



# Nasilje i babička profesija

## Violence and Midwifery Profession

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### Apstrakt

Nasilje je definisano od strane Svetske zdravstvene organizacije kao „korišćenje fizičke sile ili moći, preteće ili stvarne, protiv samog sebe, druge osobe, ili protiv grupe ili zajednice, što rezultiravisokom verovatnoćom od povreda, smrti, psihološkog povređivanja, lošeg razvitka osobe ili siromaštva”. Ova definicija uključuje samu nameru za izvršenja dela, bez obzira na ishod koji se stvara. Međutim, bilo šta što dovodi do štete ili povrede može biti opisano kao nasilje, iako nije bilo planirano kao delo nasilja (od strane osobe ili protiv osobe). Na više načina je moguće sprečiti nasilje. Postoji jaka veza između nivoa nasilja promenljivih faktora, kao što su: koncentrovano siromaštvo, nejednakost polova i prihoda, štetno konzumiranje alkohola i nedostatak sigurnog, stabilnog i negovateljskog odnosa između dece i roditelja.

Strategije koje se bore protiv osnovnih uzroka nasilja mogu biti efikasne u preventivi nasilja. Nasilje se može podeliti na tri kategorije:

- nasilje usmereno ka samom sebi,
- nasilje između osoba,
- kolektivno nasilje.

Nasilno delovanje može biti fizičko, seksualno, psihičko, emocionalno, digitalno nasilje, trgovina ljudima i zanemarivanje i nemarno postupanje.

Babička profesija je od vankada bila u *intimnoj* vezi sa ženama, gde je kao takva prepoznata i stavljena pod zaštitu UNESKA. Svaka treća žena pretrpela je neki vid nasilja. U Srbiji brojne žene zbog straha, nepoverenja u državne institucije, kao i zbog osude sredine, ne prijavljuju nasilje. U organizaciji UN u Srbiji, 24.11.2023.g. pokrenuta je kampanja „16 dana aktivizma protiv nasilja nad ženama”. Babice imaju značajnu ulogu u kampanji podizanja svesti kod žena da prepoznaju, prijave nasilje, kao i da pronađu način da se bore protiv njega. Na svim nivoima zdravstvene zaštitebabice predstavljaju prvi stepenik ka vraćanju poverenja.

### Abstract

The World Health Organization defines violence as “the use of physical force or power, threatening or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which results in a high probability of injury, death, psychological injury, poor personal development or poverty”. This definition includes the very intent to commit the act, regardless of the outcome that is created. However, anything that causes harm or injury can be described as violence, even though it was not intended as an act of violence (by or against a person). Violence can be prevented in several ways. There is a strong relationship between the level of violence of varying factors, such as concentrated poverty, gender and income inequality, harmful alcohol consumption, and the lack of a safe, stable, and nurturing relationship between children and parents.

Strategies that address the root causes of violence can be effective in preventing violence. Violence can be divided into three categories:

- self-directed violence,
- violence among persons,
- collective violence.

Violence may be physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, digital violence, human trafficking, and neglect and negligent treatment.

The midwifery profession has always had an *intimate* relationship with women, and it was recognized and placed under the protection of UNESCO. Every third woman has suffered some form of violence. In Serbia, many women do not report violence due to fear, mistrust of state institutions, as well as condemnation from the environment. Organized by the UN in Serbia, on 24th November 2023 the “16 days of activism against violence against women” campaign was launched. Midwives have an important role in the campaign to raise awareness among women to recognize and report violence, as well as to find a way to fight against it. At all levels of health care, midwives represent the first step towards restoring trust.