

SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

(A Case Study of Tehsil Jampur District Rajanpur)



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Dedicated to

“My Loving Parents and great brothers”

And

My Sweet Eman, Amesh

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Abstract

Violence against women is the basic feature of the patriarchal society: the male dominant society, where the women of the concerned society are dependent on the male in everyday life. This research was conducted in a patriarchal society of district Jampur, Tehsi Rajanpur, where the women were widely affected by the patriarchy and the impendent entity of male dominancy existed, which was blatantly exposing the superiority of male; that's why the female were becoming the victim of violence. The social feminism theory was applied on this research, so that it could be strengthen women against the patriarchy, and define her role well in the society. The sample size was 150, whose views were inquired through the interview schedule method, and then their views were systematically analysed through the SPSS program. The major findings of the researcher were the patriarchy and the cultural patterns, which were causing the violence against female in the society.

TABLES OF CONTENTS

Chapter No 1 Introduction	1
1.1 The Background	2
1.1.1 Definition.....	5
1.3 Statement Of The Problem	9
1.4 Objectives Of The Study	10
1.5 Significance Of The Study	10
Chapter No 2 Review Of Literature	12
2.1 Higher Socio-Economic Status.....	13
2.2 Patriarchal Society.....,,.....	15
2.3 Sexual Violence.....	16
2.4 Drug Usage Create Violence.....	18
2.5 Husband as Decision Maker.....	19
2.6 Domestic Work.....	21
2.7 Violence Due To House Hold Work.....	23
Chapter No 3 Theoretical Framwork.....	26
3.1theory	27
3.1.1 Social Feminism Theory.....	27
3.1.2 Cultural Theory.....	28
3.2 Application of Feminism Theory	28
3.2.1. Relation with the Findings	29
3.3 Proposition.....	30
Chapter No 4 Conceptualization And Operationalization.....	31
4.1.Conceptualization	32
4.1.1 Education.....	32
4.1.2 Weakness.....	33
4.1.3 Physical Violence.....	34
4.1.4 Patriarchy.....	35
4.1.5 Social Class.....	36
4.2 Operationalization.....	38
4.2.1 Education.....	38

4.2.2 Weakness.....	38
4.2.3 Physical Violence.....	38
4.2.4 Patriarchy.....	39
4.2.5 Social Class.....	39
4.3 Hypothesis	40
Chapter No 5 Research Methodology	41
5.1 Research Desighn	42
5.2 Nature of the Research	43
5.3 Universe of the Study	43
5.4 Tareget Population.....	43
5.5 Sampling Techniques	44
5.5.1 Sample Size.....	44
5.6 Tool For Data Collection.....	44
5.7 Technique For Data Collection.....	45
5.8 Pre- Testing.....	45
5.9 Data Analysis.....	46
5.10 Opportunities and Limitations of the Study	46
5.11 Ethical Concerns.....	47
Chapter No :6 Result and Findings.....	48
6.1 Findings.....	49
6.2 Hypothesis Testing.....	98
Chapter No. 7 Discussion And Conclusion.....	102
7.1 Discussion.....	103
7.2 Conclusion.....	105
7.3 Suggestions.....	108
References.....	110
Annexture 1.....	114

List Of Tables

Table No 6.1 Language of the Respondents.....	49
Table No 6.1.1 Marrital Status of the Respondents.....	50
Table No 6.1.2 Residence of the Respondents	51
Table No 6.1.3 Type of Marriage	52
Table No 6.1.4 Family Type.....	53
Table No 6.1.5 Number Of Children.....	54
Table No 6.1.6 House Wife,S Sources of Earning Money.....	55
Table No 6.1.7 Knowledge About Domestic Violence	56
Table No 6.1.8 Types of Domestic Violence	57
Table No 6.1.9 Physical Violence Exercised on other Women.....	58
Table No 6.1.10 Cultural Violence Exercised on other Women	59
Table No 6.1.11 Psychological Violence Exercised on other Women.....	60
Table No 6.1.12 Economic Violence Exercised on other Women.....	61
Table No 6.1.13 Emotional Violence Exercised on other Women	62
Table No 6.1.14 Physical Violence by respondents' Husbands in their Life.....	63
Table No 6.1.15 Reasons of Violence.....	64
Table No 6.1.16 Cultural Violence by Respondents' Husband.....	65
Table No 6.1.17 Reasons for Cultural Violence.....	66
Table No 6.1.18 Psychological Violence by Responents' Husband	67
Table No 6.1.19 Reasons of Psychological Violence.	68
Table No 6.1.20 Economic Violence by your Husband in your Entire Life	69
Table No 6.1.21 Reasons of Economic Violence.....	70
Table No 6.1.22 Emotional Violence by responedents' Husband	71
Table No 6.1.23 Reasons of Emotional Violence	72
Table No 6.1.24 Main Reason of Violence	73
Table No 6.1.25 Causes of Violence due to Social Status of Women	74
Table No 6.1.26 Husband Involved in Domestic Violence Due to his Social Honour ..	75
Table No 6.1.27 Veil (Prada) Create Violence.....	76
Table No 6.1.28 Economic Reliance on Husbands Creates Domestic Violence	77
Table No 6.1.29 Patriarchy Creates Domestic Violence	78
Table No 6.1.30 Domestic Division of Labour Creates Violence.....	79
Table No 6.1.31 Mother in Law Involved in Domestic Violence	80

Table No 6.1.32	Violence is Caused by Submissive Nature of the Women	81
Table No 6.1.33	Traditional Culture Creates Violence	82
Table No 6.1.34	Arranged Marriage is the Root Cause of the Domestic Violence	83
Table No 6.1.35	Watta Satta Marriage Pattern Creates Domestic Violence	84
Table No 6.1.36	Culture Encourages Domestic Violence.....	85
Table No 6.1.37	People are Insensitive to the Respect And Dignity of Women	86
Table No 6.1.38	Misinterpretation of Islam is Causing Domestic Violence.....	87
Table No 6.1.39	Restrictions on Women Job Create Domestic Violence.....	88
Table No 6.1.40	Poverty Produces the Domestic Violence	89
Table No 6.1.41	Husband,S Social Status and Prestige Exercise Domestic Violence...	90
Table No 6.1.42	Poor Women Married Wealthy Face Domestic Violence	91
Table No 6.1.43	Mentally Retarded People Exercise Domestic Violence.....	92
Table No 6.1.44	Tension at Work Place Creates the Domestic Violence	93
Table No 6.1.45	The Feudal Political Structure Creates the Domestic Violence	94
Table No 6.1.46	Tribal System is the Root Cause of The Domestic Violence	95
Table No 6.1.47	Cast System is the Root Cause of The Domestic Violence.....	96
Table No 6.1.48	Brotheri_System is the Root Cause of the Domestic Violence.....	97

Chapter No 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Violence against woman means the harsh behavior of women by men or the women herself where behavior is determined by the patriarchal society in the form of father or mother in-law. Domestic violence is a well known term which is blatantly existing in our society, where certain sorts of violence, i.e. Child abuses, tyranny with the daughter in-law, husband's uncontrollable right and power over her wife, and teasing on woman in street is very much common in our society, where the woman needs protection and power by law, so that she could compete the powerful patriarchal structure. Although domestic violence is usually perceived as physical violence, yet it is not merely limited to physical violence, it includes psychological violence as well. The united nation commission (1993) declares that Violence against women is a manifestation of 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 the full advancement of women.

There would be hardly a sector where the woman is a patriarchal structure blatantly say that there is no gender discrimination. In every sector the women are discriminated, but the domestic violence is more hazardous than any other sector. As Bontha (2009) explain that Domestic violence is a very complex problem of the individual, relationship and societal level with many different contributing factors. Domestic violence could possibly be linked to inequalities among people in our society and to

power imbalances in relationships. A person's vulnerability to abuse may be increased by factors such as dislocation, colonization, racism, homophobia, disability, poverty and isolation. Lack of access to community services and supports, and to the criminal justice system, may further increase a person's vulnerability to being abused - or compound the effects of the abuse.

The civil societies are working on violence against woman committed by individuals, families and communities, where the useful information and solutions are presented to put an end to domestic abuse and violence. They are devoted to bringing awareness of this local terrorist act, which is called domestic abuse and violence, as well as working within the community to end the cycle of violence that so often damages and destroys individuals, families and communities. As Shantanu (2000) says that domestic violence has often gone unnoticed, stays hidden and has failed to receive the immediate level of understanding. It is needed an order to stop this terrorism in light of the devastating effects; it can have on children and families. Almost every civilized society accepts the essence of violence against women, yet there is no proposed norm, which could stop this act of violence. The violence cuts across every line of geography, culture and income; while adversely affecting all aspects of the society. The ongoing abuse is found in every community in the Pakistan as well as throughout the world's many communities, where the millions of incidents of domestic violence occur every year in which most of these incidents go unreported.

Domestic violence is seen through physical, sexual, psychological and/or financial violence that takes place within an intimate or family-type relationship and forms a pattern of coercive and controlling behavior. Domestic violence often includes a range of abusive behaviors, not all of which are, in themselves, inherently violent. Abuse, in a relationship, is any act used to gain power and control over another person or persons. It can occur during a relationship or after a relationship has ended, but where ever or whenever it happens, domestic violence destroys the individual, the family member and the home.

Many of the households where domestic violence occurs also have a child present, which means there is usually more than one victim. Women and children are often in the greatest of danger in the place where they should be the safest within their families. For many the home is where they face the ongoing crime of abuse, terror, violence and sometimes death, physically, mentally, spiritually or psychologically, at the hands of somebody close to them, the person they should be able to trust. The tactics of an abuser in seeing through intimidation and humiliating the other person, or their victim, to physical injury and often escalates from threats and verbal abuse to physical violence and may even end up in murder. Their partners tend to control their lives to a great extent as well as verbally degrade them. Women who are abused are often physically isolated.

The abuser is always responsible for the violence. There is no excuse for domestic violence and the victim is never responsible for the abuser's behavior. Again, the responsibility for the violence belongs to the abuser. It is not the victim's fault; if the abusers are not held accountable for their actions they will continue to commit acts of violence and intimidation, where the different type of abuses are imposed over the victim; as Hearn (1998) argued that violence against women continues to be a global epidemic that kills, tortures, and maims through different types of abuse such as physically, psychologically, sexually and economically. It is one of the most pervasive of human rights violations, denying women equality, security, dignity, self-worth, and their right to enjoy fundamental freedoms.

1.1.1. The Definition

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (2008) defines family and domestic violence as the intentional and systematic use of violence and abuse to create fear and to control the victim's behavior. Multiple forms of abuses characterize the experience resulting in physical and sexual or psychological damage, forced social isolation, economic deprivation, or behavior which causes the victim to live in fear.

Although it is not merely the man, who is involved in the domestic violence against woman, yet the ratio of domestic violence is comparatively much more than the woman, because if the woman is committing any type of violence against the less powerful woman in the

homes is basically the outcome of the patriarchal structure of the societies; as Bagshaw and Chung (2000) argues that:

“Victims of family and domestic violence are female, and 90 per cent of the perpetrators are male. Gender is a critical factor for understanding the etiology and experience of violence as well as the social and cultural factors that influence its proliferation.”

1.1.2. Causes of violence against woman

Although there are a number of causes of violence against woman, yet Awan (2008) has focused on the domestic violence against woman, where he includes the following factors as responsible for the domestic violence. As the following:

1.1.2.1. Low literacy rate

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country and people are usually less reluctant to seek education. The literacy rate is very low in the country and especially our rural areas are far behind from the standard of literacy rate. In Pakistan those people are considered as literate, who can write and read a paragraph in any language, in spite of it, the literacy rate is considerably low in rural areas and especially in the research field area as Jampur. So, it can be said that the low literacy rate is the main reason for the domestic violence in rural areas of the country. So, the ratio of those women, who are less educated, are more prone to the domestic violence.

1.1.2.2. Agriculture Society

The people are involved in agriculture for centuries, which has ceased to make their thinking stagnant, which do not let them to be

dynamic and accept the changes. These conservative approaches they have been using in the everyday life, where the division of labor, if proposed by their elder, they are still stacked with that. Where if the women were working 12 hours in the field, she is still involved in the same field with the same wages, which is violence against the nature of the woman.

1.1.2.3. Patriarchal society

Due to the patriarchal structure of the society, women have adopted themselves a submissive nature towards males. So, they have adopted the sense of inferiority in their homes and in the society. This is also a reason which has been made the males become so harsh in nature and behavior that they consider women as their servant. So, the females are considered as weak mentally, physically and intellectually, that's why the males considered them as dependent on males for their social security and bread earnings, which ultimately results in the male dominance in the society. So, patriarchy in the society is the root cause for producing the domestic violence in the society.

1.1.2.4. The Apartment of Female from Economy

Society is basically male dominated, so women are not allowed to work outside the home and especially to do the job. The women are dependent on males for their needs and want which have also made them submissive to males permanently in the society, so dependency is the reason for which women are violated harshly. Women are still expected to speak coyly to the males. The field of education is specified for males

solely in the rural areas and not for the females. The females are not allowed to get an education on their own good, so the low education has made the women ignorant of their rights and duties in the society. So until the males give them opportunities of getting an education in the society they cannot get their basic rights in the society.

1.1.2.5. Traditional Impendent

Pakistan is the traditional society and people are bound to marry within their family not to outside the family which always leads to the domestic violence in the society. Parents do not allow their children to marry outside the family, so parents are all in all to settle the marriage system in the society by which children are forced to marry within the family, which in the later results in the couple disputes or violence in the home and then people do not care for women. They are considering a silly creature and mistakes are inevitable by her, that's why in most of the cases, she is often considered as guilty and the decisions always go in the favor of male and once again women are deprived of every sort of rights. Male boys are sometimes allowed to marry with their own will but girls are strictly forbidden to marry by their own will, which is the blatant discrimination of the patriarchal society at domestic level.

1.1.2.6. The Religiosity

The Pakistani society is basically based on the religious basis and people most of the time blindly follows the religion Islam and religious leaders, who are always speaking about man power in the society and

females are considered as submissive in the society, which makes the layman so harsh to women in the society. So, people are just following those Islamic principles which are strengthening their power over women, while they do not consider those Islamic teachings, which empower the female status in the society. The religious people have also contributed a lot of violence against women by their speeches and addresses in front of people. They have misinterpreted Islam and its teachings for the social humanity. They considered the male as rulers of the women, whereas Islam has said the males as the manager of the family or wife, which does not mean the ruler ship or any special authority to beat or punish the women on their own will.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

In the located area, the issue of domestic violence has been prevailed for centuries long. Women have no right inside of the home as well as outside of the home. Patriarchal society or male dominance is very high in the located area. In every field of life the women are subordinate under the male like as decision making, property ownership, home problems, not allowed to go to school to get education, women her own submissive role, dependence on males. So, these problems are playing a considerable role behind the domestic violence. Another major problem is the religious beliefs which give the Mulas an uncontrollable power; they said that women level is low as compared to male or women are

subordinate to the male under the principles of sharia in Islam. So the research focuses what is the major reason behind the domestic violence.

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the socioeconomic profile of the respondents
2. To explore the modes of domestic violence in Jampur.
3. To find out the social causes of domestic violence in the society
4. To dig out the cultural factors by which domestic violence is enacted
5. To see the relationship if any between the education and violence

1.4. Significance of the study

This study is important for the subordinate women under the patriarchal male or patriarchal society and it is helpful for the decreasing of domestic violence. Women could be conscious of her rights. They can take part solving problems on house hold level and also can make a decision on domestic level. So, by this study people would be conscious of the importance of education and they would be realistic in their thinking, which would help them in the hindrance of discrimination against the women and they would start the sending of their girls to school for getting educated. The study is also helpful for the understanding of women on the bases of sharia and males would be conscious of the women rights and

importance for the construction of the society. If the people would be conscious of the importance of women or girls or if they understand the role of the women in the building of the society, it would give a considerable progress to the society. It is only possible if the violence against women could be stopped and she would be left for the playing of her constructive role in the society. So, the present research is solely for people knowledge that they would be conscious of the importance of women and consider her as a mother, sister, daughter and wife, it would help the victim a lot.

Chapter No 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The domestic violence is found mostly in the different areas of the world and people especially the males of the society think that they are the only rulers of the women and the women are only their servants in the homes. They are considered as physically and mentally weak, that's why they have no right of decision making or any other household authority. The same, the issue of domestic violence also prevails in Pakistan, especially in the rural areas. So, different people have worked on it in their own ways and thoughts, but some have also given the reasons and factors of domestic violence. As the following:

2.1 Higher Socioeconomic Status

Michaela (2003) explores the determinants of domestic violence in the rural areas of Bangladesh. He found that higher education, higher socioeconomic status, and extended family residence to be associated with lower risks of violence. The effects of women's status on violence were found to be highly context-specific. In the more culturally conservative areas, higher individual-level women have autonomy and short-term membership with savings and credit groups, were both associated with significantly elevated risks of violence, and community-level variables were unrelated to violence. In the less culturally conservative area, in contrast, individual-level women's status indicators' were unrelated to the risk of violence, and community-level measures of women's status were associated with significantly lower risks of violence, presumably by reinforcing nascent normative changes in gender relations.

Kalmuss (1982) says that a woman abuse by husbands, also relevant is the findings from a study in Baltimore, Maryland, which explored the correlates of domestic violence among pregnant women and found that contextual variables that measured neighborhood poverty, unemployment and home ownership were significantly related to the risk of such violence, and Straus. The socio-cultural environment degrades womanhood and exposes them to the control of the men. The family authority structure clearly favors men who take major decisions affecting the household without reference to the women. In situations where women become influential their husbands are usually held with contempt the women have no influence and control over economic resources, a situation that has wasted the potentials in them, thus bringing about a decline in economic resources available to the family. The socio-cultural dynamics of the Igbo expose their women to a lot of abuse by their male folk.

Analysis of the Review

There are so many writings on the women's social status and their power in the society. So, a research in the Bangladesh is describing that there are some of the factors which shows the relations of the domestic violence with education, socioeconomic status, religion and the family system in the society; as the extended family system is decreasing the domestic violence in the society. And there are some gender related norms and values which also affect the domestic violence in the society.

According to the above study, it is very important to study the divorce restrictions in the society and some egalitarian household

relationships to study the women abuse in the society which is almost related to the study locale in Jampur, where people do not give attention to the household relationships of the women to their partners.

2.2 Patriarchal Society

Walker (1979) says that the study of small-scale societies from the Human Area Relations Files found that societal indicators of female autonomy-most notably, a lack of divorce restrictions, more egalitarian household relationships, and female work groups-were important in protecting women.

Naveed (2005) states that an extensive body of evidence existed on a household level, which was based on domestic violence. A number of studies have highlighted the importance of socioeconomic factors, with higher socioeconomic status and/or caste generally found to be inversely related to the risk factor of domestic violence.

Heise (1998) says that Life cycle and familial factors have also emerged as important predictors of violence. Several studies have reported a decreasing risk of violence with the increasing age of the husband or wife, whereas others have found no association. Women's higher age at marriage has also been found to be significantly inversely associated with violence

Manish (2007) presents one of the most consistently reported relationships has been an inverse association between the wife's

educational level and reported violence Studies from India also suggested that the level of dowry (cash and gifts provided by the bride's family to the groom's family at the time of marriage) plays a significant role-either precipitating or protection in domestic violence

Analysis of the Review

The views of the above authors show that the socioeconomic factor was the most important factor of the domestic violence. If the women have high socioeconomic status in the society, they would have lower chances of the domestic violence. The same condition is prevailing in the research area that the women with high socioeconomic status were less often victimized of the domestic violence.

They say that the domestic violence is directly related to the educational levels of the women in the society. So, in our study locale it is the reality that the women who are well educated are not mostly the victims of the domestic violence in the society. It is the very much applicable to the practicality of the researcher's locale as in the study area people are more harsh to their wives in their youth age of early ages, but with the passage of time they become the lenient and there is a decrease in the domestic violence in the area of the it is the practice of this concept.

2.3 Sexual Violence

Hassan (2000) presents a study from Sierra Leone found that two-thirds of the women, who were surveyed reported having ever been beaten

by their spouses or partners, and half reported having been forced to have sexual intercourse, against their own will.

Melissa (1999) presents a study of married Arab women residing in Israel found that 30% of the women reported one or more recent episodes of physical abuse or sexual coercion.

Nosheen (2011) presents a survey of 6,700 married men in Uttar Pradesh, 30% of the respondents acknowledged that they had physically beaten their wives and 22% reported that they had ever physically forced their wives to engage in sexual relations against their own will.

Parveen (1992) says that with respect to domestic violence, there is anthropological evidence that community-level cultural and contextual factors are important in determining the levels of intimate partner violence across cultures

Analysis of the Review

It was analyzed from the views of the above authors that most often the women throughout the world are physically violated. The research from the Arab women residing in Israel reported that there are only 30% of the women who are victims of the physical and sexual abuse in the Arab society, which is like our urban areas the well-educated families are also having the same idea about the women victims. In the Uttar Pradesh almost is the same scenario as in our urban area of the Pakistan who are more feminist societies of the world and they are not willing to beat their wives and not to make them forced for sexual intercourse in the society.

According to Counts and others there are the evident that the cultural and contextual factors are so important to determine the social, domestic violence in the society which is almost related to my study that in our country people are not believing any domestic violence without any evident, so in our society and especially in the study local area there are so many evidences of the domestic violence in the society.

2.4 Drug Usage creates Domestic Violence

Patel (2010) suggesting that the family violence in childhood is associated with a greater likelihood that sons and daughters would be either perpetrators or victims of violence. Other studies have reported links between domestic violence and specific risk behaviors-most notably, substance use, such as alcohol or drug consumption.

Sood (1990).There is also increasing recognition of the centrality of women's status in shaping women's risk of domestic violence, although considerable uncertainty persists concerning the extent to which this dimension is protected against such violence. For example, found that greater control over resources by wives was associated with a significantly lower risk of domestic violence; further analysis of the same data, however, revealed that women's higher autonomy was much stronger protective against the risk of domestic violence in the southern state of Tamil Nadu than in the northern, and more culturally conservative, state of Uttar Pradesh.

Analysis of the Review

According to the above reviews, the domestic violence was because of the drug addiction of users, which is the practical example of the study that there were so many such cases which were solely the results of the drug addiction in the society. The women, violence was also because of the social status woman, where if she belongs to the higher family or social status, she would be less the victim of the domestic violence in the society.

2.5 Husbands as Decision Makers

John (1994) presents a study from the Philippines also found that although the risk of domestic violence was higher when husbands dominated major decisions i.e. relative to joint decision-making; this risk was especially high when the wife dominated such decisions.

Moor (2008).stated that the Multivariate logistic regression identified the correlates of these forms of violence, such as age, place of residence, age at first marriage, type of marital union, level of income of women, and level of education of husband against women in Imo State. While wife battery is more pronounced in the urban area, forced sexual relationship and female genital mutilation are more pronounced in the rural areas. We recommend education of women and integration of services in reproductive health care

service delivery as appropriate measures to eradicate these practices

Heise, (1995) says that the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women defines violence as all gender-based violence occurring in the family or the general public resulting in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women. Such violent acts include threats, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, battery, sexual abuse of female children, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female circumcision, and sexual harassment, trafficking in women, or forced prostitution. A careful perusal of literature on women in Nigeria suggests that all these acts are prevalent in different parts of the country, though researchers have not made any effort to address the problem.

Analysis of the Review

A study from the Philippines society found that the risk factor of the domestic violence was greater, when the males were more the decision makers in their homes, which is vividly related to the research; as our society is a patriarchal society, where the males are decision makers in most of the major issues of their homes. There are some studies which show that there are many factors i.e. age, place, age at marriage, type of marital union, level of income and the level of the education are the most dominant factors related to the domestic violence.

They state that the phenomenon of violence was prevailed or acted to women very common in the United Nations. The people violate the women in different angles. The male inculcates the violence to the women, such as physical, sexual, psychological harm, threat, coercion deprivation of liberty, sexual abuse of female children, dowry related violence, marital rape, harassment as sexual.

2.6 Domestic Work

Strauss (1997) tells the story about six years of hell, six years of his marriage to a brutal and alcoholic husband. The problems started when she was pregnant. Even though his husband hit her, her son was born healthy. After she came back from the hospital with her child, her husband started disappearing for a few days at a time. He always came back while they were sleeping, shouting. He looked for ways to start an argument with her; their son was sick again or the food was not cooked well. He always started quarrelling, hurling abuse at her and beating her. In 1992, she filed a petition for divorce. One day he threatened to kill her if she were summoned to court. After one argument, she called the police, and they took her to the shelter for battered women. The prosecutor decided to discontinue the proceedings because she lacked serious injuries; she only had bruises and a broken nose. She has never had a forensic examination or taken sick leave that the court is required as evidence. She was still waiting for the divorce decision, but it would take a long time. She gave up

waiting for the eviction of her husband. She has no chance to go back home.

Fikree (1999) says that domestic violence is the use of force or threats of force by a husband or boyfriend for the purpose of coercing and intimidating a woman into submission. This violence can take the form of pushing, hitting, choking, slapping, kicking, burning, or stabbing.

Yasmeen (2002) says that, in March 2001, a delegation from Minnesota Advocates for Human Rights and the International Women's Human Rights Clinic at Georgetown University Law Center visited the Polish cities of Warsaw, Gdansk, and Lodz. The delegation conducted interviews with government officials, judges, prosecutors, police officers, forensic doctors, psychologists, and women's rights activists to investigate the prevalence of domestic violence and the government's response to the problem in Poland. In researching domestic violence, the delegation primarily used the following United Nations definition of domestic violence.

Analysis of the Review

The above mentioned literatures focused the result of domestic violence and types of domestic violence. The above literature focused on the committing acts of physical violence, the women want to leave the homes and the majority of the women's wants to divorce from their husbands. In the last paragraph the according to U.N Documents, in domestic violence the male uses different types of force over women in

which the most used violent actions are pushing, hitting, choking, slapping, kicking, burning, or stabling and so forth. The males of the society always try to get hold on the females whether their wives or any other relation to the females. They get control on them by good or bad sources in the society. The males of the society always try to maintain their dominance over their wives in the home and they never want to hear any excuse from the wives and start beating them even on the petty things. So, to get control over the home is a social disease of the traditional society. They are just waiting to see the any mistake of the female and then start beating.

2.7 Violence due to Household Work

Moraes (2002) presents a case study, where six months ago treated a 34-year-old woman with four children who was seven months pregnant. She was in an informal relationship with the father of her children. During a party, three of her partner's friends gang-raped and beat her, and then her partner kicked her all over because she was raped. He completely smashed her face. The men left her in the house. Her eldest child, who was eight, called the ambulance. She had six broken ribs and miscarried the fetus. Her stomach was bruised all over when she arrived here

Renvoize (1978) says that a woman was seven months pregnant. She received wounds to the fetus and eventually suffered a fetal death. The beating started in the backseat of the car after she had sex with her partner. He pushed her into the back seat of a very small Polish car where there

was little space. He punched her in the head, arms, and belly. He pushed her on her stomach with his knees. She managed to crawl out of the car, but he got on top of her while she was lying on her stomach on the ground. He sat on her and jumped many times. She managed to get home; but she had headaches, vomiting, and shivers. She felt her stomach tighten, so she called an ambulance to take her to the hospital. The doctor said that she was in shock. During the sonogram, they saw that the umbilical cord was broken and the fetal heart was not beating. They did a cesarean section, but the baby had died from severe injuries. The baby had a broken skull, bleeding inside its brain, and a swollen liver. The woman was in shock. They needed to remove her uterus. The woman recovered. If not for the loss of her uterus, her injuries would not have qualified as serious. The man was charged with assault and with the death of a child. He was sentenced to two years in prison. The prosecutor asked for ten years, but the additional eight years were for the loss of the uterus.

Analysis of the Review

The above literature shows the violence against women, i.e. the rape. They stated that in the reported cases of women who were pregnant, who were harassed by males for sexual abuse after that they hit her and their skulls are effected then in hospital admitted some days, their child was dying and they are going to problem of comma and psychic.

2.8 Assumptions

1. Male dominance is the root cause of domestic violence
2. The patriarchal social setup is the reason for domestic violence
3. The submissive nature of the women also invites the domestic violence against women
4. The weak physical power of women also causes the domestic violence
5. Poor economic conditions of the females cause domestic violence
6. Religious misinterpretations also produce domestic violence
7. Traditional culture produces the domestic violence

Chapter no 3
THEORITICAL FRAMWORK

3.1 Theory

The physical violence against women can be visualized in the context of multiple theoretical perspectives, because of its complexity of nature. In this study researcher tried to relate the physical violence with the cultural and feminist theory.

3.1.1 Social Feminism Theory

Socialist feminism is a branch of feminism that focuses upon both the public and private spheres of a woman's life and argues that the women liberation can only be achieved by working to an end on both the economic and cultural sources of women's oppression. Socialist feminism is a two-pronged theory that broadens Marxist feminism's argument for the role of capitalism in the oppression of women and radical feminism's theory of the role of gender and the patriarchy. Socialist feminists reject radical feminism's main claim that patriarchy the only or primary source of oppression of women. Rather, socialist feminists assert that women are unable to be free due to their financial dependence on males in society. Women are subject to the male rulers in capitalism due to an uneven balance in wealth. They see economic dependence as the driving force of women's subjugation to men. Further, socialist feminists see women's liberation as a necessary part of a larger quest for social, economic and political justice.

(Gloria Martin, 1966-76)

3.1.2 Cultural Theory

A cultural theory of violence states that among certain groups or subculture there are norms and cultural values that approve of violence rather than define it as deviant. This theory of violence locates these pro-violent norms among individuals and groups in lower strata, and thus this group comprise a subculture of violence.

Culture includes the arts, beliefs, value, norms, tradition, customs and man-made artifacts. An individual learns the cultural values through the process of socialization. These values are transferred from one generation to the other generation. A subculture is a part of a larger culture. It is not totally different from the larger culture, though it's some feature can be differentiated from the larger culture.

A subculture is "a normative system of some group or groups smaller than the whole society." Wolfgang and Ferracuti (1967:103)

3.2 Application of the Theory

3.2.1 Relation to the Findings

According to the social feminism theory women are not given their social and domestic rights to live with liberty in the society, which ultimately affects the social power of the women in our societies. According to them, in any society, all the people have socially equal rights of living, speaking and working in the same society, but in mostly the society's women are being deprived of their basic rights of the freedom

and liberty in the society. They said that women are basically being deprived of three main levels of social rights in the society. The main level is at their home, while at the workplace and in the societal it was less observed to be affected by the violence. The women were deprived of three main rights as the economic, social liberty and social empowerment in the society or at home levels. So, the research matches these all these scenarios with the research locale and the topic, then it was very clear that there is a close relationship between the two theories and the practical reality of the area as well. So, it can be seen that the feminist theory is the theory which in actual shows the submissive nature and the very low social status of the women in the area. The findings of the research also show the same idea and the theme of the feminist social theory.

3.2.2 Relation to the Research Findings

The theory of the cultural norms and values shows the dominant features of the society and states that in our society all the work are being done by the norms and values which the people have learnt by their elders or the ancestors in the running society so all the people are given their norms and values in the forms of some formal or informal or non formal ways so that they can continue their culture long time in the society. People internalize the norms and values of the society and then follow them for long times in futures. If we see the theory in practice in the research locale we will say that this theory was made especially for our society of the research. As in the theory it has been said that like all other

norms and values people also learn the violence against women otherwise it is considered as some deviance or some cowardice in the society.

Same is the case of the area where this research has been done that people all in the area are so traditional that they use the women as they wish but not give them the social right in the society. So we can say that people in our area are not well educated by which they do not accept any reality but just their social tradition or culture is the main concern. So the social, cultural theory is the fit for the social representation of the women social level and women social status in the society.

3.3 Propositions

1. Domestic violence and male dominance are interdependent
2. Patriarchal society always promotes domestic violence
3. The women are considered weak, which creates violence
4. Women also invites the domestic violence by their physical weakness
5. Economic dependency upon men is the factor which creates the domestic violence
6. Religious leader's misinterpretations also produce domestic violence
7. Traditional culture and the domestic violence also cause reasons for one another

Chapter No 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

4.1.1 Education

(I)

According to the dictionary of Black's Law Fifth Edition the (461):
“education is comprehended not merely the instruction received at school or college, but the whole course of training; moral, religious, vocational, intellectual, and physical.”

In other words Black's Law Fifth Edition the (461):

“Education may be particularly directed to either the mental, moral, or physical powers or faculties, but in its broadest and best sense it relates to them all. Acquisition of all knowledge tending to train and develop the individual.”

(II)

According to the dictionary of the chambers 10th Edition the (477)

“Education is bringing up or training, e.g. of a child; instruction, esp. at a school or university; strengthening of the powers of body or mind; culture.”

(III)

According to the dictionary of The New Oxford Illustrated Dictionary
(533):

“The education is systematic instruction, schooling, or training in preparation for life or some particular task; scholastic instruction; bringing up.”

(IV)

(According to the dictionary of Collins (541):

“The education is the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college, or University.”

(V)

According to the dictionary of Collins (528):

“The education is something educed.” Another definition of dictionary of Collins (528): “The education is the act or process of educating.” However another definition dictionary of Collins (528): “The education is the exhaust stroke of a steam or internal-combustion engine.”

(VI)

According to the dictionary of Geddes and Grossed English dictionary and thesaurus (2008:171):

“Education is the process of learning and training; instruction as imparted in schools, colleges and universities; a course of the type of instruction; the theory and practice of teaching.”

4.1.2 Weakness

(I)

According to the dictionary of English Dictionary and Thesaurus Publish 2008, by Geddes and Grosset, David (2008:534):

“Weakness is the quality or condition of being weak; lack of power, force, or vigor; Weakness kept him in bed.”

While another definition of English Dictionary and Thesaurus Publish 2008, by Geddes and Grosset, David (2008:534):

“Weakness is a weak point; slight fault: putting things off is her weakness.”

(II)

Dictionary of Collins Publisher Harper Collins, (2009:1842):

“Weakness is the state or quality of being weak.”

However another definition Dictionary of Collins Publisher Harper Collins, (2009:1842):

“Weakness is a deficiency or failing, as in a person’s character, a self-indulgent fondness or liking: a weakness for chocolates.”

(III)

According to the dictionary of The World Book Dictionary (2009:2369):

“Weakness is the quality or condition of being weak; lack of power, force, or vigor: Weakness kept him in bed.”

(IV)

According to the dictionary of Webster’s New World College Dictionary 4th Edition(2001:1620):

“Weakness is the state or quality of being weak. A weak point; fault or defect, as in one’s character, a Weakness is a liking; ESPan immoderately fondness.”

(V)

According to the dictionary of Longman Contemporary English New Edition for advanced Learners(2009:1985):

“Weakness is a fault in someone’s character or in a system, organization, design etc, the legislation has a fundamental weakness.”

4.1.3. Physical Violence

(I) (Saltzman et al. 2002) argue that:

“Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to, scratching; pushing; shoving; throwing;

grabbing; biting; choking; shaking; slapping; punching; burning; use of a weapon; and use of restraints or one's body, size, or strength against another person”.

(II)

According to Britannica Encyclopedia (2013)

“Violence can be defined as any interpersonal behaviour intended to cause physical harm or mental distress. Most discussions of sports-related violence concentrate on physical harm—i.e., bodily injury.”

(III)

According to Mosby's Medical Dictionary (2009)

“one or more episodes of aggressive behavior, usually resulting in physical injury with possible damage to internal organs, sense organs, the central nervous system, or the musculoskeletal system of another person.”

(Mosby's Medical Dictionary, 8th edition. © 2009, Elsevier).

4.1.4 Patriarchy

(I)

According to Britannica Encyclopedia (2013)

“A hypothetical social system in which the father or a male elder has absolute authority over the family group; by extension, one or more men (as in a council) exert absolute authority over the community as a whole”

(II)

According to Collins English Dictionary (2003) patriarchy is

“A form of social organization in which a male is the head of the family and descent, kinship, and title are traced through the male line”

(Collins English Dictionary – Complete and Unabridged © HarperCollins Publishers, 1991, 1994, 1998, 2000, 2003)

(III)

According to the American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language,

“A social system in which father is the head of the family and men have authority over women and children.”

(The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition copyright ©2000 by Houghton Mifflin Company. Updated in 2009. Published by Houghton Mifflin Company)

4.1.5 Social Class

(I)

According to Britannica Encyclopaedia social class is

“A group of people within a society who possess the same socioeconomic status”

(II)

According to Paul B. Harton and Chester L. Hunt a social class is

“A stratum of people of similar position in the social status continuum”

(Paul B. Harton and Chester L. Hunt Western Michigan University Sixth Edition Tata Mcgraw-Hill Publishing Company limited New Delhi)

(III)

According to Richard J.Gelles social class is

“People who occupy the same layer of socioeconomic hierarchy in a society”

(Richard J.Gelles, introduction to sociology fifth edition University of Rhode Island Printed in United State America).

(IV)

According to John J.Macionis

“Social class forms a family financial security and range of opportunities”

(John J.Macionis, Sociology student media version 7th edition Prentice-Hall Inc-upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458).

4.2 Operationalization

1. Education

The term education was used in the demographic profile table of the interview schedule of this research under the following categories:

IL-illiterate, PR-primary, MR-middle, SS-secondary school, HSC-higher, secondary education, intermediate, GR- Graduation, MA-Masters, Any other.....

2. Weakness

The term weakness was used in question no. 28 in the interview schedule of this research under the following categories:

28. To what an extent the physical weaknesses of women cause domestic violence?

1. To great extent 2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

3. Physical Violence

The term physical violence was used in question no. 24 and 24(a) in the interview schedule of this research under the following categories:

24. Did you ever face psychological violence by your husband in your entire life?

1) Yes 2) No

24(A). If Yes, for What Reasons?

A. Lack of education

B. Conservative thinking

C. Joint family

4. Patriarchy

The term patriarchy was used in question no. 27 in the interview schedule of this research under the following categories:

27. In your opinion, what is the main the reason domestic violence against women in your area?

1. Low level of man's education
2. Patriarchy
3. Authoritative nature of women
4. Counter arguments about women

(VI) Social Class

The term social class was operationalized in question no. 45 in the interview schedule of this research under the following variables.

45. To what an extent do you think, if a lower social class woman married to an upper social class man enhances domestic violence against women.

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

4.3 Hypothesis

Hypothesis (null)

1. There is no strong relationship between watasatta and domestic violence.
2. The husband's higher social status does not create more domestic violence in the society.

Hypothesis (Alternate)

1. There is the strong relationship between watta satta and domestic violence.
2. Husband's higher social status creates more domestic violence in the society.

Chapter no 5
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research study, the researcher has used the quantitative approach for getting data. The quantitative design deals with the quantification of the data where quantity is the main focus of the research. By going through the review of the relevant literature it is clear that quantitative design is used in this study. Because it is a sociological analysis and in sociological research, quantitative approach is involved.

5.1. Nature of the Research

Actually, there are different kinds of research due to which the researchers conduct a research. Like as exploratory, explanatory, casual, and descriptive and so on. But in present research, researcher used only descriptive research; Descriptive research is also called Statistical Research. The main goal of this type of research is to describe the data and characteristics about the selected topic, another reason used on this, because the present research conducted only for knowledge purposive. The researcher made the idea behind this type of research is to study frequencies, averages, and other statistical calculations. It is quantitative and uses surveys and also use of probability sampling. Although the data descriptor is factual, accurate and systematic, another fact used this type of research because; this research is highly accurate for the present topic or research.

5.2. Universe of the Study

This research study was on the domestic violence against women in the tehsil Jampur and district Rajanpur and women of the area were the research respondents in this research. Jampur is the area of traditional society of the southern Punjab consisting of the majority of the people speaking Saraiki language and are so conservative minds. Area is the plains land and the main source of income of people in the agriculture and the livestock in the area.

5.3. Target Population

The interview was conducted on female respondents as this research was conducted upon the females in that area to understand the violence and the misbehavior is being done on them and the deprivations and their social status problems are discussed only. So the focus was only on the females in the area in Jampur.

5.4. Sampling Techniques

The researcher used the purposive sample technique to meet the requirement of the research. The referral or snow ball sampling was also used in the research because it was needed to meet some victim females to ask and analyze the consequences of the violence in the area and to study the women's satisfaction by their running social status and the social rights which are hardly given to them.

5.5 Sample Size

It was not possible for the researcher to gather data from the whole universe because it consists of large population and time consumption. Therefore, the researcher has taken a sizeable sample of 150 respondents from the study area so that it can be proven the real research with actual results. After selecting the sample group it becomes easy to generalize the results on the whole population.

5.6 Tool for Data Collection

The researcher has collected data through self-administered interview schedule and face to face interviews. Some of the interview were conducted by the respondents along with some guidelines how to give the responses by reading the statement and choosing the option which they think better reflect their response. Every accessible way was used to distribute questioners to get more and more data like in homes, schools, streets and from other social setting where there are the majority of the women found to meet with a suitable time. As the majority of the women were not responding when their males were in the home at the time of the interview so it was very sensible and technical to collect the data from such traditional society.

5.7. Technique for Data Collection

The researcher has used the interview schedule method, having a list of statements, to get data from the respondents. The questions were close ended and written in English language. As the respondents of my research study were housewives most of them do not understand the English, so the researcher used interview schedule method along with the questionnaire method.

The questionnaire was divided into four parts including

The first part was of 'Demographic profile'

Part two by socioeconomic profile

Part three Constructs profile

Part four General profile

5.8. Pre- Testing

In the pre-testing 15 to 20 interviews were tested among different female respondent to understand the problems and complexities that lie in the research questionnaire. The questions that were ambiguous and confusing were removed from the list. One sided or leading questions were changed to neutral questions. Those questions which create a problem for the respondents were also removed. Some options were not included in the questionnaire before pre-testing. After getting peoples' responses they

were added to the questionnaire. Like in the marital status question option for widow and divorced was not added before pre-testing . In the same way the question of respondent familiarity with domestic violence was not added before pre-testing.

5.9. Data Analysis

The researcher has used SPSS version 20 for data analysis. After collecting data the researcher rearranged the data by separating the data from Jampur and its adjoining areas. After arranging data the researcher managed the data. Then the researcher created a data sheet in which the researcher done data entry into different categories. After entering data the researcher merged the files and done the analysis by using SPSS-20. In which a researcher has taken mean, median, mode, percentage and applied the qui-square test for testing the hypothesis.

5.10. Opportunities and limitations of the study

This research study has vast implication, but as a researcher has done the comparative analysis. In which researcher remains stuck to the Jampur district Rajanpur. It was not possible to get the data from whole population, therefore researcher has taken a sizeable sample of the universe. During data collection the researcher has experienced irresponsible attitude of people towards giving responses. They have manipulated their answers. Respondent has tried his best to get real data by cross questioning. While researcher had to wait for them to come back at

home from their domestic works as agriculture and the livestock care to fill the remaining part of the questionnaire. Women were mostly very busy in their work timings therefore researcher has mostly taken data at the lunch time and in their off timings. Researcher was full time in contact with his supervisor who guided him how to get the real data in the field without any biases and exaggeration of the real data.

5.11. Ethical Concerns

In the field researcher has taken very much care of the research ethics. Before conducting interviews to the respondents researcher has shown them the permission letter from his supervisor and university for data collection in the field. After telling them about his research and what it will contribute to the society. The researcher assured them that the information that is gathered from them will always remain confidential. That is why researcher has not asked about their name and any other identity in the questionnaire. After that researcher explained the questionnaire to them, how to answer it and the coding of the options. Throughout this process the researcher tried to be patient and gentle towards them. The researcher has also tried to make them feel comfortable to give their responses and ask questions if they did not understand any statement. If someone behaved harshly towards him during data collection researcher remained soft and polite towards him. When they have completed their questionnaires the researcher thanked them and marked his questionnaires in front of them.

Chapter No 6
RESULTS AND FINDINGS

6.1. Findings

This chapter is based on the finding of the research, which the researcher has conducted from the respondents in the field. The responses of the respondents were analyzed in the frequency and percentage tables. As the following:

Demographic profile

Table no 6.1. Language of the Respondents

Language	Frequency	Percent
Punjabi	9	6
Seraiki	141	94
Total	150	100

Table no 6.1. Shows that the majority of the people belonged to the Saraiki language as their mother language in the areas from 150 total respondents 141 respondents were Saraiki speaker and 8 were Punjabi language speaker and only 1 was the Sindhi speaker in the research data, which shows that most people were Saraiki speaker and secondly where the Punjabi and no more other language is spoken in the area.

Socio Economic Profile

Table no 6.1.1 Marital Status of the Respondents

Marriage	Frequency	Percent
Arrange	71	47.0
Both	2	1.3
Watta Satta	77	51.7
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.1.1 shows that the majority of the people was attached in the Watta Satta marriage pattern is from 150 respondents 77 females were getting marriage in exchange of the Watta Satta and other 71 females almost 47% got arranged marriage. So, only a few cases were found in other or love marriage so it is clear from this table that mostly there is the custom of Watta Satta and arranged marriage pattern in the this area.

Table no 6.1.2

Residential Pattern of the Respondents

Living pattern	Frequencies	Percentage
Patriarchal	139	93
Matriarchal	10	6.4
Neo-local	1	.6
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.1.2 shows the pattern of living of people in the area. So, it is clear that most people were living with their fathers as 139 respondents showed the patriarchal pattern and only 10 respondents were from the matriarchal residence which shows that the majority of the people belong to father side for a living. The neo-local was only a few in numbers as in the research interview schedule showed the living patterns well.

Table no 6.1.3

Marriage Pattern of the Respondents

Marriage	Frequency	Percent
Endogamous	141	94.0
Exogamous	9	6.0
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.1.3 shows that how people of the area made their marriages in or out of their families in the area. So, it shows that mostly people do make marriages in their families which are called endogamous by the table it showed that 141 females were married in their families and only 9 respondents from 150 were from outside the family which shows that majority of the people are bound in the cost and brother system which shows their social bonds.

Table no 6.1.4
Family Type of the Respondents

Family	Frequency	Percent
Extended	9	5.8
Joint family	139	93
Nuclear family	2	1.2
Total	150	100

Table no 6.1.4 shows that the majority of the people were living in the joint family system and only a few people were living in extended and nuclear family system. The 139 respondents were from joint family system and only 9 females were from extended family system and only 2 females were from nuclear family system in the area.

Table no 6.1.5

Number of Children of the Respondents

Table no 6.1.5 shows that most women had more than 6 children in the

Number of children	Frequency	Percent
Not	2	1.3
1 to 2	5	3.3
3 to 4	2	1.3
5 to 6	29	19.3
Above 6	112	75.0
Total	150	100.0

home, as 112 and only a few are who have 1 to 2 children as only 5 respondents. And another is that more females have 4 to 5 children, which also shows that in the area the population growth rate was very high and females have not adopted and family planning.

Table no 6.1.6
Monthly Income of the Respondents

Other source of income	Frequency	Percent
Livestock	92	61.3
Cotton picker	54	36
Hand made things	4	2.7
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.1.6 shows that most women of the area earned money from the livestock or from the cotton picking in the crops. The table shows the 92 females earned from livestock and 54 women earned from cotton picking in the fields. The females only a few in numbers who earned money from hand made things.

Construct profile

Table no 6.1.7

Response of the Respondents Of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	16
No	126	84
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.1.7 shows that most of the women are not aware of the domestic violence and only a few women were there who know well about the domestic violence so the women who know about domestic violence were only 24 in number and the 126 females of the data were who did not even know about the domestic violence in the area which shows that the women in the area were mostly illiterate.

Table no 6.1.8

Knowledge about Domestic Violence of the Respondents

Domestic violence	Frequency	Percent
Physical	59	39.3
Abusive	81	54
Hair pulling	9	6
Kicking	1	.7
Total	150	86.7

Table no 6.1.8 shows that the women know about the domestic violence types in different respects as 59 women told about physical violence and 81 females told about abusive violence and only 9 women were there who told about the hair pulling by their husbands in the society in the area.

Table no 6.1.9

Physical Violence Exercised on any other Women of the Respondents

Physical violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	103	68
No	47	32
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.1.9 shows that the majority of the women had heard about the physical violence in the area and only 47 women were there who never heard about the physical violence against women. So in this table it shows that most women about 103 who have heard about physical violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.10.

Cultural Violence Exercised on any other Women (Not Self) of the Respondents

Cultural violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	103	68
No	47	32
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.1.10 shows that most of the women know about the cultural violence in the area as 103 females answer yes and 47 women said no about the cultural violence in the area. So it is clear was from this table that most of the women were well aware of from cultural violence. So it could be said that the majority of the women were well known to the cultural violence.

Table No 6.1.11

**Heard of Psychological Violence Exercised on Any Other Women
of the Respondents**

Psychological violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	103	68
No	47	32
Total	151	100.0

Table No 6.1.11 shows that most of the women were very well known to the psychological violence in the area as we can see that 103 women answered in yes and only 47 women were there in the area who did not know about the psychological violence in the area. So, most of the females are very well known for psychological violence and they had heard about the psychological violence to their other females in the area.

Table No 6.1.12

**Experience of Economic Violence Exercised On Any Other Women
Of the Respondents**

Economic violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	105	70
No	45	30
Total	151	100.0

Table No 6.1.12 shows that most of the females in the area were very well familiar to the economic violence in the area, i.e. the data shows that 105 females gave the answer “yes” about the economic violence and only the 45 women were those who were not aware of the economic violence. So, it could be said that most of the rural women were aware of the economic violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.13

**Experience of Emotional Violence Exercised on Any Other
Women of the Respondents**

Emotional violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	110	74
No	40	26
Total	151	100.0

Table No 6.1.13 shows that most of the females were aware from the emotional violence and they had heard about the emotional violence, as the 110 females gave the answer “yes” and only 40 females gave the answer as “no.” It means, they had not heard about the emotional violence. Most of the women had heard about the emotional violence in the area. So, this table shows that the violence was not any hidden thing, but it was very openly done that in the area which all the people know about the violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.14

Faced Physical Violence of the Respondents

Physical violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	103	68
No	47	32
Total	151	87.3

Table No 6.1.14 shows that most of the females were victim of the physical violence in the area, i.e. the 103 respondents said that they had been beaten by their husbands in the home. So, it shows that most women have been beaten from their husbands. Only 47 females said that they have never been beaten by their husbands in the entire lives so this shows that most of the women are victims of the physical violence.

Table No 6.1.15

Distribution of Reasons for Domestic Violence

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Economic	114	76
When you are at fault	4	2.6
Family tension	32	21.4
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.1.15 shows that the domestic violence was done on women due to different reasons in the home, as economic and woman's fault or some family tension in the home. As the females said that economic reasons were the root cause for the physical violence, as 114 respondents said about the economic reasons for the domestic violence and 32 women said the family tension was the root cause behind the domestic violence.

Table No 6.1.16

Faced Cultural Violence of the Respondents

Cultural violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	106	70
No	44	30
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.1.16 shows that the females were not only victim of the physical violence in the area, but also the cultural violence was there in the area as well. The females were culturally restricted to and the research data shows that the 106 respondents gave the answer was yes for the cultural violence and only 44 respondents said as no for the cultural violence in their homes as well. It was clear that most of the women were being victimized by the cultural violence in the rural areas of the country.

Table no 6.1.17

Reasons for Domestic Violence

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Economic	114	70
When you are at fault	4	2.3
Family tension	32	27.7
Total	150	100.0

Table no 6.1.17 shows that most of the women were made victimized by their women due to different reasons in the homes and in the society. The main reasons were the economic and family tensions. So, some of the people did violence on their women by many of the reasons apart from the mention factors. Most of the women said that economic reasons were the core reason, as 114 respondents said economic reasons and 32 respondents said that family tensions were the root causes in the rural areas of the country which was causing to make the males so aggressive and tensile and they did violence upon their females.

Table No 6.1.18

Psychological Violence of the Respondents

Psychological violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	110	76
No	40	24
Total	150	100.0

Table No 6.1.18 shows that there were so many females in the rural areas of the country, who had been victimized by psychological violence. So, the 110 respondents said that they had violated psychologically in their homes and only 40 females said that they were not violated psychologically.

Table No 6.1.19
Reasons for Domestic Violence

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Economic	115	77
Your fault	5	3
Family tension	30	20
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.19 shows that there were so many reasons by which the females of the area are beaten or sometimes victimized by the males in their homes or outside the homes. So, most of respondents as 115 said the economic reasons for the psychological violence and 30 respondents said that family tensions were the basic reasons which made the males so harsh to the females in their area of the country.

Table No 6.1.20

Facing Economic Violence of the Respondents

Economic violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	104	70
No	46	30
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.20 shows that in rural areas of the country most of the females were being victimized by the males in area. So, most of the women said that they were economically more violated than any other type of violence in the rural area of the country. The 104 respondents said economic reasons were the most effective in domestic violence and only 46 females said that they were not being victimized in their entire lives by males.

Table No 6.1.21
Reasons for Domestic Violence

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Economic	113	75.3
On your fault	4	2.6
Family tension	33	22
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.21 shows that the majority of the women said that in rural areas of the country that most of the females were being victimized by economically in the area, i.e. 113 respondents said economic reasons and only 33 respondents said that family tension were the root cause for the domestic violence and only 4 females said that they are victimized by their own faults.

Table No 6.1.22

Facing Emotional Violence of the Respondents

Emotional violence	Frequency	Percent
Yes	104	70
No	46	30
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.22 shows that most of the females in the area were emotionally violated and victimized in the area, i.e. 104 respondents said that yes, they had been victimized and only 46 females said that they were not emotionally violated in entire their lives. So, it could be said on the basis of the findings of this research that mostly females in the area were emotionally tortured in the rural areas of the Pakistan.

Table No 6.1.23
Reasons for Domestic Violence

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Economic	100	66
On your fault	10	11
Family tension	30	33
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.23 shows that the females who were victimized in the area said that mostly they were treated badly by their males, as the reason of economists in the area and respondents were 100 out of 150, who said that economic reason was the main cause and 30 females said that the family tension is the root cause for their violation in the area, they said that their males, who were tensile from their family, they beat them or violated them in different ways in the homes.

Table No 6.1.24

Main Reason of Violence of the Respondents

Main reasons	Frequency	Percent
Low level of man's education	100	66
Patriarchy	50	34
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.24 gives the clear picture of the females that most of the males did domestic violence due to low level of their males' education, i.e. the 100 females said that education play a very vital role in domestic affairs, as domestic violence and only 50 females said that patriarchy was the main reason which made the men so harsh and strictly to females and they made the violence upon them.

Table No 6.1.25

Causes of Social Status of Women, Violence of the Respondents

Social status	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	122	81.3
To some extent	28	19.7
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.25 gives the clear picture about the social status of the women and the domestic violence in the area, as the more the social status was higher, the more the violence was low, and as the more the social status was low, the more the violence upon females was higher. As 122 respondents said that social status was responsible for women to a great extent in the domestic violence, only 28 respondents said that social status was not important for the domestic violence.

Table No 6.1.26

Husband Involvement of Domestic Violence of the Respondents

Violence due to social status	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	120	80
To some extent	30	20
Total	150	100.0

This table No 6.1.26 shows that the males of the area kept hold on their females in different ways, as to get control over them, and to uphold their social honor, i.e. the 120 female respondent said that they did so to save and maintain their social honor by keeping hold on their females in the rural areas of the country and only 30 female respondents said that it was not true that for their social honor they made the violence. But, there are so many other factors in the area which made them to violate upon the females of the area.

Table No 6.1.27

Respondents about Veil (Prada) Create Violence

Veil or pardha creates violence	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	125	83.3
To some extent	25	16.7
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.27 shows that parade as the veil was another cause for their domestic violence in the area as the 125 respondents said that the traditional pardha was the basic reason for their violence in the home or outside the homes, but only 25 females said that pardha did not affect the females in the area. So, it was clear that most of the women were in the favor that the veil or Parda was the root cause for their violence in the rural areas of the country.

Table No 6.1.28

Respondent about Economic Reliance on Husbands Creates Domestic Violence

Economic reliance	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	130	87
To some extent	20	13
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.28 gives the idea about the economic dependency of the females upon their males in the homes of or in the society. The males were bread earner, that's why they were doing violence upon their females in the society. So, about 130 female respondents said that economic dependency is the main reason for domestic violence in the area and only 20 respondents said that "no" it was not so vital, as economic reliance on the husbands in the area so the majority of the women are being made victimized by their economic dependency upon their males.

Table No 6.1.29

Respondent about Patriarchy Creates Domestic Violence

Patriarchy	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	117	78
To some extent	33	22
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.29 shows that there in the area the domestic violence made by the males due to the male dominance as called patriarchy in the rural areas of the Pakistan. So, the majority of the women, i.e. 117 said that “yes” the patriarchy is the main reason, while only 33 females said that “no” patriarchy was not the main reason for the domestic violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.30

Respondent about Domestic Division of Labor Creates Violence

Division of labor	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	108	72
To some extent	42	28
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.30 shows that the division of the labor was a key factor in the domestic violence against the women of the area as 108 respondents said that it was true that the division of labor is the main reason for domestic violence and only 42 female respondents said that no the division of labor was not any more special cause for the domestic violence.

Table No 6.1.31

Respondents about Mother in-Law involved in Domestic Violence

Mother in-law involved in D.V	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	102	68
To some extent	48	32
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.31 shows very interesting thing that the maximum domestic violence was done due to the lady in the existing family and the mother in law is considered as the main reason in the domestic violence. So, about 102 respondents said that it was true that mother in-law was the main cause of the domestic affairs, while only 48 respondents which were in the minority said that “no” there were so many other reasons here for the domestic violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.32

Respondents about Violence are Caused by Submissive Nature of the Women

Submissive nature	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	112	75
To some extent	38	25
Total	150	100.0

This table No 6.1.32 shows that in the rural areas of the area, mostly the domestic violence was caused by the submissive nature of the women in the society. So, from 150 respondents 112 females said that “yes” it was true that the submissive nature of the women invites the domestic violence in the society and only 38 respondents said that “no” it was not true, but also there were so many other reasons by which the domestic violence was caused in the areas of rural side.

Table No 6.1.33 Respondents about Traditional Culture Creates Violence

Traditional culture	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	116	68
To some extent	34	32
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.33 gives the findings that majority of the females said that the domestic violence was caused by the traditional culture and only a few females said that traditional culture is not important in the domestic as 116 respondents said about the traditional culture important in domestic violence, while only 34 females said that “no” many are the other reasons for which the domestic violence was done by the males of the society.

Table No 6.1.34

Respondents about Arranged Marriage is the Root Cause of the Domestic Violence

Arranged marriage	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	135	90
To some extent	15	10
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.34 shows a clear vision about the arranged marriages and the domestic violence in the areas of the country. So, the majority of the women said that “yes” the arranged marriages were the root cause for domestic violence, i.e. 135 respondents said “yes” and only 15 respondents said that “no” there were so many other reasons for the domestic violence.

Table No 6.1.35

Respondents about Watta Satta Marriage Pattern Creates Domestic Violence

Watta Satta	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	133	87
To some extent	15	10
Not at all	2	3
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.35 gives the results that Watta Santa was the main reason which created the domestic violence in the area. So, the majority of the respondents. As 133 respondents said Watta Satta as the main reason in domestic violence and only 15 respondents said that to some extents the Watta Santa was not the main reason for the domestic violence and only 2 respondents said the not at all the watta satta was not important in domestic violence.

General profile

Table No 6.1.36

Respondents about Culture (Social Structure) Encourages Domestic Violence

Social structure	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	115	77
To some extent	35	23
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.36 shows that the social structure of the area counts very much to the domestic violence against the women as the 115 respondents said that social structure was vital for domestic violence in the area as the only a few females said that it was not vital for the domestic violence against the women. So it is clear that the social structure counts very much in the domestic violence against the women in the rural areas of the country as in Pakistan the social structure was very much important.

Table No 6.1.37

Respondents about to the Respect and Dignity of Women

Dignity of women	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	120	80
To some extent	28	19
Not at all	2	1
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.37 shows that in the rural areas of the Pakistan people were not aware of the respect and dignity of the women. This was the reason that they made the domestic violence against them in homes and every place in the society. So, from the research data 120 respondents said that “yes” males are not sensitive about the honor of the females in the society and only 28 respondents said that no there were so many other reasons for the domestic violence in the area not the insensitiveness of the males. So, it shows that males in the area were not so sensitive about the females respects and honor which make them harsh and violated to the females.

Table No 6.1.38

Response about Misinterpretation of Islam is Causing Domestic Violence

Misinterpretation of Islam	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	117	78
To some extent	33	32
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.38 shows that the majority of the women said that misinterpretation of the religious people was the root cause for the domestic violence against women in the area and which was about 117 respondents in the data and only 33 respondents said that no there were so many other reasons for the domestic violence. So, it can be said that there in the area most of the respondents were of the view that religious people have the vital role in making the domestic violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.39

**Response about Restrictions on Women Job Create Domestic
Violence**

Restrictions	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	125	84
To some extent	25	16
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.39 gives the results that the job of the women was an another reason for the domestic violence, as the 125 respondents said that “yes” the woman's job plays a vital role in the domestic violence but only 24 respondents said “no” there were so many other reasons for the domestic violence against the women in the area. So, by the findings of the research shows that most of the females are on the review that women assist in their job which make the males furious and then they make violence upon them.

Table No 6.1.40

Response about Poverty Produces the Domestic Violence

Poverty	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	122	81.3
To some extent	25	17
Not at all	3	1.7
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.40 shows that in the area people were so poor that they were not able to afford the expenditure of their lives and as a results they were making violence on their females in the homes and outside the homes which the respondents have told, i.e. in 122 respondents said “yes” poverty was the main cause for domestic violence and only 25 respondents said that “no” poverty was not the main cause for the domestic violence.

Table No 6.1.41

Responses about Husband Possessing High Social Status and Prestige Exercise Domestic Violence

Social status	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	119	79.3
To some extent	31	20.7
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.41 shows that in the area of the rural side of the country people were that much sensitive about the women's status and they saw that the social status of the males in the society, as the high status of the males in the society, and their high status always ends up with the domestic violence to the females in the area. As 119 females said “yes” the social status of the males cause the domestic violence and only the 31 respondents said that no there is not social status of the males affects the domestic violence in the society.

Table No 6.1.42

**Responses about Poor Women Married in Economically Better Family
are More Victimized by Domestic Violence**

Poor women and violence	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	115	77
To some extent	35	23
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.42 shows that the majority of the women said that in the area the poor women when got married in the high families, they have more chances to get domestic violence. As the 115 respondents said that it was true that the poor women were more victimized from their males and only 35 female respondents said that there were so many other reasons and causes which affect the domestic violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.43

Responses about Mentally Retarded People Exercise Domestic Violence

Mental position	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	100	67
To some extent	50	33
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.43 shows that in the area females said that mentally retarded people did more domestic violence than mentally stable and healthy people. As the majority of the women said “yes” the mentally retarded people were committing more domestic violence, as 100 respondents said the mental ability involve in the domestic violence and only 50 females said that “no” it was not necessary that the people mentally retarded commit more domestic violence.

Table No 6.1.44

Responses about Tension at Work Place Creates the Domestic Violence

Workplace tension	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	105	70
To some extent	45	30
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.44 shows that the people had many types of the tensions of their workplaces and then release them on their females at home levels. As they were having the social power of their females, i.e. 105 respondents said that it was true that male were releasing tensions on their females in the form of domestic violence and only 45 respondents said that “no” they have not been experienced such type violence.

Table No 6.1.45

Responses about the Feudal Political Structure Creates the Domestic Violence

Political structure	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	116	77.3
To some extent	34	22.7
Total	150	100.0

The table No 6.1.45 shows that the political structure of the country and area counts very much in the domestic violence in the area, as the people, who were having harsh behavior and fast political structure in the area, which allowed all the social powers only to males and females, were making more domestic violence in the area. As 116 respondents said “yes” political structure counts very much and only 34 females said “no” political structure could not be considered accountable for the domestic violence

Table no. 6.1.46

Distribution of Violence on the Basis of Tribal System

Tribal system and violence	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	118	79
To some extent	32	21
Total	150	100.0

The results of this table no. 6.1.46 show that the tribal system was the main cause for the domestic violence in the area. As the 118 respondents said that tribal system was the root cause for the domestic violence and only 32 females respondents said that not at all the tribal system is a main cause of the domestic violence in the area.

Table No 6.1.47

Responses about Cast System is the Root Cause of the Domestic Violence

Cast system	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	123	82
To some extent	27	18
Total	150	100.0

The table shows that the cast system in the area was the root cause for the domestic violence. The people, who were bound in different social and caste system, which were causing to make them so ferrous to their females at home, were creating the domestic violence. As 123 respondents said, it was true and only 27 respondents said that “no” other reasons were also there for the domestic violence in the area.

Table No. 6.1.48.
Distribution of Domestic Violence on the Basis of Brothery System

Brother system	Frequency	Percent
To great extent	117	78
To some extent	30	20
Not at all	2	2
Total	150	100.0

The findings of the table No. 6.1.48 show that the battery system was created many types of the domestic violence. As the 117 female respondents said “yes” the brothery system has created domestic violence in the area and only 30 respondents said that no there was not only the brothery system which was promoting the domestic violence in the area.

Hypothesis No.1

1. There is the strong relationship between Watta Satta and domestic violence.

OR

2. Higher traditional marriage system creates domestic violence.

5 Do you have any knowledge about domestic violence? * 13 To what an extent Watta Satta marriage pattern creates domestic violence? Cross tabulation

Count

		13 To what an extent Watta Satta marriage pattern creates domestic violence?			Total
		To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
5 Do you have any knowledge about domestic violence?	Yes	92	18	1	111
	No	24	14	1	39
Total		116	32	2	150

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.539 ^a	2	.023
Likelihood Ratio	7.007	2	.030
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.259	1	.007
N of Valid Cases	150		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .52.

Symmetric Measures

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx . T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Contingency Nominal Coefficient	.219			.023
Interval by Pearson's R Interval	.221	.089	2.753	.007 ^c
Ordinal by Spearman Ordinal Correlation	.224	.088	2.798	.006 ^c
N of Valid Cases	150			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

The test results show that there is a strong relationship between watasatta culture creates domestic violence in Tehsil Jampur because the level of the significance is less than the standardized level which shows the strong relationship of the both. So it has been proven by the test that the Watta Satta system creates more problem of domestic violence in the located area. Another problem also prevails, but the statistical result shows the watasatta system is a main problem.

Hypothesis No 2.

Husband's higher social status creates more domestic violence in the society.

5 Do you have any knowledge about domestic violence? * 16 To What an Extent Do You Think husband, possessing high social status and prestige exercise Domestic Violence? Cross tabulation

Count		16 To What an Extent Do You Think husband, possessing high social status and prestige exercise Domestic Violence?		Total
		To great extent	To some extent	
5 Do you have any knowledge about domestic violence?	Yes	92	19	111
	No	27	12	39
Total		119	31	150

Symmetric Measures

		Value	Asymp. Std. Error ^a	Approx. T ^b	Approx. Sig.
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	.146			.070
Interval by Interval	Pearson's R	.148	.088	1.819	.071 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal	Spearman Correlation	.148	.088	1.819	.071 ^c
N of Valid Cases		150			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3.281 ^a	1	.070		
Continuity Correction ^b	2.501	1	.114		
Likelihood Ratio	3.089	1	.079		
Fisher's Exact Test				.106	.060
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.259	1	.071		
N of Valid Cases		150			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.06.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

The test results show that there is a strong relationship between husbands higher social status creates domestic violence in Tehsil Jampur because the level of the significance is less than the standardized level which shows the strong relationship of the both. So it has been proven by the test that if the higher social status system creates more problem of domestic violence in the located area. Another problem also prevails, but the statistical result shows the higher social status of husband is also a main problem.

Chapter no. 7

DISSCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Discussion

The world is going on continuous changes in its all aspects. The people are being come to closer to each other than ever in the previous history, which is ultimately resulting in different social and other changes. This change of the world has also resulted in the gender discrimination in the society. This discrimination has been well discussed in the research which shows that in the different societies of the world, people especially males, are doing so much discrimination in the society that the females in the society are so deprived and treated badly that they have no human rights to live with ease in the society. So in this research it has been discussed that why the females are so underestimated and the males are overestimated in the society. The reason for this discrimination is the traditional social setup of our society and the traditional minds of the people, which always make them so harsh and hard to the females in the social and either in every field of the life. So we can see and judgments in the society that males have made all the social rights and authorities only for them and females have been made to deprive of their basic human rights. Gender discrimination a common practice when both men and women are trying to show their sovereignty and show the desire of alternating their duties without giving importance to each other. We can say that male dominating system and patriarchy are a creator of gender discrimination. Actually, when people think that, some peculiar assignments are 'doable' by men, but cannot be by female then gender discrimination comes into play.

When it talks about gender discrimination, then both men and women are part of this. However, in Pakistan women have to face more problems and issues related to gender discrimination. Examples of discrimination include discrimination in family law, discrimination at work place, discrimination in education, physical or psychological abuse, and social restrictions as well. In Pakistani culture, there are different norms, which become hurdles for women to get basic rights like education, mobility, and freedom. Arrange forced marriages are still common in Pakistan. Even women have no access to court for justice due to cultural hindrance. The literacy rate and enrollment ratio of girls in Pakistan is very low, which shows that girls stay at home and do domestic chores without having much choice.

There are different causes of gender discrimination in Pakistan. The researcher has discussed some of them one by one. Religious tradition and misinterpretation is one of the important reasons of gender discrimination because many religious scholars are men and gender biased, so their interpretations are also gender biased creating gender discrimination.

Violence against women has serious consequences for their physical and mental health. Abused women are more likely to suffer from depression, anxiety, psychosomatic systems, eating problems and sexual dysfunction. Violence may also affect their reproductive health (krug and mercy 2002).

Culture and customs are other important reasons or causes of gender discrimination in Pakistan. There are different cultures and traditions in a Pakistani society, which is the actual cause of gender discrimination

because different cultures have different norms and traditions. In a Pakistani society, women have just few typical roles and duties assigned by the society, which are socially. People consider women as weak and emotional and hence encourage them to stay and work at home, and take care of family. There is a huge wall between public and private spheres for women. They do not have permission to work in public, sphere to generate income. People force them to carry out daily household chores. That is a discrimination faced by the majority of women.

So finally, it is concluded that in Pakistan gender discrimination is actually discrimination with women because of male dominating society, where women do not have decision making power to take steps for their rights except some women in urban areas.

7.2. Conclusion

The world is going on continuous changes and it is resulting in different social changes too in the society which ultimately results in the different social innovations. One of these changes from the results of the social changes is the gender discrimination in the societies of the world. The gender discrimination means the difference in treated the one gender, class to another, but in the research locale and in the Pakistan the gender discrimination is considered only to treat the females in some low level and with no social importance and the males are considered so wise, intelligent, physically strong and they have the capabilities to handle every sort of difficult work in different social situations of the societies. So the

male dominance is based upon different reasons and causes the most privilege reason is that the traditional society do gives the males as generational social authority of the social control over the females of the society. The older of the society give the bases for the social control by the males, which passes from one generation to another with the same force and power. They have made the women so weak and submissive in the society that they don't even speak for their basic rights in the society. The traditional social setup is also a cause for the gender discrimination and inequalities in the gender based. The other reasons for the social discriminations are the illiteracy of the males and also females as the educated females are less victim of the domestic violence in the society rather than the illiterate women so the education is an independent variable in the domestic violence against women. The rural areas of the country are more male dominant as compared to the urban areas of Pakistan. The females in the urban areas are more educated and well settled and mostly are doing jobs in different departments of the country so they are financially strong in the society and this is the reason that they are less victim of the domestic violence as compared to the illiterate women of the same society. So the poor societies of the world are more male dominancy based as compared to other well organized societies of the world.

The feudalism in the rural areas of the Pakistan is another basic cause for the domestic violence in the society. The males of the rural areas have made them so strong and powerful in the society that no one has the power to speak a single word to them and they also have made their

women. So, submissive and denominated that the women are considered only the servants of the males in the society and the females are only permitted to work in the homes and not allowed to go out of the houses to work out or to do the jobs in the society by their own will.

The Pakistani society is basically based on the Islamic basis and the majority of the population belong to the Muslim community. The religious people are misinterpreting the Islamic saying and Islamic education and Islamic versus by the males perspectives only they always ignore the women value said the Islamic preaching's and Islamic literature which shows their discriminatory treatment with females. They say that females have been produced by the bones of the male and they are submissive to males and they have been born only to serve the males in the society.

The females in Pakistani society are considered only the servants of the males and they are not allowed to lead a life of freedom in the society which further promotes the male dominancy in the society. The women are not allowed to take a single decision in the household or some social issues and the women are not given their basic rights of the life and if a woman speaks a single word for her rights or some social justice, it is considered as a sin and disobedience to the male which is never accepted by the males in the society and as a result they make violence against the women in the society. These cruel and harsh behaviors of the males have made the

females as deprived and submissive that they have not even the rights of the life for them.

Suggestions

The study has been done in the area to find out the social and economic and as well as psychological problems of the women in society and by the findings, it is felt bitterly to solve the problems of the significant honor of the nation in the society. So for this following steps will be helpful for them through the research work.

To find out the real reasons behind domestic violence problems in the society to make the research as on actual facts for which it should be repeatable, to show the problems at national level through articles of research papers on media the research should be done at different levels and in different societies to find the reality of the problems as domestic violence against women

The researcher should publish these researches to aware off the people of the country there should be researches using different research methods to dig out the hidden reasons behind these problems by different researchers, the researches should be focus on different women strata's to find the most in which strata the domestic violence is most practiced, this research should be taken as the reality as it has been done on objectivity and factual

By using this research the researcher would save the lot of time and cost for further research on the same topic, this was a research at some small level and done by an individual, but there is a need for the research at large scale, the state should encourage and support the universities to make them researches of their students.

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ANNEXTURE 1
QUESTIONNAIRE

**SOCIO-CULTURAL FACTORS INVOLVED IN DOMESTIC
VIOLENCE IN TEHSIL JAMPUR**

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Form no _____ **UC/VILLAGE** _____

Part No. 1 Demographic Profile

1. Respondent profile

Sr. No	Relation with respondent	Age	Sex	Education	Marital status	Occupation	Income(per month)
1	Self						
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							Total monthly income=

Marital status: unmarried, engaged (not married), married, separated, divorced, widow/widower.

Education: IL-illiterate, PR-primary, MR-middle, SS-secondary school, HSC-higher, secondary education, intermediate, GR- Graduation, MA- Masters, Any other.....

Occupation: F-farmer S-Self business L-labour PJ-Private job G-Government servant HW-housewife, any other-----

8. Mother tongue

1. Punjabi 2. Saraiki3. Sindhi4. Urdu5. Balochi 9. Any other

Part No. 2 Socio-Economic Profile

9. Describe the nature of your marriage?

1. Love 2. Arranged3. Both4. Watta satta. 5. Any other.....

10. Pattern of Residence:

- 1 Patrilocal 2 Matrilocal 3 Avunculocal 4) Neolocal 5) Any other.....

11. Describe the type of your marriage?

1. (Endogamous

2. (Exogamous

12. Family type?

1. (Extended family 2. Joint family 3. Nuclear family 4.Any other.....

13. How many children do you have?

- 1) Don't have any children.
2) Boys _____
3) Girls _____
4) Total _____

14. Apart from being a house wife, what else you do to earn money?

- 1) Livestock2) Cotton picker3) Handmade things4) any
other.....

Part No. 3 Constructs Profile

15. Do you have any knowledge about domestic violence?

- 1) Yes 2). No

16. Describe all the types of domestic violence in your knowledge?

1) Physical violence

2). Abusive

3) Hair pulling

4) Kicking

5) Tonnts

6) Psychological torture

7) Any other

17. Have you ever heard of physical violence exercised on any other women (not self)?

1)Yes 2)No

18. Have You Ever Heard of Culturalviolence exercised on any other women (not self)?

1) Yes2) No

19. Have you ever heard of psychological violence exercised on any other women (notself)?

1) Yes2) No

20. Have you ever heard of economic violence exercised on any other women (not self)?

1) Yes 2) No

21. Have you ever heard of emotional violence exercised on any other women (not self)?

1) Yes 2) No

22. Did You Ever Face of Physical Violence By Your Husband In Your Entire Life?

1) Yes 2) No

22(a). If yes for what reasons.

- A. Property based
- B. Perdha
- C. Ignorant

23. Did you ever faced cultural violence by your husband in your entire life?

1) Yes 2) No

23(a). If yes for what reasons

- A. social pressure
- B. dependency on husband
- C. son preference

24. Did you ever faced psychological violence by your husband in your entire life?

1) Yes 2) No

24(A). If Yes for What Reasons.

- A. lack of education
- B. conservativ thinking
- C. joint family

25. Did you ever faced economic violence by your husband in your entire life?

1) Yes 2) No

25(a). If yes for what reasons?

A. family burden

B. poverty

C. dependency on husband

26. Did you ever faced emotional violence by your husband in your entire life?

1) Yes 2) No

26(a). If yes for what reasons?

A. Abuses

B. Restrictions

C. Emotional Blackmailing

27. In your opinion for what main reason violence is caused?

1. Low level of men education

2. Patriarchy

3. Authoritative nature of women

4. Counter arguments of women

5. Any other

28. To what an extent causes social status of women violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

29. To what an extent your husband is involved in domestic violence due to upholding his social honour?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

30. To What an Extent veil (Prada) Create Violence?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

31. To What An Extent your EconomicReliance On Husbands Creates Domestic Violence?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

32. To what an extent patriarchy creates domestic violence?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

33. To what an extent domestic division of labour creates violence?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

34. To what an extent your mother in lawinvolved in domestic violence?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

35. To what an extent violence is caused by submissive nature of the women?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

36. To what an extent traditional culture creates violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

37. To what an extent arranged marriage is the root cause of the domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

38. To what an extent watta satta marriage pattern creates domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

Part No. 4 General Profile

39. To What an Extent Do You Think That culture (social structure)Encourages Domestic Violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all

40. To what an extent do you think people are insensitive to the respect and dignity of women?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

41. To what an extent do you think that misinterpretation of Islam is causing domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

42. To what an extent do you think restrictions on women job create domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

43. To what an extent do you think poverty produces the domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

44. To What an Extent Do You Think husband possessing high social status and prestige exercise Domestic Violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

45. To what an extent do you think poor women married in economically better family are more victimized by domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

46. To what an extent do you think mentally retarded people exercise domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

47. To what an extent do you think tension at work place creates the domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

48. To what an extent do you think the feudal political structure creates the domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

49. To what an extent do you think tribal system is the root cause of the domestic violence?

1. To great extent

2. To some extent

3. Not at all.

50. To what an extent do you think cast system is the root cause of the domestic violence?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

51. To what an extent do you think brotheri system is the root cause of the domestic violence?

1. To great extent
2. To some extent
3. Not at all.

