the inner circles of the villages can be able to identify and report the cases of gender-based violence to the enforcers of the law (Díaz-Cotto, 2006).

Gender-based violence is not a new term in the 21st century, people have written about it others sung about it, and others have preached about it. The phenomenon is still experienced in many parts of the world especially in the industrialized areas where people are forced to work and even sexually harassed to receive favors. A very conspicuous aspect of gender violence is the forced labor and women being put under very harsh conditions, but they have to work because they do not have any other option or alternative survival means.

Draft evaluation: B-

Good ideas - a couple of suggestions: - Use specific language.
 - Leave out the statements about what people should do, i.e., men should not abuse women. We know it's wrong, but we can't change their minds. You have to write this to understand the issues very clearly first. Let's schedule a Mtg. to go over it.

References

- Arriola, E. R. (2006). Accountability for murder in the maquiladoras: linking corporate indifference to gender violence at the US-Mexico border. *Seattle J. Soc. Just.*, 5, 603.
- Díaz-Cotto, J. (2006). *Chicana lives and criminal justice: Voices from el barrio*. University of Texas Press.