



Profiling domestic violence in Sindh: A Review of Reported Data

Abstract:

The main objective of composing this paper is to evaluate the violence reports in general and domestic violence in particular, documented in Pakistan, generally and particularly in Sindh. Domestic violence next to women is actually wide spread the social, patriarchal, attitudinal, behavioral, health and moreover, human right issue. This isn't toady's or new phenomenon, but it dominates since the long time in the history of human being. Since this is social structural concept of gender and sex, patriarchy and masculinity to show the women sub ordinate and submissive through power and violence. Moreover, this whole exercise of experiencing the different types of domestic violence towards the women shows the men's patriarchal mind set to control over the women by force, power and it is shown in term of violence, which is last resort for men to save its maleness or machismo, in the premises of family institution, particularly and in society universal. Whereas, women, have always remained in the defensive position in this regard due to the societal norms, culture and traditional values which are only applicable for female to follow. Apart from that, male have always perpetrated domestic violence towards the women, considering their due social and religious right as well, which they usually misinterpret from the Holy Quaran, that they have right to beat the women. Additionally, the three years data of national (NGO, Aurat Foundation) and other documented reports have been critically analyzed in this paper to see either the violence against women is decreasing or increasing in that particular years described in the paper, in the present scenario of Pakistan, particularly Sindh. Accordingly, three years (2010, 2011, and 2012) result data available at hand is actually studied along with answers are used that respect to exhibit this apathy with not caring regarding man focused culture toward women. The overall, coverage of incidents regarding violence have been documented, 8000-eight thousands in (2010), while, in (2011) the quantity of occurrences have been 8539- eight thousand five hundred thirty nine, and 7515 seven thousand five hundred fifteen number of occurrences related to physical violence toward women were being documented in (2012), however, the different and several factors are documented in this article.

Key words: Domestic, Violence, Patriarchy, women, analyze, family, cases, Sindh, Pakistan.

Introduction:

The domestic violence towards women is really as complex because its procedure. As the perusal associated with literature implies that the majority of the explanations had been contextually as well as culturally dependent, this evaluation attempts to investigate the concern of physical violence against women using hypotheses applicable inside the Pakistani framework. Literature examining the problem of physical violence against women and its various hypotheses were examined. A framework while using determinants associated with violence towards women include innate and extrinsic factors inside the people, the socio-economic- politics and social system related with Pakistan and also the influences associated with surrounding inhabitants. The Pakistani scenario may be described and also the theoretical angles were offered. Each determinant may be discussed and further studies are essential to reinforce the construction. However, this provided the modest look at of physical violence against women in Pakistan. The construction would assist the plan and choice makers to comprehend the character of physical violence against women and could move these action to create about enhancements in women's' life (Ali & Gavino, 2008).

Domestic violence aimed against women by their own intimate companions (current or even former partners or boyfriends) is definitely an endemic linked with global proportions which has critical and negative bodily, emotional, monetary and interpersonal effects upon women, children, the family and also the community. The most decisive so as to efforts to combat household violence may be the developing recognition associated with domestic violence like a violation associated with women's human being rights. The effects of domestic violence, each physical as well as psychological, are therefore devastating which some consider it a kind of torture. Domestic physical violence affects not just battered women and their own children, but additionally the whole community. Because of the prevalence and its occurrence are linked with domestic physical violence almost in every community. Thus these communities should react having a comprehensive technique integrate advocacy, lawful reform, and training to combat the issue. Violence against women has become now very chronic issue in Pakistan this needs to be addressed timely in the right time. Though domestic violence prevention & protection act in Sindh, Pakistan (2012) has been passed from the lower and upper house and has become that part of law now, yet there needs the practical implementation of it. As still many cases of violence are found identical and to certain extent are registered and are documented more than the previous year.

Definition of domestic violence:

According to domestic violence prevention and protection act (2012) Sindh, Pakistan on Domestic violence: includes but is not limited to all acts of gender based and other physical or psychological abuse committed by a respondent against women, children or other vulnerable persons with whom the respondent is or has been in domestic relationship including but not limited to.

According to Coomaraswamy (2003) who held mandate of Special Rapporteur since its inception until (2003), in her report on domestic violence, she noted that, “while domestic violence usually occurs in the private sphere-outside the perceived scope of international human rights – when condoned by state, such violence can be perceived as human rights Violation” Coomaraswamy, addressed women’s sexuality and patriarchal control over women’s sexuality as one of the reasons of family and community violence against women, “She described that; violence against women as a consequence of the historically unequal power relations between women and men and the social and cultural constructions of women’s and men’s role. She reacts against using so called cultural excuses and argues that it must be accepted that there are patterns of patriarchal domination which are universal, though this domination takes a number of different forms and is result of particular and different historical experiences” .

Types of domestic violence perpetrated by men against their partners

Physical: Slapping, kicking, or punching, beating with objects, such as stick, club, and belt or with other objects. Cutting or stabbing with knives or any instrument which cuts such as blade or using scissors to cut her hair, ear etc.

Psychological: Imprisonment at home isolation, threat to kill or hurt, threatening to divorce, ignoring her, negligence, stop talking and threat to burn home or burning clothes, etc.

Economic: Starvation, Cutting the expenditure of home and maintenance. Stopping her, go out for work or seeking any professional degree. To take money from her by force, or to ignore her in making the decision of home and even property either joint or personal.

Sexual: Marital rape, Enforced intercourse, than either by psychological intimidation or physical coercion. Oral sex without consent or sodomy Forced abortion, Sexual harassment, Unwanted pregnancy, Exposure to pornographic movies/films, Accusation of having her illicit relationships with another man (Tizro, 2013). These all sorts of violence fall into the classification of family and domestic violence.

Causes of domestic violence:

- ✓ **Cultural Social Gender-specific socialization.**
- ✓ **Social allegations related with appropriate sexual reasons.**
- ✓ **Expectation related with functions inside relations.**
- ✓ **Perception within the natural brilliancy linked with males only.**
- ✓ **Giving males' remarkable privileges more than women.**
- ✓ **Family tolerance, related with physical violence as a way to solve disorder/confusion.**
- **Economic.**
 - ✓ **Women's financial reliance on males.**
 - ✓ **Restricted use of money as well as credit gain.**
 - ✓ **Discriminatory laws and regulations concerning gift of money.**
 - ✓ **Dwelling civil liberties & privileges.**
 - ✓ **Use of frequent resources.**
 - ✓ **Observance of separation and divorce or even widowhood.**
 - ✓ **Restricted use of work within official as well as casual business.**
 - ✓ **Restricted use of training as well as instruction for women.**
- **Legal.**
 - ✓ **Lower lawful standing linked with women possibly through created regulation and/or through exercise Laws and regulations concerning separation and divorce, custody, maintenance as well as gift of money.**

- ✓ **Legalized meanings related with rape as well as household misuse.**
- ✓ **Reduced amounts of lawful literacy amongst women.**
- ✓ **Insensible remedy related with women as well as women through law enforcement as well as judiciary.**
- ✓ **Political Under-representation related with women within power, national politics, and the actual force down as well as within the lawful and healthcare occupations.**
- ✓ **Threat connected with problem in order to societal position/religious laws and regulations.**
- ✓ **Restricted business related with women like a politics pressure.**
- ✓ **Restricted involvement related with women within structured politics program (Heise, 1994).**

Domestic physical violence is actually recognized through other styles associated with sexual and physical violence through the framework by which this happens (the household or even personal sphere) and also the tender relationship in between perpetrators as well as sufferers (familial). Whenever physical violence happens inside the framework from the family, this improves queries concerning the laws and regulations as well as lawful management associated with family relationships. It is actually interfamily physical violence lawfully allowed or even banned, because it is tolerated or even punished through the government bodies as well. It is tend to be community treatments open to sufferers within contexts exactly where interfamily physical violence isn't banned legally (i.e. at the criminalized), perpetrators understand the lawful impunity. Within contexts exactly where it's banned however the laws and regulations aren't forced, perpetrators understanding to interpersonal impunity. The actual occurrence related with impunity (whether de jure or even de facto) is actually obvious within the truth that family/domestic physical violence is actually recognized “common” within just about all states, even though believed values may be different (Seager, 1999, 26-27).

For impunity, indicates the unwillingness or even opposition in order to realizing as well as coping with intra- family physical violence. Through visualizing as well as talking about beatings, confinement,

violence, as well as insults “discipline” or even “punishment” instead of “battery” or even “abuse,” the character associated with damage is actually confused. Furthermore, in the event that exist interpersonal values regarding family/intimate partner/husband relationships range from the indisputable fact that males possess a right or responsibility in order to discipline as well as self-discipline within culture in particular. The issue associated with impunity inside a relative research associated with sexual or physical violence within communities (Levinson,1989) socio-cultural elements, used collectively, had been proved to be a powerful analyst correlated with spousal misuse within communities financial inequality between couples, is related and deeply associated with utilizing physical violence with regard to confusion value, decision-making in your home as well as cause and accelerate the domestic violence against women. With this respect, the issue associated with domestic violence within Muslim communities in lots of ways looks like it's equal somewhere else and thus it also perform the down sides within fighting this, provided the actual sex biases in most communities. Nevertheless, using shari'a since the lawful construction with regard to giving Muslims' family relationships (marriage, separation and divorce, custody of the children as well as inheritance) comprises a good important thing to consider. Shari'a features particular lawful guidelines and an over-all religion-cultural framework with regard to Islamic norms as well as ideals. Consequently, initiatives in order to put into action regulation reforms to improve the actual privileges as well as safety associated with women inside the husbands tend to be sure upward within contestations within the part and also the jurisprudence associated with spiritual regulation, as well as interpersonal popularity connected with reforms is actually depending on the recognized compatibility along with spiritual values. Even though shari'a is actually essential for knowing husband wife relationships within Muslim communities, it doesn't amount to a good informative tool for that issue associated with household violence. Instead, answers should be searched for through examining the connection in between spiritual regulation as well as condition power since it has about the permissibility or even prohibition associated with physical violence inside the family and also the privileges associated with women (Hajjar, 2004).The actual life time frequency related with relationship physical abuse had been 49%; slapping, striking or even beating had been usually documented (47.7%). From the males 55% had been on their own victims associated with assault throughout years as a child as well as 65% experienced, because children noticed their own mother becoming beaten.

Nearly 1/2 of the actual problems believed which partners possess to beat their own spouses 46.0% (Fikree et al., 2005).

Methodology:

In this article the review of reported data of three years (2010, 2011, 2012) by the national NGO, (Aurat foundation) have been analyzed and the data is critically reviewed, and analyzed year wise. Consequently, to observe and perceive the results of data meticulously, and the numbers of incidents in year mentioned either the number of violence in general and domestic violence in particularly are increased or decrease in the mentioned years throughout the Pakistan, and particularly in Sindh. While, focusing the Sindh, does not mean the whole Sindh, but the availability of data and only the cases which were reported, by the (Aurat foundation, NGO) form (2010-2011- 2012) in only particular areas of Sindh, data is available is analyzed and interpreted in this regard. And on the basis of that data the results are drawn and recommendations are made by the way.

Violence against women review of statistical Report (2010)

The report indicates that violence against women in (2010) as compare to (2009) is under control and some the cases in Pakistan and Sindh has been reduced such as in (2009) the reported cases were 8548 and in (2010) only 8000 Of violence against women cases have been reported.

Details in the following table: 01

Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	%age of the Total % age
Abduction/Kidnapping	2236	27.95
Murder	1436	17.95
Domestic violence	486	6.08
Suicide	633	7.91
Honor killing	557	6.96
Rape/Gang Rape	928	11.6
Sexual Assault	74	0.96
Acid throwing	32	0.40
Burning	38	0.48
Miscellaneous	1580	19.75
Total	8000	100.00%

Source: Aurat foundation (2010) report on VAW.

The statistic of (2010) reported by Aurat foundation shows that Abduction/Kidnapping, Murder, Domestic violence, Suicide and

Honor killing existed at the top in the violence against women which is very alarming position in Pakistan because 66.85% of these forms of violence prevailed amongst the 8000 reported cases. Among them Sindh has Abduction/Kidnapping cases-246-(10.71%) Murder cases-308- (20.64%) Domestic violence cases-136 (27.70%) Suicide cases-140 (21.98%) Honor killing cases- 266 (47.55%) Rape/gang rape cases-157-(16.76%) Sexual assault cases-34(2.94%) Acid throwing cases-03 Burning cases- 0 (0%) Miscellaneous cases-362(22.48%).while analyzing these cases we may conclude that Sindh after the province of Punjab Pakistan is on the second largest province in recorded cases in 2010. Whereas, Khyber Pakhtun Khawa on third and Baluchistan in fourth number. According to the population census, the latest estimations (2011) the total population of Pakistan is 176,480,486. The province wise percentage Punjab is 65% largest one in country where as Sindh 23%, KPK 13% Baluchistan 5% and Islamabad Capital Territory 1%.

Thus the category of miscellaneous cases include case of swara (this is a pushto word used in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa and Afghanistan a custom/tradition where young female girls or female children are married to enemy tribe/clan male in term of to settle their enmity) vani (A custom in tribal area of Pakistan, existing in Punjab and Sindh also where female girl or child is given/married to enemy tribe/clan male in term of to settle their old scores or enmity.) torture, custodial violence, trafficking, child marriage, incest, threat to violence, sexual harassment, attempt to murder are reported from all provinces of Pakistan.

Violence against women review of statistical Report (2011):

Violence against women is extensively rampant in Pakistan, though many cases of Violence are not reported by police and media as well, because the violence against women is considered as a personal and private matter in Pakistan.

Hence, these reported cases might not depict the true pictures of it, but in spite of that some of the reported cases of violence against women in Pakistan in the year (2011) have been presented in this report.

Details in Table: 02

Category of Crime	Total Number of Cases	%age of the Total % age
Abduction/Kidnapping	2089	24.46
Murder	1575	18.44
Domestic violence	610	7.14
Suicide	758	8.88
Honour killing	705	8.26
Rape/Gang Rape	827	9.68
Sexual Assault	110	1.92
Acid throwing	44	0.52
Burning	29	0.34
Miscellaneous	1792	20.99
Total	8539	100.00%

Source: Aurat foundation (2011) report on VAW:

In (2011) 8539, cases of violence against women were reported thus it was 6.74% higher than the previous year (2010). Domestic violence case recorded 610 as in last year these were 486 which is also indicating increase of 25%.51 in domestic violence cases in Pakistan. Moreover, there is also rise in sexual assault case which was 74 in the previous year whereas; in (2011) are recorded 110 cases. Which 48.65% high is also as compare to last year. Thus the burning cases also have been recorded 29 who were set on fire this shows an improvement of 23.68% over the previous year. And 1792 in miscellaneous cases also rise of 13.42% over the past years record which is also high. Whereas, among the four provinces again Sindh has increasing ratio of violence in some of the mentioned below, while in some of the violence cases there is decrease as compared to previous year in Sindh only. Such as: Sindh has Abduction/Kidnapping cases-152 decrease, Murder cases- 255 decreased, Domestic violence cases-137 increased, Suicide cases-117decreased, Honor killing cases- 266 same, Rape/gang rape cases-68 decreased, Sexual assault cases-41increased Acid throwing cases-06 increased, burning cases- 01 increased, Miscellaneous cases- 273 decreased. After all according to Aurat Foundation, (2011) that data regarding the police first information report (FIR) does not even the high percentage and proportion almost 10.67% cases are not registered in the police station. Reasons may vary in case that some may not want to disclose their family matter as to consider this as a family honor and delays in court procedures, lack of response to police, pressure on the victims for

compromise and intervention from the influential person in support of the of perpetrator.

Violence against women review of statistical Report (2012):

In order to physical violence towards women throughout the year (2012) report launched by Aurat foundation that 7515 number of occurrences associated with physical violence towards women had been documented, which 4766 had been documented through Punjab making the greatest determine 63%. Sindh experienced the 2nd greatest example associated with documented cases associated with physical violence towards women. At the 1628 instances of that category settled on 22% from the complete cases documented. Amongst additional areas, 674 instances had been documented through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 167 instances had been documented through Baluchistan, while 281 instances associated with physical violence towards women had been documented through Islamabad.

From the complete 7515 number of instances, 4766 had been documented through Punjab. This particular large number might be because of the fact that women within Punjab tend to be more in a position to achieve police reports as well as press/media, when compared with women within KP or even Baluchistan that leads in order to large number within Punjab. Through these types of instances almost 63% instances had been documented through Punjab, Sindh experienced the 2nd greatest example associated with documented Violence against Women instances having a complete 1628 instances that form 22% from the complete occurrences documented within Pakistan. 674 instances had been documented through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Islamabad had been mentioned with regard to 281 instances associated with Violence against Women, the really large number thinking about the area is a lot scaled-down as well as homes an extremely little ratio of populace when compared with another areas. Baluchistan experienced an overall total associated with 167 reported instances. Details in Table: 03

Percentage of violence against women cases during (2012)

Province	Number of incidence	Percentage
Punjab	4753	63%
Sindh	1628	22%
KPK & FATA	674	9%
Islamabad	281	4%

Baluchistan	167	2%
TOTAL	7516	

Source: Aurat foundation (2012):

Major categories of violence occurrences in Pakistan

The actual Abduction as well as kidnapping had been probably the most often documented kind of Violence against Women criminal offense along with 1607(21%) instances associated with kidnapping as well as abduction documented throughout Pakistan. A total number of 1745(23%) murders cases as well as 989(13 %) cases associated domestic violence had been documented. There is additionally a higher frequency associated with rape as well as gang rape along with 822 (11%) documented instances. 575 (8 %) suicides as well as 432(6%), instances associated with “honor killing” had been additionally documented. Sexual assault 58 (1%) Acid burning 83 (1%) burning 71 (1%) Miscellaneous 1134 (15%) Number of instances associated with Violence against Women within Pakistan.

The actual miscellaneous division (which consists of attempt to suicide, torture, injure, attempt to murder, attempt to rape, threat, annoyance, kidnap, unlawful custody of the children, trafficking of women, vanni, forced relationship, incest, Honor Killing (karo kari in Sindh, Pakistan), watasatta (a custom in which exchange of brides to families, perfuming marriages particular in Sindh, Pakistan) experienced an overall total associated with 1134 documented cases.

Portion Increase/decrease in VAW instances in between 2011-2012:

Total cases in year (2010) (8000- Eight thousand), (2011) (8539 Eight thousand five hundred thirty nine), in (2012) (7516-seven thousand five hundred sixteen) -12% even though final quantity associated with documented instances related with physical violence towards women offers reduced through 12%, the much deeper evaluation implies that a number of types of physical violence possess infact elevated. The one type that exhibits a substantial improve within documented instances is actually stove burning, having 144% improve, then acid throwing from 89%, domestic violence 62%, as well as homicide 11%. Amongst people with decreased when compared with this past year tend to be sexual assault (47% decrease), ‘honour’ killing (39% decrease), suicide (24% decrease), Abduction/kidnapping (23% decrease) and people within the miscellaneous category (37% decrease). The Most affected areas of Pakistan in violence against women cases are:

Karachi, Sindh (313) Sukkur, Sindh,(171), Khairpur, Sindh, (179), Larkana Sindh, (87) Naushereero feroze, Sindh, (70) Rawalpindi Punjab, (754 cases), Lahore, Punjab (cases 599), Okara, Punjab (cases 294), Faisalabad, Punjab (229), Chakwal, Punjab (203), Gujranwala, Punjab (193), Sheikhpura Punjab, (176), Multan, Punjab (129), Quetta, KPK (122), Peshawar, KPK (157), Attock, Punjab (63), Bannu, KPK (64) were the very best 15 areas along with the majority of documented occurrences associated with Physical violence towards women. . The information additionally discloses which various kinds of VAW criminal offense had been documented through various areas. Through Punjab as well as Islamabad, abduction had been probably the most often documented criminal offense while through Sindh, Baluchistan as well as Khyber Pakhtunkhawa; homicide had been one of the most regular VAW criminal offenses

Key crime categories of VAW in Sindh:

Categories of crime	Incidence reported	Percentage of total
Abduction/ kidnapping	207	13%
Murder	381	23%
Domestic violence	230	14%
Suicide	120	7%
Honor killing	158	10%
Rape /Gang Rape	103	6%
Sexual assault	46	3%
Acid throwing	28	2%
Burning	11	1%
Miscellaneous	344	21%

Source: Aurat foundation, (2012).

In this whole scenario of violence cases, Sindh stands on second number in the all categories violence against women. Whereas, in (2011) it has decrease of 1% cases only which is not satisfactory number at all. Moreover, in the sexual assault crimes Sindh remained on the top from all provinces even having a less populated province to the Punjab, and Sindh reported the higher number of domestic violence cases, suicide, honor killing, rape/gang rape acid throwing, burning and miscellaneous as well as compare to the KPK, FATA, Baluchistan and Islamabad. The major source of these cases was the local and national newspapers, while the FIR, s registered was also the key sources for the data collection.

Recommendation / Suggestion:

Educational status and awareness among women may be raised through seminars and workshops at gross root level.

Police and law enforcement departments/agencies should be gender sensitized by state or NGO's.

Judiciary may intervene and come forward to register the direct FIR's to curb on violence issues.

Women should be empowered through social, political, legal and economical by any means.

The Qisas (an eye for an eye) and Diyat (blood money) laws in Hudood ordinance (1979) may be repealed in Pakistan.

Conclusion:

The violence against women particularly the domestic violence is absolutely the socio-economic, cultural, attitudinal and over all a health issue in province Sindh, Pakistan. This is because of the patriarchal culture and everybody let it go while considering this problem as private issue. Even some times the police and other law enforcement organization don't consider this as a heinous or serious crime, in spite of that an act against domestic violence has been passed in 2012 in Sindh, as well as in Pakistan. There is always indifference and apathy to the violence problems related with women, for they consider and it is their belief that women are lesser and lower in access to resource, power, politics and lower in status as well. Hence they usually commit the any kind of violence and it goes unheard and unreported by police as well. Unless women will not be empowered, such kind of exploitation of gender will exist in Pakistan. Because police and other agencies even don't lodge the abduction and murders FIR's against male in Pakistan having a Diyat & Qisas laws part of Hudood ordinance (1979) in which male owner/heir of family has right to leave or with draw from case. The need is to address this issue seriously in gross root level in Pakistan and global level as well to get rid of this patriarchal nuisance of domestic violence against women.

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