

Inclusive Interpretation of Sex, Gender and Sexuality versus Sexual Violence Against Women

Rabindra Garada¹

¹ Utkal University

Received: 8 December 2012 Accepted: 5 January 2013 Published: 15 January 2013

Abstract

Sexual violence against women despite being highly condemned and goddamned in most places, why continues to be an alarmingly endemic and pandemic issue, raises a substantial gender query. This article explores an analytical connection between the inclusive interpretation of sex, gender and sexuality, on the one hand, and the actuality of human sexual violence, on the other. This study discloses that the masculine heterosexual and gender interpretation of sex and sexuality perpetuates such violence. The dimensions and factors for sexual abuse/ violence are structured and processed such ways that female gender is often desecrated by men, homosexuals or lesbians are despised by heterosexuals, and feminine submissiveness is violently abused by masculine aggressiveness in different social settings. To demystify the gendered activated stock-still violence against women a sexual exploitation/violence specific based on hetero and non-hetero sexual orientations in cross Figure format has been creatively endeavoured in this article. Our study also tresses that since sexual violence of basic nature going tougher/ complicated with newer individual findings/ interpretations at present context, the researchers have to develop a theoretical comprehensive perspective on the entire gospel of sexual violence against women that has been persisting across global regions, religions, race, etc.

Index terms— gender, sex, sexuality, violence, exploitation.

1 Introduction

whether sexual violence may be committed among heterosexuals or among homosexuals/lesbians or against latter by former but why woman is its worst victim has been the intense speculation throughout the entire world. Recently in reaction to the generality of a gang rape in Delhi, it is heatedly reacted, mentioned and debated all over India. Of all violence against women the sexual violence is the most heinous crime committed in manifest and latent forms worldwide. It is also committed against men but like against women it is not significantly widespread and socio-culturally deep rooted. Indeed, the pervasiveness of male violence over female sexuality is far different and laudable. Further, its multiplicity is largely region specific-local/global, tradition/modernity specific-old/new and context specific-actual/virtual, and conjointly its diversity gets reflected in term of women's personal attributes-age, body, beauty, etc, and their primordial identitiesethnicity, caste, religion, etc. It seems to be an act of sexual terrorism because the society has gone astray in ever increasing anomic situation in all places or lets the male perpetrators go scot free amidst its established systems of patriarchy, corruptions, politics, sex trade, pornography, etc. Thus, it is not simply a criminal offense against women's sexuality however, an ensuing violence against their sexual right, bodily chastity, personal dignity, relative honours, relative norms, community ethics, social values, so on and so forth. Sexual violence, whether man commits against woman or woman commits against man that harms both of them in larger context of our humanity. In fact, the sexual violence which refers to any sexual action but physically forced, coerced and non-consented, may be committed

43 against anybody regardless of their gender. But why it is the men who more often commit this crime against
44 ladies, why the ladies moreover, become helpless in the work of such violence or stay silent after being victimized,
45 and even when they react to this action why whole world behave like a blind spectator to it are significant gender
46 queries, that doubt the existence of gender parity in so called civilized world at present. Even a stern legal
47 action against such violence cannot curb the incident of recurring sexual abuse everywhere. It is because of the
48 fact that probably our mutual gender understanding concerning human sexuality is impeded until now or our
49 mutual gender misunderstanding on that is mounting all over. The people therefore, those who commit sexual
50 violence tend to misconceive it as much as they have an inclination to conceive it. Thus, unless we get rid of this
51 misunderstanding/ misconception the sexual violence will persist in the society. Further, regrettably why the
52 female gender's vulnerability to this violence is acute, even then, it is not a gender exclusive outcome. In fact, each
53 gender is not less control of his or her sexuality than his or her counterpart, and is also held equally accountable
54 for this heinous act. The binary opposition between male and female sex is therefore, to be understood inclusively
55 for better understanding of sexual violence in the society. Apart from this, the social concepts-sex, sexuality and
56 gender though, conceived by society inclusively for both gender, but are discriminated against women in the
57 society. However, when sexual violence is a) Objectives and Analysis

58 In order to deal with the complexity of sexual orientations and subsequent sexual violence against women,
59 we have attempted on some substantial questions such as how the heterosexual gender interpretation of sex
60 and sexuality perpetuates such violence, how the factors-bio-physical, psychological and social inclusively or
61 exclusively accountable for such violence, and to explore how there is an analytical connection between inclusive
62 interpretation of sex, gender and sexuality and such violence in this article. After critically analyzing some related
63 literatures, we have tried a conceptual and analytical study in this paper. We have developed a resourceful sexual
64 violence/exploitation explicit of cross Figure format for the analysis of the complicated sexual orientations of
65 gender evoked sexual violence.

66 2 II.

67 3 Critical Overview

68 It has been established that the query of male violence over female's sexuality is a social fact everywhere.
69 Men perpetrate the violent acts against women (Carter and Kasubski, 1998) because they are more aggressive
70 and dominating than women (Tiger and Fox 1972; Haralambos, 1980). Since the men have more aggression-
71 testosterone and upper body strength than women (www.prb.org World Population Data Sheet, 2008) they more
72 often commit such sexual violence. In view of D. Brandt (2003), the men the aggressors whereas the women are the
73 sufferers. According to Lionel Tiger and Robin Fox (1972) 'these differences are, partly, due to genetic inheritance
74 from men's primate ancestors, partly to genetic adaptation to a hunting way of life' (Haralambos, 1980). However,
75 the biological aggression is also motivated in victim's provocation, victim's and victimizer's intoxication, one's
76 deeply entrenched feeling of hate and hostility against others, psychological personality traits, etc ??Ahuja, 2001:
77 255). Although the male's sexual aggression against female is a biological predisposition, it is structured by
78 value system (Millett, 1969). In fact, just like the men the women are capable of doing aggression and violence
79 against men. However, they are suppressed and castigated by the society. M. Alison (2007) in his article entitled
80 'wartime sexual violence: women's human rights and questions of masculinity' reviews that women's aggression
81 or violence are implicitly condemned by most societies in the world. It is rather sociopsychological subjective
82 dispositions, to which many theories mostly the frustration-aggression theory (innate aggressive drive as supply
83 of frustration), the perversion theory (deviant act of infantile instinct), self attitude theory(improving self image
84 by committing violent act), provocation theory (by normal response to provocations), motive attribution theory
85 (attribution of malevolent intent and motivation), theory of subculture ()

86 4 C

87 Inclusive Interpretation of Sex, Gender and Sexuality versus Sexual Violence against Women committed against
88 ladies we not very take these ideas inclusively for its better understanding by analyzing either it as results of
89 an exclusive biological induced sex offense or socially cultured gender violence or a psychologically nurtured
90 intolerant sexuality. We more often misapprehend it due to a biological induced fact that is more important
91 than the social-psychological nurtured gender violence. As a result, the exclusive/individual case of sexual
92 violence/sexual exploitation is, more often, explained whereas not with a conclusive or inclusive finding. Further,
93 the sexual violence of basic nature is getting tougher/ complicated with newer individual findings/ interpretations.
94 In fact, the comprehension of sexual violence by the individual case study usually goes without its holistic
95 conceptualization in term of the notions-sex, gender and sexuality. For instance, once sexual violence committed
96 against women the state governments in the country like India perceives it to be the law and order issues, the
97 police finds it to be sexual crimes and the activists/civil society argue it to be a violation of human right. Further,
98 reacting to the event of sexual violence the abstract comments, electronic media news, editorials and political
99 remarks of variants go on increasing worldwide. For instance, Indian media recently reacting to the event of a
100 gang rape in Delhi has pinpointed some necessary factors accountable for such violence against ladies. These
101 factors such as lack of public safety, lack of adequate range of police personnel or of female police, a sluggish
102 court system, stigmatizing the victim with a victim's contribution to such violence, encouraging rape victims to

103 return to compromize, weak social status of women, masculine attitudes of men toward women, etc (Khazan and
104 Lakshmi, 2012). However, these are far from the elementary conceptual ideas of sex, sexuality and gender that
105 stay as structural invariants in structuring sexual violence against women for century. In fact, the sex as base
106 and gender as superstructure (see Francis, 2012:2) inclusively nurture human sexuality. The concepts associated
107 with sex and gender, as reviewed by Francis (2012) for instance, can provide an elementary clarity on that.
108 Thus, instead of reviewing each empirical case study, it is worth to grasp the abstract concepts as how they
109 are interrelated in perpetuating sexual violence against women. In this article we debate as well as demystify
110 conceptual stereotypes that perpetuate sexual violence against women everywhere. This article is an improved
111 version of my seminar paper entitled "Sexuality and Sexual Exploitation: A Socio-Psychological Interpretation"
112 presented in a UGC sponsored National seminar on "Gender Issues and Problems of Women in India" organized
113 by Sri Satya Sai College for Women on 23 rd and 24 th March, 2008, Bhubaneswar. of violence (cultural values
114 and norms that support and facilitate violent actions), anomie theory (due to strains caused by gap between
115 culturally defined goals and means) and learning theory (violent act committed through direct experiences or
116 observing others), acclaim to be the facts (Ahuja 2001 and. If it is subjective social dispositions then the
117 violence against women is more a reflection of patriarchal domination (Del martin, 1976; Dobash and Dobash,
118 1983) in the society ??Abuja, 2000:225). Further male aggressiveness, male dominancy, female submissiveness
119 and female subordinations are not necessarily biological dispositions but cultural prescriptions. It is a socially
120 attributed fact rather than biological fact (Diamond, 2000). In the late 1960s and 1970s the sexual violence
121 against women (SVAW) was, therefore, assumed as gender-based violence. According to the fourth conference
122 of women, Beijing, 1995 country reports 'any act of gender-based violence which results in, physical, sexual or
123 arbitrary deprivation of liberty in public or private life and violation of human rights' (UN 1996: 48). Women
124 suffers from men's sexual aggression because human society is primarily a masculine society as per Claude Levi-
125 Strauss's views, and women are culturally treated inferior to men by the society as Ortner (1974) argues (Smith,
126 1997). Thus, the bio-psychological tendencies of men toward women have been developed over the time ??Lerner,
127 1986) that perpetuates such violence against women in the society (ibid). According to Frederick Engels's theory
128 the oppression of women is rooted in the history of patriarchal family and private property (Brewer, 2004). The
129 omnipresent character of sexual oppression (Heasley and Crane, 2003) everywhere, cultural repression of human
130 sexuality within the family life (Freud's psychoanalytical theory, www.angelfire.com/mi/collateral/page2.html)
131 and the socially established stable orientations of heterosexuality, homosexuality, and bisexuality (Weeks, 1986)
132 bear on the sexual violence against women in the society (Sanderson, 2003). Further, the hegemonic masculinity
133 (Jejeebhoy, 2007; ??ewkes, 2005; Wilkinson, Bearup and Soprach, 2005), internet global sex sites (Hughes,
134 2000), circulation and consumption of pornography (Johansson 2007; Mansson 2004; Ricardo and Barker 2008),
135 commercial sex activities (Bindman and Doezeema, 1997), trafficking of women and proliferation of sex tourism
136 (Mansson), explicit transactional dimension (the sugar daddy phenomenon) (Luke and Kurz, 2002;Hope, 2007),
137 etc, are some of the major related processes responsible for sexual violence and exploitation against women in the
138 society (Ricardo and Barker, 2008). In fact, these rising processes are unlimited and transcend our imagination
139 and academic analysis. But, somehow, a holistic understanding remains missing in these findings. An important
140 fact of the SVAW as an outcome of inclusively performed triple concepts-sex, sexuality and gender, remains
141 largely neglected. We have a reason to believe that an inclusive interpretation of these ideas will clarify the
142 causes of the SVAW.

143 5 a) Sex, Gender and Sexuality as Inclusive Social

144 Concepts that Perpetuate Sexual Violence It is terribly hard to show that whether sex or gender only accountable
145 for sexual violence against women in the human society. In all probabilities the gender interpretation of sex
146 perpetuates such violence, though, sex elicited violence appears to be evident fact everywhere. Several compatible
147 or incompatible views are there to uphold this probability. Sexual violence is committed against woman all over
148 as a result of they are metabolically found to show a discrepancy from men. Woman as an anabolic being (passive,
149 conservative, sluggish, stable, etc) different from man as a catabolic being (eager, energetic, passionate, variable,
150 etc) (Geddes and Thompson, 1889) is probably dominated by men's sexuality. It's a gendered development by
151 that, the woman as socially structured to be profaned by the men persistently. Since our behavioural traits
152 are culturally learned or acquired (de Beauvoir, 1972) the 'distinguishing biological sex from social gender is
153 unintelligible' (Butler, 1999). According to Butler (1999) the 'sexed bodies never exist outside social meanings,
154 and how we understand gender shapes how we understand sex'. Thus, sex, like gender is socially created construct
155 that perpetuates sexual violence within the society. Further, the conceptualization of gender that maps onto the
156 mind, of sex onto the body, of the gender is between the ears, and of the sex is between the legs (Grosz,
157 1994;Prokhorovnik, 1999) considerably unfold the reality of human sexuality. However, hardly has it processed,
158 as how and why is sexual violence committed by men against women. They (men and women or gender and
159 sex) are different, however, not critical to each other remaining as an inclusive social concepts/facts that we
160 cannot undermine. Every one primarily enhances to another one (ibid). In fact, the conception of gender in
161 relation to sex arises at the intersection of a non-discursive element (corporeal behaviour, gesture, and ritual)
162 and a discursive element (linguistic and normative meaning of bodily activities (Butler, 1993). Thus, however,
163 can gender as a comprehensive reality continue sexual violence is that the vital query? In fact, sex could be a
164 biological reality, whereas gender could be a social reality. Sex refers to our biological stuff/standing, whereas

8 FINDING AND DISCUSSION

165 gender refers to our social rank /station. In clearer ideation the term gender could be a social idea, whereas the
166 term sex could be a bio-physiological the physical body, essentially the 'biological and physiological characteristics
167 that distinguish females from males'. Whether, male or female, or epicene person, we are, that's our biological
168 standing. Whether or not it's an interior sex organ together with sex chromosomes and gonads or external
169 genital organ, that we have, is our biological facts. Whether or not we have a tendency to become feminine or
170 masculine that's our gender. Thus, the sex as our biological disposition remains mounted, whereas gender as
171 our social construction gets fluid in character. No doubt, sex could be a biological matter but, it is normatively
172 materialized in the society. So sex is another normative term like gender (Butler, 1993). But, every term as a
173 variable carries a unique additional or twin meanings. The sex as a variable refers to male or female with bio-
174 physiological characteristics whereas, the gender as a variable refers to a person or lady with socially determined
175 characteristics. The gender and sex are binary concepts but unitary in characters. The comprehensive character
176 of those two terms is actually social, and it is the society that integrates these concepts along. Therefore, sex
177 versus gender is like nature versus nurture, though gains a profound increment in understanding these concepts,
178 however, actually a deceptive argument. If the binary conception of sex as female and male and of gender as man
179 and woman the conception of sexuality is also binary to some extent like heterosexuals and gay. These structure
180 two kinds of individual beings explaining all types with a completely unique sex, gender and sexuality than that
181 of another being. However, one's sex, gender and sexuality can't be understood while not that of another. There
182 can't be a straightforward separation of those terms-sex, gender and sexuality, and rather, they are reticulate
183 and doubtless indivisible in nature (Johnson, 2012). Due to this fact we tend to interchangeably use sex and
184 gender or sex and sexuality in the society. Thus, sex, gender and sexuality square measure inclusive concepts.
185 These concepts analytical further, as normative, will offer fruitful analysis of the issues related to sexual violence
186 against women. Therefore, the SVAW are often brought up with these inclusive concepts/ideas analytically and
187 normatively for its better understanding.

188 6 III.

189 7 Analytical Finding

190 Our psychological tendencies (state of mind being male or female), biological tendencies (drive/urge to be
191 instinctual male or female) and environmentally determined tendency (environmentally determined sexual
192 behaviour) go together with the conventional social tendencies (sense of being gender with feminine or masculine
193 roles) in the society. It is because; the sexual tendency is required to be socially and culturally desirable. The
194 conventional sexual tendency thus, inclusively explains the psychological, bio-physical and social tendencies on
195 human sexuality. It is observed from the Figure ?? that the socially determined typical sexual tendency is
196 extremely desirable consequently of it highly generates the gender relation, whereas the biologically determined
197 typical sexual tendency is not desirable consequently of it lowly generate the same. Source : our own.

198 The psychologically determined customary sexual tendency though, generates high gender relation but not
199 desirable while not relating social tendency. If typical gender is socially desirable then why square measure women
200 are at risk of sexual violence more than men in the society? If truth be told what's desirable to some men is
201 also undesirable to many other women. In historical time individuals developed their gendered induced sexuality,
202 so as to manage their biopsychological tendency in a society. Sadly, it resulted into a gender of hegemonic,
203 hetero and political sort that favours men against women consequently. Thus, here the matter isn't what society
204 needs us to behave sexually but, how it perpetuates male's violence over women's sexuality. Judith Butler and
205 Simone de Beauvoir like other existentialists were therefore, critiques of such gender construction developed over
206 the years in the human society (Beauvoir, 1972) (www.plato.stanford.edu/entries/Beauvoir). The existentialists
207 firmly believe that the matter of women's oppression is stock-still in our culture however, not in our biological
208 nature. The world health organization's multi-country study on women's health and domestic violence against
209 women (aged 15-49) in 10 mainly developing countries reveals such incontrovertible fact that intimate partner
210 violence (physical aggression, sexual coercion, sexual abuse, etc) against women are largely perpetrated by men.
211 The men commit this violence believing in their family honour, sexual purity and sexual claims, and also knowing
212 that there are not any sturdy legal sanctions against such violence in the society (WHO, 2012). Largely, it's
213 an open secret that sexual violence is tolerated at the institutions of wedding. However, living at the circle of
214 wedding, it is challenging for women to ascertain this unquestionable fact that their men are committing this
215 violence. As a result of this, any violence committed against women in wedding is treated as traditional. Even the
216 wedding justifies the rape as traditional if the rapists marry to their victims after assaulting /raping them. As for
217 instance, in India if the rapists marry their victims; their sexual crimes are no longer counted as rape (Krishnan,
218 2012). Therefore, the conventional sexuality within gender relation perpetuates sexual violence against women
219 in the society. This type of analysis will uncover the force behind the contextual reality of sexual violence in the
220 contemporary society.

221 IV.

222 8 Finding and Discussion

223 In the Figure 2 we have developed a sexual violence/exploitation explicit taking gender as sociopsychological
224 dimension and sex as a bio-physical dimension for understanding human sexuality. The former dimension

225 not only orients the latter dimension for a socially desirable sexuality however, additionally helps developing
226 a discriminate sexual hostility against women and homosexuals in the society. Thus, the biophysical attributes,
227 mostly our primary sex characteristics (sex genital /reproductive organs) and secondary sex characteristics (bodily
228 particulars like hip, breast, muscle, body hairs, etc) though, suggestive or inductive for sexual communality but,
229 are sociopsychologically perceivable for sexual violence in the society. We can observe from the Figure 3 that the
230 primary and secondary sex characteristics of heterosexual and gay otherwise induce sexual violence /exploitation.
231 While the pro-opposite primary sex attraction (POPSA) causes high sexual violence/exploitation owing to high
232 sexual attraction the pro-same secondary sex attraction (PSSSA) causes low sexual exploitation owing to low
233 sexual attraction(see Figure 3). It is because comparison to latter the former induces direct sexual satisfaction.
234 But when the PSPSA is activated publicly, it provokes sexual exploitation, and consequently, this leads to hate
235 crime or sexual exploitation of the opposite sex (see Figure 2). The POPSA develops neutral sexuality (NS)
236 because the transsexual and inter sexual people are attracted to their same sex people more than their opposite
237 sexes. The pro-opposite secondary sex attraction (POSSA) brings revolution against gender sexuality (RAGS).
238 Therefore, they are with low sexual violence/exploitation to some extent. Source : our own. But why are
239 female's primary and secondary sex characteristics drawn to be exploited and violated by the men? According to
240 Goetz, et al (2012) the ladies having the physical characteristics of a shorter gait, slower walking speed, and low
241 energy are susceptible to sexual exploitation than the others. The incapacitation cues like intoxication, fatigue,
242 or other forms of cognitive impairment could make a lady less able to resist the tactics of sexual exploitation
243 than men. Thus, with their physical strength and biological impulses the men more often violate women's
244 sexuality. Contrary to this view, the female is also found to have a stronger sex drive and greater physical
245 capacity for sexual intercourse than that of the male (Baumeister and Twenge, 2002). If truth be told the sexual
246 oppression of girls/ladies is caused by the society itself, and it is the society that promotes such violence against
247 them (ibid). Further, it is not untrue that the male sexuality is cultivated in such a way that female cannot
248 break loose sexual violence in the society. In this sense Catherine MacKinnon's (1989) argument is debated as
249 'women are viewed and treated as objects of satisfying men's desires' (sexual objectification). The eroticization
250 of masculinity as sexual dominance and of femininity as sexual submission contributes to such violence against
251 women in the society (ibid). Even within the institutionalized heterosexual relation two-way impulsive sexuality
252 is not activated normally. In wedding relation it is the female partner who is more sexually exploited than their
253 counter parts. Usually the intimate sexual activity from holding hands to having intercourse lacks clear, open and
254 honest consent of the partners involved (www.macalester.edu/sexualassault/healthysexuality.htm). It is one way
255 culturally conditioned programme where the female partners go into it without their consent sometime. In fact,
256 the married women more often experience coerced sex from their husbands in the society (Jejeebhoy and Bott,
257 2005). Thus, men's sexual attraction toward women is socio-culturally conditioned, and the 'women's oppression
258 is social but not biologically given' (Brewer, 2004). According to Patricia Mahoney and Linda M. Williams
259 (1998) rape is more perpetrated by a man known to the victim than a stranger, and rape by intimate partners
260 is more common than stranger rape in American society ??Bachman ad Saltzman1995 and Russell 1990). The
261 figure of such violence against married women is also reported by the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3)
262 and National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) in India (Violenceagainst-married-women-in-India-can-the-data-tellus.html).

264 9 Heterosexuality-Opposite

265 10 a) Social Construction of Psychological Orientations and 266 Sexual Violence/Exploitation

267 We can observe from the psychological profile of sexual exploitation given in the Figure 4 that once the
268 heterosexual men or women can have a high sexual perception to their counter parts they are aiming to, they
269 will have high sexual violence/exploitation of that counter parts of utterly different sex. The POPSSP and
270 PSPSSP cause high sexual violence/exploitation than the POSSSP, and PSSSSP due to the former is predicated
271 on primary sex sense perception, and the latter is predicated on secondary sex sense perception. But, even with
272 high sexual perception the POSSSP ends in low sexual exploitation comparison to that of the POPSSP. It is
273 due to the pro-opposite secondary sex sense perception which might not provoke direct physical sex satisfaction.
274 Therefore, the heterosexual sex perception causes more sexual exploitation/violence than the gay sex perception,
275 and rather, the homosexuals/lesbians are sexually exploited on the idea of heterosexual perception. Whether
276 men or women commit sexual abuse, hostility, harass and assault no matter, they do so by their biological
277 perception because their invisible sexual mind as provocative as their visible sexual anatomy is. Unlike the
278 animals the humans perceive, experience, categorize and expertise their sexuality following the conventional
279 mind set, selfconception and society. However, this conventional idea helps cultivating and institutionalizing the
280 idea of sex attraction, sex indexical cues, sex discrimination and sexual coercion in institutional settings of every
281 society. Unfortunately, sexualization as a process of sexuality is negatively perceived ??Wouters, 2010:726),
282 and the word sexy and sexiness are discriminately used against sexuality of women and children. Especially
283 the cuespsychological, incapacitation and physical make women vulnerable to sexual exploitation and violence
284 (Goetz, et al, 2012). According to Goetz, et al, (2012) the psychological cues indicate that 'a woman is mentally

12 C) CONVENTIONAL SEXUAL STEREOTYPES AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

285 or emotionally manipulable or is flirtatious or promiscuous or revealing a risk-taking proclivity' (ibid: 2). Women,
286 significantly, having low self-assertiveness and low vanity are targets of such sexual violence/exploitations in the
287 society (ibid). The bodily attraction is natural as stated earlier however; one time human develops it into a
288 stimulus-response state of mind (psychological), it becomes risky. A coincident attracted aiming at or gazing at
289 a lady could lead to a coincident sexual hostility against her because symmetrical scientific discipline (similar
290 perception of sex object) or psychological sex fantasy push and pull the perpetrator to actualize the victim's
291 sexuality (like sex object). But the male's hostile mentality toward female's body and sex is an unquestionable
292 social fact that women learn in their social settings. Because of this socialization the same man who sometime
293 madly interested in women sexually, might not have an interest in gay or lesbian with a similar state of mind. The
294 sexual orientations stemming from heterosexual and bisexual sources cause more sexual violation than that of gay
295 and lesbian sources because, the former orientation is assumed to be historically normal while latter orientation
296 is treated to be socially abnormal. The sexual violence against gay and lesbian is not essentially an outburst
297 of gay provocation or gay attraction but an unusual outcome of an aggravated heterosexual aggression in the
298 society. While the transsexual and repose sexual orientations promote neutral sexuality the transvestite and
299 gay orientations bring revolution against sexual violence/exploitation because the former might create divided
300 psychology and the latter might bring a united feeling.

301 11 b) Socialization and Sexual Exploitation/Violence

302 The normally believed masculine characteristics like, outwardly oriented, strong, dominant, freelance, rational,
303 assertive, analytical, brave, active, insensitive etc and feminine characteristics like inwardly oriented, gentle,
304 submissive, dependent, emotional, respective, intuitive, timid, passive, sensitive etc nurture men and women
305 otherwise (www.feminish.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Brannon_ch07.pdf). On top of these stereotypes
306 the women appear to have possessed higher human qualities than men, but, irony is that they cannot help
307 remaining subservient to men, and because of feminine qualities they miserably fail to assert their strength over
308 masculine sexuality. Thus, this gender dualism perpetuates sexual violence against women everywhere.

309 12 c) Conventional Sexual Stereotypes and Sexual Violence

310 We can observe from the Figure 5 that only adult marital sexuality is found to have positive sexuality because,
311 it generates high institutionalized sexuality with high socialized sexual stereotype. However, it doesn't apply to
312 married men and women equally justifying exclusive gender stereotypes. Further, sometime the positive sexuality
313 negatively ends up in women's married life. We can also observe from the Figure 5 that the extramarital sexuality
314 is found to be negative sexuality because it is lowly institutionalized. But it is found to have a high socialized
315 sexual stereotype. It is also not equally applied to married men and women in the society. It is usually observable
316 fact that adulterous sexuality is condemned for the stability of inclusive marital sexuality of dual sexual partners
317 in every society. However, beyond dual marital sexual partners it may not even be treated as negative sexuality
318 because there are societies in the world which have structured different types of wedding with only two or more sex
319 partners in different institutionalized settings. But the women's vulnerability to sexual violence stays invariant.
320 For instance, the polygamous practices are the results of such institutionalized settings to which the feminists
321 powerfully pinpoint as socially nurtured practice of sexual hostility against ladies. It is because 'inequality is built
322 into the asymmetric structure of polygamous marriage (Barry, 2001: 369-70 and Brooks, 2009)', and 'women
323 who resist or desert polygamous marriages can often be shunned or otherwise penalized for their deviance or self-
324 assertion' (May, 2012). The pre-marital sexuality or sexuality during adolescent age though treated as negative
325 sexualities because of these are being lowly institutionalized sexuality with low socialized sexual stereotypes the
326 girls are highly discriminated comparison to boys in every society. For instance, here conjointly we can see this
327 discrimination that young boys could approach to female prostitute who is somewhere created out there, but
328 young ladies cannot approach to male prostitute, is obscurity created out all over the places. The boys also
329 usually blame the girl for all sexual acts in the dating system ??Wouters, 2010:15). In this way a violation of the
330 feminine body is tolerated and perpetrated within the sex industries. The adult sexuality is found to have relative
331 sexuality because it is highly institutionalized in form of marriage but with lowly socialized sex stereotypes without
332 marriage. This is not equally applicable to men and women in the society. For instance, it's usually found within
333 the Asian countries that the age of married men/ women/girls or the age of sexually ill-used girls and sexual
334 victimizer men is not same, and rather men are more aged than women. It is not that girls/women are assumed
335 to have more capable of bearing with men's sexuality. However, it is the deliberate seniority of men is set by the
336 society, thus, as to dominate and to cause straightforward sexual violence against women. The institutionalized
337 sexuality structuring the construct of performs and pathology within the human sexual actions also structure the
338 construct of sexual oppression within which the ladies and youngsters are the foremost victims. Therefore, the
339 classification of typical /conventional sexual stereotypes given in the Figure 5 exemplifies the deliberate discourse
340 on sexual violence in the society. Corresponding to these tendencies a typology of sexuality has been developed
341 in Figure 6. It is observed that the heterosexual activity is socially desirable, and the society claims it therefore,
342 generates a social relation, whereas the homosexuality/lesbianism is socially undesirable, and so disrupts human
343 relation. It is observed from the Figure 6 that the heterosexual and bisexual socialization cause a lot of sexual
344 exploitation than homosexual and lesbian socialization. The gay and lesbian socialization provoke more sexual

345 violence/ exploitation than transsexual and inters sexual socialization, and because of this, the gay and lesbians
346 are sexually assaulted by the heterosexual individuals, and the transsexual and inters sexual are thereby ignored.
347 Further, it is observed that while the transsexual and inter-sexual socialization promotes neutral sexuality, the
348 transvestite and gay socialization bring revolution against sexual violence/ exploitation. The latter kind of
349 socialization grows fast getting additional support from underground cities or metro centers worldwide. The
350 heterosexuality is though socially desirable sexuality it promotes heterosexual masculinity (aggressive sexuality)
351 and heterosexual femininity (submissive sexuality) as well, and that, in turn, perpetuates sexual violence against
352 girls/women, homosexual/lesbians/gay in every society worldwide.

353 V.

354 **13 Conclusion**

355 Sexual violence against women is undoubtedly an endemic phenomenon for the reason that gender induced
356 stereotype ranking, symbolic bio-physical attributing and psychological discursive thinking perpetuate this
357 violence everywhere. The fact remains, the masculine heterosexual character of the gender notions-sex/sexiness
358 and sexuality/sexualization is highly perceived against ladies and gay in every society. Resulting from this fact,
359 doing sex is sometime less dangerous than ranking and thinking its stereotypes. Similarly, the dimensions and
360 factors for sexual abuse/ violence are structured and processed such ways that female gender is often desecrated
361 by men, homosexuals or lesbians are despised by heterosexuals, and feminine submissiveness is violently abused
362 by masculine aggressiveness in different social settings. Beside the heterosexual orientations, the gay and lesbian
363 orientations also conjointly nurture the etiquettes of aggression against female, and female, therefore, they are
364 sexually exploited/violated on the thought of heterosexual perception. The hate crimes committed against gay
365 and women are nothing but, a mere reflection of masculine heterosexual bias. The sexual violence is truly a
366 byproduct of inclusively reticulated and socially created triple concepts-sex, gender and sexuality. But there is
367 misunderstanding of understanding of each concept as if nurtures sexual violence exclusively. It is also crucial
368 fact that the secondary sex characteristics aren't less encouraging factors for sexual violence against women.
369 In fact, the hegemonic, heterosexual, political and gender discourses on human's primary and secondary sex
370 characteristics continue this violence. Our reviews of literatures related to sex, gender and sexuality realize an
371 inclusive linkage between masculinity and sexual violence in the society. Further, whether or not the modernism
372 elicited malevolent sexism or the tradition ascribed benevolent sexual discrimination the women's sex is violated
373 directly or indirectly, and usually the whole world moreover, along with victims and victimizers themselves,
374 cannot help remaining blind spectators thereto. If each man and woman so long as emphasizes women's sex,
375 body and sexuality as sexually and socially fascinating/ desirable objects or subjects the sexual exploitation won't
376 be curbed and crippled in virtually any society. It is just a gendered query that must definitely be answered by
377 the every society, however, not primarily excluding sexual victims from sexual victimizers. Like food for thought,
378 the feedbacks on any research/review paper, whether positive or negative certainly stabilize researchers' quest to
379 go for further improvement and consequent publication. In this regard, I am thankful to those erudite scholars/
380 scientists who not only commented on this paper presented in the UGC sponsored national seminar on "Gender
381 Issues and Problems of Women in India" organized by Sociology Department, Sri Satya Sai College for Women
382 in 2008, Bhubaneswar, but also inspired me to write this paper. Further, the debate and discussion adhering to
383 a gang rape event occurred in Delhi (India) last year, 2012 have greatly enriched this paper. I wish this article
384 should be dedicated to those victims of sexual violence who struggle hard to survive. I also like to convey my

385 **14 VI.**

386 **15 Acknowledgement**

387 1 2

¹© 2013 Global Journals Inc. (US)

²2 62 () C Inclusive Interpretation of Sex, Gender and Sexuality versus Sexual Violence against Women



Figure 1: Figure

Gender Relations	High	High	Social Tendency (Sense of Feminine/Masculine)	Feminine Roles	Desirable Sexual Tendencies	Psychological Tendency (State of)
Generations	Low	Environmental Tendency (Environmentally Determined Sexual Behaviour)	Biological Tendency (Sense of Being)	Environmental Tendency (Environmentally Determined Sexual Behaviour)	Desirable Sexual Tendencies	Psychological Tendency (State of)

Figure 2:

Socialization	Off-Sex	High	High Adult Sexuality (Positive Sexuality)	Adult Sexuality (Relative Sexuality)	Institutionalized Sexuality	Low Extramarital Sexuality (Negative Sexuality)
Stereotypes	High	High	Adult Marital Sexuality (Positive Sexuality)	Adult Sexuality (Relative Sexuality)	Low Extramarital Sexuality (Negative Sexuality)	Premarital Sexuality /Teenage Sexuality (Negative Sexuality)

Figure 3:

Sexual Violence/Exploitation
GenSocial High Heterosexuality (Socially Desirable)
Stereocial High Bisexuality (Not Socially Desirable)
Low Asexuality (Not Socially Desirable) Homosexuality/Lesbianism
(Not Socially Desirable) (Not Socially Desirable)
Year 2013
2 20 2 67
Volume XIII Issue V Version I
)
C
(
Journal of Human Social Science
Global

Figure 4:

15 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

388 [Ahuja ()] , R Ahuja . *Criminology* 2000. Rawat Publication.

389 [/somereflections-sexual-violence-struggles-against-it-k (2013)] /somereflections-sexual-violence-struggles-
390 against-it-k, February 2013. 22.

391 [Khazan and Lakshmi ()] 10 January. *The Independent, the Washington Post*, O
392 Khazan , R Lakshmi . <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/10-reasons-why-india-has-a-sexual-violence-problem-8433386.html> 2012. New Delhi,
394 India.

395 [Hope ()] 'Addressing Cross-Generational Sex: A Desk Review of Research and Programs'. R Hope . http://www.igwg.org/igwg_media/AddressingCGSex.pdf Population Reference Bureau 2007.

396 [Butler ()] J Butler . London: Routledge 1-2: 10. *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*.
398 London: Routledge, J Butler (ed.) 1999. January 2013. 1993. 26. (selforganizedseminar.files.wordpress)

399 [C Inclusive Interpretation of Sex, Gender and Sexuality versus Sexual Violence against Women References Références Referencia
400 C Inclusive Interpretation of Sex, Gender and Sexuality versus Sexual Violence against Women References
401 Références Referencias,

402 [Luke and Kurz ()] *Cross-Generational and Transactional Relationships in Sub-Saharan Africa: Prevalence of
403 Behavior and Implications for Negotiating Safer Sexual Practices*, N Luke , K Kurz . 2002.

404 [Baumeister and Twenge (2002)] 'Cultural Suppression of Female Sexuality'. R F Baumeister , J M Twenge .
405 <http://www.femininebeauty.info/suppression.pdf> Review of General Psychology 2002. January
406 2013. 6 (2) p. .

407 [Smith ()] 'Engels and the Origin of Women's Oppression'. S Smith . availableonwww.isreview.org/
408 issues/02/engles_family.shtml International Socialist Review 1997. (2) .

409 [Johnson ()] February. *What a Difference Sex and Gender Make: a Gender, Sex and Health Research Case book*,
410 Canada: CIHR Institute of Gender and Health Research, J Johnson . <http://www.cihr-irsc.gc.ca/e/44734.html> 2012.

411 [Brewer (2004)] 'Frederick Engels the Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State'. P Brewer
412 . readingfromthyleft.com/PDF/EngelsOrigin.pdf Australia: Resistance Books. (Accessed 2004.
414 January 2013. 20.

415 [Sachdeva et al. ()] *Gender Evaluation: Final Report on Phase I -Institutional Assessment of Governance Equity
416 and Health Program*, International Development Research Centre, Kartini International, N Sachdeva , C
417 Jimeno , D Peebles . Availableonbnc.idrc.ca/dspace/bitstream/10625 2008.

418 [Francis ()] 'Gender monoglossia, gender heteroglossia: the potential of Bakhtin's work for reconceptualizing
419 gender'. B Francis . *Journal of Gender Studies* 2012. 21 (1) p. .

420 [Gender Stereotypes: Masculinity and Femininity (2013)] http://www.feminish.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/Brannon_ch07.pdf Gender Stereotypes: Masculinity and Femininity, Accessed 26
422 February 2013.

423 [Hughes ()] D M Hughes . *Men Create the Demand*, 2000.

424 [Sherry ()] 'Is Female to Male as Nature Is to Culture'. Ortner Sherry , B . www.radicalanthropologygroup.org/old/class_text_049.pdf (eds) *Woman, Culture and Society*: Stanford, M Z Rosaldo, L Lamphere
425 (ed.) 1974. p. .

426 [May ()] *Liberal feminism and the ethics of polygamy*, S C May . www.simonmay.net/LFEP.pdf 2012.

427 [Macionis ()] J J Macionis . *Sociology*. Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt.Ltd, 2006.

428 [Ricardo and Barker (2008)] *Men, Masculinities, Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Violence: A Literature Review: PROMUNDO*, C Ricardo , G Barker . www.ecpat.net/worldcongressIII/PDF/Publications/SexualExploitation-WorkingDraft-July30.pdf 2008. 8 February.

429 [Carter and Kasubski (ed.) (1998)] *Men, Women, and Aggression: A Socio-biological View*, WCP 222, Final
430 Paper, K Carter , J Kasubski . MenWomenandAgg.html (ed.) 1998. February 2013. 21.

431 [Jejeebhoy and Bott ()] *Non-Consensual Sexual Experiences of Young People: A Review of the Evidence from
432 Developing Countries*, S J Jejeebhoy , S Bott . www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/wp/seasia/seawp16.pdf
433 2003.

434 [Jejeebhoy and Bott ()] 'Nonconsensual Sexual experiences of Young People in Developing Countries: An
435 Overview'. S J Jejeebhoy , S Bott . *Sex Without Consent: Young People in Developing Countries*, S J
436 Jejeebhoy, I Shah, S Thapa (ed.) (London/New York) 2005. Zed Books.

437 [Russell ()] *Rape in marriage*, D E H Russell . 1990. Indianapolis, IN: Indiana University Press.

438 [Prokhovnik (1999)] *Rational Woman: A Feministic Critique of Dichotomy* London: Routledge, R Prokhovnik .
439 <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/feminism-gender/> 1999. 19 February. 19 February 2013.

15 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

443 [Bindman and Doezena (1997)] *Redefining Prostitution as Sex Work on the International Agenda*. London: Anti-
444 Slavery International, J Bindman , J Doezena . <http://www.walnet.org/csis/papers/redefining.html> 1997. January 2013. 28.

445

446 [Diamond (2000)] ‘Sex and Gender: Same or Different?’. M Diamond . www2.hu-berlin.de/sexology/BIB/DIAM/sex_gender.htm Feminism & Psychology 2000. February 2013. 10 (1) p..

447

448 [Mahoney and Williams ()] *Sexual Assault in Marriage: Prevalence, Consequences, and Treatment of Wife Rape*, P Mahoney , L M Williams . Availableonwww.janedoe.org/site/assets/docs/.../Sexual-Assault_in_Marriage.pdf 1998. p. .

449

450

451 [Goetz et al. (2012)] ‘Sexual Exploitability: Observable Cues and Their Link to Sexual Attraction’. C D Goetz , J A Easton , D M G Lewis , D M Buss . http://homepage.psy.utexas.edu/homepage/group/busslab/pdffiles/Cues_Evolution_and_Human_Behavior 2012. December 2012. 33 (7) p. .

452

453

454 [Wouters ()] ‘Sexualization: Have Sexualization Processes Changed Direction?’. C Wouters . *Sexualities* 2010. 13 (6) p. .

455

456 [Ahuja ()] *Social Problems in India*, R Ahuja . 2001. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.

457 [Haralambos and Heald ()] *Sociology: Themes and Perspective*, M Haralambos , R M Heald . 1980. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

458

459 [Marriott (2012)] *Some reflections on sexual violence and the struggles against it All India Progressive Women’s Association-AIPWA*, R Marriott . 2012. Dec 29.

460

461 [Jewkes ()] *South Africa. Rape Perpetration and Genetics: Dilemmas from Community-Based research on Perpetration, Presentation at a meeting of the Sexual Violence Research Initiative*, R Jewkes . 2008. Pretoria.

462

463 [De Beauvoir (1972)] *The Second Sex, Harmondsworth: (Penguin Accessed, S De Beauvoir . www.plato.stanford.edu/entries/Beauvoir/www.marxists.org/reference/.../de-beauvoir/2nd-sex/introduction.htm* 1972. January 2013. 26.

464

465

466 [Sanderson (2003)] *The Sociology of Human Sexuality: A Darwinian Alternative to Social Constructionism and Postmodernism, Paper presented at the annual meetings of the*, S K Sanderson . www.chss.iup.edu/sociology/.../Sanderson%20Articles/H...-UnitedStates 2003. August 18. 2013. Atlanta, Georgia: American Sociological Association. 18 p. 31.

467

468

469

470 [Millett ()] *Theory of sexual politics reproduced here, The Second chapter sexual politics Publ*, K Millett . Availableonwww.marxists.org/subject/women/authors/millett-kate/theory.htm 1969.

471

472 [Mackinnon ()] *Toward a Feminist Theory of State*, C Mackinnon . Availableonwww.fair-use.org/.. .mackinnon/toward-a-feminist-theory-of 1989. Cambridge, Mass.

473

474 [Jejeebhoy (2007)] *Understanding sex without consent among young people: A neglected priority, promoting healthy, safe and productive transition to adulthood Brief no. xa*, S J Jejeebhoy yimg.com/.../Understanding+sex+without+consent+among+young . 2007. January.

475

476

477 [United Nations Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing ()] <http://www.who.Int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs239/en/> United Nations Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing, 1996.

478

479

480 [Brandt (2003)] *Violence against Women from Silence to Empowerment*, D Brandt . <http://www.justice-and-peace.org/.../pahome2.5> 2003. March 2013. U.S. 2. (A: World Vision International)

481

482 [Bachman and Saltzman ()] *Violence against women: Estimates from the redesigned Survey*, R Bachman , L E Saltzman . 1995. Washington, DC. U.S Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

483

484 [Grosz (1994)] *Volatile Bodies: Toward a Corporeal Feminism*, E Grosz . <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/feminism-gender/> 1994. Accessed 19 February 2013. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.

485

486

487 [Alison (2007)] ‘Wartime Sexual Violence: Women’s Human Rights and Questions of Masculinity’. Alison , M . http://wrap.warwick.ac.uk/953/1/WRAP_Alison_Wartime_sexual.pdf Review of International Studies 2007. January 2013. 33 p. .

488

489

490 [Weeks ()] ‘WHO Multi-Country Study on Women’s Health and Domestic Violence against Women’. J Weeks . Geneva. (Available on www.prb.org World Population Data Sheet 1986. 2008. 2008. (Youth Gang Rape in Phnom Penh’ in World Health Organization)

491

492