

GENDER BASED VIOLENCE IN SINDH: THE CASE
STUDY OF DISTRICT JACOBABAD

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Dedicated

To

The oppressed women of Sindh, especially of district Jacobabad,
who have been victimized in the name of honour by the male
dominated society

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is the result of my individual research and that it has not been submitted concurrently to any other university for the purpose of any other degree.

Samreen

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MAY ALLAH ALMIGHTY BLESS THEM ALL AMEN .

SAMREEN

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CHAPTER : 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Gender issue is concerned with economic, education, peace building, decision making, and violence against women, health, leadership and power. Without gender, development of a country is questionable. It is demonstrated in the study as, “the world is focusing on development as a means of alleviating world poverty, removing particularly gender inequalities will give the world a better chance to develop.” It is because of gender participation in the development and prosperity. without women’s role in development No progress can be achieved. Here, women involvement is felt very crucial because the world has observed from the developed nations and the history that without their support and participation a country cannot progress any more (World Health Organization (WHO) 1997).

Women face economic, power, political “education” cultural and social Issues In most of countries women cannot read and write due to traditional and cultural mindset. Their economical and political life is threatened. Women face the issue of equal citizenship and legal rights. In schools and colleges or any other educational institutions, girls’ percentage is very low due to sex differences and cultural mindsets (Boyer D, Fine D. 1992).

The term ‘gender’ has been misunderstood because it is being used for women only. But, in real sense, it is used for both males and females and the word is socially constructed. The word Gender refers to both sexes but the balance among sexes varies due to social inequality which is constructed by society. The roles of genders are flexible. It is due to changes by the economic possessions. Gender is also portrayed with ethnicity, race, class, age and religion such as differences between non-white and white women.

It is commonly known and understood that men and women are different physically. While, it is a kind of learning of behaviors hence it cannot be learned. According to Ann Oakley, who defined gender and its role with perspective of functionalist theory as “by the process of socialization, we learn how to become human through different agents of change, such as families, schools, workplaces, literature, mass media, etc. With the same process and through the same agents, girls and boys are taught behavior which is appropriate for their gender.” Further, it is also noted that due to the difference between sex and gender humanbeing adopts another behavior from socially and biologically in the society. More important that both gender and sex do not be limited with these terms and humanbeing brings changes in his or her body due to environmental changes and interactions. The issue of differences and violence occurs here hence society creates imbalance as a male and female child born and grows up. People tag different identities on the basis of sex and gender while it is all about manmade norms, values and roles that create a child as male and female and on that basis some roles are fixed and attached with her and his (Milwertz, Cecilia. 2003).

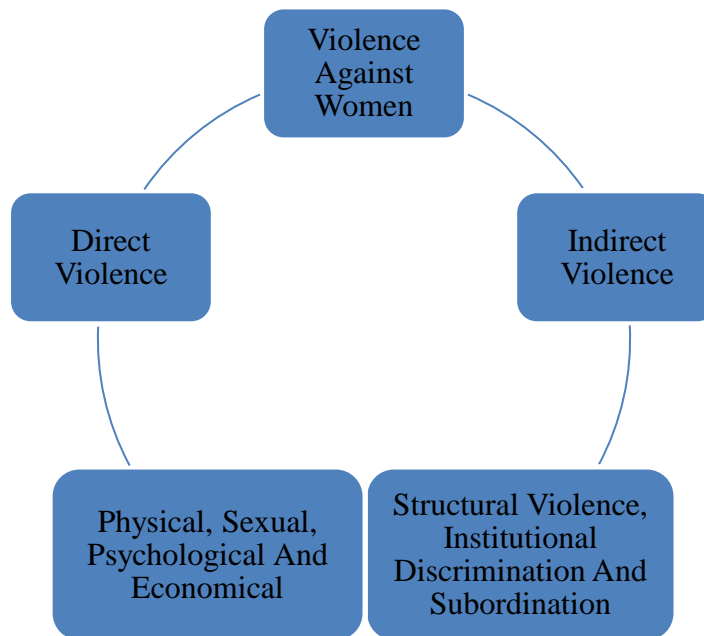
Since the world is changing from traditional norms and values with modern forms of pattern and exchanges of ideas, Now it has become a major priority of world to vanish poverty at worldwide level in order to make world happier and peaceful for all. Therefore, gender development is an aspect of that goal. The idea of women empowerment is a kind of task in which elimination of poverty is necessary in respect to promote gender equality at national and international levels. Many goals have been settled to enhance women economic freedom and get rid of poverty. The un’s Millennium Development Goals are focusing and promoting gender equality in the

society. While defining gender equality as “It means equality of opportunities and a society in which men and women are able to lead equally fulfilling lives. The aim of gender equality recognizes that men and women often have different needs and priorities, face different constraints and have different aspirations.” Further supporting gender equality that if there would be no gender equality than people have to face the issue of great lose in respect of potential and development of both genders (Kaufman M. 2001).

Violence against women is also prevailed in China at domestic level through family members and partners. It is due to social and economic changes. Most acts of violence are based on physical and psychological abuses and are seen among married couples and other family members. Husband is the head of a family and he has all authority of household affairs with sole decisionmaking power . There is hierarchy in the family system. It is due to ideological thought of Confucianism. The code of conduct in Confucianism keeps women below husband. Further, it is explained that to keep harmony and maintain discipline in life, therefore, the need of keeping wife under control and violence against a woman is considered as family’s private issue. She is symbol of caretaker and man is protector and provider. Domestic violence is defined by supreme people’s court (S/P/C) as “behavior towards a family member that results in injurious consequences physically, emotionally, or in other ways by 'beating, tying up, injuring, forcibly restricting one's personal freedom, or by other means.” Additionally, it seems that there are many laws on violence against women but there are some traditional ideologies and thoughts existing that harm and deprive women especially at domestic level. Domestic violence against women is a violence that is common nowadays

everywhere and it is done by partners, close family members or relatives (Crocker, Jennifer).

According to Boyer D, Fine D. (1992) that most of the cases of gender based violence occur to girls and women. It results discrimination and power issue among men and women. The common definition of gender based violence against women is defined “Violence against women is a form of discrimination and a violation of their fundamental freedoms and rights.” There are two forms of gender based violence against women that are direct and indirect violence against women.



Source: The above figure shows the forms of gender based violence against women and girls. Direct and indirect violence are the major forms of violence against women and these are founded in all societies of the world but their nature is different due to area, region and cultural mindset. Direct violence against women defines or refers to physical, sexual, psychological and economic deprivation and discrimination of women’s due rights. Whereas, indirect forms of violence against women portray the violence that has

connection with structure of society and women are discriminated and the face inequality. Further, institutional and employment discrimination and subordination of men is also a kind of indirect violence against women.

George (1997), defines gender based violence against women as “a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women’s full advancement. Violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men.”

There are many forms of gender based violence against women but physical, psychological and sexual, are common that are concerned and occurred at family level. These types of violence are harmful and have more negative impacts. Women’s life. Apart from these there are many others gender based violence against women such as social and cultural biased views about her. “Women and girls who are subjected to violence receive the message that they are worthless than others and that they do not have control over their own lives and bodies. This has direct consequences with respect to their health, employment and participation in social and political life.” It is cleared that she tolerates a lot of violence and discrimination from the society where she lives. Woman is just different on the basis of sex not gender but the society disowns the idea of sex differences and she is treated through gender based hence she does not achieve her due rights. It is stated in the study that gender based violence against women means to violate her rights and to disown her as humanbeing (Boyer D, Fine D. 1992).

Woman faces gender based violence at fields of life such as in public and private life. She faces violence at household level, at educational institutions, at work places, political life and health as well as business sphere. This is the domain of public life where she is not viewed as humanbeing. In private life, she is violated by her partner and other family members as well as official persons of state. She faces a lot of violence from the family members. Hence this type of violence is known as domestic violence or intimate partner violence against women. Physical and sexual violence against women has become the result of brutal injuries. Whereas, economic violence and deprivation of women experiences and impacts monetary rights on her health conditions. Apart from that girls face the issue of child marriage and partner selection and forced marriage. These types of violence are commonly occurred to girl's life sphere (Shaikh MA. 2000).

Physical violence	Sexual violence	Psychological violence	Economic violence
Body injuries, pain, breakdown of bones, slapping, beating, punching, sketching, biting, burning...etc.	Force marriage, child marriage, any sexual act, force to pornography, sexual assault, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, Sexual trafficking.	Threatening, humiliating, harassment, abusing, isolation, kidnapping, etc	Deny of financial resources, no business and property ownership, prohibiting form work, no financial decision making, etc.

The above forms of violence are commonly seen and observed by a woman in her life. She faces these types of violence very harmfully from her life partner, family members and other members of the society.

It is stated in the study that 66% females are illiterate in the world level. Girls' education is considered with her marriage that they have to go to their husbands' home. Hence they are deprived and kept away from education and boys are sent to schools for getting education. It is all about cultural influence and mindset of people that girls' education is an economic burden on family because she has to leave the parent's house. Resultantly men are more literate and women are less educated in the world. In fact, female education gives more positive results as compared to male education such as higher income earning, healthy children, and low family based violence. It is defined in the study that educated mother has more positive effects on children and their schooling as well as socialization and growth. She can play an important role in upbringing of children (Milwertz, Cecilia. 2003).

While we talk about woman's right in choosing occupation, it has been seen that woman can work in all walks of life in a way as male counterpart. does, but still she has not been given legal and basic right to own the property in Pakistani society. It is due to patriarchal system. She becomes bound into four walls of home and she is not allowed to start her business as her professions. Her choose of selection of occupation and professional rights are snatched. Women have 33% managerial and administrative vacancies in the world (Shaikh MA. 2000).

According to Karmakar's analysis, women have 14% seats in the world parliaments while she possesses 4% cabinet ministries in the world. It is always noted that women

have the issue of power and hence they are away from getting development opportunities at all levels. Women spend the time into different activities that are unpaid in order to run family system. Women own just 1% land property in the world. It is stated in the study that economic development has positive effects on the lives of women (Karmakar, R.N. 2003).

It is also seen that woman who does not go outside of home for work is bounded with traditional norms and values. She is also symbolized as child caring and homemaker. Further, it is pointed out that the condition of homemaking is changing in most of the countries due to employment opportunities. A son preference is commonly seen in India and China (Luthra, Rashmi 1994).

Violence against women is the most highlighted issue nowadays in India as more cases of violence against women occurred in the years 2008 to 2012. The facts and figures are given by national crime records bureau of India (NCRB) as “crime against women increased 6.4% during 2012, and a crime against a woman is committed every three minutes.” It is commonly observed in Indian society that a woman has to bear any form of domestic violence against her in order to keep running the family structure. Most of cases of violence murder and suicide occurred due to dowry issue. It is commonly known as “dowry deaths.” Apart from cases of harassment and illtreatment are founded by husbands and their fathers to women because they want more in dowries. Ultimately, it results in committing suicide by married women. Dowry is prohibited and considered as illegal by Indian court of law but still it is kept alive and commonly practiced (Visaria L 1999).

The issue of violence against women is multifaceted and is based on various cultural, political, economic, and religious norms. Hence, there is need to understanding the alarming situations faced by women. A lot of studies give explanations that gender based violence against women does not only prevail in Pakistan but most of the countries of the world. Its forms and nature is different from country to country and society to society due to many reasons such as societal structure and cultural versions. Social and public domains are needed to understand the cases of violence. The issue involves physical, social, psychological and emotional perspectives.. To access the victims is risky and difficult due to various cultural, political and regional issues. However, existing statistical data show that out of three women one is victim of violence in her life domain (Niaz U 2003).

In Pakistan, violence against women is portrayed as private issue because it has been done in the family life hence, in most of cases, it is not being considered as a crime that must be stopped. Woman has to bear all forms of violence in her life and even she has not been given right to say a single word against it. It is due to religious system and cultural values and norms that compile her to accept all forms of violence. Some data shows that 70% to 90% women are facing of domestic violence in Pakistan. Women are facing different kinds of violence such as physical , emotional , mental and oral abuses. Apart from these others family based violence like as rape, spouse abuse, honour killing, burning and acid throwing are also endured by women. Spouse abuse is seen as the high level crime that results in murder and suicide and it is a social crime despite of that this form of crime or violence against women is increasing in the society (Chaudhry, Abid Ghafoor. 2004).

In Punjab, a study was carried out on 1000 women that 35% of them are victimized and they are admitted in the various hospitals. In cases of beating and quarrels with their husbands and other family members. Another study was conducted in Karachi that a number of women are victimized of physical violence that results in mental and physical health issues (Chaudhry, Abidm Ghafoor. 2004).

The issue of honour killing (Sindhi, Karo Kari) is growing at extreme level. It is a form of family violence against women. It is spreading in all parts of the country. During six years of period there are 4000 people became the victims of Honour killing resultantly 2800 women were died and other ratio is of men who killed due to honour killing. In the year of 1997 at Larkana, Sindh, 86 people were killed due to honour killing and among them 53 were women. The studies result that violence against women is a public and social issue in Pakistan and the issue does not seriously deal by the government of Pakistan (Ahmed EM. 1998).

Violence against women creates inequality and insecurity to women. It is existing in all segments of society. The violence has different forms such as use of abusive language, rape, honour killings, throwing of acid, burning, trafficking, prostitution, torturing and etc. Violence against women is not an issue of the Pakistani society alone but it is at worldwide level such as Asia, Africa, Europe and America (Shaikh MA 2003).

1.2 Objectives of the Study

1. To study causes and consequences of violence against women
2. To point out family based violence against women
3. To know education role in order to enhancing women empowerment
4. To identify social, political and cultural based violence against women in Sindh

1.3 Research Questions

- ❖ What is gender based violence?
- ❖ Why women are discriminated against economic and social rights?
- ❖ What are the socio-economic conditions of women in rural Sindh?
- ❖ How to cure violence against women?

1.4 Statement of the Problem

Gender based violence has not stopped in this modern era . There are many facets of the issue such as familial, religious and traditional norms and values, economic, political and lack of education. In Pakistan, traditional institutions are so strong. One cannot go against it easily due to influence of traditional norms that result in creating inequality and discrimination against women. This kind of inequality and discrimination generates violence against women. Due to aforementioned causes, women feel inferiority complex and become target of humiliation and violence easily.

In Rural Sindh, women have no such respect that they deserve. Therefore, a large number of women face a lot of difficulties. Their social, political, educational and economic lives are not look bright due to cultural and religious mindset. They are kept in four walls of a house where they bear all forms of violence especially domestic violence. The study defines that women have crucial role in the development of society if they allowed to play their role equally. But, in spite of that, they are deprived of playing their active role in development of society. Women work is not considered as work. They have contributions in all walks of life but they have no such dignity. Women only face gender based violence in her life span .

Through this study, the researcher has tried to find out the causes and consequences of the violence against women in Rural Sindh, especially in district Jacobabad. Furthermore,

the researcher intends to define the types of violence against women prevalent in Sindhi society. The study will be concluded with suggestions and solutions in order to get rid of violence against women.

CHAPTER No: 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Background of the study

Woman is identified as weak in all societies. Violence against her is universal phenomena. In industrial period she has been drawn out from home along with her children to engage in industries at cheap labor. She has been compensated for private property by legislation. Financial position has changed her life to fight for her social, legal, and moral rights. It has reduced the violence against woman. Unfortunately the shade is still on her to face challenges for freedom (Campbell and Soeken 1999).

According to Human right law that everyone has right to live free from violence. Instead of that millions of women and girls are raped, domestically abused and face other form of gender based violence. While there is no exact definition of violence against women but some human right activists prefer the deep perspective like structural violence including unequal access of resources, poverty, health and education. Violation against women is a mechanism in which women are forced by men in sense of subordination. Women pass violence into her life process (Chauzy 2001).

According to Cheasty, Clare and Collins (1998), at the time of birth she suffers from sex selective abortion. After that she bears female infanticide like sexual, psychological and physical abuse. Further at the girlhood, she suffers from child marriage, incest, child prostitution and pornography. Moreover at adolescence and adulthood she suffers from dating, and courtship violence including acid throwing, date rape, dowry abuse, murder and psychological abuse etc. At elder age she suffers from suicide of widow for economic cause. There are many factors which are responsible for family based violence that is known as family violence perspective. Family based violence is due to employment, poverty, and cultural norms. There is no one reason for violence against women. Several other factors like social and cultural create violence direct to women and

keep women as vulnerable. Women are discriminated on the basis of cultural, political, economical and legal in many countries.

There are other reasons that enhance the violence against women including low economic status, poverty, social status, education, traditions of society, employment and as well as family matters. Some types of violence have found fixed in feudal, patriarchal and tribal system. Walby explains “patriarchy is a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women”. Patriarchal is a form of subordination of women by men and this system suppresses women. Furthermore, there are many other reasons of family violence like more children, no children, son and daughter preference, social difference infertility of wife, drug addiction impotency of husband, madness of husband and wife. Violence against women has many effects on society in Pakistan. It results in financial stress and tension, cultural and traditional perspectives, taunt on the base of past, psychology lose of the male members, injustice, misuse of media, feudal system, lack of social insurance, employment and medical facilities. Violence against women is hurdle in sense of development, equality, and peace in every society (Ahmed EM. 1998).

It has been stated by delegations of 189 countries in the fourth World Conference on Women held in 1995 in Beijing that violence against women is a sensitized issue and should be addressed at worldwide level for women in a sense to acquire equality with men. In Pakistani society women are discriminated and violated in sense of religious and cultural norms on daily basis. The patriarchal society is major reason of male dominance and women violence in Pakistan. It is estimated that 70 to 90 percent women are victims of domestic violence in Pakistan. According to Harvey and Gow, “History of violence

against women is tied to the history of women being viewed as property and a gender role assigned to be subservient to men". Violence against women in Pakistani society is true picture of violence on the basis of cultural and religious beliefs, traditional norms and social institutions. Men has control all aspects of women's lives in order of behavior and movements. She has been including into personal property of man. Man can make decisions and woman has to follow the decisions in family, tribe, community and society. During 2009, there are 8548 incidents have reported of violence against women in four provinces of Pakistan and including capital territory Islamabad. Kalmuss and Straus stated that more dependent women suffer less violence. It is due to self, economic, and social support. Therefore, she gets benefits from her advantage (Shaikh 2000).

Socie talk norms have escaped woman from her right to partner selections. It is viewed that men have right to choose wife for life partner and woman has to accept it without any objection. In most of the society, men give right to women in order to select life partner and they reject the societal norms for the sake of women and girls. It is hardly founded in all societies of the world that women have right of partner selection in her life. Whereas, women are deprived of partner selection in the patrarichical societies where male has dominance over female at all levels. The customary and traditional norms are symbols of violence against women in the forms of child-marriage and most of the societies of the world, it is legally practiced in most of the cases child marriage has negative effects on the partners, children as well as other family members. Child-marriage is seen as common in Asia, Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. Congo, Niger, Mali and Uganda practice child marriage in the world. The act of

child marriage is a violence against women that prevails at most of the societies of the world (Nhundu and Shumba 2001).

In India, women's status is seen changing to some extent since a few decades. Her status was unidentified during the ancient and medieval times. Through, promotion and bring changes equal rights to her. The history has changed gradually and woman history becomes full of events in India. It is stated in a study that women have equal rights and status at all levels and fields of life. Women were praised as devi (gods) but after 500 B.C, women's status gone down due to invasions of many warriors' to sub-continent such as Smritis, Muslim empires, and Christianity empires' restrictions to women's lives. Women have all freedom of lives and they have equal rights as well as status as compared to men in the society but by or crock women were put into the four walls of a home and their lives became more limited (Sharma, Sujay and Sharma 1998).

In the medieval time of India, woman status and position was worsening in forms of child marriage, sati, and remarriage of woman. It was part of life especially among some communities of Indian society. She was sexually manipulated in the name of religion. The practice of polygamy was common among Hindu rulers. Her status was declined in the eighteen and the beginning of nineteen centuries. She was limited by male dominance in order to physically, superiority and intellectuality (Kumari, Singh and Dubey 1990).

Women's status and participation at workforce in modern time was increased. It is due to social change of 20th century. Their role and position in the society were remarkable and many new laws were settled down in order to remove old cultural norms and societal structures by the new and reformed laws. According to a study those crimes against women have increased from the rest of the population. Resultantly, women have become

vitamins and discriminated by the violence. By historical view, woman is considered as weaker in the world on the basis of sex. She became disadvantaged on the basis of gender differences in overall the world (Win good, DiClemente and Raj 2000).

2.2 Gender based violence against women and cultural norms and values

The world gender explains that it is social constructed ideas of society members. Apart from that it is society that determines the role of gender that what is for male and female. Further, there are many traditional practices in the different societies which make disparities among both the genders. The rights and responsibilities of both genders are identified of the cultural norms and values that what behavior and trait is related to whom. Despite of that there are always unbalancing between the two genders in order to be treated and valued on the base of the idea of that woman is subordinate and inferior to men. She is looked on the basis of global inequality in political, social and economic (Sargent, and Rawlins 1992).

Gender equality refers to equal chances, responsibilities and rights for both genders male and female. Equality determines that both man and women are same but their chances, rights and duties are different and do not interdependent on the basis of their sexes . They are considered on the basis of their needs, wants and interests. Women have less literacy rate and less opportunity to media projection. Women have less facilities of health. In context of health, most of countries the rate of fertility varies from country to country. It is due to the chances of employment, man contribution at household levels and taking responsibilities of childbearing. It is stated in the study that women who work at home have more children as compared to women who do not work inside of home (McPhedran 1996).

In most of developing countries, gender imbalance has negative impacts on woman and girl health with is high poverty and low life expectancy. In the developing societies with less resources, male has more worth and importance as compared to female and girls hence there is a huge difference between them on the basis of health and nutrition. A study defines that a half mothers die in each year due to cause of pregnancy at world level (Letourneau, Holmes, and Chasendunn-Roark 1999).

Women are considered in the 70% world level poverty ratio. They have low education, healthcare system; economic resources and they have been categorized in traditional norms and values. In this case, more poor women have experiences of poverty. The feminism of poverty defines that women face bad and more conditions of poverty than men in the world and they have worst experience of poverty with poor men. The feminism of poverty in India states that girls and women have fewer facilities of education, health and food. That is why women and girls face poverty more brutally as compared to men. They do not have equal chances of work in all sectors and most high standard positions are occupied by men. Further, they have been ignored and discriminated in the field of employment (Sharma Usha, 2003).

In the developing world, the fields work is growing. In this perspective, woman is seen more in work at the fields. She is unpaid of her work at the fields. She renders services of agriculture and farming for longer hours of work. There are many issues regarding woman work and economic conditions. She works at different fields of life with all respect but she is not rewarded for by her work and responsibilities. She is kept away from economic life. She works in the fields to plant seeds and harvest but she has no right and ownership on the sale of crop. It is due to traditional and vested interested economic

based ideas to deprive her from economic resources (White, Gregory and Matt Ruther Joan Kahn. 2016).

Health issues are always with woman and she falls ill with no proper health care due to less nutrition. If she is fit to some extent then she is indirectly affected ill by her husband. In that case, she faces more burden of work at home and outside as compared to her daily routine life. It is mentioned that rural women are considered as the poorest group of population in the world. They have no right to land ownership and they do not also have control on household affairs. They even do not have right of decision making in the life of her own children (Ali, Bakhtawar 2014).

2.3 Feminists' perspective of gender based violence against women

Additionally, feminists' perspective of gender states there is a strong connection between gender and development. The perspective defines gender and development in sense of issues into various domains as "health and education, decision making and leadership, peace building, violence against women and economic empowerment." These are major issues that are defined and related to gender and development sphere. Gender equality is the major priority of gender and The Un-Development Millennium Goals because it is gender equality that creates fruitful chances especially for women to advance economically their life and get out of the above issues which are defined by feminism perspectives (Dahl, Gordon and Moretti, Enrico 2004).

Development is very essential for all universal creatures in order to bring change and adopt the new challenges of life in all aspects of life. It is a fact that without development our lives have no meaning. In opposite of development, it is discrimination, violence, decrease, decline and diminish all progress of life. One cannot make progress without development in all forms of life. Women are the part of this society whereas men pass

their lives. In fact, the development word has become limited and referred only to male dominated society. In perspective feminism, there was no concept of development in the lives of women because they were compelled to put into four walls of a room. If a woman wants to do something in the society then her work and participation is ignored and she is not rewarded due to patriarchic society in which male has all authority and power on her. In simple world, women are discriminated and denied their due right of development and their participation for the development in all fields of life but without her no nations would success to development (UNICEF Innocent Research Center. 2001).

Through the perspective of feminism, honour killing is also violence against women. It is a kind of murder of a family member in the name of bringing disrespect, shame and dishonor to the family. There are many causes of honour killing such as refusal to arranged marriage, partner selection without consent of parents and other family members' etc. The rootcause of honour killing is traditional mindset and religious influence. World religions do not stand against it and also no condone was recorded against honour killing (Chaudhry et al, 1995).

2.4 To examine the factors related to violence against women

There are two factors that manifest the issue of gender based violence against women. The first factor is intrinsic. This factor refers to connection with persons by inherent. It is related to a person's characteristics and behaviors that ultimately develop an idea. Person's behavior is influenced by biological characteristics. Age, income, education, personality and acceptance of interpersonal violence are the characteristics of a person's. The study shows that women have vulnerable experience of violence. Women who are younger by age have less domestic violence. Further, age is not a factor for creating and reducing domestic violence in Pakistani society. Women can become victim of domestic

violence at any age. Education is an important factor. If education of a husband is higher than the women bears more domestic violence in the forms of abusing, beating as compared to women whose education level is equal to her husband or higher (Bibi, S., Ashfaq, S., Shaikh, F., and Qureshi, P. M. A. 2014).

Additionally, personality has another factor that effects women as well as men. Most of men have the issue of personality traits in order to behave in rude way especially to women. Domestic violence especially the acts which are done by husbands is due to depressions than non-domestic violence. The study portrays those kinds of people are involved with personality issues. No such study has been done on personality disorder and its connection with violence against women. Usage of drugs of both partners is another factor to violence. In most of the cases, male child comes cross material violence at childhood than he becomes violent at the relationship with partner after marriage. Childhood violence results in a risk to domestic violence (Mohammad Khalid 2003).

Extrinsic factors depend on outside effects such as culture, environment, religion and society. It defines that what types of abuses against women and in which factors they are related. These factors explain the system of male superordination over female on her wealth, health, politics, social and employment chances. In fact, male superiority is due to taking and making decisions at household affairs that results in domestic violence against women and discrimination against women such as education, economic resources, social and political freedom. Male dominant society holds all authority over women and women do not get involved in decision making in order to become self sufficient and independent. Male dominant bounds women into four walls of a room and they are totally cut off from public life. In male dominant society, women feel insecure and most of the

forms of violence against women are predicted. Marital conflicts and discrimination against women are the parts of domestic violence that ultimately leads to domestic violence in a family by physical and verbal abuses. There are many causes of marital conflicts such as financial control and outdated laws. Marital conflicts are mostly associated with male partner (Yasmin Nelofar 2000).

Economic depressions are created by unemployment that result in aggressiveness, depression and violent acts. These forms of depressions and aggressions lead to physical and emotional abuses in life. It is explained in a study that unemployment rate is increased at worldwide level that leads as a major factor of violence especially against women. There is impact of economic independence of a person on household and family especially on female member of a family. Woman's economic participation leads to economic independence then there are less numbers of violence against women (Sharma Usha 2003).

Other studies show that one cannot generalize that women's economic independence leads her to less violence. Economic independence does not have positive impacts on women and protect them from violence to some extent. In opposite, urban women work outside and they are encouraged to contribute particularly in the economic affairs of the household. They are permitted by their men to work outside house and become economically independent. Women's economic independence leads to empower her but it is not considered favorable in most of the societies. Interestingly, both men as well as women are struggling for achieving control on one another (Chattopadhyay, Raghavendra and Duflo, Esther 2004).

Moreover, a part of the male dominance in South Asia is commonly seen but in most of extended families mother-in-law wield privilege in family affairs especially in decision making. It is also observed that mother-in-law is also involved in domestic violence in one way or the other. A study explains that 30% martial conflicts of wife and husbands are due to mother-in-law's involvement in results in physical and verbal abuses. A married couple who lives in extended family suffers conflicts and pressures under mother-in-law. In Pakistan, it is observed that sons are the symbols of social, economic and religious usefulness while daughters are considered as economic burden on a family. Further, women who have more numbers of daughters are engaged more into violence than who have fewer daughters and women who have no children they live in peace and no violence occurred to them (Niaz, U, 2003).

According to Ali and Khan (2007) that child marriage is also a factor to violence against women by their husbands and other family members. Child marriage is common in South Asia especially in Pakistan. Whereas, girls are considered as economic burden hence it is better to marry and put the burden down. Research reports have indicated that marriage at a young age makes women vulnerable to abuse in the husband's home. Furthermore, the practice of dowry also plays an important role in precipitation of violence against women in the country. According to literature, women whose dowries are perceived inadequate, by their husbands and in-laws, suffer considerably more harassment in the husband's home than do women whose dowries are more substantial.

Waheed (2003) stated that in Asian countries, men consider women as their private property. Their roles are diminished and they have been sacrificing their-self for the sake of men. Women are used in conflict resolution as a commodity such as land or other

worthy things. Women have no permission of marriage out of the same caste and tribe. Many violent acts have been done to women on the basis of ethics, norms and values.

Most of the societies are still following the tribal and feudal patterns in order to run the family systems, especially in India and Pakistan. The majority of the populations are under the control of feudal lords and tribal rulers, whereas, women are considered as slaves and violence against them are common and they have no education and other types of freedom. An outdated idea is still prevailing among some societies, according which, women are considered as source of evil. In fact, women are linked with evil in the light of the concepts of italics, *zar* and *zameen*. It means that women, money and land are a source of evil and sin. There is no proof of this proverb and just it is blaming on women and their dignity by male dominated society (Shaikh, M. A. 2000).

These all are manmade ideas and factors that are prevailing in the society in order to create violence against women which are major causes behind the humiliation of women. These manmade evils against women can be largely observed in Pakistani society. However, it must be kept in mind that violence against women is not phenomenon of Pakistan only but also it prevails in other countries of the world.

2.5 Economic and educational forms of violence against women

Many programs have been started in order to create awareness among women so that she can take measures against violence. Hence many institutions are developed in Africa and Asia to teach women about their conditions and get rid of all forms of violence. A number of workshops had been arranged in order to make direct participation of women to learn new trends and ways of life. Through these workshops, women could be able to stand against brutal violence. Additionally, women are taught that how to avoid pre-violence from husbands and other family members (Nosheen, Humaira 2011).

In the workshop, women as well as men had participated in order to play their role and responsibility in order to give respect to their women. After these all efforts, positive results came out by which complaints against violence were reduced after the programs at community level (Yasmeen Hassan 1995).

Educational institutions have been seen as harmful places where women are subjected to harassment but now it has been reducing due to females' participation in teaching and social awareness to community level. Apart from that, there is a need of bringing change among teachers, students and other staff in their socialization and training in order to observe positive gender relations at educational institutions and other office (Kaufman M. 2001).

Many economic dimensions have been introduced in order to create more opportunities for free trade, in which women can also participate, but that has increased the migration ratio nationally as well as internationally which is not good sign for girls and women. Because on the one hand, it created opportunities of employment but on the contrary, it has also created problem of human trafficking, particularly in Africa, Caribbean and other countries of the world (Chauzy 2001).

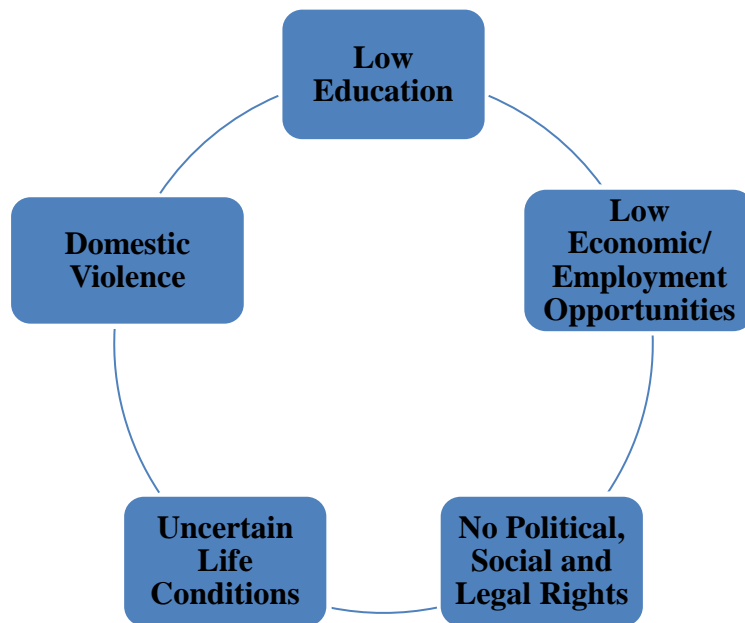
It is stated in a study that educated women are also victims of violence by their partners as less educated or uneducated women are facing such kind of violence. Further, women who are more less educated they experienced less violence as compared to high level education. Women who work at different workplaces they are victimized more as compared to who do not work. It is founded that women who have more power are more victimized especially in patriarchal society. The relationship of empowerment and

violence is in “U” shape. Greater empowerment results high risk of violence to women (UNICEF Innocent Research Center 2001).

In a study, it is defined that poor girls and women face more violence as compared to ladies of upper or middle class. In workplaces they become victimized more as compared to economically sound women and they are less educated. They have to work at different workplaces in order to survive. Their children are also deprived of education as they do not afford all expenses of education. Hence their children also go to work and become victims of different violence. Economic disparity compels them into different work that result high risk of being victimized. It is hard to poor women and girls to maintain their living standards while doing job at tough and risky places. Despite of that there are negative relationship between poverty on survival that results more risk of violence and women’s identity. Women’s statuses go down especially in case of economic deprivation. The major factor behind male dominance is a deprivation of women and discrimination (Nosheen, Humaira 2011).

The growing of poverty ratio has also negative results on living conditions of people, especially on women’s life. Crimes also take place in societies where poverty ratio is high (Sharma Usha 2003). Moreover, poverty has direct connection with violence. In connection between poverty and sufferings of women, it can be widely observed that high rate of poverty effects the family living standards but due to male dominance, women get least share and unlike their male counterpart, ultimately women suffer more. Generally, it has been understood that women play less role as labourers but the reality is that, in rural areas of Sindh, including Jacobabad district, a great number of women work in fields. Also, these women work inside their homes without any salary. But, unfortunately their

labour is not being considered useful as they are like mere serfs and they must do their duties without any salaries. This situation mainly prevails because in rural areas women are dependent on men. They have been kept deprived from many other opportunities of employments.



The above diagram source shows that gender based violence against women is due to lack of educational empowerment. Women who have low education are facing more violence particularly at domestic levels. Further women who are less educated they are also discriminated economically especially in employment. Also women having less economic resources are also deprived. Economic empowerment comes from educational chances because the educated women have chances of doing jobs at home and outside of the home. Those how have no economic chances they have no political, social and legal rights in the society. Education and economic opportunities are the main factors behind getting political, social and legal rights. When women are deprived from their basic rights then they face uncertain conditions that ultimately results in all forms of violence in life.

2.6 Political and Constitutional scenario of gender violence and women condition

On 25th November 1981 feminist activities the world over observed the day as women's Day. In 1999, UN General Assembly designated the day as Women's Day in order to create public awareness among people for resolving the problem while inviting different governmental and international organizations and NGOs. Ministry for Women Development was established by the Government of Pakistan in 1979. It is a platform which guarantees that women should get equality in all sectors like education, employment, social and legal rights and this organization ensures special facilities to them. Through this platform many women rights organizations got funds from government in order to strength their power in society. A commission was established for the enquiry of violence against women cases in 1994. The commission was headed by an honorable Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, in collaboration with the human rights lawyers, and Islamic scholars to view the existing laws and enable them to eliminate discrimination against women. In 1998, the National Plan of Action had been developed by the President of Pakistan in advancement of women. The President and Chief Executive of Pakistan General Pervez Musharraf introduced National Commission on the Status of Women as an independent government institution which had to look after the issues of women. In fact the main purposes of these developments were to make strategies in order to eradicate and exterminate domestic violence and abuse against women (Yasmin Nelofar 2002).

In its report the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan presented in 1997 stated that the poor and middle class women were more victimized. Almost all Provincial Governments of Pakistan have been ensuring the people that miseries of women will be eliminated and their status would be improved. However, certain steps had also been taken by the

government including legislation for protection of women. More importantly many crisis centers have been established in different cities of Pakistan for the purpose to eliminate violence against women and all forms of discrimination against women (Niaz 2003).

The incidents of violence against women have been committed by kidnapping, honor killing, sexual assault, stove burn, acid throwing, custodial violence, torture, trafficking, child marriage, incest, and threats of violence. In past experiences, unfortunately cases have been increased annually. In Pakistan, women life is bound to obey social and traditional norms resultantly women live in miserable conditions. It is a all good step of government to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women. Unfortunately, women of Sindh still have not freed from discrimination and they still have been abused by the powerful authorities, religious myths and beliefs, by absurd traditions made by feudal lords. According to UN report on violence against women, mentioned by Khan, people practice cultural, traditional and religious myths to deny women's rights. Even many plans and strategies are made by governments, state and private institutions working for women protection but unfortunately most of these plans and strategies have become failed (Ali and Khan 2007).

It is also observed that violence against women varies from country to country. Women are deprived of political and constitutional rights. It is because of the legal procedure and social environment of a country. In some countries, the offence of the gender based crime has strong and heavy penalties and punishment like in Iran. The investigation process keeps a vital role in order to control violence against women. A quick response to the victims result in more confidence and decreasing the ratio of crime. New laws to be created that fully support family based cases in order to control domestic violence. In

most of the countries law and regulation system is weak due to many reasons such as no proper evidences and witness system. Even in most of the cases women cannot deal their cases themselves due to some cultural and religious norms and circumstances (Chattopadhyay, Raghavendra and Duflo, Esther 2004).

In Pakistan, apart from many other issues, legal system particularly linked to Hudood Ordinance has remained a crucial hindrance in getting rid of violence against women. In the light of Hudood Ordinance, if a woman is raped, she should have to bring witnesses in number double than a man, i.e. four eye witnesses. In case, if she cannot produce sufficient witnesses, she cannot prove her case. But, on the contrary, man is not bound to produce the same number of witnesses which a woman is bound to. It puts the issues of women and men into legal way. The customary law based on traditions and norms of society, is also one of hindrances in stopping violence against women. In many areas in Pakistan, the customary law is stronger than the Pakistan Penal Code.

Strong witnesses and evidences are needed in private matters related to women. In fact, in that situation women feel alone especially in patriarchic system whereas male has complete authority on women. Resultantly, many cases are under process in such scenario and many women are bearing torture and they are facing difficulties in domestic and non-domestic violence. It is due to hard and fast rules of justice and critical conditions of women to resolve issues. If a woman marries a person by her will than it is considered as invalid marriage and she is accused of crime. Honour killing is due to marriage of woman's will and without consent of parents and family members which puts woman to death. Even a girl/woman has been denied by using her right to marry according to her choice (Ali, Bakhtawar 2014).

2.7 Assumptions

The major points are assumed from the literature on the basis of violence against women which are as under.

1. Women are facing brutal life conditions in the forms of violence against women in most of the societies.
2. There are insufficient policies and constitutional rights regarding stopping the violence against women and also lack of protection exists there.
3. Educational and economic conditions of women are also not satisfactory due to patriarchy dominance
4. Outdated traditions and customs are major causes behind limited women's freedom at all fields of life

CHAPTER NO; 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Social Learning Theory

The social learning theory is given by Albert Bandura in 1977. He was born at Canada in 1925. He studied in the degree of Psychology at the University of British Columbia and completed his graduate degree in 1949. He has done his PhD degree in

the field of clinical psychology from the University of Iowa in 1952. He is known as father of cognitive theory. According to social learning theory that someone learns from the society in order to examine others' behavior, attitudes and the outcomes of the acts and they are doing within their surroundings. The social learning theory focuses on learning processes from others so gender based violence are also concerned on the processes of learning of power to have impacts on women directly as well as indirectly. This theory defines social phenomena with perspective of male dominated society. This theory states that learning is a social process and through which people have processes of learning from others by imitating. This theory examines the attitudes and behaviors of a person and the process of learning from others. More importantly that learning process may be prevailed lack of changing in attitudes and behaviors of people. It is because that there is no such exhibition of learned behavior in sense of performance of a people act not need to result of behavioral change in a human. Further, expectations and awareness to people have great result on the people behavior to show. People find their role models from their environment in which they live. Social learning theory determines gender based violence against women on the basis of social structure and its outcomes that puts restrictions on women in order to limit her within four walls of a home. Gender based violence against women is considered as social evil and some feminists' thought that this issue needs social change for addressing as well as resolving. Additionally, the social learning theory explains that children learn from their social environment especially from family as well as educational institutions. The social environment teaches the children the sense of masculinity as well as femininity through

punishments and rewards. They learn from imitating others' acts. The social appearance is also a factor of learning on the basis of dresses as well as other objects such as toys for boys and dolls for girls. While, there is also behavioral role in the process of learning for both boys and girls such as boys are aggressive and girls are dependent and passive. By these punishments and rewards a child is taught the societal expectations and hence he or she adopts appropriate gender based role in the society. These factors are concerned with direct process of learning of a child from society (Nabavi 2012:1-23).

3.2. Power-Control Theory

Power-control theory was originated by John Hagn and it was further developed by A. R. Gillis and John Simpson. Although this theory mainly deals with gender differences in family but later on it was also extended beyond family. The main crux of this theory is that, in male dominant society, males always try to retain power in their hands. In this regard, the values and norms of a society are made accordingly in which males are given more authority as compared to women.

According to power-control theory, the male members of society try to retain power in their hands through creating norms and traditions in a way, like a woman is bound to remain inside the four walls because according to norms and traditions of that concerned society, woman cannot work outside, therefore, she must remain in her house. Likewise, this theory talks about the particular works which have been divided according to gender that the certain works can only be done by male and not by female and vice-versa. Same has been happening outside the family as well. Like, in offices, the major authority always remains in the hands of male staff. If the heads of

states and governments be analyzed, in most of cases, the both high male authorities retain power in their hands but not female.

Therefore, the power-control theory is all about male dominance so that he can always keep women inferior to him.

3.3 Application of Theory

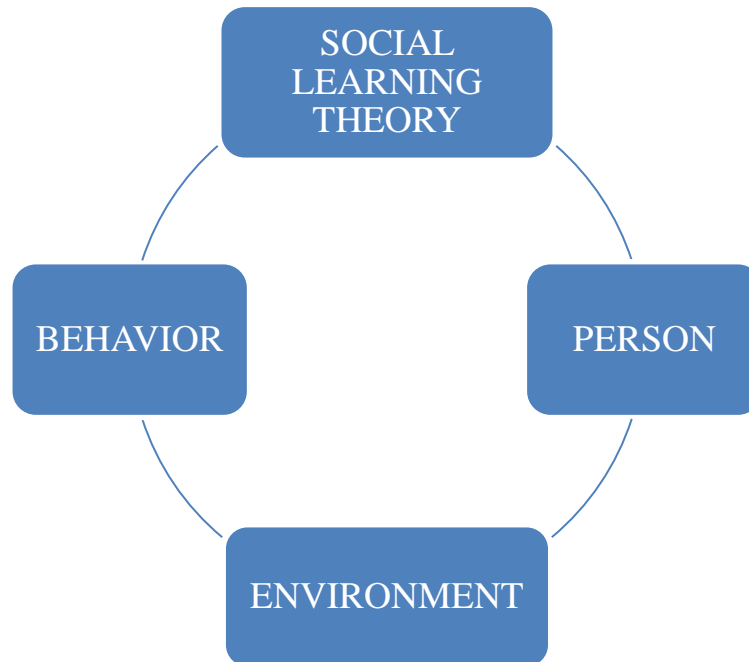
According to exchange theory, that violent and aggressive behavior is a process of controlling through the help of cultural norms and values that lead our behaviors in a society. Further, cultural expected roles support violence within a culture. Male member of a society is expected on the basis of masculinity with courageous and bravery characteristics. While, female member of a society is expected on the basis of femininity with characteristic of passive, appearance and submissive. It is examined that male has power on his characteristics and female is suppressive and weak sex. There are also religious expectations in a society in fact on the basis of traditional norms and values such as divorce, Purdha (veil), education, economic and political restrictions and other limitations. These attitudes are unacceptable for the religious expectations and it is hard for a woman to violate them. Furthermore, in case of media woman is portrayed on different violent scenes. She is liable to have faith that going against these is violent societal norms and values as well as sin. There are ideologies of culture, patriarchy, religion, media and individuals in order to define gender based violence against women. In Pakistani society, where male dominance is prevailing, therefore, in these societies male is considered as role model. Father has complete authority on his wife, while sons have authority (traditional) to beat their daughters. Husbands have power to punish and suppress their wives. This act is very

general. These factors lead to domestic issues. There are many forms of learning process such as a student is taught mathematics subject by his teacher, peer groups or anybody else in order to learn and make things understandable. Here is the same case in gender based violence against women that a male child is learning and observing from the act of his father's dominancy and aggressive acts for his mother. In case of education whereas the use of social learning theory is clear especially in the classroom. Students perceive other people acts. They also adopt both behaviors positive as well as negative from their peers and same age groups from the process of learning in the classroom. The behavior is learnt at the classrooms have many consequences on students lives. They also develop gender based role at the educational institutions. In fact, teachers' and parents' social control make them bound for appropriate behaviors to some extent.

Furthermore, gender identity develops from the sexes of parents, peer groups, teachers, media and the same sex age. Hence, a child copies thoughts and feelings about reward that is received by his or her from the same sex groups to whom she or he is associated in the social environment. These above points are related with indirect learning processes of a child within a society. In fact, femininity and masculinity are challenged factors in the process of learning. These terms are dependent and hierarchical based. It is important for masculinity and femininity on the societal based that which is more valuable and less valuable but there is no balance and observation of just hierarchy. Further, here female characteristic is essential because it has no such worth and female role is being worthless. It is due to hierarchy in the society on the basis of patriarchy. There is also gender based

stereotypes and personal arguments on the basis of occupations, physical appearance and behavior. The work is also portraying on the basis of division of gender such as cooking, sewing. These types of works are associated with the domain of femininity in the most of the societies. The act of a female is showed as femininity activity. Most of the acts are based on particular sex. Therefore, gender based issues are based on just masculinity and femininity and these problems are also analyzed on the basis of sex. Violence against women is based on psychological as well as physical situations of women and also learned behavior is having role in those conditions. It is very crucial to analyze social situation in order to determine the aggressive factors from the conditions. In context of the theoretical framework that gender based violence against women are created from society because children learn from gender based role, norms and values from there. Hence, they learn how to behave and interact with both sexes and they also choose their dress patterns and the way they observe society on the basis of gendered role among others. The violence is learnt from the society therefore these types of violence are being done at micro and macro levels in the society.

Model Of The Social Learning Theory:



According to social learning theory that people learn things from their fellow groups in order to imitate these things in their lives. Social learning theory focuses on the person and its surroundings and social environment in which he or she lives. Further, people social setting have impacts on their lives and hence their behaviors as they learn from their environment. The above model defines that persons learn from their social environment where he or she stays and on the basis of social settings he or she behaves with others. It is because those social learning processes have impacts on people lives so they behave in that way. For example, a child learns from his or her social environment and the people who are associated with him. Environmental learned behaviors become his or her social acts in society.

If power-control theory be applied in Sindh, it can be easily observed that in Sindh, male members of family always have been trying to keep women inferior to them. It

can be seen in families and outside as well. In a family, mostly son is preferred on daughter because according to societal norms, daughter will marry one day and she will leave the home, but he is a son, who will always be in home and also son can earn and look after his family. But on the other hand, daughter is considered a sign of honour, so everyone, especially uneducated or less educated members of society, try to keep their daughter inside four walls of their homes.

Almost same has been happening outside families as well, in educational institutions, male teacher is preferred than female teacher. There is also a clear gap between their salaries. Likewise, in factories, women labourers are discouraged because they have been portrayed as less powerful and active than men. Therefore, men are preferred. If a woman gets job in a factory, the owner pays her half of the male labourer gets.

CHAPTER NO: 4
METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Research methodology is a process to examine the issue through applying different tools and techniques. It portrays that how research is going to be done in a society where practically norms are very powerful. Further, data collection is a method for accumulating and observing information from the field work of the specific area and the target group of people. In the process of data collection, different systematic functions of the methods that are being used in the process of data collection were used in this study.

The study is focused on causes and consequences of gender based violence against women in rural Sindh. A lot of work has already been done on violence against women but most of these works are just survey or narrow studies but not proper research work. The study defines violence against women on the basis of gender in descriptive form. Hence, the researcher tried to define the violence against women in respect of gender such as development, economic, educational, household affairs, health etc. The data includes primary as well as secondary sources. The aim of the study is to describe the matter in deep and descriptive method. In the shadow of gender based violence against women in other societies, including different Pakistani societies, Sindhi society has been focused in order to describe women status in Sindh. A detail study was done in order to examine the gender violence based on interviews done with respondents. There were unstructured interviews conducted for qualitative data. There was use of face to face interview methods in order to collect data from different people through interviews.

Methodology	Methods	Tools
Descriptive	Unstructured & In depth Interviews	Participant Observation and Informal meetings

Being a girl, it was very hard for researcher to collect primary data, especially doing interviews with victimized women. Despite, researcher had tried her best and successfully conducted interviews with many victimized and other women and girls, but researcher was strictly forbidden to disclose names of respondents. Therefore, most of study is based on secondary sources, like consulting the existing literature, but researcher's personal observation and analysis also reflects in study. The primary data was arranged in the thematic form in order to make data more understandable in a proper way. Different themes were made by the researcher for data analysis in the sixth chapter of the thesis.

The study is based on qualitative method in order to investigate the issue in-depth from the perspective of the respondents. Simple random sampling was used in order to collect data from the field. "Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of respondents from the population so that by taking that sample, the researcher can be able to generalize the whole population, which was not possible to study as a whole." For general survey, it is essential to use simple random sampling and in this sampling each and every element of the subject has equal chance for being selected. This sampling type was selected to get information from those people who have enough information regarding the study.

A number of questions were asked by the researcher from the respondents. Apart from five cases were selected in the study to whom researcher conducted in-depth interviews.

As it is already mentioned in Methodology that interviews were unstructured so the question list was not prepared earlier because the interviews were informal, but mainly,

question which were asked by the researcher were about the women status in their respective homes, society etc. Also, researcher asked about the involvement of women in decision making in matters of family. Likewise, the respondents were asked about their freedom that were they free to choose their life partner and did they have opportunity of express their views in family matters? How women of concerned society perceive Islam, whether it is religion that talks about equality irrespective of sex difference or Islam has given male preference over woman? Were they happy in their current life style?. If there was any injustice with them, how they could get rid of these injustices? These were mainly those questions which were asked by researcher, but again, it must be kept in mind that it was completely an unstructured interviews without any interview guide.

The respondents selected as samples were directly and indirectly victims of violence done by their family members, society, or the social structure. Most of educated respondents were aware about their rights but because of male dominant society, according to them, they were unable to get their rights. But, on the other hand, it was surprising to know from many respondents, especially uneducated, who were supporting the male dominancy and they narrated that they were happy for that. These respondents were just complaining that their husbands were not giving them due attention despite these women tried their best to keep their husbands happy.

The interviews were conducted by the researcher in the local languages, i.e. Sindhi and Balochi which helped them a lot to respond easily because of having researcher's command over both Sindhi and Balochi languages. In fact, local languages are very helpful for all respondents and researchers to dig out new and unique realities about the study. The secondary data was collected from various journals in order to analyze the

situation. Secondary data were defined that women have been victimized from all forms of violence since childhood.

The data were collected from educated women who have idea about their being victimization and also the uneducated or less educated women were interviewed in order to know about their views on this issue. In most of cases, researcher played her role as a participant observer, but in some cases, the researcher also introduced herself with the respondents in order to know about her and the purpose of the getting information from them. They were assured that their names will be kept confidential and their names were not also written in the study.

CHAPTER NO: 5
RESULTS AND FINDINGS

5.1 Descriptive and Thematic Analysis

5.1.1. Cultural and Religion based Violence against Women

Old mindset and feudal society have conservative idea for women. Cultural norms and values are against women and there are many forms of abuses on the cultural base. Cultural restricted norms harm women dignity directly as well as indirectly in the society. Women are facing structural and societal violence under the shadow of cultural hegemony. Patriarch system has roots in the cultural and traditional mindset hence women's private and public life endanger condition.

Culture is the major reason of violence against women in Sindhi society. Cultural based violence against women creates restrictions for women in sense of all aspects of freedom, therefore a woman bears all other forms of violence that is directly and indirectly related with culture as well as society. The major and basic reasons of violence against women are cultural and structural violence in order to create imbalance.

In Sindh, male dominated system creates domination over women in all aspects of life and also makes women as dependent on men in resources, behavior and reproduction. It is due to traditional customs that makes the matter of honor to men as for as women liberty is concerned. Women freedom is associated with disrespect to men if a woman has basic rights as compared to western society. The existing culture creates unfavorable conditions for women. Societal cultural settings and sentiments have dominant idea and men have supremacy. The culture of patriarch society has thought of women subordination in order to serve men and this system harms the lives of

women as well as girls. In patriarch society men have power that creates dominance by using the power in order to violent women.

Religious interpretation is a factor of violence against women in a sense of putting women away from education, political, social and economic system of life. As “many conservative religious scholars try to justify men’s superiority over women in the light of Verse 228 in Chapter 2, which states: ‘*And they (women) have rights of similar to those (of men) over them, and men are a degree above (them)*’ (Qaisrani, Sadaf Liaquat and Elishma Noel Khokhar, 2016). Putting women away from their public and private life is not in the ground of religion. Religious persons created such platforms to keep women distracted from their basic rights. At some extent women are allowed to do work from outside of home but working of women is perceived as negative stereotypes in the society. People do not have positive image for women who are working outside of home on pay base. In fact, Islam provides equal rights for men as well as women and Islam creates a platform of freedom for women in religious, social, economic, political and educational aspects but it is seen that traditional mindset is more powerful then religion and law.

According to a respondent that women are bounded to not go outside because society is not a safe place for her. Hence most of the girls have been kept deprived from their study and they are bound to stay home. Some of the respondents who believed in a religion supported by Muslim clergy explained that women going outside of houses is a risk for them and society does not accept women freedom hence they have to stay at home in order to reduce violence against them at societal level because religions do

not permit women to be free and go to markets without their parents, husbands and brothers. It is because women may remain safe.

It was interesting experience that few women respondents in district Jacobabad, when they were asked about their rights in order to know that how they perceived about their rights, they replied, “they were getting their due rights because male members of their families had been providing them with food and cloth, which was enough for them”. Even some of these women respondents shouted on researcher’s questions and they even alleged that researcher was trying to misguide them.

5.1.2 Political based violence against women

Governmental and legislative steps for the issue of women have low attentions in order to address the serious issues of women for many years, Federal as well as Provincial Governments have been passing many Acts against gender based violence against women, like “Ratification of Convention of Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1996; Protection of Women Act (2006); Domestic Violence Bill (2009); Establishment of National Commission for the Status of Women (2000); Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act (2011); Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Act (2011); the Protection against Harassment of Women at Workplace (2010); Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016; Sindh Government passed the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill 2013” (Qaisrani, Sadaf Liaquat and Elishma Noel Khokhar), but still implementation of these laws remains an issue.

Political platforms have fewer chances for women in order to participate in politics for women's right hence women are being victimized in the ground of cultural and family based violence against women. Societal based violence is easily being done to women because there is no political protection in sense of their basic rights. In respect of the state constitution that all citizens are equal and it is also has the responsibility of state for treating all citizens equally.

Further, it is seen that victim of violence avoid to go to police stations for complaining especially being women. Women visiting a police station are considered a taboo in Sindhi society and the process of writing report about being victimized is very difficult for women. Hence women always avoid going to police station due to societal stereotype ideas about women and police station. According to a respondent that women have to sort out their issues at home because these issues are domestic and family matter. Hence it is not appropriate that women and their husbands and family members bring to police stations for resolving issues because it harms the dignity and respect of a family. Government officials do not want to interfere in matter of domestic issues and they want that the issue be resolved at home.

Additionally, women do not know about the procedure of suit case against offenders and they do not have much amount of money to pay to a lawyer for getting their rights. In case of women of village do not have access of police station then it is very hard for them to go too far away at police station for complaining against offenders of family based violence. There are many issues for women in criminal justice system because of patriarchal society and political involvement in case of honour killing and family based violence. According to the report of English newspaper, italic "Over 200

women and girls killed across Sindh in 2017” (italic, January 3, 2018). Furthermore, women have to face very inhuman behavior of police in police stations with context of abusive language and harassment. The restricted societal norms also prevail in Sindh hence women have no access at courts and police stations for their rights. There is also involvement of politics and traditional biased views for women, therefore, the low numbers of violence cases are being registered at police stations.

According to researcher’s personal observation as a resident of Jacobabad district, most of the cases of honour killing are not reported because of influence of traditional laws *jirga*. In district Jacobabad two cousins; girl and boy, married by choice. Although it was not acceptable in society so they left their town and fled to Karachi, where they raised their family of one child, but in 2016, couple was killed in Karachi. It was tragic that death bodies of couple were not received by their family members.

A number of laws prevail in favor of women but there is less justice to them due to political and feudalism influence in case of honour killing and other forms of violence of women. Most of the cases are settled at local influential feudal lords dears hence people avoid going to police stations and courts because the process takes years to get justice. The local politics is big threat for women’s right because most of the cases are faced at police stations and then the people withdraw from them due to political involvement and feudal influence in case of violence against women. It is good that bills and acts are passed in favor of women and their due rights but safe environment is very essential for women, as it ensures women’s freedom and self-security.

According to a respondent that in Sindh there are less political awareness groups existing in order to create awareness among women for their legal and political rights.

It is because that the awareness groups would raise their political sense and dignity as well as empowerment for women. The role of media is not favorable for women because the private television channels are also under control of political and feudal influence. Hence these channels do not raise the voice of women in case of violence.

5.1.3 Economic and Educational based violence against women

While participation observation and doing interviews with respondents, some key informants explained that lack of economic resources are the major cases for all evils in the society. Poverty becomes major cause of violence to women when basic needs are not met and also creates the alarming situations in the society. These alarming conditions create many forms of violence against women. Economic and social injustices create deprived conditions in the lives of people. Economic resources are major factors for educational development.

In case of rural Sindh, there are less educational institutions for girls and people do not permit their girls for going out at distance for getting education. Poor families have no such resources to pay expenses of their children especially for girls' education. Additionally, uneducated women do not have knowledge about their rights and violence. It is very difficult for unmarried women to go outside for earning on daily and monthly basis wage worker but married women have more chances as compared to unmarried women for outside work. It is also hard for women to do work from outside of home because they may be violated from their owners and co-workers hence members of the society do not give permissions to their women for outside work.

In case of working wages, women are paid less as compared to men. After coming back from work women have to do domestic chores in order to render service for their husbands, children, parents and other family members. The amount is given to women for their work then they have less control on it because their husbands are family heads and they have to look after household affairs. Workplaces are main spots of harassment of women at rural as well as urban settings. If a women goes against her owner and colleagues then she faces. A number of problems such as dismissal from her position or, transfer to faraway place. In most of the cases women are victimized in of sexual, mental and emotional abuses while doing their duties at different workplaces.

Further, a respondent explained that government action is also issue of implementation in case of work based violence against women and mostly women are pressurized from different social networks for their complaints against colleagues and owners. Violence against women at workplaces have two aspects as are defined by a respondent that women are compelled to do work outside of homes. In that situation they face tents by the members of family and other the workplaces also become a ground of violence against women and harassment. According to a respondent that women who are working at outside houses their hard earned money is taken away by their husbands and they cannot spend their money as they want. The women who do not earn and go outside home for work they have no sufficient money in order to meet household affairs. This type of issue is very common in rural Sindh.

In case of education, according to a respondent there is discrimination in the educational syllabus for women and girls and they are not portrayed in positive sense.

Further, in current scenario although educational level is growing yet the traditional mindset is still prevailing among people that creates hurdles in sense of getting education. There are many reasons of poverty reduction in order to development by human capital but educational institutions are neglected in sense of girls and women education due to early marriage and societal violence reduce the ratio of girls studies. People have an idea of stereotype hence they do not want to permit their girls in order to get education because they think that there are risks for girls at educational institutions in sense of harassment cases.

There are less numbers of schools at primary and secondary levels for girls in Sindh. Further, the existing schools and colleges have no such quality education. Mostly, there are no such quantities of female teachers in the educational institutions hence people avoid to send their girls for getting education. The distances of educational institutions create another issue of sending of girls for education. The distances of schools and colleges have created problems for transport for girls and along with social security. Boys have no such issue of distance but in case of girls it is major hurdle of getting education. Additionally, at primary level there are no separate toilets for girls. These issues are major reasons and drawbacks of dropout ratio of girls from schools and colleges.

According to a respondent that gender gap is prevailing in the educational institutions after primary and secondary education in rural Sindh. The ratio becomes very low after matriculation of girls. It is because of family and cultural mindset. Fortunately, if a girl gets higher education, then again she faces a lot of issues such as family does not want her to do job and she also faces the issues at office. It is clearly making a

sense of societal prejudicial ideas about women and girls education hence they have less ratio in educational institutions in Sindh.

According to a respondent government has less attention on girls' education as compared to boys. It results in low enrolment of girls in education. There are also fewer scholarships for girls and people have less resource then how they invest on the girls' education. Further, parents do not invest on girls because they think that their girls would go to their husbands' house after marriage. This traditional mindset is yet another major problem in girls' education.

5.1.4 Family based violence against women

Family based violence against women has more negative impacts on women rather than economics, religious, political and educational violence. These types of violence have deep and huge physical, psychological, emotional and social effects on women lives. In most of the cases, family based violence is committed by husbands of married women. There are much number of women committing suicide and run away from their houses due to family based violence against them. Sindh government bill was passed for women protection but its proper implementation and protection of women is questionable.

Women have no respect in order to take decisions about their children, marriage and inheritance. Family male member is considered as social right to violent woman. At family level, women are hated from their birth in order to selection of sex and they are negated from their basic rights such as health and education as well as early marriage is also a form of discrimination committed by their family members. The patriarch form of early marriage has negative impacts on female member of a society

in which family member is involved. Force marriages are also an evil for female in the society. Further, tribal mindset supports the male dominant society whereas women become as subordinate member of a family. In respect of family based violence against women related with legal issue hence women's basic rights are ignored.

Furthermore, it is also stated by some respondents that in Sindhi society women now have due respect and they have participation in all aspects of the society. Women status is growing at some extent due to education awareness among people for women but there is much need of traditional mindset for women's freedom in all fields. Additionally, women are still under control of societal discrimination at rural as well as urban areas. The degree of violence is varying from urban and rural areas of Sindh because of many causes. The act of honor killing, domestic violence, child marriage, early marriage and harassment is more in rural Sindh with other forms of violence.

In scenario of urban that women have more freedom and power about their basic rights and they have also awareness of violence and rights but in the urban setting they are still facing troubles. At the birth of a girl child is considered as unpleasant by most of the families because people have son preference. Female child is also discriminated at the time of her birth then she has more difficulties in her life after birth. There is no quality of food and education for girls in Sindhi society. In case of health of girls are very poor conditions. Girls and women are mostly ignored in case of health due to many reasons such as health facilities and economic resources by families of women and girls.

Married women are bounded within four walls of home and educated women felt that family based restrictions make them helpless while being educated. Further, they explain that their education is still useless in case of doing jobs at different offices because the family members and their husbands do not permit them for doing jobs. Most of the respondents stated that women are compelled from their family members and head of the family that they do not have permission to go to their parents homes for visiting. They do not visit their brothers and sisters due to family based tussles. These types of violence against women are based on family based violence against women.

Furthermore, women cannot go to markets in order to buy some goods for household because their family heads do not want that their females visit market places. Many cases of karokari (honour killing) have happened. When a woman marries with her choice then she is put to death. While, marriage of a woman by her choice is considered illegal and her family members do not accept both girl and her husband. In the case of karokari, no other persons would get involved in order to give safety and security to the married couple. It is because the issue is perceived as family matter.

CHAPTER NO.6
DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Discussion

Societal restricted norms and values put women behind in the modern world. They are being exploited by different domains of life. Low education level, poverty, cultural biases political and religious restricted life have many impacts on women. They have been kept in the layers of freedom, equality and justice. Their basic rights are discriminated. Gender based violence against women is needed to be investigated in order to find out what are the major causes regarding this issue. Economic, religion, culture, politics and education are the major factors in the society to discriminate women in their rights by society's members. Violence against women is varying country to country and society to society. The forms of violence against women are also different in the society. Harassment cases and other forms of violence are increasing in the society.

Many governmental policies and acts were made in order to protect women from discrimination as well as to safeguard their basic rights but these all efforts seem fruitless. The gender based violence against women also exists in the developing and developed countries of the world. Woman is treated in bad manner in the society on the basis of their sex, age, income and education. She has no choice for her to select suitable life partner. She is only used as a commodity in the society and is deprived for self identity. She is victimized by the societal members as well as her close family members. In many cases, woman accepts defeat and ultimately she is compelled to commit suicide.

Further, women are facing physical, financial, sexual, emotional, social, political, verbal and intellectual violence and the nature of these violence varies. Cultural, social and economic factors are directly involved in the violence against women and

they have been facing other discrimination too due to these factors. It is necessary to understand the social, cultural, economic and religious factor in order to explain the nature of gender based violence against women. The role of media is crucial in order to create awareness about women rights but unfortunately media has not been playing its due role in this regard. Further, police attitude looks hard and non-cooperative and the justice process is very slow and time consuming. In most of the cases violence against women reports are not registered due to many reasons such as sensitization of society.

Women are considered as second class members of the society as they are abused in sense of early marriage, sexual harassment and dowry cases. If 'power control theory' be applied in this case then it can be seen easily that that violence against women is all about power control and achievement of authority and men are trying their best to remain superior than women. Hence, women are being victims of aggression, abuses and biases as well as humiliation. These types of violence exist at family, societal and state based and social and cultural norms are major factors to create link with the forms of violence. Low education and un-employment, honor killing concept, traditional norms and values, poverty, traditional dowry system, conservative Islamic thoughts and low income are main factors of violence against women in the Pakistan society especially in Sindh.

Women are considered with inferior position on the gender base while men have all power and they are superior. Women is associated with subordination status hence gender based violence against women is normally considered and no social sanctions are imposed for gender based violence. Violence against women is spreading far and

wide at the world level that affects all existence of women. Violence against women is considered a violation of human rights. The causes of violence against women are due to unequal treatment of men and women and their relationship is also considered as unbalance. Violence against women is due to power control in order to maintain unbalance relations between women and men. Whereas, the control of power reduces complete freedom of private and public lives of women and also it deprives them their basic rights.

The culture of male domination is a big problem. A creating factor for women in order to eliminate their basic rights in the society. They are deprived from education, economic, politics and other social right of life. Male dominance denies women rights hence they are being exploited in respect of their opportunities of employment and economic resources in the private and public scenarios. Gender based violence against women has various domains in the society and it is growing from family, community and societal levels. Gender based violence against women is not only concerned with the domain of women but men are also involved in this context. Culture and religious norms and values are the most important ingredients of gender based violence against women.

The role of police is seen very serious in case of violence against women. The attitude of police is not fair in the matter of family based valence so police should take a bold step for reducing violence against women besides eliminating other social forces that create direct and indirect problems in such scenario. Police has to treat both male and female equally as citizens of Pakistan and in case of justice police must take actions for victims in order to bring offenders of gender based violence against women at the

front of court. The process of court decisions is very slow and poor in the case of violence against women. Courts have to dispense speedy justice along with providing social security to women who are being victimized from various forms of violence. Full and complete protection would be granted to women. In Pakistan, courts are sole supreme authority to grant justice to the victims and to eliminate all other social forces that are creating issues in the ways of providing justice to women.

It is a fact that women are facing domestic violence at high level on daily basis. Domestic violence against women is the major causes of other societal, cultural, religious, educational and economic issues. In that context social awareness and educational freedom would be more helpful in reducing the degree of domestic violence against women. Husband role is very crucial in domestic violence. It is stated in the results and findings that in most of the cases women are disgraced by from their husbands and other family members. Therefore, the positive change is necessary in the society to eliminate violence against women through social awareness of conducting workshops at different regions for women in order to make them aware about their basic and legal rights of life. In that context, government is sole authority to take initiatives for the betterment of women while providing them training on different aspects of social life and make them aware about their freedom of speech, employment, economic resources, education and political participation.

At the same time those human rights organizations working in order to expose and eliminate gender based violence against women, also can play their role in this regard. Apart from human rights organizations, political parties of Sindh, whether

mainstream, left or right can create awareness among the people in order to stop this brutality.

Due to domestic violence most of women and children are being affected. Domestic violence creates different forms of abuses such as psychological, emotional, sexual, isolation, oral, beating and some time threat to life. Domestic violence is observed as the power control in order to victimize women from legal and social rights in the forms of physical and psychological and emotional stresses. It is stated in the findings that there are less numbers of gender based violence against women being registered due to societal, community, political and feudal influence. Hence, cases are being settled at local level by political, feudal and community heads. It is observed in the findings that the degree of violence against women would be reduced through access of education of girls and women in the society. In case of Sindh, education is no more available for girls and women as they are being denied education. It is need of the have that governmental and NGOS take such steps to ensure girls and women education at all levels so that they can get education easily. Modernization, socialization, media and educated youth would be best source of change in respect of gender based violence and they would collectively bring change in reducing gender based violence against women at all level of society. Gender based violence against women is directly against the gender equality. In nutshell, women are being discriminated due to cultural, religious and patriarchal old mindsets in all fields of life such as economic, education, politics, health, justice, social, private as well as public domains and the violence against women is growing in one from or the other.

6.2 Conclusion

The issue of violence and differences occurs when society creates imbalance among a male and female child. The idea of women empowerment is a kind of task in which elimination of poverty is necessary to promote gender equality at national and international levels. It is because of both male and female participation in the development process of a society is necessary and without women's role in development process is an incomplete task. In the developed world, many goals have been set in order to enhance women economic freedom and get rid of them from the poverty level, but in Pakistani, especially in Sindhi society, this development still lacks in this modern era.

Most acts of violence are based on physical and psychological abuses and is seen among married couples and other family members. Husband is the head of a family and he has all authority on household affairs with sole decision making power. In most of countries women cannot read and write due to traditional and cultural mindset. Their economical and political life is threatened. They face the issue of equal citizenship and legal rights. It seems that there are many laws on violence against women but there are some traditional ideologies and thoughts existing that harm and deprive women especially at domestic level. It results in discrimination and power issue among men and women.

Direct and indirect violence are the major forms of violence against women and these are founded in all societies of the world but their nature is different due to area, region and cultural mindset. Direct violence against women refers to physical, sexual, psychological and economic deprivation and discrimination of due rights.

Whereas, indirect forms of violence against women portray the violence that has connection with structure of society and women are discriminated and they face inequality. Women face violence at household level, at educational institutions, at work places, political life and health as well as business sphere. This is the domain of public life where women are not viewed as human beings. In private life they are abused by her partner and other family members. In public life, the official persons are also responsible in this violence against women. They face a lot of violence from the family members. In fact, female education gives more positive results as compared to male education such as higher income earning, healthy children, and low family based violence. Women become bound into four walls of home and she is not allowed to start her business to choose as their professions. Their choice of selection of occupation and professional rights are snatched. Social and public domains are needed to understand the nature of violence. It is due to the issue which involves physical, social, psychological and emotional perspective. It is very hard to say and study about the issue due to lack of statistical facts and figures. The issue of honour killing (Sindhi, karo kari) is growing at extreme level. It is a form of family violence in Pakistan against women. It is spreading all parts of the country. Women face a lot of difficulties on the gender base. Their social, political, educational and economic life is not looking bright due to cultural and religious mindset. They kept into four walls of a house and where they bear all forms of violence especially domestic violence. There are other reasons that enhance the violence against women including low economic status, poverty, social status, education, traditions of society, employment and as well as family matters. Some types of violence have profound

fixed in feudal, patriarchal and tribal system. There are many other reasons of family violence like more children, no children, son and daughter preference, social difference infertility of wife, drug addiction, impotency of husband or wife, madness of husband or wife. Violence against women has many effects on society in Pakistan. It results in financial stress and tension, cultural and traditional perspectives, psychology loss of the male members, injustice. Women are discriminated and violated in the sense of religious and cultural norms on daily basis. The patriarchal society is one of the major reasons of male dominance and women violence in Pakistan. Education is still useless in case of doing jobs at different offices because the family members and their husbands do not permit them for doing jobs. They do not also have permission to go to their parents homes as for visiting. They do not visit their brothers and sisters due to family based tussles. When a woman marries with her choice then she is put to death., Marriage of a woman by her choice is considered illegal and her family members do not accept both girl and her husband.

As for as solution of this problem is concerned, it is prime responsibility of the government that it should bring all laws/acts passed in this regard in practice to resolve the issue once for all. Likewise, the human rights organizations and political parties should also play their roles in getting those laws/ acts implemented.

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