

Husband Illiteracy as a Determinant of Domestic Violence Against Married Women in Rural Areas of District Rajan Pur

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ABSTRACT

Domestic violence against women because it is a global social problem and a gender-based violence as well. It happens across the nations, cultures, classes and ethnicities. It is a social problem and is absolutely beyond a private matter limited to a family or an individual. So the researcher objective was to find out the factor of domestic violence among married females in rural areas of District Rajan purr which was selected as universe. The purposive sampling was used for the selection of respondents. The total sample was 100 respondents. The study revealed that ratio of domestic violence was higher among the housewives. In the present study major causes of domestic violence were found as illiteracy, unemployment and income problems. It was also noticed that this cause of domestic violence put negative effective on family structure and the personalities of children. The main factors contributing towards the unfair and humiliating treatment against women would be divided into three main categories such as social, psychological and economic factors. Lack of education and general misconception regarding women rights are major hurdles in the release of women. Women whose family members were educated were also found to be at increased risk of violence. Majority of them is unaware of their own rights, it is the social fabric and false norms, which bring discrimination between men and women, make dominant the former and deprived the latter. The problem of violence against women has to be visualized in a wider context and cannot be viewed in isolation from the status of women in the society.

Keywords: Domestic Violences, Education, Husband's violence against his wife, Rural women

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is a widespread and serious problem. Human rights groups estimated that many women are victims of domestic violence at the hands of their husbands, in-laws, or other relatives. Although it can be describing various violent relationships, such as child abuse, elder abuse, it is most applied to an intimate relationship between two adults in which one partner uses a pattern of assault and intimidating acts power and control over the other partner. Domestic violence against women by men is caused by the misuse of power and control within context of male privilege which on an individual and social level to maintain a situation of male dominance, where men have power in children. In this way domestic violence by man against women can be seen as consequence of the inequality rooted patriarchal tradition that encourage man to believe they are in titled to power and control over the women (Sumreen, 2006 and Marium2014). World Health Organization (WHO) defines domestic violence as the range of sexually, psychologically and physically coercive acts used against young and adolescent women by current or former male intimate partners. There are many forms of domestic violence against women ranging from psychological abuse in

the form of controlling behavior, economic abuse or pressures and social isolation physical in the form of torturing, beating or slapping, aid sexual abuse in the form of forced sexual intercourse (Chaudhry, 2006). Even though women are aware about the restrictions, still they are powerless to come forward to prevent themselves from domestic violence as either they are too young, weak, ill or they believe hot-tempered behaviors of men as normal (Stephenson and Hennink, 2004). Women have no right of choice in any aspect of life in Pakistani society. Women are becoming the victim of different of violent and criminal activities in Pakistani society, such as " Acid Burning, Rape, Domestic violence, Stove burning, and Honor Killing is reported that women are still regarded as downtrodden creature, socioeconomic low standard illiterate, and having low health care facilities. Women are often confined to "char drive," a term translated literally to mean "the four walls of the house." Men are the decision-makers, especially in family matters such as marriage and divorce (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 1999). All the deprivation and discrimination faced by Pakistani women are as a result of social customs, norms and attitude. The most acts of violence against women are found in the lower income strata and illiterate family member where women face intimidating, humiliating and unsympathetic treatment from their husband and in laws mostly due illiteracy and unemployment (Syed, 1990). In the first six month of 2002 "honor killing" accounted for almost half of the 40 murders of women in the district of Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur in Southern Punjab. Four of the "honor killings" were carried out by the women's fathers, 15 by their brothers, 10 by their husbands, two by their sons and 9 others by close relative (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 2002). The types of behavior frequently encountered in domestic violence are physical attacks, sexual attacks, psychological abuse, and the destruction of property or pets (Ayesha, 2008 and Adu-Gyamfi 2014). In simple words, domestic violence against women can be defined as any kinds of gender-based violence that occurs within the domain of house. As mentioned below into five types: (1) Physical abuse: Abuse committed with an objective of giving physical pain is known as physical abuse. This includes slapping, beating, arm-twisting, and stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with a weapon, murder, traditional harmful practices like female genital mutilation and widowhood abuse. (2) Sexual abuse: Those abuse which occurs due to women's incompetency (may be due to unwillingness or any other reasons) in fulfilling the sexual desires of men. This includes coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force, forced prostitution, or any unwanted sexual act. (3) Psychological abuse; Psychological abuse includes all intimidating and threatening behavior, persecution, abandonment or threats of abandonment, confinement, surveillance, verbal abuse and mental torture. (4) Emotional abuse: Emotional abuse includes causing fear, shame, public embarrassment, continued threats and taunts, isolation and humiliation. (5) Economic abuse: Economic abuse includes acts such as denial of funds exploitation, controlling access to healthcare, food, necessities and denial of rightful income.

Theoretical framework

There is no question that violence against women especially domestic violence is a vast problem and has gained greater public acknowledgement in many countries in South Asia like Pakistan but denial of its scope and seriousness remains widespread. Countless acts of violence are perpetrated on women ranging from domestic violence, bettering, marital rape, and dowry related violence. Almost 80% women in Pakistan endure violence in any form; every now and then a mishap is reported newspapers are filled with the incidents of domestic violence is prevalent all around the society (Alam, 2006 and Adjei 2016).

Statistical related with the violence status of women in our society the violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women. Which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of women's full extend. Violence against women throughout the life cycle derives essentially from cultural patterns, in particular the harmful effects of certain traditional or customary practices and all acts of extremism linked to race, sex, language or religion that perpetuate the lower status accorded to women in the family, the workplace, the community and society. Domestic violence against women is wider spread and rarely brought to public notice or punish unless the women die or suffers injuries. Gender based. Violence is critical issue affecting the lives of an overwhelming majority of Pakistani women gender is present in all societies. It is structural

phenomenon embedded in the context socioeconomic and political power relations which reduce women to economic emotional dependency, the property of some male protector. Male dominance variation subjects of women to violence on daily basis in Pakistan (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 2000). Jabeen (2006) found that the majority proportion of the respondent's 45.8 percent had far relation with their husbands before marriage. Majority of the respondent's 60.0 percent believed male superiority in making important decision. Most of the respondent's 46.7 percent were satisfied to some extent with the behavior of their husbands. Most of the respondent's 47.5 percent never faced any type of violence. A large number of the respondents 80.0 percent believed that poor women were mostly faced violence. Majority of the respondents 73.3 percent believed that lack of education was the main reason of domestic violence. Majority of the respondents 61.7 percent believed that wives were the main targets of violence. Most of the respondents 41.7 percent faced headache problem due to domestic violence.

Toby and Goldsmith (2006) explained that domestic violence may start when one partner feels the need to control and dominate the other partner. Abusers may feel this need to control their partner because of low self-esteem, extreme jealousy, difficulties in regulating anger and other strong emotions, or when they feel inferior to the other partner in education and socioeconomic background. Some men with very traditional beliefs may think they have the right to control women, and that women aren't equal to men. Alcohol and other chemical substances may contribute to violent behavior. A drunk or high person will be less likely to control his or her violent impulses.

Yount et al. (2006) reported that domestic violence was common in our society. Four types violence effect women lifetimes, regardless of age, social class, race, disability or lifestyle. Domestic violence accounts for sixteen percent and one quarter of all recorded violent crime. In any one year, there are 13 million separate incidents of physical violence or threats of violence against women from partners or former partners. Balci and Alci (2005) reported that women were assaulted between 18.01 and 73.3% and nearly eighty percent of husbands had at least one bad habit such as alcohol intake and gambling. Sixty-point seven percent of the assaulted women did not react to their spouses' violence. Approximately men and women had secondary school or lower education levels

Application In Research

Types of violence against women in our society

Types of Domestic Violence

There are many types of domestic violence such as vani, rape, female, abuse, burn victim acid throwing, discrimination, murder, trafficking, honor killing.

Factors of Domestic Violence

There are three factors of domestic violence such as sexual Abuse, physical Abuse psychological abuse.

Types of Sexual abuse

There are three types of sexual abuse such as rape, spiking, sexual harassment.

Types of Physical abuse

There are many types of physical abuse such as hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, pulling, scratching, tripping, biting, battering, and throwing.

C. Types of Psychological abuse

There are many types of psychological abuse such as Isolation, threat, embarrassing, ignoring, insulting, blaming, deprivation, drug abuse and humiliation

Sociological Significance

It is evident through media, individual observation and social incident that the trend of violence against women is growing day by day, especially in context of South Punjab. As women has the big role in the formation of society. They contribute about the half of the population of the world. So they have equal rights and equal opportunities as those of man. Islam also has given a great importance to the women. But in the present society the female are facing a lot of problem and now a day the domestic violence is a big problem of the modern society. Religious and political ideologies have been the cause of interpersonal violence throughout history. Ideologues often falsely accuse others of violence, such as the ancient against

Jews, the accusations of casting spells against women, caricatures of black men as "violent brutes" that helped excuse the late nineteenth century in the United States, and modern accusations of against day care center owners and others.

Both supporters and opponents of the twenty-first century regard it largely as an ideological and religious war. Vittorio Bufacchi describes two different modern concepts of violence, one the "minimalist conception" of violence as an intentional act of excessive or destructive force, the other the "comprehensive conception" which includes violations of rights, including a long list of human needs. Anti-capitalists assert that capitalism is violent. They believe private property, trade, interest and profit survive only because police violence defends them and that capitalist economies need war to expand many contest calling any form of property damage violent. Similarly, many anti-capitalists lambast what they call structural violence which denotes a form of violence in which social institutions kill people slowly by preventing them from meeting their basic needs, often leading further to social conflict and violence.

Supporters of capitalism are describing of a wide definition of violence that requires the state and its violent enforcement agencies to fulfill all needs denied by structural violence. However, unlike those critics who support state capitalism, free market supporters argue that it is violently enforced state laws intervening in markets which cause many of the problems anti-capitalists attribute to structural violence. Throughout history, most religions and individuals like Mahatma Gandhi have preached that humans are capable of eliminating individual violence and organizing societies through purely nonviolent means. Gandhi himself once wrote: "A society organized and run on the basis of complete non-violence would be the purest anarchy." Modern political ideologies which espouse similar views include pacifist varieties of voluntarism, mutualism, anarchism and libertarianism.

Violence against women has serious penalty for their physical and mental health. Abused women are more likely to suffer from depression, worry, expressive systems, eating problems and sexual dysfunction. Violence may also affect their reproductive health so the present study was designed to investigate all those factors that were responsible for domestic violence on married females in district Rajan pur.

Objectives of the Study

Main objectives of the study are given below:

1. To view the socio-economic determinants of domestic violence.
2. To find out the relationship of literacy with the domestic violence.

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology refers to specific strategies or techniques for systematically conducting research. The objectives of this chapter are to explain the tools; techniques for the collection and interpretation of the data and operationalization of the key concept that were used in this study. "Sociologists often rely on quantitative methods of social research because these methods can describe the large or general patterns, while the qualitative approaches can help to understand how individuals respond to those changes" (Neumann, 2001).

The researcher used quantitative research method to explore the causes and types of domestic violence against women and found the relationship of literacy with domestic violence in rural areas of District Rajan pur.

Universe / population

"Universe is defined as the total number of people living with in specific areas" (Neumann, 2001).

Population of present study consisted of all the married women, victim of domestic violence living in district Rajan pur in 2012.

Sample Size and Technique

"A sample refers to a smaller representation of a large whole" (Good and Hat, 1952). Sample is defined as "the subset of whole population" (Neumann, 2001).

Sample of current research is consisted of hundred married women from different area of District Rajan pur by using simple random sampling.

Survey Method

"A research design in which sample subject is drawn from a population and studied (usually interviewed) to make inferences about the population is the survey method" (Neumann, 2001).

The survey is the most widely used for data gathering techniques in sociology. The survey produced quantitative information about the world. The surveys asked people about their beliefs, opinions, characteristics or present or past experiences.

Tools for Data Collection

After drawing the sample and designating the appropriate research technique, data was collected through semi-structured questionnaire instruments. It was planned that the questionnaire should be filled in by the researcher during face-to-face contents. The questionnaire was formulated on the basis of information drawn from the review of the relevant literature and knowledge of the indicator designed for the concepts used in the hypothesis. Research tool was constructed in English language but to accurate response from the respondents it was translated into national and local language (Urdu and Saraiki).

Pre-Testing

"Pre-testing is a final trial use of a questionnaire prior to the large-scale administration" (Good and Hat, 1952). Pre-testing was done in order to ensure the validity and accuracy of the interviewing schedule. I went with my sister in the village for pre-testing. Therefore, 20 interviews were conducted to pre-test the process, some ambiguities were identified. Similarly, some questions were added and some were modified to receive better response from the respondents.

Hypothesis

"It is stated as a tentative statement that describes the logical relationship between two or more than two concepts variable" (Neumann, 2001).

Following are the hypothesis for the present research:

"Domestic violence is caused by husband's illiteracy".

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Chi-Square

Chi-Square test was applied to examine relationship between independent and dependent variables. X² were computed by using the following formula:

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(fo - fe)^2}{fe}$$

Hypothesis Test

Alternative Hypothesis = Domestic violence caused by husband's illiteracy. **Null Hypothesis** = Domestic violence is not caused by husband's illiteracy.

Association between education of husband and domestic violence caused by illiteracy.

Education of husband	Domestic violence caused by illiteracy		Total
	Yes	No	
Illiterate- Primary	63		63
Middle- Metric	7	15	22
Above Metric		15	15
Total	70	30	100
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Chi-square Value =	86.111	Degree of freedom = 6	

Level of Significant = 0.05

Gamma Value = 1.00

Percentage Distribution of the Respondents according to basic cause of Violence between Respondent and her Husband

Basic cause of violence	Frequency	Percentage
Motivated by in law	39	39.0
No children	17	17.0
More daughters	12	12.0
Unemployment	25	25.0
Second marriage of husband	7	7.0
Total	100	100.0

Percentage Distribution of the Respondents according to their Husband's Education Level

Education of Respondent's husband	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	36	36.0
Primary	9	9.0
Middle	10	10.0
Metric	19	19.0
Above metric	26	26.0
Total	100	100.0

Percentage Distribution of the Respondents according to their Estimated Monthly Income of their Family

Total family Income	Frequency	Percentage
Up To 3000	25	25.0
5000-10000	18	18.0
10000-15000	33	33.0
15000-20000	14	14.0
Above 20000	10	10.0

Total	100	100.0
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CONCLUSION

Basic aim of this research work is to evaluate factor of domestic violence among married women in rural areas of District Rajan pur. Because violence is burning issue in Pakistani society and researcher is very devoted for the study. Pakistani women are subjected to the most atrocious forms of violence within their homes by their family members. This is a fact that women are commonly ignored and overlooked by the Pakistani government as society as a whole. The effects of domestic violence can be devastating to women health as well as to other aspects of their physical and mental being. Almost 80% women in Pakistan are facing violence.

The researcher conducted the research on the topic of domestic violence against women because it is a global social problem and a gender-based violence as well. It happens across the nations, cultures, classes and ethnicities. It is a social problem and is absolutely beyond a private matter limited to a family or an individual. So the researcher objective was to find out the factor of domestic violence among married females in rural areas of District Rajan purr which was selected as universe. The purposive sampling was used for the selection of respondents. The total sample was 100 respondents. The study revealed that ratio of domestic violence was higher among the housewives. In the present study major causes of domestic violence were found as illiteracy, unemployment and income problems. It was also noticed that this cause of domestic violence put negative effective on family structure and the personalities of children. The main factors contributing towards the unfair and humiliating treatment against women would be divided into three main categories such as social, psychological and economic factors. Lack of education and general misconception regarding women rights are major hurdles in the release of women. Women whose family members were educated were also found to be at increased risk of violence. Majority of them is unaware of their own rights, it is the social fabric and false norms, which bring discrimination between men and women, make dominant the former and deprived the latter. The problem of violence against women has to be visualized in a wider context and cannot be viewed in isolation from the status of women in the society.

Key Findings

1. 100 percent respondents were married women.
2. Majority of the respondents were housewives.
3. Majority of the respondents' 67 percent were living in nuclear family
4. And only 10 percent of the respondents living in the extended family.
5. Majority of the respondent's 60 percent had above 3 children
6. 2 percent of the respondents had no child.
7. Total 59 percent of the respondents were illiterate
8. And 40 percent of the respondents were literate.
9. And 28 percent of the respondents were working women.
10. Majority of the respondent's 46 percent belong to age group 21-30 years.
11. A large number 40 percent of the respondents were married at age 16-20 years.
12. A large number 35 percent of the respondents' husbands were married at age 21-25 years.
13. Majority of the respondent's 84 percent were married by arrange.
14. Many the respondent's 35 percent husband behavior was caring during early life of marriage and 62 percent husband behavior was normal.
15. Many 33 percent respondent family incomes were 10000- 15000.
16. And 28 percent of the respondents were facing high level conflicts.
17. A large number 46 percent of the respondents were facing physical types of violence like pushing, slapping and kicking.
18. 46 percent of the respondents were facing verbal types of violence like insulted by any other person.
19. 48 percent respondents were facing shouts by their husband.

20. 39 percent respondents were facing violence by their husband motivated by in-law.
21. Many of the respondents, 74 percent, were facing economic conditions.
22. Many of the respondent's 58 percent were facing their husband's anger due to disobedient behavior.
23. Many 94 percent of respondents husband had dominating nature that commit violence.
24. 56 percent of respondents were facing worry by their husband.

Suggestions

1. As the domestic violence ratio is higher among illiterate, it is recommended that this community should be protected by improving literacy rate.
2. A younger married woman should be proper guidance regarding married life as it is observed that domestic violence is higher among married women.
3. As the consent should be taken from women and also respected before arranging the marriage.
4. As the domestic violence ratio is higher among house wives, so it is recommended that this community should be protected by improving literacy rate and income generating programs for it.

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