

# **Domestic Violence against Women and Its Impact on Their Health in Gilgit-Baltistan: An Analytical Study**



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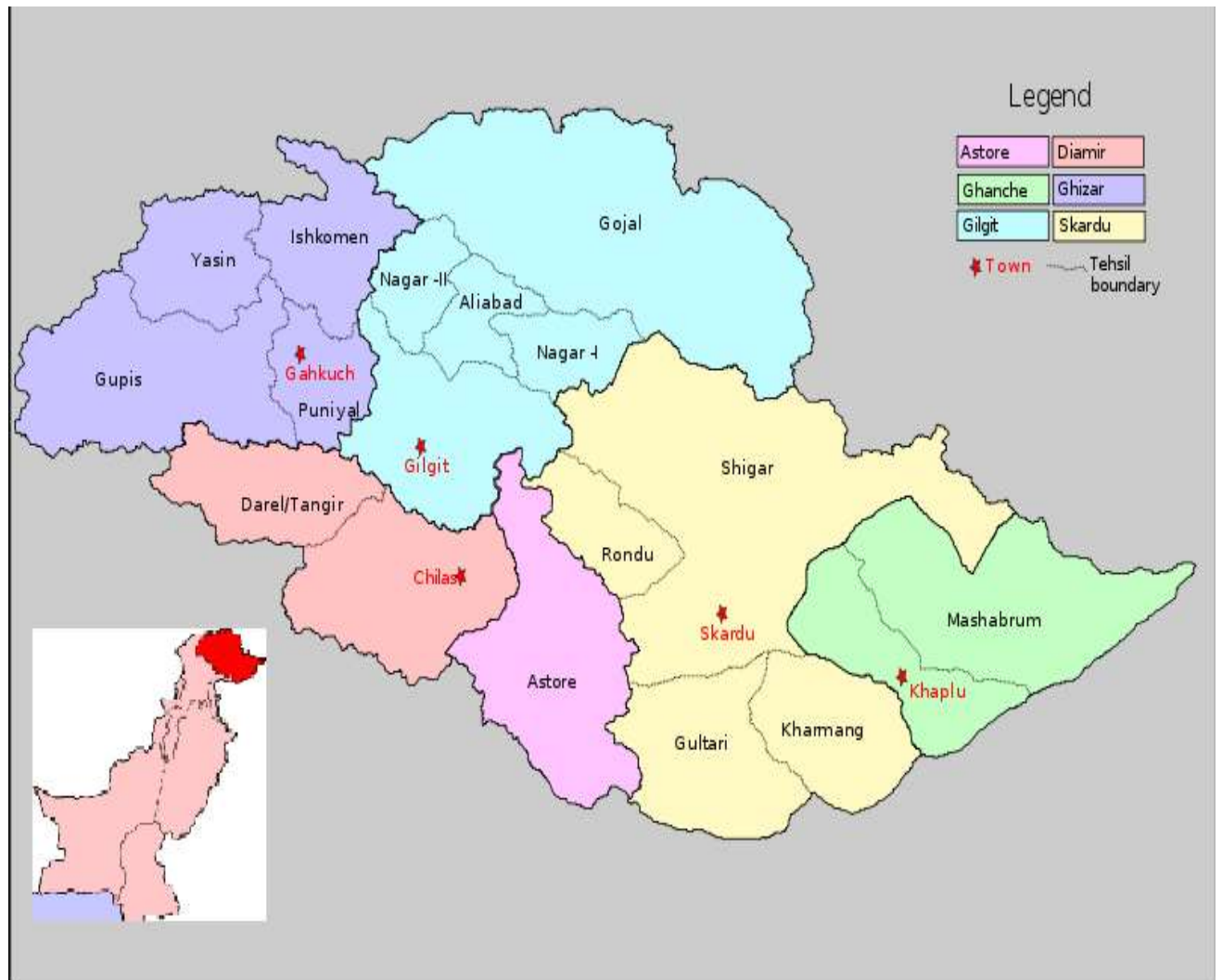
Session 2012-2014

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## Gilgit-Baltistan Map



## **Acknowledgement**

All supplication is for the Merciful and the Beneficial Allah the Almighty, Who opened the doors of success and guided me in the darkness of life.

I am intended grateful to my supervisor Syed Afzal Ahmed Assistant Professor of Law and ..... for their kind guidance, support and for the overall efforts they exerted in assisting me through this process. I was extremely fortunate to be surrounded by the most superlative teachers and very loving friends during my thesis. I would never have been able to mature personally through this most enlightening journey, with their kind and value able guidance advance and help.

This dissertation also become possible of my loving and caring wife, parents and my all nears and dears who instilled me passion of hard work.

I special thanks to the ITREB-PK for their generous support and financial assistance which enable me to come forward and motivated for higher education.

Muhammad Jan

# **Dedicated to:**

My wife and Son

## **Abbreviations**

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
UN	United Nations
EU	European Union
HRW	Human Rights Watch
GB	Gilgit-Baltistan
W.H.O	World Health Organization
PBUH	Peace be upon Him
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

## **Key words**

Domestic violence; Predictors; Reproductive health, Anxiety/depression; developing countries; gender; policy analysis; health policy; violence; research

## **Chapter 1**

### **Thesis Statement**

The victims of domestic violence face different forms of physical, psychological and emotional difficulties that affect their health throughout their life, additionally, the social stigma and access to lack of legal recourse to domestic violence not only prevents them from being identified and reported, but also leads to social pressure on women so that rural communities of Gilgit-Baltistan, they are more vulnerable and have limited decision making power for their reproductive health, therefore the study will explore the different forms of domestic violence, its causes and impact on their health and the evidence from this study will contribute to the literature, advocate for more effective human right legislation and rule of law practices in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan.

### **Hypothesis**

There are three hypotheses being made for the research as;

- Domestic violence against women may resolved by improving education, economy and awareness among the people.
- Domestic violence against women may not be resolved by improving education, economy and awareness among the people.
- This can be enhance or may be resolved through realization of basic human rights.

The correct one shall be indicated after the research.

### **Introduction**

Domestic violence in Pakistan is an endemic social problem. According to a study carried out in 2009 by Human Rights Watch, it is estimated that between 70 and 90 percent of women in Pakistan have suffered some form of abuse<sup>1</sup>. Estimates of 5000 women are killed per year due to domestic violence; thousands of other is maimed or disabled. The

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<sup>1</sup>Denise Kindschi Gosselin, Heavy Hands: An Introduction to the Crime of Intimate and Family Violence (Prentice Hall, 2009) 13.



majority of victims of violence have no legal recourse. Law enforcement authorities do not view domestic violence as a crime and usually refuse to register any cases brought to them. Very few women are given shelters in the country; victims have limited ability to escape from violent situations.<sup>2</sup>

The locus of this study is remote mountain areas of Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan. This region forms Pakistan's northern-most frontiers with Afghanistan, China, and Indian and Pakistani controlled parts of Kashmir. It is one of the most rugged regions in the world where four of the world's greatest mountain ranges meet, including Himalayas, Karakoram, Hindu Kush and Pamir. The area also contains some of the longest glaciers outside the Polar Regions, which are receding<sup>3</sup>. It is also one of the most under-developed, politically marginalized and ecologically fragile areas of Pakistan. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) region has a total geographical area of 72,496 sq. km, with an estimated population of 1.2 m people<sup>4</sup>. About 1% of the land is cultivated, a roughly equal area is cultivable waste and about 22% is rangelands, 4% natural forest and the rest is mountains, glaciers, riverbeds, screed and rock.<sup>5</sup> The literacy rate is as low as 33% -53% male and 22% female.<sup>6</sup> In such scenario women face many challenges of life and domestic violence against women is one of them that effect their survival in the region.

### **Significance of Research**

Domestic violence against women is a very serious issue. It has a very long history. The causes are diverse in nature and deep rooted in scope. The impacts of the issue have long lasting impacts in the lives of women.

In the specific area very less has been done to identify the causes and the nature of violence and its unforeseen impacts. This study will explore and enlighten the causes of this issue and will seek strategies to overcome. This will be ever first study of its nature in this specific region to identify the various forms of violence being practices, their social, emotional, psychological and mental impacts in the lives of women, the forces supporting such violence and understanding the work been done to address or mitigate

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<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>In the absence of accurate data, the rate of glacial melting is a subject of intense debate among experts.

<sup>4</sup> Projected on 1998 census for 2011 with a growth rate of 2.47

<sup>5</sup> International Union for Conservation of Nature, 2003a

<sup>6</sup> Census Government of Pakistan 1998

the causes. This will further explore the causes of sexual abuse, the reasons of family pressure, responsibilities of family members in improving status of women in family, the role of society in minimizing the issue.

This study will create a greater opportunity for various institutions like administration, judiciary, law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations and academia to develop strategies at each level to mitigate the issue. It will give awareness to a vast majority of the community about the causes and effects of the issue on the families, particularly on the physical and mental health of women. It will provide enough data to the Legislative Assembly of the province for legislation on the issue and suggest remedies and punishment for the people involved in the violence. Finally it will provide a base for other researchers to investigate further in this region to explore a deeper understanding of this issue.

This study will be carried out in a specific region with a specific but diverse culture. Therefore the results may be or may not be applied to other provinces.

## **Objectives**

The main objective of this research is to understand the state and reasons of the domestic violence in Gilgit-Baltistan and its impact on women health also to provide policy recommendations to overcome the domestic violence in the region. The specific objectives of this research are to explore the following questions:

1. What is the current status and trend of domestic violence in Gilgit-Baltistan region of Pakistan?
2. What are the major causes of domestic violence?
3. What are the impacts of domestic violence on women health?

### **Domestic violence definition**

Domestic violence against women is an extremely complex and vicious form of abuse, committed most often within the four walls of the family house and or within a particular deep rooted power dynamic and socio-economic structure, which do not allow even the acknowledgement or recognition of this abuse. According to black's law dictionary, "domestic violence means violence between members of a household, usually spouses, an assault or other violent act committed by one member of a household against another" The United Nations Commission on the 'status of women' defined domestic violence as

‘any act of gender based violence that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life’. In most recent international developments at the fourth World Conference on women held at Beijing in 1995, is a long overdue step in the right direction.

### **Domestic violence and historical perspectives**

Violence against women (VAW) is a worldwide problem that cuts across cultural, geographical, religious, social and economic boundaries. Physical, psychological, sexual and economic violence against women is widespread. Physical violence includes a range of physically aggressive acts including hits, slaps, kicks, beatings, burns and use of a weapon. Psychological violence includes constant belittling or denigration, the enforcement of strict isolation and humiliating treatment. Sexual coercion and abuse includes sexual harassment, unwanted sexual touching, coerced sex and forced pregnancy.

There are also certain forms of violence, linked to traditional or customary practices, which are limited to specific communities or geographical regions. These include wife inheritance in Southern Africa, female genital mutilation in among others East and West Africa, and dowry murders on the Indian sub-continent.

The results from studies world-wide indicate that between 15% and 71% of women who have ever lived with a man report experiencing some form of physical or sexual violence perpetrated by their intimate partners. In many countries however, the extent to which women experience domestic violence remains largely hidden and undocumented. There are many reasons for this. Surveys have shown that the vast majority of abused women never seek help from the police or other agencies for help; thus data on violence available from formal institutions are likely to severely underestimate the true magnitude of the problem. In addition, as violence is commonly perpetrated by a woman’s partner, often in her home, it is often considered as a “private matter” and thus not an issue for discussion, research or action.

The history of violence against women remains vague in scientific literature. This is in part due to the fact that many kinds of violence against women (specifically rape, sexual

assault, and domestic violence) often go unreported or under-reported, often due to societal norms, taboos, stigma, and the sensitive nature of the subject. It is widely recognized that even today, a lack of reliable and continuous data is an obstacle in having a clear picture of violence against women, so a historical picture of violence against women becomes even more difficult to capture. Although the history of violence against women is difficult to track, some claim that violence against women has been accepted, and even condoned and legally sanctioned throughout history. Examples include the fact that Roman law gave men the right to chastise their wives, even to the point of death, the burning of witches, which was condoned by both the church and the state, and an 18th-century English common law allowing a man to punish his wife using a stick "no wider than his thumb." This rule for punishment of wives prevailed in England and America until the late 19th century.

Some historians believe that the history of violence against women is tied to the history of women being viewed as property and a gender role assigned to be subservient to men and also other women. Oftentimes, explanations of patriarchy and an overall world system or status quo in which gender inequalities exist and are perpetuated, are cited to explain the scope and history of violence against women. The UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) states 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, and that violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. To the modern day, it is recognized that violence against women exists everywhere, and that "there is no region of the world, no country and no culture in which women's freedom from violence has been secured. Attention is often drawn to the fact that some forms of violence are particularly more prevalent in some countries/parts of the world, often in developing countries or the Third-World. However, using any explanation based on culture to justify specific forms of violence against women may legitimize such acts. There is also debate and controversy about the ways in which cultural traditions, local customs and social expectations, and various interpretations of religion can interact with certain abusive practices. Specifically, cultural justifications

for certain violent acts against women are asserted by some States and by social groups within many countries claiming to defend cultural tradition but these justifications are questionable precisely because these defenses are generally voiced by political leaders or traditional authorities, not by those actually affected.

However, there has also been a history of recognizing of the harmful and wrongful effects of this violence, and actions have been taken to classify it as unjust. In the 1870s, courts in the United States stopped recognizing the common-law principle that a husband had the right to "physically chastise an errant wife". In the UK the traditional right of a husband to inflict moderate corporal punishment on his wife in order to keep her "within the bounds of duty" was removed in 1891. More recently, in the 20th and 21st centuries, and in particular since the 1990s, there has been a large increase in activity on both the national and international levels to research, raise awareness and advocate for the prevention of all kinds of violence against women. Most often, violence against women has been framed as a health issue, and also as a violation of human rights.

Some of the largest milestones on the international level for the prevention of violence against women include:

1. The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which recognizes violence as a part of discrimination against women in recommendations 12 & 19.
2. The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights, which recognized violence against women as a human rights violation, and which contributed to the following UN declaration.
3. The 1993 UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women was the first international instrument explicitly defining and addressing violence against women. This document specifically refers to the historically forever-present nature of gender inequalities in understanding violence against women. This Declaration, as well as the World Conference of the same year, is often viewed as a "turning point" at which the consideration of violence against women by the international community began to be taken much more seriously, and after which more countries mobilized around this problem.

4. The 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, linking violence against women to reproductive health & rights, and also providing recommendations to governments on how to prevent & respond to violence against women and girls.
5. In 1996, the World Health Assembly (WHA) declared violence a major public health issue, and included in the subtypes recognized were intimate partner violence and sexual violence, two kinds of violence which are often perpetrated as violence against women. This was followed by a WHO report in 2002.
6. In 1999, the UN adopted the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and designated November 25 as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women.
7. In 2004, the World Health Organization published its "Multi-country study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against Women," a study of women's health and domestic violence by surveying over 24,000 women in 10 countries from all regions of the world, which assessed the prevalence & extent of violence against women, particularly violence by intimate partners, and linked this with health outcomes to women as well as documenting strategies & services which women use to cope with intimate-partner violence.
8. The 2006 UN Secretary General's "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women," the first comprehensive international document on the issue.
1. The 2011 Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, which is the second regional legally-binding instrument on violence against women and girls.

In 2013, the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) adopted, by consensus, Agreed Conclusions on the elimination and prevention of all forms of violence against women and girls.

In the context of Pakistan and as being the territory of Pakistan Gilgit-Baltistan hasn't any good documentation about the domestic violence against women and its impact on their health. In this regard the present government passed a resolution of domestic violence against women which will be implemented soon by having done all other

necessary procedures. But unfortunately in the last movement of the PPP led government the Legislative Assembly did not pass the bill. They showed their serious concern and not supported in the last movement. The minister for information, social welfare and women division assured to discuss and relook it in future. Hence this hope cannot be fulfilled. I observed that the criminal wing of Police department have already opened a file based on women violence. They started to file women related issues in that regard. Still Police department haven't much legal procedure because lack of law about women.

### **National and GBLA legislation and Government policies**

I have drawn attention to the following legal provisions in the constitution of Pakistan and self-governance ordinance Gilgit-Baltistan, 2009;

“All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone.

No citizen otherwise qualified for appointment in the service of Pakistan shall be discriminated against in respect of any such appointment on the ground only of ... sex ... The state shall protect the marriage, the family, the mother... the state shall ... {ensure} that ... women are not employed vocation unsuited to their sex...”

### **Islam and Quranic perspective**

While women in many parts of the world have made advances in areas previously closed to them, the problem of violence against women remains pervasive. Unfortunately, this violence takes many forms and occurs across national, cultural, racial, and religious borders. Islam condemns all forms of violence against women. The basic Islamic premise of equality between women and men cannot be achieved so long as violence against women persists. In pre-Islamic Arabia violence against women began at birth in the form of female infanticide. Islam prohibited the practice of female infanticide<sup>7</sup>. Not only did the Quran prohibit this practice, it also mocks those who view the birth of a girl child with contempt. (Quran 16:58-59). Another common form of violence against women is that committed by husbands on their wives. Islam requires that husbands treat their wives

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<sup>7</sup> <https://ethnomed.org/clinical/domestic-violence/the-islamic-response-to-domestic-violence> 28/12/14

with respect and it prohibits any form of physical or emotional abuse. The Quran requires that spouses treat each other with love and mercy. (Quran 30:21). Moreover, the Quran repeatedly warns against the use of injurious statements by a husband against his wife. (Quran 58:2-4).

Islam's mandate of equality between women and men necessitates that all forms of violence against women be eradicated, for so long as women suffer abuses, women cannot achieve their full potential as free and equal members of society<sup>8</sup>.

As Muslims we understand that violence and coercion used, as a tool of control in the home is oppression and not accepted in Islam. Marriage in the Islamic context is a means of tranquillity, protection, peace and comfort. Abuse of any kind is in conflict to the principles of marriage. Any justification of abuse is in opposition to what Allah has revealed and the example of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Quran stated clearly as under;

"And among His signs is this: He created for you mates from among yourselves, that ye may dwell in tranquillity with them, and He has put love and mercy between your (hearts): Verily in that are signs for those who reflect." (30:21).

“The Believers, men and women, are protectors one of another: they enjoin what is just, and forbid what is evil: they observe regular prayers, practice regular charity, and obey Allah and His Messenger. On them will Allah pour His mercy: for Allah is Exalted in power, Wise” (9:71).

“Allah commands justice, the doing of good, and liberality to kith and kin, and He forbids all shameful deeds, and injustice and rebellion: He instructs you, that ye may receive admonition” (16:90).

In the light of the above stated holy verses each Muslim is bind to follow.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.mwlusa.org/topics/violence&harrassment/violence.html> retrieved 25/12/14



## Chapter 2

### Literature Review

The general cause for violation against women is its relationship with the credibility and conservation of their subordination. The system of violation and abuse may vary from country to country but the underlying principle remains the same: to make women inferior.<sup>9</sup> Women face violence almost daily in all aspects of their lives, it may be streets, at work, in prison, in any conflict situation and the most violent behavior faced by them is at home which is considered to be a safe place for its inhabitants. The most dangerous abuse is domestic violence which is usually inflicted by any nearer relation and this is the major cause of female injuries in almost every country in the world. By facing abuse and violence at home she begins to believe that such violence is an acceptable part of their lives. Often, psychological harm followed by verbal abuse and humiliating behavior, precedes physical or sexual abuse, destroying a women's self-confidence. Mostly we relate domestic violence with hitting, beating, kicking, punching, and so forth; though it may include threats and verbal abuse and my personal opinion marks verbal abuse as the harshest way of violence as it not only damaged the nerves but also affects the personality of the victim. Domestic violence is such a social evil which often goes unreported so the exact numbers are hard to find but the fact is that it is highly enrooted in Gilgit-Baltistan culture that it seems like a usual practice.

The best way to understand domestic violence is to fit yourself into shoe of a women facing domestic violence, even a victim sometimes failed to explain how it feels being living in an environment of domestic violence. Domestic violence by definition is "behaviors used by one person a relationship to control the others."<sup>10</sup> Women in Pakistan is more vulnerable as compared to a women in developed country, her world is structured by strict religious, family and tribal customs. She observed discrimination, inequality and abuse on a daily basis almost in every phase of life. Due to the male dominant culture domestic violence is often not envisaged as a violation of human rights rather taken as

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<sup>9</sup> Kelly D. Askin, Dorean M. Koenig "WOMEN INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW" Volumw 1 p.139  
<sup>10</sup> ibid

normal aspect of lives of Pakistani women. Being living in a male dominant society she is living under fear and threat and their lives are guaranteed in exchange for compliance to social norms and traditions and mainly there sufferings emerged at domestic level. The purpose of writing this dissertation is to bring the issues which ignite domestic violence and also to check the loopholes in the legislation which creates hindrances for a woman to get immediate relief.

Women in Gilgit-Baltistan are surrounded by strict religious, family and tribal customs which is the major hindrance in getting freedom from violence at domestic level. The violence facing by a woman today is not often conceived as a violation of human rights but rather as a normal aspect of lives of women.

Domestic violence against women is a common phenomenon worldwide and evolved through the entire historical process and remains intact for centuries. For the last few decades it has got international attention particularly after the establishment of UNO. Much work has been done in Pakistan but there is room for revisiting gray areas of the issue which this paper will explore. According to the UNCEDAW 1979 and declaration<sup>11</sup> 1993 which says, 'Violence against women means any act of gender based violence that result in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women including threats of such acts, coercions or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life'. Though it is very good step towards protection of women rights but this paper will look at how much it implemented in our region? In the same way a survey report of WHO that says, 'At least 20% of women, worldwide, have been abused sexually or physically by men in their life time'.<sup>12</sup> Some Scholars as Edin KE, Högberg U. 2002 reported that World Health Organization has

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<sup>11</sup>On 18 December 1979, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. It entered into force as an international treaty on 3 September 1981 after the twentieth country had ratified it. By the tenth anniversary of the Convention in 1989, almost one hundred nations have agreed to be bound by its provisions. The Convention was the culmination of more than thirty years of work by the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, a body established in 1946 to monitor the situation of women and to promote women's rights. The Commission's work has been instrumental in bringing to light all the areas in which women are denied equality with men. These efforts for the advancement of women have resulted in several declarations and conventions, of which the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women is the central and most comprehensive document. And also it has been highlighted in the declaration on the Elimination of All forms of violence against women adopted by G.A. of the UN on 20<sup>th</sup> December 1993.

<sup>12</sup> World Health Organization, 1997

stated violence against women is a priority issue in the fields of health and human rights'<sup>13</sup> hence this study will investigate women conditions in Gilgit-Baltistan and see how much our ends done.

In another study Heise, Pitanguy, & Germain 1994, argued 'women in these contexts are vulnerable to many forms of violence; domestic violence, which is commonly comprised of a male perpetrator and female victim, but may also affects male victims, represents the most common form of violence.<sup>14</sup> So, on one hand global issue and on the other hand it would have contextual corollaries. In her book Preeti Misra 2007<sup>15</sup> studied in detail and find out that modernity and material development couldn't change the concept of stumpy status of women in the society.

Correspondingly in a research paper, 'Physical domestic violence and subsequent contraceptive adoption among women in rural India' Chandra, Satya Narayana, & Carey, 2009 said, 'Domestic violence is increasingly being recognized as having significant consequences for women's mental, physical, sexual, and reproductive health'<sup>16</sup> but in our region it would have different meaning because of contextual perspectives. Numerous studies have revealed associations between domestic violence and adverse health outcomes for women and their children. For instance, domestic violence during pregnancy has been associated with adverse pregnancy outcomes for infants.<sup>17</sup> Such type of violence is very legendary in Gilgit-Baltistan especially in far-flung areas almost couples face such issues but due to man dominance they couldn't approach any one to share their views but due to lake of research reference material is not available in this region so this paper would find some new areas of discussion and findings. Same findings can be found in a report "Preventing infant deaths among aboriginal and teenage

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<sup>13</sup>Edin KE, Högberg U. "Violence against pregnant women will remain hidden as long as no direct questions are asked". <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12473442> (Last accessed: November 20, 2013)

<sup>14</sup>Pitanguy Heise, Germain, "Violence against Women, the Hidden Health" World Bank Discussion Paper No. 255. D.C. 20433, U.S.A. July 1994.

<sup>15</sup>Preeti Misra, "Domestic violence against women; legal contral and judicial response" deep and deep publications F-159 Rajouri Garden, New Dehi, India (2007) 135.

<sup>16</sup>Chandra, Satyanarayana, & Carey, 2009; Garcia-Moreno, Jansen, Ellsberg, Heise, & Watts, 2006; Garcia-Moreno & Stockl, 2009; Gazmararian et al., 2000. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3582775/> (last accessed: 3/11/13)

<sup>17</sup>Ntaganira et al., 2008

women in South Australia, 2009 which articulates such type of living suffers women health such as: low birth weight, preterm delivery, and neonatal death”.<sup>18</sup>

Recent studies have also explored the relationship between domestic violence and women’s mental health<sup>19</sup>, detailing associations between domestic violence and depressive symptoms and posttraumatic stress disorder.<sup>20</sup> According to a survey 34% reported ever being physically abused, 15% ever being physically abused whilst pregnant and 72% of physically abused women were anxious or depressed. Physical abuse was a major predictor of anxiety or depression in Pakistan.<sup>21</sup>

In Islamic education women is very significant and respectable. Islam proclaims peace and respect for women. Our holy prophets Muhammad (PBUH) stopped the assassination of women and gave them honor. Furthermore, the birth of a daughter in a family was not an occasion for rejoicing, but was regarded with humiliation. The practice of killing female children was rampant. The pagan Arabs used to bury alive their daughters with the fear that these girls. Islam not only vanish all these customs but also regulated legislature and provided ethics for men to behave women in society. In Quran God says; ‘Men are the protectors and maintainers of women, because Allah has given the one more (strength) than the other, and because they support them from their means....’<sup>22</sup> .

Domestic violence against women is also prohibited in the Sunnah traditions. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) in his last speech on the mount of Arafat said; ‘Fear Allah regarding Women. Verily you have married them with the trust of Allah and made their bodies lawful with the word of Allah. You have got (rights) over them, and they have got (rights) over you in respect of their food and cloth according to your means’.<sup>23</sup> So this study will compare the concept in literature and practices in the region.

Gilgit-Baltistan women are the most vulnerable as compared to the women in developing world. The cultural and religious norms are so much of a value which made women a

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<sup>18</sup>Sarkar, 2008 [http://www.adelaide.edu.au/arch/research/indigenous\\_health/shrp\\_final\\_report\\_part\\_two\\_dec\\_2009v5.pdf](http://www.adelaide.edu.au/arch/research/indigenous_health/shrp_final_report_part_two_dec_2009v5.pdf)

<sup>19</sup> Kristen Fraser. “Domestic Violence and Women’s Physical Health.” Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse 2003.

<sup>20</sup> Chandra et al., 2009

<sup>21</sup>F.F.Fikree.; L.I. Bhatti, “Domestic violence and health of Pakistani women.” International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics Volume 65, Issue 2 (May 1999)195-201

<sup>22</sup> Al-Quran 4:34 translated by Allama Abdullah yosuf Ali, trans. The Holy Quran. Lahore Pakistan : Sh. Muhammad Ashraf Publisher and book seller, 1979.

<sup>23</sup>Jamshed Ahmad Hamid, “Human rights in Islam and Contemporary international law”. Sharia’h academy international Islamic university Islamabad (2011) 148.

commodity rather a human being. In reality Islam has given women respect, dignity, and honour but the cultural values has reduced the definition of women made by Islam and what left is a soul captivated in cultural values. Thus Gilgit-Baltistan women are trapped in a web of dependency and subordination due to their low social, economic, and political status in society. Since a time long the International community is trying to create laws for women, and focusing a great attention on women rights and violence against them; but even then there is still no explicit international human rights treaty prohibition on violence against women and thus the issue remains in the box and remained poorly defined and vague.

Like International efforts GB too is being administrative part of Pakistan, working against this social evil, despite many successes towards empowering women, numerous issues still exists in all areas of life, ranging from the cultural, political to the economical. For example women often work more than men but paid less. Gender discrimination covered their entire life; and women are often the ones that suffer the most poverty. The web of culture and narrow definition by the religious scholars has had a harmful effect on the rights of women, and thus discrimination against women becomes acceptable readily. It is true that women rights are a global issue but rights of women are more fragile and more at risk in GB, where it is a taboo to raise voice for your own rights. She faces so many violations of human rights, they're out of political set-up and thus unable to give their input to political decisions and even on matters related only to them. They face discrimination in employment, when they are denied entitlement to land and property, or when they suffer violence within their home. The domestic violence is one of the most widespread violations amongst human rights violations. This violation constitutes many forms of physical, sexual, psychological and economic abuse that mostly affect their health as well.

If we check International law on violence against women we find the first formal definition under United Nation Declaration on Elimination of Violence against Women in 1993:

“Any act of gender based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life”

Under International law violence against women is a form of discrimination and violation of her human rights and in this regard it puts a great responsibility to the state to respect, protect, fulfill and promote human rights of women which includes the responsibility to act with due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish all forms of violence against women and provide effective remedies and protection to the victims. The reasons for her continuous victimization and sufferings is that she is left to the kitchen only and men are trying to draft and legislate women rights and laws, she is even unaware of these legislations because these legislations are nothing to do with her violations of human rights, these laws and legislations are practically useless to her and only helping the politicians to gather votes.

Nevertheless Pakistan has ratified the CEDAW but the vulnerabilities of women are stand still, she is caught in a web of discriminations covered under religious and cultural norms. Now it is the sheer responsibility of a democratic country like Pakistan is to secure the soul which makes more than a half of its population. The prevailing laws badly needs review and amendments because the cultural values are so mingled with the domestic laws that it's hard to find a way out for giving timely relief to a victim of violence.<sup>24</sup> The cultural values carry a male dominancy which subjects women to face violence and abuse on daily basis. This is really shameful that amongst all developing countries the situation of human rights violations in Pakistan is abysmal, education, health, and economic situation of more than half of the population is miserable and the one who affects the most is women. The Human Rights Commission Pakistan (HRCP) report cites official statistics according to which about 1000 women were murdered last year in honour killings, which is a horrible form of domestic violence and a big violation of International human rights norms.<sup>25</sup> Even when the Government has laws to remove discrimination against women but they failed to do so in presence of, Hudood<sup>26</sup>, Qisas<sup>27</sup> and Diyat<sup>28</sup> laws.

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<sup>24</sup> Malik, Iftikhar Cultural and Customs of Pakistan (1<sup>st</sup> ed.). Green Wood Press

<sup>25</sup> AsiaNews.it <<http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Human-rights-in-Pakistan:violence-and-misery-for-children-and-women-2554.html> accessed 28th July 2010

<sup>26</sup> Which out-laws extra marital sex and rape outside of a valid marriage.

<sup>27</sup> Which calls for equal punishment for the crime committed.

<sup>28</sup> Compensation payable to a victim's legal heirs.

I am personally confused between the two terms ‘women rights’ and ‘human rights’. Women are no separate thing then rest of the human-being than why she needs to ask for some specific rights, why she is fighting and raising her voice for gender equality. Is she claiming some different or some more rights while calling for her human rights violations; no certainly not, actually by doing so she is demanding and reclaiming her denied human rights. The status of women in Pakistan varies considerably across classes, regions, and the rural and urban divide due to uneven socio-economic development and the impact of tribal feudal and cultural formations on women rights.<sup>29</sup> Her fragility and vulnerability starts from the specification of her rights e.g. women rights as mother, now here women rights are allowances that society have made for her motherhood, and not for their women-hood. In Pakistan the literacy rate of women is marked 2% in some rural areas so it is beyond imagination that how a women is living without even knowing her basic human rights.<sup>30</sup> Pakistan is basically an Islamic republic and who can deny the importance of education for women in Islam, but the male dominant society is interpreting religion with a touch of culture and results in captivation of women.

It is true that women’s roles are specified in Pakistan society like mother, sister, wife and daughter, in every role she has dependent on a male member of her family. As long as women’s role is confined to mother-hood, their rights are reduced to specified relations only. Though Islam has declared women an equal partner of man but gender discrimination in Pakistan is mainly due to social and cultural conditions.<sup>31</sup> How a woman is discriminated in Pakistan will be cleared by the following simple example, a girl from a developed country, she hears one sentence since her birth, “when you grow up, you can be whatever you want to be.” But as far as a girl from Pakistan is concerned, the message is just the opposite. From the day they are born, they are constantly reminded of the things they are not allowed to do.<sup>32</sup> They are giving lessons to respect their father, brother, stay obedient, so to get shelter and food from them. It is highly weird when a boy is born friends and relatives exclaim congratulations, a son is like insurance, inherit his father’s property, but when a girl is born, the reaction is very cold

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<sup>29</sup> Qureshi, Rashida. *Gender and Education in Pakistan* (1<sup>st</sup> ed.) Oxford: University Press

<sup>30</sup> Lloyd, Cynthia. *Rural girls in Pakistan: Constraints of Policy and Culture* <<http://www.cgdev.org/doc/books/lewis-lockheed-educasestudies/lewis-lockheed-chapter4.pdf>

<sup>31</sup> *Gender Discrimination* by Julie Mullins <<http://www.childerninneed.com/magazine/gender.html>

<sup>32</sup> *ibid*

and opposite to above. A combination of extreme poverty and deep biases against women creates a remorseless cycle of discrimination that keeps girls in Pakistan from living up to their full potential. It also leaves them vulnerable to several physical and emotional abuses. Still in 21<sup>st</sup> century, in many areas in Pakistan, women are not allowed to go to school. In many areas of Baluchistan, Sindh, North West Frontier Province, Southern Punjab, it is impossible to see a woman in the market or on the streets. Thus the majority of women in Pakistan are facing dark ages with no social, political, and economic rights.<sup>33</sup>

The preamble of UDHR is recognizing women rights and equal rights of men and women, an effective tool for social progress and to achieve better standards of life in longer freedom. The principals of Declaration are elaborated in international treaties such as the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Though under UDHR another face of women rights was shown in terms of ‘Motherhood’ under Article 25, while in Article 16 it is clearly in scripted that men and women of full age are equally entitled to equal rights, the Declaration was explicitly adopted for the purpose of defining the meaning of the words “fundamental freedoms” and “human rights”<sup>34</sup>. UDHR has been under criticism by some Islamic countries for its apparent failure to take in to account the cultural and religious context of Islamic countries<sup>35</sup>.

Article 3 of International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights is actually binding the equal rights of man and women. It says:

“The state parties to the present Covenant undertake to ensure the equal rights of men and women to the enjoyment of all economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the present Covenant”<sup>36</sup>.

Securing and protecting women rights is incorporated in International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in Article 3:

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<sup>33</sup> Pakistan: Women facing slavery, discrimination and exploitation-Socialists fight women’s oppression world wide-By Rukhsana Manzoor, Socialist Movement Pakistan  
<<http://www.socialistalternative.org/news/article16.php?id=180>

<sup>34</sup> *ibid*

<sup>35</sup> United Nations Human Rights, “ Universal Declaration of Human Rights”<<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/pages/introduction.aspx> accessed 1 April 2010

<sup>36</sup> *ibid*



“The state parties to the present covenant undertake to ensure the equal rights of men and women to the enjoyment of all civil and political rights set-forth in the present Covenant”.<sup>37</sup> Article 23(3) is giving another strong defence and right in form of securing her family life,

“No marriage shall be entered into without the free and full consent of the intending spouses”.

Under Article 23(4) the Covenant is making binding upon the state parties to ensure the rights of women and children after dissolution of marriage.<sup>38</sup> But most of Islamic states have reservations on this point. The rights under international instruments are on face of it equipped with legal protection for women but what about national laws, and cultural values which deny or abolish the international laws. The basic problem is the lack of compatibility and understanding between international and national agendas. Unless and until the human rights instruments are not declared to be binding they are useless and can't be implemented in real spirit.

During 1979 CEDAW was came in to emergence, the main objective was same as other international human rights instruments but it was specifically designed for enhancing women rights, their implementation, and to remove the violence against her. The reason for this change in presence of already existing human rights instruments was that the violence and denial of rights was persistent despite of their presence and on global extensive discrimination against women continues to exist. This instrument was different from rest of the instrument that it focuses on implementation of women rights in true sense. It carries the objective to convince the world that ‘the full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields’.<sup>39</sup>

Among the international human rights treaties, CEDAW takes an important place in bringing the female half of humanity into the focus of human rights concerns. The spirit of the convention is rooted in the goals of the UN which is to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity, and worth of the human person, in the equal of men and women. The convention is not only the international Bill of Rights for women,

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<sup>37</sup> *ibid*

<sup>38</sup> *ibid*

<sup>39</sup> *ibid*

but also an agenda for action by countries to guarantee the enjoyment of those rights. It is the most comprehensive women's rights treaty which acknowledges the political, civil, economic, cultural and social rights of women. The treaty creates international gender equality standards to which 186 countries have agreed.<sup>40</sup>

CEDAW describes discrimination against women to be "any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex".<sup>41</sup> CEDAW addresses a women's rights to education, legal representation, work, health care, and individual autonomy in matters of nationality. Pakistan become party to the famous 'Women's Convention'<sup>42</sup> the adoption of this treaty was to eliminate discrimination against women and to incorporate the provisions in domestic laws set forth in the convention. Pakistan has nevertheless failed to incorporate many of these provisions due to calling them anti Islam and against the cultural norms. One important issue identified in the women's convention is the need to eliminate cultural practices and customs that discriminates against women. Both Articles 2(f) and 5(a) specifically state that states are bound to modify the provisions that discriminate against women whether it be a custom or religion. Like many other nations Pakistan too thinks that cultural practices are not a violation of human rights as being customary in nature.

When Pakistan ratified the Women's Convention it did not make any reservations regarding the earlier mentioned articles and nor it state that Pakistani customs and culture prevailed over its domestic laws and Constitution.<sup>43</sup> Though Pakistan has ratified the Convention but yet failed to implement it with its true aim and spirit, even it has failed to comply with the submission of its first report which was due in 1997 to the committee on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women. So you can well understand how Pakistan is doing to eradicate violence against women.<sup>44</sup> Under the general recommendations<sup>45</sup> of the convention it is explicitly binding on the state parties to actively combat violence against women. The general recommendations No. 12 and 19

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<sup>40</sup> Askin & Koenig WOMEN and INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW. Volume 1

<sup>41</sup> *ibid*

<sup>42</sup> As of May 2000, 165 states had ratified CEDAW

<sup>43</sup> Pakistan has issued a reservation only against article 29(1) only

<sup>44</sup> See Report by the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, May 1, 2000, U.N. doc. CEDAW/C/2000/II/1

<sup>45</sup> It was adopted in 1989

deals with gender based violence. The recommendations states that the countries should implement anti-discriminatory provisions that are present in the Convention.

Though the modern era and contemporary society regards women rights and equality is observed for her participation in political, economic, social and cultural growth of the country. The principles of women empowerment and gender mainstreaming is recognized globally, even then women suffers violence and become the victim of discriminatory practices. On face of it the constitution of Pakistan recognizes women rights and rights are given to her on the basis of equality but the cultural practices makes women deprived of genuine rights making her more vulnerable than before and subject to oppression and brutality.

Pakistan acceded to the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women(CEDAW) in 1996(with reservations to some of its clauses) but the treaty is not implemented as was meant to be due to the oppressive polices of society<sup>46</sup>. Following the constitution of 1973, and after becoming signatory of the CEDAW, Pakistan demonstrated its political will to work on women's human rights and empowerment. To show positive commitment to the provisions of CEDAW, Pakistan expediently has adopted number of instruments for empowering women<sup>47</sup>. Despite of legislation and adopting the human rights instruments, it is the state's responsibility to implement the provisions of CEDAW in letter and spirit. This is a big dilemma with Pakistani women that every Government has for-granted women rights for their own benefits and none of them take concrete action to eradicate the social evil of injustice and gender discriminatory practices inherent in our political, social, legal and cultural systems<sup>48</sup>.

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<sup>46</sup> [As of May 15,2000, 165 states had ratified CEDAW] UN Treaty collection<[http://treaties.un.org/pages/viewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg no=IV-8 & chapter=4 & lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/pages/viewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg%20no=IV-8%20&chapter=4%20&lang=en)

<sup>47</sup> National Plan of action(NPA) for women 1998

<sup>48</sup> Political Turmoil in Pakistan "CEDAW, Women Emancipation and Pakistani women"<<http://hasancheema.blogspot.com/2008/01/cedaw-women-emencipation-Pakistani.html> accessed on 25 March 2014

## **Chapter 3**

### **Framing of Legal Issues**

1. How this domestic violence is vulnerable to abuse?
2. What are the effects of the adverse treatment in mind of the victims?
3. What kind of health consequences does the violence is on their health?
4. Why they rely on past cultural norms and customs on this issue?
5. What is the role of Government in prohibiting domestic violence against women?
6. What kind of legislation is requiring for the eradication of this problem?

### **Research Approach and Methodology**

The research approach was qualitative and quantitative. In the research methodology many procedures and techniques were used in the data collection, analyzing of the data which is stated as under;

#### **Secondary Data:**

Material and literature obtained through books, research articles, journals, web sides, local and national newspapers, police department, other concern government institutions, women development department GB and reports of NGOs.

#### **Population:**

Target population for the present study was in Gilgit-Baltistan including all seven districts Gilgit, Skardu, Astore, Ghanchee, Ghizar, Diamer and Hunza-Nagir.

#### **Sample:**

The sample population size of the present study was 220 women from seven districts of Gilgit-Baltistan, purposive sample techniques has been used.

#### **Tools for Data Collection:**

For the data collection, the tools that were used are questionnaires, questionnaire translated the research objectives into specific questions. The research has design questionnaire according to the objectives of the study.

### **Procedure of collecting Data:**

The questionnaire was provided to all the respondents by two ways, personally and through institutional heads or responsible persons. The questionnaire have been collected back duly filled, in the same manner. The reminders have also been sent those who do not reply with in the stimulated time. This was ensured that at least 90% questionnaire must be received back.

### **Analysis and interpretation of Data:**

The data collected as a result of the tools mentioned above were organized, tabulated, interpreted and analyzed. The findings and conclusions made on the basis of the study and recommended for further improvement. Appropriate statistics have been used for interpreting of the data e.g. percentage, mean and average through SPSS software and by the help of experts.

### **Coding:**

For the statistical analysis, the process of coding has been used, in which numerical and mathematical proceedings digits were used. For the coding the researcher has used the statistical analysis.

### **Percentage:**

Percentage has been basically used for comparison of various types of responses. Percentage has to put qualitative characteristics into numerical form and reduced to frequency distribution to a common base. Percentage was calculated by using this following formula;

$$P = F/N$$

P=percentage

F=frequency

N=Total number items

## Chapter 4

### Analysis

In many countries, violence against women is predominantly seen as being a legal issue. Yet, physical, psychological and sexual violence may have wide-ranging consequences for physical, mental and reproductive health.

Physical violence often causes serious injury. Abuse-related injuries include bruises, cuts, black eyes, burns, concussion and broken bones. They also include injuries from knives and other objects, as well as permanent injuries such as physical disfigurement from burns, bites or the use of weapons. Women who are often physically abused also have many other complaints, including chronic headaches, abdominal and pelvic pains and muscle aches.

The mental health consequences associated with violence against women include fear, anxiety, fatigue and depression. Sleeping and eating problems are also common long-term reactions. Links have also been documented between physical abuse and higher rates of psychiatric problems, attempted suicide and alcohol dependence.

Violence against women also has important consequences for a woman's reproductive health. Many men use the threat of violence and actual violence to maintain control over women's reproduction and sexuality. Women may experience violence if they are seen to be questioning their role within marriage, during arguments associated with pregnancy or childbirth, or because of suspected infidelity. Studies in both the industrialized and developing world have documented women's vulnerability to violence during pregnancy, with blows commonly being directed to a woman's stomach.

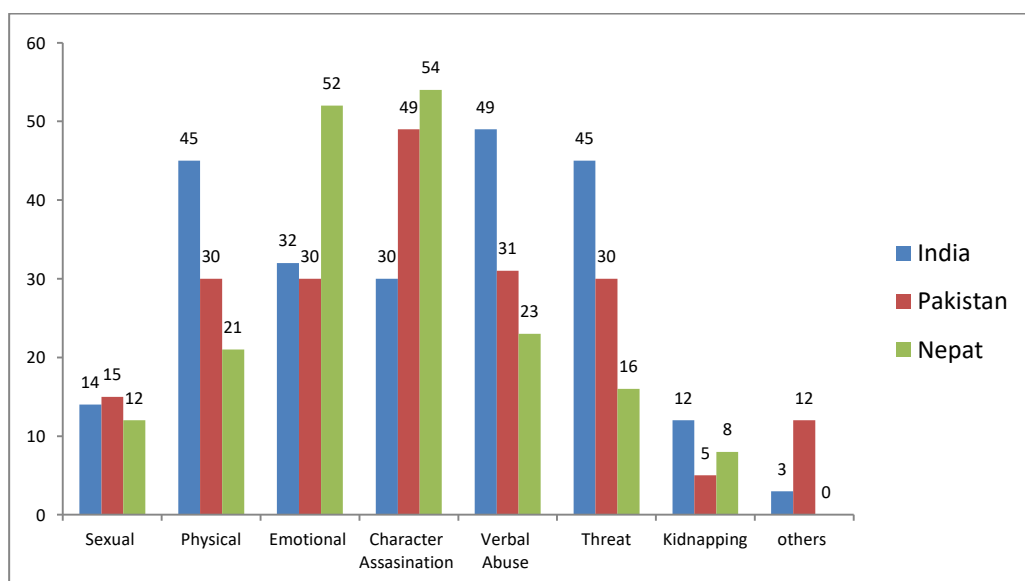
Sexual assault has physical and mental consequences. Survivors of rape face the real risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The risk of unwanted pregnancy is also substantial. Rape survivors may suffer from depression, inability to concentrate, sleep and eating disorders, and feelings of anger, humiliation and self-blame.

Finally, violence against women in families may be fatal. Data from various countries demonstrate that the majority of women who are murdered are killed by current or former

partners, often in the context of an abusive relationship. In addition, women may commit suicide as a last resort to escape a violent situation.

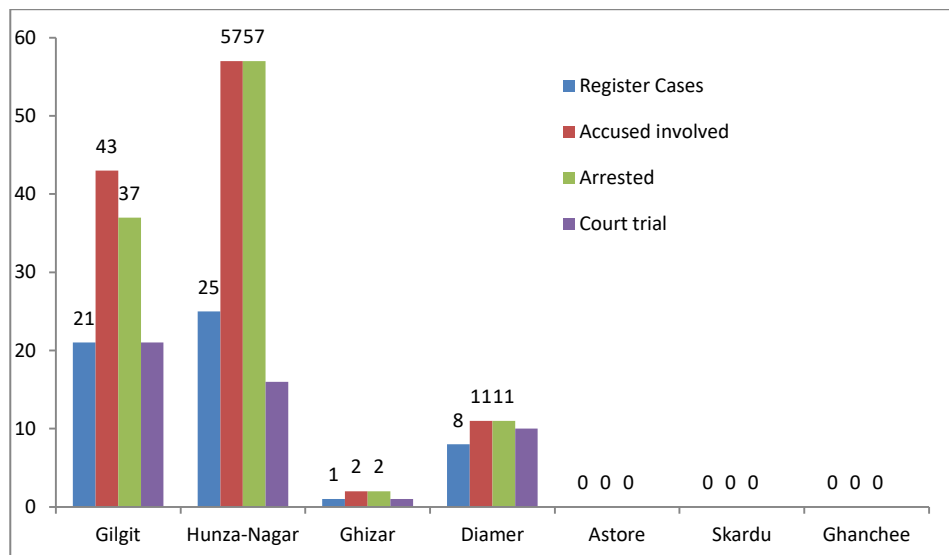
Besides the impact on health, violence may also limit a woman’s participation in society, and have an important impact on her children. A woman experiencing abuse may have to sell property to pay for things that her husband refuses to buy, to gain access to health care and other services, or to support her family. Her work may be disrupted both through injury, and as a result of her partner’s interference. In addition, she and her children may be forced to leave their home if the violence becomes severe. Abusive partners frequently prevent their wives from seeing their family and friends, or from participating in religious, development or community activities.

Children may be affected in many ways. Violence during pregnancy may result in miscarriage, or birth of a low-birth-weight or injured child. It may also be extremely difficult for women to provide for their children’s basic needs, such as access to child health care services. Children growing up in violent households may live in fear of violence occurring, may witness their mother being abused, and be injured if they intervene. Domestic violence may also have a negative impact on children’s development and performance at school.



S.No	Districts	Register Cases	Accused involved	Arrested	Court trial
1	Gilgit	21	43	37	21
2	Hunza-Nagar	25	57	57	16
3	Ghizar	1	2	2	1
4	Diamer	8	11	11	10
5	Astore	0	0	0	0
6	Skardu	0	0	0	0
7	Ghanchee	0	0	0	0
Grand total		55	113	107	48

(Sours: District wise data of DV against women GB police dept. 2010 to 2014)



This table and bar graph shows the register domestic violence causes according to police department in seven district of Gilgit-Baltistan since 2010 to 2014. In this table we can see clear difference of register causes in different districts of GB. Few causes have been registered in Gilgit, Hunza-Nagir, Ghizer and Diamer while there are no registered causes in district Astor, Skardu and Ghanchee. But the respondents from the same districts mentioned domestic violence at the same ratio which others did. It means that women of the district Skardu, Astore and Ghanchee didn't approached legal procedures but they used to go to religious institutions and family elders. Secondly people of the same area discourage women to go police station and elsewhere even they felt shy to share their family issues with others. It is noticed that in most parts of the GB women culturally very



ignored and neglected. This reflected their shyness, un-confidence and hesitation while responding the questionnaire. Women filled the questionnaire their self in Ghizar, Gilgit and Hunza-Nagir but in the remaining district questionnaire ware filled through representatives and institutional heads. It shows awareness and women empower in the literary areas.

## DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
Domestic violence and impact on their health includes;	220	5	1	6	520	2.36	1.172	1.374
What kind of domestic violence happen in your area	220	4	1	5	687	3.12	1.011	1.021
If in case of domestic violence to you are contact to arbitrate or conciliation	220	5	1	6	581	2.64	1.070	1.144
Who is commits domestic violence	220	6	1	7	524	2.38	1.914	3.662
Important reasons of domestic violence	220	6	1	7	747	3.40	1.588	2.523
some other important reasons of domestic violence	220	6	1	7	604	2.75	1.775	3.150
What would be your reaction on domestic violence	220	5	1	6	465	2.11	1.304	1.699
Valid N (list wise)	220							

People often think that domestic violence is caused by a particular factor, such as alcohol, or by unemployment. However, it is likely that the causes are more complex and that a combination of factors results in violence in some families and not others. These factors may also operate at different levels. A range of cultural and societal factors combine to make violence more common in some settings than in others. These include cultural norms that dictate that men should be aggressive to prove their manhood; beliefs that husbands “own” their partners and that it is a man’s duty to punish or correct their wives. Within the community, a number of factors may also promote violence.

These include high societal tolerance of domestic violence, a lack of services for abused women to turn to, and/or high levels of crime and male-on-male violence. Some factors may also make some women less vulnerable to violence – including being part of a

women’s support group or all-female collective, owning land and earning money. Within the immediate family, women may be more vulnerable to abuse if men control the money, if there are marital problems, or if the woman is isolated in the family. Factors that may be associated with a man being violent include seeing his parents being violent when he was a child, the excessive use of alcohol or drugs, and a recent loss of employment.

Women experiencing violence may use many strategies to cope with the violence, to lessen the severity of their injuries, to obtain support or to end the violence. These include fighting back, leaving the relationship, seeking help from friends or relatives, or turning to the police, health workers or other support services for help. It is also likely that there are services or people from whom women would like to be able to obtain support. Information on the actions taken and the responses women received could be useful to other women experiencing violence. Information on informal and formal sources of support could be used to identify where to direct additional training focusing on ways to support women experiencing abuse.

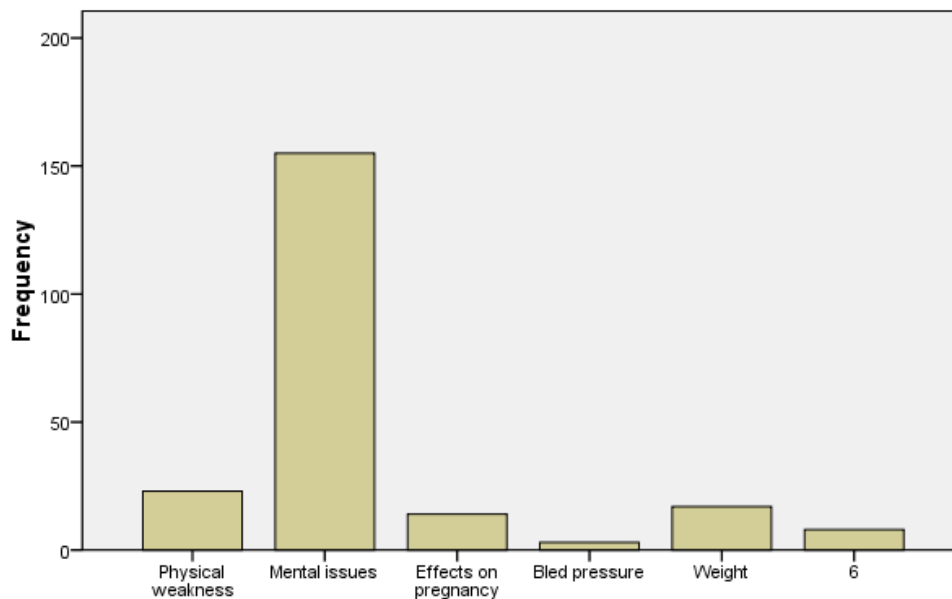
### STATISTICS

S.No		Domestic violence and impact on their health includes	What kind of domestic violence happen in your area	If in case of domestic violence to you are contact to arbitrate or conciliation	Who is commits domestic violence	Important reasons of domestic violence	some other important reasons of domestic violence	What would be your reaction on domestic violence
N	Valid	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.36	3.12	2.64	2.38	3.40	2.75	2.11
Median		2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
Sum		520	687	581	524	747	604	465
Percentiles	25	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
	50	2.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	4.00	2.00	2.00
	75	2.00	4.00	3.75	4.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

**DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND IMPACT ON THEIR HEALTH INCLUDES;**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Physical weakness	23	10.5	10.5	10.5
	Mental issues	155	70.5	70.5	80.9
	Effects on pregnancy	14	6.4	6.4	87.3
	Bled pressure	3	1.4	1.4	88.6
	Weight	17	7.7	7.7	96.4
	6	8	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

**Domestic violence and impact on their health includes;**



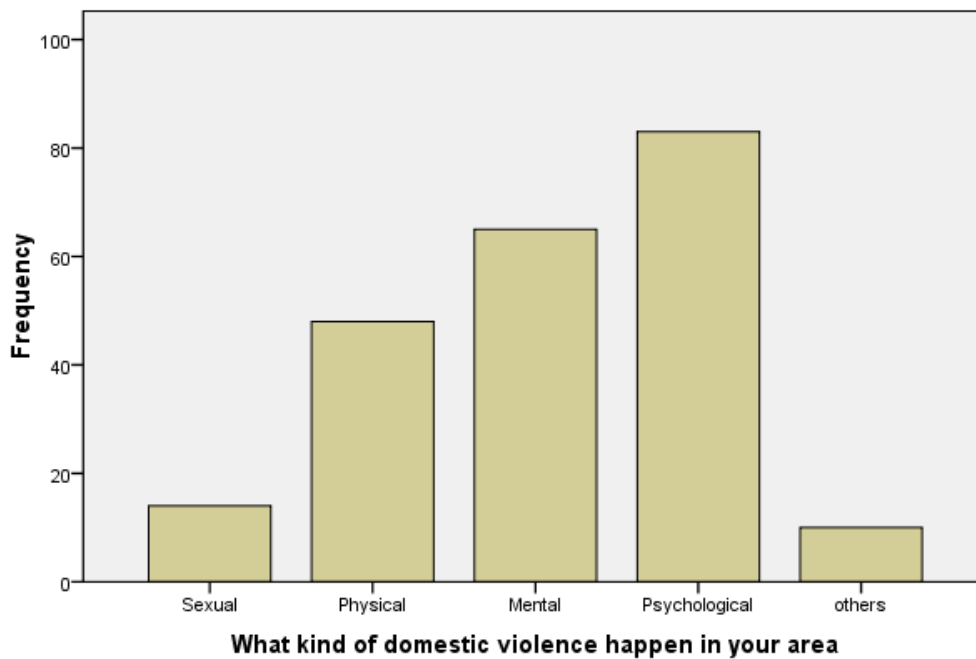
**Domestic violence and impact on their health includes;**

This table shows the frequency, percent and cumulative percentage. We can easily observe that 70.5% respondent of the study shows their view that domestic violence impact on mental issues. 155 out of 220 women said it impacts on women mentality. Out of 10.5% physical weakness, 6.4% effect on pregnancy, 1.4%bled pressure, 7.7 %weight loss and 3.6% others. It means that in post it was too much physical but now its impact is totally mental and psychological. Hence we can say the awareness and respect for women is improving rather than in past but still live oral and verbal.

**WHAT KIND OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HAPPEN IN YOUR AREA**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Sexual	14	6.4	6.4	6.4
	Physical	48	21.8	21.8	28.2
	Mental	65	29.5	29.5	57.7
	Psychological	83	37.7	37.7	95.5
	others	10	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

**What kind of domestic violence happen in your area**

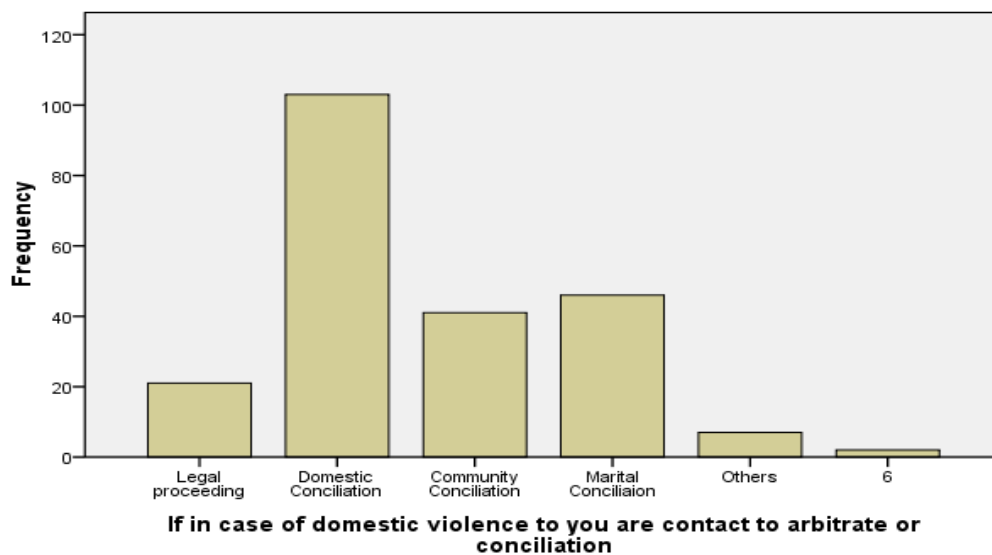


This table shows the important kinds of domestic violence in GB. The frequencies and percentage indicate clearly how much it happens in GB. In this study, 37.7% of women said that the most common kind of domestic violence is psychological. The second most common is mental, and the third is physical violence. The study findings are different in different districts, which means that educational level and social impact influence the types of violence in different areas. It also indicates that where women are empowered, there is less violence, but it still occurs in most rural and far-flung areas where tribal customs are prevalent.

**IF IN CASE OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE TO YOU ARE CONTACT TO ARBITRATE OR CONCILIATION**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Legal proceeding	21	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Domestic Conciliation	103	46.8	46.8	56.4
	Community Conciliation	41	18.6	18.6	75.0
	Marital Conciliation	46	20.9	20.9	95.9
	Others	7	3.2	3.2	99.1
	6	2	.9	.9	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

**If in case of domestic violence to you are contact to arbitrate or conciliation**

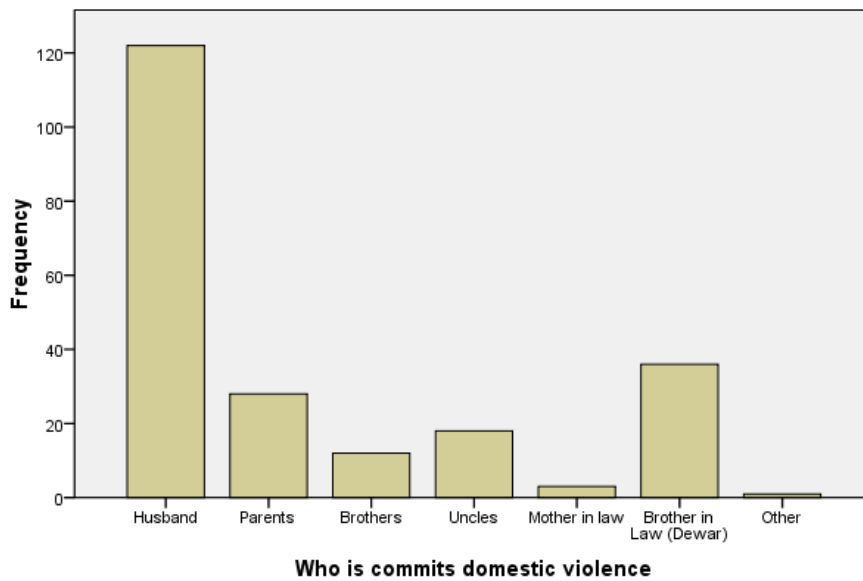


This table and graph shows the ratio of women who use to consult institutions and other options. Only 9.5 % women go to police station for the victim. Many of them 46.8% rely on domestic conciliation and arbitration. This is due to the culture of the area because they prefer to go community institutions rather governmental institutions.

**WHO IS COMMITS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Husband	122	55.5	55.5	55.5
	Parents	28	12.7	12.7	68.2
	Brothers	12	5.5	5.5	73.6
	Uncles	18	8.2	8.2	81.8
	Mother in law	3	1.4	1.4	83.2
	Brother in Law (Dewar)	36	16.4	16.4	99.5
	Other	1	.5	.5	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

**Who is commits domestic violence**

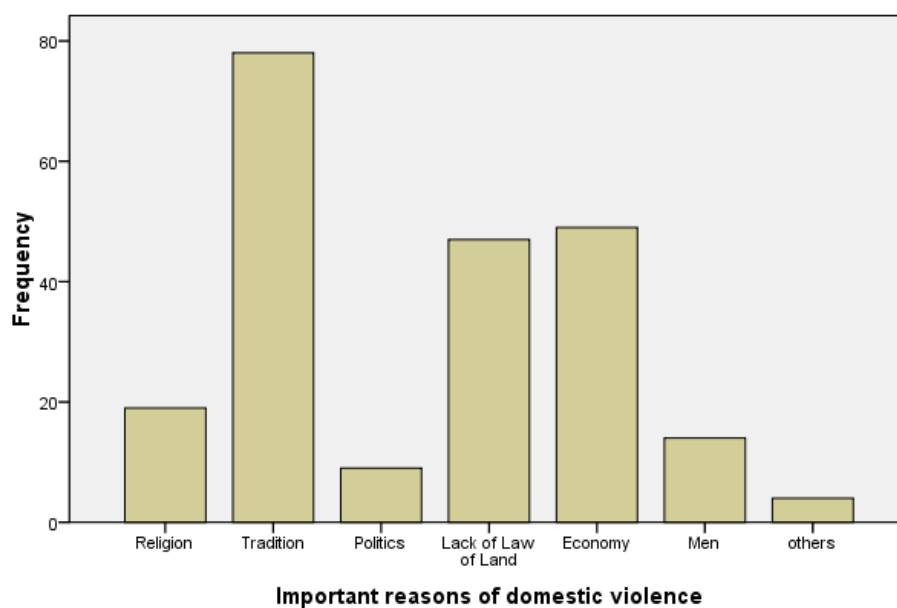


Domestic violence is normally family issue but sometimes it become social issue because of tribal system. This table shows that 55.5% percent husband involved in domestic violence. 16.4% brother in law, parents 12.7%, brothers 5.5%, uncles 8.2% mother in law 1.4% and other .5%. Here the respondent dramatically didn't show their concern on mother in law it means the trend has been change because of single family system. Only the main reason is husband who commits domestic violence on their wives.

### IMPORTANT REASONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Religion	19	8.6	8.6	8.6
	Tradition	78	35.5	35.5	44.1
	Politics	9	4.1	4.1	48.2
	Lack of Law of Land	47	21.4	21.4	69.5
	Economy	49	22.3	22.3	91.8
	Men	14	6.4	6.4	98.2
	others	4	1.8	1.8	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

**Important reasons of domestic violence**



Although many reasons would be in this regard but the above are the indicated by respondents while responding to the questionnaire. 35.5% women said that domestic violence is happened because of traditional behavior. Man dominancy is yet a strong force of domestic violence. The second reason they indicated the low economy and poverty which cause this issue at home. Religion is also a factor of violence in some

ignored areas where low educated religious leadership discourage women and almost encourage man dominancy.

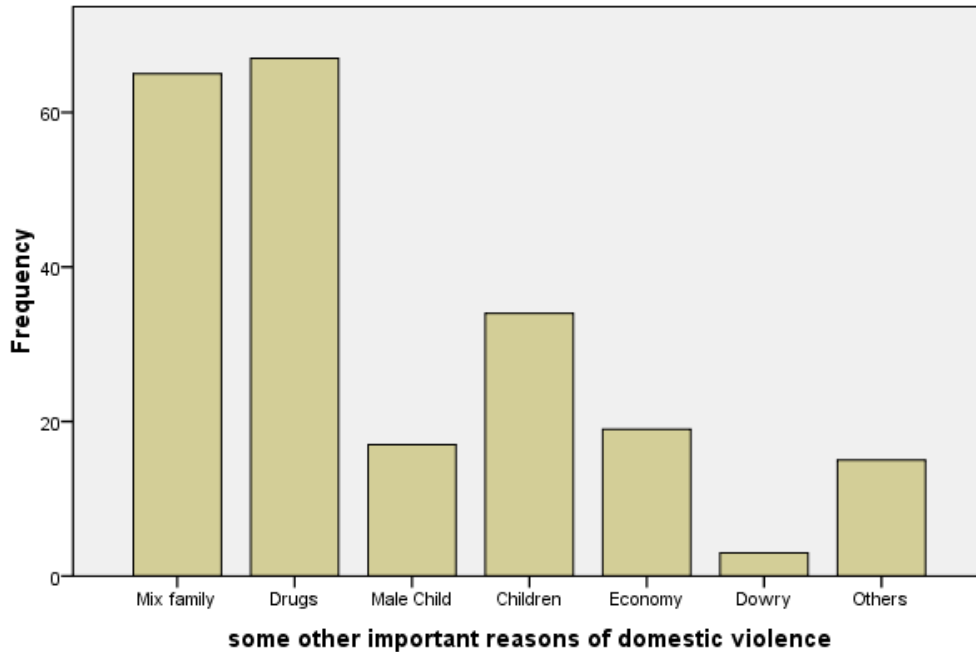
They always pointed women issues and weaknesses in their sermons and public speeches which emotional makes man emotional. In this table we can observe the legal weaknesses that people less trust on law of land. Hence politics is also main factor of violence because man is responsible for legislation in assemblies and other law forms. Some time they influence women rights by supporting men in society at large. Many societies have changes their trends in government but we have still traditional ways of legislation and rules. In the develop countries women has been empowered by law of land and public administration but we have very less job opportunities and provisions for women in our society.

**SOME OTHER IMPORTANT REASONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mix family	65	29.5	29.5	29.5
	Drugs	67	30.5	30.5	60.0
	Male Child	17	7.7	7.7	67.7
	Children	34	15.5	15.5	83.2
	Economy	19	8.6	8.6	91.8
	Dowry	3	1.4	1.4	93.2
	Others	15	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	



**some other important reasons of domestic violence**

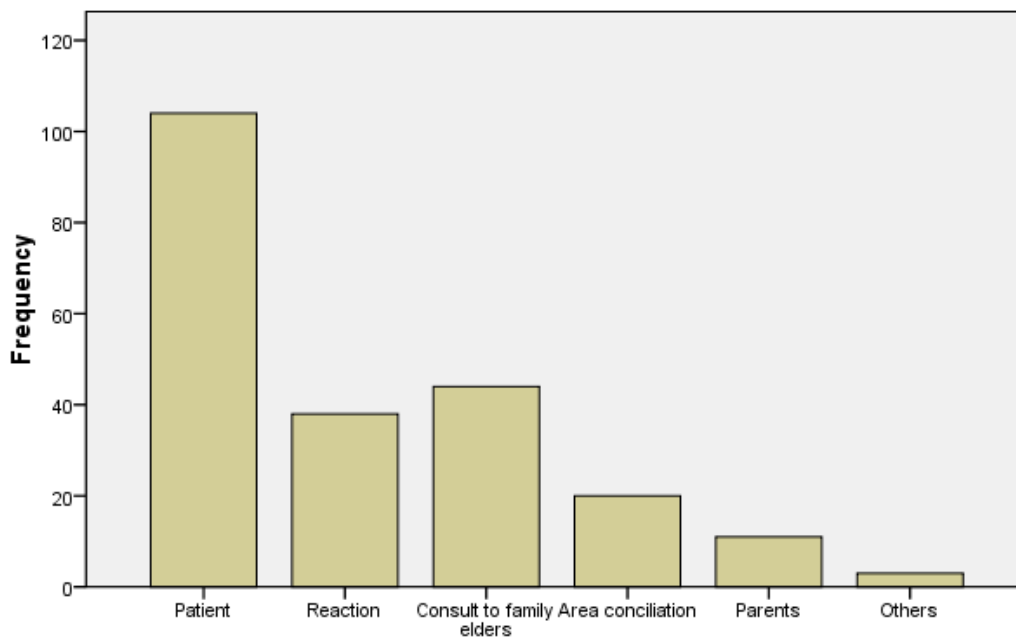


In this table one can observe some other core reasons of domestic violence in our society as they identified that drugs are the central reason of violence at home and society hence 30.5% of the respondent specify it. Secondly they pointed the mix family where they would face domestic violence and a large number of the respondent prefer single family. The other reasons as they said are; children 15.5%, male child 7.7%, economy 8.6%, dower issues 1.4% and others 6.8%.

**WHAT WOULD BE YOUR REACTION ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Patient	104	47.3	47.3	47.3
	Reaction	38	17.3	17.3	64.5
	Consult to family elders	44	20.0	20.0	84.5
	Area conciliation	20	9.1	9.1	93.6
	Parents	11	5.0	5.0	98.6
	Others	3	1.4	1.4	100.0
	Total	220	100.0	100.0	

**What would be your reaction on domestic violence**



**What would be your reaction on domestic violence**

When some women of the seven districts asked that what is their reaction when they faced domestic violence they stated that they prefer do patient on the account as 47.3% mentioned. Only 17.3% were said their reaction on domestic violence. They react the same way or try to beat the man or the victim. 20% consult family elders to come in,

9.1% women trying to go in community organizations or arbitration boards.<sup>49</sup> 5% said they contact parents on the event and 1.4 % opt for other ways. Our findings also indicate that mostly women silent on the issue because of their reservation for future.

## **Recommendations**

In the light of the study we have got many good recommendations from respondents. Because the affecties reserve the rights to suggest endorsements for the culmination of violence trends in the region. First of all they claimed that women empower in politics may help to empower laywomen in society by making laws in legislation and state level. They argued that because of lacking women politics men makes their dominancy not only at home but also state level.

Secondly they suggested that women related intuitions must have strong and waste vision about women related matters. In this regard NGOs and other institutions must be tasked to eradicate and aware community about domestic violence by coordination of community and women organizations.

In sum the following recommendations are suggested for further improvement of women rights in society and family;

- Awareness sessions and seminars should be conducted at communal level in villages and tribal areas of the region.
- Government must legislate and opt good legal steps to empower women rights and legal procedures for law enforcement agencies.
- Grass root level communal institutions must be established to empower and employ women at large which enable them to economically strong at home and society.
- Media campaign, newspapers, books, magazines, pamphlets, advertisement, public lectures, speeches, signboards and programmes would help to aware people at society about women rights and education.

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<sup>49</sup> Ismaili community has the arbitration boards in each local of their community in Pakistan and in GB so the followers of all this community go to arbitration board rather than police or legal way.

- Religious institutions and literature must encourage women related material in community, individuals, and families which help men to understand Islamic provisions and instruction about women.
- School and madrasa level curriculum must be incorporated with women related historical, cultural and religious perspectives.
- All the involved people in domestic violence must be treated legally and punished them so that other will take lesson from them.
- Scholarship and higher education opportunities for women to empower and educate which enable them to employ and change agent in future.
- Ethical and moral education must be provided in primary schools and community level.
- 

## **Conclusion**

The findings of this study shows that domestic violence is main issue of women rights at door step. Women of the area already in venerable condition in society, education and economy. In spite of all this women have also family issues at home and society. In the world community women rights are improving day by day because of UN and other related institutions in different countries. This improving phenomena influence third world too. Pakistan being the part of third world community also trying to entertain all the upcoming basic rights from world community and mature society. Hence, Gilgit-Baltistan automatically adapted all the upcoming laws which established by the Pakistan legislative parliament. Since 2009 GB local government also empowered by the federation which enable the local government to adopt the necessary basic legislation. Recent PPP led government did very good initiations in different fields of life including women rights and basic education in its territory.

As a result, the police department and women development department are documenting all issues which related to women. The implementing mechanism is active now and many causes are under trial. Before some decades there were no any laws in the territory. People were looking local religious institutions and village heads or the family elders. They were used to customary laws and traditions followed by generations and generations. This study shows that 47% rely on patient and only 17% were reacted on

the domestic violence. We found that 20% women consult family elders and 9.1% attracted by area conciliation and arbitration boards established by local people or religious institutions under the umbrella of Islamic and country laws. 5% affected women consult their parents and 1.4% opted other options such as; legal proceedings 9.5%, domestic conciliation 46.8%, community conciliation 18.6%, Marital Conciliation 20.9%, Others 4.1%.

This study shows that women are facing health issues because of domestic violence.

According to the figures 10.5% respondents said that domestic violence impact on physical weakness, 70% argued mental issues, 6.4% women said that it effect on pregnancy, 1.4% bled pressure, 7.7% weight loss and 3.6% indicated other health issues. When we asked about the kind of violence in GB they indicated that sexual violence is 6.4%, physical 21%, mental 29.5%, psychological 37.7% and other 4.5%.

Our findings shows that the main violators are of domestic violence including husband 55.5%, parents 12.7%, brothers 5.5%, uncle 8.2%, mother in law 1.5%, bother in law 16.4 and others .5%. The main reasons of violence according to the respondents includes; religion 8.6%, tradition 35.5%, politics 4.1%, lack of law 21.4%, economy 22.3%, men 6.4% and other factors 1.8%. In the research we found that the main reasons of domestic violence includes as; mix family 29.5%, drugs 30.5%, male child(some women didn't have male child so this is main cause of violence) 7.7%, children 15.5%, economy 8.6%, dowery 1.4% and others 6.8%.

Respondent suggested mainly about legislation and women institutions in the society so that in cause of violence they would consult them. They indicated that unawareness is a main cause of this trend so government and community must aware about women rights in society and family level. They also suggested that religious institutions only focus on male they should also focus on women issues in Friday sermon and other discourses. The national curriculum must also have highlighted women rights as a whole.

I observe that in Gilgit-Baltistan the ratio of domestic violence indicated that women is less interested in legal procedure because of weak legislation in the state institutions. The research figures shows that in four year from 2010 to 2014 following causes register in Gb as; Gilgit 21, Hunza-Nagir 25, Ghizar 1, Astore 0, Skardo 0, Ghanchee 0 and Diamer 8.

The figures and finding from police department shows very low attention towards legal approach as we see 55 causes registered in which 113 accused and involved 107 arrested and 48 facing trial in local courts. Out of this 36 are under trial and 12 causes have been decided during four years. Out of 220 women 9.5% taken interest in legal procedure and 21.4% showed their reservations and un-trust. It means affected people have no way to approach legal way because of its weakness and unsafe history. Even this point have been found that women felt fear from her future such as divorce, violence and honor killings so they try to hide realities and facts. Only educated, leading families and economically sound women showed their reaction towards law and police department in cause of violence.

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**Annexure: I**

**Interview Questionnaire**

Domestic Violence against Women and its Impact on their Health

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_

Tehsil: \_\_\_\_\_ Education: \_\_\_\_\_ Profession: \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 1: What is Domestic violence in your opinion?**

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**Question 2: Domestic violence and impact on their health includes;**

1. Physical weakness
2. Mental issues
3. Effects on pregnancy
4. Bled pressure
5. Weight
6. Others .....

**Question 3: What kind of domestic violence happen in your area;**

1. Sexual
2. Physical
3. Mental
4. Psychological
- 5: others .....

**Question 4: If in case of domestic violence to you are contact to arbitrate or conciliation;**

1. Legal proceeding
2. Domestic conciliation
3. Community conciliation
4. Marital conciliation
- 5.others.....

**Question 5: Who is commits domestic violence;**

1. Husband
2. Parents
3. Brother
4. Uncle
5. Mother in law
6. Bother in law (dower)
7. Other

**Question 6: Important reasons of domestic violence;**

1. Religion
2. Tradition
3. Politics
4. Lack of law of land
5. Economy
6. Men
7. Others.....

**Question 7: some other important reasons of domestic violence**

1. Mix family
2. Drugs
3. Male child
4. Children
5. Economy
6. Dowry
7. Others .....

**Question 8: What would be your reaction on domestic violence?**

1. Patient
2. Reaction
3. Consult to family elders
4. Area conciliation
5. Parents
6. Others .....

**Question 9: What are your suggestions for domestic violence?**

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خواتین پر گھریلو تشدد اور اس کی ان کی صحت پر اثرات Domestic violence against Women and its Impact on their

health

(انفرادی معلومات صیغہ راز میں رکھیں جانگے نام فرضی (جیسے ا، ب، پ، ت) اور معلومات اصل اور مرضی سے لکھیں)

نام: \_\_\_\_\_ عمر: \_\_\_\_\_ ضلع: \_\_\_\_\_

تحصیل: \_\_\_\_\_ تعلیم: \_\_\_\_\_ پیشہ: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۱: خواتین پر گھریلو تشدد کے بارے میں آپ کا کیا خیال ہے؟

جواب: \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۲: خواتین پر گھریلو تشدد سے ان کی صحت پر کیا کیا اثر پڑتا ہے؟

جواب: ۱- جسمانی کمزوری ۲- ذہنی اذیت ۳- حمل پر اثرات ۴- وزن میں کمی ۵- بلڈ پریشر

سوال نمبر ۳: آپ کے علاقے میں خواتین پر گھریلو تشدد کس کس قسم کی ہوتی ہے؟

جواب: ۱- جنسی ۲- جسمانی ۳- نفسیاتی ۴- ذہنی ۵- دیگر \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۴: خواتین کے تشدد میں مصالحت یا عدالت سے رجوع میں کس کو ترجیح دیتے ہیں؟

جواب: ۱- ریاستی عدالت یا قانونی کارروائی ۲- گھریلو ثالثی کو ۳- جماعتی مصالحت کو ۴- ازواجی سطح پر (میاں بیوی میں صلح کی صورت میں)

سوال نمبر ۵: خواتین پر زیادہ تر تشدد کون کرتا کرتی ہے؟

جواب: ۱- شوہر ۲- والدین ۳- بھائی ۴- دوپور ۵- چچا ۶- دیگر \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۶: خواتین پر تشدد کی اہم وجوہات میں سے ہے؟

جواب: ۱- مذہب ۲- روایات ۳- سیاست ۴- قانون کی کمی ۵- معیشت ۶- مرد ۷- دیگر \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۷: خواتین پر تشدد کیوں ہوتی ہے؟

جواب: ۱- معاشی وجوہات ۲- مشترکہ خاندان کی وجہ سے ۳- بچے ۴- شراب نوشی ۵- بیٹانہ ہونے کی وجہ سے ۶- بھینز ۷- دیگر \_\_\_\_\_

سوال نمبر ۸: گھریلو تشدد کی صورت میں آپ کیا رد عمل کرتے ہیں؟

جواب: ۱۔ برداشت ۲۔ عدالت سے رجوع ۳۔ خاندان یا بڑوں سے شکایت۔ ۴۔ مکے سے رجوع ۵۔ مقامی جرگہ سے رجوع ۶۔ دیگر

سوال نمبر ۱۰: خواتین پر گھریلو تشدد کو ختم کرنے کے لئے آپ کیا تجاویز دیں گے؟

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## Annexure II: Summarize responses of respondents:

Serial No	What is Domestic violence in your opinion?	What are your suggestions for domestic violence?
1	It is due to less economy which uphold violence at home	legal approach
2	Violence at home on women is DV	Women education and equal rights
3	Violence on women at home is domestic V	Nil
4	It is immoral habit and violence	Equal Edu. for men and women
5	beating women is DV	Good behavior with women at home
6	It is due deficiency action at home	love marriage encouragement in society
7	beating violence and giving tension is called DV	Education and social norms must be followed
8	I don't know	Nil
9	violence is act of brutal behavior	People must be aware about DV
10	Bed behavior	Aware about Law, women empower and access to law
11	Both M&W responsible on violence	Equality, education, basic rights awareness
12	It is an act of illegal and nonsense	Justice and equal rights
13	It is very bed behave against women	Equal status for man and women
14	It is too bad thing with women by women and man	Nil
15	ethically backward action	Equal facility for all
16	Bcz of importance of man in society he do it	Ethical education and Islamic values
17	it is misbehave with gender	DV is new concept but old tradition
18	It is simply violence	Limitless freedom must be limited
19	Violence on women is a reality	Equal rights as men enjoying
20	A type of violence	nil
21	DV happen at home by men	Education and employment

22	It happen at home	must respect each other's rights
23	It is sexually and mentally violence on W	love each other
24	It is tribal attitude	Nil
25	Tribal reaction on W freedom	Must aware about women rights
26	Unaware about Islam and do violence at home	awareness about responsibilities
27	It is due to women and its deeds	about women rights
28	It is due to illiteracy	Awareness sessions for men
29	It is monarchy	Women independence, education and equal rights
30	It is injustice behavior	unity at home
31	Do it with women at home and society	single family and harmony with husband
32	DV is due to illiterate men and women at home	Finish the son and daughter differences at home
33	Verbal violence by men at home also DV	Respect women and legislation in country
34	It is due to old tradition and customs	Lack of Edu. And legal issues both must revised
35	It is too bed norm at home	awareness Session for men and W and social center
36	Its bcz of women at home	under age marriages, unemployment and awareness
37	Bcz of women it happen at home	Nil
38	Misbehaviors at home is DV	Good relationship at home and legal provisions
39	It is simply hard attitude with W	DV law, economy and employment with ethical edu.
40	Reaction on misconceptions at home	Education and ethical norms at school level
41	Misbehave at home and society with women	Nuclear system in family
42	It is an act of violence and bed habit	Legal awareness and respect for women
43	It is due dory and women behavior	proper time for wife at home and parents education
44	It is something like misbehave	Women rights and adapt single family
45	Misbehaviors with women	Awareness sessions for women
46	It is man extremism	Unity and harmony at home
47	It is mental torture	patient and unity at home
48	It is an un-ethical act at home	legal procedure and end of old bed traditions
49	It is misperception and untrusted on women	Act up un-Islamic family laws
50	It a kind of violence	Rights and obligations must be followed
51	It is too bed action by men at home with women	Men should aware W right and law of land active
52	Nil	Women education

53	It is physical beating	Marriage in educated family
54	It is a social violence against women in society	Giving rights to women and respect them
55	Violence unethical activity	Establish committee against violence
56	It is un-Islamic action	Legal up gradation against violence
57	Nil	Women education, respect at family and not blame W
58	violence happen at home	Nil
59	Nil	Education and awareness
60	It is an act which influence family	Justice at home
61	It is something economical, unemployment torture	Education, justice and equality
62	Nil	Nil
63	It is lack economy at home	equal rights must be provide for M and W
64	Nil	Nil
65	It is family pressure on women	Awareness and education
66	It is sexual tension on women	Social just and violence must be stopped through law
67	Nil	A committee consist women members at village level
68	We face violence at home in every angle of life	Must live in single family
69	It is dangerous act on women throughout life	Justice and rights of women must be preserve
70	It is not only beating but also insult of W	Husband must care about wife rights
71	Violence is continues process in our society	free life for women, mix family, value for women
72	It is a age difference gap issue between couple	Common understanding and unity between couples
73	It is a disease in our society	Empower women through Govt institutions
74	It is un-Islamic act	equal opportunities and respect for kinship
75	It is violence on women in different shapes	Women must have their voice in society
76	It is continuous process bcz of man domination	Must be based on Islamic tradition
77	It is an action bcz of illiteracy	Educated society and RR must be given
78	It is an act of weak and ignore people against W	WR awareness and female education
79	Nil	Islamic values and educated husband
80	Nil	WR and man must be strong in economy
81	Man and its strong roots in society violence on W	WR and awareness sessions
82	Nil	Non equal marriage must not be happened
83	DV is very brutal activity against W	Man must be given awareness on WR

84	It general phenomena and traditional act	Women should care about her rights at every level
85	Nil	Women education and Islamic values
86	old custom based violence	education based on Islamic thoughts
87	an act against women by man and women	end of unemployment and awareness sessions
88	It is due to ignorance	Knowledge and education about harmony and love
89	It is up to man that almost beat	Nil
90	injustice at home is DV	co-existence and unity
91	It is misbehavior with W at home	ECCD level education
92	misbehave is DV	Education and religious edu
93	Nil	Domestic conciliation
94	It is rough behave with women	Legal action and awareness Session
95	It is locally produced culture	Nil
96	Nil	Legal action and conciliation
97	Nil	Domestic conciliation
98	Nil	Village level arbitration
99	It is psychological pressure	Nil
100	Nil	Human rights awareness
101	It is sexual and mental Violence	Women must care herself
102	It is mantel misbehave	Son and daughter must be treated equal
103	It is sexually torture	Legal action and awareness, underage marriages ban
104	It is a big sin	Contact legal institutions
105	It is unethical action	correlation with each other
106	It husband action due ignorance	Husband must care wife and educate his parents
107	Nil	Nil
108	It is torture	WR and education Session
109	Nil	Leal action
110	It is an act of violence due ignorance	Educated society and equal opportunity for both
111	Nil	Love and care
112	Domestic violence is a very big domestic issue	Sessions for old citizens specially women
113	women almost facing violence at home	legal approach
114	men violence on women	marred with equal status man



115	unawareness about women rights and it happen	Nil
116	Nil	Economy and awareness about women rights
117	Nil	Nil
118	Nil	Nil
119	Nil	Nil
120	It happen bcz of illiterate men at home	unity and education
121	very bad behavior at home and society	Ethical Edu, social norms and respect for all
122	very misconception and misbehave at home	Ethical education and social norms
123	It is bad habit and misbehave with women	equal and proper rights for women
124	It is an illegal act against women	Separate family system and women edu.
125	It is husband and wife tension	unity legal action and family harmony at home
126	It a multi-dimensional act of violence	Women rights awareness
127	It is an act of violence and nonsense act	Awareness programme for women and men
128	Violence at home is DV against W	Justice and education
129	It is mental pressure by men on women	Different awareness for people
130	Not giving W rights is also violence	Parents must play their right role
131	It something very bad with women	Education, equal rights and legal rights
132	It is very bad thing with women in our society	Awareness session to Religious Scholars
133	Nil	Ban on drugs
134	It is a mental torture	self-respect and women empower
135	It is social act against women	develop women institutions to empower them
136	brutal act by man	Respect for W, equal rights
137	Act of physical beating and misbehave women	Separate education for women
138	It is like honour killing	Not following old outdated tradition
139	It is very bad action against women	Family harmony and unity in family
140	It is wrong doing with women in our culture	Woman must have their voice for rights
141	It is un-Islamic act	Drugs and bad habits must be finished
142	It is ongoing act against W in every sector of life	Nil
143	Nil	Legal action
144	It is too bad idea	Man must be aware about women rights
145	Misbehave	Community must have legal approach

146	Nil	Legal action and man awareness
147	It is misbehave W mentally and emotionally	Nil
148	Nil	Nil
149	Nil	education is the only solution for it
150	it is not much happen in GB	awareness about DV & w. rights
151	It is due to ignorance	awareness about DV
152	it happen by men at home	patient and unity at home
153	It is men reaction at home	awareness about law and W. rights
154	Nil	Nil
155	V against women	Establish law, edu. And social norms. drugs
156	It is reaction on home norms	Educated family
157	It is bcz of women's behavior	establish law
158	ignorance and its reaction at home is DV	mix family culture must be finished
159	Nil	Nil
160	It is an uncivilized act in family	Education and awareness session for women and men
161	Nil	Legal provisions and NGOs awareness
162	It is due lack of education and ignorance	education to men and conciliation
163	Nil	Compromise and patient
164	Not giving rights to women is Dv	daughter and daughter in law must be equal
165	violence against W is a daily routine in our society	Women education and women activism
166	It is act of men against women in home and society	Education, employment and law
167	It is an act of violence	Human rights awareness equal rights
168	Nil	Single family trends must introduced
169	It is brutal act on women	Respect for women in society and social change
170	It is an act of beating wife	Giving rights to Women
171	DV is very bed act not only at home but also in society	action against violence and legal procedure
172	It is physical weakness and mental torture	Follow Islamic family rules and justice
173	It is a blame game on w which affect her health	good wishes for women
174	It is psychological act of violence	Family law must be activated
175	Illegal act of violence against women	Seminars on WR, legal rights, equal opportunities
176	Nil	Must established committee for women rights

177	Nil	Nil
178	It is mental, physical and emotional violence	Awareness about gender equality
179	it is self-esteem killing thing	Educate love harmony and respect for women
180	Nil	Nil
181	It is DV against W by man	Women awareness session and legal institutions
182	it is a big revenge on W by man and women too	Love each other and unity
183	Nil	women empower and equal rights
184	Man do it bcz of drugs	behave with soft manner and women importance
185	Nil	Workshop for senior citizen and man on DV
186	It is mental torture and violence	Man must respect women
187	Nil	Women education and free environment for women
188	It is mental violence	equal rights and end of old customs
189	Nil	Nil
190	Nil	Separate home and respect
191	It is cultural continuity of beating W	Drugs control
192	It is historical and emotional reaction of men	Gender education according to Quran and sauna
193	Misbehaviors at home and society by men	Rule of law at home and homeland
194	It is an act of ruthless	Education and single family
195	beating women is unethical action	Nil
196	It is violence of basic rights	Establish law, awareness to W, empower Women
197	It is an act of violence on women	equal rights for men and women
198	Nil	Women must approach legally on their rights
199	It is too vital issue which fear women	Nil
200	Nil	Compromise and unity at home
201	DV is barbarism on women	Social institutions must play their role in DV
202	DV is act of cruel	Nil
203	DV is not a good trend in our village	It must be legally secure
204	Nil	DV must be legally stopped
205	DV is really an act of animas	Law od land must be reactive
206	DV is an act of non-humanity	It should be constitutionally stopped
207	DV is um Islamic trend	DV must be stopped by religious institutions

208	DV is actually WR violation	It should be taught in families about WR
209	DV is tribalism	Tribal law must be re-established
210	is tribal in humanism	GB assumable should reform laws about DV
211	DV is tribal barbarism	NIL
212	DV is inborn	Our RE must be re-established
213	DV is not good behavior to women	Quranic edu must be in primary basis
214	DV is basically WR violation	Nil
215	DV is un-Islamic act	Law of land must be actively implemented
216	It is an act of hill	Nil
217	It is an act of non-sense	It must be stopped by law
218	It is brutal and non-ethical act	Ethical edu must be implemented at home
219	DV is timely unacceptable act	In Schools ethical Edu must incorporated in books
220	Db is non-social act	Sally bus of Country must be change
Total	220	220

### Annexure III: News reports



شعبہ ایڈیٹنگ: جی 10، نزدیکی ایف 7، اسلام آباد  
 ایڈیٹنگ: جی 10، نزدیکی ایف 7، اسلام آباد  
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 ایڈیٹنگ: جی 10، نزدیکی ایف 7، اسلام آباد  
 ایڈیٹنگ: جی 10، نزدیکی ایف 7، اسلام آباد

# 17 لڑکیوں کو فائرنگ کے قتل کر دیا گیا پولیس نے مل کر گرفتار کیا

## ملکان کا سول سپلائی آفیسر پر حملہ زبردستی نہیں ہو گیا ہے

پیر کو قاتلی حملات ایچ ڈی ایل کے چھ دنوں کے بعد آئے ہیں اور پولیس نے ان کے ذمہ داروں کو گرفتار کیا ہے۔ پولیس نے ملکان کا سول سپلائی آفیسر پر حملہ زبردستی نہیں ہو گیا ہے۔ پولیس نے ملکان کا سول سپلائی آفیسر پر حملہ زبردستی نہیں ہو گیا ہے۔ پولیس نے ملکان کا سول سپلائی آفیسر پر حملہ زبردستی نہیں ہو گیا ہے۔

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 5 روپے قیمت  
 7 ستمبر 2014ء 1435ھ 14/09/2014ء شمارہ نمبر 366

شعبہ ایڈیٹنگ: جی 10، نزدیکی ایف 7، اسلام آباد  
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# سینکڑوں تندرہ گاہدوں کو زبردستی بھیجی جائے گی خواتین بھی شریک نہ ہوں گی

## حکمرانوں کا گھیراؤ کرنے کی عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین

حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔

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 7 ستمبر 2014ء 1435ھ 14/09/2014ء شمارہ نمبر 366



پاکستان کے عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔

پاکستان کے عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔ حکمرانوں کے خلاف عوامی ایکشن گیمڈ کا بڑا 10 تاریخ کی ڈیلرین۔

پانی اور  
 کھانے کی  
 آری چیف جنرل  
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 5 روپے قیمت  
 8 ستمبر 2014ء 1435ھ 09/09/2014ء شمارہ نمبر 35

# 30 خاتون کو دوسری شادی کرنے پر قتل کر دیا گیا

خاتون کو دوسری شادی کرنے پر قتل کر دیا گیا۔ خاتون کو دوسری شادی کرنے پر قتل کر دیا گیا۔ خاتون کو دوسری شادی کرنے پر قتل کر دیا گیا۔ خاتون کو دوسری شادی کرنے پر قتل کر دیا گیا۔ خاتون کو دوسری شادی کرنے پر قتل کر دیا گیا۔

بانی تہذیبِ محمدیہ نے خاتونِ قبلہ کو 14 فروری 1947ء کو قتل کر دیا۔

# ملکِ شہنشاہی پر ملکیت کے من و مہاجر کرنے کی ہوشیار تہذیبی لڑائی

خواتین میں ہونے والے تکیوں اور تشدد کے لیے مملکت کو 45 سال پہلے سے مملکت میں مکمل انقلاب کی نوبت آئی ہے۔

MEMBER APNS ABC

DAILY MAHASIB

روزنامہ گلگت بلتستان

پبلشر: ظفر مجازئی

5 روپے

7 جولائی 2013ء نمبر 1434

غیرت کے نام پر بھائی زینا 16 برسین بوفرننگ کے قتل کیلئے ذمہ دار قرار

# گوشاگان کا لگ بھگ تمام مرنے والے گاؤں کی حکومتیں گھسیٹ گیا

کون کون سے گاؤں کی حکومتیں گھسیٹ گیا ہے اور ان کی حکومتیں گھسیٹ گیا ہے۔

MEMBER APNS ABC

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پبلشر: ظفر مجازئی

5 روپے

7 جولائی 2013ء نمبر 1434

خیر عارف اور شہین بھٹو کے قتل کیلئے ذمہ دار قرار دیا گیا

# لیڈی سٹیٹ یونیورسٹی کے پرنسپل اور وزیر اعلیٰ ہاؤس کے پرنسپل پھرنے

لیڈی سٹیٹ یونیورسٹی کے پرنسپل اور وزیر اعلیٰ ہاؤس کے پرنسپل پھرنے کی خبر

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یاسین کونوی میٹھا کی خاتونِ قبلہ کو قتل کر دیا گیا جو یاسین کی بیوی کی ماں تھی

# ملاقات

ملاقات کے دوران میٹھا اور خاتونِ قبلہ کی ملاقات ہوئی۔

MEMBER APNS ABC

DAILY MAHASIB

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