

Violence Against Women In Pakistan: A Study Of Management Perspective Of Gender Violence

Abstract

The study was conducted to emphasize the contributing role of Islamic Teachings, Dowry System, Lust, Low Self Esteem, Weak Socioeconomic, Economics Dependence among women and men of Pakistan. The study revealed that 84% of men are possessive about women and this factor results to violence against women. Secondly, the factor that results to violence in women is drug addiction; its ratio according to our survey is approximately 80%. Thirdly, misconceptions of Islamic teachings about man's right on women is also under notice of this survey, the rate of this type of violence is 85%. Most of people of our country are unaware of their rights approximately 81% is recorded in this report. Illiteracy is another factor that affects 82%. 40% of our sample disagrees and 73% of our sample agrees that intermarriages/sister exchange marriages and cousin marriages are the not the reason for violence but bad behavior and language of women that hurts men's ego is the root cause for violence in women.

Keywords: Islamic Teachings, Dowry System, Lust, Low Self Esteem, Weak Socioeconomic, Economics Dependence

Introduction:

Pakistani women live in all over the world, which is arranged by stringent religious, family and ancestral customs. They are imperilled to judgement and viciousness on everyday basis. Pakistan's analysis of Islam opinions women as requiring protection that eventually results in their oppression physically, mentally and fervently. Pakistani women are facing numerous types of violence, perception and inequality in nearly every feature of life (Niaz, U., 2003). Violence in contradiction of women in many grounds is often not perceived as a violation of human rights but slightly as a normal feature of lives (Bunch C., 1990). Spend lives in an atmosphere of anxiety, and their lives are assured in interchange for agreement to social norms and civilizations (Zhenchao, 2007). Because of this anxiety and sense of being sub-standard, forced by the traditional opinions of a male dominated society and women are suffering immensely particularly in their homes. The most unmannerly types of violence being met by women take place in their homes (Davies M., 1994).

Absence of education and economic chances for women limit the possible of women to contemplate about their owing rights. Women's economic, social and

* Sarmad Ahmed Ghani, Student of LLM - Post Graduate Institute of Law, University of Lahore, Pakistan, Email: sarmadadv14@yahoo.com, Cell: 00923214041714.

cultural rights continue to be neglected (Bunch C., 1990). Women in Pakistan and other South Asian countries similarly face the threat of multiple forms of violence including: sexual violence by family members (De Munck, V. C., 1998), strangers and agents of the state; domestic abuse including spousal murder; being burned, disfigured with acid, beaten and threatened; ritual honor killings; and custodial abuse and torture (Niaz, U., 2003; Davies, M., 1994). Additionally, shortage and religious radicalism are also barricades in the manner of Pakistani women becoming liberal and self-governing (Raina A. K., 2014). Pakistani women are extremely linked with the honor of men. Men commonly control their activities and behavior whether he is an ancestor, husband or brother. Pakistani women will have to go a long way earlier they are capable to get their rights in Pakistan (Weiss, A. M., 2003). Unless the outmoded feelings concerning women as inferior, or as private property are altered, it might be problematic for women to acquire any sort of independence from this stratosphere of fear. Pakistan cannot develop as a wealthy country in the world unless the partially population containing of women is given equal chances to take part in this procedure of improvement. In recent years, because of radical involvement and the broadcasting, women are flatteringly more spoken and active in demanding their privileges, given by establishment and religion. While the administration of Pakistan is trying to ratify regulation that would assure the defence of women's privileges to some extent but quiet much more wants to be done.

The tenacity of writing this venture is to analyze the different methods of exploitation to the human privileges of Pakistani women in society. And also to realize what types of social, emotional, traditional and economic difficulties women are facing. This paper will sightsee how remote women's rights have been capable to influence breathe of millions Pakistani women. This paper also will address what the parliamentary response is in the direction of gender-based ferocity in which women are the key victims. This study will be an effort to propose some operative measures to be taken by people employed with the government, associations and establishments of Pakistan in order to recover the overall situation. Moreover the above, this study will also be an effort to precise my peculiar feelings and observations towards the tall occurrence of human rights abuses in contradiction of Pakistani women as well.

Being a Pakistani man who spent all his lifetime in an outmoded society, we always stroked that females in my nation are deliberated as subsidiary or inferior, compared with males in every feature of life. From my house to educational institutes, we have been seeing an organized prohibition and separation of women. Stories of honor murders, wife burning, acerbic throwing, rape, etc which frequently shelter the positions of nationwide newspapers constrained me to use my ballpoint against these inhuman and violent practices against females in the forename of religion, civilizations and ethnicities. Therefore, we will create energy to discover this burning problem agreeing to a perception of a Pakistani male. Because, as a scholar of peacetime educations, we powerfully trust that it is my ethical duty to engrave or condemn those social situations which are origin causes of sex disparity, unfairness and discrimination resulting in a practice of traditional, organizational and straight violence against females (Davies M., 1994) , because amity is not purely an absence of war or

ferocity. Slightly, it signifies a reasonable and equitable communal condition. It is an effort to sort the human condition better. The potential measures and approaches for alteration will be exemplified which the government and public of Pakistan should take into deliberation in order to control the high frequency of gender focused violence in the country. What will be probable stages that may eliminate the danger of violence towards women?

Objectives:

This study aims the following objectives:

- To look at the society with feminist perspective
- To identify obstacles faced by women in this patriarchal society
- To aware the readers about this sensitive issue

1. Research Methodology

In our survey, our target population contains different high class NGO's, students & general public opinion such as economic dependence of woman, cross marriages, possessiveness of males, self-esteem of male, to improve behavior against woman, low literacy rate.

Questionnaire is used to solicit the responses of the respondents.

2. DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Chi-square Test:

3.1.1 Hypothesis Test # 01

3.1.1.1 Null Hypothesis:

Ho: Less awareness of woman's right is independent of misconception of Islamic teachings about men right on woman.

Alternate hypothesis:

H₁: Less awareness of woman's right is not independent of misconception of Islamic teachings about men right on woman

3.1.1.2 Level of Significance:

$\Gamma = 0.05$ is used.

3.1.1.3 Test Statistics:

t^2 - Test is used.

$$t^2 = \sum \left(\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i} \right), \text{ where, } t^2 \sim t^2_{(r-1)(c-1), \Gamma(1)},$$

3.1.1.4 Critical Region:

If p-value $\leq \Gamma$ ($=0.05$) then we reject H_o , otherwise we do not reject

3.1.1.5 Computation:

Islamic teachings * awareness Cross tabulation

		awareness				Total
		strongly agree	agree	disagree	disagree	
Islamic teachings	Strongly agree	23	12	3	0	38
	Agree	15	21	7	2	45
	Disagree	2	5	3	1	11
	strongly disagree	2	0	1	1	4
Total		42	38	14	4	98

$$t^2 = 17.526, r = 4, c = 4, df = 9$$

p-value = .041

3.1.1.6 Conclusion:

As p-value ≤ 0.05 , so we reject H_o and conclude that less awareness of woman's right is not independent of misconception of Islamic teachings about men right on woman.

3.1.2 Hypothesis Test # 02

3.1.2.1 Null Hypothesis:

Ho: There is independence between dowry system and financial differences that cause violence against women.

Alternate hypothesis:

H₁: There is no independence between dowry system and financial differences that cause violence against women.

3.1.2.2 Level of significance:

$\Gamma = 0.05$ is used.

3.1.2.3 Test Statistics:

t^2 - Test is used.

$$t^2 = \sum \left(\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i} \right), \text{ where, } t^2 \sim t^2_{(r-1)(c-1), \Gamma(1)},$$

3.1.2.4 Critical region:

If p-value $\leq \Gamma$ (=0.05) then we reject H_o , otherwise we do not reject

3.1.2.5 Computation:

Dowry system * financial difficulties Cross tabulation

		financial difficulties				Total
		strongly agree	agree	disagree	strongly disagree	
dowry system	strongly agree	8	7	2	0	17
	agree	7	27	14	1	49
	disagree	0	13	9	2	24
strongly disagree	0	0	3	3	6	
Total		15	47	28	6	96

$$t^2 = 43.381, r = 4, c = 4, df = 9$$

p-value=0.000

3.1.2.6 Conclusion:

As p-value ≤ 0.05 , so we reject H_o and conclude that there is no independence between dowry system and financial differences that cause violence against women.

3.1.3 Hypothesis Test # 03

3.1.3.1 Null Hypothesis:

H₀: There is independence between jealousy and possessiveness of males that cause violence against women.

Alternate hypothesis:

H₁: There is no independence between jealousy and possessiveness of males that cause violence against women.

3.1.3.2 Level of significance:

$\Gamma = 0.05$ is used.

3.1.3.3 Test Statistics:

t^2 - Test is used.

$$t^2 = \sum \left(\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i} \right), \text{ where, } t^2 \sim t^2_{(r-1)(c-1), \Gamma(1)},$$

3.1.3.4 Critical region:

If p-value $\leq \Gamma (=0.05)$ then we reject H_0 , otherwise we do not reject

3.1.3.5 Computation:

Lust * possessive Cross tabulation

		Possessive				Total
		Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
Lust	strongly agree	10	8	2	0	20
	Agree	13	26	5	1	45
	Disagree	9	12	3	1	25
	strongly disagree	0	4	1	6	
Total		32	50	11	3	96

$$t^2 = 9.667, r = 4, c = 4, df = 9$$

p-value = 0.378

3.1.3.6 Conclusion:

As p-value ≥ 0.05 ,

so we accept H_0 and conclude that there is independence between jealousy and possessiveness of that cause violence against women males.

3.1.4 Hypothesis Test # 04

3.1.4.1 Null Hypothesis:

H_0 : There is independence between men’s low self esteem and unequal power relations between men and women.

Alternate hypothesis:

H_1 : There is no independence between men’s low self esteem and unequal power relations between men and women.

3.1.4.2 Level of significance:

$\Gamma = 0.05$ is used.

3.1.4.3 Test Statistics:

χ^2 - Test is used.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left(\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i} \right), \text{ where, } \chi^2 \sim \chi^2_{(r-1)(c-1), \Gamma(1)},$$

3.1.4.4 Critical region:

If p-value $\leq \Gamma (=0.05)$ then we reject H_0 , otherwise we do not reject

3.1.4.5 Computation:

Low self esteem * unequal power Cross tabulation

		unequal power				Total
		strongly agree	agree	disagree	strongly disagree	
low self esteem	strongly agree	8	10	2	0	20
	Agree	5	30	8	4	47
	Disagree	2	18	6	1	27
strongly disagree	0	2	1	1	4	

Total	15	60	17	6	98
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$$t^2 = 16.405, r = 4, c = 4, df = 9$$

p-value=0.059

3.1.4.6 Conclusion:

As p-value ≥ 0.05 , so we accept H_0 and conclude that there is independence between men's low self esteem and unequal power relations between men and women.

3.1.5 Hypothesis Test # 05

3.1.5.1 Null Hypothesis:

H₀: There is independence between jealousy and weak socio economic background of women gives way to violence against women.

Alternate hypothesis:

H₁: There is no independence between jealousy and weak socio economic background of women gives way to violence against women.

3.1.5.2 Level of significance:

$\Gamma = 0.05$ is used.

3.1.5.3 Test Statistics:

t^2 - Test is used.

$$t^2 = \sum \left(\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i} \right), \text{ where, } t^2 \sim t^2_{(r-1)(c-1), r(1)},$$

3.1.5.4 Critical region:

If p-value $\leq \Gamma (=0.05)$ then we reject H_0 , otherwise we do not reject

3.1.5.5 Computation:

Weak socioeconomic * jealousy Cross tabulation

		jealousy				Total
		strongly agree	agree	disagree	strongly disagree	
Weak socioeconomic	strongly agree	9	12	8	0	29
	agree	14	20	10	2	46

	disagree	3	4	12	2	21
strongly disagree	0	1	1	1	3	
Total		26	37	31	5	99

$$t^2 = 18.021, r = 4, c = 4, df = 9$$

p-value=0.035

3.1.5.6 Conclusion:

As p-value ≤ 0.05 , so we reject H_0 and conclude that there is no independence between jealousy and weak socio economic background of women gives way to violence against women.

3.1.6 Hypothesis Test # 06

3.1.6.1 Null Hypothesis:

H_0 : There is independence between unequal power relations and economic dependence of woman on man that is causing violence against women.

Alternate hypothesis:

H_1 : There is no independence between unequal power relations and economic dependence of woman on man that is causing violence against women.

3.1.6.2 Level of significance:

$\Gamma = 0.05$ is used.

3.1.6.3 Test Statistics:

t^2 - Test is used.

$$t^2 = \sum \left(\frac{(o_i - e_i)^2}{e_i} \right), \text{ where, } t^2 \sim t^2_{(r-1)(c-1), \Gamma(1)},$$

3.1.6.4 Critical region:

If p-value $\leq \Gamma (=0.05)$ then we reject H_0 , otherwise we do not reject

3.1.6.5 Computation:

Economics dependence * unequal power Cross tabulation

		unequal power				Total
		strongly agree	agree	disagree	strongly disagree	
economics dependence	Strongly agree	4	5	1	1	11
	Agree	8	36	11	1	56
	disagree	3	12	4	2	21
strongly disagree	0	8	2	2	12	
Total		15	61	18	6	100

$$t^2 = 10.959, r = 4, c = 4, df = 9$$

p-value = 0.279

3.1.6.6 Conclusion:

As p-value ≥ 0.05 , so we accept H_0 and conclude that there is no independence between unequal power relations and economic dependence of woman on man that is causing violence against women.

3.2 Z-Test:

3.2.1 Hypothesis Test # 01

Have you ever experienced violence?

3.2.1.1 Null Hypothesis:

$H_0: p_0 = 0.5$ (50% of the people have experienced violence)

Alternate hypothesis:

$H_1: p_0 \neq 0.5$ (50% of the people have experienced violence)

3.2.1.2 Test Statistics:

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{p_0 q_0 / n}}, \text{ where } Z \sim N(0, 1),$$

Where $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$, p_0 is the proportion specified in H_0 , $q_0 = 1 - p_0$

x = People having experienced violence.

n = Sample size

3.2.1.3 Computation:

We have for computation,

$n=94$ and $Z\text{-cal} = -3.919$

3.2.1.4 Critical region:

$Z\text{-cal} \leq -1.96$ and $Z\text{-cal} \geq +1.96$

3.2.1.5 Conclusion:

Since calculated value of Z falls in the critical region so we reject H_0 and conclude that 50% people have not experienced violence.

3.2.2 Hypothesis Test # 02

What is the education of the respondent?

3.2.2.1 Null Hypothesis:

$H_0: p_0 = 0.80$ (80% of the people have got bachelors degree)

Alternative Hypothesis:

$H_1: p_0 \neq 0.80$ (80% of the people have not got bachelors degree)

3.2.2.2 Test Statistics:

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}, \text{ where } Z \sim N(0, 1),$$

Where $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$, p_0 is the proportion specified in H_0 , $q_0 = 1 - p_0$

x = People having bachelors degree.

n = Sample size

3.2.2.3 Computations:

We have for computation,

$n=97$ and $Z\text{-cal} = 2.89$

4.2.2.4 Critical Region:

$$Z\text{-cal} \leq -1.96 \text{ and } Z\text{-cal} \geq +1.96$$

4.2.2.5 Conclusion:

Since calculated value of Z falls in the critical region so we reject H_0 and conclude that 80% people have not got bachelors degree.

3.2.3 Hypothesis Test # 03

Do woman's economic dependence on man is causing violence?

3.2.3.1 Null Hypothesis:

$H_0: p_0 = 0.70$ (70% of the people agree that women's economic dependence on man is causing violence)

Alternative Hypothesis:

$H_1: p_0 \neq 0.80$ (70% of the people agree that the women's economic dependence on man is causing violence.)

3.2.3.2 Test Statistics:

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}, \text{ where } Z \sim N(0, 1),$$

Where $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$, p_0 is the proportion specified in H_0 , $q_0 = 1 - p_0$

x = People who agree that women's economic dependence on man is causing violence.

n = Sample size

3.2.3.3 Computations:

We have for computation,

$$n = 100 \text{ and } Z\text{-cal} = -0.655$$

3.2.3.4 Critical Region:

$$Z\text{-cal} \leq -1.96 \text{ and } Z\text{-cal} \geq +1.96$$

3.2.3.5 Conclusion:

Since calculated value of Z does not fall in the critical region so we accept H_0 and conclude that 70% of people agree that women's economic dependence on man is causing violence.

3.2.4 Hypothesis Test # 04

Do you think that the speaking behavior of woman is causing violence?

3.2.4.1 Null Hypothesis:

$H_0: p_0 = 0.80$ (80% of the people agree that women's speaking behavior is causing violence.)

Alternative Hypothesis:

$H_1: p_0 \neq 0.80$ (80% of the people agree that women's speaking behavior is causing violence.)

3.2.4.2 Test Statistics:

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}, \text{ where } Z \sim N(0, 1),$$

Where $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$, p_0 is the proportion specified in H_0 , $q_0 = 1 - p_0$

x = People who agree that women's speaking behavior is causing violence.

n = Sample size

3.2.4.3 Computations:

We have for computation,

$n = 99$ and $Z\text{-cal} = -1.56$

3.2.4.4 Critical Region:

$Z\text{-cal} \leq -1.96$ and $Z\text{-cal} \geq +1.96$

3.2.4.5 Conclusion:

Since calculated value of Z does not fall in the critical region so we accept H_0 and conclude that 80% of the people agree that women's speaking behavior is causing violence.

3.2.5 Hypothesis Test # 05

Do you think that the drug addiction contribute to violence against woman?

3.2.5.1 Null Hypothesis:

$H_0: p_0 = 0.87$ (87% of the people agree that drug addiction of man contribute to violence.)

Alternative Hypothesis:

$H_1: p_0 \neq 0.87$ (87% of the people agree that women's speaking behavior is causing violence.)

3.2.5.2 Test Statistics:

$$Z = \frac{\hat{p} - p_0}{\sqrt{\frac{p_0 q_0}{n}}}, \text{ where } Z \sim N(0, 1),$$

Where $\hat{p} = \frac{x}{n}$, p_0 is the proportion specified in H_0 , $q_0 = 1 - p_0$

x = People who agree that drug addiction of man contribute to violence.

n = Sample size

3.2.5.3 Computations:

We have for computation,

$n=100$ and $Z\text{-cal} = -1.49$

3.2.5.4 Critical Region:

$Z\text{-cal} \leq -1.96$ and $Z\text{-cal} \geq +1.96$

3.2.5.5 Conclusion:

Since calculated value of Z does not fall in the critical region so we accept H_0 and conclude that 87% of the people agree that drug addiction of man contribute to violence against women.

3. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

Violence against women is a concern of noticeably significant importance at societal and family levels. Domestic or intra-family violence perpetrated by both male and female family members and relatives deserves special attention. Domestic violence is a serious threat to women's basic human rights and physical and psychological well-being. (Weiss, A. M., 2003) Violence against women is a complex problem which requires coordinated solutions, involving the participation of both the state and civil society. There is a strong and urgent need for mobilizing and adequately utilizing all allied sectors of society for formulating policy and programmers. These involve the development of community networks in order to provide care and support to people who are victims of violence (Munck, V. C., 1996). These also involve the promotion of non-violent relations in public and private lives of men and women.

Regressive social practices, entrenched deeply in tribal and feudal customs and traditions, coupled with an obscurantist interpretation of religious leaders, are the main hurdles in the way of women, demanding their rights. Changing social attitudes towards women in Pakistani society requires sustained legal and social efforts. According to our survey, 84% of men are possessive about

women and this factor results to violence against women. Secondly, the factor that results to violence in women is drug addiction; its ratio according to our survey is approximately 80%. Thirdly, misconceptions of Islamic teachings about man's right on women is also under notice of this survey, the rate of this type of violence is 85%. Most of people of our country are unaware of their rights approximately 81% is recorded in this report. Illiteracy is another factor that affects 82%. 40% of our sample disagrees and 73% of our sample agrees that intermarriages/sister exchange marriages and cousin marriages are the not the reason for violence but bad behavior and language of women that hurts men's ego is the root cause for violence in women (Batabya A. A., 2001). Women tends to more satisfied in formal marriages rather than other type of arrange marriages by family. But according to Evans and Kelley (2004), marriage that is life-long has high level of satisfaction.

4. Suggestions:

To work for a society free from gender based violence is not be possible if Pakistani people do not take into account or address the role of women. Women not only are mothers, daughters, sisters and wives but they are human beings as well. They should not be treated as objects whose existence is defined by their relationship to men. Rather, they should be treated as entities in their own right as human beings having the right to live, work, contribute, earn. Everyone should acknowledge this role or right in Pakistani society from a high official to a common man.

The reality is this that women are as capable as men in any task not involving excessive physical activity. Unless the men of Pakistan do not react against the patriarchal patterns of society, social conditions will remain problematic and further promoting violence against women. Gender inequality between men and women is a product of society's patriarchal attitude and has nothing to do with knowing or thinking powers of women. Violence against women sustains its momentum because of gender inequality. Illiteracy, ignorance and poverty are very much related with violence against women. Handling one factor will obviously affect other factors. If government of Pakistan seriously and sincerely wants to do something positive towards the betterment of country's record about violence against women, it will have to address concerning issues as well. And unless women do not stand equal to men, side by side in every aspect of society, Pakistan will remain be a country in which women will be living like second class citizens. It is not bad to be backward in material progress but it is bad to be backward in thoughts. At least, people of Pakistan should not be mentally backward and narrow-minded. If people of Pakistan try to remove this social illness, things may start to change.

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