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Ima li nepartnerskog femicida u Srbiji

Rad sadrži analizu pojave nepartnerskih femicida kroz slučajeve u Srbiji u trogodišnjem periodu, 2014, 2015 i 2016. Žrtve nepartnerskog femicida su ubijene žene iz više kategorija za koje se konstatuje da su u povišenom riziku od rodno zasnovanog nasilja i ubistva, kao što su žene starije životne dobi koje žive same, devojčice, konobarice, novinarka, kafanske pevačice, seksualne radnice, učenice, medicinske sestre. Većina njih ili nije imala nikakav prethodni odnos sa ubicama, ili je njih manji broj bile i pre ubistva izložene maltretiranju sa ubičine strane. Cilj rada je ukazivanje na postojanje nepartnerskog femicida u situaciji kada je u javnom diskursu Srbije prisutan gotovo isključivo partnerski femicid. Analizom nepartnerskog femicida ukazuje se da nije etički, ni profesionalno praviti razliku između žrtava femicida poklanjanjem pažnje samo partnerskom femicidu, čime se zanemaruje jedna trećine femicida čije žrtve nisu bile partnerke ubicama. Potrebno je pokloniti pažnju i onim najnemoćnijim i najslabijim žrtvama femicida, posebno staricama, koje su vrlo malo i retko u fokusu i medija i institucija. Tek ovom analizom se omogućuje kompletna fenomenološka analiza svih femicida na način identifikovanja svih žrtava femicida. U radu će biti analizirana pojmovna zasnovanost i nastanak termina „nepartnerski“ femicid, slučajevi nepartnerskog femicida u trogodišnjem periodu, 2014, 2015 i 2016. hegemonistički maskulinitet kao uzrok femicida svih vrsta, problem nepostojanja zvaničnog podatka o broju femicida u Srbiji kao i mogućnost prevencije nepartnerskih femicida, po Istanbulskoj konvenciji.

U metodološkom pogledu koristi se stručna literatura iz te oblasti, studije i članci, kao i medijski izveštaji (posebno, press clipping o rodno zasnovanom nasilju), web prezentacije, internetski izvori, zakoni i dokumenti društvenih politika. Pomenuti izvori su domaći, regionalni i internacionalni.

Ključne reči: femicid starica, femicid devojčica, femicid majki, žene u riziku, izražena brutalnost, nemoć žrtava, hegemonistički maskulinitet

Non-partner femicide in Serbia

The paper contains an analysis of non-partner femicide based on cases in Serbia happened in three-year period 2014, 2015, and 2016. Victims of non-partner femicide were women from few categories who are found to be at increased risk of gender-based violence and murder: the elderly women who live alone, girls, waitresses, journalists, café singers, sex workers, students, nurses. Most of them did not have any prior relationship with their killers, except the fewer ones who had been subjected to maltreatment by their killers before the murder. The aim of the paper is to point out the existence of a non-partner femicide in a situation in which almost exclusively partner femicide is present in the public discourse of Serbia. This analysis of the non-partner femicide pointed out the fact that it is not ethical neither professional to differentiate between femicide victims by paying attention only to a partner femicide, while neglecting almost one-third of femicides whose victims were not partner of their killers. It is necessary to pay attention to the most helpless and the weakest victims of femicide, especially the elderly women, who are rarely in the focus of the media and institutions. This analysis provides the complete phenomenological analysis of all femicides in the way of identifying and profiling all femicides' victims. The paper will also analyze the conceptual design and the emergence of the term "non-partner" femicide, cases of non-partner femicide in the three-year period, 2014, 2015 and 2016., hegemonic masculinity as the cause of femicides of all kinds, the problem of lack of official number of femicides in Serbia as well as the possibility of prevention of non-partner femicide, in accordance with the Istanbul Convention.

Methodology is based on professional literature in the field, studies and articles, as well as media reports (in particular, press clipping on gender-based violence), web presentations, Internet sources, laws and social policy documents. The mentioned sources are local, regional and international.