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Author: GTB Hospital, Delhi. Tutor, School of Nursing,

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rights. Around the world at least one woman in every three has been beaten, coerced into sex, or otherwise abused in her lifetime. Most often the abuser is a member of her own family. Increasingly, gender-based violence is recognized as a major public health concern and a violation of human rights.

Violence Against Women Mrs. Usha Prabhakar

hope that 'he will change'. Cultural beliefs, norms, and social institutions legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women. Yet victims of violence who seek care from health profession-als also often have needs that providers do not recognize, do not ask about, and do not know how to address.

violence increases woman's long-term risk of a number of other health problems, including chronic pain, physical disability, drug and alcohol abuse, and depression. Women with a history of physical or sexual abuse also face increased risk for unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Violence against women and adolescent girls includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse, termed as 'gender-based' violence.

The effects of violence can be devastating to a woman's reproductive health as well as to other aspects of her physical and mental well-being. In addition to causing injury, violence increases





especially used to pay visit to all sick nurses and help them financially. She was the founder of "Sandi-Prakash", an Association of the retired nurses in the District of Sangali. Through this Association help was extended to needy nurses, Maharashtra Earthquake victims families, deaf and dumb children activities, and also to the old age people. The nurses of Maharashtra will never forget her selfless dedication and her spirit will always with us.

'SHALL WE ALL PRAY TO ALMIGHTY GOD TO GRANT PEACE TO THE SOUL OF OUR BELOVED COLLEAGUE'

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LTMG Hospital, Sion Mumbai and Midwifery Diploma from Sassoon General Hospital, Pune.  
 Her professional career started in 1956 at Pune Chest Hospital. She was deputed for Diploma in Public Health Nursing at J.J. Hospital Mumbai. She was promoted and posted as Incharge, Public Health Nurse at General Hospital Sholapur in the year 1964 posted at Lady Hardinge Hospital, Akola as Matron, she also worked as Matron at District Hospital for women at Amravati and Mental Hospital Thane and finally retired as Matron from General Hospital Sangali. In 1987. She made tremendous contributions for development and strengthening of Branch activities of TNAI state branch Maharashtra. Her efforts made for state branch fund raising is worth praising. She was very much helpful to the Staff and Student Nurses at the time of their need

With profound grief and sorrow we inform our members that **Mrs. Malati Dayanand Niranjana** who retired as Matron from General Hospital Sangali Maharashtra on 1-08-1987 from Maharashtra Nursing Services left for her heavenly abode on 25/05/2002 at the age of 73 years after prolonged illness. She is survived by her husband, Mr. Dayanand Niranjana, three daughters, three son-in-laws and six grand children.  
 Mrs. Malati Niranjana did her Diploma in General Nursing from



**OBITUARY**

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no women deserves to be beaten, sexually abused, or made to suffer emotionally. Health workers and Nurses alone cannot transform the cultural, social, and legal environment that give rise to and condones widespread violence against women. Ending physical and sexual violence requires long-term commitment and strategies involving all parts of society. Many governments have committed themselves to overcoming violence against women by passing and enforcing laws that ensure women's legal rights and punish abusers. In addition, community-based strategies can focus on empowering women, reaching out to men and changing the beliefs and attitudes that permit abusive behavior. Only when women gain their place as equal members of society will violence against women no