Canada, Greenland, and Spern (the Southern Territories in Canada) and many other Indigenous people, this chapter draws on my 2011-14 research in these regions to explore the social, cultural, and political dimensions of violence against Indigenous women.

Violence against Indigenous women is a global concern, yet in many places of the world remains a little-studied question. There is a lack of consensus in the literature on the definition and measurement of violence against Indigenous women, and the existing research is fragmented and disorganized. This gap is an important issue, and this chapter begins to address it by focusing on the experiences of Indigenous women in Canada, Greenland, and Spern.

Rana Kulkarni

Holding Ourselves Responsible

in Indigenous Communities

against Women and Self-Determination

Dismanating the Binary Between Violence
In the U.S., women are more likely to be victims of violence and harassment than men, with rates of domestic violence and sexual assault among women being significantly higher than those among men. This is due to a combination of societal factors, including gender roles and expectations, as well as cultural norms and attitudes towards women.

According to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), approximately 39% of women have experienced intimate partner violence at some point in their lifetime, compared to 10% of men. Similarly, women are more likely to experience sexual violence, with 46% of women reporting having been raped at some point in their lifetime, compared to 12% of men.

Furthermore, women of color are at even higher risk of violence and harassment. African American women, for example, are more likely to experience intimate partner violence and sexual assault than white women. This disparity is also seen in rates of domestic violence and sexual assault among Latinx women and Native American women.

Racial and ethnic disparities in violence and harassment are also evident in data on childhood sexual abuse. According to the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (N Institutional), children of color are more likely to experience sexual abuse than white children. For example, the survey found that 14% of black children and 11% of Latino children have experienced sexual abuse, compared to 8% of white children.

In addition to these disparities, women with disabilities are also at higher risk of violence and harassment. According to the National Council on Disability, women with disabilities are more likely to experience violence from their partners, and women with disabilities of color are at even higher risk.

Overall, these statistics highlight the need for greater awareness and action to address the issue of violence and harassment against women. This includes implementing policies and programs that promote gender equality and address the root causes of violence and harassment, as well as providing support and resources to help women and girls who have experienced violence and harassment.

Holding ourselves responsible, we must work towards creating a world where violence and harassment against women are no longer tolerated.
Gender Violence and Self-Determination

Female politicians interviewed in Greenland agreed that high levels of violence have undermined the promise of self-determination. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights.

In Greenland, self-determination is about freedom from violence and fear of violence. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights. The self in self-determination comprises both individual and collective rights.
Excluding Indigenous, self-government arrangements were granted in Canada in a chronicle manner. Although the act of public debate and support (both formal and informal) on the issue of self-determination and self-government arrangements has been initiated, the voices of Indigenous peoples were not explicitly emphasized until recent years. When addressing Indigenous peoples’ voices, their perspective is crucial in understanding the nuances and complexities of Indigenous self-determination and self-government. The voices of Indigenous peoples are often marginalized, and their perspectives are rarely acknowledged in public discourse. In fact, their voices are often silenced or distorted to fit preconceived narratives. This silencing and distortion perpetuate the cycles of violence, which are characterized by the expansion of settler colonialism, the undermining of Indigenous sovereignty, and the enforcement of dominant narratives. The voices of Indigenous peoples are essential in reconfiguring the landscape of self-determination and self-government.
The Role of the State

Through law, policy, and practice, the state has institutionalized a narrative of women's inferiority that has shaped the legal, economic, and social systems in which women operate. This narrative has been reinforced through international agreements and regional treaties that emphasize women's role in the family and the home. It has also been institutionalized through education systems that teach young girls and women about their roles in the family and community. This institutionalization has created a gendered expectation of women's behavior and responsibilities, which has been reinforced through social norms and cultural practices.

The state has also been instrumental in enacting policies that limit women's access to education, employment, and political participation. Women have been systematically excluded from decision-making processes and have been denied access to resources that are essential for their well-being. This has been further compounded by the cultural and social norms that reinforce gender roles and expectations.

In order to address these issues, it is necessary to challenge the institutionalized narratives that perpetuate gender inequality. This requires a multi-sectoral approach that involves policies to promote gender equality, education programs to challenge gender norms, and legal frameworks to protect women's rights.

The state has a significant role to play in ensuring that women have equal opportunities and rights. By addressing the root causes of gender inequality, the state can create a culture of equality and promote social justice.
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... on the "control of violence" against Indigenous women. Women's self-organized community responses and interventions, such as collective self-help and self-organized justice initiatives, are necessary to address the root causes of violence against Indigenous women. These initiatives often involve organizing and mobilizing within the community to achieve social and legal redress for victims and their families. By focusing on concrete actions and strategies that arise from within the community, women can work towards creating a safer and more just environment for themselves and future generations.
In the aftermath of the 2012 G8 summit in Enniskillen, Northern Ireland, the issue of sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and girls was raised. The summit called for urgent action to address the issue and ensure the safety and well-being of women and girls. The summit also highlighted the importance of international cooperation in tackling this global problem.

In 2013, the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on the prevention of and reaction to sexual exploitation and abuse against women and girls in conflict and post-conflict situations. The resolution emphasized the need for strong leadership, coordination, and cooperation among all stakeholders to address this issue.

In 2014, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2143, which established a committee of experts to address the issue of sexual exploitation and abuse in the context of peace and security.

In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, which included a target (SDG 5.3) to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

In 2016, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which sets out a framework for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

In 2017, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.

In 2018, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles, which are designed to help companies advance gender equality in the workplace.

In 2019, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

In 2020, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles, which are designed to help companies advance gender equality in the workplace.

In 2021, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women.

In 2022, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles, which are designed to help companies advance gender equality in the workplace.
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