

**WOMEN'S EDUCATION, ECONOMIC
STATUS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE:
A CASE STUDY OF KHYBER
PAKHTUNKHWA**



Pakistan Institute of Development Economics

By

Mahrugh Raja

PIDE2019FMPHILHE08

Supervisor

Dr. Saima Bashir

**PIDE School of Economics
MPhil Health Economics
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics,
Islamabad
2022**



Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
P.O. Box 1091, Islamabad, Pakistan

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis entitled: **“Women’s Education. Economic Status and Attitudes towards Domestic Violence: A Case Study of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa”**, submitted by **Mr. Mahrukh Raja** is accepted in its present form by the School of Economics, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad as satisfying the requirements for partial fulfillment of the degree in Master of Philosophy in Health Economics.

Supervisor:

Dr. Saima Bashir

Signature:

External Examiner:

Dr. Yasmin Zaidi

Signature:

Head,

PIDE School of Economics: Dr. Shujaat Farooq

Signature:

Author's Declaration

I, **Mahrukh Raja** hereby state that my MPhil thesis titled **Women's education, Economic status and Attitudes towards domestic violence: A case study of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** is my own work and has not been submitted previously by me for taking any degree from Pakistan Institute of Development Economics or anywhere else in the country/world.

At any time, if my statement is found to be incorrect even after my Graduation, the university has the right to withdraw my MPhil degree.

Date: 27/06/2022

Signature of Student



Name of Student

Mahrukh Raja

Dedication

Dedicated to my beloved

Parents

I am here because of your love and support.

Acknowledgements

First, I would like to thank ALLAH ALMIGHTY, the most gracious and the most merciful, for making me able to complete this task. Without HIS blessings, completion of this task would not have been possible.

I would like to express my gratitude to my thesis Supervisor Dr. Saima Bashir. Throughout this research, she helped me and encouraged me to do my best work. Without her guidance and insightful comments, I would never be able to achieve this milestone in my academic life. Her patience was exceptional throughout this phase.

Finally, I must express my very profound gratitude to my family and friends for providing me with unfailing support and continuous encouragement throughout the process of research and writing this thesis. I, hereby, acknowledge the contribution of all the honorable teachers whom I happened to learn throughout my academic career. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them.

Thank you all for your support.

Mahrukh Raja

Abstract

In Pakistan, Violence Against Women (VAW) is a serious problem and women from all socioeconomic backgrounds are subject to domestic abuse to varied degrees. Around 28% of ever married women aged 15 to 49 have experienced physical violence and 6% experience sexual violence in Pakistan. The prevalence of domestic violence is highest in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Violence Against Women is a global problem that has serious health consequences and is a major driver of illness and mortality. The objective of this study, therefore, to investigate the association between women's education and economic status and their attitude towards domestic violence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. We used data from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. We used both bivariate and multivariate methods to examine how women's education and household economic status shape their attitude toward acceptance of wife beating in KPK. Wife beating is used as a measure of domestic violence. The findings indicate that household economic position is one of the most critical factors influencing women's acceptance of domestic violence. Forty percent of women belonging to low household economic status justify domestic violence. Women's education is negatively associated with acceptance of wife beating. Domestic violence is becoming less acceptable as women's education levels rise. This study also explores that how women's education levels affect their attitudes about domestic abuse. Overall the findings demonstrate that majority of women accept wife beating and women's education as well as household economic status are important variables in shaping women's attitude towards domestic violence in KPK. The result of the study therefore asks for investment in women education as well as aggressive advocacy and awareness campaigns to discourage domestic violence in the province. It demonstrates that the majority of women accept wife beating. Furthermore, measures to address this issue include advocacy and awareness initiatives, as well as investments in women's education.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Economic Status, Women Education, Women Age.

Table of Contents

Abstract.....	v
List of Figures.....	viii
List of Tables	ix
List of Abbreviations	x
Chapter 1	1
Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Attitudinal Acceptance of Domestic Violence.....	3
1.3 Study Context.....	4
1.4 Research Gap	6
1.5 Problem Statement	6
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	7
1.7 Research Questions	7
1.8 Objectives.....	7
Chapter 2	8
Literature Review	8
2.1 Theoretical Base.....	8
2.2 Conceptual Framework.....	9
2.3 National and International Literature.....	10
Summary.....	32
Chapter 3.....	34
Policy Review.....	34

Chapter 4	39
Data and Methodology.....	39
4.1 Data Source.....	39
4.2 Methodology	40
4.3 Unit of Analysis.....	40
Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis	41
4.4 Dependent Variable.....	41
4.5 Independent Variable.....	41
4.6 Control Variable.....	41
4.7 Model for women attitude towards domestic violence	42
Chapter 5	45
Data Analysis.....	45
Chapter 6	57
Conclusion and Recommendation	57
References	62

List of Figures

<i>Number</i>	<i>Page</i>
Fig 1.1 Bar chart on Spousal violence by region.....	2
Fig 5.1 Bar chart on Wife beating justification by women with different questions	46
Fig 5.2 Pie chart on Prevalence of wife beating justification by women in KPK.....	46

List of Tables

<i>Number</i>		<i>Page</i>
Table 2.1	Various theories used to understand the phenomena of domestic violence	9
Table 5.1	Sample Characteristics	47
Table 5.2	Bivariate Relationship between women attitude towards domestic violence and other explanatory Variable	50
Table 5.3	Logistic Regression.....	52

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UN	United Nation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
IPV	Intimate Partner Violence
PDHS	Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
KPK-MICS	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
VAW	Violence against Women
WHO	World Health Organization
DV	Domestic Violence
GDHS	Ghana Demographic and Health Survey
GBV	Gender Based Violence
HBV	Honor Based Violence
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ES	Economic Status
WE	Women Education
AOW	Age of Women
WT	Watching Television

Chapter 1

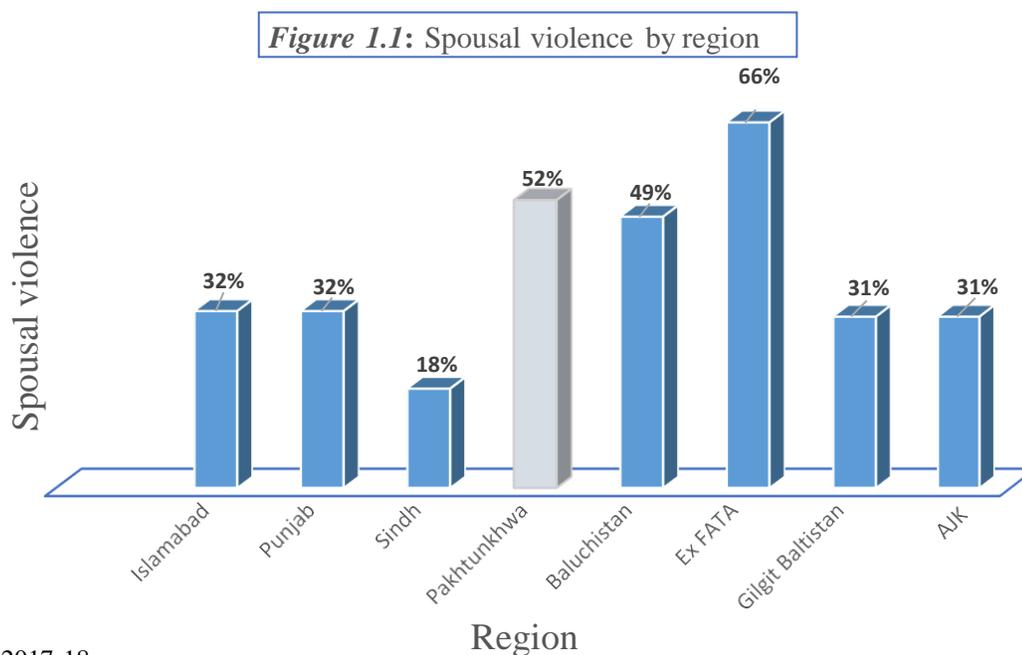
Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Violence against females is a major health problem disturbing almost all societies and a significant cause of female morbidity and mortality. Violence against females affects all spheres of a female's life her autonomy, her productivity, and her capacity to care for herself and her children and consequently also her overall health status and quality of life (Krantz, 2002). The health penalties of violence against females represent a hidden burden to economic and social development. The United Nation Fund for Females noticed "Females cannot lend their labor or creative ideas fully if they are burdened with the physical and psychological scars of abuse" (Carrillo, 1992). Violence against women takes many forms in different circumstances, but the majority of it occurs within families, and the perpetrators are nearly exclusively men who have a strong relationship with the victims. "Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, bodily, sexual, or mental injury or suffering to females, including threats of such acts, coercion, or liberty deprivation, whether occurring in public or private life" is how violence against women is defined. (UNG Assembly, 1993)

The UN declaration on the eradication of violence against females acknowledged that violence against female is a major violation of a female's human rights (Nations, 2011). Sustainable Development Goal 5 are about to achieve gender equality and empower all females and girls. Target indicator 2 of SDGs 5 is about to "eliminate all forms of violence against females and girls in the public and private spheres including trafficking, sexual and other type of exploitation".

According to Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, 34% of ever-married females have experienced spousal violence in Pakistan. There are large variations between provinces in the percentage of females who have experienced spousal violence. It is highest in Ex FATA (which is now part of KPK) followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Baluchistan. The percentage is lowest in Sindh while in Islamabad and Punjab the prevalence is 32% and Azad Jammu Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan its 31% (Studies & Islamabad, 2019) (NIPS, 2018).



Source: PDHS 2017-18

1.2 Attitudinal Acceptance of Domestic Violence

Attitudinal acceptance of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is an important correlate of violent behavior (Simon et al., 2001). Violence against females often goes unreported and become concealed and in many societies, it is still accepted as a part of normal behavior. Females with low levels of education and low household wealth were more likely to endure spousal violence (Antai & Antai, 2008). Over half of all females in Zimbabwe (53%) believed that wife beating was valid. Younger age, living in rural areas, lower household wealth, less than secondary education, and lower occupational status were associated with females reporting that wife beating is justified and defensible (Hindin, 2003). Living in communities with strong patriarchal norms was related with greater tolerance for intimate partner violence (IPV) (Jasmins 2017).

Females frequently employ the concepts of *sabar* (patience and endurance) and *kismet* (fate or destiny), which are profoundly rooted in Muslim religious teachings, to rationalize and accept hardship, including abusive relationships (Khan & Hussain, 2008). Domestic abuse is quite often hidden and regarded by many, including the victim, the police, judicial and health professionals, as private and, in some cases legitimate (Douki, Nacef, Belhadj, Bouasker, & Ghachem, 2003).

The level of education of women plays the most important role in rejecting the wife-beating norm, as an increase in level of education is associated with a decrease in the probability of acceptance of the wife-beating (Nadeem & Malik, 2021). Research has found that education and economic status were found significantly associated with justifying wife's beating.

1.3 Study Context

Pakistan is a patriarchal society where women position is contested. Different values are instilled in boys and girls in Pakistani society from an early age. Girls are taught to be submissive, obedient, and pleasant. They are raised in many places to believe that their purpose is to serve males and to sacrifice their own needs for the welfare of the man and the family. Their movements have been monitored, controlled, and restricted since childhood so that they do not do anything offensive or dishonorable to the honor of family or male relatives. (Sanauddin, Chitrali, & Ahmad, 2015). Purdah norms are prevalent in the society and women mobility outside home is restricted due to various socio-cultural reasons. In many respects, women face social, political, and economic discrimination. Women living in male dominant society in which females are more commonly subjected to violence because of their gender as well as socio-cultural position (Shah et al., 2012).

Women's participation in sociocultural, economic, and political activities is critical for their economic well-being, household maintenance, and increased independence.

However women in Pakistani society lack education, authority, employment, and access to public resources and redress institutions due to their isolation through the purdah regime and the people's conservative sentiments. Because of these factors, females are frequently unaware that violence against them is a crime, or it is rationalized/normalized by cultural and religious beliefs (Khan & Hussain, 2008). According to the government's Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2018 to 2019, Sixty-four percent of females aged 15 to 24 can read and write. This increased rate shows improvement in both metropolitan regions and the state of Punjab. Women in

Baluchistan, on the other hand, have a "Youth Literacy Rate" of only 32%. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh, the figures are 50% and 55%, respectively. In KPK-MICS 2016- 17, Literacy rates among young women in KPK are around 53%. Literacy rates vary by place of residence, with urban residents having 73 percent against rural residents having 49 percent. 49 percent of women who said primary school was their greatest level of education were able to read the statement provided to them. The proportion of literate women is highest in the Hazara division (62 percent) and lowest in the D.I.Khan division (31 percent). Literacy and household wealth have a close relationship. Women in the richest households are about four times more likely to be literate than women in the poorest household.

Though prevalence of domestic violence is high across all regions in Pakistan, however, Pashtun women have more accepting attitude towards domestic violence such as they were most likely to justify wife beating than other provinces (Nasrullah, Muazzam, Khosa, & Khan, 2017). Research has frequently highlighted that female's attitude towards domestic violence as one of the most important determinants of domestic violence (Sayem, Begum, & Moneesha, 2012). So the high prevalence of domestic violence in KPK make sense as it is the outcome of positive attitudes towards domestic violence.

Women position in Pakistani society always contested that makes them vulnerable to domestic violence. For instance females are subjected to enormous hardship in their families because of male chauvinist culture, which enforces such conventional attitudes that constantly make them feel inferior. Economic insecurity and a lack of education are two factors that limit women's ability to consider their legal rights (Rehman, 2009).

Women who marry before the age of 18 drop out of school more often and are less likely to work. They are at higher risk of physical and sexual violence (Bashir, 2022).

1.4 Research Gap

Female's attitude towards domestic violence has been established as one of the most important determinants of domestic violence (Sayem et al., 2012). Studies conducted earlier mainly focus on the determinants of domestic violence in Pakistan (Hadi, 2017), (Khan & Hussain, 2008), (Zakar, Zakar, & Abbas, 2016). However, there are very few studies in Pakistan that looked into the determinants of female's attitudes towards domestic violence. Moreover, these studies are based on small sample with focus on specific region. The studies conducted earlier mainly focus on specific form of violence such as gender based violence, sexual violence etc. And these studies belong to specific area and having small sample size. For instance, (Khan & Hussain, 2008) only focused on two areas in Karachi and their study is based on very small sample size, they interviewed just 10 women. Despite the high prevalence of domestic violence in KPK and the positive attitudes toward wife beating there is no study conducted earlier that looked at the women socioeconomic status proxy by women's education as well as economic status influence women's attitudes towards domestic violence. In this backdrop, this study is planned to fill this research gap by using the largest and latest data of MICS KPK 2016-17.

1.5 Problem Statement

Violence against women is a global problem that has serious health consequences and is a major driver of illness and mortality (Peterman et al., 2020). Domestic violence is quite high in KPK as compared to other regions in Pakistan (See Fig 1.1). KPK society and culture are very traditional and patriarchal in nature. Research has shown that there are

educational and economic differential in women attitude towards violence (Nasrullah et al., 2017) However, not much work is done to understand the driver of high domestic violence in KPK (Saeed, 2012); (Qaisrani, Liaquat, & Khokhar, 2016).

1.6 Significance of the Study

Interventions that aim to address the attitudes, norms, and beliefs that legitimize violence against women can help to lower levels of intimate-partner violence. Therefore, in this proposed study I want to explore how does the women's education along with economic status shape female's attitude towards domestic violence?

1.7 Research Questions

Are there any educational and economic differentials in women's attitude towards domestic violence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?

1.8 Objectives

The study goal is to investigate: The prevalence and association between women's education and economic status and their attitude towards domestic violence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Base

Several experts have proposed theories and ideas to investigate the origins of domestic violence against women. Because domestic violence against women is multifaceted, no single concept can demonstrate such complex and diverse.

The nested ecological framework is amongst the most commonly used paradigms for exploring this topic. This approach has been used to child abuse, neglect, and domestic violence by a variety of authors. Individual human beings and their social environment interact to form behavior, according to the theory. Interaction at different levels of social structure results in development. Individual, microsystem, mesosystem, ecosystem, and macro system are among the five levels proposed by the framework. Biological and personal elements that impact human behavior are addressed at the individual level. Family and work place circumstances are included in the microsystem levels. The mesosystem level is considered to deal with an individual's interaction of microsystems, whereas at the mesosystem level, interactions between a person's microsystems are handled. The exosystem level encompasses the activities and procedures of the environment wherein an individual resides where the cultural and the larger context are considered to examine the macrosystem (Dasgupta, 2001).

According to feminist theory, the patriarchal paradigm of most civilizations determines social occurrences. Woman abuse, according to this notion, is a result of a society that enables prostitution and other discriminatory prohibitions to keep women in submissive status. According to feminists, nothing will really improve unless women are seen as

more than obedient, willing victims. It is a widely shared societal issue that must be addressed via social transformation and reforms. (Gondolf & Fisher, 1988).

Table 2.1: Various theories used to understand the phenomena of domestic violence.

Psychoanalytic Approaches	(Masochistic tendencies in women, fragile masculine identities, Oedipal complex issues, 'Big 'M' theory etc.)	Personality Traits / Disorders	(E.g. narcissistic personality; psychopathology, PTSD etc.)
Ecological Model	(Connects domestic violence with individual, relationships, family, community & societal factors)	Family Conflict Theories	(E.g. role conflicts, conflict over scarce resources, provocation 'general strain theory', etc.)
Feminist Theories	(Domestic abuse is an expression of women's oppression in society & it is a means of maintaining gender inequality)	Attachment Theories	(Enacting insecure attachments, 'trauma bonding', 'Stockholm syndrome' etc.)
Intersectionality	(Domestic abuse should be understood by combining gendered axes of power with others such as race, dis/ability, age, class, sexuality)	Biological And Evolutionary Factors	(Biological sex predispositions, hormones, innate drives, 'mate retention theory' etc.)
Social Learning Theory	(Learning; modelling, reinforcement, rewards, 'intergenerational cycle of abuse; 'learnt helplessness' etc.)		

Source: Women's Aid, Department of Health

2.2 Conceptual Framework

The problem may be investigated by looking at the ecological theory of domestic violence (Bronfenbrenner, 1979) which contains both the internal and extrinsic elements that influence the phenomena. Intrinsic factors are those that are part of a person's

makeup. They are an integral component of their personality and conduct. Extrinsic variables include the environment, culture, religion, and society, all of which are external to the individual. Indirect factors are those that exist inside the country's socioeconomic political structure. Outside of the country, there are other influences. These might be from nearby Islamic nations or Southeast Asia as a whole. Understanding violence against women in this society requires looking into the interaction of these elements. This knowledge may then be leveraged to create change, which can lead to significant improvements in women's lives (Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

2.3 National and International Literature

Early Marriages

Zakar, Nasrullah, Zakar, & Ali, (2016) examined PDHS data of 2012-13, with 2648 female respondents (who are recently married – 15-24 years old) to examine the relationship between early marriage and attitudes concerning wife beating. Data was examined by using descriptive analysis and odds of female's attitude towards wife beating were calculated using logistic regression analysis. Females with no education and of Balochi origin who resided in rural parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and were in the bottom quintile of the wealth index were six times more likely to marry as children. According to the findings, females who were married as children were more likely than females who were married as grownups to condone spousal abuse for all five dimensions. These connections were abolished after social equality factors and geographical area of residency were addressed in regression models.

Israr et al., (2020) acknowledged that early marriage is not a latest trend; it has been performed since infancy and persists unabated. This study aims to add to the existing literature on the subject by evaluating the current prevalence of early marriages and their

consequences in Division Daftaru-Mardan. Primary data was acquired using face-to-face surveys from 80 randomly selected male and female respondents, and then analyzed in SPSS using frequency distribution and percentages. According to the statistics, the participants were mostly married male, and had differing levels of education and employment professions, as well as living in large and mixed families. Early marriages, according to most respondents, cause mortality, impair human life, contribute to overpopulation, limit future progress, ruin individual independence, promote early conflict, and have a detrimental influence on both couples' health. The rise of numerous ailments because of early pregnancy was one of the consequences of early marriage. Various factors adversely affect the behavior of women which leads to increase the chances of domestic violence including poverty, relationships, autonomy, preterm cessation, and lack of decision making in the family. Some of the causes for early weddings were rural culture, family stress, fragmented family, married pair missed work opportunities, economic load on family, increase young girls' HIV and AIDS risks, create hidden crises, and the couple had little mutual understanding.

Conclusion

The above literature shows that in Pakistan especially in KPK society women become victims of domestic violence due to early marriages. Due to lack of decision making power, poor economic status, lack of education etc. increases the chances of domestic violence.

Societal and Cultural Norms and Believes

Perveen, (2010) explained that the interpretation of Qur'an verse 4:34 has caused a lot of debate among Muslim academics. This verse has been implemented in Pakistan to rationalize and condone female domestic violence. According to Quran, those females

who are obedient to their spouses are good compared with those who are rude with their spouses. Because God has protected them, they guard their invisible portions. “Admonish and abandon those who you fear will disobey and beat (hit). Take no further action against them if they obey. God is, without a doubt, high and powerful”. (Qur’an 4:34).

Nadeem & Malik, (2021) explored the influence of cultural norms on girl’s acceptance of intimate partner violence using MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys) data 2017 -18, with 46,000 female respondents. Data was examined by using descriptive and multilevel logistic regression analysis. According to the data, spouse-abuse against women is a frequent phenomenon in society. If the society approves women abuse, the individual female is more than three times more likely to believe it is justifiable in all 5 factors. Education, home income, culture, press coverage, and the age difference between the wife and her spouse are all important factors to consider.

Madhani et al., (2017) observed that how Pakistani women define domestic violence, what are the reasons why women remain silent and accept violence. Nearly half of the women who completed the questionnaires agreed that physical abuse is a kind of domestic violence by spouse against their wives. Most females who screened positive for domestic abuse chose to keep silent or fight back verbally. Study explained that majority women remain silent and do not disclose violence incidents because it will put negative effect on their children. Lack of power in the house also restricted women for taking any step against violence. Societal norms and beliefs are also responsible for bearing domestic violence. To end domestic violence, significant educational reforms must be implemented, which will eventually affect society norms and traditions. To guarantee women's safety, effective and enforceable legislative measures are required.

A study was conducted by Sarkar, (2013) to examine that 67 % males in India having

early introduction to parental violence endorsed wife-abusing, according to a study that looked at men's explanations for wife-beating in relation to the considered privileges and autonomy. Wife-beating was typically connected with a lack of education and financial hardship. The wife's refusal of sex and the partner's last say on household autonomy were both risk factors. Preventive variables were equal autonomy in home decision-making as well as the spouse's autonomy in handling her own money. The objective of this paper is to find out what affects domestic abuse has on women's health and pregnancy outcomes. From 2000 to 2011, data was gathered from publications utilizing MEDLINE database. Domestic abuse happens in every society, regardless of social status, creed, religion, or country may be reduced among Indian women if they have access to education, economic autonomy, and empowerment.

Gül, (2013) explained how inequality and violence patterns are intrinsically connected for disadvantaged women. Because of patriarchal and conservative social safety net institutions, women's dependency on males, particularly impoverished women's, remains everlasting in many nations. This is owing to their obligations as caregivers, as well as a lack of consistent earnings, proper education and job skills, acceptable employment possibilities, medical coverage, and social assistance. Therefore, many women feel powerless inside their own lives. This type of reliance is a primary contributor to male violence towards women. Conversely, due to insufficient labor market conditions, measures to increase female employment need not to have helped female's impoverishment or domestic abuse. Moreover, in the fight over domestic abuse, the legislature's obligations dealing with international agreements on female rights and the avoidance of discrimination and abuse of females, and the participation of the domestic and international feminism rights like campaigns in this activity, are analyzed and

appraised. Meanwhile, the role of the patriarchal culture in the development of Turkey's welfare state is contested. Finally, Intimate Partner Violence is viewed as a social challenge instead of a private concern, as is increased government participation in combating discrimination and abuse of females, and the influence of EU talks and female's mobility on this issue.

Fikree, Razzak, & Durocher, (2005) explored that the men's attitude to domestic violence. The goal of this study is to look at the characteristics that increase the likelihood of physical abuse in males. 176 married males aged 18 and over who had lived alongside their spouses for the previous year have questioned. A questionnaire in their native language was used to obtain information on demography, conduct, and views on domestic violence against women. Results showed that most of the participants thought that it is their right to beat their wives. Study revealed that 65% of men in their childhood become the victim of domestic violence and saw their mothers being beaten. The findings imply that, in addition to spousal abuse, interventions aimed at risk factors for intimate partner abuse should involve child abuse prevention efforts to break the cycle of intergenerational violence. Non-governmental organizations should increase awareness and propose alternative options to prevent domestic violence and change men's views against wife abuse at the local level, according to the findings.

Conclusion

The above mentioned literature describes that women bear domestic violence because of different social and cultural norms and believes. Various factors such as education, household income, culture, age differences are responsible for domestic violence.

Place of Residence

Chatha & Ahmad, (2020) analyzed that Pakistani societies are mostly male dominated, and women have very limited rights. This case study of Bahawalpur revealed that Pakistani societies are very conservative and the situation of women rights in rural areas is very alarming as compared to women belonging to urban areas, middle- and upper-class societies. Women in Pakistan are subjected to a variety of forms of abuse, including sexual assault, beatings, and threats, as well as partner murder, mentally and physically abuse. This study focused on descriptive and analytical method of study. To acquire data from numerous sections of the Bahawalpur district, a standardized questionnaire was created. The data revealed that legal and punitive efforts will fail unless societal norms, customs, and mentality are changed. Greater educational opportunities, job opportunities, and proper social and political participation can all help to solve the situation in the meanwhile. In addition, to solve this problem in Pakistani society, appropriate policy implementation following violence is essential.

Akter, (2020) examined that South Asia has been dubious of regional and domestic measures to strengthen the capacity of institutional frameworks in improving rural families' legal representation. Due to accusations of unfriendly and oppressive behaviors towards women by institutional frameworks, the efficacy of such efforts on women's welfare is questioned in many cases. This research presents the empirical evidence regarding gender disparities in confidence in local village systems, which contributes to the debate. The study also looks into the relationship among a partner's effective group religion and his tendency to abuse his wife violently. It is developed on the basis from the Pakistan Rural Household Panel Survey, which covers around 2,000 households from three Pakistani provinces (Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Respondents'

reliance on village institutions for addressing general community issues and preserving law and order, as well as their perceptions of local government competence in resolving disputes and guaranteeing public safety, are used to gauge trust in local political institutions. Men and women, on the whole, have similar levels of trust in and legitimacy ratings for informal village institutions. Women have higher trustworthiness in institutional frameworks featuring frequent resident gatherings than in all those who don't. The data also reveal a correlation among a partner's interest in informal organizations and physical violence of his spouse. A spouse's psychiatric well-being, closeness with the household, and organizational legitimacy assessments are all favorably associated to his trust in institutional frameworks. The results indicate that strong informal organizations in Pakistan function as an implicit disincentive to domestic abuse in the areas analyzed.

Fazal, (2015) conducted a study in rural area of ex-Malakand agency (After merger of FATA and PATA in KPK province Malakand agency now called Malakand district). The focus of this research has been to investigate the abuse which rural women endure as a form of gender inequality, and the challenges and hazards they confront in fighting back. The bulk of the women had been exposed to juvenile delinquency because they were children. The attempt to protect themselves from attack, child marriages, an inadequate provision, starvation, unemployment, and blind devotion to cultural rules are among problems that these women encounter. Because of these conditions, they are financially, physically, and mentally reliant on their male spouses or family members who serve as the family's leader.

Conclusion

The above literature states that in Pakistan women suffer from domestic violence due to

the area where they live. In rural areas of Pakistan women are dependent financially, physically and mentally on their male partners which leads to domestic violence.

Mental Health and Psychological Concerns

T. S. Ali, Mogren, & Krantz, (2013) explained that, Intimate partner violence (IPV) is widely known for its link to mental health issues in women across the world. The mental health consequences of the domestic abuse on married women have been given very limited attention in the studies regardless of the fact that domestic violence in Pakistan is severely increasing. This research examined the mental health consequences of husband's physical, psychological, and verbal abuse of women in Karachi (the largest city of Pakistan). This study looked on the rates of disclosure and health-seeking behavior. Women's victimization is associated to the emergence of many psychological pressures and major mental conditions, according to the study findings. Women's liberation is impeded by their precarious living situations. To assist abused women, a reliable health monitoring system and health care services are required. Pakistan should develop policy measures concentrating on IPV and gender inequity.

Naeem, Irfan, Zaidi, Kingdon, & Ayub, (2008) stated that few studies have been undertaken in Pakistan that detail the high occurrence of domestic violence. The goal of this research is to see if there's a link between certain psychological characteristics and domestic violence. In the sample of married females, the relationship quality, family protection, traumatic experiences, mental problems, and other indicators of anger were all investigated regarding domestic abuse. A cross-sectional study is used in this study to assess autonomous diviners of abuse against married females using data from a regression model. Based on the results, almost half of the surveyed

married women faced domestic violence, which shows the intensity of increasing spouse abuse. Women in abusive relationships voiced their discontent with their partners. The findings of this research suggest that, women in abusive relationships are dissatisfied with the partners' interactions. Particularly, women who lived in extended families were safer from violence.

Aktaş, (2016) explored how students feel about domestic abuse. The study's main goal was to learn what university graduates believed about domestic violence against women. Pupils from a Turkish university's participated in this cross-sectional study. The research took place between February and May of 2015. Without using the sampling selection approach, the study was done on 415 volunteer students. Data was collected using a

Private Info Survey and the Scale of Attitude for Domestic Abuse. The data was analyzed using percentages, averages, margins of error, t test, and ANOVA. In this research, the average of students' behavioral scores about domestic abuse was low, and their views against domestic abuse were unfavorable. In the current study, university students who stated that domestic violence against women worried them had lower attitude scores than students who stated that domestic violence against women did not worry them. Individuals exhibit unfavorable viewpoints on violence against women, according to research conducted by Sakalli et al. and Günay et al. Individuals were also afflicted by domestic violence, according to the findings. It was advised that information, advice, stimulation, and preventative education programs (seminars and conferences) be established to reach out to university students who are interested in domestic violence against women.

Woodtli, (2001) examined that nurses are especially worried about domestic abuse,

according to Ali, since they are often the first health care practitioners to approach abused women. The goal of this study was to investigate and describe nurses' opinions about domestic violence sufferers and offenders. This qualitative inquiry was guided by a holistic ecological health promotion approach. Thirteen experts in the treatment of abused women were questioned using semi-structured questions to get a sense of how nurses felt about survivors and abusers. Significant statements were discovered, grouped, and assigned to answer categories. Nurses' views about abused women and people who abuse and hurt them were studied, and broad themes and specific categories were identified. The relevance of this study emphasizes the importance of nurses' attitudes as influencing elements in their contacts with domestic abuse victims and their families. The use of a health promotion framework enables a comprehensive approach to care for this vulnerable group of people. The role of nursing educators in preparing students for professional practice and the function of continuing education in facilitating continuous professional development in areas linked to domestic violence and abuse were both strongly endorsed by participants. They underlined nurses' advocacy role, which drives them to start, support, and advocate social and health policy reforms both individually and as a collective.

Graham-Kevan, (2007) explained that domestic violence offenders are the subject of policy and practice recommendations being developed by the European Union. Nevertheless, there is a huge threat that politician's advocates, instead of the general people, would influence policy and practice. Scientific research and evidence-based practice Feminists have influence over the education. In the USA and, more recently, the UK, domestic abuse offender initiatives have been developed. Interventions that do not fall under their description of domestic abuse are not allowed. Feminists describe

domestic abuse as unidirectional men to women aggression. It was started to control and oppress women, with patriarchal ideologies and institutions backing it. However, no academic data supports this strategy, and empirically thorough assessments demonstrate that programs focus on this paradigm have little to no impact on recidivism. Domestic violence is not a monolithic issue, according to empirical evidence, and offenders are a diverse population whose treatment should be tailored to their criminogenic demands and risks, as well as the patriarchal attitudes and structures that support them.

S. Ali & Ali, (2019) focuses on suicidal ideation among sexual assault victims. This qualitative research has examined the challenge of domestic abuse with evaluating the impact of uncontrolled sexual assault and incest associated issues which are subjugating married women to domestic violence. Thirty accused and imprisoned people of domestic abuse in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are the samples with semi-structured interviewed based methodology of research. For the first time women's accounts of their unsung predicament are presented in interviews done in six distinct locales. Only those women who had strong suicidal ideations were found to be victims of incest, according to the findings of this study. Irritability, rage, and self-deprecating conduct were all signs of their suicidal tendencies. Suicide risk was increased by physical and emotional suffering induced by excessive stress, such as parental and societal hate, social detachment, difficulty or delay, and a violent history. Substantial suicidal thoughts were reported among sexually exploited adolescent females who were sufferers of child abuse in this research. Their neighbors, including the husband's siblings and cousins, exposed them to indiscriminate sexual relations. Their desire to commit suicide was strong and active, as evidenced by their comments, which made it evident that death was preferable to life. All four victims were convinced that the only way to be forgiven was to commit suicide.

They had fully lost hope, and their judgment was self-defeating.

Conclusion

The above literature review explains that women faced various forms of domestic violence which eventually effects them psychologically and mentally. Those women who bear sexual abuse their desire is to commit suicide because of excessive stress, parental and societal hate etc.

Epidemics and Wars

Baig, Ali, & Tunio, (2020) explained that as the coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19) continues to demonstrate increasing patterns of infectivity and mortality around the world, these are undoubtedly exceptional times. On the contrary, domestic abuse, is a long-standing issue that has only gotten worse over time. There's an upsurge in domestic violence in recession caused by following previous epidemics of diarrhea, Zika virus, and Ebola outbreak, and also cuts to the public healthcare expenditure. Whereas the medical system fails to keep pace with the growing incidence of COVID-19 instances, funding for domestic abuse responses have been cut, with most regional social assistance helplines being closed. It will need passionate campaigning to handle complaints quickly, put in place rapid security protocols, and ensure justice. In the long run, this epidemic could be a watershed moment in the implementation of suitable standards for the protection of domestic violence victims who are exposed to abuse and discrimination on a regular basis. Electronic tools must be used to promote awareness, particularly in the health-care context, as this provides an opportunity to interview victims without their abuser present. Because the victim may be afraid of speaking out loud, telemedicine can be an excellent way to discuss and counsel the victim, using yes or no questions. Round-the-clock

financing Hotlines and shelters, as well as rapid testing facilities and World Health Organization health regulations, must be available. It's important to talk about basic safety preparation and emergency escape plans.

Cuartas, Grogan-Kaylor, Ma, & Castillo, (2019) explained that Infants in Colombia are exposed to a multitude of dangers as a result of the war's aftermath, including public strife, unemployment, and domestic violence, according to their research. Aside from these environmental concerns, public and legal acceptance for disciplinary actions remains strong, exposing Colombian children to physical punishment. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the factors that led to the likelihood of corporal discipline at the personal, family, and societal levels. The subjects in this research included 11,759 women with children as young of five, and the statistics come from Colombia's Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2015. Corporal violence, hitting with items, and slapping were studied using diverse supply models that took into consideration grouping at the regional level. Many substantial correlations between personal and local council factors and item hitting were discovered.

Conclusion

The above literature defines that in the situation like epidemics and wars the ratio of domestic violence also increase. In such situations most of the people become unemployed and stay at home for all day which increases the chances of conflicts with their partner and ultimately causes domestic violence.

Socioeconomic and demographic Characteristics

Ellsberg, Pena, Herrera, Liljestrang, & Winkvist, (1999) investigated that the incidence, regularity, and intensity of physical abuse suffered by women in their daily lives. The

study employed a cross-sectional examination of 488 females with age limit of 15 to 49. The evidence on high family education and developed background was collected via a survey, and discussions were done in absolute anonymity by trained female interviewers. Results showed that 52% of the total participants have experience physical violence. According to the paper, physical abuse has a substantial strong connection with socioeconomic and demographic variables such as unemployment, gender discrimination, urban location, and a propensity for violence in the spouse's family. The findings revealed that there is no link among abuse and education, women's age, relationship status, or employment. Physical abuse is a big health hazard in Nicaragua, according to the research. To overcome these problems strong interventions and innovations are required to protect the women who faces domestic violence.

Adjah & Agbemafle, (2016) explored that in Ghana domestic violence remained high in pregnant women which caused psychological damage, mortality and morbidity. The goal of this research is to figure out what circumstances led to domestic violence. The sample for this research is retrieved from the GDHS 2008, and the findings were obtained using a multivariate logistic model. In this study 1524 ever married women were participated and results showed that 33.6% ever married women face domestic violence. Results showed that area of residence, use of alcohol and family history of violence put women at risk to experience domestic violence. Level of education also play a vital role, as level of education increases the ratio of domestic violence decreases. According to the findings, more efforts should be made to combat it by utilizing a multi-stakeholder strategy and implementing stiffer sanctions on offenders.

Jewkes, Levin, & Penn-Kekana, (2002) explained that in 1998, three South African areas undertook an across-sectional investigation of violence against women. The study aimed

to find out how widespread physical, psychiatric, and psychological violence against women is, and also factors associated, health issues, and health-care usage. A multi-stage survey technique was used to sample groupings. Respondents were randomly selected from within clusters, with the likelihood equal to the number of households. For each of the chosen houses, interviews involving married women aged 20 to 49 were performed at obscure. The study was conducted with a group of 1306 women, with a targeted respondents of 90.3 percent of those who were eligible. Multiple Logistics Risk Factor Analysis. The regression model was built using a large number of available causal variables, enabling for sampling strategy. Also, the interviewer's impact. Physical abuse by present or ex-husbands is common throughout one's life. In the prior year, 24.6 percent of friends were assaulted, compared to 9.5 percent the year before. Domestic abuse was a huge plus. Childhood abuse, a lack of additional education, liberal views on women's roles, and alcohol intake of Alcohol, keeping multiple partners during the year, boldly, and his passion for males, children, and dispute about his drinking.

Semahegn & Mengistie, (2015) examined that violence against women is now universally recognized as a significant violation of their human rights as well as a major public health problem with harmful implications for people's physical, cognitive, behavioral, and family planning. From 2000 to 2014, studies in the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia were comprehensively examined. A comprehensive review of research publications from sources such as Ncbi, Popline, Hinari, Google and Pubmed was undertaken using key terms. Public health officials were also contacted. Community-based papers with a sample population of 15–49 years were selected for the evaluation. During their pregnancy, a large percentage of women have been exposed to violence. Spouse's violence against females is associated to drinking, chit chewing, and a familial

criminal past, as well as profession, faith, educational status, habitation, and decision-making authority. Domestic violence against women was also prevalent in many parts of Ethiopia. Domestic abuse has a definite relationship to the socioeconomic variables of both the victim and the offender. As a result, appropriate health care information is needed to tackle associated elements of abuse and violence against females in combating and reducing the concern of women from being victims of such discriminatory behaviors.

Trinh, Oh, Choi, To, & Do, (2016) analyzed that understanding the elements that contribute to Vietnamese women's support for domestic violence is crucial for developing effective strategies to control this behavior. Previous research has mostly ignored risk variables linked to women's support for domestic violence in Vietnam. Using data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), this research investigates and finds socioeconomic factors that contribute to Vietnamese women's favorable views about domestic violence. Data extracted from multiple published papers with sample groups in Vietnam (MICS 3, 2006, and MICS 4, 2011) were evaluated (9,471 and 11,663 women, respectively). The percentage of supporting views regarding domestic abuse, and its relationships with gender, domicile location, geography, educational status, family income score, race, and relationship status, were determined using statistical analysis and multidimensional Poisson models. In Vietnam, the rate of tolerance of domestic abuse declined from 2006 and 2011. (65.1 percent vs. 36.1 percent). Female's acceptance of domestic violence was connected to their age, income, occupational status, and living area, among other sociodemographic variables. Associated with early age and lower educational achievement have been proven to be strongest determinants of violence-supportive beliefs, with these relationships becoming greater and greater. Women's views about domestic abuse are significantly influenced by their educational status. To change

attitudes regarding domestic violence, targeted strategies that focus on awareness will be required.

Karmaliani et al., (2008) analyzed that women's maltreatment has been connected to poor pregnancy outcomes, according to this research. Data on abuse in underdeveloped nations, particularly in Muslim communities, is rare. The purpose of this study was to examine at domestic violence in a Pakistani metropolis before and during pregnancy among women. It was decided to perform a population-based longitudinal design research. There is a thriving urban community in Hyderabad, Pakistan. Population. At 20 to 26 weeks of pregnancy, there are a total of 1,324 pregnant women. Structured interviews were used to gather socio-demographic and reproductive history information. The research used a modified World Health Organization (WHO) screening instrument to assess participants' experiences with domestic abuse measures. Abuse may take many forms, including physical, psychological, and verbal assaults, along with socioeconomic concerns. The bulk of the women were educated, and most of their husbands were employed; they were middle-class Pakistanis. Having an unemployed partner and one with numerous spouses, as well as having had a prior pregnancy, all suggested that the women is domestically abused in her relationship with the husband. For urban Pakistani women of reproductive age who've already suffered spousal violence, the prenatal monitoring, as well as assistance and referral, is suggested.

Banerjee, Ferrara, & Orozco, (2019) highlighted that physical or sexual abuse affects more than one-third of women worldwide, (World Health Organization 2013). The majority of them live in low-income countries, where gender-based violence is

common and acceptable (GBV). GBV is a virus that affects humans. Severe impacts on women's emotional and physical health and sufficient financial resources are invested to make such policies which ultimately change people attitude and their behavior towards domestic violence as well as their actions. In this study, we examine a method for reducing GBV that includes watching entertainment television. Even though domestic violence was a minor subject in MTV Shuga, we found that eight months later, men's views toward women had improved as a result of their exposure to the show. When utilizing a specific range of standards of observers' recollection of the characters and affiliation with them, they find both males and females who express sometimes reflecting about the personalities and recalling specific facts about them and have significantly improved views regarding GBV. It indicates that connection with the personalities is less crucial. The link among attentiveness, compassion, and the legislative impact of interactive educational programs should be examined extensively, according to this study.

Yildirim, Aşilar, & Avci, (2019) analyzed the attitude of married women towards domestic violence. The purpose of this research was to learn how married women felt about domestic violence. In 2010, 1,010 women were enrolled in this qualitative, cross-sectional research at five different healthcare centers in the city of Erzincan, Turkey. A qualitative and demographics-based questionnaire and the perceptions against Domestic Abuse Index were used to gather information. Figures, proportions, measurement items, Kruskal Wallis variance, measures of dispersion, Mann-Whitney-U, and Spearman correlation analyses were used to examine the dataset. Females who did not marry, resided in a nuclear family in a major metropolitan area,

believed their salary outweighed their costs, reported usually made choices with their partners, and married afterwards had more unfavorable attitudes about violence. Women had mixed opinions against domestic abuse, and they had all experienced various sort of abuse, the most prevalent of it was psychological and verbal aggression. Nursing professionals should be aware of the subject of domestic abuse avoidance and lead the way in building female's social supports.

Amir-ud-Din, Fatima, & Aziz, (2021) explained that women abuse is a serious issue in Pakistan, and married women from any socioeconomic backgrounds are exposed to this ever-increasing risk of spousal violence to different levels. Women's internalized inferiority may be encouraged by patriarchal gender standards, according to some. As a result, it's probable that many Pakistani women justify Violence against Women (VAW) for various reasons. The study's three goals are to (a) figure out what causes VAW, (b) determine if women's endorsement of assault or abuse is directly related to perceive VAW, and (c) to examine if women's socioeconomic condition and reported abuse are mediated by their attitude toward violence. To conclude the findings, the study retrieved published data (in 2012-13) for women abuse by PDHS (Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey). This study is significant because it shows the need for people's attitudes to shift. Education policy changes can help to minimize violence. Improved economic status for women is a major deterrent to violence, among other factors. Violence between spouses is a possibility.

Almış, Gümüştas, & Kütük, (2020) domestic violence, according to this research, is defined as acts of violence or other types of abuse perpetrated by one individual against the other in a partnership or marriage. Women and children are the most common victims

of abuse across the world, which is unsurprising. They are frequently helpless because of this. Domestic abuse isn't only about physical violence. Women may be exposed to psychological, sexual, or economic abuse in marriage. Domestic abuse has a negative impact on the wellbeing and life quality of females. Additionally, vulnerability of females towards abuse by their partners increases such women's demand for medical care, which may harm their children's social and emotional development in the long run. Because of witnessing domestic violence, children may develop behavioral and emotional issues. Likewise, these children may become abusers or sufferers of abuse later. Women who have experienced domestic abuse are more likely to suffer from depression, fear, and emotional problems. As a logical consequence, it's necessary to investigate domestic abuse in women who seek help from a mental clinic for such issues. The objectives of this paper were to look at domestic abusing of females, including how common it is, what causes it, and how it affects mothers and their children.

Paudel, (2007) looked into the issue of women experiencing gender-based violence (GBV) at household, and also women's GBV monitoring systems, health care providers' (HSPs) and police officers' understanding, outlook, and practice (KAP) in assisting GBV survivors, and to select appropriate policy and program strategies for combating GBV in Nepal. GBV is a concern in Nepal because of men's attitudes toward women. If women are unable to comprehend their feelings and behave accordingly in order to please them and execute their reproductive and productive tasks, including home chores, males will always feel superior to them and will want to keep them obedient. One-third of Nepalese women (35%) are victims of GBV at homes, with the large number of incidents going unregistered and unregistered in both conventional and official institutions. Health and wellbeing, social, and sexual violence were determined to be the most common types of

violence. The continuance of violence against women is influenced by female's low educational position, absence of dowry at the marriage, lack of economic power, and perpetrators' poor literacy status. One of the country's most critical priorities is enacting legislation to punish GBV offenders, as well as designing and implementing educational and training programs to reduce GBV.

Ramsay et al., (2012) elaborated that one out of every four women is a victim of domestic abuse, which has serious health implications. Psychologists, and other health care practitioners, are approached by females who have been mistreated as potential support options. Domestic abuse is a public health concern, according to primary care clinicians. But the research has limited analysis on women about whether they have any opinions on the matter. They have indeed been exposed to a great deal of violence. A cohort of healthcare personnel in the United Kingdom were required to consider their existing understanding, beliefs, and clinical competence in this subject. The participant biography, experience (perception, preparation, and expertise), actual knowledge, opinions, and practice concerns are all included in the Physician Readiness to Manage Intimate Partner Violence Survey (PREMIS). Primary care doctors' attitudes toward women who have experienced domestic abuse are often positive, despite their little knowledge of the problem. Both general practitioners and practice nurses require more rigorous training in evaluation and intervention, as well as information about local domestic violence resources.

Lowe, Khan, Thanzami, Barzy, & Karmaliani, (2018) highlighted that the IPV and 'honor'- based violence (HBV) are huge concerns across the globe, argued by different authors, but an insufficient research study has been undertaken on how these cases of violence are tolerated beyond the Western Societies. In response, this research discusses a

void in existing literature by evaluating HBV views in four Asian populations: India, Iran, Malaysia, and Pakistan, using a fictitious portrayal of IPV. Total 579 respondents of this survey-based research were presented a hypothetical scenario wherein a spouse emotionally insults and physically assaults his partner notwithstanding his own infidelity. The respondents are instructed to complete a survey on their views well about partner's dignity being harmed, acceptance of victimization and HBV against the spouse, and views of both the victim and the accused. In reaction to the perceived damage to the partner's status inflicted by the partner's infidelity, fewer men than women across all four countries pledged admiration for honor-abiding views. Additionally, Pakistani respondents were most sympathetic of honor-abiding beliefs among the four groups, while Malaysians were really the least favorable. The findings are examined considering previous research on Asian populations' honor codes. This study offers a unique look into how intimate partner HBV is perceived in these under-represented nations.

Sardinha & Catalán, (2018) investigated at national societal, economic, and political autonomy determinants of public acceptability of domestic abuse among women, men, and the collective gender disparity utilizing statistics from 49 Demographic surveys conducted in 12 years (from 2005 and 2017). The reported cases as per the empirical evidence suggest that trends of domestic abuse in Western and Eastern countries is quite varying. This is because the South Asian and Sub-African countries statistics for domestic abuse shows that females are more likely to be affected by domestic abuse comparing to men. However, in North American and European countries, males face equal domestic abuse by their spouses. Women's economic rights were linked to higher levels of DV acceptability in both men and women. In more democratic nations, males justified DV less. Female literacy rates in the United States were higher, indicating lower

levels of rationality among women. Females were more permissive of DV, and countries with higher female representation in national parliament had a larger aggregate gender difference.

Sayem et al., (2012) looked at the attitudes of 331 Bangladeshi women in Dhaka's underprivileged neighborhoods concerning intimate partner violence. The study used a simplified version of the Inventory of Beliefs on Wife Abuse to measure female's views toward IPV. The data suggests that the overall average on the 15-item wife-beating scale was 7.81 (SD 14.893). A large fraction (42.9%) of the diversity in females' opinions toward pleasant partner violence is explained by participant's profession, partner's education, and access to mass communication, and participant's current age and length of wedding.

Conclusion

The above literature reviews shows that women accept domestic violence because of different socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. These characteristics includes poor financial position, low level of education, no access to mass media, lack of decision making power, gender discrimination, area of residence etc.

Summary

The above literature review states that women suffered from domestic violence in all over the world, but African and south Asian countries suffered a lot where approximately two third women population face this issue. Literature shows that there is more than one factor which drive domestic violence in these countries but one of the most influenced factors is poverty. Women from poor background underwent mostly as compared to richest background. Women from these countries not only bear the burden of violence

against them but also take it as normal phenomena. Above literature shows that women from these countries justify violence and take it as community norms. Religious and so-called cultural values shaped their view about to accept violence and obey all the dogmas related to it. Surprisingly in Pakistan data (PDHS & MICS) show that rate of domestic violence stands high in Pashtun society as well as women from KPK justify this violence because this is the most conservative, fundamentalist society, most people living in vicious circle of poverty in this province and female education is low.

Chapter 3

Policy Review

Women and children protection remained a crucial challenge for the provincial and federal governments and various acts and laws were established to counter domestic violence on provisional levels.

Islamabad Domestic Violence Act, 2012

The Senate of Pakistan adapted a bill in 2012, to prevent domestic violence which extends to the Islamabad capital territory. According to this act the institutionalization of measures is mandated for the law enforcing agencies to overcome and secure women, children, and other individuals against domestic abuse, as well as the resolution of associated concerns. This act defines domestic violence as,

“In a domestic relation, any activity and physical or psychological abuse by a person against women, children and any vulnerable person”.

A victim, or anybody permitted by the accused party to act on his or her behalf, may file a petition with the court that has legal authority. If a person is found guilty will be face both or any one of the punishments that is, (1) sentenced for 2 -year imprisonment and (2) a fine of 2 Lac PKR will be imposed who commit domestic violence and this amount shall be paid to aggrieved person.

Sindh Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2013

Like the capital, Sindh’s legislative assembly also introduced a counter domestic abuse bill which was adopted in 2013. The Domestic Violence Act 2013 by Sindh assembly also mandates the institutionalization of measures for overcoming the domestic abuse

challenges in the society. The act stated that

“Domestic violence is defined as any act 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 a domestic relationship”.

Any individual who has been the victim of domestic abuse, or any other person chosen by the victim, can submit a plea with the judiciary. The judiciary will set the first hearing date, which will not be more than seven days after the court receives the petition. According to the act of domestic violence different punishments were introduced on the violations of different sections of the act. A person found guilty will be sentenced to a period of 6 months in jail and a fine of at least 10,000 PKR, or both.

Baluchistan Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2014

Baluchistan’s legislative assembly also introduced the domestic abuse law to counter the ever-increasing numbers of reported cases. For the prevention and protection against domestic abuse cases, the assembly moved an Act in 2014, which was approved by the Governor in two weeks and enacted the bill in the province with law enforcing agencies. Domestic violence, according to this legislation, is any act of purposeful stereotype, psychological or physical abuse against an indigenous individual, children, or women with whom the alleged perpetrator is in a relationship. The sufferer, or person authorized by appellant by advance to act on his or her behalf, may bring an application for any remedy under this Act to the Court whose jurisdiction the crime originated. The court will set the first hearing date, which will be no more than three days after the court receives the application. A breach of a restraining injunction, or a temporary restraining order, by the guilty person is a crime subject by maximum 1 year in jail with 3000 PKR

fine in least case. The fine will be given to the victim or sufferer person who has been damaged, according to the law.

Domestic Violence Act 2020

In July 2020, the National Assembly of Pakistan moved a resolution to prescribe new Act for preventing and protecting people against the domestic abuse. In this regard, Shireen Mazari (Former Federal Minister for Human Rights) proposed the suggestion and introduced an Act in the assembly with the intentions of creating a safer, and effective social system for people who are victim of domestic abuse. The notion of Act was "to provide indigenous individuals, children, or women, a protection, alleviation, and rehabilitation against domestic violence." Depending upon the intensity of the crime, according to this Act, domestic abuse can result in a punishment of three to six months in jail. If a violation of the Pakistan Panel Court occurs in a domestic relationship, the offence is punishable under the Pakistan Panel Court Act. A violation of a restraining injunction, or a temporary restraining order, by the guilty person is punished with a fine of minimum 20,000 PKR to maximum 100,000 PKR. According to the legislation, the fine will be provided to the victim or sufferer by the accused or guilty. If the culprit does not pay the fine, he or she may be sentenced to three months in prison.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa domestic violence against women (protection and prevention) bill 2021

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa domestic violence against women (protection and prevention) bill 2021, passed by the KPK provisional assembly on 15 January 2021 and assented to by the Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on 1st February 2021 and now published as an act of provisional law of KPK. According to this act, domestic violence is described as

“Any physical, economical, emotional, and psychological abuse committed by the complainee against the complainant with whom the complainee is in domestic relationship.

The victim or any other person nominated by the complainee or the secretary of district protection committee may file an application to the court to provide justice according to this act within 15 days of the incident. The accused or domestic abuser is supposed to face one year imprisonment and a fine, as explained in Pakistan Penal Code 1860, (Act No. XLV of 1860) that is the court has the right to decide the amount of fine which the offender is liable to pay but the amount shall not be excessive.

Report on “The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill, 2021

Senator Walid Iqbal chairman of the standing committee on human rights presented a report on “The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill, 2021” as passed by the National Assembly and introduced by Minister of Human rights in the Senate sitting held on 27th May 2021. The purpose of this bill is to protect women, children and all other person who faces domestic violence while living in any domestic relation at Islamabad Capital territory (ICT) level. All four provinces have already constructed the law at their respective provincial levels. The core purposes of this bill are (1) to protect, relief, rehabilitation of women, children, elders and all those persons who faces domestic violence. (2) It will provide relief to all those persons who faces domestic violence and live together in a domestic relationship of consanguinity, marriage, and kinship etc. (3) the legislation also authorizes the court to impose temporary restraining orders, protective custody orders, and temporary residence orders, and also grant compensatory damages to sufferers on the accused's behalf. The act also allows for the formation of a protection

committee to safeguard those who have been wronged and to handle their complaints in court.

To protect women and children from domestic violence different acts and laws were made but these legislations were unimplemented due to poor judicial system in Pakistan. Due to lack of education and awareness there is no proper guidance for females that how to use their legal rights to avoid such situations. In Pakistan mostly female lives in rural areas. The majority of victims of violence have no legal recourse. The very few women's shelters in the country, victims have limited ability to escape from violent situations. As Pakistani societies are male dominated societies females are restricted to make any complain against domestic violence to any legal authorities. Most of the women feel shy and due to lack of awareness, lack of access to media, poor financial position and education these women do not adopt proper legal channel to combat domestic violence.

Chapter 4

Data and Methodology

A sound methodology is required for the attainment of study's objectives along with understanding different pathways through which attitude towards domestic violence is caused then it produces ramifications.

4.1 Data Source

The present study uses the data of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2016-17 which are part of the global MICS program. The Bureau of Statistics Planning and Development Board of the government of KPK is conducting this study with the assistance of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The KPK-MICS 2016-17 survey was part of the MICS fifth worldwide round. The survey was conceived, designed, and implemented by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Bureau of Statistics (BoS). Sample design, household listing, and weights were provided by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS). Through the Provincial, National, Regional, and Global MICS teams, UNICEF offered technical support and assistance. From December 2016 through May 2017, fieldwork was conducted.

The survey used three standard MICS questions to collect data on 33 modules, including housing features, child and maternal health, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, child discipline, child protection, and information and communication technology use, among other things. Additional data on safety nets and life satisfaction was also gathered.

The MICS KPK 2016-17 is district based survey covering all 25 district (Survey carried out before merging of FATA in KPK). In KPK, total sample of 22,140 households was

selected for interview out of which 21,317 households were occupied at the time of survey yielding a response rate of 98.5%. Of these occupied households 37,667 women were identified as eligible for interview. A total of 36,703 females are successfully interviewed resulting in response rate of 97.4%.

Survey Sampling Frame

The KPK-MICS sample was developed to produce estimates for a large variety of indicators on the situation of children and women at the province level, for urban and rural areas, for the seven divisions and 25 districts of KPK. The main sample strata within each district were recognized as the urban and rural areas. A certain number of census enumeration areas were picked systematically within each stratum, with probability proportionate to size. The sample was proportionally distributed across urban and rural areas in each district. Within the designated enumeration areas, a household listing was carried out in partnership with the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS).

Ethical Consideration

World Health Organization guidelines on ethical and safety recommendations for research on attitude towards domestic violence were followed. Guidelines on ethical collection for information on attitude towards domestic violence and the module was not to be administered if privacy could not be maintained (WHO 2001).

4.2 Methodology

4.3 Unit of Analysis

As I used data of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2016-17. The unit of analysis is ever-married females aged 15-49 years. Total eligible females for interview are 37667 of which 36703 females are successfully interviewed response rate is

97.4%

Bivariate and Multivariate Analysis

Both bivariate and multivariate analyses are performed for studying how women's education and economic status shape their attitudes towards violence. Chi square is used to test the bivariate relationship between variable of interest. Multivariate binary logistic regression is used as the outcome variable for this study is dichotomous in nature.

4.4 Dependent Variable

Justification of wife beating is our dependent variable. It is based on five question asked from a woman that in which case she think that wife beating by husband is justified i.e. 1)when she goes outside without permission; 2) neglects her children; 3) burns food; 4)refuses sex; or 5) argues with her husband. The dependent variable for this study is "female's attitude towards domestic violence" and is dichotomous in nature. It is coded "1" if female's answers yes to at least one of the question mentioned above and "0" otherwise.

4.5 Independent Variable

- I.** Women Education: Probability of rejecting the wife beating is associated with increase in level of education (Nadeem & Malik, 2021). Women education is defined as no formal education (reference), primary, middle, and higher education.
- II.** Economic Status: Increasing wealth status were associated with decreased odds of justifying violence against women (Uthman, Lawoko, & Moradi, 2009) To check this association wealth index quintile are used for economic status of women and are defined as Poorest, Second, Middle, Fourth and Richest quantiles.

4.6 Control Variable

- i.** Age of Women: Women married at under 18 years of age were more likely to

accept wife beating as compared to adult women (Nasrullah et al., 2017). To check this association, we construct different age groups from 15-24, 25-34 and 35-49 years.

- ii.** Son living with their mother: Having a son provide women power and status in traditional societies such as Pakistan. Therefore, we controlled for this important variable. It is defined as 0 if no living son (reference category), 1 if women is childless, 2 if women has one living son, 3 if women has 2-3 living sons, and 4 if she has more than 3 sons.
- iii.** Watching Television: We take females exposure to electronic media as media is an important medium to shape the attitudes particularly related to violence. We controlled for visual medium i.e. TV and categorized as 1 if the women said that she watched TV at least once a week and 0 for not watching the TV.
- iv.** Place of residence: Positive attitude towards domestic violence was more common among rural females compared urban females (Tran, Nguyen, & Fisher, 2016). Seven divisions and regions (rural and urban) are used to determine where people live.

4.7 Model for women attitude towards domestic violence

Logistic regression is a method of modeling the dependence of a binary response variable which takes values 1 and 0. In logistic regression, each predictor is assigned a coefficient that represents its independent contribution to the dependent variable's variation.

Y=1 (if females argue that husband is justified in beating her)

Y=0 (if females argue that husband is not justified in beating her)

$$\text{Log} \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 WE_{ij} + \beta_2 ES_{ij} + \beta_3 AOW_{ij} + \beta_4 SON_{ij} + \beta_5 WT_{ij} + \beta_6 A_{ij} + \beta_7 D_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

Where,

- p = the probability that the event Y occurs, $p(Y=1)$
- $p/(1-p)$ = the "odds ratio"
- $\log[p/(1-p)]$ = the log odds ratio, or "logit"
- β_0 = intercept

$$\text{Log} (Y_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 WE_{ij} + \beta_2 ES_{ij} + \beta_3 AOW_{ij} + \beta_4 SON_{ij} + \beta_5 WT_{ij} + \beta_6 A_{ij} + \beta_7 D_{ij} + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

Where,

- Y_i = Dependent Variable
- β_0 = intercept
- $\beta_1 + \beta_2 + \dots + \beta_7$ = Mean outcome for women attitude towards domestic violence
- $WE_{ij}, ES_{ij}, \dots D_{ij}$ = Independent Variables with the i th level-1 unit nested with j th level-2 unit
- ε_{ij} = Error term, assumed to be normally distributed

$$p = \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_j X_{ij}}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_j X_{ij}}}$$

The regression coefficients indicate the degree of association between each independent variable and the outcome. Each coefficient represents the amount of change we would expect in the response variable if there was a one unit change in the predictor variable.

$$1 - p = 1 - \frac{e^{\beta_0 + \beta_j X_{ij}}}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_j X_{ij}}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{\beta_0 + \beta_j X_{ij}}}$$

Logistic regression calculates the probability of success over probability of failure. The results of the analysis are in the form of an odds ratio.

$$\frac{p}{1-p} = e^{\beta_0 + \beta_j X_{ij}}$$

The odds ratio is a measure of effect size, describing the strength of association or non-independence between two binary data values. It treats the two variables being compared symmetrically and can be estimated using some type of non-random samples

$$\ln \left(\frac{p}{1-p} \right) = \beta_0 + \sum_{j=1}^k \beta_j X_{ij}$$

Chapter 5

Data Analysis

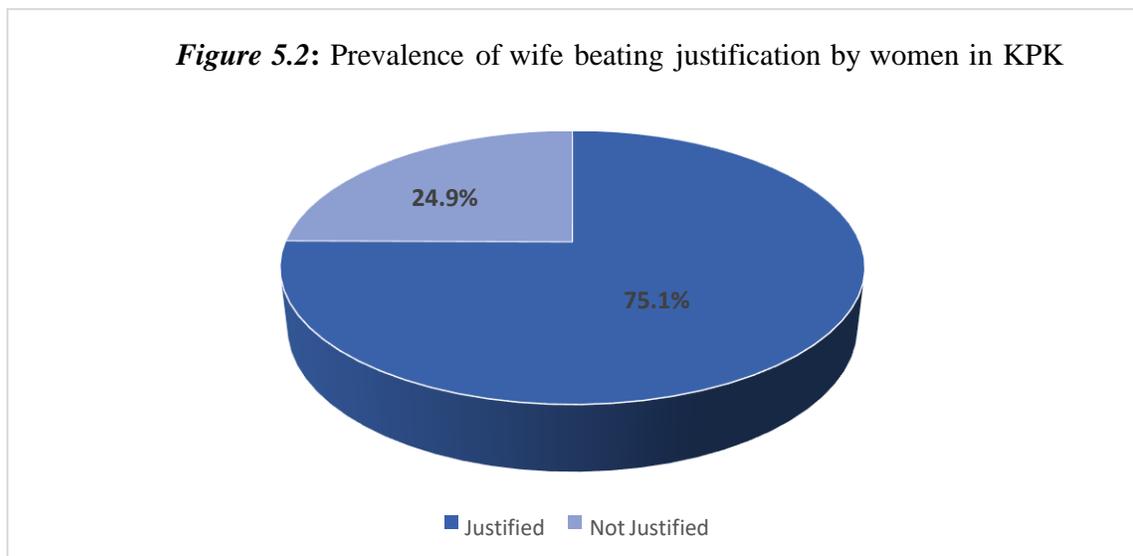
This chapter highlights the results of data analysis concerning the objective of the study i.e. the Prevalence of domestic violence among women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as the relationship between their education and economic level and their attitudes toward it.

Figure 5.1 represents wife beating justification by women with different questions. Women were asked five different questions to determine their attitude towards domestic violence. Sixty-five percent women accept domestic violence if they do not seek permission from their husband while going outside the home. Around two-third of the women justify wife beating if she do not take care of their children. More than 60% of the total sampled women said that husbands are justified in beating their wives if she argues with their husband. More than a quarter of women support domestic violence against women who refuse to have sex with their husband. If her husband beats her because she burns the food, almost 30% of women rationalize it.

Figure 5.1: Wife beating justification by women with different questions



Figure 5.2 shows the percentage distribution of our dependent variable i.e. attitudes towards domestic violence. Acceptance of wife beating is substantially high in KPK. Around 75% of the respondents justify wife beating and one-fourth of the sampled women reported that wife beating is not justified in any of the case (25%) (Fig 5.2)



Source: MICS KPK, 2016-17

Descriptive Statistics

Table 5.1 represents the sample distribution of respondent's characteristics. Around forty percent of the sampled women belong to middle income group and more than one third of women belong to poor households (37.7%). Whereas, nearly one-fifth of the females belong to richest income group (21.5).

Younger women aged 15-24 years accounts for 39.6% of the sample whereas, share of women aged 25-34 and 35-49 years in the sample is (32.1% & 28.2% respectively). More than fifty percent of the women have no formal education. Around 20.1% women have primary education, almost 11% women having middle education and 11.7% of the total sampled women have higher education. Around half of the total sampled women having daughters only, eight percent of the women have no child and women living with one son or more than one son are (17.3%, 25.4% & 8.3% respectively). More than two third of the women who do not watch TV and only one third of the women have media exposure.

Table 5.1: Sample Characteristics

Sr#	Explanatory Variable	N [%]
1	Domestic Violence	
	Yes	27155 [75.1]
	No	9004 [24.9]
2	Household Economic Status	
	Poor income group	13628 [37.7]
	Middle income group	14756 [40.8]
	Richest income group	7774 [21.5]
3	Women Age 15-49 Years	
	15-24 years	14321 [39.6]

	25-34 years	11624 [32.1]
	35-49 years	10212 [28.2]
4	Women Education	
	No formal education	20686 [57.2]
	Primary (n=7286)	7286 [20.1]
	Middle (n= 3946)	3946 [10.9]
	Higher (n= 4240)	4240 [11.7]
5	Number of living son	
	All daughters	147839 [41.0]
	No child	2904 [8.0]
	Living with one son	6237 [17.2]
	Living with two to three sons	9175 [25.4]
	Living with more than three sons	3003 [8.3]
6	Women watching TV	
	Watching tv	11844 [32.8]
	Not watching tv	24314 [67.2]
7	Area	
	Rural	29,962 [82.9]
	Urban	6196 [17.1]
8	Division	
	Bannu	2240 [6.2]
	D.I. khan	2534 [7]
	Hazara	6765 [18.7]
	Kohat	2608 [7.2]
	Mardan	4586 [12.7]
	Peshawar	9079 [25.1]
	Malakand	8343 [23.1]

Source: Author

Around 83% women belong to rural area while 17% women are from urban area. Women from Hazara division are 18.7% whereas women from Kohat, Malakand and Mardan division are 7.2%, 23.1% and 12.7% respectively. While one-fourth of the sampled

women belong to district Peshawar. Women from district Bannu and D.I khan are 6.2% and 7% respectively.

Bivariate Analysis

Table 5.2 represents the bivariate relationship between variable of interest and female attitudes towards domestic violence. More than two-fifth of the sampled women belong to middle income group accept wife beating and around forty percent of women belonging to poor households (40.2%) accept wife beating. Whereas, nearly one-fifth of the females in richest income group justify wife beating (17.5). Results shows less educated women internalize the domestic violence behavior more so than educated women. Approximately one third of the sampled women with no formal education accept wife beating. Around 19.8% women having primary education, almost 9.1% women having middle education and 8.1% highly educated women accepting wife beating.

Younger women aged 15-24 years are more justified of wife beating (37.5) as compare to women from 25-34 and 35-49 years (32.7 & 29.7 respectively). Intriguingly, women who are living with daughters are more accepting of wife beating behavior of men (37.6%) compared with women having no child or having one son or more than one son (8.3%,17.3, 25.2% & 8.2% respectively). More than two-third of the women who do not watch TV are in favor of wife beating (72.3%) and more than one-fourth of the women who have media exposure justify wife beating. Women belonging to rural area are more in favor of wife beating (85.5%) as compared with those women who live in urban area (14.5%). In Peshawar and Malakand division around one-fourth of women accept wife beating (26.2% & 25.6% respectively) whereas in Bannu eight percent women justified wife beating and other.

Table 5.2: Bivariate Relationship between women attitude towards domestic violence and other explanatory Variable

Explanatory Variable	Attitude towards Domestic Violence [%]		P Value
	Yes	No	
Household Economic Status			P<0.001
Poor income group	40.4	29.4	
Middle income group	42	37.2	
Richest income group	17.5	33.4	
Mother Age 15-49			P<0.001
15-24 years	37.5	46	
25-34 years	32.7	30.4	
35-49 years	29.7	23.7	
Mother Education			P<0.001
No formal education	62.8	40.1	
Primary	19.8	21	
Middle	9.1	16.2	
Higher	8.1	22.7	
Number of living son			P<0.001
All daughters	37.6	51.3	
No child	8.3	7.3	
Living with one son	17.5	16.4	
Living with two to three sons	27.2	19.9	
Living with more than three sons	9.4	5.1	
Women watching TV			P<0.001
Watching tv	27.7	48.1	
Not watching tv	72.3	51.9	
Area			P<0.001
Rural	85.5	74.8	
Urban	14.5	25..1	
Division			P<0.001
Bannu	7.9	1	
D.I. khan	2.9	19.3	
Hazara	15.4	28.8	
Kohat	8.1	4.7	
Mardan	13.8	9.2	
Peshawar	26.2	21.7	
Malakand	25.6	15.3	
N	75.1	24.9	

Source: Author

Multivariate Analysis

Table 5.3 represents the results of logistic regression. Results are presented in odd ratios and are read as the odds of attitudes toward domestic violence. In Model 1, we included economic status of women. Results shows that women with high economic status are 60% less likely and women with middle household economic status are nearly 20% less likely to justify domestic violence as compared with women belonging to poor households.

In Model 2, we added women education in Model 1 to see if the relationship between economic status and attitudes towards domestic violence changes. Results describe that relationship between economic status of women and women attitude towards domestic violence remains almost same. The findings reveal that women across all formal educational categories are less likely to justify wife beating as compared to women having no formal education. Women with higher education are 73% less likely to justify wife beating followed by women with middle education and primary education (OR=0.64 and OR=0.42, respectively).

In Model 3, we introduce the other control characteristics to examine their association with wife beating. Domestic abuse is more likely to be seen positively by low-income women. Similarly, when compared to women with no formal education, women with a higher education are less likely to rationalize wife violence. The findings reveal that young women are more likely than older women (OR=0.86) to accept a positive attitude toward domestic violence. Results show that women having at least one son have favorable attitudes toward wife beating. The odds of favorable attitudes towards domestic violence are two times as high for women living with more than three sons as compared

to women who only have daughters (OR=2.03) .

Table 5.3: Logistic Regression

Variables	Model 1 (S.E)	Model 2 (S.E)	Model 3(S.E)
Household Economic Status			
Poor income group	-		
Middle income group	0.821** (0.057)	1.034 (0.074)	0.871 (0.064)
Richest income group	0.381*** (0.029)	0.636*** (0.049)	0.539*** (0.052)
Women Education			
No Formal education		-	
Primary		0.642*** (0.039)	0.682*** (0.041)
Middle		0.404*** (0.026)	0.459*** (0.03)
Higher		0.275*** (0.017)	0.327*** (0.021)
Women Age 15-49 Years			
15-24 years			
25-34 years			1 (0.05)
35-49 years			0.867*(0.057)
Number of living son			
All daughters			
No child			1.55 (0.105)
Living with one son			1.52*** (0.088)
Living with two to three sons			1.71*** (0.102)
Living with more than three sons			2.037*** (0.183)
Women watching TV			
Watching tv			0.768*** (0.039)
Not watching tv			
Area			
Rural			1.367** (0.129)
Urban			
Division			

Bannu			
D.I. khan			0.014*** (0.003)
Hazara			0.075*** (0.016)
Kohat			0.249*** (0.059)
Mardan			0.243*** (0.05)
Peshawar			0.215*** (0.046)
Malakand			0.211*** (0.042)
Constant	4.154*** (0.23)	4.936*** (0.294)	25.057*** (5.639)
F-test	99.082	112.678	64.516
N	36157		

Source: Author

Results shows that women who watch television are less likely to accept wife beating (OR=0.76) as compare to women who do not watch television. Women from rural area are 37% more likely to justified domestic violence as compared to women living in urban area (OR=1.36). Results describe that women from districts D.I. Khan, Hazara, Kohat. Mardan, Peshawar and Malakand division have positive attitude towards domestic violence (OR=0.01, OR=0.07, OR=0.25, OR=0.24, OR=0.21 & OR=0.21, respectively) as compared to Bannu district.

Discussion

Spousal violence is a severe societal issue that frequently causes victims to suffer physical and psychological harm. Every race, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation is affected (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2012). Spousal violence may be caused by a number of interconnected community (attitudinal), cultural (traditional gender roles), and educational (lack of education) variables. Researchers have tried to identify particular characteristics and hypotheses that may have a role in marital violence.

The individual's attitude toward domestic violence has been determined to be one component that contributes to its occurrence.

In Pakistani society, women are in a lower position than males; women's general living conditions are marked by substantial gender inequality and restricted options for divorce. Men's violence towards women in marriage is becoming accepted as a societal norm, especially among less educated women. (Ali et al., 2011).

This study examined the spousal violence-related attitudes and beliefs among women belonging to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. Specifically, the study examined the relationship between women economic status and levels of education and acceptance of spousal violence. Keeping in view the high prevalence of attitude towards spousal violence in KPK, it is important to understand the how socioeconomic factor relates to women attitude towards violence. To the best of our knowledge, we could not find any study that has looked at the connection between attitude towards violence and women's socio-economic status.

Our analysis shows that socio economic status of women proxies by women household economic status and education are important factor in shaping women attitude towards domestic violence. In comparison to women with low economic position, women with high economic status are less likely to accept domestic violence. Results also indicate that women's education across all level discourages positive attitudes towards wife beating. For instance, women having primary or middle level of education are less likely to have positive attitude towards spousal violence. Similarly, highly educated women have unfavorable attitude towards domestic violence. Among other control characteristics, women belonging to young age group are more likely to accept attitude towards domestic violence. Women with at least one son are more likely to justify wife beating than women

who have only daughters. For instance, the odds of justification of domestic violence are two times as high for women with three or more sons as compared to women with only daughters. Similarly, consistent with other studies, women belonging to poor area and who have little exposure to electronic media are more likely to internalize domestic violence than their counterparts living in urban area and who have access and exposure to electronic media.

The findings are comparable with those of other research, like as permissive views about IPV among rural women with a primary or no education and lower household affluence (Lawoko, 2006). Women with low education level are more likely to accept domestic violence as compared with those women who have higher level of education (Sis Çelik, 2019).

Married females from impoverished families are more likely than in many rich households to have suffered domestic abuse in Zimbabwe and Kenya. In the other two nations, Nigeria and Cameroun, females from poor families are more likely than wealthy to have experienced violence from their husbands or partners (Bamiwuye & Odimegwu, 2004).

It has been suggested that low-income women are more likely to be victims of violence due to their inadequate finances. Although the mechanism through which poverty raises the likelihood of violence is unknown, poor socioeconomic position is likely to represent a number of factors that, when combined, increase women's vulnerability to violence. This could be linked to their attitudes toward violence, and it's an important point for policymakers looking to improve public attitudes around IPV and reduce violence against women.

Female's attitudes regarding domestic violence, conversely, may show sociocultural expectations and conventions around DV (Hindin, 2003) A substantial number of male respondents in Bangladesh felt that SV against wives is acceptable in a range of conditions (Islam, 2001; Mannan, 2004; Naved & persson, 2005). According to other studies (Kishor & Jhonson, 2004), there is a considerable difference in the prevalence and reasoning of SV between countries.

The empowerment of women, either through decision making or economic contributions, has been a key focal point for both global attempts at legislation and for several recent studies concerning health outcomes, including Spousal violence.

Limitations

The present study uses the data of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 2016-17 which are part of the global MICS program. This data also have some limitations. One of the most important limitation is that the data was collected from ever married women and the other limitation is that the data is gathered from women only 15 to 49 years of age.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study finding shows that the prevalence of wife beating justification by women in KPK is 75%. This result shows that a higher proportion (75%) of women justify wife beating. The goal of this study is to see if there is a link between women's educational attainment and their attitudes regarding domestic abuse.

The study revealed that the violence against women in the society is due to the interaction of people with different elements which includes; internal factors such as personality and behavior, external factors like environment, culture, religion and society. Socioeconomic and political structure of a country which are known as indirect factors also plays an important role in acceptance of domestic violence in females.

Result show that household economics status is one of the most important factor which is responsible for acceptance of domestic violence among women. Forty percent women from poor income group justify wife beating.

This study also investigated that the education level of women also effect the attitude of women towards domestic violence. As the level of women's education increases the acceptance of domestic violence decreases. This means that when women become educated they will know their basic rights that how to tackle and raise their voice against domestic violence. Younger women are more accepting of wife beating compared to older women. Probably these women married at very young age which reduces their chances to have more education and as a result have low bargaining power. Women who have two to three sons are more likely to justify wife beating than women who have one son and more than three sons. On the other hand those women who have daughters only

are more likely to justify wife beating as compare to those women who are having sons because those women who have daughters only they are worried about their future that is why those women accept more domestic violence. Women who do not watch television are also more accepting of wife beating, while just one-fourth of women who do watch television had a good attitude about wife hitting. Those women who watch television will become aware of their rights by watching different programs on television about domestic violence. Women who reside in rural areas are more likely to defend wife abuse than women who live in metropolitan areas. Those women who lives in rural areas have lack of education, lack of media exposure, do not know about their basic rights and one of the most important thing these women consider that violence is the part of their tradition. Women from Peshawar, Malakand, Hazara, and Mardan divisions are more tolerant of wife beating, because in Peshawar the attitude of women towards domestic violence is (26.2%) and in Malakand, Hazara and Mardan women attitude towards domestic violence are (25.6%, 15.4% and 13.8% respectively) but women from Bannu, D.I Khan, and Kohat divisions are less so (7.9%, 2.9% and 8.1% respectively). According to KPK-MICS 2016-17 the literacy rate is highest in Hazara (62%) in Mardan (59.1) in Peshawar (52.9%) and in Malakand (51.2%). Those women who belong to richest household are four times more literate than women living in poorest household.

Recommendations

The study provides a comprehensive understanding of the women attitude towards wife beating in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It gives evidence that majority women tolerate wife beating. Moreover, strategies to overcome this concern such as advocacy and awareness campaigns as well as investment in women education are not incorporated in human rights strategy of the country to combat the issue. The main limitation of KPK domestic

violence protection and prevention bill is that the victim or any other person nominated by the complainee or the secretary of district protection committee may file an application to the court within 15 days of the incident and the amount of fine is not fixed. Therefore, the issue of domestic abuse in Pakistani general society, and Pashtun culture, has no single, quick-fix, or long-term answer. Instead, given the increased understanding of the factors that contribute to domestic violence, a broad approach of comprehensive measures is required to address the issue. This suggests that:

The findings of the study shows that women's education is an important factor in shaping women attitude towards domestic violence. Women's education has the potential to make a significant difference not only in the fight against domestic abuse, but also in other areas. As the level of education increases the attitude toward domestic violence decreases. The government's initiative to increase female literacy rates by giving free books, scholarships, and other incentives is laudable in this regard. However, a much more effective campaign to raise awareness of the value of female education is required. Parents that prohibit their daughters from attending school, as well as religious groups that destroy girls' schools and disseminate false rumors about women's education and empowerment, should face severe consequences.

The finding show that young girls have more positives attitude towards domestic violence merits attention. Probably these girls got married at a very young age, therefore are less educated, economically less stable, and have no decision making or bargaining power.

Fifty percent of women said they were married before they turned 18 and had been victims of domestic violence. Such girls are subjected to severe control and are unable to experience natural life and partnership freedom. Household chores enslave young wives full-time. They are expected to demonstrate their fertility and bear children (before they

completely cross their own childhood). Child brides are more likely to have family difficulties due to their inability to handle many aspects of married life. They often meet burden, isolation and dejection (Nasrullah, Zakar, & Zakar, 2014). Partnerships and coordination throughout various fields including education, healthcare, and judiciary, as well as engagement from young girls and boys, their families, neighborhoods, authorities, legislatures, and other parties, will be required to eliminate this menace.

In Pakistan, the media is immensely powerful, and it has the capacity to safeguard women from traditional attitudes regarding education, democratic rights, marriage commitment, work, and involvement in family choices, among other things. The findings of the study shows that those women who have access to media and watch television they were less likely to accept domestic violence as compared to those women who do not have access to television. Domestic violence should be made public, and the media should be encouraged to report on its effects and costs on people and communities. Non-governmental groups should start social mobilization and awareness efforts targeting women's rights and involvement in decision-making and earnings process at the local level, including community elders, youths, and women.

Fifty percent of women said they were married before they turned 18 and had been victims of domestic violence. Such girls are subjected to severe control and are unable to experience natural life and partnership freedom. Household chores enslave young wives full-time. They are expected to demonstrate their fertility and bear children (before they completely cross their own childhood). Child brides are more likely to have family difficulties due to their inability to handle many aspects of married life. They often meet burden, isolation and dejection (Nasrullah, Zakar, & Zakar, 2014). Partnerships and coordination throughout various fields including education, healthcare, and judiciary, as

well as engagement from young girls and boys, their families, neighborhoods, authorities, legislatures, and other parties, will be required to eliminate this menace.

Domestic and other familial violence should be declared a criminal conduct rather than a private matter at the federal level. Existing laws, such as the Hudood Ordinance (1979), which provide significant impunity to domestic violence perpetrators and are thus unjust to women, should be repealed. Building shelters, refuges, giving legal aid, counselling, and medical services at the district level are all things that can be done to help women who have been victims of domestic abuse. The official criminal justice system, which includes the police, courts, and investigative agencies, should not be biased against women victims of abuse, but rather should serve as a genuine source of redress for them. Strict measures should be implemented against the informal criminal justice system, and those who are participating in organizations that promote gender bias should be prosecuted.

References

- Adjah, E. S. O., & Agbemafle, I. (2016). Determinants of domestic violence against women in Ghana. *BMC public health*, *16*(1), 1-9.
- Aktaş, D. (2016). Attitudes of university students towards domestic violence against women. *Clinical and investigative medicine*, S173-S178.
- Akter, S. (2020). The Link Between a Husband's Trust in Informal Institutions and Domestic Violence Against His Wife: Evidence From Pakistan. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 0886260520970309.
- Ali, S., & Ali, J. (2019). Suicidal Ideation in Victims of Sexual Abuse in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Women's Studies: Alam-e-Niswan*, *26*(1), 41-60.
- Ali, T. S., Mogren, I., & Krantz, G. (2013). Intimate partner violence and mental health effects: A population-based study among married women in Karachi, Pakistan. *International journal of behavioral medicine*, *20*(1), 131-139.
- Almış, B. H., Gümüştas, F., & Kütük, E. K. (2020). Effects of Domestic Violence Against Women on Mental Health of Women and Children. *Psikiyatriye Guncel Yaklasimler*, *12*(2), 232-242.
- Amir-ud-Din, R., Fatima, S., & Aziz, S. (2021). Is attitudinal acceptance of violence a risk factor? An analysis of domestic violence against women in Pakistan. *Journal of interpersonal violence*, *36*(7-8), NP4514-NP4541.
- Antai, D. E., & Antai, J. B. (2008). Attitudes of women toward intimate partner violence: a study of rural women in Nigeria. *Rural and remote health*, *8*(3), 1-12.
- Bashir, S. (2022). Invest in Future: Prioritizing Youth Family Planning. Retrieved from <https://pide.org.pk/research/invest-in-future-prioritizing-youth-family-planning/>
- Bronfenbrenner, U. (1979). Retrieved from <https://docslib.org/doc/5643509/ecological-systems-theory-by-urie-bronfenbrenner-pdf>
- Qaisrani, A., Liaquat, S., & Khokhar, E. N. (2016). Socio-economic and cultural factors of violence against women in Pakistan.
- Baig, M. A. M., Ali, S., & Tunio, N. A. (2020). Domestic violence amid COVID-19 pandemic: pakistan's perspective. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health*, *32*(8), 525-526.
- Banerjee, A., Ferrara, E. L., & Orozco, V. (2019). *Entertainment, education, and attitudes toward domestic violence*. Paper presented at the AEA Papers and Proceedings.
- Chatha, S. A., & Ahmad, D. K. (2020). Socio-economic status and domestic violence: a study on married women in urban Lahore, Pakistan. *South Asian Studies*, *29*(1).
- Cuartas, J., Grogan-Kaylor, A., Ma, J., & Castillo, B. (2019). Civil conflict, domestic violence, and poverty as predictors of corporal punishment in Colombia. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, *90*, 108-119.

- Dasgupta, S. D. (2001). *Towards an understanding of women's use of non-lethal violence in intimate heterosexual relationships*. Paper presented at the Applied Research Forum VAWnet.
- Douki, S., Nacef, F., Belhadj, A., Bouasker, A., & Ghachem, R. (2003). Violence against women in Arab and Islamic countries. *Archives of women's mental health*, 6(3), 165-171.
- Ellsberg, M. C., Pena, R., Herrera, A., Liljestrand, J., & Winkvist, A. (1999). Wife abuse among women of childbearing age in Nicaragua. *American journal of public health*, 89(2), 241-244.
- Fazal, A. (2015). Challenges faced by rural women while defending violence: With special reference to Malakand division, KPK province. *Abasyn University Journal of Social Sciences (AJSS)*, 8(2).
- Fikree, F. F., Razzak, J. A., & Durocher, J. (2005). Attitudes of Pakistani men to domestic violence: a study from Karachi, Pakistan. *Journal of men's health and gender*, 2(1), 49-58.
- Gondolf, E. W., & Fisher, E. R. (1988). *Battered women as survivors: An alternative to treating learned helplessness*: Lexington Books/DC Heath and Com.
- Graham-Kevan, N. (2007). Domestic violence: Research and implications for batterer programmes in Europe. *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*, 13(3), 213-225.
- Gül, S. S. (2013). *The role of the state in protecting women against domestic violence and women's shelters in Turkey*. Paper presented at the Women's Studies International Forum.
- Hadi, A. (2017). Patriarchy and gender-based violence in Pakistan. *European Journal of Social Science Education and Research*, 4(4), 289-296.
- Hindin, M. J. (2003). Understanding women's attitudes towards wife beating in Zimbabwe. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 81, 501-508.
- Israr, M., Kashif, M., Khan, H., Ahmad, N., Aamir, M., & Jan, M. (2020). Societal dynamics of early marriages in pushtoon society; Evidences from field survey of district Mardan Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Pakistan. *Journal of Sociology*, 4(1), 1-7.
- Jewkes, R., Levin, J., & Penn-Kekana, L. (2002). Risk factors for domestic violence: findings from a South African cross-sectional study. *Social science & medicine*, 55(9), 1603-1617.
- Karmaliani, R., Irfan, F., Bann, C. M., McClure, E. M., Moss, N., Pasha, O., & Goldenberg, R. L. (2008). Domestic violence prior to and during pregnancy among Pakistani women. *Acta obstetrica et gynecologica Scandinavica*, 87(11), 1194-1201.
- Khan, A., & Hussain, R. (2008). Violence against women in Pakistan: Perceptions and experiences of domestic violence. *Asian Studies Review*, 32(2), 239-253.
- Krantz, G. (2002). Violence against women: a global public health issue! In (Vol. 56, pp.

- 242-243): BMJ Publishing Group Ltd.
- Locke, L. M., & Richman, C. L. (1999). Attitudes toward domestic violence: Race and gender issues. *Sex Roles, 40*(3), 227-247.
- Lowe, M., Khan, R., Thanzami, V., Barzy, M., & Karmaliani, R. (2018). Attitudes toward intimate partner “honor”-based violence in India, Iran, Malaysia and Pakistan. *Journal of Aggression, Conflict and Peace Research.*
- Madhani, F. I., Karmaliani, R., Patel, C., Bann, C. M., McClure, E. M., Pasha, O., & Goldenberg, R. L. (2017). Women’s perceptions and experiences of domestic violence: An observational study from Hyderabad, Pakistan. *Journal of interpersonal violence, 32*(1), 76-100.
- Nadeem, M., & Malik, M. I. (2021). The role of social norm in acceptability attitude of women toward intimate partner violence in Punjab, Pakistan. *Journal of interpersonal violence, 36*(21-22), NP11717-NP11735.
- Naeem, F., Irfan, M., Zaidi, Q. A., Kingdon, D., & Ayub, M. (2008). Angry wives, abusive husbands: Relationship between domestic violence and psychosocial variables. *Women's Health Issues, 18*(6), 453-462.
- Nasrullah, M., Muazzam, S., Khosa, F., & Khan, M. M. H. (2017). Child marriage and women's attitude towards wife beating in a nationally representative sample of currently married adolescent and young women in Pakistan. *International health, 9*(1), 20-28.
- Nasrullah, M., Zakar, R., & Zakar, M. Z. (2014). Child marriage and its associations withcontrolling behaviors and spousal violence against adolescent and young women in Pakistan. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 55*(6), 804-809.
- Nations, U. (2011). Gender equality and women’s empowerment. Retrieved from <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal5>
- Paudel, G. S. (2007). Domestic violence against women in Nepal. *Gender, Technology and Development, 11*(2), 199-233.
- Peterman, A., Potts, A., O'Donnell, M., Thompson, K., Shah, N., Oertelt-Prigione, S., & Van Gelder, N. (2020). *Pandemics and violence against women and children* (Vol. 528): Center for Global Development Washington, DC
- Perveen, R. (2010). Violence Against Women in Pakistan: A qualitative review of statistics for 2009. *Islamabad: Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation.*
- Ramsay, J., Rutterford, C., Gregory, A., Dunne, D., Eldridge, S., Sharp, D., & Feder, G. (2012). Domestic violence: knowledge, attitudes, and clinical practice of selected UK primary healthcare clinicians. *British journal of general practice, 62*(602), e647-e655.
- Rehman, F. (2009). Violence against women turning from bad to worse. Retrieved April, 20, 2010.
- Saeed, M. (2012). *Pakhtun men's perceptions of the conditions promoting domestic violence in their culture.* University of York,

- Sanauddin, N., Chitralli, J. A., & Ahmad, S. (2015). Chadar and Chardiwari: An Outline of Pashtun Patriarchy. *Putaj Humanities & Social Sciences*, 22(2).
- Sardinha, L., & Catalán, H. E. N. (2018). Attitudes towards domestic violence in 49 low- and middle-income countries: A gendered analysis of prevalence and country- level correlates. *PloS one*, 13(10), e0206101.
- Sarkar, N. (2013). The cause and consequence of domestic violence on pregnant women in India. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology*, 33(3), 250-253.
- Sayem, A. M., Begum, H. A., & Moneesha, S. S. (2012). Attitudes towards justifying intimate partner violence among married women in Bangladesh. *Journal of biosocial science*, 44(6), 641-660.
- Semahegn, A., & Mengistie, B. (2015). Domestic violence against women and associated factors in Ethiopia; systematic review. *Reproductive health*, 12(1), 1-12.
- Shah, M. M., Alam, N., Hassan, Q., Khan, S., Qayum, I., Bahadur, S., & Khalil, Z. H. (2012). Death in the home: Domestic violence against women in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. *Journal of Ayub Medical College Abbottabad*, 24(1), 48-51.
- Simon, T. R., Anderson, M., Thompson, M. P., Crosby, A. E., Shelley, G., & Sacks, J. J. (2001). Attitudinal acceptance of intimate partner violence among US adults. *Violence and Victims*, 16(2), 115-126.
- Studies, N. I. o. P., & Islamabad, P. (2019). PAKISTAN DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2017-18. Retrieved from <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR354/FR354.pdf>
- Tran, T. D., Nguyen, H., & Fisher, J. (2016). Attitudes towards intimate partner violence against women among women and men in 39 low-and middle-income countries. *PloS one*, 11(11), e0167438.
- Trinh, O. T. H., Oh, J., Choi, S., To, K. G., & Do, D. V. (2016). Changes and socioeconomic factors associated with attitudes towards domestic violence among Vietnamese women aged 15–49: findings from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2006–2011. *Global health action*, 9(1), 29577.
- Uthman, O. A., Lawoko, S., & Moradi, T. (2009). Factors associated with attitudes towards intimate partner violence against women: a comparative analysis of 17 sub-Saharan countries. *BMC international health and human rights*, 9(1), 1-15.
- Woodtli, M. A. (2001). Nurses' attitudes toward survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence. *Journal of holistic nursing*, 19(4), 340-359.
- Yildirim, A., Aşilar, R. H., & Avci, İ. A. (2019). Examination of attitudes of married women on domestic violence. *Turkish Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 13(4), 407-417.
- Zakar, R., Nasrullah, M., Zakar, M. Z., & Ali, H. (2016). The association of intimate partner violence with unintended pregnancy and pregnancy loss in Pakistan. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, 133(1), 26-31.

Zakar, R., Zakar, M. Z., & Abbas, S. (2016). Domestic violence against rural women in Pakistan: an issue of health and human rights. *Journal of family violence*, 31(1), 15-25.