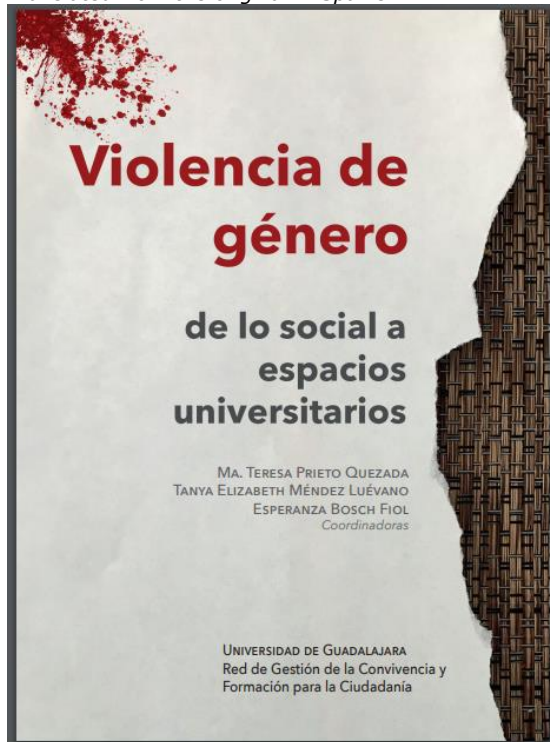


MENDIVE

REVISTA DE EDUCACIÓN

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Gender violence: from social to university spaces

Violencia de género: de lo social a espacios universitarios

Violência de gênero: dos espaços sociais aos universitarios

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Bibliographic sheet

Maria Teresa Prieto Quezada, Tanya E. Méndez Luévano, Hope Bosch Fiol (Coordinators). *Violencia de género: de lo social a espacios universitarios*.

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Historically, women have been relegated and violated, the society has charge of institutionalized violence to women, have established do a set of phrases that demean and violate their fundamental rights. "Behind every great man is a great woman", "Men do not cry", "It was a crime of passion", "Woman that don not fuck is a man", "woman had to be"; phrases that contribute to the invisibilities of violence to women in the family and social space.

If we live in a patriarchal society that exercises violence against women, education reproduces that violence. This being the case, it is not surprising that social violence against women is reproduced in educational spaces such as school and university. It is precisely gender violence at the university so that prompted Maria Teresa Prieto

Quezada, Tanya Elizabeth Mendez Luévano and Esperanza Bosch Fiol to present the book *Gender Violence: from social to university spaces*.

The book brings together twelve investigations organized in two parts. The first consists of nine works carried out by professionals from different fields of knowledge. In "The virus of violence against women in the pandemic", Tanya Mendez Luévano, based on documentary sources, analyze the situation of women in different economic, political and social systems. It manifests that women are invisible to the patriarchal ideology and its new ally:

capitalism. Also that the violence against women has worsened due to the Covid-19 in France, Spain, Italy, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, to mention some of them.

In "Sexual harassment and gender violence in universities", Esperanza Bosch Fiol says that sexual harassment is an example of the essence of patriarchy, "any man can feel entitled to access any woman, comment on their physical, about her private life, her sexuality, touching her, not letting her know, approaching her sexually making use of her supposed superiority and dominance... using fear, shame and the bewilderment of the victim as insurance of impunity". Concludes that, despite violence and sexual harassment have penalized; it is insufficient because the problem lies in mentality, pre - judgments and stereotypes.

In "Sexual harassment: history and challenges", Tanya Méndez Luévano and Orlando Reynoso Orozco conceive that women, violated or mistreated, go through a process of destruction of their perception of themselves; the self-assessment must be affected in terms of the relationship with the stalker or mistreated. They plan to involve society and government institutions in the implementation of strategies to build a new form of coexistence and security for women.

In "Social war, violence against women and resistance", Hugo Marcelo Sandoval questions capitalism, assuring that this model implies a war against women. Meanwhile, Melissa Garcia Meraz, in "Sexual harassment in the university context", argue that life in college is not all joy, not all are good memories. The university is also a space for emotional and sexual harassment by colleagues, workers, administrators and teachers.

Melissa Amezcua Bernal, starts from the understanding that the sexist practices

are social constructions; therefore, its reconstruction from every space should be a priority; She presents the article "The importance of journalism with a gender perspective in Mexico", where she says that it is not easy to cover topics that show gender disparity, violence against women, feminicism and disappearances, because insults and Digital menaces of the male chauvinist are constant.

The development of technology leads to harassment through the internet. This new form of harassment allows Jessica Najera Ochoa write "Cyber bullying", which is the situations of cyber bullying in Mexico, the relationship between cyber harassment and violence against the wife is and provides recommendations to prevent cyber bullying.

Verónica Guzmán, Laura Gaytán and Benjamín Domínguez in "Children sexual abuse. A proposal from the Translational and affective computing model", show statistics of violence and child sexual abuse online, psychological profile of offenders and risk factors in children. For their part, Xóchitl Alderete, Liliana Farfán, Cecilia Anaya, Reynalda Alva, Gerardo Leija narrate the experience of "Gender violence in deaf women in Mexico City, a participant action intervention".

In the second part, Teresa Quezada Prieto on "Violence against Women: A view from the narrative", reveals stigmatization processes, vulnerability and subjectivities inhabit how women victims of violence in the everyday world. In "Keys to understanding gender violence", Patricia Ortega Medellín, Verónica Marín Martínez and Shaila Ruiz Soto argue that, socially, innumerable behaviors are admitted that give men superiority over women. But most worrying is that even this conducts are legally permitted, even if violate the most basic rights of women Nohemi Lopez Mendoza presents "Sexual

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harassment and harassment: de-patriarchalizing the university territory, which narrates the process of the complaint she filed because of sexual harassment in the university.

Finally, evidences of university students that realize the experiences of harassment and violence experienced and the traces left in it are presented; also it presents instances in which incidents of harassment and violence were overcome.

Undoubtedly, it is a book that contributes to unveil the relationships of inequity, harassment and violence to women who live in university cloisters and, even through applications and virtual learning environments, that not only engages students, but also teachers, both male and female. Hence, this book becomes a reference document when studying the problems of universities for improvement purposes or to take into consideration when designing study curricula.



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