

**Assessment Violence
Against Women in M.B.
Din a Sociological Approach**



By

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Assessment Violence Against Women in Mandi Bahauddin a Sociological Approach



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Abstract

Violence against women causes suffering and misery to victims and their families and places a heavy burden on communities around the world. It happens mostly in close relationships or between well-known people. Violence against women is the building of a society based on social consensus on the roles and rights of men and women. The two most common types of violence against women are physical abuse and intimate partner abuse and intimate partner abuse. Definitions of why men engage in abusive behavior against women speak to varying degrees, including social status, low level of dyadic communication, and individual level of traitor characteristics. Prevention efforts are needed to address these stages.

Through the experience researcher has find out different reasons of Violence it our society.in male domination society of Pakistan women are still powering less than a men.it shells or box they have very low access to their rights as compare to other countries. Violence against women is a routinely in our society on different levels.

CHAPTER NO. 1
INTRODUCTION

The main Pillar of the social life of any country is the family and the hub of this family is the women. Men make houses, but women make homes. In the home which is a women's due sphere, she relieves the tedium life. Sheds divine in darkness and alleviators distress She ministers in a variety of ways to the wellbeing of many, making him first not only for the life at home but also for the wider life outside.

Goldsmith, the famous author of Poet a, made a complaint two century age " women for for their valor, their skill in policies or their learning has lets the duty of them on to invade the privilege of. "Violence against women is an unequivocal manifestation of the unequal relations between men and women, in which they have led to discrimination against aging women by men and a complete ban on the full development of women. "UN deliration on the crime against women. (UNO 1996).

VAW is a global problem of murder, torture, and psychologically, sexually, and Economical. It is the right of the most to spread all the rights of violation, which deny equality and security. their self-respect, and their rights to enjoy freedoms of life. This problem found in all country, crossing cultural boundaries, class, Education, essence, race, and nationality. The size of the globe looks terrifying, and it is highlighted by the studies that take place there and their spread. No expertise can be made free of charge only variations are on partner routes and are available in countries districts and areas.

1.1 Violence against abused women

Violence affects women worldwide, in social and economic spheres. It violates religious barriers and violates cultural, which restrict women's right to full participation in society. Violence against women have a variety of forms, from domestic violence to child marriages and female genital mutilation. All of this is a violation of basic human rights. In a statement at the fourth women's conference in Beijing in September 1995, United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Ghali said violence against women was a global issue that needed to be addressed worldwide. But he said the problem continues to grow. The secretary-general noted that domestic violence alone is on the rise. A study conducted in 10 countries, he said, found that between 17 and 35 percent of women were abused by their partner. At the Working Forum, the main document of the Beijing Convention (FWCW 1995), Governments declared that "violence against women is a violation of fundamental human rights and an obstacle to achieving the goals of equality, development and peace. In other words, violence violates the freedoms of others."

1.1.2 Violence against W is defined by the UN as

“Any acts of that results in, or may lead to, physicals, sexual or psychologically or suffering of women, including the threat of such acts, coercion, or unjust derivation of liberty, be it public or private. On internationally accepted VAW definition is available. It can be described as an important process for women being freed to discriminate against men and

it includes discrimination against women in terms of diet, Education, and access to health care (UNICEF, 2000). Ochr (2017) defines it as an imbalance of power between men and women because of cultural disuses. The WHO also uses the power of the word to describe VAW in a discriminatory way: “Deliberate use of force or power, threatened or real, against you, Any other reason, Any group or community that may supreme chances of leading to injury, death, traumatic brain injury, slow growth or land grabbing” (Azhar 2012). Ogbonna (2014) added that domestic violence is dangerous behavior and in general VAW, UNICEF (2000). The form of violence perpetrated by close colleagues and family members, which is also characterized by physical, mental, economic, and Sexual abuse.

1.1.3 Domestic Violence

The United Nations Framework Convention on DV states: "All acts of Sexual and domestic violence against women in the family, from simple intimidation, coercion, degrading and insulting. Legal, domestic violence is used to describe various acts and evictions that occur in different relationships. includes violence perpetrated by close partners and other family members and symptoms.

1.1.4 Physical Violence

Physical Violence is a slapping, choking, burning, hitting, kicking, threatening an object or weapon to murder.

1.1.5 Sexual Violence

As you are forced by Sex through threats, force unwanted parts of sexual.

1.1.6 Psychological violence

This includes threatening and abusive behavior, and we take the form of threats to take custody of children, vandalism, isolation, home detention, verbal abuse, and constant humiliation

1.1.7 Economical Violence

Including acts such as financial rejection, refusal to donate financially, refusing food and necessities and controlling access to health care, employment, etc. Domestic violence is a type of VAW that is rambling but hidden and ignored.

Sydney Brandon (1979) says "it appears domestic hooliganism, violence against married women what has come to be called as wife battering occurs all over the world on the significant and distributing level". Violence affects the lives of many women around the world.

The National Report (1989) on Violence Against Women in the Family states that all available studies of "wife abuse is a common and pervasive problem and that man from practically all countries, cultures classes and income groups indulge in this"

Violence is commonplace; women find themselves helpless in such situations. Complaints often against such violence are considered "domestic matter" which is why no legal action is taken against them. It is a common

problem in many lands where women are killed, assaulted, and intimidated, and humiliated in their homes by their husbands. There are two very different and conflicting ideas, whether the woman has a violent personality, or whether they are the helpless victims of men in the patriarchal society "

Jean Renvoize (1978) stated that "the web of domestic violence is like a web of spiders that catch its victims without killing them quickly and no matter how hard the victims try to escape". It is a common belief that male family members have the right to control the conduct and behavior of their female relatives. Most people believe that the male exercising control has a right to use violence against the females. In much violence is used simply to relieve the male of his exasperation and frustrations, there are many reasons for domestic violence, such as lack of understanding between the couple, desire for a son, male dominant society, economic factors, embarrassment, conditions of marriage, such as a watta satta, etc., dowry system and educational background, etc.

1.1.8 VAW as a Social Problem

Any social situation that attracts the attention of a certain number of talented viewers in the community and asks them as a request for remediation or remediation of this situation, by the co-operation of some kind or another, is called a problem. Therefore, any event, affecting a large number of people, is called a social problem.

Violence against women is a social problem because of the following:

1.1.9 External Factors

Extrinsic Factor is described by Azam and Irma (2008) by a violence affects remaining women. Male dominance and control and power hierarchies are some of VAW's external artists. Male dominance at house; Male power are considered deferential in culture and when women are stronger than men or at educational or in jobs, she wanted to photograph him to slow him down or slow him down and go back through many violent ways to maintain fullness (Niaz, 2003). VAW is a common where the difficulty or dominance is released and their role is obtained by firmness (Deyessa, 2010). In particular, men are the perpetrators of social violence and also face the violence of some women in the patriarchal society with a desire to take control over the partner and for that multitasking power to women exploit women's vulnerability (Niaz, 2003 and Johnson, 1995). The domestic VAW is used to restore masculinity to the concept of masculine stereotypical (Mariam, 2014). In more recent times, and many educated people believe that women are subjected to domestic violence and abuse women and therefore gender inequality is difficult to deal with (Shastri, 2014). Men are the lowest paid and low-income women are considered to be at home to hear behind the children at home (Shastri, 2014) And if women get higher educational and have a better chance of donating to the family, then they have fewer cases of male infringement (Mariam, 2014). If only one or both men and women work then there are lower cases of violence, but if women are working and the man is unemployed or both are unemployed there are higher cases of violence by the person close to them (Abramsky. 2011).

1.1.10 Intrinsic Factors

Azam and Irma (2008) described the a factors as personal characteristics such as are, educational, income, human influence, and acceptance of violence. Azam and Irma (2008) also add other effects as internal lovers such as seeing marital violence as a child, abuse as a child, etc. Younger women are at greater risk of intimate abuse. is the low in women aged 50 years because the level of confidence also enhanced in the women from this and the reason in low and middle-income countries, women aged 50 years and the older Elder have lower levels of violence (WHO, 2013)? Poverty on anther hand can possibly enhanced women’s vulnerability to violent situations and also stopped their ability to get rid of abusive situations and plays a vital role in freest). Lack of economic self- sufficiency and one of the root causes of violence and women must be given enhanced provision of educational, health benefits and decently paid jobs to Azam and Irma (2008) described the a factors as personal characteristics such as are, educational, income, human influence, and acceptance of violence. Azam and Irma (2008) also add other effects as internal lovers such as seeing marital violence as a child, abuse as a child, etc. Younger women are at greater risk of intimate abuse. is the low in women aged 50 years because the level of confidence also enhanced in the women from this and the reason in low and middle-income countries, women aged 50 years and the older Elder have lower levels of violence (WHO, 2013)? Poverty on anther hand can possibly enhanced women’s vulnerability to violent situations and also stopped their ability to get rid of abusive situations and plays a vital role in

freest). Lack of economic self- sufficiency and one of the root causes of violence and women must be given enhanced provision of educational, health benefits and decently paid jobs to lower of violence.

1.1.11 VAW and the Pakistani Society

Violence against women and girls has the power of violation of human rights. Occurring in public and private places, it has many forms, ranging from domestic and intimate partner violence to sexual harassment and assault, trafficking and mental consequences for women and girls, including death. It abuses affects women's general wellness and also prevents women from fully participating in society. Violence is not at odds with the for women but with their families, the community, and the community. It is very large, has access to computers and is legally held, and is available in cases of productivity, national budget and development. Services have been categorized and acquired and performed in forms of violence. Challenges remain however in implementing these processes. Many women remain free without services in areas such as health, policies, justice, and social support to to ensure their safety, protection, and their recovery.

1.2 Statement of the Issue

The family is the primary force in a person's life. It is very important a unit of any community. The well-being of any social order depends on the smoothness of family running. This study is a study of the dark side of the family where the spread of violence occurs at all levels. This study is focused on many are the causes of domestic violence, what types of violence

they face women, and the level of physical, social, and psychological violence is related to saving violence and why most women live with their abusive partners. The research will investigate their causes force the husband to force them with domestic violence. The research will repeatedly try to check that if women have to bear such violent marriages because instead of ending such a relationship the size you choose to be such a victim and stay in the marital home. During the study, I the victim of battered women interviewed in rural and urban areas who faced domestic violence. An attempt was made for social assessment actions that address the root of the problem in social construction.

1.3 Objectives

- 1 Learning about the social problems of victimize women
- 2 Finding the root cause of the violence
- 3 To find the relationship between economic condition and violence,
- 4 To study the respondent attitude towards the causative factors of violence
- 5 5 To know about the impact of violence on the health of violated women
- 6 To study women violence in cultural ideologies

1.4 The Significant of Research

Women make up about half the population of our community. They are involved in the prosperity of the nation by contributing to economic affairs. They do their things household chores, child care, and many other household chores. However still, they are deprived of the enjoyment of the whole range of rights economically, socially, politically, and politically, Women are not only deprived of the right to receive education but also the right to decide matters relating to the affairs of their family. See they are not considered human beings. According to the available information as reported by the Citizens Commission for Humanity Development (CCHD) 2006. About 90% of women in Pakistan face violence at home, the Citizens Commission for Human Development has written a lot more than 88: serious cases in Punjab province in the first half of 2006. The main reason for this is the low level of awareness of women about their rights. Therefore, my research " Assessment of Violence Against Women in Mandi Bahauddin a Sociological Approach "is important in this regard an amazing study was conducted in Mandi Bahauddin about the main causes and effects of the violence at the graduation level. That is why I have chosen this topic.

CHAPTER NO. 2

Literature Review

The given discussion curtails a detailed overview of the past relevant studies regarding VAW. The mode of discussion is being followed to draft the previous works. Moreover, a comparative mode of discussion is followed to relate the variables.

Society is the combination of both male and females no single can run the system of the society so both are playing the role according to their competencies and capabilities in the social setup. Work both for the building of the society and share almost the equal part in the nation and family building but it is the critical issue that earns the male-only and women are considered on by the dependent and parasites for the male in the society which causes many social problems and the male always maintain their dominance over the women and women are being discriminated against and deprived of many social rights and not only the deprivation is the fate of women but the violation also upon them is the social norm of the running societies.

Most of the women are victims by the physical violence by their males in society and especially in the Pakistani society which is making the women as weak and submissive in the social setting of the society.

Matthews (2004) states that. "In 2001, domestic violence accounted for 20 percent of chronic violence against women - about 600,000 cases. In 2000, there were about 1,200 women killed by a close relative. This figure accounts for about 33 percent of women who go Some people believe that domestic violence occurs because the victim encourages the abuser to

commit violence, while others believe that the abuser has a problem simply controlling his or her anger. institutions, and communities, which may affect the views of children and adults regarding their acceptance,

Violent behaviors can be learned through childhood observations. Many things that we learn.

- Violence Exposure to the community, peer, School group violence,
- Living in a culture of violence (e.g., violent movies or video games, community norms, and cultural beliefs.

VAW is strengthened by the values and beliefs that are repeatedly propagated by the media and other tolerant social institutions. Violent violence is also supported when peers, family members, or others in the community (e.g., colleagues, social service providers, police, or clergy) reduce or ignore harassment and fail. to provide results. As a result, the abuser learns that this behavior is not only right but also acceptable.

Psychopathology, substance abuse, poverty, cultural factors, anger, depression, and depression are thought to contribute to domestic violence. Although there is little evidence that these factors are a direct cause of domestic violence; research suggests that they may affect their severity, frequency, and mood of the abuser.

While there is controversy among investigators regarding the clear definition of domestic violence, there is little doubt that it is a hidden problem that requires a complex solution to violence is continuously

increasing day by day in the different societies of the world. To check and see the limits and range of domestic violence different sociologists have done work on it. The women are mostly victims of sexual violence by their men or some other people in the workplace, in society and at the home level in many ways as.

Coleman (2007) said: "Women are also more experienced violence, and the abuse they experience is also likely to have a psychological impact or cause injury or death. About half of women, who have experienced intimate violence of any kind, are more likely to be victims of more than one type of one intimacy abuse.

- Rape or forcing the victim into unnecessary practices
- Intending or treating the victim as an asexual object
- Forcing the victim to have an abortion or damage contraceptive methods
- Creating a pattern of extramarital affairs or other Sexual relationships

Walker and Weiss (2000) asserted that "In the beginning phase of the abusive relationship, some type of abuse occurs. This can be physical, sexual, or emotional, however, most often it is subtle and in the form of verbal insults or accusations."

Violence against women occurs in all countries, although its manifestation, intensity, and magnitude vary and are linked to the level of economic development, gender.

ideas (Minibar and Salcido 2002).

In Pakistan, the most common forms of physical violence are pushing, slap, fist, or beating with an object (Fikree 2005).

For the present study, we asked participants about the actual acts of physical violence they had experienced after emigrating to Germany, however, before asking questions, we described physical violence as "threatening, attempted or physically harmful acts (Crowell and Burgess 1996),"

The people in the society like Pakistan mostly use the abuses to the women commonly as the women have internalized the submissive nature in society which is making them further.

Wacker in the society. Weiss (2000) describes interviews with women when they say, "The story-building process took place gradually until they almost disappeared. Eventually, women began to believe that partners should be truthful in their analysis - after all, she was only looking out for their own interests.

Some women only socially especially those who are economically strong or who have family support with them are more willing to leave their husbands or any other abuser in the society otherwise who take notice and take responsibility to them but most women are not in a position to handle the problems reasonably. Women who have received help and support from family and friends report it as very important to allow them to leave their abusers (Bowker 1983).

Tumer (2002) described, "A woman who has been abused may fear retaliation from her abuser if she leaves. the abusive environment or makes efforts to improve her situation."

The violence occurs both in the rural and urban areas but most of the urban women are so well educated and aware of the hated norm of the harsh social and they always report the law entering agencies in the detergent departments but in the rural areas there is no such media role and education in the women which do not allow them to report in any police or other social control departments so this is the main reason which shows the most of the time as more violence in the urban areas as compared to the rural areas.

Dobash (2000) stated, "Found to be actively engaged in trying to deal with violence a seeking outside assistance with these efforts. These women were neither helpless nor hopeless. While they did speak of the negative effects of living with violence, most had considerable strengths and held many positive views about themselves despite the harm and denigration they had suffered."

Mccue (2008) said, "Part of social segregation can also be strengthened by women living in rural areas. It is believed that domestic violence occurs more often in urban areas than in rural areas, and the reason for this is that violence against women in rural areas is more frequently reported." Availability of daily resources may be limited so there may be fewer job opportunities, better child care, housing opportunities, and health care, and access to available resources without embarrassment of distance or poor

roads. Responses to law enforcement and medical services may be slow or inadequate.

Bornstein (2006) defines economic dependence as the degree to which one person depends on another for financial support, and is used to describe situations in which one data member has a specialty. managing financial resources.

The economic role of the women is very important in the social status and social authority of the women in the domestic level especially so the wealthy and strong families and the women belonging to well settle social status family always is less victim of the domestic violence lend and the poor women married in a high family will always suffer most of the social podiums in society. Silber, Taliaferro, and Matthews (2004) described, "Economic reasons were the most often reported tor because women stay in abusive relationships. If a woman is cut off socially and

not allowed to WOTK, her partner may be her only means of financial support. Rural women were mentioned above as facing unique challenges in accessing resources and leaving them abusers. In terms of economic reasons lord staying in abusive relationships, rural farm families are often one-income families, most or all of their income coming from the farm. A woman whose Tamely iMacs are tied up in land and equipment may face the choice of staying in an abusive relationship or leaving with no means of income or leaving her partner with no means of income, since she may be a key part of the farming business. She may also have strong emotional ties

to the farm animals, Lund, and fear that the animals may be neglected or harmed in some way if she leaves them."

The same issue was discussed by the other author in such a way that how the social position of the women plays a role to its social authority in the society.

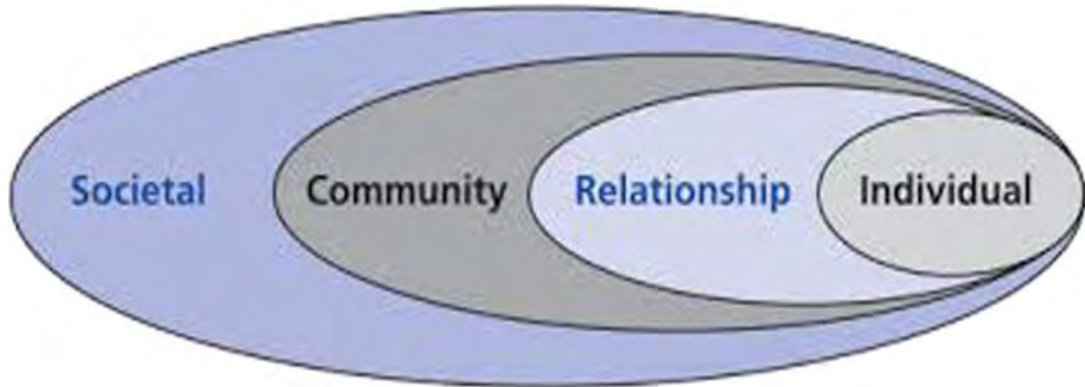
Hossen, Md Alamgir. 2014 reviewed the authorship of the book, "The Relationship Between Dependence and Domestic Violence, the review is helpful because it takes up very little of the complex problem of domestic violence, that of dependency, and looks in-depth at its various components. planned, as well as classification by categories, such as inclusion in the trauma treatment program or the use of emergency medical services.

Schraiber, Lilia Blima, 2010 stated that "Many perpetrators of violence, as a means o will not allow their partners to work outside the home at all if this is the case, and frequently 1s, it will not matter how many benefits there are to employ. Add to this lack of employment opportunities in rural areas, and the social isolation that comes from geography alone and it seems clear that women in rural areas have unique challenges."

Wettersten and colleagues (2004) looked at, "the impact of employment on women currently

residing in a domestic violence shelter."

2.1 Ecological model for understanding risk factors of violence



Secures: Krug EG et al. (Eds) 2002) World Report Violence and Health Organization

It is shows that the women who are working or doing a job are more satisfied and are avoided the violence as compared to the women who are not working or who are socially deprived of any sort of employment or some other sources of income and are harshly restricted from employment.

Cultural Practices 1 values, beliefs, and cultural norms can create additional barriers to victim's violence and force certain communication between caseworkers and the family. Prosecutors will have to respond to cultural factors that may influence the victim's self-esteem and the different issues facing victims of minority, racial, or ethnic background, including certain ethnic groups where greater emphasis is placed on maintaining family unity than in Anglo culture.¹⁰⁴ For example, if the Hispanic victim or i -Asan violence refuses help, it is likely that the racial community will be embarrassed and separate the victim by exposing the abuse. There may be further pressure from close and intimate family members who are

responsible for maintaining family equality and, as a result, refuse to believe in the victim or hold the perpetrator guilty of abusive behavior.

World Health Organization (2000) stated, "Intimate violence is one of the principles factors resulting in health inequalities across gender specifically, and forms a significant barrier to women receiving effective and equal health care, as acknowledged in national and international documents throughout the world."

Chapter No. 3
Theoretical Framework

Keeping in consideration the immensity diversity of the studied issue of violence and its cause as well as its consequences, it is vital to generalize the feelings with that of a Work which entailed wiled scope and applicability ultimately encompassing the scope of the problem of study so that under the wake, he has already done work the researcher be able to relate the results and finding new diversification in the topic according to local characteristics. In the wake of this necessity the researcher theories that necessarily address the save of violence with respect to various cancers.

3.1 Marital power theory

This theory proposed by Coleman and Straus (1986) explains the concept of domestic violence concerning major lending cases which act as the triggering agent for the domestic abuse, Core concern of his History is he power authority i.e., those partners who lack the power in their women matter are more likely to be abused. Now this power lies in three realms i.e., power bases power processes and power outcomes. Power bases comprise of the wealth which makes the domination of one partner over another ultimately the partner being in control over finance is less being domestically built. Furthermore, Power processes take in the interactional procedure that an individual use lo gain control, such as negotiation, assertiveness, and problem-solving, in this context the headship of a home is an important factor determining the violence rule Power outcome refers to the decision-making power in the household millers, the partner who because he/she entails a status in the household.

3.2 Beyond Patriarchs

The Western patriarchal system uses a variety of electronic tools to demonstrate the cultural diversity of male cultures and the subjugation of women. Researchers, however, did not think that the social scene in which symbolic rituals and rituals were played could be significantly different. Therefore, since the 1980's, the patriarch of this method has received much criticism of the violence he faces

women who are members of “segregated” groups (e.g., blacks, immigrants) have emphasized the need to explore different definitions associated with similar forms of violence (Crenshaw, 1994; Hart 1986; Wyatt, 1985, etc.). The 1980s Black Women Studies, Latin American Studies and migration studies (linked to Post-Colonial and Subaltern Study) emerged, highlighting other issues of women and violence.

According to Mohanty (1988), the Western Feminist scholarship represented a renewal of administrative relations. He criticized Western scholars for the formation of a single woman in the Third World as a subject of study, thus emphasizing the diversity of topics: women are different, religions and cultures will be integrated into Home World differences”. This can lead to a male-dominated mindset. Similarly, some of the women’s experiences included were produced universally not on the basis of important biological factors, but on the basis of social and anthropological factors: women are considered a cohesive group on the basis of social perceptions of shared oppression. Therefore, criticism of the patriarchal

system should be associated with an examination of the concept of Sexual as an independent approach to diversity based on the unity, universal, and diversity of identity, namely, homosexuality, Western, white, and middle woman (Butler, 1990).

3.3 Hypothesis

The alternate hypothesis, H1 women with higher autonomy face less violence.

The null hypothesis, H0 women with less autonomy face less violence.

Chapter No. 4
Conceptualization and
Operationalization

Conceptualizing the causes and consequences of violence against women

4.1 Violence

- a) The use of physical force to injure somebody or damage something
(Premium 2009)
- b) Violent behavior that is intended to hurt or kills somebody
(Dictionary n.d.)
- c) Extreme, destructive, or uncontrollable force, especially of nature
events (Premium 2009)
- d) Intensity of feeling or expression (Premium 2009)

4.1.1 Domestic Violence

- a) The United Nation framework for model legislation on domestic
violence states:

“All acts of gender-based physical and psychological violence by the family member against women in the family, ranging from simple assault to aggravated physical battery, kidnapping, threats, intimidation, coercion, humiliating verbal use, forcible on unlawful entry, destruction of property, sexual violence shall be termed.

- b) Violence means any abuse, which takes place within the family and
home.
- c) Violence is often perpetrated by men or those who have been in
positions of trust and closeness to men, teachers, stepfathers,
stepfathers, brothers or uncles

- d) Violence includes violence perpetrated by intimate and other family members, and manifested through.

4.1.2 Violence Against Women

Violence against women as actions which harm or cause suffering indignity to women and children, where those carrying out the actions are mainly men and where women and children are predominantly the victims. The different forms of violence against women- including emotional, psychological, sexual, and physical abuse, coercion and constraints – are interlinked. They have their roots in gender inequality and are therefore understood as gender-based violence (Scottish Government)”

- a) Violence against women is a technical term used to collectively refer to violent acts that are otherwise or exclusively committed against women. Similar to a hate crime, this type of violence targets a specific the group with the victim’s gender as a primary motive (otherwise-dictionary).
- b) VAW defines as a pattern of abusive behavior in any the relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions threats of actions that influence another person (National Domes Violence Hotline).

4.2 Operationalization

In countries like Pakistan, the whole society comprises of the patriarchal system, where mien dominates the women.

The definition stated by premium is so much related to the study locale that as a writer has said that physical violence is to beat or kill or damage something but in the study scenario, it is the violence that is made to or applied to the women of the society.

In this study, the causes might be the Economic causes that are men due to less resources and more demand or need get frustrated and this frustration is being exposed to the women in form of abusive language which we call the verbal assault, sexual abuse such as forcible sex and foreign the unwanted sexual parts and physical or corporal assault Such as slapping. Beating, stabbing. Burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object and murder, refuse to take the financial responsibility to their family, threat wives to get financial help from their own family otherwise get assaulted verbally and physically, denied to provide the basic health facilities, food, and shelter including education of the children. On the other hand, those men who are drug addicts due to economic factors harass them WIVES badly and woman is supposed to stay quiet because of family's and society's pressure. Simultaneously, due to children woman have to tolerate everything.

The other definition shows that behavior-based violence which affects the women by retarded by their mental. The practice of violence against woman especially domestic has become very common with men in study has been dealing. The causes leading to the factors causing or pushing tax may or this society to practice violence upon their wives and the

causes behind the tolerance level of the woman, while the consequences that ultimately Leads women towards the shadows of darkness. For instance, increased aggression used abusive language. Practice their aggression and frustration upon their children, psychological consequences which involve the constant humiliation, a threat to take away the children from their mother, a threat to get killed or burnt, a threat to get divorced, isolation, confinement to the home and verbal continuous assault. This study has taken this issue as a social problem across the globe but focusing particularly on the selected universe to check out the responses from housewives. These causes and consequences affect women not only physically but also psychologically So, therefore, the primary focus of this study to check the discussed socio-economic causes and the consequences on a violated woman, searching the causative Tractors and their causal relation with cache other. Violence-related cultural ideologies and the impact to violence which is last upon the women's health.

Chapter No. 5
Research Methodology

5.1 Universe

"Universe" is the area of study or place where investigation or research is to be conducted. The area of study UC 65 Gohar in district Mandi Bahauddin the universe is culturally diverse moreover this environment to represent a well distribution of patriarchal practices where the women's role is only as a servant. Another reason for taking this area as a study locale is the variation in women's education level in the check within the union. One village exhibits higher women education with a higher rate of violence while the other check locale shows the level of education with better position or less violence. So, this diversity is the appeal of the current study locale.

5.2 Unit of Analysis or Target Population

The primary study sample consisted of 130 violators of the UC 65 Gohar. There is no limit to age, education, or other factors.

5.3 Sampling Design

The sampling method of "Snow Ball" was used in research process.

5.4 Sampling Size

The data was collected by the researcher. The researcher interviewed 130 women who faced violence. 1 the average time to taking an interview was one hour.

5.5 Tool for Data Collection

The interview system was developed as a data collection tool. Details were obtained from abused women. Doing research is kind of traditional where women are not at that level, in addition to the difficulty of understanding English and is another problem for respondents.

Therefore, the Conversation schedule method used was translated into Urdu.

The tool is designed for storage by looking at the following:

1. Nature of respondents
2. Time limit
3. Effective communication
4. To provide maximum clarity of questions
5. To make sure the 100% returning of the tool

5.6 Pre-testing

After designing the tool, its adequacy, effectiveness, and validity have been tested through the previous testing. As the name implies pre-entry testing is the actual data collection. Based on making the necessary changes to the Constitution regarding language, words, order, and references

5.7 Problems Encountered During Data Collection

The problems the researcher encountered during data collection were as follows:

1. The researcher had problems with mobility problems in contact with respondents.
2. The researcher dealt with the attitude of non-respondents. We do not intend to provide the accurate and necessary information. They said, "If you know what you can do? You will help us.
3. The researcher encountered difficulties in communicating with respondents and selecting answers to ask questions about their family matters which are private and highly confidential.
4. Some respondents did not cooperate. They were not ready to be given enough time for the interview.
5. Some family members who responded were unwilling to let the broken women give me an interview. Therefore, the researcher is unable to continue his or her discussion due to disruption.
6. Respondents were held to account for providing specific information to the researcher. After taking the information the researcher may provide the information to the police and the police will arrest their husband.

5.8 Tabulation

After data classification, the data is presented in a concise manner. prominence and interpretation were made. First, tables were made. After that, the frequencies are given, after that. Tables are defined in the percentages and ratings.

5.9 Data Analysis

After tabulation, the data were descriptively analyzed, and necessary interpretations of the a were made. Based on that interpretation, conclusions were drawn and necessary suggestions were formulated.

5.10 Opportunities and Limitations of the Study

This study has a significant impact however as the researcher conducts a comparative analysis. His residence is attached to the Tehsil Malakwal district in Mandi Bahauddin. It was not possible to get information from everyone so you took a very large Sample. While the data collection meets women's neglect in terms of providing feedback. Use their answers. Respondents tried their best to get the details straight by asking questions. While the researcher had to wait for them to return home from their homework in agriculture and animal husbandry to complete the rest of the questionnaire. Women were very busy during their working hours; therefore, the researcher took notes during lunch and at other times. The researcher fully contacted his supervisor who instructed him on how to obtain real data in the field without bias and amplifying real data.

5.11 Ethical Concerns

in the field, research has taken the highest attention to research ethics. Prior to the questionnaire for respondents, show them the letter of approval from the ns and the university and the university data collection department. After telling them about his research and what it will do for the community. You have assured me that the data collected from them 1s will always remain

relevant to them. That's why he didn't ask about their name and other secrets. That is why this is a list of questions. After that, describe the list of questions in terms of how you answer them and the writing options. Throughout the process, the researcher has tried De patent and gentleness in them. He also tried to make them feel comfortable answering and asking a question if they understood any statement. If someone misbehaved with him during data collection the researcher would always be gentle and respectful to him. If anyone does not cooperate, he has tried to encourage her to work with him, and when they have completed their list of questions, he thanked them and marked his list of questions in front of them.

CHAPTER NO. 6
Results

6.1 Major Findings

Table 6.1 Age of the respondents

Age distribution	Frequencies	Percent
16 to 20 years	4	3.1
21 to 25 years	32	24.6
26 to 30 years	39	30.0
31 to 35 years	24	18.5
36 to 40 years	16	12.3
41 + years	15	11.5
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table or exhibit shows the age distribution of the respondents. The majority of the respondents fell in the age group of 26 to 30 years of age. 24 % of the respondents belonged to the age group of 21 to 25 years, while the minimum of the respondents belongs to the age group of 16 to 20 years.

Table 6.2 Education status of the respondents

Education	Frequencies	Percent
Illiteracy	29	22.3
Primary	14	10.8
Middle	10	7.7
Matric	14	10.8
Secondary	8	6.2
Graduation	26	20.0
Postgraduation	17	13.1
Above	12	9.2
Total	130	100.0

The above show or exhibit the education of the respondents. 22.3% of respondents are illiterate and 20% are graduates. It also shows that 13.1% are post-graduate, primary and metric passed are equal 10.8% and above of all given categories are 9.2%. the middle is 7.7% and 6.2% are secondary.

Table 6.3 marital status of the respondents

Marital status	Frequencies	Percent
Married	103	79.2
Separated	11	8.5
Divorced	13	10.0
Widowed	3	2.3
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table is concerned with the respondent's marital status. It is revealing that the majority 79.2% are married, 10% are divorced and 8.5% are separated. It also shows that 2.3% are widowed.

Table 6.4 Family structure of the respondents

Family Structure	Frequencies	Percent %
Joint	76	58.5
Nuclear	51	39.2
Extended	3	2.3
Total	130	100.0

The above table reveals information about the family structure of the respondents. It is found that out of 130 respondents 58.5% had a joint family system, 39.2% had a nuclear family system and 2.3% had extended

Table 6.5 Family head of the respondents

Head of Family	Frequencies	Percent
You	11	8.5
Your husband	58	44.6
Your father	11	8.5
Your father-in-law	26	20.0
Mother-in-law	24	18.5
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table is showing the head of the respondent's family. it shows that 44.6% Of husbands are head of the family, 20% are father-in-law and 18.5% are mother- in-law. it also shows that 8.5% are respondent's fathers and 8.570 respondents are head of the family by themselves.

Table 6.6 The decision taker of the respondent's family

Who takes decisions	Frequencies	Percent
You	10	7.7
Your husband	58	44.6
Father	9	6.9
Father-in-law	21	16.2
Mother-in-law	32	24.6
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table shows the decision power of the respondent's family. The above-given table shows that 44.6% of decisions had been taken by the respondent's husband, 24.6% shows that mother-in-law, and 6.2% are father-in-law. It also shows that 7.7% of women make decisions and 6.9% are by respondent's father.

Table 6.7 Nature of the Job of the respondent

Working Women	Frequencies	Percent%
Yes	54	41.5
No	76	58.5
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table is showing the respondent's occupation. It shows that 58.5% are housewives and 41.59% are doing their jobs/work.

Table 6.8 Monthly income of respondents

Your monthly income	Frequencies	Percent%
10000 to 20000	10	7.7
21000 to 30000	58	44.6
31000 to 40000	9	6.9
41000+	21	16.2
0	32	24.6
Total	130	100.0

The above table is showing the Monthly Income of the respondents the researcher asked about the financial condition out of 100 percent 7.7 percent income was 10000 to 20000, 44.6 percent income was 21000 to 30000, 6.9 percent income was 31000 to 40000, and 24.6 percent income was 41000 above.

Table 6.9 Total number of children

Total number of children	Frequencies	Percent%
1 to 4	84	64.6
5 to 6	16	12.3
More then 6	1	.8
0	29	26.9
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table shows the total number of respondent's children.64.6% had in a group of 5 tolling in the group of 1 to 4,22.3% had no children and 12.3% had 8.and.8% had no more than 8 children

Table 6.10 Total number of male children

Total number of Male Children	Frequencies	Percent%
1 to 3	93	71.5
4 to 6	1	.8
More then 6	1	.8
0	35	26.9
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table has concerned with the ratio of respondent's male children. The above-cited table has respondents had I to3 male children,26.9% had no male child and. the so 71, ratio of male children in group 4 to 6 and more than 6 is equal .8%.

Table 6.11 Total number of female children

Number Female	Frequencies	Precent%
1 to 3	83	63.8
4 to 6	3	2.3
0	44	33.8
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table has concerned with the ratio of respondent's female children. it revealed that 63.8% had fallen in group 1 to 3 female children,33.8 had fallen in group 0 which shows respondent had no on female child and 2.3 had fallen in group 4 to 6 female children.

Table 6.12 Faced violence

Faced Violence	Frequencies	Percent %
Yes	120	92.3
No	10	7.7
Total	130	100.0

*Multiple responses of 130 respondents.

The above-given table is about respondents facing violence. Its shows that 92.37% 130 respondents have faced domestic violence and 7.7% had not faced violence

Table 6.13 Forms of violence

Types of violence	Frequencies	Percent%
Physical	41	31.5
Socio-Psychological	53	40.8
Economical	21	16.2
Sexual	15	11.5
Total	130	100.0

The above table 1S about types of violence faced by respondents. The table reveals that 40.8% of respondents faced socio-psychological violence,

31.5% faced physical it also shows that 11.5 violence and 16.5% faced economical violence. it also shows that 11.5 respondents had faced violence.

Table 6.14 Physical violence

Physical Violence	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	76	58.5
No	54	41.5
Total	130	100.0

The above table concerned about physically violated respondents. It indicates that 58.5% had faced physical violence and 41.5% of respondents had never faced physical violence.

Table 6.15 Weapons of attack

Weapons of attack	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	24	18.5
No	106	81.5
Total	130	100.0

This question applies to 24 respondents.

The above table shows responses about a form of physical violence.8 1.5% are not violated by weapon, e.g., gun and knife, and 18.5% of respondents are never threatening by weapons.

Table 6.16 Types of beating

Kick you, drag or beat up	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	52	40.0
No	78	60.0
Total	130	100.0

This question applies to 52 respondents.

Table 6.17 Twisting arm or hair pulling of respondent

Twist arm/pull hair	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	53	40.8
No	77	59.2
Total	130	100.0

The above table is concerned with physical violence. it reveals that 56.2% of respondents give a negative response and 40.8% are faced with twist arm and hair- pulling by their husbands/family.

Table 6.18 Force to do sexual acts

Sexual intercourse	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	44	33.8
No	86	66.2
Total	130	100.0

*This question applies to 44 respondents.

The above-cited table is concerned with the physical force to have sexual intercourse with him when the respondent did not want to. It reveals that 66.2% of respondents are not faced this and 33.8% are faced with sexual intercourse.

Table 6.19 Use of force by the partner for the sex

Force to perform a sexual act	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	26	20.0
No	104	80.0
Total	130	100.0

The above table concerned with the threat or in any other way to perform sexual acts when respondent did not Want to. it reveals that 80% % respondents give a negative response and 20% are faced sexual acts when they did not want to.

Table 6.20 Physically hurt

Physically hurt	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	63	48.5
No	67	51.5
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table shows that doing anything else physically hurt.it shows that 51.5% of respondents are not faced and 48.5% are faced this type of violence by their husband or partner.

Table 6.21 Respondents father's attitude towards their mothers

Father s attitude towards	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	36	27.7
No	94	72.3
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table concern a previous family history of violence that belongs to the respondent smother. It shows that 72.3% of respondents give a negative response and 27.7% of mothers are beaten by the respondent's father.

Table 6.22 Causes of violence against women

Causes of violence	Frequencies	Percent%
addiction/substance abuse	1	.8
alcohol abuse/ drinking	11	8.5
Using drugs	3	2.3
Gambling	5	3.8
Stress	12	9.2
financial stress	31	23.8
Attitude	10	7.7
loss/ lack of values	14	10.8
relationship/marital issues	13	10.0
family history of violence	13	10.0
media violence	5	3.8
low education	11	8.5
lake of awareness of services	1	.8
Total	130	100.0

Multiple responses to this question the Above is concerned with the respondent's thinking toward the causes of the violence. it reveals that 25.8% think that financial stress, 10.8% lack of values of

violence, and 10% loss/lack of values and relationship/marital issues. It also shows that 20% of violence due to stress, 8.5% low education and alcohol abuse/drinking, and 7.7% attitude. It also reveals that 3.8% due to gambling and media violence, 2.3% due to using drugs, and .8% lack of awareness of services and addiction/substance abuse.

Table 6.23 Socio-psychological violence

Socio-psychological violence	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	97	74.6
No	33	25.4
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table is concerned with socio-psychological responses. It shows that the majority 74.6% of respondents faced socio-psychological violence and only 25.4% did not face socio-psychological violence.

Table 6.24 Restriction to talk with other

Restriction to talk with others	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	83	63.8
No	47	36.2
Total	130	100.0

This table is about socio-psychological violence. It reveals that 63.8% feel Jealous or angry if respondents talk to others and 36.2% do not face this type of anger and jealousy.

Table 6.25 Accuse\accused to being unfaithful

Frequently accused unfaithful	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	79	60.8
No	51	39.2
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table shows that 60.8% of respondents faced frequently accused of being unfaithful and 39.2% did not face it.

Table 6.26 Permission to meet with female friends

The permission you meet to meet femaleFriends	Frequency	Precent%
Yes	75	57.7
No	55	42.3
Total	130	100.0

The table explains the ratio of permission to meet female friends to Respondent. It is revealing that 57.7% are permitted to meet female friends and 42.3% response had not to permit to meet friends.

Table 6.27 Limitations to contact family

Limitations to contact with family	Frequency	Precent%
Yes	74	56.9
No	56	43.1
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table shows the respondent's limitations to contact with family. It shows that 53.9% are laced this type of psychological violence and 43.1% are not face.

Table 6.28 Insist to know about respondent's life

Where you at all time	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	71	54.6
No	59	45.4
Total	130	100.0

The above table is concerned with knowing where is the respondent all the time. It indicates that 54.6% are faced with this problem and 45.4% are free to go where she is.

Table 6.29 Humiliate in front of other

Humiliate in front of other	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	35	29.9
No	95	73.1
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table shows the behaviors of the respondent's husband/family in front of others.it explains that 73.1% of respondents are

never faced something to humiliate in front of other and 26.9% of respondents faced it.

Table 6.30 Threaten to hurt or harm

Threaten to hurt or harm	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	31	23.8
No	99	76.2
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table is concerned with threats faced by respondents.it Reveals that 76.2% are hurt or harm and the other 23.8% of respondents never faced this kind of threat.

Table 6.31 Insulting or feel bad about their selves

Insult/make you feel bad	Frequencies	Precent%
Ever	34	26.2
Sometime	70	53.8
Not in the last 12 months	26	20.0
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table shows that make respondents feel bad about themselves. it reveals that 53.8% of respondents make to feel bad or insult sometimes,26.2% are feel bad ever, and 20% are not feel in the last 12 months.

Table 6.32 Drug addiction as Drink alcohol

Drug addiction as Drink alcohol	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	45	34.6
No	85	65.4
Total	130	100.0

This question is only applicable only 45 respondents. The above-given table deals with the habit of the respondent's husband\family drink alcohol. It shows that 65.4% are drink alcohol and 34.6 are drink alcohol.

Table 6.33 Getting Drink

Get drunk	Frequencies	Precent%
Ever	21	16.2
Often	15	11.5
Sometime	16	12.3
Never	78	60.0
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table shows that how often the respondent's hatband/family drunk alcohol. It reveals that 60% did not drink alcohol, 16.2% get drunker alcohol ever and 12.3% get drunk sometimes, it also shows that 11.3% often drunk alcohol.

Fear from family or Husband	Frequencies	Precent%
Most of the time afraid	42	32.3
Sometime afraid	52	40.0
Never afraid	36	27.7

Total	130	100.0
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Table 6.34 Fear from family or Husband

The about given table about respondent's fear toward her husband/family it above given table about 40% respondents afraid sometimes,32.3% are afraid most of the time shows that 40% and 27.7% are never afraid.

Table 6.35 Economical violence

Economical Violence	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	87	66.9
No	43	33.1
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited is concerned with economically violated respondents, it indicates that 66,.9% of respondents faced economical violence while 33,9% did not face it.

Table 6.36 Types of economical violence

Types of economical violence	Frequencies	Precent%
snatching of your wages	29	22.3
number of your expenses	26	20.0
not giving you expenses for gifts	12	9.2
not giving you domestic utilizing Expenses	25	19.2
Never Faced	38	29.2
Total	130	100.0

The table reveals forms of economical violence. It shows that only 29.2% of respondents never faced economical violence, 22.3% are faced snatching of Respondent, and 20% faced non-bear of your expenses. It also shows dent's wages and 20% faced a number of your expenses and m19.2% are faced not giving you domestic utilizing expenses and 9.2% are faced the form of violence not giving you expenses for gifts.

Table 6.37 violence against women due to low income

Is the low-income cause of Violence	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	101	77.7
No	29	22.3
Total	130	100.0

The above given low income and viol table show the opinion of respondents about relationship and violence. It reveals that 77.7% of Respondents agree with this low income and violence directly Inked with each other and only 22.3 % disagrees with this.

Table 6.38 Sexual violence

Sexual Violence	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	61	46.9
No	69	53.1
Total	130	100.0

A cited table is concerned with sexually violated respondents. The table reveals that 53.1% of respondents did not face sexual violence and 46.9% faced it.

Table 6.39 Types of sexual violence

Types of Sexual Violence	Frequencies	Precent%
Attacking the sexual parts of the body	9	6.9
demanding sex after violence	21	16.2
making you perform at sexual acts against you will	23	17.7
abortion of your child	11	8.5
never faced	66	50.8
Total	130	100.0

The above-given table is about the forms of sexual violence. it reveals that above-given table 50.8% of respondents are never faced sexual violence, 17.7% are faced in form of making you perform sexual acts against your will, and 16.29% faced the form of demanding sex after violence. It also shows that 8.5% taced in the form of abortion of your child and 6.9% laced in the form of attacking the sexual parts of the body.

Table 6.40 Affected of violence on efficiency

Effects on efficiency	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	128	98.5
No	2	1.5
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table is concerned with the effect of domestic violence on respondent's efficiency. The table shows that 98.5% of respondents were affected due to violence.

The rest of the 1.5% said that their efficiency was not affected.

Table 6.41 Efficiency affected by violence
Table 42 Efficiency affected by violence

Affected your efficiency	Frequencies	Precent%
Leaving job	9	6.9
No contribution in families pure	38	29.2
Physically pressure	49	37.7
No interest in work	34	26.2
Total	130	100.0

The above-presented table is concerned with modes of domestic violence on respondent's efficiency. The table reveals that 37.7% of respondents that due to violence they have physical pressure, 29.27% Were unable to Contribution in families pure and 26.2% said that they no interest that due to violence. It also shows that 6.9% responses that due to violence they left their jobs.

Table 6.43 How much Efficiency is affected by violence

To which extent efficiency affected	Frequencies	Precent%
To some extent	34	26.2
To an average extent	69	53.1
To large extent	27	20.8
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table is concerned with the extent of efficiency on violated respondents. It shows that 53.1%% respondents were affected to the average extent of violence, 26.2% of respondents were affected to some extent. Whereas the rest 20.8% of respondents' efficiency was affected to large extent.

Table 6.44 Life affected as a result of violence

The affected factor of life	Frequencies	Precent%
Family life	79	60.8
Social life	51	39.2
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited able is conceded with the effect of violence on the respondent's life. The table reveals that the majority 69.8%% respondents' family life was effaced due to violence and 39.2% said that their social life was affected.

Table 6.45 Health problems due to violence

Response	Frequencies	Precent%
Mental illness	46	35.4
Physical injuries	41	31.5
Socio-psychological problem	43	33.1
Total	130	100.0

The above table 1S concerned with the health problems faced by the respondents. The table shows that 35.4% respondents faced mental illness, 33.19% socio-psychological problems, and 31.56 physical injuries as a result of domestic violence.

Table 6.46 Ever told anyone about the violence

Told anyone	Frequencies	Precent%
Yes	74	56.9
No	56	43.1
Total	130	100.0

The above-cited table is concerned with the sharing of violence by the recondenses cited with others. The table reveals that 56.9%% respondents discussed with 43.1% said they did not discuss violence against women.

Table 6.47 Sought of help

Sought of help	Frequencies	Precent%
Own family	65	50.0
husband partner's family		
current\former	6	4.6
husband partner	4	3.1
Friend	34	26.2
Neighbor	8	6.2
Religious leader	3	2.3
Doctor\medical personnel	6	4.6
Police	1	.8
Lawyer	2	1.5
Social services organization	1	.8
Total	130	100.0

The above table is concerned with relations taking sought of help/supporting the Violated respondents. It shows that 50% respondents take help from their own family, 26.2% taking help from their friends, and 6.2% neighbors.it also shows that help from 4.6% taking help from husband partner's family and same ratio for doctor Medical personnel. 3.1% husband partner and 2.3 religious' leader. It reveals 2% take help by lawyer and same result .8% social services organization and police.

6.2 Hypothesis Testing

Alternate hypothesis, H= Women with higher position face less violence

Null hypothesis, Ho= women with less position face less violence
cross tabulation and Hypothesis testing

Cross tabulation between working women and violented women

	Violented women		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	52	2	54
Working women, no	68	8	76
	120	10	130

Keeping in view the assumed hypothesis the indicators of women's autonomy are being correlated with that of the violence occurrence view. Hence the results unveil that working woman with frequency of 52 have faced violence while a greater frequency of working women i.e., 68 have faced violence. Therefore, it can be assumed that working women with freedom of mobility are less prone to domestic violence than that of the domestic non-working women. as it is also endorsed by the UNICEF report (2000) that violence is much often among the no-employed domestic class of women as they are less exposed to the outside world and have less tendency to cope with the patriarchal restrictions therefore, they face oppression.

6.3 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp.sig. (2-sided)	Exact sig. (2- sided)	Exact sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	2.070(b)	1	.150		
Continuity Correction (a)	1.220	1	.269		
Likelihood Ratio	2,254	1	.133		
Fisher's Exact Test				.193	.134
Linear-by- Linear Association	2.054	1	.152		
N of Valid Cases	130				

- Computed only for a 2x2 table
- Cells (25.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.15.

The relationship between Working status of woman and either ever faced violence is not significant. Pearson Chi-square is 2.070, df 1 and p value is .150 which is greater than 0.05. Therefore, the alternate hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected.

	Facing Violence		Total
	Yes	No	
Nil	28	1	29
Primary	11	3	14
Middle	9	1	10
Education of matric	13	1	14
The respondent secondary	8	0	8
Graduation	26	0	26
Post-graduation	15	2	17
Above	10	2	12
Total	120	10	130

The results extract the findings that women with higher education are less being violated while the women being devoid of education are being harassed in scads. Therefore, the women with no education with frequency of 28 are being violated domestically while primary educated women face violence with frequency of 11, women with education of Middle are being harassed with frequency of 9, matriculated women with that of 13, and graduated women with that of 26 and postgraduate with that of 15. So, all these frequencies of women are still less than frequencies of illiterate. The educated women are more responsive towards the male offense while illiterate women often fail to address their concern their male counterpart UNICEF report (2000)

6.3.1 Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp.sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.128(a)	7	.244
Evaluation of Opportunities	10.426	7	.166
Line development Organization	.035	1	.853
N Legal Cases	130		

An 8 (50.0%) expect less than 5 counts. The minimum expected number is 62.

Relationships between Women's Education or those who have experienced violence are not important. Pearson Chi-square is 9.128, the df is 7, and the p-value is .244 which is more than 0.05. Therefore, alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

Chapter No. 7
Discussion,
Recommendation, and
Conclusion

7.1 Discussion

The phenomena of VAW are widespread in the context ours. The customary societies he phenomenon. This problem is prevalent among all societal levels irrespective of financial statuses and cultural lines. Under the maneuver of multidimensional findings, it has been clarified the causes and consequences of VAW are wide-ranging from household structure to Power and authority in domestic and social circles. The research while unveils power and authority as leading causes of VAW, initially, the findings exhibit that majority of the respondents i.e., 22% are illiterate as education is considered as a major women empowerment dimension which dispenses her with the authority and exposure so that to cater with the domestic and social problems.

Moreover, another leading factor that triggers violence is too devoid the women from the decision-making avenue of household, ultimately marginalizing her role to only child-rearing and subsistence activities. So, in both the dimension of education and decision making the key matter of concern is the power and authority for women to cope with domestic violence. The marital power theory (Coleman and Straus 1986) which the researcher conceptualized for research findings also coincides with the outcomes that those partners who lack power are more to be abuse. Another matter of concern regarding violence is the lack of women's status in the home as a sole runner of household activities. In other words, women influence all the domestic aspects of life in very in other words the findings suggest. This conclusion resembles the statement follow ratio as the find

theory regarding domestic violence which states that women's entire feminist experiences are fined as inferior because of patriarchy. This study reported the majority of domestic violence with 92% while much of the violence is sort of. Once again, the marital power theory also coincides with this extracted result that women are being harassed socially and psychologically whenever she is under the sole ownership of a male partner.

7.2 Conclusions

Through the experience researcher has find out different reasons of Violence it our society.in male domination society of Pakistan women are still powering less than a men.it shells or box they have very low access to their rights as compare to other countries. Violence against women is a routinely in our society on different levels. Women are facing violence by their husband's family member and by society or the name of honors, culture and male dominancy. Research finds that lack of education of women leads to violence on other hand male lack of education also causes of violence.

7.3 Economical violence

Low socio-economic status also influenced on women violence in our society cultural values are very strong and male has constructed historically and traditionally approaches for women and they are used to do violence against women because culture and values of the society support tom male in our society male i our society. To conclude researcher has raise points to decreases to issue from our society.

7.4 Suggestions

There is a need to change man's approach for women in the male dominating society. there is need to give awareness to women for their rights and duties need to develop new thinks and minds of both genders to overcome on this Issues in future.

1. There is a need to give balance and equality in all fields of life and tries to rethink and reshape the laws and policies about violence against women.
2. To diminish the roots of these problems we need to introduce new ways to education at the ground level to develop the minds of new generations in the right directions for women in our society.
3. The media has to play a role to give lesions equality and divert people's attention to these issues of violence.
4. Media also can change the minds of people and bound them to think positively for women and to control violence.

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Appendix

Causes and consequences of violence against women in Mandi Bahauddin
Part A:

Socio-Demographic profile of respondents

1. Name: (optional)
2. Age:
.....
3. Gender:
.....
4. Education:
.....
5. Marital Status:
 - a. Married
 - b. Separated
 - c. Divorce
 - d. widowed
6. Family Structure:
 - a. Joint
 - b. Nuclear
 - c. Extended
7. Who is the head of the Family?
 - a. You
 - b. You are Husband
 - c. Father
 - d. Your Father-in law
 - e. Mother-in-law
 - f. Any other
8. Who decides the family?
 - a. You
 - b. You are Husband
 - c. Father
 - d. Your Father- in-law
 - e. Mother-in-law
 - f. Any other

9. Are you a working women?

a) yes b) No

10. If Yes, Then What Is Nature or The Job?

a) Govt. Servant

b) Private Sector

c) Self Employed

d) Any other (Please specify)

11. Your Monthly income

a Rs.....

b. Rs

c. Rs

d. Rs

12. Total Family Monthly income

a. Rs.....

b. Rs

c. Rs

d. Rs

13.No. of children

a) Male.....

b) Female.....

c) Total.....

14. Have you ever faced violence?

a) Yes b) No

15. If yes, then which type of violence you faced?

a) Physicals

b) Socio-Psychological

c) Economical

d) Domestic violence

e) Sexual

f) Any other

16. Are you ever violated by Your (Husband/Family) physically?

a) Yes b) No

17. If yes then, did Your (Last) (Husband/family) Ever Do Any of the Following Things to You To? [Tick multiple options, if applicable]

S. No.	Statements	Yes	NO
1	Threaten or Attack You with A Knife, Gun, Or Other Weapon?		
2	Kick You. Drag You, Or Beat You Up?		
3	Twist your Arm or Pull your Hair?		
4	Physically Fore You to Have Sexual Intercourse with Him When You Did Not Want to		
5	Force You with Threats or in Any Other Way to Perform Sexual Access You Did Not Want To?		
6	Slap-up		

16. Done Anything Else to Physically Hurt Your (Husband/Partner)?

a) Yes... .. b) No

17. As Far as You Knew, did your Father Ever Beat your mother?

a) Yes b) No

18. What do you think causes violence against women?

- a). Additions/substance abuse
- b. Alcohol abuse drinking
- c. stress
- d. Gambling e. using drug

f. Attitudes

g. financial stress

h. Loss/lack of values

I. Relationships / marital

issues

j. Media violence

k. Family history of violence

L. Lack of awareness of services

M. Low Education level

N. other (specify)... ..

19. Are you ever violated by your (husband's family) socio psychologically?

a) Yes b) NO

20. If yes, then I am going to ask you about some situations Which Happens to Some Women. Please Tell Me If These Apply to Your Relationships with Your (Husband/Family)?

21) He (Is/Was) Jealous or Angry If You (Talk/Talked) To Other Men?

a) Yes b) NO

c) Any other

22) He Frequently (Access/Accused) You of Being Unfaithful?

a) Yes b) No c) Other

23) He (Does/Did) Not Permit You to Meet Your Female Friend?

a) Yes b) NO c) Other

24) He (Aries/Tried) To Limit Your Contact with Your Family?

a) Yes b) NO c) Other

25) He (insists/Insisted) On Knowing Where You (Are/Were) At All
Times

a) Yes

b) NO

d) c) Other... ..

d) Often

e) Only Sometime

f) Not at all

26) Say or Do Something to Humiliate You in Front of Others?

a) Ever

b) Often Sometimes

c) Not in Last

d) 12months... ..

27) Insult You or Male You deal dad about Yourself?

- a) Ever
- b) often sometimes
- c) Not in Last in Months... ..

28) Does (Did) Your (Husband/families) Drink Alcohol?

- a) Yes
- b) NO

29) How Often Does (Did) He Get Drunk?

- a) Ever
- b) Often
- c) Sometimes... ..
- d) Never... ..

30) Are You Afraid of Your (Last) (Husband/family)?

- a) Most of the Time Afraid
- b) Sometimes Afraid
- c) Never Afraid

31) Are you ever violated by your (husband/ family) Economically?

- a) Yes

b) NO

32) If yes which type of violence you have faced Economically?

- a) Snitching of your wages
- b) Nonbearance of your expenses
- c) Not giving you expenses for gifts
- d) domestic utilizing expenses
- e) Any other (specify)

33) Do you agree, violence against women happens more in families with low income?

a) Yes

b) NO

b) if yes, then which type of violence faced sexually?

- a. Attack the sexual Part of the body
- b. Demanding sex after violence
- c. Making you Perform sexual acts against your will
- d. Abortion of your child
- e. Any other (specify)

Part C: Major Consequences of violence against women

32. a) Do you think that violence affected your efficiency?

a) Yes b) NO

32. b) If yes, then how it affected your efficiency?

a. Leaving of job

b) Non-contribution in family pure.....

c. physically pressure

d) No interest in

e. Any other (specify)

33. To what extent your efficiency is affected by domestic violence?

a) To some extent

b) To an average extent

c) To a large extent

34. Which Factor of your life was affected as a result of violence?

a) Family life

b) Social life

c) Any other (specify)

35. Which type of health problem you have faced as a result of violence?

- a) Mental illness
- b) Physically injuries
- c) Socio-Psychological problem
- d) Any other (specify)

36) Have You Ever told Anyone About This?

- a) Yes
- b) No

37. From Who Have You Sought Help

- a) Own Family.....
- b) Husband's Partner Family Current\Former
- c) Friend
- d) Husband/ Partner
- e) Neighbor
- f) Religious Leader
- g) Doctor/Medical Personnel
- h) Police
- i) Social Service
- j) Lawyer
- k) Organization

1) Other