

COUNTRY: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

COMMITTEE:CSW



The Dominican Republic (Spanish República Dominicana, pronounced 'Republika Dominicana') is a country located on the Caribbean island of Hispaniola. Hispaniola is located west of Puerto Rico and east of Cuba and Jamaica. It has a maritime border with Venezuela. Haiti is located in the western part of the island.



Its capital is Santo Domingo, population 10,953,714 (2021), area 48,670 km². The country ranks 85th in the world population ranking. The President is Luis Abinader and the prime minister is Raquel Peña de Antuna. For most of its independence, the country experienced a political depression and was ruled by many oppressive and unrepresentative governments. After the death of dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina in 1961, the Dominican Republic switched to representative democracy. The Dominican Republic is a representative democracy or democratic republic, the country has three branches of power: executive, legislative and

judicial. The president of the Dominican Republic heads the executive branch and executes laws passed by congress, appoints the cabinet and is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The president and vice president are elected by direct vote for 4 years.

The national assembly is bicameral, consisting of a 32-member senate and a 178-member Chamber of Deputies. The official language is Spanish, and local Caribbean languages and Dominican Spanish are also widely spoken. The official currency of the Dominican Republic is the Dominican Peso. The East Caribbean dollar is also used. The Dominican Republic's economy is based on trade, agriculture and tourism. Tourism and free economic activities are the areas with the highest growth in the country. According to World Tourism Organization statistics, the Dominican Republic is the most popular tourist destination in the Caribbean. A large part of its land is agricultural lands. Sugarcane is the most important agricultural product. In addition, coffee, cocoa, rice, tomatoes, oranges, tobacco, mango and avocado are among other important products.



The Dominican Republic has a tropical climate. However, regional temperature differences are observed rather than seasonal temperature changes. August is swelteringly hot. The country has two rainy seasons, the northern coast from October to May and the southern coast from May to October. These rains are only refreshing and last for half a day. June to September is hurricane season.

Gender equality is about equal opportunities, rights and responsibilities for women and men. The understanding of gender equality differs according to the cultures, traditions and beliefs of the countries. These differences create social problems and inequalities between men and women over time. Due to gender inequality, women's participation in schooling,

education, working life and political life remains at a lower level. Gender inequality is the result of unequal power. The distribution between men and women, continued discrimination, weaknesses in laws, policies and social relations that normalize inequality can be counted among the causes. Violence against women is also a reflection of the inequality prevailing in society.

Women in the world and in our country are exposed to violence almost every day. According to the report prepared by the United Nations, a total of 81,100 women and girls were deliberately killed by men in 2021. Of these, 45,300 were killed by their partners or family members. This means that 5 women and girls are killed every hour around the world. Due to the social roles assigned to women and gender discrimination, violence against women and even murder are committed. There is an increasing course of violence against women from year to year.

In 1999, the United Nations declared 25 November as the 'International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women'. The history of this important day is based on a tragic event in Dominica.



Think of a country. It has been ruled by a dictator for more than 30 years. He is such a dictator that he owns more than half of the country's economy and expects the people to obey him. Let alone public buildings, he orders his own photograph to be hung on the walls of each house. Those who object to the rule are executed without trial, imprisoned and tortured. The year is 1960, the country is Dominican Republic. At a time when agents are roaming everywhere and people are being watched, the three sisters, Patria, Minerva and Maria Teresa, we know them as the Mirabal Brothers. In fact, while they lead a comfortable life, they disturb their comfort in order to change the fate of their country and become leaders in the freedom struggle. Patria Mirabal, the eldest of the siblings, refuses to hang the dictator's photo

in her house, saying: "We cannot allow our children to grow up in this corrupt and cruel regime. We must fight against it, and I am ready to give up everything, even my life, if necessary." The Mirabal Brothers set up the June 14 Political Movement, codenamed "Butterflies", to overthrow the dictator Rafael Trujillo, on the road they set out to disregard their lives, and became the target of the dictator.

Citing Fidel Castro as an example, Minerva said, "If they succeeded in Cuba, why can't we create a similar movement here?" The Mirabal Brothers were murdered on November 25, 1960, on their way back from visiting the imprisoned wives of Patria and Minerva. After experiencing all kinds of violence, they were thrown off a cliff in their vehicles. These three brave women, with their lives as short as butterflies, created a butterfly effect first in their country and then in the world. Their deaths mobilized the Dominican people and played a role in the fall of the Dictator 6 months later. "Enough is enough, this man is killing women now," the Dominican people said. The political violence suffered by the Mirabal Brothers, who are known as national heroes in their country, set an example for the fight against domestic violence.

The killing of the Mirabel Brothers provoked a great reaction in the Dominican Republic, the resistance strengthened and the dictatorship was overthrown at the end of a year. In 1981, years after the murder of the Mirabel Brothers, the Latin American Women's Congress convened in the Dominican Republic and declared November 25 as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women and International Solidarity. The United Nations (UN) later declared 25 November as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women in 1999. Thus, November 25 began to be commemorated all over the world as the day to commemorate the deaths and honorable struggles of the Mirabel Brothers and to combat all forms of violence against women.

Violence against women, who do not know religion, language or geography, is increasing all over the world. Although measures have been taken against violence against women in many countries, it has not been completely prevented. Well, the world; At what point is he on violence against women, which he is trying to prevent with laws and laws and many campaigns?

What are the gender issues in the Dominican Republic?

Women in the Dominican Republic suffer from many forms of inequality, discrimination, and social exclusion. Even though literacy and primary education enrollment levels in the Dominican Republic are relatively high for both women and men, women are significantly underrepresented in the job market.