

INSTITUTO DE
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ORIENTE



**GENDER VIOLENCE
IN MEXICO**

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FEBRUARY 2020

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GREETINGS

I am grateful with my parents, for their immense support and effort to conclude with this course and to get my certificate. I am grateful with my sister, to her support on my long way until here. I am grateful with my teacher Brenda for all her support and help. Equally, I thank her for her effort so that my classmates and I can get here. And finally, I am grateful with my friend Sara for her support and encouragement, so I can finish my course and not give up.

“The results you get will be directly proportional to the effort you apply”

-Denis Waitley

INTRODUCTION

Gender violence is an important topic in Mexico, with a huge importance, especially in the latter decade. Gender violence in Mexico focuses mainly on women, because Mexico is one of the main "MACHISMO" (Arrogant and violent men behavior) countries, this means that the ideology of many defines or justifies the superiority of man on women. The concept of "gender violence" names a problem, which was part of personal life, a family matter. Understanding it in a personal way, reinforces the beliefs that women must submit to the subordination of a man and implies assuming unequal relations of "power", through which man is legitimized to maintain domination even through the violence.

Violence is an attack on the integrity, dignity and freedom of people, regardless of the area in which it occurs. Gender violence is, any violent act or aggression, based on a situation of inequality. In Mexico, it is the relationship system of male domination over women that results in, physical, sexual or psychological harm, or threats of such acts. Mexicans are angry with the government because they do nothing to eradicate gender violence. In Mexico, many demonstrations are taking place in many places by women to be heard. Likewise, people are getting closer to private companies to denounce workers who have been involved in aggressions. People are realizing that the government is not responding to their requests, so this is why they have approached businessmen, with requests for justice, to what they respond by punishing those who have been accused, but not before doing an investigation and knowing whether or not they are guilty of the crimes of which they are accused.

Violence in Mexico is carried out in different ways, in some cases, men assault women verbally, making them feel inferior and thus causing psychological problems or traumas. In other cases it is physically, and they can be from a blow fight to a rape or to a greater degree the murder.

According with the Organization of the United Nations among nine or ten woman are killed every day in Mexico. Since 2015 until November 2019 there are more

than three thousand five hundred seventy eight feminicides. Only from January to October of 2019 they were registered eight hundred thirty three classes according with the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System by its acronym in Spanish of Secretariado Ejecutivo del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública (SESNSP).

In Mexico City there are around two hundred and thirty one feminists in the last five years. Fifty of these cases was being in the first nine months of 2019. Actually Veracruz is the most dangerous state for women in Mexico, registered one hundred and fifty three victims from January to October of 2019, following the State of Mexico with ninety five cases in the same period according with the “SESNSP”.

From January to August of 2019 in Mexico City two hundred and ninety two women have been victims of sexual abuse, of these cases, four complaints were for tumultuarial rape (there were for messy agitation produced by a large group of people or riot), according to the Open Data portal of the capitalist government. From 2013 to 2018, women's sense of insecurity increased from 74.7% to 82.1%, according to “Envipe” for its acronym in Spanish National Survey of Victimization and Perception on Public Security in 2018. The same data reflect that women feel more insecure than men in both public and private places. Women are the main victims of rape: in 2017, the rate of this crime was 2,733 per 100,000 women, a figure higher than 2016 of 1,764 registered by INEGI. 19.4% of women 15 years of age or older have faced, on the part of their partners, aggression of greater physical damage which range from the jerks and shoves to blows, kicks, asphyxiation or strangulation attempts and even attacks with firearms and sexual abuse.

53.3% of cases of emotional, economic, physical and sexual violence against a woman by her partner is in the State of Mexico, followed by Mexico City with 52.6% and Aguascalientes with 49.8%. In 2016, each woman lost 29.7 days of paid work due to domestic violence according to estimates. Of the 100 women interviewed by Amnesty International after their arrest, 33 reported being raped during the arrest, mainly by the Navy, Municipal Police and state police; 72% said they suffered

handling. Lesbian, bisexual and transgender women were in particular danger at the time of detention, because "they are women whose body do not adapt to the expected norms of femininity."

Psychology defines it as:

Occasionally, the different denominations of ill-treatment leads to confusion: Gender Violence, Domestic Violence, and couple, towards women, male or sexist: domestic violence refers to that which occurs within the home, both of the husband to his wife, as from the mother to his children, from the grandson to the grandfather, etc. Excludes those relationships in which there is no coexistence. Gender-based violence has to do with "the violence that is exerted towards women for the fact of being one", and includes both maltreatment of the couple, as physical or sexual aggressions of strangers, genital mutilation, female infanticides, etc. In other words: It is any act of violence based on belonging to the female sex that has or may result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering for women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of freedom, whether they occur in public or private life.

According to Susana Velázquez, who broadens the definition of gender violence: "It covers all acts through which women are discriminated, ignored, subjected and subordinated in different aspects of their existence. It is every material and symbolic attack that affects your freedom, dignity, security, privacy and moral and / or physical integrity. "

Usually it is justified, and it is an explanation of this type of violence based on the personal characteristics of the aggressor (mental disorder, addictions), characteristics of the victim (masochism, or the nature of the woman, who "seeks, provokes, it is manipulative"), external circumstances (work stress, economic problems), jealousy, the aggressor's inability to control his impulses, etc.

In addition, there is a widespread belief that these victims and their aggressors are "incompatible" couples since they were always fighting and / or arguing, or they are

also couples of low socio-cultural and economic level, immigrants, which affects the beliefs and customs of each region.

GENDER VIOLENCE IN MEXICO

To begin with the development of the topic, we must know some definitions:



GENDER

Gender is the set of specific cultural characteristics that identify the social behavior of women and men and the relationships between them; that is, it is a cultural construction learned from the socialization by which certain functions or roles are assigned to women and men in a differentiated way. However, gender is a relational term; it is not synonymous with the word women or men, but refers to the relationship that exists between them and the way in which both are socially constructed.

How is gender defined?: It is a process of cultural, social and historical construction, through which the relations between men and women are configured in relation to a whole social system, defining patterns, symbols, representations and values. Gender refers to the roles of men and women and their relationship



with the specific society or culture. It is what we believe it is to be a man and a woman in this society.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the gender refers to the social concepts of the functions, behaviors, activities and attributes that each society considers appropriate for men



and women. Different functions and behaviors can generate gender inequalities, that is, differences between men and women that systematically favor one of the two groups. Gender intersects with other factors that drive inequalities,

discrimination and marginalization, such as ethnicity, socioeconomic status, disability, age, geographic location and sexual orientation, among others.

VIOLENCE

Violence is the immoderate use of force (physical or psychological) by the violent or aggressor to achieve objectives that go against the will of the violent or the victim. But violence can be projected not only against people, but against animals, plants, artistic or religious objects in either natural or environmental environments (environmental pollution). It can be prompted with various stimuli and can also manifest itself in multiple ways, also associated with the various procedures of humiliation, threat, rejection, harassment or verbal, emotional, moral or physical aggressions.



In the other hand to the World Health Organization (WHO) Violence is the intentional use of physical force, threats against oneself, another person, a group or a community that results in or is very likely to result in trauma, psychological damage, developmental problems or death.

KINDS OF VIOLENCE:

Physical. It is one that can be objectively perceived by others, which leaves external marks. It can refer to pushing, biting, kicking, punching, slapping, pinching, etc., caused by the hands or some object or weapon. It is the most visible, and



therefore facilitates the victim's awareness, but it has also meant that it is the most commonly recognized socially and legally, fundamentally related to psychological violence.

Psychological. It inevitably appears whenever there is another type of violence. It involves threats, insults, humiliations, contempt, devaluation of their work, or their opinions. It implies a manipulation in which even indifference or silence causes feelings of guilt and helplessness in it, increasing the control and domination of the aggressor over the victim, which is the ultimate goal of gender violence.

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Sexual. "It is exercised through physical or psychic pressures that seek to impose an unwanted sexual relationship through coercion, intimidation or defenselessness" (Alberdi and Matas 2002). Although it could be included within the term of physical violence, it is distinguished from that in which the object is the sexual freedom of women, not so much their physical integrity. Until not long ago, the legislation and the judges did not consider such aggressions as such, if they occurred within the marriage.



This sub-theme could include other types of violence that are contrasted with the



psychological suffering of the victim, and use coercion, threats and manipulation to achieve their ends.



Economy. It is in which the aggressor does his best to control the victim's access to money, both to prevent him from working in a paid manner, and by forcing him to hand over his income, making him exclusive use of them (in many cases, leaving the aggressor their employment and spend the victim's salary irresponsibly forcing her to request financial help from family or social services).



Social. In this type, the aggressor limits the social and family contacts of his partner, isolating him from his environment and thus limiting a very important social support in these cases.



Sexual harassment. It includes those behaviors consisting of the request for favors of a sexual nature, for itself or for a third person, in which the active subject uses a situation of work superiority, teaching or similar, with the express or tacit announcement to the woman of

cause a wrong related to the expectations that the victim has in the scope of said relationship, or under the promise of a reward or a prize in the field of these.



White slave traffic. It includes the recruitment, transport, transfer, reception of people, especially women and girls, who are their main victims, resorting to the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction,

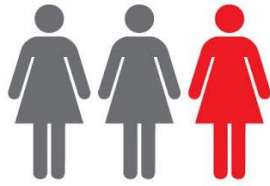
fraud, deceit or abuse of power or of a situation of vulnerability and even the concession or reception of payments or benefits to obtain the consent of a person who has authority over another, for the purpose of exploitation. Such exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or similar practices. Regardless of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator and the means employed.

GENDER VIOLENCE

It is a violence that affects women simply because it is. It constitutes an attempt against the integrity, dignity and freedom of women, regardless of the area in which it occurs.

Gender violence is understood as any violent act or aggression, based on a situation of inequality within the framework of a system of relations of domination of men over women that has or may result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm,





PHYSICAL OR SEXUAL VIOLENCE IS A PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEM THAT AFFECTS MORE THAN ONE THIRD OF ALL WOMEN GLOBALLY.

including the threats of such acts and the arbitrary coercion or deprivation of liberty, whether they occur in the public sphere or in family or personal life.

Any type of violence is based on a power relationship where someone tries to dominate the other person by force, against their will; He tries to force her to do what she does not want, to beg and acknowledge her inferiority and dependence on the person who exercises the violence. In all cases of violence the victims go through great suffering and all of them require care and attention, and all the aggressors are worthy of their corresponding criminal sanction; However, each type of violence has its peculiarities. Pretending that all violence is the same prevents gender violence from being properly understood and can be effectively combated.

CHARACTERISTICS

The WHO (World Health Organization) has shown that women's violence is characterized by three features:

Invisibility: 88.4% of the women who were attacked in Mexico did not file a complaint. This behavior is derived from the constant macho cultural patterns that prevail in our society. Fear of physical and psychological consequences if there is a complaint; social exclusion and teasing; as well as emotional wear and tear as a result of the complaint process before the authorities, are some of the reasons why a woman decides not to speak or accuse her aggressor. Likewise, consequently, the figures obtained through data analysis tools may not accurately reflect reality and, therefore, make violence invisible.



Standardization: violence against women has been carried out continuously and systematically for hundreds of years, despite the progress made by civil society, feminism and organizations, violence are perceived as "normal" behavior or "expected", especially in low-developed countries. This representation hinders the work against it.



Impunity: Latin American and Mexican institutions and authorities are characterized by the high level of corruption that exists within them; Gender violence and its consequent complaints are no exception. According to the Impunity Index in Mexico, 99% of murder cases are not resolved.



Violence against women was mainly exercised in the school (25.3%), labor (27%), and community (38.7%); through harassment and sexual abuse (offensive phrases, lascivious glances, threats of rape, groping or exhibitionism); harassment; humiliation and intimidation; stalking (being followed in the street); pregnancy discrimination; blows and murders, to name a few.

In 2017, Mexico ranked second in femicide (murder a woman for the simple fact of being) in a relationship of 24 nations, just below Brazil; however, during 2019 I take first place.



CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

The causes of gender violence have social roots and are based on



inequality between men and women. These inequalities are enhanced and maintained because of stereotypes and gender roles, which put women below men in all (or almost all) aspects of their lives.

Many times, the aggressor does so to maintain power and dominate the other. The aggressors usually have problems of insecurity, low self-esteem and have received an education in which certain types of gender violence are normalized.

Violence works as a mechanism for social control of women and serves to reproduce and maintain the status quo of male domination. In fact, societies or groups dominated by “masculine ideas have a higher incidence of aggressions against women. Cultural mandates, and often also legal ones about the rights and privileges of the husband's role, have historically legitimized his power and domination over the woman, promoting his economic dependence on him and guaranteeing him the use of violence and threats to control it.

Violent behavior towards women occurs as behavior patterns learned and transmitted from generation to generation. Transmission is mainly done in the usual relationship environments.

The same social norms minimize the damage produced and justify the violent action of the husband. It is trying to explain attributing it to disorders of the husband or, even, to the woman. As much as the man has problems of stress, of alcohol, of



personality, curiously the violence only exerts on the woman not against an acquaintance or friend, and, of course, never against his boss, for example. They also influence the whole series of myths rooted in society that perpetuate violence and deny adequate assistance to these victims.



The model of sexual behavior

conditioned by the role of gender also favors in some cases the existence of a violent attitude against women as it is an androcentric model.



GENDER VIOLENCE IN MEXICO

According to the last census carried out by INEGI in 2015, 119 million 938 thousand 473 people lived in Mexico, of which 51.4% are women. According to data from the National Survey on Dynamics of Household Relations of INEGI, carried out in 2016, 66.1% of women over 18 have suffered some type of physical, psychological or sexual aggression; that is 66 out of 100 women. Only 9.45% made a complaint about it. The United Nations Organization considers gender violence a "pandemic" and classifies the country among the twenty worst nations with such problems, making Mexico and Central America the most violent region in the world for women outside an area of war. It is a priority objective to fight with the government of the country, and is considered an obstacle to achieve gender equity.



Gender-based violence is part of the problem created by gender inequality, which has its expression in daily acts committed against women and girls, which restrict or deny women access to freedoms and rights correspond. Studies carried out by the United Nations Organization show that it is

one of the most widespread forms of human rights violations, resulting in repercussions on women's health, freedom, security and free life, which is aggravated for the environment of impunity, insensitivity and lack of accountability by the justice authorities.

Domestic violence against women is a global public health problem recognized by the World Health Organization and other international organizations. It has been associated with the occurrence of homicides,



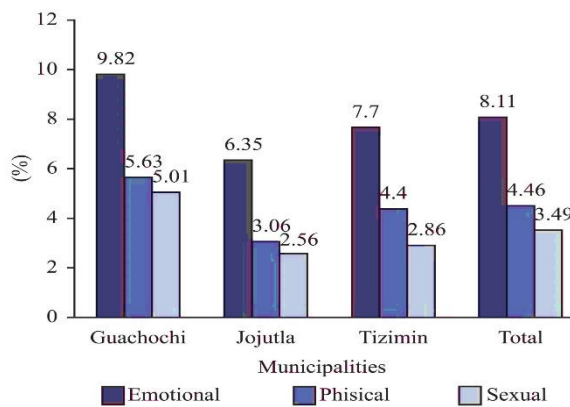
suicides, maternal death and complications with physical and mental health. Studies in several countries show that between 10 and 69% of women were physically assaulted by an intimate partner at some time in their lives. In Mexico, the national prevalence of partner violence in 2006 was 33.3% and it is estimated

that around 29% of women over 14 years of age have suffered some injury or damage.

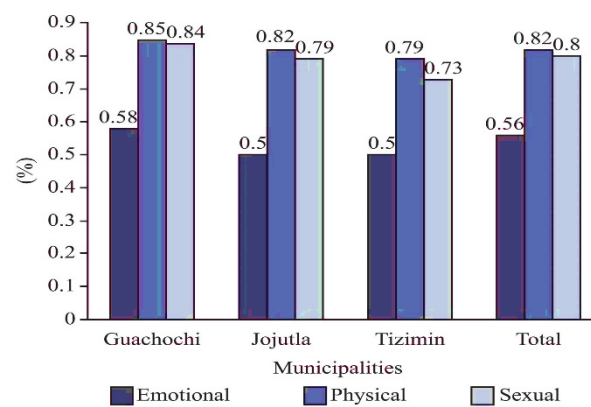


A study included 545 women in total, of which 28.81% reported being a victim of violence by their current partner. The median age for each municipality was 32, 30 and 28 years

old for Guachochi (range: 18-74) , Jojutla (range: 18-70) and Tizimín (range 18-59), respectively. Emotional violence had the highest prevalence and physical violence the greatest severity, with Guachochi reporting the highest results. Concerning the prevalence of violence for each item, the highest percentages corresponded to emotional violence, specifically the items he gets jealous or suspicious of his



Graph 1: Prevalence of different types of domestic violence against women in three municipalities in Mexico.



Graph 2: Severity of domestic violence against women in three Mexican municipalities, expressed as a probability of health need.

friends and he insults her, which represented 17.06% and 15.50%, respectively. In physical violence, the item he throws an object at her was reported by 10.83%, and for sexual violence, the item he threatens to leave with another woman if she does not accept to have intercourse with him, by 4.59%.

The next table shows the results of crude and effective coverage, total and by municipality, for each of the types of violence against women and their combinations. It is observed that usage was less than 50% in all cases. The highest percentage of use was generated by women who suffered sexual violence,

with 25%, of which 19.45% had effective coverage. Guachochi is the municipality with the highest rates of usage and quality of health services for the three types of violence. On the contrary, the lowest rates of usage are in Tizimín, in the case of sexual violence no health service was used; and neither type of violence was treated with quality.

Type of violence	Guachochi (%)		Jojutla (%)		Tizimín (%)		Total (%)	
	RC	EC	RC	EC	RC	EC	RC	EC
Emotional	12.07	8.62	6.82	4.55	2.33	0	7.59	4.83
Physical	18.42	13.16	4.35	4.35	3.85	0	10.34	6.89
Sexual	35	25	22.22	22.22	0	0	25	19.45
Emotional and physical	18.92	13.51	5.26	5.26	4.76	0	11.69	7.79
Emotional and sexual	36.84	26.31	25	25	0	0	26.47	20.59
Physical and sexual	41.18	29.41	16.67	16.67	0	0	27.59	20.69
Emotional, physical and sexual	41.18	29.41	16.67	16.67	0	0	27.59	20.69

Table 1: Raw (RC) and effective (EC) coverage of health services in handling domestic violence against women.



VIOLENCE ALERT

The gender violence alert is one of the measures that have been taken against femicidal violence, it is a mechanism that seeks to protect the human rights of women and consists of a set of actions by the federal government, which seek the coordination between all government strata to attack violence against

women with concrete actions. The activation of the alert can be requested by the municipal or state authorities, as well as by civil society organizations, the Federation is the one who determines whether it should be declared or not.

However, the associations that make up the National Citizen Observatory of Femicide, comment that this mechanism has proved to be ineffective, by demanding that higher requirements be met and that the powers of authorities that are not contemplated in the Law itself be increased.

Entity	Alert	Municipalities
Aguascalientes	Undeclared	
Baja California	Undeclared	
Baja California Sur	Undeclared	
Campeche	Requested	
Chiapas	Declared	Comitán de Domínguez, Chiapa de Corzo, San Cristóbal de las Casas, Tapachula, Tonalá, Tuxtla Gutiérrez y Villaflores.
Chihuahua	Undeclared	
Ciudad De México	Requested	
Coahuila	Requested	
Colima	Declared	Colima, Coquimatlán, Cuauhtémoc, Tecomán y Villa de Álvarez.
Durango	Requested	
Guanajuato	Undeclared	
Guerrero	Declared	Acapulco de Juárez, Ayutla de los

		Libres, Chilpancingo de los Bravo, Coyuca de Catalán, Iguala de la Independencia, José Azueta, Ometepepec y Tlapa de Comonfort
Hidalgo	Undeclared	
Jalisco	Requested	
México	Declared	Ecatepec de Morelos, Nezahualcóyotl, Tlalnepantla de Baz, Toluca, Chimalhuacán, Naucalpan de Juárez, Tultitlán, Ixtapaluca, Valle de Chalco Solidaridad, Cuautitlán Izcalli y Chalco
Michoacán	Declared	Morelia, Uruapan, Lázaro Cárdenas, Zamora, Apatzigán, Zitácuaro, Los Reyes, Pátzcuaro, Tacámbaro, Hidalgo, Huétamo, La piedad, Sahuayo y Maravatio
Morelos	Declared	Cuatla, Cuernavaca, Emiliano Zapata, Jiutepec, Puente de Ixtla, Temixco, Xochitepec y Yautepec
Nayarit	Declared	Acaponeta, Bahía de Banderas, Del Nayar, Ixtlán del Río, Santiago Ixcuintla, Tecuala y Tepic
Nuevo León	Declared	Apodaca, Cadereyta Jiménez, Guadalupe, Juárez y Monterrey
Oaxaca	Requested	
Puebla	Requested	
Querétaro	Undeclared	
Quintana Roo	Declared	Benito Juárez, Cozumel and Solidaridad
San Luis Potosí	Declared	Ciudad Valles, Matehuala, San Luis

		Potosí, Soledad de Graciano Sánchez, Tamazunchale y Tamiún.
Sinaloa	Declared	Ahome, Culiacán, Guasave, Mazatlán and Navolato.
Sonora	Undeclared	
Tabasco	Undeclared	
Tamaulipas	Undeclared	
Tlaxcala	Undeclared	
Veracruz	Declared	Boca del Río, Córdoba, Coatzacoalcos, Las Chupas, Martínez de la Torre, Minatitlán, Poza Rica, Tuxpan, Veracruz y Xalapa
Yucatán	Requested	
Zacatecas	Requested	

SOME DATA

- Gender-based violence is a widespread social practice in Mexico, since 66.1 percent of women 18 years of age and older have experienced at least one such act. In most cases the aggressor is the victim's partner.
- Between 2012 and 2013, the National Citizen Observatory of Femicides documented 3,892 women murdered throughout the country, but only 15.7 percent of the cases were investigated as femicides.
- In the country seven women were murdered a day between



2013 and 2014 and the figures have not stopped growing for 15 years.

- More than 365 thousand women were victims of violence during 2015; of them, at least 65,000 had to be hospitalized for the severity of their injuries in any of the three public health systems: IMSS, ISSSTE or Health, according to calculations of civil organizations and support for victims.
- Mexican women also suffer other types of violence more common. Among women aged 30 to 39, 68% say they have faced at least one episode of abuse, reaching 80% in Chihuahua and the State of Mexico.
- The percentage is similar in the youngest: in the capital of the country, 65% of girls between 15 and 19 have suffered some form of physical, sexual or emotional intimidation.
- In 2015, for a murder of a man in which there was family violence, there were 8.6 women.
- In 2011, women who were or were in romantic relationships, 14% were physically, sexually violated or exercised coercive power over their partner at least in the last year. And 9% of them who did not suffer from this violence, if they were victims of sexual harassment at work, in academic, family or community settings.
- In the last 12 years, between 2004 and 2015, 23,461 women have been murdered in Mexico; 3,836 of them died strangled, suffocated or suffocated.

LAW AGAINST

- ❖ GENERAL LAW OF ACCESS FOR WOMEN TO A LIFE FREE OF VIOLENCE.



The purpose of this law is to establish coordination between the federation, the states, the city of Mexico and municipalities to prevent, punish and eradicate violence against women, as

well as the principles and modalities to guarantee their access to a life free of violence that favors their development and well-being according to the principles of equality and nondiscrimination, as well as to guarantee democracy, integral and sustainable development that strengthens the sovereignty and democratic regime established in the Political Constitution of the United States Mexicans.

This law contains chapters such as: modalities of violence, the national system to prevent, attend, sanction and eradicate the violence against women, attention to victims.

CONCLUSION

Globally, Mexico is one of the main countries with gender violence, this is mainly violated by women since Mexico is governed by macho customs, which make women less than men.

According to a statistic of violence during 2012 and August 2018, the state of Mexico is the main stage with gender violence, with a balance of 922 feminists and five thousand one hundred and eight disappeared (girls, adolescents and women) in Toluca, Ecatepec, Nezahualcóyotl, Cuautitlán Izcalli, Chimalhuacán, Ixtapaluca and Valle de Chalco. Followed by Morelos, with his first gender alert in 2015, during 2000 to July 2019, a thousand cases of femicide were presented. Cuernavaca is the main municipality with 197 homicide cases. In Morelos, the gender alert has not served very well, since the authorities do not know how to handle it, and therefore, there have been no improvements in the eradication of violence against women. In third place is Jalisco, with 269 murders of women between 2012 and 2013, of which only 21 cases were being investigated as femicide; that is, only 7%. On the other hand, until 2014 there was only one judicial sentence issued for femicide in this entity.

In Mexico City, 79.8% of women have reported that they have suffered gender violence, according to a National Survey. Only in the Subway (Metro Collective System), until 2016 there were 159 complaints of sexual violence, of which 369 were not prosecuted. Miguel Ángel Mancera, proposed Strategy 30-100 against violence against women in transport and public spaces. This strategy implemented 271 units exclusively for women in the Subway. Likewise, in the first one hundred days of the delivery of 39 thousand "anti-harassment" whistles, 178 people were arrested for the crime of sexual harassment or abuse, and 188 investigation files were opened. The Safe and Friendly City for Women and Girls of Mexico City program was created in the Cuauhtémoc, Iztacalco, Iztapalapa, Milpa Alta, Xochimilco, and Magdalena Contreras delegations to improve the use of public transportation for women, guaranteeing their safety.

PERSONAL OPINION

If the Mexicans do not change their way of thinking, creating an inclusive environment, this type of exclusions will be generated throughout life, to eradicate this type of things a greater education is necessary, where we are all equal and have the same rights.

Violence is nothing more than repressed hatred, generated towards another human being by the simple fact of being different, or having other beliefs, education and other values outside the violator.

Gender violence against women in Mexico occurs mainly because men grew up with the ideology that women are weak, that they are more powerful, that women cannot, and that women are made to be at home cleaning, cooking and taking care of your children. These beliefs were given by many coincidences, which together can become very convincing and powerful for the mind.

In some cartoons and movies women appeared only in the kitchen and with their children being a simple housewife, while men were entrepreneurs who went to work and came to their homes to eat, sleep and watch television.

This was a reality about two and a half decades ago, until there was a shortage of money in families, which led to women going out to get jobs, but for the same reason, companies rejected them and that way Women began to open their small businesses, while sending their children to school so that they had the opportunity to go to work at a company, or start their own business.

Although there are currently more women professionals than men, companies always choose men, most of the time either because of a question of exclusion, or necessity. In the cases in which women are accepted, the distinctions are usually very marked in their salary, in the programs in which they are enrolled, since they are lower than those of a man, even though he does not have the same level of studies that she (sometimes are minor).

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