

Violence against Women: Legal, Neuropsychological and Bioethical Analysis in Peru and Mexico

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Abstract

This research study examines gender violence as an attack on human integrity and life as a supreme principle, and its relationship within the Peruvian and Mexican legal framework, with the commitments assumed from the perspective of bioethics. To do so, it investigates bioethics, human integrity and the theories that could promote violence directed at women. Gender violence constitutes a global and public health problem; it is, undoubtedly, a transgression of human rights, where life, human integrity and the right to medical care are clearly violated either by action or inaction in the management of rights and established commitments; that is why it is necessary to propose anticipatory, integrative measures, identify, manage and counteract invisibility, normalization, impunity and appreciate the recovery of the human integrity of each woman. These elements could serve as starting points to separate women from violence and carry out all the necessary actions to prevent violence.

Keywords: *Violence against women, bioethics, neuropsychology, human dignity.*

Introduction

The constant aggression against women persists as a challenge that has not yet been eradicated. It is constantly increasing every day. The World Health Organization (2022), hereinafter WHO, considers that violence is the deliberate act of using physical violence or threat directed towards a specific person, group or community, with the aim of causing or having a high probability of causing trauma, psychological harm, injury or developmental problems.

In other words, Bebel (1976) considers that since archaic times the behavior, beliefs, and values that were shared among human beings have been manifested in different ways, including the subjection of women towards men; These acts have not only been seen from the perspective of female disadvantage, but this has been transcending the limitations of rationality, even manifesting in violent behaviors, which are known by the patriarchal system in society consecutively and through the story of every violated woman.

In Europe, specifically in Bordeaux in the center of the famous wine industry, in the southwest of France in a port city on the Garonne River in the years 1359, a practice was established that when a man murdered his wife out of anger, whenever he declared repentant through an oath, he is exempted from punishment (Páez, 2011).

In general terms, women in past times were always subordinate to their husbands and he had the ability to exert control over them, including corporal punishment. These long-standing traditions, customs or norms were so misguided and, above all, illegal, in a context where violence against women was frequent, as common as a wedding; It turns out that a side effect of marriage was the total dependence of those ladies on their husbands, which are very common traits of a culture of patriarchal dominance, which have very deep roots, which transcend in each family as a form of education.

Seen from a cultural and bioethical perspective, violence against women is the belief of belonging and power of men over women, which implies the inequality and injustice that exists between both sexes. Other forms of violence are observed that occur between parents, sons and daughters, and are usually transmitted from one generation to another (ONU Mujeres, 2017). One of the main areas where these violent acts are

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immortalized, not only in each home, but also in the work environment, in the streets, places where not only physical attacks are noticed, but also psychological ones that directly and progressively affect the professional capacities of each violated woman.

It is stated that violence is harmful, every day verbal, physical, economic and sexual abuse of women is revealed, violating human rights and the fundamental principles of bioethics (autonomy and beneficence in the affected population); This is why the need arises to analyze, consider actions and responses from a bioethics perspective, seeking health care and harmony with human beings. The violent acts, unfortunately, have not yet ended; Currently, we do not have full knowledge of the exact figures of the problem; This is because many women do not report such violent incidents that threaten their lives. What exists are indicators of concern.

In Peru, violent acts are a reality that cannot be ignored. According to a press release issued on November 25, 2022 by the Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Información (INEI), concluding that 54.9% of women between 15 and 49 years old have experienced some type of violence within the family environment, whether physical, psychological or sexual, the violence is perpetrated by husbands or partners at some point in the victims' lives, these results are based on the ENDES (Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar). It is worrying that 26.7% have experienced physical attacks, 50.8% have faced psychological or verbal abuse, and 5.9% have been subjected to sexual violence.

In Mexico, any figure of violence usually falls short, to say that today ten to eleven women are cruelly murdered a day, this rate of impunity exceeds 95%, causing only one in ten women to be able to report their attacker, fear is so constant that it has generated distrust in the authorities (Isidro y Silva, 2021). Helena Monzón, sister of Cecilia Monzón, a lawyer from Puebla who unfortunately left on May 21, 2022, details that the system itself, due to how infectious it is in its sentences, promotes the cruel idea that killing a woman is okay, at the same time. At the end of the day it seems that it will matter little, convicting and even questioning the victim more than the murderer. A problem that has been following the process for more than two years due to the bureaucratic obstacles to judging the guilty party (Barragán, 2023).

Violence has experienced a significant increase in different parts of the world, especially between Peru and Mexico; According to the WHO³, It has been determined that one in five women globally has suffered some type of assault throughout their lives; which the information will be collated by 2023 that one in three women has been a victim of sexual assault or abuse by their romantic partner. Every day, the numbers are becoming more alarming; From here a question arises: What does the state do to protect those women? How do regulations protect victims of assault? Therefore, it can be established that the Peruvian and Mexican State, over the years, has incorporated laws and different protective measures, with the purpose of avoiding numerous cases of female aggression through preventive measures, as well as in this way seeking to guarantee the rights that each victim has and above all punish those guilty or responsible for these violent acts.

Methodology

The study was of a non-experimental descriptive type, with a qualitative approach as a methodological point of view, since the study is adopted from the perspective of the comparative legislation analysis study, which has several instruments for the regularization of election agreements for the present research work that is the object of analysis, to reflect broadly on gender violence as an attack against human integrity and life as a supreme principle, and its relationship that exists within the Peruvian and Mexican legal framework, with the commitments assumed from the perspective of bioethics, as is the case of Mexico and Peru.

³ Organización Mundial de la Salud: "Conclusiones del Foro Día Internacional para la Eliminación de la Violencia Contra las Mujeres", 24 de nov. 2000.

Concept and theories of violence against women

Against women in Peru and Mexico: Legal analysis

Highlight that the regulations consider actions to compensate for the damages caused to victims of femicide, adhering to the standards of the Global Human Rights Protocol. This incorporates the right to swift, fair and impartial justice for victims, along with legal assistance, expert medical and mental health help and complementary rehabilitation procedures. Furthermore, it seeks to console the injured by recognizing the government's responsibility for the harm inflicted and promising to make amends. This investigation aims to scrutinize and punish personnel who have acted with carelessness or negligence and who have fostered impunity in the violation of the human rights of the victims. Finally, advocate for the establishment and implementation of official measures that deter actions that violate women's rights, including the confirmation of incidents and the dissemination of authentic information.

The law also includes protective orders as urgent and applicable measures to ensure the protection of victims, giving priority to their well-being. These orders are mostly preventive and precautionary, and must be granted by the competent authority as soon as there is knowledge of events that may constitute infractions or crimes linked to the mistreatment of women. In addition, the legislation establishes the creation of the National System to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eliminate Gender Violence, in order to unite efforts, resources, policies, services and actions between different institutions to prevent, address, punish and eliminate gender violence.

Both Peru and Mexico have incorporated contents and concepts of the "Belém do Pará" Convention in their government and regulatory programs. The primary objective of this treaty is to ensure that women can live free of violence and fully enjoy their rights. Both countries have admitted the importance of implementing and applying laws that promote the prevention, punishment and elimination of gender violence, in accordance with the principles and measures established in the Convention. This reflects the commitment of both nations to protect women's rights and move towards an equal opportunity society.

In Mexico, the idea is promoted that the fight against gender violence will lead to the pacification of the entire territory. However, this could result in a significant increase in violence, mainly in specific areas of the country such as Baja California Norte, Chihuahua, Durango, Guerrero, Nayarit and Sinaloa (Cervantes, 2013). It is important to keep in mind that these areas cannot be isolated from the general conditions of the country, since this would imply losing a holistic and critical perspective. The analysis cannot be based solely on absolute figures provided by the State. Instead, a relative approach needs to be adopted, where the possibility of 100 deaths in one place compared to 10 in another does not negate the existence of a larger malevolent entity on one side of the country or the other.

Theories of violence

Violence is not the result of isolated events, but rather manifests itself through a recurring pattern of behavior. This type of violence is exercised by men towards women with the aim of exercising control and subjugating them. Furthermore, it is characterized by violence that occurs within the family context. From a legal perspective, family violence encompasses three dimensions: the protection of the family in general, the security and protection of the members of the home as a protected family unit, and the protection of the couple's relationship.

Violence refers to an intentional act that occurs in different social environments, whether in personal or structural relationships. It also has an impact on the basic unit of society, where there is an evolution and constant manifestation of both physical and psychological aggression, directly and indirectly.

In order to understand aggression, one of the most violent behaviors, there are studies based on ***etiological factors***:

- **Biological Theory**, for (Halperin, 1994 y Wurtman, 1995), consider that aggressiveness is a deficiency of neurotransmitters, hormones and genetics.
- **Conditioning Theory**, For (Anderson y Bushman, 2002; Bandura y Walker, 1963; Berkowitz y Rawlin, 1963; y Pahlavan, 2002), they consider that learning is justified with behavior through different pathways.
- **Theory of Psychoanalysts**, for (Freud, 1920), supports mentioning that aggressive impulses are inherent and therefore are part of the mental structure of man.
- **Social Skills Theory**, for (Slee, 1993; Smith y Sutton, 1999), argue that it is due to a deficit of appropriate social skills or signals.
- **Sociological Theories**, for (Ovejero, 1997), maintains that human behavior changes according to the social and environmental context.
- **Mimetic theories**, for (Rojas Marcos, 1995 and Barahona, 2006), maintains that sentimental relationships between human beings are violent and therefore conflictive, all this because of desire.

There are two different approaches in relation to violence: that of T. Hobbes, who maintains that it is an expression of aggressiveness inherent to the human being, and that of JJ Rousseau, who defends the inherence of the human being. If we approach violence from a biological perspective, we can understand that genetic and biological factors, as well as the use of substances such as alcohol and narcotics, can increase the predisposition to adopt aggressive and violent behaviors. However, it is important to highlight that alcoholism, drug addiction or other biological or psychological factors never justify violent behavior. Violence is based on reasons of discrimination and abuse of power, and the aggressor is fully responsible for his actions, without being considered mentally ill.

Typology of violence in the penal codes of Peru and Mexico

Family members have the responsibility and right to protect and honor each other's integrity and live in an environment of calm and harmony. Despite this, on some occasions, this dynamic is not fulfilled and situations of abuse arise in different aspects with family members. These types of abuse are serious and can have devastating consequences for those who suffer them. It is important that measures are taken to prevent and address these cases, and to promote mutual respect and protection within the home.

Domestic violence refers to the scenario in which someone carries out actions with the purpose of exercising power, control or physical, emotional, sexual, financial or patrimonial aggression towards their partner, spouse, partner, parent, ascendant, descendant or any other individual with whom you maintain or have maintained an emotional connection. The purpose of this violence is to harass, dominate, subdue, control, belittle or humiliate the victim, regardless of whether injuries occur or other crimes are committed.

Domestic violence can occur even when the abuser and victim do not live together, and can even occur outside the home.

Criminal legislation considers the following categories as forms of domestic violence:

- **Physical Violence**: Physical aggression is the most notorious form of abuse towards an individual, with the main intention of causing damage to their body. This type of violence can range from mild actions, such as minor blows, to more serious attacks that can lead to the death of the affected person. The manifestations of physical violence cover a spectrum that ranges from slaps, pushing, punching, kicking and hitting with objects, up to and including homicide.
- **Psychological Violence**: It encompasses acts expressed verbally or non-verbally that cause symbolic harm to another person or that threaten to harm them. This type of violence involves a range of repetitive verbal behaviors such as insults, shouting, constant criticism, belittling, ridicule, harassment,

excessive control, impositions, sarcasm, threats and blaming. It can also encompass non-verbal actions such as refusing to address a problem or slamming a door, breaking things, destroying objects or animals that are meaningful to the other person, or spending long periods in complete silence.

- **Sexual Violence:** Violence can be understood as a form of pressure or force that is used against the law or rights, with the aim of forcing or forcing someone to give in to something against their will. In the case of sexual harassment, this definition of violence applies precisely, since it involves imposing sexual demands using force to affect the victim.
- **Economic Or Patrimonial Violence:** It is a form of abuse that seeks to damage the economic and property situation of a person. This can manifest itself in various ways, such as interference with the possession or ownership of property, loss or theft of valuable items, limitation of resources necessary for a decent life, failure to meet food responsibilities, or control and restriction of income. These actions are intended to exert power and control over the victim, and can have devastating consequences on their financial and emotional well-being.

Considering that the types of violence converge equally between both countries, the origin, cause and consequences vary, ergo, they face similar contexts, as in both the structure of violence is similar. Moreno (2004) and Arruabarrena (2011) deal with models on forms of violence, especially when it is directed towards minors, in the areas of physical violence. This idea presented contemplates theories that come from conventional perspectives as well as theories arising from more contemporary research.

This traditional model is linked to situations of physical treatment and mental deficiencies of the parents from a psychological issue such as psychiatry, it is argued in this sense that violence is related to some syndrome or mental illness of the parents, among these causes may be self-esteem, problems reconciling stress, depressive and anxious causes, these traits are considered characteristics and are processed in the next generations (Moreno, 2004; Arruabarrena, 2011).

Various investigations have addressed the link between violence, whether physical or otherwise, and the use of harmful substances. According to the study carried out by Famularo et al. (1992), It is observed that approximately 67% of cases of violence are associated with the consumption of alcohol or other narcotics by the aggressor. These findings highlight the importance of considering substance abuse as a risk factor that can exacerbate violence. Furthermore, it has been found that self-esteem and having grown up in a violent family environment can be factors that influence the repetition of these aggressive behaviors within the new family unit.

The sociological approach provides a valuable perspective to understand the factors that contribute to violence and its impact on the mental health of children and adolescents. This approach highlights the importance of the family environment, including cultural values and practices, in the manifestation of violence. The relationship between poverty, stress related to unemployment, previous experiences of violence and the lack of effective communication between parents and children is highlighted. Furthermore, it is highlighted that nuclear, extended and single-parent family structures present a greater risk of violence, especially towards adolescents. These findings highlight the need to address violence from a systemic perspective, considering the social and family factors that contribute to its perpetuation (Moreno, 2006).

The final and third conventional model focuses on the role of children and how certain situations can affect their relationship with parents. This model explains that the behaviors of young people, their physical condition and the phase of youth in which they are are elements of significant risk that can influence stress and rejection towards their parents. These findings highlight the importance of understanding family dynamics and children's individual experiences to appropriately address violence and promote healthy relationships within the family (Moreno, 2006).

The second model argues that, to understand the different reasons and effects of violence, it is important to consider other factors that are related to the way in which parents and children interact. This model takes into account multiple causes of violence (Moreno, 2006).

Neuropsychological perspective of violence against women

The cycle of violence is a disturbing and harmful pattern that impacts individuals subjected to abuse. The continuity of violence over an extensive period, such as an average of 10 years, shows the complexity and difficulty of interrupting this cycle (Echeburúa et al., 1997).

This cycle is characterized by the victim remaining in a relationship with the aggressor, experiencing an alternation of violent episodes and periods of reconciliation (Delgado et al., 2012; Torres, 2014).

Violence does not begin directly with a blow, but before that blow there is a gradual accumulation of offenses, threats, contempt and humiliation, among other acts, which have placed the woman in a subordinate condition with respect to her aggressor, degrading, and has completely affected their identity and self-esteem.

These situations show the difficult nature of gender violence and how it can affect different people differently, the lack of knowledge and the lack of knowledge of the cyclical nature of aggression tend to intensify the challenge of freeing oneself from such harmful circumstances. Consequently, different types of violence, such as psychological, economic, interpersonal and community violence, intensify the harmful effects for those who suffer it, it is crucial to address each type of violence and offer appropriate help and assistance to help women break the repetitive cycle and recover from the serious repercussions that could lastingly influence your emotional and psychological health.

Chronic and long-term violence can leave significant emotional consequences on the women who suffer it. The manifestation of signs of post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety shows the adverse effect on the psychological well-being of the affected people. These discoveries highlight the importance of comprehensively addressing the problem of gender violence in a comprehensive manner, providing psychological support and adequate resources to help women recover and rebuild their emotional well-being (Echeburúa et al., 1997; Kwako et al., 2011; Valera y Berenbaum, 2003).

Among the most frequent disorders we can find PTSD (Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder) and Depression (Echeburúa et al., 1997). PTSD occurs as a psychological response to traumatic events such as violence. These symptoms, such as re-experiencing traumatic events, hyperarousal that even involves avoiding related situations, reflect those effects that last and harm the person, which cannot be optimal mental health.

Cognitive problems, which involve problems remembering, concentrating and staying attentive, are common challenges for many people with different experiences. These issues can affect an individual's ability to remember information, stay focused at work, or concentrate on daily tasks (Valera y Berenbaum, 2003), in addition to inducing memory leak or disconnection (Jackson et al., 2002).

Physical abuse constitutes a serious manifestation of gender violence that has the capacity to have significant physical and emotional consequences for the women affected (Mansoor et al., 2022). The acts of hitting, punching and strangulation attempts represent a transgression of fundamental rights and can leave lasting consequences on the well-being and health of the affected women (Valera y Berenbaum, 2003). And it can have serious consequences in relation to both the physical and mental health of the women involved. In some cases, this violence can result in traumatic brain injuries, which can have significant effects on the victims' cognitive, emotional, and physical function (Kwako et al., 2011). Taking into account the above, we can summarize two ways in which an injury of this nature can occur:

- **Concussion brain injury**, they can occur when an external force impacts the head, causing contusions and bruises on the brain. In this case, the initial impact and the resulting counterblow can generate bruises in two different areas of the brain (Valera y Berenbaum, 2003).
- **Brain injury from tears**, can have devastating effects on a person's cognitive and physical function (Valera y Berenbaum, 2003).

- **Traumatic brain injury**, a head injury is a type of injury that occurs when there is an impact or blow to the head that causes damage to the brain. These injuries can have a variety of symptoms, ranging from mild and temporary to severe and permanent. Depending on the severity of the injury, symptoms may include headaches, dizziness, memory difficulties, changes in emotional disposition, and cognitive problems (Jackson et al., 2002).

Psychological violence can cause significant effects on the psychological and emotional well-being of women who are victims of abuse. Although not as visible as physical violence, psychological violence can cause serious and lasting harm. One of these effects is the continued release of the stress-associated hormone cortisol, which can have long-term negative consequences on the brain. Chronic stress caused by psychological violence can affect the cognitive, emotional and physical function of victims (Johnson et al., 2008).

Neuropsychology is an area of research that focuses on investigating the biological aspects of experience and behavior. It aims to understand the connection between brain activity and behavior, as well as the role that specific brain structures play in intricate varieties of cognitive activity (Torres, 2014).

Neuropsychology focuses on understanding and evaluating people's cognitive abilities, as well as the limitations that may be present. Through neuropsychological evaluation, strengths and areas of improvement can be identified in aspects such as memory, concentration, speech and other cognitive skills. This lays the foundation for developing intervention and support strategies tailored to the specific needs of each individual. Neuropsychology plays a fundamental role in understanding brain functioning and improving the quality of life of people with diverse cognitive profiles (Rueda et al, 2017).

Neuropsychology plays a fundamental role in researching the implications and challenges associated with gender violence. This discipline focuses on understanding how gender violence can impact people's mental health, behavior, and cognitive abilities. To conduct research and accurately assess the effects of gender-based violence, neuropsychological tests such as the Luria DNA Adult Psychological Assessment Suite are used. These tests make it possible to obtain specific details about the cognitive and emotional functioning of the affected people, which in turn helps in the development of effective interventions and treatments to confront the consequences of gender violence (Manga y Ramos, 2001).

The Luria DNA battery is a comprehensive assessment tool that allows you to analyze different aspects of cognitive and psychological functioning. This battery focuses on key areas such as visuospatial ability, communication, recall, mental activities, and focus. By assessing these areas, a comprehensive view of the strengths and weaknesses in a person's cognitive functioning can be obtained. This is especially useful in identifying possible difficulties or disorders that may be present. The Luria DNA Battery provides a detailed and accurate assessment, making it easy to plan personalized interventions and treatments to address the individual needs of each individual (Rueda et al., 2017).

It is scientifically supported for the neuropsychological evaluation of adults.

There is multiple published research that supports the existence of cognitive dysfunctions in various neurological, psychiatric conditions and social circumstances, such as traumatic brain injuries (Rueda et al., 2017).

According to Alencar y Cantera (2012), Martínez (2016) and Arteaga (2013), different perspectives can be used to analyze and study violence, taking into account various criteria:

1. **Biological perspective:** According to this perspective, several biological aspects could affect the inclination towards aggression. Conditions in the limbic system, the frontal and temporal areas of the brain, as well as changes in the processing of serotonin, could influence the increase in aggressiveness. The limbic system is related to the regulation of emotions, while the frontal and temporal areas are involved in the control of impulsive behaviour and decision-making. In addition, serotonin is a fundamental neurotransmitter in the regulation of mood and behaviour. These biological elements

could intertwine with other psychological and environmental aspects to influence the manifestation of aggression.

2. **Psychological perspective:** Several factors may influence parents' inclination to perpetrate abuse. These include low self-esteem, which can lead to feelings of insecurity and obstacles to building relationships. Parents' abusive behaviors may be associated with abusive behaviors that are healthy with others. A history of abuse also plays a role, as individuals who have previously been abused may be more likely to repeat patterns of violent behavior. Depression may negatively impair a parent's ability to manage the demands of parenting and cope with stress. A low tolerance for frustration may lead to aggressive or violent reactions when parents are faced with challenging situations. Finally, alcohol dependence may increase the risk of abusive behaviors, as chronic alcohol abuse may reduce the capacity for selfcontrol and increase aggression. These psychological aspects may intertwine with other contextual and social factors to influence parents' behavior and their disposition to abuse.
3. **Psychiatric perspective:** Individuals who have witnessed or been subjected to aggression experience a higher prevalence of mental health disorders such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. These traumatic episodes can leave a deep emotional and psychological impression on individuals, manifesting through symptoms such as depression and chronic anxiety. In addition, substance and alcohol abuse, as well as borderline or antisocial personality disorders, have been found to increase the risk of violent behavior. These disorders can impact people's ability to regulate their emotions and control impulses, leading to acts of violence. Finally, a relationship has been found between violence and suicide, suggesting that individuals who have experienced violence are at greater risk of harboring suicidal thoughts and carrying out suicidal behaviors. The psychiatric perspective underlines the importance of addressing both the risk factors and mental health disorders associated with violence, in order to effectively prevent and treat these problems.
4. **Specific context perspective:** It highlights the importance of considering the distinctive characteristics of rural and urban environments when analysing violence. In rural areas, there may be stressors related to lack of resources, social isolation and limited accessibility to services and support. These factors may contribute to the emergence of conflicts and tensions that can trigger acts of violence. On the other hand, in urban areas, stressors may be linked to population size, economic deprivation, limited options and proximity to crime. These aspects may influence interpersonal violence and aggressive behaviours. It is crucial to recognise that these disparities in stressors do not unequivocally dictate the existence or absence of violence, as other individual and social aspects also come into play.
5. **Social perspective:** One of these elements is the intergenerational perpetuation of violence, which refers to the tendency for violence to be reproduced from one generation to the next. This can occur through children observing and learning violent behavior, as well as through the internalization of norms and values that justify or tolerate violence. In addition, other social factors, such as socioeconomic inequality, lack of access to resources and opportunities, and exposure to violence in the environment, can influence the manifestation of violent behavior.

1. Bioethics perspective on violence against women

The adoption of the Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights by the General Conference of UNESCO in October 2005 was a significant event in the field of bioethics. This declaration represents a global consensus on the essential principles and values that should guide the study and implementation in the field of biomedical ethics. When it was approved unanimously, a commitment was generated by the Member States and the international community to respect and apply these principles in their respective environments.

Its objective is to address issues that are related to medicine, the science of life itself and human technology. This document establishes fundamental principles that are based on respect for human integrity, as well as the freedom and intrinsic rights of the person. By integrating bioethics into the international human rights

framework, the Declaration underlines the importance of saving lives and human rights when it comes to research in biomedical fields. This reflects the deep connection between the moral and the bioethical study itself when we enter its field. The purpose of this Declaration is to ensure respect for these ethical principles and human rights in matters related to medicine and science, as well as to promote respect for the good and dignity of the subject.

Bioethics and human rights are closely linked, since compliance with human rights ensures respect for the dignity of people, which is fundamental in any approach adopted by bioethics. Human rights encapsulate ethical values in legal terms.

According to

Article 1 Scope: Covers ethical issues related to medicine, life sciences and technologies applied to human beings. This declaration considers not only the medical and scientific aspects, but also its social, legal and environmental implications. By addressing these issues, we seek to ensure that practices and advances in these fields are carried out in an ethical and responsible manner, taking into account the well-being of people, as well as the impact on society and the environment.

Article 2 Objectives: Provides a range of principles and processes that States must understand to use as guides when enacting laws or regulatory instruments related to bioethics. Well, this will ensure that actions and decisions in the bioethical field are considered in an ethical and responsible manner, taking into account the importance of human dignity and rights.

The second objective is to promote respect for people's lives and fundamental freedoms. This involves the protection of human life and the recognition of the rights inherent to each individual, ensuring that they are respected and safeguarded in all circumstances.

Finally, the third objective is to promote a conversation between different disciplines and points of view on ethical issues in biology. This means that everyone must participate, such as experts from different areas, doctors, researchers, patients, communities and society in general. We want people to talk and share ideas about the ethical and social problems that arise in medicine, biology and technology in relation to human beings.

Article 3 Human dignity and human rights: Gender violence endangers dignity and fundamental human rights. Bioethics is also at play. Therefore, it is important to remember some of these rights, which are already clearly established in the Belém do Pará Convention mentioned.

They are ideas and beliefs that lead to making commitments, that is, to verbally commit and acquire ethical, educational, legal, judicial, and political responsibilities, in all areas of life and in all corners of the world, above ideologies, beliefs and cultures. They are commitments of a bioethical nature, because violence against women affects the life and health, dignity and rights of more than half of humanity. Humanity itself is at stake.

The essence of bioethics lies in life and the various dilemmas faced not only by individuals, but also by families and society. Bioethical dilemmas are present in all areas, and the most relevant is:

Bioethics, as it is a topic that has been addressed in different disciplines; However, it is a topic that has been raised relatively recently. I agree with the perception of Cristian Byk (1997), where he establishes that bioethics is a distinguished and new discipline; Therefore, it is a way to intelligently battle the true problems of a society, and it is evident that each person must give bioethics what is their own reality.

In Colombia, bioethics was applied to the violent management of conflicts, where it was concluded that bioethics should be oriented towards the theory of peace, which should be accompanied by the theory of power, in which bioethical discourse should be oriented towards Colombian biopolitics.

Violence against women: Approach in primary care professionals from a bioethical perspective was published in the Cuban Journal of Comprehensive General Medicine in 2015, where they conclude that theories of violence against women have the power to mention Objectively, there is an imbalance between patriarchal consciousness and the exercise of dominance, having an impact on people's lives, affecting their well-being and turning it into a health problem.

Table 1: Conceptual positions of Bioethics:

Rose Kennedy (1978)	Delgado Díaz (2008)	León Correa (2009)	Boscán Leal (2016)
It establishes that it is analyzed through moral principles and values, that light of the systematic study of human action in bioethical science is what conducts its study in health care.	It adds positions of inclusion and recognition of what distinguishes people, in addition to constructing critical views on the person's own condition, such as that of women, since they are the most exposed in the study of the human species and its transformation with what ethical, so it takes into account and facilities for solutions with a bioethical order, providing that right to people to decide and participate in their resolution.	Medical ethics is studying how people behave in the field of health, based on moral values and principles. Here we talk about how people behave in biology and in the field of health, studying this through moral principles in an organized way.	It is important to research and discuss life's issues, including what it means to be a woman. Being a woman has a philosophical meaning because it implies understanding human dignity and freedom as fundamental principles of life, as an equitable society.

Source: Own elaboration.

Potter (1911-2001) when addressing bioethics in his book "Bioethics: a bridge to the future." He provided knowledge of the term "Bios" as: Life Sciences, with "Ethos": Respect for the values of life. It is then about preserving the person by avoiding their own extinction, since the increase in the population and the irresponsible management of non-renewable resources that causes the deterioration of the ecosystem, puts us in a situation of alert to which, if we do not pay attention, will take away the alternative of how to use knowledge.

In this way, Global Bioethics is the name of the book published in 1988 that pays tribute to Aldo Leopold, whose Earth Ethics, written in 1949, is one of the first and most important examples of interest in the common heritage of life and humanity. For Leopold, an action is just when it seeks to preserve the stability, integrity, and beauty of the biological community, and unjust when it goes against these principles. Comprehensive human development, respect for nature and social justice are the fundamental pillars of this perspective.

Human dignity - abuse of a right

Violence against women is a global problem that affects different countries, including Mexico and Peru. Despite cultural and social differences, patterns of violence and negative effects are similar in both places. From both a legal and psychological perspective, the importance of human dignity is recognized as an

essential value that must be protected. Dignity involves recognition of the rights and fair treatment of all people, regardless of gender. Strengthening this value is essential to empower women and prevent gender violence.

The profile of women who are victims of violence cannot be defined exactly nor is there a definitive answer to explain it. There are various theories that attempt to explain this problem, but so far no conclusive conclusions have been reached about the specific characteristics that make some women more likely to suffer violence. However, it has been consistently observed that female gender is a determining factor and that having witnessed parental violence during childhood can also play a role. It is important to note that this factor not only applies to women who are victims of violence, but also to men who perpetrate these acts.

Violence against women, although it does not have a specific profile, is clearly identified and recognized as a violation of human dignity. In a forceful and clear way, Islas (2013) affirms that dignity is intrinsic to all members of the human family, and any action that dehumanizes a person is considered an attack against their dignity.

Violence against women is a real problem that has devastating consequences on various aspects of their lives, including their self-esteem and sense of dignity. Dignity is a fundamental right that all human beings possess and deserve, since it implies being treated with respect and valued as people. According to the author Islas (2013), human dignity is the central core of all rights and its essence is found in the human condition itself. Therefore, it is of utmost importance and urgency to address and prevent gender violence, since it violates the dignity of women and violates their fundamental rights.

Dignity is affected when a person is degraded and subjected to different forms of violence. Violence against women has even been compared to torture in the domestic sphere (Amnistía Internacional, 2001).

Violence against women has a devastating impact, leaving emotional and psychological consequences, stripping away hope, intimidating and destroying self-esteem, security and the ability to make decisions. It also attacks freedom and value as a human being. It is forceful to affirm that violence against women is characterized by being invisible, normalized and unpunished. These cultural patterns make action to dismantle it difficult, since these situations are considered to be common contingencies in a woman's life.

The consequences of violence against women have a lasting impact and current approaches to protect women from vulnerability and harm need to be re-evaluated. In this sense, it is crucial to work on strengthening their dignity. Dignity implies recognizing the equal value of all individuals for the simple fact of being human, avoiding any form of vulnerability or harm when they find themselves in situations of suffering or in a context that diminishes their value. This perspective, raised by Bohórquez y Aguirre (2010), highlights the importance of promoting respect and protection of women's dignity as a fundamental measure to address and prevent gender violence.

Family violence in Peru and Mexico has multiple causes that contribute to its existence. Cultural and historical roots can influence the normalization of violence in the family environment. Additionally, the media can play a role in perpetuating stereotypes and patterns of violent behavior. Drug use and alcoholism can also increase the risk of domestic violence. Incompatibility of characters and lack of assertive communication skills can generate conflicts and tensions in family relationships. The financial dependence of the victim and dysfunctional dynamics in the family can also contribute to violence.

Violence against women, no matter what it is called, is a crude, direct and simple reality. It damages the lives and value of women. Although it may be labeled as a phenomenon, it is actually devastating. The suffering it causes, in any of its forms or manifestations, has consequences that range from affecting their integrity and dignity as people to the loss of opportunities, freedom and possibilities for women.

The ultimate goal of violence is to subdue the victim, and this subjugation can even lead to losing their life. The act of being subjected weakens the person, decreasing their ability to think, express themselves and

act, and takes over their dignity and self-esteem. Fear and guilt become main control elements to complete the submission process.

Conclusions

1. Aggression towards women is a global dilemma and a topic of interest in public health. It constitutes an evident violation of human rights, where existence, human integrity and the right to health are compromised, either by actions or by failures in the defence of rights and commitments made. Therefore, as an alternative, it is crucial to anticipate, integrate, identify, manage and counteract concealment, widespread acceptance, lack of punishment and prioritise the restoration of dignity. These elements could be starting points to remove women from abuse and take all necessary measures to eliminate it.
2. Women require equal recognition, which implies considering the specific aspects of their lives and their ethical demands. The way society treats both men and women does not have an ethical profile of equality in all areas. Each gender faces social and cultural demands that influence and validate their actions, and in many situations, they also produce places of disparity.
3. Bioethics is a valuable teaching in Peru due to the reality in which we live, where violence against women arises as one of the secondary results of the patriarchal and androcentric system in which we are born as women. Given its sociocultural nature, it is crucial to address it from a multidisciplinary perspective. This involves examining the mistreatment of women from various areas of study such as psychology, sociology, anthropology, sociocultural studies, pedagogy, medicine, among others. The objective is to commit to preventing, punishing and eliminating violence against women, guaranteeing respect for their fundamental rights to justice, nonmaleficence and especially considering equity and solidarity.

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