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Gender Violence against Women Presented in the Book the Color
Purple by Alice Walker and its on Modern Society

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Dedication

I would like to dedicate this investigation to my mother and father; they supported me during the career, picking me up when classes ended, motivating every single day of this process. I also want to dedicate this to my lovely husband; he did not allow me to give up, at any moment.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank all teachers at Universidad Internacional de las Americas that I had during my career from 2011 up to 2019. I would not mention their names, because maybe I will forget some, and that's not correct. Thanks also to my tutor Kattia, for all her support during this research.

Abstract

Violence against Women is not something new. Every single day one can read on the news that at least one woman is dead per day. So the main objective of this research is to find out if Violence against Women is something that we are dealing with, or it had been changed in this modern society.

The Color Purple novel is a good example that shows the fact literature can be a good tool to denounce social problems. This is going to be a qualitative research, using a focus group, interviews and book comparison analysis could help the reader to know if violence has changed or not in modern society. The reader will also find in this research a little information about Feminism waives around in The United States, and Feminist Movement in Costa Rica

There are going to be some few recommendations for Costa Rican Institutions, which might be used to avoid this problem in society.

Resumen

Violencia contra la mujer no es un tema nuevo en nuestra sociedad, al menos una vez al día podemos escuchar en la noticias, redes sociales, que mueren mujeres como consecuencia de violencia domestica. El Objetivo de esta investigación, es conocer las posibles causas de este mal que ha queja a tantas mujeres. Se enfocara en las victimas de países como Estados Unidos ya que el libro utilizado como base “*El Color Purpura*” está ubicado en dicho país. Además contará con datos de la sociedad costarricense.

El libro *El Color Purpura*, es un buen ejemplo de que la violencia contra las mujeres puede ser denunciada en literatura, y que además es una condición que se puede superar. Este estudio utilizó el método cualitativo, usando de instrumentos entrevistas, grupos, y una tabla de comparación de datos.

Se darán al final una serie de recomendaciones especialmente para las entidades costarricenses, ya que en manera de prevención se está fallando bastante ocasionando números de victimas alarmantes.

Chapter I

Introductory Framework

Violence against women is not a new topic; society has been suffering of this conflict for many years. All over the world, every single day on the news, TV shows, internet, and any media; people all over the world can find thousands of statistics of the increasing violence against women. This investigation is based on the book *The Color Purple* written by Alice Walker, written almost thirty-seven years ago, in which violence against women had been informed in many occasions. Many authors thought literature reported violence against women, as well as Walker. The reader will also find that despite of violence against women, it can be successfully defeated if women have the courage of doing so.

1.1. Problem Statement

Violence against women is considered a bit dramatic problem, with millions of deaths all over the globe, why are those huge numbers? What are the main causes of this situation? Is being born as a woman a cause of violence, or is there something else? In the investigation, the reader is going to find the different answers to those questions having on mind that this is not, a problem, but a situation that we as a society have to deal with.

Also, this investigation is going to analyze if gender violence against women have been changed during the years, taking as a base the research on the book *The Color Purple* written almost 37 years ago. It is very interesting that the violence presented on a fiction book a long time ago, is not different from what women are suffering in the modern society.

1.2 Objectives of the investigation

As a treasure needs a map to be found, an investigation also needs a map to avoid losing the correct path. That guide is the objectives, as through them the writer focuses on the path of the study.

1.2.1 General Objective

To analyze the gender violence against women presented in the book *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker and the impact on modern society.

1.2.2 Specific Objectives

1.2.2.1 To summarize the most important historical facts in the XIX and XX centuries concerning the gender violence against women.

1.2.2.2 To identify the different types of violence experienced by the main character of the book, Celie.

1.2.2.3 To evaluate the actions that modern society, especially in countries like United States (where the novel takes place) and Costa Rica (which is the country of the researcher), is taking about gender violence against women. Including also the main important aspects of black feminism (having in mind that the author and the main character are black).

Additionally, this research is going to have some data from Africa, as this is the continent with the higher levels of gender violence against black women, as it is the race of the main character.

1.3 Justification of the Study

The main purpose of this investigation is to determine the possible reasons of gender violence against women, using as a main source the Pulitzer winning book of 1983, *The Color Purple* written by Alice Walker. In the mentioned book, there are thousands of examples of those types of violence that not only happen to fiction characters, but also to real women. Furthermore, this research is going to be relevant as a source of consultation for people who need information regarding violence against women, which is a common modern problem. In addition, this material is going to be helpful to give basis to institutions that are fighting for women rights. This can be practical, as well as a research of future students and people who want to make a similar investigation.

Maybe the gender violence against women is not a problem that is going to be solved in a near future; however, this investigation will help someone to change his/her mind about this important topic. Readers may think that this is another investigation about feminism, that is in some way important and /or necessary; nevertheless, the investigator wants to go beyond that simple concept. Throughout this investigation, the researcher wants to show the reader historical facts, statistics, and expert opinions from people who know the topic very well, including researchers' experiences that are going to support the life of the main character "Celie." Even though, she is a fiction character, what she experienced in the novel, is an example of violence against women in the real world.

1.4 Antecedents

During the present investigation, the reader will find out that gender violence is not a new topic for theses, especially the ones who analyze literacy books. Nevertheless, this does not mean that this cannot be easy, since it is a huge challenge. However there are many previous data that can be helpful for the investigation. Therefore, in this part of the antecedents the reader will find those previous researches.

Gender violence against women is not a new topic, as it was mentioned before. According to Allwood, only in 2014, 118 women have been dead in France in hands of their partners (Allwood, 2016). This happened in France, a developed country, so probably statistics are higher, we cannot imagine the numbers in underdeveloped countries. In the same study, Allwood also mentioned that International definitions of gender-based violence and violence against women that have emerged since the early 1990s (Allwood, 2016).

In 1992, the general recommendation of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) established that gender-based violence is ‘violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately’ (Article 6). The 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (Article 1) contains the first internationally agreed definition of violence against women. It states that ‘violence against women means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life’ (Allwood, 2016). Nevertheless, what happened before the United Nations revealed that data. We certainly do not know the number of gender violence victims.

As it indicated in an article in the magazine ElServier, in Spain; the percentage of gender violence against women is around 8.1 and 25 % of the women between 16 years old and over that age has suffered a different type of violence (Fernandez-Gonzalez 2015). This is not a number of cases in Spain; according to the same document, these cases are the ones reported by the police, but the number of victims should be higher, but unknown.

Gender violence against women has been studied in many literacy analyses, but maybe not using the same words. Thousands of previous researches can be found-using the word feminism. Students at Universidad Internacional de las America have presented the following researchers some years ago. The first one that we can include is the one entitled “Analysis of the Irony of Idealization of Women in Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* Using the Feminist Criticism.” In this research, the author considers the book *Pride and Prejudice*, published in 1813 and analyzes how women should be seen and treated by society.

It presents the idealization of women or their role in society (Araya, 2010), which is also a type of violence against women, by indicating that a woman should have certain qualities for being part of society; the same misconception that women should be at home and take care of children. Of course, if one read *Pride and Prejudice*, that was written several years ago, in another period, and if one considers the author and the time she lived, one can understand why her characters are like that. Mary Waldron presents Jane Austen as a visionary person. Jane Austen should defend herself against common writers that did not accept her novels as good pieces of literature. Her contemporary novels were accepted by society, as they did not require the normal standard of society.

Most of the people could not understand her characters, as she did not write the dialogues in third person (Araya, 2010). If one relate this book and its analysis with the “*Color Purple*” this kind of violence is also presented in the book; for instance, when the main character is bitten several times for not being the obedient wife that the society of that time expects. Other characters present in the *Color Purple* are completely opposite to the characters of the book written by Jane Austen. This because, the researcher considers that in the book *The Color Purple*, it is reflected more gender violence against women; if one, of course, compares both books, which is not the purpose of this research; but necessary to be mentioned.

There is another research called “Madame Bovary and the XIX Century The Rise of Feminism” written by Azofeifa, 2011, in which the author tries to show the reader that feminism has born on literature; meaning that some authors have been conscious of the gender violence and the concept of inequality that society has suffered. The main purpose of the author of Madame Bovary is to represent the main as a symbol of the feminist revolution. He used her as a source of inspiration, where a woman could see all her dreams reflected and make the decision of reacting against bourgeois chauvinism and a sexist society, fight for the rights, equalities, and independence of a human being (Azofeifa, 2011). This could be the first step to avoid gender violence against woman, being treated as human beings. Women should have the same rights as men; women should not suffer any type of violence. The main objectives of feminism are that women should be equal as men, or, in other words, that there exists equity among groups. The authors have tried to change people’s mind through the literature they give to the world and, especially, the women all over the world who are amazing in doing many things so they should be treat with equity.

In the study, Black Feminism in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* written by Dilara Isik, she mentioned that women have been suffered thousands of oppressions, and that feminism of the black women must be studied as part of our history (2017). Isik also mentioned that besides black female sexuality, *The Color Purple* includes many other themes that are at the center of black feminism. Works of fiction, such as *The Color Purple* were written to promote political and social change, and deal with notions of sexuality, gender, race, and class. It has become an important part of American literature, gaining a lot of popularity since it first came out in 1982, and even more after the release of the film adaptation. Therefore, it is an influential work in American culture.

A scholar on black feminism, Hazel Carby, argues that novels written by black women should not be read as “passive representations of history,” but rather as an “active influence within history” (Carby, 1995). She states that these novels are not merely a product of the political situation and social conditions in which they are written, but they also shape these social conditions becoming cultural artifacts.

“The novels of black women, like the slave and free narratives that preceded them, did not just reflect or “mirror” a society; they attempted to change. These novels can be seen as weapons for social change, shaping African-American culture and its political struggles. Even though, *The Color Purple* is mentioned in the black feminist theory. It is frequently mentioned together with many other titles, and it is hardly studied in depth in relation to black feminism and used as a representative.

Carby addressed this gap in literature by researching how *The Color Purple* was situated in the black feminism of the late 20th century, by looking at notions such as, black female sexuality in the novel while keeping the black feminist theory written in the 20th century in mind. By doing so, Carby aimed to address the fact that feminist theory does not often acknowledge works of fiction in depth as a contribution to social change in terms of feminism and find out if they have the potential to do so (Carby, 1995).

In the research “Women, Violence, and Twentieth-Century American Literature by Sally Good, it is stated that the black movement was the foundation of the modern civil rights movement that has had an impact on all the black American people. Earlier in the 19th century, Zora Neale Hurston wrote the modern-era *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937), and it has become an icon among black women as the groundbreaker; the first important novel of the twentieth century by a minority of woman.

After offering an analysis of Hurston's novel, Good studied the patterns of writing surrounding scenes of violence in more recent novels: *Gayl Jones's Corregidora* (1975), Alice Walker's *The Color Purple* (1982), Gloria Naylor's *The Women of Brewster Place* (1982), and *Toni Morrison's Beloved* (1987). Good concluded with brief analyses of Maxine Hong Kingston's *Woman Warrior* (1975), Amy Tan's *The Joy Luck Club* (1991), and Leslie Marmon Silko's *Ceremony* (1977) and *Almanac of the Dead* (1991). It is very interesting to notice that there are many authors that had written novels related to gender violence, maybe because it is part of our reality. Gender violence is a huge problem in modern society.

Good also mentioned that *The Color Purple* illustrates through narrative, the two layers of oppression that, like circles of Dante's hell, enclose and encumber black women, not only within the time setting of the novel, but also through the present; even after a third layer of oppression has been peeled away by emancipation. The novel portrays violence as inherent to the black female experience because of those oppressions, and celebrates the black female spirit in spite of them.

Perhaps, because of the loudness and the undeniable vibrancy of *The Color Purple* that other minorities have listened to and been inspired by the black female voice (Goods, 2003). *The Color Purple* is a perfect portrait that talks about the different types of violence against women, and this book is the reason of this research.

1.5 Scope

The main purpose of this the research is to analyze the different types of gender violence against women presented in the book *The Color Purple* and compare the impact of violence on this modern society, in countries like United States and Costa Rica. Besides, the scope of the research will confront the different types of violence with the best quotations that are shown in the book and the statistics of the above-mentioned countries 'organizations that help women to overcome violence.

In addition, the researcher is going to explain the main principles of black feminism, having in mind that the author of *The Color Purple*, Alice Walker, and the main character of the novel "Celie," are black women This research also includes the point of view of two Costa Rican authors, Yadira Calvo and Yolanda Oreamuno, who knows very well how the Costa Rican society has treated women.

Chapter II

Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the reader is going to have a clear idea of what the purpose of this research is according to historical facts, explanation of concepts, and the necessary details for the reader to understand the main objective of the study. Also, the reader is going to see the focus of the research, understanding how the investigator explains the facts and the purpose of it.

The reader will discover the main aspects of some historical facts of violence against women; who Alice Walker is, the plot of the novel, its main characters; the types of violence that the main character, Celie, suffered throughout the novel, and the actions taken by modern society against violence regarding women.

2.1 Historical Facts of violence against women

Gender violence against women is not a new topic; violence against women is as old as the existence of human beings. This is very simple to understand, in the world there is equity between men and women. It is important to clarify the meaning of equality and equity and with the help of the following images, the reader can easily understand it



Figure 1

Equity vs. Equality 1

Taken from CAAWS 2019

According to the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity (CAAWS) (2018), “Gender Equity is the process of allocating resources, programs, and decision making fairly to both, males and females. This requires ensuring that everyone has access to a full range of opportunities to achieve the social, psychological, and physical benefits that come from participating and leading in sport and physical activity.”

The main difference between those concepts is clearly defined by the same organization (CAAWS, 2018) that explains, “Equality focuses on creating the same starting line for everyone. Equity has the goal of providing everyone with the full range of opportunities and benefits – the same finish line. Society has tried to be gender equity. Society considers people equal at least on theory, but in some cases theory is not enough. Women and men are not equal on the biological element and our brains work different. Women and men should have the freedom to live as they want, with the same opportunities at work, study, home, and, of course, free of any kind of violence, as the researcher will explain later on.

Parents are responsible for teaching children from home by treating each child as equal as possible, sharing housework, speaking with them about the way to treat others, and also they should teach to respect others that are different. Also, governmental institutions and local authorities should commit to create laws and promote equality among human beings, with this equity will be reached some day.

Feminism is the belief that women should be allowed the same rights, power, and opportunities as men and be treated in the same way, or the set of activities intended to achieve this state (Cambridge Dictionary, 2019). Feminism flame began in the United States, but it was born in England with Mary Wollstonecraft, when she wrote *Vindication of the Rights of Men* (1790); then, she wrote a second volume titled *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), and with these two documents she encouraged the American women to fight for their rights.

The first wave of feminism in United States was in 1848, in the Seneca Falls Convention, in which prominent abolitionists and feminists like Elizabeth Cady Stanton authored a Declaration of Sentiments that inserted fundamental rights often denied to women, including the right to vote. In the nineteenth century, the feminist movement had its roots in the abolitionist movement, so after the Seneca Falls Convention and all the efforts made in it, the central question of the 19th century feminism was whether it was acceptable to promote black civil rights under women's rights. Nevertheless, this broke the movement a little because black women wanted not only the freedom of being black, but also women rights.

The second wave of feminism was born after World War II, since the US government realized that women could work just as hard and effectively as American men; this when around six million women took their places of men in military factories, producing munitions and other military goods. In addition, the third wave began around 1980, as a consequence of the Equal Rights Amendment death. The conservative and hyper-masculine rhetoric of the Reagan years dominated national discourse. Feminist author Rebecca Walker coined the term “third-wave feminism” in 1993 to describe a new generation of young feminists working to create a more inclusive and comprehensive movement (Head, 2018).

In Costa Rica, feminism began with the publication of the article 448 in the “Código General de 1841” that indicated that women can sue their husbands at court for bad treatment and that the judge, if and put them into jail for a certain period of time is he/she consider so. Between 1839 up to 1889, around 393 wives sued their husbands in the different civil rights courts all over the country, but still Costa Rican women did not have the right to vote. Between 1890 and 1949, there were presented 14 proposals for approving the women right to vote. In 1923, Angela Acuña wrote the first publication about feminism in Costa Rica, especially concerning the suffrage. In the same year, the “Liga Feminista Costarricense” was born in “El Colegio Superior de Señoritas” with the participation of students, teachers, and Mrs. Acuña. This institution was part of International Feminism Organizations. In the 1949, Constitution was stated that women could vote; however, it was not until 1953 where women voted for first time in Costa Rica.

In literature there are many books that expose this topic; for example, in Costa Rican novel "*La ruta de su evasión*" by Yolanda Oreamuno, the author relates the reality women suffered in Costa Rica during the half part of XX century. Other book written by the Costa Rican author Yadira Calvo "*Mujer victima y complice*," criticizes women's behavior.

The United Nations defines violence against women as "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life" (United Nations, 1993). This is interesting because sometimes people consider violence as the act of physical harm or treating someone; however, violence is more than physical blows, as it includes physiological offenses, discriminations, and others that the investigator will analyze later.

Women had always been discriminated just because of the fact having being born as women; there are many of examples in history, such as the right to vote or buying a house without a man who represented her in the early 20th century. Women got the right to vote in The United States in 1920, in spite of the fact that in 1848 in the Seneca Falls Convention women asked for this right for first time.

In the same century, pioneer women who had the courage of fighting for their rights were sent to physiological institutions because the "standard and perfect women" should obey a man and do whatever he wanted. According to The United States history, in 1769 the colonies adopted the English system that decreased that women could not own property or keep their own earnings. To do so, they should have had represented by a man.

Women on those times did not have access to a real education, like men; as teachers taught women and men different subject's men. Women did not have a voice in any aspect of their lives. This situation was worse if they were black women, as they did not have the right to say no if they did not want to do a thing. However, an experience that Walker had on her way to college set her on the path to become the accomplished writer we know today. Taking the bus to her new school, Walker sat in the front of a segregated bus, upsetting a white female passenger. Walker recalled that the bus driver forced her to move to the back of the bus with the other black passengers. "I can refuse and sit in the front and get arrested in this little town," she remembered thinking, "or I can stay on the bus, get to Atlanta, check into my college, and immediately join the movement for civil rights."

It is important to notice that women around the world were treated the same, but in some countries, especially in Africa, women were treated worse than an animal. In some countries in the last century little girls were sold on marriage to older men in Africa, in; practice that is still a tradition nowadays; even though, it is hard to believe. For many years, women in this continent did not have any right and any control over their bodies.

As it was mentioned before, black feminism is part of feminism itself; they began together, but when black women also wanted their freedom the philosophy took another path; nevertheless, the essence was still there. Violence against women is common in society, as violence does not respect social class, skin color tone, or age. However, violence against black women had been even worse, especially in countries located in Africa and the United States. Slavery contributed to lose the perception of life as equals, introducing the concept, of masters and slaves in this continent. Especially when the slavery boats came from Africa, the rights of the black people where lost, and black women were victims of all kind of violence.

Of course, this had marked the American history. Gender violence against black women did not stop when slavery abolition occurred. It is a fact that the black population was free to move throughout the country, but women, on the other hand, did not have almost any right, white people still dominated, obligating black women and in some cases, males as well, to be treated less than an animal.

The abuses did not from white people to black ones, it also occurred from black to black, especially among marriages, since black men treated their wives worse than white people. Violence was all over the house, it was not only physical, but also psychological. Black women did not have voice in their homes; if they tried to speak, they were beaten without any compassion.

On the second wave of feminism, black women got separated from the original women's fight, because they considered that white women were already "free" or at least that they had some rights. A good example of this happened in Costa Rica, where women could work if they wanted, but if they were teachers they were obligated to sign a contract, that included phrases such as teachers cannot be outside their home alone, they cannot smoke, among others (see the image below).



Figure 2

Contract for Female teachers
 Taken from *Mujeres forjadoras del Pensamiento costarricense*

There is plenty of literature where it can be found examples of how women were treated in the early XIX century; for instance, books like *Pride and Prejudice* or *Emma* by Jane Austin, women are criticized by male characters because they did not fit the female role. Another example is the book *Twelve years of Slavery* by Solomon Northup, where the life of black as women and men, in The United States. In Europe in 1700 and 1800, if women did not act like society indicated, she was enclosed in a mental institution, and the word “hysterical” became famous. In this research.

The reader only will find data from the XIX and XX centuries, but it is important to include information about the fact that women were considered witches during the inquisition period, just because they wanted to express their feelings and thoughts and, in those years; only the word of men was valid. Nevertheless, in some countries, this medieval way of live continues. Thanks to all the Human Rights, women can have in modern society, a voice, a vote, and the opportunity to succeed in life, living and working with the same qualifications and respect as other of human beings.

2.2 Who is Alice Walker, author of *The Color Purple*?

Alice Walker was born on February 9, 1944, in Georgia, United States. She was the youngest daughter of sharecroppers. She grew up poor, with her mother working as a maid to help support the family's eight children. At 8 years old, Walker was shot in the right eye with a gun while playing with two of her brothers, causing her a damaged eye; consequently, she became self-conscious of this visible mark changing completely the way she saw the world around her. Living in the racially divided South of the United States, she attended Sarah Lawrence College and Spellman College. She is well known by her novel "*The Color Purple*," but she is also a Women's Right Activist and a Civil Rights Activist. One of the most famous quotes she got is, "*For in the end, freedom is a personal and lonely battle; and one faces down fears of today so that those of tomorrow might be engaged.*" This quotation is like a battle scream that makes anyone who reads it feel that to fight to achieve one's goals is more than valuable. If a person does not want to fight, then she/he has to face the consequences.

Walker visited Africa as part of a study-abroad program. She graduated in 1965, the same year that she published her first short story. After college, Walker worked as a social worker, teacher, and lecturer. She became active in the Civil Rights Movement, fighting for the equality of all African Americans. Alice met the New York City-born Jewish lawyer Melvyn Leventhal. Following their marriage in 1967, they became the first legally married interracial couple to live in Mississippi. They had one daughter, Rebecca, before divorcing in 1976 (Alice Walker Biography 2018).

Walker won the Pulitzer Prize in 1983 by her novel the *Color Purple*, and the National Book Award. The Pulitzer Award is an award regarded as the highest national honor for outstanding achievement in print journalism, literature, and musical composition; it has many categories as mentioned before, one of them is fictions novels like the *Color Purple*. This award is one of the best someone can get in awards literature can get. Walker has been honored with the O. Henry Award and the Mahmoud Darwish Literary Prize for Fiction. Additionally, she was inducted into the California Hall of Fame in 2006 and received the Lennon Ono Peace Award in 2010. The *Color Purple* reflects concerns beyond her early primary focus on black women. Peace, spirituality, female genital mutilation, cares for the planet is among the themes that predominate in her novels.

2.3 Plot of the novel *The Color Purple*

The *Color Purple* is the most well-known novel of Alice Walker. It was published in 1982; a year later this book won the Pulitzer Prize. This is a feminist novel about an abused and uneducated black woman's struggle for empowerment. The novel was praised for the depth of its female characters and for its eloquent use of black English vernacular (native language of a particular region) (Britannica Dictionary, 2018)

The book is written in an epistolary form, where the narrator tells the story of her life. She recounts everything like talking with God, her sister; others consider the way of its narrative, as a diary because she always begins with "Dear..." There are 57 letters addressed to God, then Celie changed the person to Nettie, 13 letters. The book is a little difficult to read because it is written in Black English vernacular or with black English slangs and for some readers it can be confusing at the beginning, but as the reading continues, it gets easier.

The book began when the main character is 14 years old and ends when she is an older woman; the main character's name is Celie. The book begins telling that Celie was pregnant because her father raped her several times, and as a consequence of this, she became pregnant twice. The first one was a girl and the second one, a boy. Her father took the babies away from Celie's hands, saying that they were born death. Celie was taking care of her siblings after her mother passed away. Her father abused her almost every night, and Celie suspected that soon he would do the same to her sister Nettie. One day a visitant arrived to Celie's house and her father asked the man what he wanted; Mr. _ wanted to get married with Nettie, but her father said that Nettie was too young and that she needed to study more, but that he could offer him Celie and her cow.

Mr. said not, but Celie's father said that Celie could take care of a home and children, she did not eat too much, and remembered that if he married Celie, the cow was included. So at the end Mr ____ accepted and they got married. On the wedding date, one of Mr ____ son hit Celie's face with a stone causing her face to bleed a lot. Celie thought that she was going to have a nice and happy life, but since the beginning she noticed that she was not right. So, her marriage was not what she thought.

She had to cook, take care of the children, and also work in the fields. However, her husband also abused her, not only sexually, but also physically, as he used to hit her. Nonetheless, she was happy when Nettie came to see her and spent time with her. Nettie tried to teach Celie to write and read, but when Mr. _____ noticed that that he prohibited Celie to have Nettie's company, so Nettie promised to write Celie every single day. However, Celie never received a letter. She waited for Nettie's letters for years.

One day the lover of Mr _____ came to town. Her name was Shug, and she was completely sick, so Mr _____ took her into his home, asking Celie to take care of Shug. Celie was scared, but when Shug was at the house, she received a better treatment from Mr _____. During this time Shug and Celie became friends.

Harpo, Mr _____s son got married with a strong woman named Sophia. At the beginning, Harpo wanted to treat Sophia as his father treated Celie, but Sophia did not allow him to do so. Celie got very impressed with Sophia actions, but she was too shy as to tell Sophia about her admirations. Once, Harpo asked Celie for advice regarding Sophie, Celie told Harpo to hit her. When Harpo did what Celie advised Sophia hit Harpo, she left him and became to live alone with her kids.

Celie and Shug began a close friendship. Shug explain to Celie what love was, but Celie told Shug she had never felt anything for anyone like this, except for her; after that, they became lovers. Mr. _____ did not like this relation, as he was jealous .

Harpo had a new girlfriend who was more compliant to him; meanwhile, Sophia was in the town and the Governor's wife asked her to be her personal maid. However, she refused by laughing, and as a consequence she was put into jail. Sophia was condemned to be the governors' maid for eight years, to live with them, and not to have any contact with her kids. She accepted, but she became a different woman since that event.

When she was released, she returned home scared because she did not know her grandchildren at all. Celie supported Sophia in this new free life.

Shug discovered that Mr____ had some letters hidden and she realized that those were the letters that Nettie had written to Celie during the years, so she and Celie made a plan to steal the letters. Mr_____ said that Celie was not able to read them, but Celie had learned how to read, and Shug said that it is a crime to take away someone's correspondence. Mr_ got upset with Shug. Celie took the letters and read them chronologically. Shug left Celie alone while reading the letters.

Nettie told Celie that she lived with the family of a Minister, they were good with her, she helped at home, and she was happy. Then the Minister decided to go to Africa and the couple decided that she was going with them. The couple had two kids, a girl and a boy. When they arrived in Africa, Nettie enjoyed a lot and helped teaching Africans how to read and write, she loved Africa and the new family she got.

Another letter said that the two kids were like her, so she asked the minister why, and he told Nettie that the two kids were adopted. A man had brought them many years ago. She told Celie that the kids were hers, and that, the ministers had also confirmed that. Celie was completely happy to know that her son and daughter were alive.

After the death of the minister's wife, Nettie and the minister got married. The minister told Nettie that the man she considered as her father was not her biological father, at least not from her and Celie. Nettie also told Celie that she and her new husband, together with the kids then now adults, were going to America soon. Celie was more than happy when she read those letters.

Celie told everything to Shug because she was the only one she could trust, but Shug also had some news to Celie; she was going to get married and not with Mr.____, but with another man. Shug also told Celie that she was going to live with her from now on. Celie was not happy.

Celie was now more confident about herself and after her foster father died, she inherited her old house and decided to leave Mr.__now Celie called him Albert __, and she lived in her mother's house, which then were hers and Nettie's. Celie began working making pants and also wearing them, together with some other women.

Celie was waiting for the arrival of Nettie and her kids. They arrived some months later and the family was finally together. Celie now was an independent and a strong woman, and she and Mr Albert became friends and spent some afternoons together. The same happened with Harpo and Sophia, as they got married again, and they enjoyed living-together.

2.4 Main Characters

Regarding the main characters, it can be indicated that they are the following: Celie, Sophia, Shug, Mr____, Nettie, and Harpo, but this research is going to consider only Celie, since from the researcher's point of view, she was -the one who suffered many different ways of violence.

✓ Celie: She is the main character; young girl who got pregnant twice and then was married to an unidentified man who abused her in every possible way. At the beginning of the novel, Celie was around 14 years old; she was not big, not short, she was not very pretty, but the book did not describes her either, so it is what the reader assumes by reading the book. At the end, she was around 50 years old.

- ✓ Mr__ : He is Celie's husband, had 3 children from his previous marriage. He had a lover named Shug; at the end, Celie and he became good friends. His real name was Albert.
- ✓ Shug: She is Albert's lover, but Celie loved her too. She was Celie's best friend, she helped Celie to gather the courage to confront Albert.
- ✓ Harpo: He is Albert's big son. He got married with Sophia, but he suffered because Sophia was not submissive to him.
- ✓ Sophia: She was very brave; she was the opposite of Celie. Sophie was strong and wanted to be a free woman, this caused her thousands of problems. She and Celie became friends and worked together at the end.
- ✓ Nettie: She is Celie's sister. Nettie wanted Celie to read and write and tried to teach Celie, but Mr. did-not allow her and took Nettie away forever. Nettie wrote to Celie for years, she finally discovered where Celie's son and daughter.

2. 5 Describing Celie Psychologically and Physically

If one could describe Celie psychologically, it could be said that she was shy, scared of life, and she thought she was ugly and useless. As she did not know how to read or write, her father pulled her out from school to take care of her siblings, then her husband prohibited that her sister teaches her that. As it was mentioned before, Celie considered herself as a person born to suffer. She never thought about happiness; one can see this in the first part of the book, when she told God how useless she felt about her life.

She looked at man with fear, because she never saw herself pretty. She thought she deserved any hit she received, because she did not have self-esteem. At the end of the book, she got more confidence in herself; so, this allowed her to work for what she wanted and ~~de~~ not to depend on others.

In the book, Celie's description is not well developed, since the book only mentioned that she was not beautiful, maybe she was shabby, but she was prepared to work hard. Consequently, it can be assumed that she was strong enough for working in the fields. Celie was not described in detail by the author because she wanted to state the transformation of the character, so it was more important to show her internal side.

2.6 Different types of violence that main character, Celie, suffered during the novel

During almost the first part of the book, Celie suffered many types of violence. Violence against women is presented in this book; so, it can be said that:

- a. Women did not have the right to say NO if they were abused.
- b. They were treated like animals; if a man did not provide money for clothes, they should be dressed in the same color for years.
- c. If they had the money to buy clothes, they were not able to decide what color they wanted to wear, men decided that also.
- d. Many women on the book were not treated well psychologically and physically by their husbands or other men.

- e. Many women did not have the chance to get educated.
- f. If a woman did not accept the opinion of her husband, she was beaten
- g. Women, in-the book, did not have the right to express their feelings about abuse.
- h. If their husbands did not want to have a relationship with other family members, women must obey.

During the reading of the book, the reader notices more types of violence presented; the worse was that some women influenced violence against the same gender, just by ignorance.

2.7 Actions Taken by the Modern Society Regarding Violence against Women

The author of the book knows very well how to feel afraid of man, she was beaten by her brother once when she was just a little girl, affecting the vision of one of her eyes. She was an activist for human and women rights, wanted to teach women that they had rights, and that it was necessary to fight for them. We can also see it in the novel several characters, like Nettie, told Celie to fight, but Mr. put them away from Celie because he wanted a silent wife.

In this modern society, women have several organizations that fight for their rights, like the United Nations Women that has worked worldwide with women victims of gender violence are trying to educate and give support not only to women, but also the complete family receive assistance. Also, in each country, there are local organizations or institutions, like in Costa Rica Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU), that fight for those that are completely scared of fighting for themselves.

United Nations Women indicates that there are a lot of types of violence against women; the less documented forms include: crimes committed in the name of “honor,” femicide, prenatal sex selection, female infanticide, economic abuse, political violence, elder abuse, dowry-related violence, acid-throwing. Particular groups of women and girls, such as members of racial, ethnic, and sexual minorities; HIV-positive women; migrants and undocumented workers; women with disabilities; women in detention and women affected by armed conflicts or in emergency settings, may be more vulnerable to violence and may experience multiple forms of violence in account of compounded forms of discrimination and socio-economic exclusion.

The perpetrators of violence may include the State and its agents, family members (including husbands), friends, intimate partners or other familiar individuals, and strangers (UN General Assembly, 2006). It is a fact that modern society has not changed from the old one, it is very impressive that in this era we have those symbols of violence, even at born, when doctors and even women nurses are rude to the new mother; this kind of violence—happens.

But in spite of the fact that we have better educations system and better opportunities for people, violence against women has statistics that can be considered as far as to be an equal world. The following statistics were taken from United Nation Women. It is estimated that 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner (not including sexual harassment) at some point in their lives(United Nations Women, 2018).

It is estimated that there are 650 million women and girls in the world today who were married before age 18. During the past decade, the global rate of child marriage has declined—from one in four young women (aged 20-24) being married as children, to almost one in five. Still, in West and Central Africa—where this harmful practice is most common—over four out of 10 young women were married before their 18th. Child marriage often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupts schooling, limits the girl's opportunities and increases her risk of experiencing domestic violence (United Nations Women, 2018).

At least 200 million women and girls alive today have undergone female genital mutilation in the 30 countries with representative data on prevalence. In most of these countries, the majority of girls were cut before age five. With population movement, female genital mutilation is becoming a practice with global dimensions, in particular among migrant and refugee women and girls (United Nations Women, 2018).

Approximately 15 million adolescent girls (aged 15 to 19) worldwide have experienced forced sex (forced sexual intercourse or other sexual acts) at some point in their life. Out of these, 9 million adolescent girls were victimized within the past year. In the vast majority of countries, adolescent girls are most at risk of forced sex by a current/former husband, partner or boyfriend. Based on data from 30 countries, only one per cent ever sought professional help (United Nations Women, 2018).

Eighty-two per cent of women parliamentarians who participated in a study conducted by the Inter-parliamentary Union in 39 countries across 5 regions, reported having experienced some form of psychological violence (remarks, gestures and images of a sexist or humiliating sexual nature made against them or threats and/or mobbing) while serving their terms.

They cited social media as the main channel through which such psychological violence is perpetrated; nearly half of those surveyed (44 per cent) reported having received death, rape, assault or abduction threats towards them or their families. Sixty-five per cent had been subjected to sexist remarks, primarily by male colleagues in parliament and from opposing parties as well as their own. (United Nations Women, 2018)

Around the world, almost 144 countries have passed laws on domestic violence, and 154 have laws on sexual harassment. However, even when laws exist, this does not mean they are always compliant with international standards and recommendations or implemented. In Costa Rica, the statistics of violence against women are very high according to the Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres (INAMU), as it has indicated that violence was born on a patriarchal society that as a direct consequence in the establishment of a not equal society, putting the women on the lower levels.

According to INAMU, Costa Rica has made the commitment of fighting against this problem. So in 2006 and 2007, the Costa Rican Government created the “Sistema Unificado de Medición Estadística de Violencia de Género” (SUMEVIG) that involves many institutions like the Poder Judicial, Defensoría de los Habitantes, and all together informed year by year the number of victims and show the actions the Costa Rican society is doing to avoid gender violence against women. In 2006 and 2007, the province with most violence against women is San Jose, maybe because it is most populated and the main type of violence is physiological, followed by physical (INAMU, 2007).

As it is mentioned in the ELMUNDOCR, every day women of all ages suffer different types of violence, not only at home, but also in their works. The violence against women has not been diminished. Numbers are terrifying, the article mentioned that according to the United Nations this is a global health equal as an epidemic (EL MUNDO CR, 2017).

According to El Poder Judicial (2016), there is an average that indicated that for each 10,000 habitants, 100 demand of violence against women. In 2016, the highest amount of records was registered incrementing to a 3.84%, if we compared it to 2015. In the records taken from the Fuerza Publica files, the 60% of the violence is physiological, as women are degraded or the male controlled the decisions and actions of women, and the physical violence was around 32% and 37% between 2014 and 2016 (pg.4, 5).

In the same article, it was indicated that 265 denounces for Sexual Harassment have been reported to institutions like the INAMU and the Defensoria de los Habitantes, 90% of the women were under 18 years old (pg.8).As it is indicated, in an article taken from the nacion.com (2018), between 2010 and 2018, the district of Limon and Liberia had been suffering the highest rates of femicides in Costa Rica, showing that in those districts violence against women is increasing year by year. The same article indicates that within a decade more than 318 women died in Costa Rica, and the saddest aspect to have in mind is that the killer is a closer person, the husband, the partner, a relative, people that victims trust and considered their friends (pg. 1).

In the following chart, there is a graphic that shows the violence against women in Costa Rica, since 2010 and up to the first month of 2018.

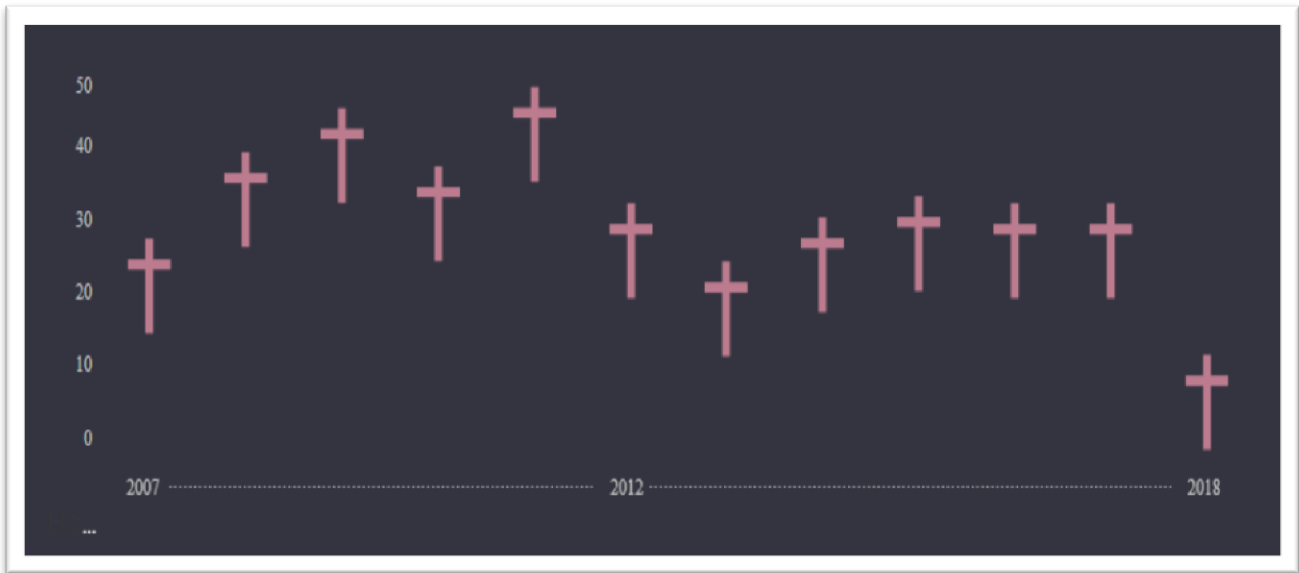


Figure 3

Death of Women in Costa Rica from 2010 and 2018.
Taken from Nacion,.com 2018

In the chart above, the reader can see the amount of deaths during the years, each cross showed the exact amount of women deaths. Society is doing what is considered proper to help victims of violence. Of course, there are many routes to walk. Many organizations do not count with the enough funds for helping others to overcome fear. As you can see, the high percentage of death was in 2011, with almost 50 women dead, and the lowest number of victims was in 2013 with less than 20 deaths. It is very impressive that only on the first months of the 2018 we already have more than 10 victims and the year is almost beginning; let us hope the numbers do not increase in the next months.

Chapter III

Methodological Framework

This chapter is going to show the investigation methods and their analysis. These methods could be quantitative, qualitative, or a combination of them, known as the Mixed Method. Nevertheless, in an investigation made with the purpose of performing a literature analysis of a book the one that fits more is the qualitative one.

3.1 Research Approach

This is very important, since when preparing an investigation, the researcher must have on mind what kind of research is going to be done, what methodological procedure is going to be used, etc.; however, this of course is going to be affected by the topic and the objectives the researcher had. When the investigator has this method clear, the data collection is going to be easier to find and put into practice, and thus be able fulfill the objectives and researchers' goals.

In a qualitative research, the focus is the individuals, societies and cultures, including language and communication. Although, there are many methods of inquiry in the qualitative research, the common assumptions are that knowledge is subjective rather than objective and that the researcher learns from the participants in order to understand the meaning of their lives. To ensure rigor and trustworthiness, the researcher attempts to maintain a position of neutrality while engaged in the research process (University of Utah, 2019).

When we spoke about analyses in literature, it is clear that the qualitative method is the chosen one. In other words, if the reader is looking for pointing a society problem or a behavior situation using a book as a guide, without any discussion the method the researcher has to consider is the qualitative. According to Qualitative Research Consultants Association, a qualitative research is designed to reveal a target audience's range of behavior and the perceptions that drive it with reference to specific topics or issues. It uses in-depth studies of small groups of people to guide and support the construction of hypotheses. The results of qualitative research are descriptive rather than predictive (QRCA 2018). As indicated in the previous phrase, the qualitative approach fits perfectly in the kind of investigation where a book analysis is the main purpose, because the researcher can compare different problems and behaviors from the time the book was written and the specific moment the researcher is doing the investigation.

Moreover, the qualitative research is focused on the social and behavioral sciences, as it was mentioned above. According to an article, the qualitative research is made to reveal meanings, interpretations, as well as symbols; in other words, everything related to human life and promotes the idea of creating new theories by using the inductive (QRCA 2018).

Concerning the quantitative research, it can be defined as a way to collect and analyze data obtained from different sources (SIS International, 2019). It also can be defined as the systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical or computational techniques. This method is more related to obtain data, numbers that proof something, indicating that it is true or not. This does not involve comparing historical facts or trying to find a problem of modern society: it can only be done by numbers, comparing data, and not proponing new ways to solve problems of society.

It is interesting that many people will consider this kind of research at the time of developing a literature analysis, since misconception arises as they do not have those concepts very clear; so in order to help the reader understand that difference, it is important to take the following chart into consideration.

Qualitative	Quantitative
Primarily Exploratory	Used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics
Understand Opinions, motivations. Provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses	Uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns

Table 1

Comparative Qualitative vs. Quantitative

Taken from: Surbhi.2013

The previous chart shows very clearly that the qualitative approach is the best method for a literary analysis; the reader will have a very clear perspective of the differences between the qualitative and the quantitative research, which are provided on the following points (Surbhi, 2013).

1. The qualitative research is a method of inquiry that develops understanding on human and social sciences to find the way people think and feel. It is a scientific and empirical research method that is used to generate numerical data, by employing statistical, logical, and mathematical techniques.
2. The qualitative research is holistic in nature, while the quantitative research is particularistic.
3. The qualitative research follows a subjective approach as the researcher is intimately involved; whereas the quantitative research is objective, as the researcher is uninvolved and attempts to precise the observations and analysis on the topic to answer the inquiry.
4. The qualitative research is exploratory; as opposed to quantitative research, which is conclusive.
5. The reasoning used to synthesize data in the qualitative research is inductive; whereas in the case of the quantitative research, the reasoning is deductive.
6. The qualitative research is based on purposive sampling, where a small sample size is selected with the view to get a thorough understanding of the target concept. On the other hand, the quantitative research relies on random sampling; wherein a large representative sample is chosen in order to extrapolate the results to the whole population.
7. Verbal data are collected in the qualitative research. Conversely, in the quantitative research measurable data is gathered.
8. Inquiry in the qualitative research is a process-oriented, which is not in the case of the quantitative research.

9. The elements used in the analysis of the qualitative research are words, pictures, and objects; while that of the quantitative research is numerical data.
10. The qualitative research is conducted with the aim of exploring and discovering ideas used in the ongoing processes. As opposed to the quantitative research, as the purpose is to examine the cause and how it affects the relationship among variables.
11. Lastly, the methods used in the qualitative research are in-depth interviews, focus groups, etc. In contrast, the methods of conducting the quantitative research are structured interviews and observations.
12. The Qualitative Research develops the initial understanding, whereas the quantitative research recommends a final course of action. (Surbhi, 2013)

3.2 Research Method

The method that is going to be carried out is qualitative as it is the one that fits better with literature, and one of the types of research is going to be phenomenology. A phenomenological study attempts to set aside biases and preconceived assumptions about human experiences, feelings, and responses to a particular situation. It allows the researcher to delve into the perceptions, perspectives, understandings, and feelings of those people who have actually experienced or lived the phenomenon or situation of interest (Grand Canyon University, 2019). In other words, it is the study of structures of consciousness as experienced from the first-person point of view. The central structure of an experience is its intentionality, being directed toward something, as it is an experience of about some object (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2018).

For instance, this thesis is based on gender violence against women which was a problem not only in the early 1900, but also it is a situation that is affecting society in modern years. This is a phenomenon that is now on the wave of feminism and the fight that exists to be equal in society. According to Waters (2017), phenomenology issued to describe a "lived experience" of a phenomenon. As this is a qualitative analysis of narrative data, the methods to analyze data must be quite different from more traditional or quantitative methods of research. Essentially, the researcher have to be focused on the meaning of the experience, behavior, narrative, etc.

This description fits perfect with a literacy analysis, allowing the researcher to explain one's point of view or approach and someone else's can take the same book and give-another approach, so this is very versatile, excellent for this kind of research. As it is stated in the Center for Innovation in Research and Teaching of the Grand Canyon University (2018), phenomenology makes use of a variety of methods, including interviews, conversations, participant observation, action research, focus meetings, analysis of diaries, and other personal texts. In general, the methodology is designed to be less structured and more open-ended to encourage the participant to share details regarding their experience. Surveys and questionnaires that are commonly used in other research methods to gather information from participants would be too structured and would not allow the participant to freely share. In other words, phenomenology emphasizes subjectivity. The goal of phenomenological research method is to maximize the depth of the information collected and therefore, less structured interviews are most effective.

3.3. Information Sources

The main information source that is going to be used is the book written by Alice Walker, in which there is going to be taken some fragments that are going to be analyzed by having on mind the gender violence against women presented in the book, and the impact it has in modern society. In addition, Gender Violence statistics from INAMU and United Nations Women reports are going to be part of the sources for this analysis, considering that the book was written in early 1900, but the problematic of gender violence against women had not had many changes according to experts.

There is also going to be used interviews performed for local and international sources like videos and social media, related to the book analysis and gender of violence making a comparison of their thoughts, having in mind the big question “Has gender violence changed in modern years?”

3.4 Analysis Categories

In this research, the analysis could be defined by the instruments used. In addition, it must be stated that the research the method that is going to be used is the qualitative approach; therefore, it is necessary to have in mind which the best instruments for this specific approach. According to Thomas, Nelson, and Silverman (n.d.), the most common sources for data analysis in a qualitative research are interviews, focus groups, and review of documents. In addition, these authors also mentioned that previously the researcher typically has some type of framework (sub purposes perhaps) that determines and guides the nature of the data collection.

Researcher may think that a survey can also be a good option for collecting data, and they may think that it is only instrument that can be used for that kind of research.

The interview is undoubtedly the most common source of data in qualitative studies. Depending of the emphasis of the researcher; interviews' range can be a highly structured style, in which questions are determined before the interview, like if there were having conversational format (Jashem 2014). In qualitative research, the highly structured format is used primarily to gather socio-demographic information, like in this case, as the researcher wants to make a contrast between the past and the modern years. For most part, however, interviews are more open ended and less structured. Researcher should be careful while conducting the interview, trying to focus on the exact thoughts he wants to reach. For this reason, it is very important that the interviewer has experience enough to conduct the interview in a proper way.

A Focus group is one of the best options, as well. This technique consists in having a small number of participants and ask those questions and point of view of a specific topic. This technique can be efficient because the researcher can gather information about several people in one session, but he/she has to be careful to have homogenous people, like only women, or only men, only students only teachers, etc (Nyumba, 2018) In other words, it is important not to mix the population in order to avoid conflicts, and also be aware of the ages, as sometimes having a diverse group may not have the best results.

Reviewing documents can be a good method, but of course sometimes it is necessary to request more time, make notes about each point of view, and appoint the different point of view of each person that researcher used as a source. Researchers must be aware of making a comparison table to avoid mixing criteria and also focusing on the specific objective and goals, because it is very easy to lose-ideas.

Another instrument used in a qualitative research is the questionnaire that consists in making specific questions about a specific aspect the researcher wants to know. Preparing a questionnaire has advantages when done for larger groups, but it has the disadvantage that a person could misunderstand a questions or a group of them, so the researcher, in this case, must avoid ambiguous questions.

3.5 Data Collection Instrument

The selection of a data collection instrument can affected the objective of the investigation, since its focus is the goal of the work ;in this case, the goal is the analytical analysis of a novel, which topic or approach is going to be gender violence against women, and determine if nowadays, in the modern society, the different types of violence presented in *The Color Purple* had changed. For this specific research, the instruments that are going to be employed are an interview, a focus group, and a comparative table; since these instruments are the perfect ones for the kind of analysis that the researcher wants to achieve.

Two interviews are going to be performed to collect information, as response to the first specific objective, “To summarize the most important historical facts in the XIX and XX centuries concerning the Gender Violence against Women.”These have the purpose of checking historical events regarding gender violence against women. Moreover, in such interview, the questions are going to be oriented on the historical facts, places, and circumstances of gender violence against women present in the book and society. The following questions are going to be asked the interview.

1. Would you please explain the most significant changes the feminist movement had done for gender equality?

2. Do you consider that gender violence has changed in the modern society comparing it to the early 1900s?

3. What do you think society should do to guarantee gender equality?

The second specific objective, which is To list the different types of violence suffered by the main character of the book, Celie,” is going to be answered with a comparative table. It consists on finding 10 quotations in the book where the protagonist had suffered violence, then make a comparison with data and statistics taken from reports of INAMU and United Nations Women, and on a third column the researcher’ opinion, so the comparison table should look as follows :

Book Quotation	Type of Feminism	Data from INAMU/ UNITED NATIONS WOMEN	Researcher’s opinion

Table 2

Quotation comparison 1

Source: Researcher’s own creation

The third instrument is going to be developed to help the researcher with the third specific objective, “To evaluate the actions that the modern society is taking about gender violence against women.” This will be fulfilled by making a focus group with 7 women who have read the book; therefore, the researcher will ask them what are the different actions society has taken to avoid gender of violence against women. The questions that are going to be requested are the following

First Part

1. How do you get informed about daily news?
 - a. TV news
 - b. News papers
 - c. Radio
 - d. Other media _____

2. Have you heard any news about violence against women in the last 6 months?
Yes () No ()

3. If the answer to the previous question was affirmative, which types of violence against women have you heard on the news of any media?
 - a. Physical violence
 - b. Psychological violence
 - c. Gender Discrimination

4. Do you know of other types of violence against women?
Yes () No ()

Please explain_____

5. Do you consider that violence against women has changed in the last 10 years?

Yes () No ()

Please explain your answer

6. Do you consider that violence against women nowadays has lessened if compared to violence during the 19th Century?

Yes () No ()

7. Do you know what "Feminism" means?

Si () No ()

8. Do you think the Feminist Movement has succeeded in its search for gender equality?

Yes () No ()

Why_ _____

9. Do you consider genders are equal nowadays?

Yes () No ()

Why_ _____

Second, Part.

10. Have you read the book *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker?

Yes () No ()

11. Did you watch the movie from the book *The Color Purple*?

Yes () No ()

12. Which types of violence against women have read on the book or seen in the movie? Please mention those you saw.

13. Do you consider that thought literature and author could report social problems? Please explain your answer.

All the instruments were designed having on mind the content of the book and that during the whole book the violence against women was presented. In some occasions, it may be necessary to make a summary of the book, of course orally to make the participants remember the plot of the book.

3.6 Collection Data Process and Data Analysis

The focus group is going to take place in the International Department at Banco Nacional, as well as the interview. The comparative table is going to be done afterwards. The process of collecting data is going to take place after applying the instruments. This because the analysis of data occurs after collecting information, and this analysis is going to fulfill the objectives, hoping the results will be satisfying and the researcher can answer the researcher question proposed in chapter 1. In the following chapter, those tables are going to be presented and data is going to be analyzed by applying the different methods explained previously in the present chapter

Chapter IV

Data Analysis

In order to present the data analysis, it is necessary to apply the instrument or methods that the researcher chose for the investigation. Those instruments are selected by the type of investigation that the researcher is doing. As it was indicated in previous chapters, it could be a quantitative or a qualitative research.

This research is going to follow a qualitative approach, because it is the one that better matches the analysis of a book. The instruments or methods used in this investigation were selected according with the objectives proposed in Chapter I. The instruments were already mentioned in Chapter III, but as a reminder there were an interview, a focus group, and comparative tables that include of some quotations of the book and data from United Nation Women and INAMU.

4.1 Analysis and Interpretation of the Results

In this section of the research, the reader will become acquainted with the most important results of the instruments applied, and also is going to be able to check different opinions.

4.1.1 Interview

The interview was made by the researcher, and the interviewee was professor Gerardo Montero Brenes, Social Studies and Civic teacher at Colegio Experimental Bilingue Jose Figueres Ferrer and professor at the Universidad Estatal a Distancia. Mr. Montero was chosen because as part of his formal education, he has studied the Costa Rican society. The questions asked were the following:

1. Would you please explain the most significant changes the feminist movement had done for gender equality?

Concerning the first question, Mr. Montero indicated that the most significant changes are women's vote, better job positions, and possibility that women can occupy public charges in Costa Rica, as we even had a woman as a President. Society roles had changed, including the fact that the traditional family is changing as well, educational opportunities, women are free to decide the number of children they will have, and the right of not depending economically of a man. He also mentioned that in the early 1900, women did not have any right, just to be what society demanded them, and now women are obtaining protagonism in modern society.

Mr. Montero is correct when he said that society has changed, as it should change as humans beings evolve, as well. Women, before 1900, were completely dedicated to house chores and taking care of children, as it was what society demanded on them. In world history, in the 1700 and 1900, women that did not fit society roles were hospitalized in mental institutions, until they were convinced of changing their mind concerning women's roles.

Men also made women fit the perfect role, using in some cases any kind of violence, and if a woman tried to defend herself, she was treated worse than an animal. Nowadays, this has changed and now women are able to express themselves as unique humans beings. In addition, society has partially accepted the decision of women of not being mothers and being completely independent. The world has a significant number of empowered women that show the rest of the people that anyone can be what they want to be.

2. Do you consider that gender violence has changed in modern society compared to early 1900s?

Regarding this question, Mr. Montero stated that in some cases the ones who promotes male-chauvinism are women, especially the older ones. He also mentioned that there are a lot of violence and that in 1900, it was very common because male and female roles were established by society. Physical violence, repression, and discrimination are the main types of violence that now are affecting society.

In addition to Mr. Montero's answer, it is true that in some cases women are the ones who promotes male-chauvinism. Nevertheless, this answer is related to the first question, as-women were taught since they were a child to act in certain way and, therefore, they are going to teach others what they were taught before. The exception comes when people decided to change their way of seeing life, but no one is obligated to change their personal believes. Also, it was very common that in the past women were treated worse than nowadays, as people were not well-educated, especially women; thus, they did not have the tools to defend themselves when perpetrators attacked them. However, in the modern society women know very well that they are not alone, and they are free to defend themselves when they are victims of violence.

3. What do you think society should do to guarantee gender equality?

Mr. Montero indicated that according to the law, the government guarantees gender equity; however, in the real and daily life, at least in the Costa Rican society, this is far from been equal. The researcher has a similar feeling about Mr. Montero answer, as laws were made to protect citizens, but sometimes the people in charge of complying with the law are inefficient, and this is why society is on debt with all the victims of gender violence, especially women.

In Costa Rica, there is law number 7142, named “LEY DE PROMOCIÓN DE LA IGUALDAD SOCIAL DE LA MUJER” and in article No.1 it states that, “ARTICULO 1. Es obligación del Estado promover y garantizar la igualdad de derechos entre hombres y mujeres en los campos político, económico, social y cultural.” So, not only Costa Rica has laws that promote gender violence, other countries also promote different laws to reach equality among genders, see the figure above.



Figure 4

Legislation of women rights in the world

Source United Nations Women

The second interview was made to, Mrs. Jennifer Arroyo, who is a lawyer, an international speaker in topics like public legislation, and a judge of the Suprema Corte de la Justicia. When the researcher asked about the most significant changes the feminist movement had done for gender equality, she replied, that the feminist movement, since the beginning, has tried to change female roles, and empower women to achieve their goals, they can live their lives without any male support.

She also mentioned, that in these modern days, there is a new term on the wave “feminazi,” that is an abusive terms against women rights, and as a conclusion, there are many ways the feminist movement is working for the women’s rights.

As it was said by Mrs. Arroyo, feminist movement has done their part on the women gender equally, those movements had great results many of them on the early 1900, and a good example was the women vote. In addition the research also agree with the fact that offensive terms as “feminazi” is a new type of violence, women want to free of abuse, they have that right.

Concerning the second question, “Do you consider that gender violence has been changed in the modern society comparing with the early 1900s? She mentioned that in the early 1900s, it was very accepted that a man beat a woman. But now things are changing. Nowadays there are new ways of violence, using physiological and more subtle ones, but even more violent. She mentioned that on the work environment, it is harder, because employee put more requirements than men, they do not say that if you are women, you will need to present more papers for getting the job.

Maternity is another issue that women took alone, of course, women body is designed for that purpose but society is less supportive, not only with the roles of being a father, but society demands perfect mothers. Street harassment and job discriminations are new ways of violence, against women, joined the physical and the physiological, which exist in the modern and the old society.

Mrs. Arroyo's answer was very interesting, the fact that she indicated that maternity as only a women issue, in some point of view is correct, men are not the ability to born a baby, it is not possible, the mother form a tie with the baby, but on the other side the father is necessary on this process as well, being a helpful person to the mother, in this complicated process. Also it is complete correct saying that street harassment if the new type of violence against women.

If society should guarantee gender equality, there is a lot to do. It is necessary to begin with respect between men and women; it is not a fight to know who is the stronger, giving the necessary spaces for each individual. Society should provide better labor opportunities, being more flexible with the women as mothers and professionals, but also should give man the opportunities to be fathers on the role of family. Marriage should decide who take the time to be with the time with the new born. Society should include flexible work hours and telecommuting. It is important as well to educate the future generations, in order to build better and more equal society and humans beings.

In additional to what Mrs. Arroyo indicated the respect between genders is one of the most important aspects the society should work with. If people respect other abilities and opinions without insult others. Respect believes, though, ways of living, and acting is going to be the first step to have equally between genders.

4.1.2 Book Quotation

The book quotation is a technique for comparing book quotation with statistics numbers of a possible public problems or different facts, so in this part the reader will find seven quotes, to show the main important violence against women.

Book Quotation	Type of Feminism	Data from INAMU/ UNITED NATIONS WOMEN	Researcher's opinion
<p>“...just say you gonna do what your mammy wouldn't. First he put his thing up against my hip and sort of wiggle it around. Then he grab hold my titties. Then he push his thing inside my pussy, when it hurts I cry. He start to choke me, saying you better shut up and git used to it”.</p>	<p>First wave of feminism, it is classified in this wave because Celie was black and treated as a slave.</p>	<p>According to United Nation women, it is estimated that 35 per cent of women worldwide have experienced either physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence or sexual violence by a non-partner (not including sexual harassment) at some point in their lives UN women 2019.</p>	<p>On the past, if a woman were rape or sexual abuse there were not punishment for the perpetrator but now. Victims denounce perpetrators and they go to jail, and also society rejects them for their behavior.</p>
<p>“...Buy Celie some clothes she say to Mr_____ she need clothes? He ast.....something purple maybe little red....naw he</p>	<p>First wave of feminism, it is classified in this wave because Celie was black and treated as a</p>	<p>Women's economic empowerment is central to realizing women's rights and gender equality(UN women, 2019)</p>	<p>As in the 1900 years women were supposed to be at home, they do not have an income for their need, only for home, so if they need</p>

<p>won't want to pay for red.....I say blue</p>	<p>slave.</p>		<p>something for themselves, a man should buy for them, but they are not allow to buy whatever they want. now women work and they can buy whatever they want, do not depends on anyone. Also according to United Nations Women, indicates when more women work economies grow. Agreed 100%</p>
<p>Harpo she say..... Harpo don't let Celie be the one bring in all the water you a big boy now. Time for you to help out some. Women work he say. What she say, women work, I am a man.</p>	<p>First feminism wave in Costa Rica, men must work and women take care of house and children.</p>	<p>Women should be submissive to their husbands, being quiet, and with no identity. (Fallas y Gutierrez, 2019) Also see "Código General del 1841", where stablish roles for genders</p>	<p>Men and Women are the same, they must share house chores, taking care of the house or children must be done by both genders. It is important to mention the fact that this behavior is more presented in well- educated men, that though they can have a</p>

			princess at home, thinking that women are just another ornament of the house.
<p>She say It's all right Celie you deserve more than this..... you got to flight them Celie she say I can't do it for you. You got to flight them for yourself. (she never see Mr__ sister anymore)</p>	<p>Feminism Ideology, Women has rights to be treated with respect</p>	<p>Victims are isolated by perpetrators as do not want the victim to be with strong woman, because they want them to be obedient. and with an strong woman, they can flight for their right (Fallas y Gutierrez, 2019)</p>	<p>Victims should denounce perpetrators and left those, realizing that can survive without a man, victims of violence should be autodidactic and informed about empowered women like Maya Angelou, Oprah Winfrey y Gloria Steinem who experience violence and discrimination</p>
<p>Har po ast his daddy why he beat me, Mr_____ say cause she is my wift, plus, she stubborn, all women good for. He beat me like he beat the children</p>	<p>Second Feminism wave, women demonstrate that they are good in working areas than men.</p>	<p>Men think that women are their property, so they think they can do whatever they want with their property even beat them, (Fallas y Gutierrez, 2019)</p>	<p>Anything justify violence, women are not property of anyone. On the past society was very ignorant about those topic, it considered women only as vehicles for bringing</p>

			<p>babies to the world, and old people were raised with that idea, which was not correct. Nowadays new generations should teach at schools that both men and women are equal, and they must have the same opportunities, forgetting the idea that women do not serve of anything just raise babies.</p>
<p>You ever hit her? Mr. _____ ast Well how you spect to make her mind, wives is like children, you have to let'em know who got the upper hand</p>	<p>First feminism wave in Costa Rica, men must work and women take care of house and children.</p>	<p>Most of the violence against women the perpetrator is inside home. Because men feel that they must do whatever they want with women, (Fallas y Gutierrez, 2019)</p>	<p>It is amazing that someone loves their wife or partner beat others just because they want to. Society should not accept this. This happens because women on those situation do not know their potential for succeed on life, as they do not studied, or informed themselves</p>

<p>..... Now that I know Albert hiding Nettie's letters, I know exactly where they is.....So she got up and us went into the little room. Shug sat in a chair by the bed with all Nettie letters spread round her, I got on the bed with the pillows behind my back</p>	<p>Feminism idealist</p>	<p>Federal Crime in countries like United States of America, men try isolated victims</p>	<p>In USA it is a Federal crime to hide letters from someone else. It is your right as a human being having your own ideas, things, your personal belonging are yours, not someone else. This is a tactic use by perpetrators isolated victims even from their families they are able to control women, and avoiding to be punished. If no one know about the crime or violence the perpetrator is not going to be punishing, and victim is not going to have assistance.</p>
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Table 3

Book quotation Comparison

Researcher's own creation

4.1.3 Focus Group

Focus groups are a very interesting method for a qualitative research, because the researcher has at the same time with different life styles, customs and traditions, so it is very enriching as an investigator as it give a bigger perspective of what it wanted.

The questionnaires perform on the focus group are the following:

First Part

1) How do you get informed about daily news?

TV news

News papers

Radio

Other media _____

2) Have you heard any news about violence against women in the last 6 months?

Yes () No ()

3) If the answer to the previous question was affirmative, which types of violence against women

have you heard on the news of any media?

Physical violence

Psychological violence

Gender Discrimination

4) Do you know of other types of violence against women?

Yes () No ()

Please explain_____

5) Do you consider that violence against women has changed in the last 10 years?

Yes () No ()

Please explain your answer

6) Do you consider that violence against women nowadays has lessened if compared to violence during the 19th Century?

Yes () No ()

7) Do you know what "Feminism" means?

Si () No ()

8) Do you think the Feminist Movement has succeeded in its search for gender equality?

Yes () No ()

Why_____

9) Do you consider genders are equal nowadays?

Yes () No ()

Why _____

Second, Part.

10) Have you read the book The Color Purple by Alice Walker?

Yes () No ()

11) Did you watch the movie from the book The Color Purple?

Yes () No ()

12) Which types of violence against women have read on the book or seen in the movie? Please mention those you saw.

13) Do you consider that thought literature and author could report social problems? Please explain your answer.

When researcher asked about the way people inform about news, 79% indicated that got informed by TV news, and the other main media use to get informed was the radio. This showed that Television news programs are and important media to show social problems.

When researcher ask the participants if they had heard on media any violence against women news, here is the result:

Violence Against Women

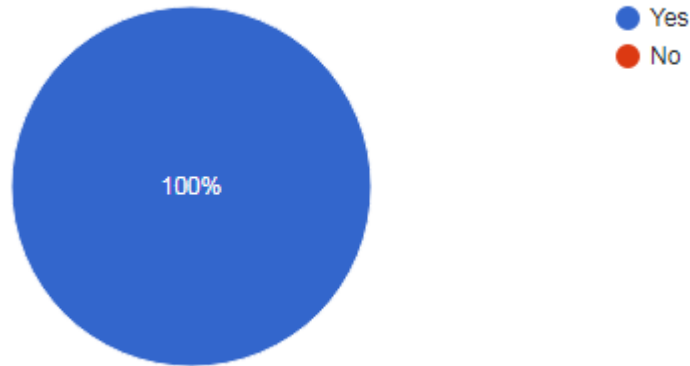


Figure 5

Violence against Women 1

Researcher's own creation

The entire group indicated that yes they have heard about violence against women on the media shows. And the most important types of violence against women are physical and physiological one, but they indicated that they are many others types of violence. Participants indicate that street harassment are getting protagonists, also mobbing is getting force in terms of types of violence reaching almost the same numbers and data as physical violence. Another type of violence is the interviewers indicated are that more and more women are died by their partners, one participant of the group also mentioned that it is very surprising that murder women are more and more young and the violence of the femicide is increasing in comparison to similar situations or conditions on the past.

Concerning the question consider that violence against women has changed in the last 10 years the group indicates that yes it has changed a lot, one of the responses is that violence in the past was not recognize as a crime or insult it was normal, society do not see it badly, it was very common on the past, but nowadays women has better options local institutions to help women to overcome violence. The group mentioned that with technology women have more tools to be enforce to avoid violence, they indicated also that with technology special with social networks denounce violence is easier.

Another participant said that violence against women is increasing and the degree of cruelty is higher than 10 years ago. They also said that even society is changing for being more equal; women are far from being completely equal. Another part of the group had the idea that violence against women are the same than in the past, mentioned that the numbers on the past might be higher than the data of the modern society, as on the past there were no as much records as there are now.

Fifty eight percent of the group indicate that there are a lot of gender discrimination, the group mentioned that just for being a women, a employee as more requirements for getting a job, or something if women are married they are going to have a job opportunity, because employee are going to be concern about pregnancy. Also salaries are completely different for male and female. Participants also mentioned that if woman have children the possibility of having a better job is lower than a man, just because society indicate that women must take care of business.

About question do you consider that violence against women nowadays has lessened if compared to violence during the 19th Century, the following graphic showed very clearly the answers:

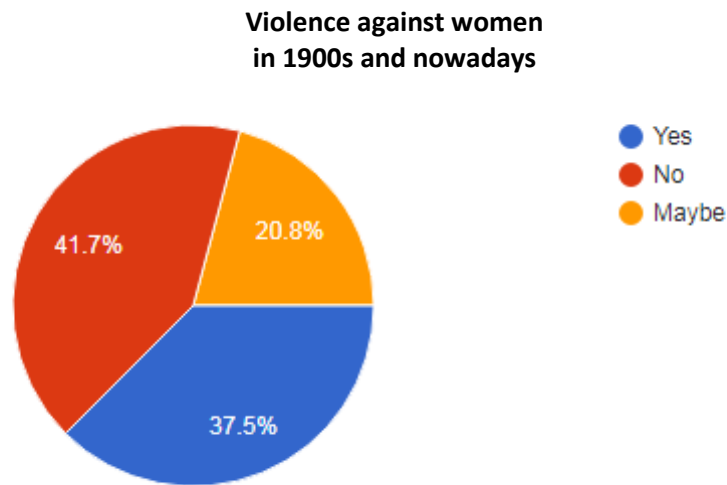


Figure 6

Has violence diminished in modern society vs. the 20th Century?

Researcher's own creation

This graphic is very emphatic in the fact that violence against women is increasing on the modern society, the 20.8 % that answer is maybe, explain their answer as they do not have data to support the answer so they preferred at least this was the ones whose said maybe.

When the researcher asked about the meaning of feminism all the group said that yes knew the meaning of the word, on the other hand the participants indicated that feminist movement had done very little things, when the researcher asked if they consider feminist movement in General, or they were talking about the Feminist movement in Costa Rica, they talked about Costa Rica feminist movement, participants indicated also that in Costa Rica those movement fight for their own interest and not the country women rights.

One participant said that the Feminist movement has its purpose, trying equal opportunities for women, this participant also said that now feminist fight for other ideas, more related to human rights, especially with the LTBG community, and the real feminism is completely lost. Another participant had a very similar opinion by indicating that Costa Rica Feminist movement does not do for gender equally.

Another answer from a participant was the feminist movement not only in Costa Rica also all over the world is in debt to society meaning that society is not doing well concerning feminism , on the early years of feminism women got very important achievements, as an example the women vote in different countries, but nowadays people heard almost nothing about the movement, people heard news about them only on March 8th, International Women Day, but the rest of the days feminist are completely quite.

The participant also mentioned that sometimes feminist movement is a double-edged sword, the movement has lost the goal for what it was created, promotes more fights giving a wrong idea, promoting terms like “feminazi”, or “tomboy” giving a wrong idea that women who consider themselves as feminist are extremely delicate or completely stupid.

Another participant said quite a lot, however, as all movement has its extremes that are not good, when this answer was said most of the participant said a big yes, meaning that they agreed that all in extreme are not good, and also mentioned that sometimes those movements are getting extreme side that lost their vision.

On the other hand some of the participants indicated that yes, because the feminist group seek respect for women's rights, and gender equality. There are many things the feminist movement should do, but the fight is just beginning they mentioned.

About the question if genders are equal nowadays, the majority of the responses were the same, no, no yet, there are a lot to do, the time for equal genders are just beginning one participant said, they recognized the for reaching gender equally is a big task that government should perform.

One participant indicated that at least in Costa Rica, law indicated that women and men are equal, in general, and companies should prevent on their work places gender discrimination. In the educational system another participant said the same, but when it is necessary to put it on practice the reality is completely different.

Some participant indicated that women suffered more than men, salaries are not equal, and job opportunities either, employees prefer to hire men, because they did not have to take care of kids, or a house. Women conditions are not equal so gender equally do not exist, and they way to obtain must be different of what movements are doing.

Regarding the questions about the book, it was necessary to tell the participant about the plot of it, so they can remember if they saw the movie, or read the book. When researcher asked about if they read the book, only 5 of 16 did, but when researcher asked for the movie, the 16 participant did. So was very surprising noticed that people in the focus group are not interest in reading.

Concerning the question about the different types of violence presented on the book the answers were:

- 1) Sexual violence
- 2) Physical and emotional
- 3) Physical and psychological violence
- 4) Physical, psychological, and gender
- 5) Racism
- 6) Women rights not recognized

Participants who read the book indicated that it was very hard to read, because of the was written in a way that it looks like someone was speaking, some who did not have any education. Celie was a strong woman they said, because she worked hard, but she considered herself useful, and not pretty, and her husband makes her feeling like that, they mentioned that Celie was a sad character. So another participant indicated that yes she suffered a lot but through the years Celie got stronger, seeing other strong women in the book, she got confidence to fight for her life.

Concerning the final question that indicated if throughout literature, authors could report social problems, participants said, yes, it is important to report those problems and by writing a book can helps others.

Other participant indicated that through them (books) we can know about the problem of violence against women that may affect other parts of the world, another said, they can speak for others, especially the victims, but I might be a little late for them. Other said it is an important way to expose it. Other said, I think it report a sad history.

Some other participants indicated that the story shows the life of many women around the world for decades, on the other hand one participant said yes, inquires a lot about the concept of sin, guilt and religious fanaticism.

After listening and analyzing the collected data, the reader should have another perspective of the book, and also about the way the people think about social problems. In the next chapters Conclusions and Recommendations, the researcher is going to be concentrate in making conclusions and some recommendation for further and similar analysis, finding if the main objectives were achieve or not.

Chapter V

Conclusions and Recommendations

The final chapter of this investigation deals with the conclusions and recommendations; therefore, in this section, the reader will discover whether general and the specific objectives were achieved, depending on the data analysis carried out in chapter four. Also, the researcher is going to present some recommendations for future investigations, which may be included and take into consideration in future projects. Moreover, it will be provided the conclusions reached considering the materials studied, the book itself, and the investigator's own opinions.

5.1 Purpose of the Conclusion

The purpose of the conclusion is to show if the main and specific objectives were achieved

5.2 Conclusions

The main objective is to analyze the Gender Violence against women presented in the book *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker and its impact on modern society.

After finalizing the investigation, the researcher could conclude that it was interesting the fact that in the novel, Celie's husband is never called by his proper name, at least by Celie; she knew her husband's name when Shug (Mr. _____ lover) named him as "Albert" almost in the middle of the novel, but when Celie got more confident about herself, she began to use the name Albert, when she addressed her husband.

Another important and interesting aspect of this investigation was the fact that maybe to keep Celie in the protagonist role, the author had Celie to suffer so much violence in order to show the extent of Celie's endurance and will-power when the time to break free came. An antagonist, for literature purposes, is a role with the opposite characteristics of the main one, in this case Celie; since the antagonist is not necessarily enemy of the characters, it could be an ally, such in this case. It can be said that Sophia is the antagonist of the novel, showing women's power since the beginning of the novel. So, the conclusion of this comment is that Mr.____ "Albert" was there because Celie needed to have someone to confront, someone that could make her strong.

Concerning Alice Walker and her master piece *The Color Purple*, the novel deserves more recognition, beyond the Pulitzer. The book has intense characters, and it is a book in which the reader enjoys seeing how Celie (its main character) evolved from a doormat to an empowered woman in charge of herself. This evolution can help others readers by comparing their lives with Celie's (it does not matter if she is a real character or not, what truly matters is empowering and inspiring female readers). Celie got more and more confident about herself as the story progresses, in spite of the fact that at the beginning she was defenseless. As a conclusion, it is important to mention that the book *The Color Purple* is recommendable for any woman, since it is a good example of how violence can be overcome, if a person decides to do so.

Another interesting conclusion after analyzing the answers from the focus group was to listen to different opinions about the same topic. As it was mentioned in IV, the participants indicated that violence is more aggressive in modern society, and that it is in debt with Feminism and the Feminist movement is in debt with society.

Education is one of main key points to avoid violence, as parents should educate their children about it, trying to be objective in the fact that women and men are equal, and that the both genders have the same responsibilities and have the same opportunities. However, the most important is that parents should lead by example, since it is a powerful message that not only empowers women, but also shows men equality from early in life; thus, they will become citizens who truly live and believe in equality. Also, in schools there should be a special subject with a syllabus that includes activities beyond books that make both genders work hand in hand, with the purpose of making the youngest experiencing cooperation between them without labels or preconceptions. As a final thought, the researcher advises the Costa Rican government to implement better educational programs to help parents to reinforce at home the effort made by teachers.

Feminism seeks equality for women. Consequently, from such concept there have arisen other important movements around the world. Feminism comes from female, which is related to women; therefore, the feminist movement must not forget its roots fighting for women's rights and trying to reach the equality that woman needs; for example, equal job opportunities.

Furthermore, this chapter also aims to confirm whether the investigation's objectives were reached; consequently, the results of the data analysis and the findings obtained from it are explained below:

5.2.1. To summarize the most important historical facts in the XIX and XX centuries concerning the Gender Violence against Women.

Concerning the first specific objective, it can be stated that it was achieved by showing historical facts of violence against women. For example, the reader can see more details in Chapter III, where the researcher provided several historical events, including the different waves of the feminist movement in United States (where the book took place) and Costa Rica (country of the researcher). In addition it was included some data regarding Africa.

The first instrument applied interview which helped the researcher to achieve this objective, by asking the interviewees their opinion concerning if violence against women has changed through the years. Consequently, for the reasons indicated before, it is why the investigator considers that this objective was achieved, as the researcher could present data and different sources that support this specific objective.

5.2.2. To identify the different types of violence experienced by the main character of the book, Celie.

Along with the second instrument, book quotations, there searcher had the opportunity to conclude that the book is a good source of reporting social problems. By comparing United Nation Women and INAMU's data, we can evidence that the problem presented in the book *The Color Purple* is not only fiction, it is. Violence against women is a real problem and it has been in the world for centuries.

Among the main important types of violence are physical, sexual, and physiological violence. If the readers want more details about it, they can go back to the information provided in Chapter IV; as they can find a complete analysis and also the researcher's opinions about this problematic, that is the main objective of this investigation.

The researcher can conclude that it was necessary to have more updated information about gender violence against women at least in the American continent, because the main data found belongs to Africa. This could be because in that continent the violence against women is a very serious problem, as there are many tribes that has established customs and traditions that are less favorable for women. Concerning data from INAMU, it was also very disappointing, since all the information was taken from other sources, as they do not have as much information as it was necessary for this research. One of the sources was-Poder Judicial, specifically the office specialist in gender equally.

5.2.3 To evaluate the actions that modern society, especially in countries like United States (where the book takes place) and Costa Rica (which is the country of the researcher), is taking about gender violence against women. Including also the main important aspects of Black Feminism (having in mind that the author and the main character are black). Additionally, this research is going to have some data from Africa, as this is the continent with the higher levels of gender violence against black women, as it is the race of the main character.

This objective was analyzed by using the instrument that intended to compare some of quotations from the book under study with data from United Nations Women and INAMU. As a conclusion, all over the world, international and local institutions are doing their part to protect the victims of violence and also they are providing women with the tools to be empowered.

5.3 Restatement of the Research Question

For this investigation the research questioned was very clear, since it was to determine the possible causes of violence against women, what are the main causes of this situation? Is being born a woman a cause of violence, or there is something else? Throughout this investigation, the researcher provided plenty of data and arguments that can answer these questions.

Women have always been victims of many abuses, but besides the bad circumstances they have to deal with it, they are fighting for what they consider to be right. It does not matter the time they lived in, many women have always been considered sub-humans, others were put away in mental institutions just for thinking different or acting against what society demands. Nevertheless, women make a better world, and the suffragettes from the United States are a great example of this.

The question used for this research should be restated, in spite it was fulfilled with success; this because, not just to be born as a woman is the main cause of violence, but the ignorance and lack of openness of society have not allowed to see potential in women and take advantage of the numbers that they represent. Feminism needs to be a major topic for the government. Moreover, feminism is a topic that implies thousands of possibilities for new researchers.

Another important aspect is that society lack education; besides, as it was already mentioned education should begin at home with children. In addition, society should promote a change in the way of thinking, ideas, or believes such as that women should dedicate themselves to house chores, or that all women love to shop, that all women are the same, which are completely wrong and makes the investigator think there is a lot the be done both, at home and in the classrooms. People use expressions like “feminazi” or “tomboy” to refer to those who act differently; however, it is necessary to state that, as for example, all of our fingers are different, but they works correctly, as each finger has its individual purpose; all this happens to women, since they all are different, unique, and have the right of be treated with respect.

5.4 Unexpected Results

When an investigation takes place, the researcher may have an idea of what to expect and focuses on such expectations to achieve the objectives set at the beginning of the investigation project. Sometimes, the researcher does not expect to have unexpected results, which may appears-at the time of applying the instruments and obtaining the results gathered from the instruments carried out in the investigation. As it happened to this investigation.

The researcher has an idea of feminism and an opinion on violence against women, but by checking and analyzing the data collected she realized that society has to do more for gender equally. It is important to mention, as well, that in one of the questions asked in one of the different instruments applied in this research, it was enquired if violence has changed during the years, and fifty percent of the participants that indicated yes and the other fifty percent, said not.

This makes the investigator to consider that people are very partial regarding their opinions; in addition, this also stated that people are changing the way they think, as they are more critics about what society must do People demand more and more of society. However, also the feminist movement should reformulate roots.

5.5 Recommendations

Violence against women is a topic that can be studied from many perspectives, but of course, it depends on the point of view of the researcher. In this particular investigation, the first recommendation is that another investigator should focus on data obtained from Africa, which is the continent with the highest number of violence against women, since men in Africa are reluctant to use condoms, thus spreading the tragedy of AIDS to women and their offspring.

The second recommendation is researching about the Costa Rican Feminism, what the Feminist movement in Costa Rica has done or is doing for the Costarican women-.There are just few data about the movement in Costa Rica, at least in the opinion of the focus group conducted in the present investigation. Moreover, the third recommendation is for INAMU that is supposed to be in charge of women in Costa Rica, but it actions-are not efficient, as the numbers of women who have died in the country regarding violence, are increasing. INAMU should promote more programs to empower women to succeed after violence; also, INAMU can lecture in the educational system, explaining the purpose of having an office that can help women, if they need to.

The fourth recommendation the researcher has, is that if someone who reads this investigation knows someone who is dealing with violence, they can help the victim to denounce the perpetrator and empower her to live free. Furthermore, the fifth recommendation is that the women who read this investigation do their part to help others to avoid violence, by teaching other women that they are valuable, and they are able to be successful in everything they set their minds on.

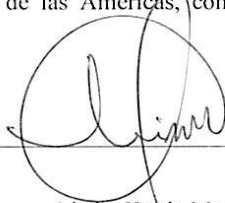
The sixth recommendation is for the Governments, as they should encourage equality as part of their goals in the country they govern, by trying to have the same opportunities for all their citizens, it does not matter their gender. One thing they can do is to promote equality in public charges, since all the government institutions must have the same amount of men and women concerning the high administration roles. Also, government must have zero tolerance to bullying, if someone does, he/she must be fired. Respect among others must be priority number one of any government.

The last recommendation is that if people want a change, it must begin with the change of our own mind; as for example, if someone wants to be respected, so this person must respect others, and so on. Citizens must respect others, it does not matter their religion, beliefs, thoughts, and fight for what they consider is correct, but without forgetting to respect others; since all people deserve respect, and in this way in near future, society will be gender equal.

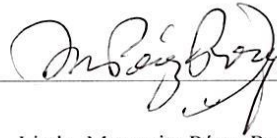
ANNEXES

Tribunal Examinador

Esta Tesina fue aprobada por el Tribunal Examinador de las Carreras de Inglés de la Universidad Internacional de las Américas, como requisito para optar por el grado de Bachiller en Inglés.



Licda. Katia Mora Rivera
Tutora



Licda. Margarita Pérez Roig
Lectora



M.Ed. Vanessa Muñoz Ruiz
Directora de las Carreras de Inglés

Carta del Revisor

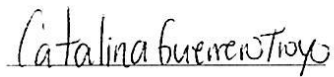
Jueves, 25 de abril del 2019

Máster
Vanessa Muñoz Ruiz
Directora de las Carreras de Inglés y Enseñanza del Inglés
Universidad Internacional de las Américas

Estimada señora:

La estudiante Carolina Rojas Benavides, portadora de la cédula de identidad no. 1-1150-0245, ha presentado para la respectiva revisión la tesina denominada *Genre Violence Against Women Presented in the Book The Color Purple by Alice Walker and its Impact on the Modern Society*. Por lo tanto, se hace constar que el documento fue revisado en lo relativo a la estructura gramatical, ortografía, puntuación, cohesión y terminología. Por ende, una vez incorporadas las recomendaciones efectuadas en el documento, el mismo se considera listo para su presentación la Universidad como trabajo de graduación.

Atentamente,



M.Sc. Catalina Guerrero Troyo
Cédula: 1-1012-0519



Universidad Internacional de las Américas Código de Ética

La suscrita **Carolina Rojas Benavides**, número de carné: **1-1150-0245** graduada del grado de **Bachiller** la Universidad Internacional de las Américas, se compromete a cumplir, durante el ejercicio profesional, con el Código de Ética de la Institución, que se rige por los siguientes principios:

PROBIDAD: actuar siempre con rectitud y honradez.

PRUDENCIA: actuar con pleno conocimiento de la materia sometida a su consideración.

JUSTICIA: permanente disposición hacia las funciones de la profesión, bajo los lineamientos legales que debe respetar todo profesional.

RESPONSABILIDAD: cumplir con los deberes, tanto en calidad como en oportunidad.

DISCRECIÓN: guardar respeto sobre los hechos o informaciones de los que tenga conocimiento con motivo del ejercicio profesional, sin que esto perjudique las funciones y responsabilidades.

INDEPENDENCIA DE CRITERIO: no involucrarse o comprometerse con situaciones, intereses o actividades contrarias a la moral, a la sana crítica y que, por ley, sean incompatibles con las funciones profesionales correspondientes.

DIGNIDAD Y DECORO: actuar con sobriedad y moderación.

TOLERANCIA: evidenciar una actitud paciente y de comprensión ante las opiniones divergentes que puedan expresar otras personas.

EQUILIBRIO: desempeñar las funciones profesionales con sentido práctico, buen juicio y equidad.

ACTUALIZACIÓN: comprometer parte del tiempo en actualizar los conocimientos y adaptarlos en el desarrollo de la actividad profesional.

VOCACIÓN: mostrar siempre apego al trabajo y a la educación recibida, como fundamentos para el desempeño laboral.

BUENA FE: toda conducta o comportamiento, criterio emitido y labor desempeñada debe basarse en los más altos principios éticos y tendrá como fundamento la buena fe.

Carolina Rojas Benavides

1-1150-0245

Carta del Lector

San José 03 de mayo del 2019

Máster
Vanessa Muñoz Ruiz
Directora de las Carreras de Inglés y Enseñanza del Inglés
Universidad Internacional de las Américas

Estimada señora:

La estudiante Carolina Rojas Benavides, portadora de la cédula de identidad no. 1-1150-0245 ha presentado para su lectura y corrección de estilo la tesina denominada “Gender Violence against Women Presented in the Book the Color Purple by Alice Walker and its Impact on the Modern Society”.

He revisado y corregido la coherencia de los objetivos con el marco teórico, instrumentos y resultados, la calidad del trabajo y la relevancia del trabajo. Por lo tanto, hago constar que este se encuentra listo para ser presentado a la Universidad como trabajo de graduación.

Atentamente,



.....
Licda. Margarita Pérez Roig
Lector a de Tesis

Carta de la Directora de Carrera

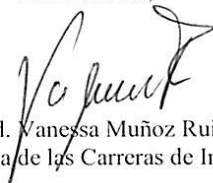
San José, 03 de mayo del 2019

Señores
Universidad Internacional de las Américas
Estimados señores:

La suscrita M.Ed. Vanessa Muñoz Ruiz, Directora de las Carreras de Inglés, hace constar que ha revisado la Tesina del estudiante, Carolina Rojas Benavides, portador(a) de la cédula de identidad no. 1-1150-0245, que ha titulado: “Gender Violence against Women Presented in the Book the Color Purple by Alice Walker and its Impact on the Modern Society”.

La mencionada Tesina, responde a los requisitos exigidos en la Guía que nuestra carrera tiene para estos casos. Por tanto, se autoriza al autor para que lo presente ante el tribunal examinador nombrado para esta ocasión.

Atentamente,



M.Ed. Vanessa Muñoz Ruiz
Directora de las Carreras de Inglés

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