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REVIEW ARTICLE

Violence against women in Pakistan: Evidence from Punjab

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Abstract

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This study investigates violence against women in the Pakistani Punjab. We found women have to face multiple forms of violence in patriarchal society. This study tries to identify the obstacles faced by women and hopes to increase the awareness about different kinds of violence. We develop a framework for analyzing violence against women. This framework uses socio-economic, political and cultural systems to analyze the core issues related to VAW. This study is based on primary data gathered through dissemination of a questionnaire based on household surveys which covered a total of 2880 community women. There were 1593 urban and 1287 rural women from four districts of the Punjab: Jhang, Lodhran, Pakpattan and Sialkot. A well-structured questionnaire was administered by the researchers which had different sections: a) Demographic profile of the respondents, b) modes of domestic violence, c) severity of domestic violence, d) perceptions regarding socio-cultural attitudes to violence, e) factors associated with domestic violence. This study strengthens our framework and provides a simple but brief overall scenario of violence against women in Pakistan. This study hopes to influence decision and policy makers to understand the different forms of violence against women and help bring about improvements in women's lives.

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Introduction

The term violence against women (VAW) means "any gender-based violence that results in, physical, psychological and sexual assault causing suffering to women, including pressures and threats of such acts, coercion or subjective deprivation of independence, whether occurring in public or private life" (UN 1993). It is a widespread violation of fundamental human rights (UN Women 2011). It may affect women of any class, age, religion or sexuality (Green, 2004). Statistics indicate that up to 70% of women become victims of sexual or physical violence by men in their lifetime, in the world (UN Women, 2011). Results of one study show that in an intimate relation, one woman out of three experiences some form of violence during some point in her life (Ali, 2008). Therefore, violence against women is considered a worldwide problem. This is because all women around the world face violence in many ways

including social, economic, political and cultural violence (Babur, 2007). Every 15 seconds a day, a woman is beaten or abused by her partner. Similarly, three women were slain in the United States (Rennison, 2003).

In Pakistan, violence against women has become ubiquitous phenomenon (SPDC, 2012). The key problem in Pakistan is that, there is no specific system or any law to address this sensitive issue in an effective manner (Khan, 2011). The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is ranked sixth position in terms of its population. Out of 169 countries, Pakistan is placed 125th position according to the Gender Development Index. Gender Empowerment Measure rank Pakistan as the 99th out of 109 countries in the world (UNDP, 2010). Ironically, Pakistan is the only country in the South Asian Region which has no law against domestic violence (South Asian Conference 2011). Regardless of this, the Fourth Annual report indicates that 8539 women experienced violence in 2011 and

most importantly, when compared to 2010 statistics, there was a 6.74% increase in the ratio of reported cases of violence. A total number of cases reported were 8000 in 2010, 8548 in 2009 and 7571 in 2008 regarding incidents of violence against women (Aurat Foundation 2011). Moreover, in the last four years, incidents of violence were in the same range and the numbers have not decreased.

Women face multiple forms of violence. These include beatings, verbal abuse, sexual harassment, gang rape¹, trafficking, forced prostitution, murder (including honor killings) in marriages (including forced marriages), acid throwing, stove burning, lastly bartering girls to settle tribal disputes (Babur, 2007). Human Rights Commission of Pakistan highlighted that, the worst form of violence is planning a woman's murder and later claiming that a woman committed suicide or an 'accident' is manufactured, i.e., (bursting of kitchen stove). This usually happens when a husband felt that the dowry, which he had expected from his in-laws at the time of the wedding, was not forthcoming. Another reason is when a husband expects an inheritance from the death of his wife or he wants to remarry some reason (2003, p.12). In the history of mankind, religion has played a vibrant role in shaping the whole civilizations. Islam has also laid a great emphasis on the proper deliverance of women's rights and has prescribed respect for women (Niazi, 2012).

Despite this, some forms of violence have increased in notable numbers like incidents of throwing acid increased by 37.5%. Similarly, sexual assault increased by 48.65%, honor killing by 26.57% and domestic abuse by 25.51% (Aurat Foundation 2011). In the first half of 2012, 4585 cases were reported regarding violence against women which is an alarming statistic. Out of a total number of incidents, 3153 cases were reported in Punjab, 1027 in Sindh, 283 in KPK and 78 were reported in Baluchistan. In feudal and tribal setups women are also vulnerable to physical, psychological and sexual exploitation by their landlords and chiefs (Irfan, 2009). Threats exist for the safety and security of girls and women in workplaces, in public and within families, as borne out by media reports and research conducted by the NGOs, government agencies and academic institutions. The actual scale of the problem is still

¹Mukthran Mai, gang raped on the orders of council of elders in her village,

Kainat Somaroo, gang raped by local village thugs at the age of 13 and

Naseem Lubano, raped by the local landlord and his henchman.

unidentified; though variations have been recognized and the prevalence and intensity of violence against women has been acknowledged in various geographical regions and societal groups.

For any change, it is important that the society as whole must unite together for eradicating the barbaric practice of violence against women. Women are an important constituent of our society and they are the one who raise our children and take care of their families. It is important to equip them with their rights and make them psychologically and physically strong enough to confront their society, so that our future generations are safeguarded and enriched.

From the above discussion, it is clear that several frameworks and theories explained violence against women from different perspectives. In Pakistan, no theory explained the dynamics of violence against women with the help of quantitative data. This study tries to explain all the factors influencing VAW, including intrinsic and extrinsic factors, socio-economic, political and cultural phenomenon. In conclusion, this study gives possible solutions to this problem both at the micro and macro level.

Objectives:

1. To identify obstacles faced by women in a patriarchal society.
2. To increase awareness of the varied forms of violence and the implied consequences for the victims.
3. Measures to eliminate VAW.
4. Workout the reasons and effects of VAW and procedures to prevent it.

Organization of Paper

This paper describes violence against women in Pakistan, evidence gathered from the Punjab (Jhang, Lodhran, Pakpattan and Sialkot). This study will be presented in various sections. In the first section, the introduction, a review of literature and objectives of the study are presented. Methodology used for the current study will be described in the next section followed by a section presenting the outcome of the analysis. In the last and final section, discussion will be presented for drawing important policy implications.

Materials and Methods

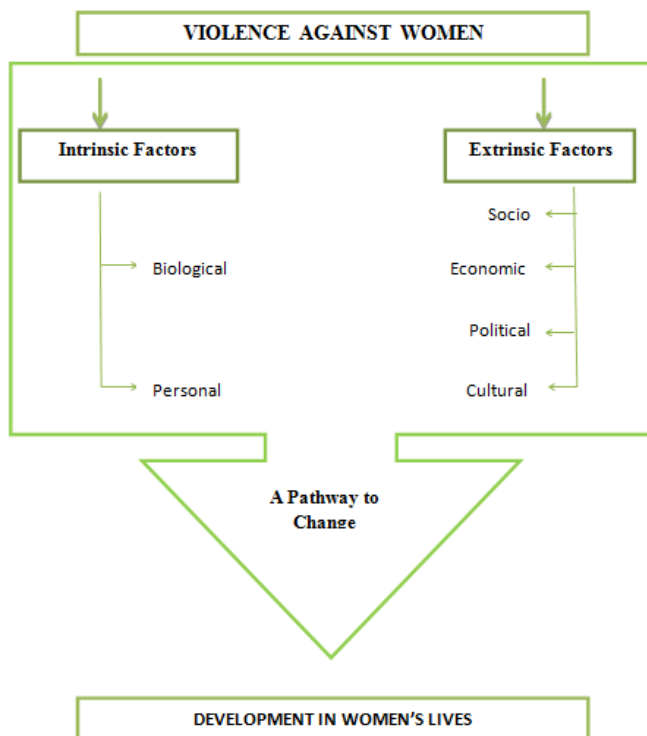
This study is based on primary data collected during the AWAAZ² project by SDPI³. A well-

²AAWAZ: It's a five year program regarding accountability and violence. It tracks to strengthen the democratic process in Pakistan. The primary goal of the project is to make overall process answerable to citizens.

structured questionnaire was fabricated and utilized for data collection which was based on household survey. A total of 2880 community women were administered out of which 1593 were taken from urban areas and 1287 from rural. Four districts of Punjab province that were Jhag, Lodhran, Pakpattan and Sialkot⁴ were surveyed. A well-structured questionnaire was administered by the researchers which contained different parts: a) Demographic profile of the respondents, b) modes of domestic violence, c) severity of the domestic violence, d) perceptions regarding socio-cultural reason for violence, e) factors associated with domestic violence. The data is analyzed by using SPSS version 16.0. Percentage and proportion test are used to draw conclusions.

A framework is developed for analyzing perceptions of violence against women. This framework uses socio-economic, political and cultural systems to analyze the core issues related to VAW. With the help of facts and figures, this paper provides a brief view of violence against women in Pakistan.

1. Framework



³The Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) is think tank which works as a catalyst, to catalyze the transition towards sustainable development, defined as the enhancement of peace, social justice and well-being, within and across generations. It is based in Islamabad, Pakistan.

⁴ Please see Table no. 1 in Annex for details.

Discussion and Results

There are basically many forms of violence against women. These include intrinsic and extrinsic factors and their frequencies are described as follows:

1.1 Intrinsic factors

Personal and biological factors affect individual behavior. This includes personal attributes like age, education, earning and acceptance of societal violence. Substance abuses, being abused as children and witness marital violence in their families are the intrinsic factors of violence in Pakistan.

1.1.1 Comparison b/w age of women and domestic violence

Results of the different studies indicate that younger women are at greater risk for domestic violence though from cross-sectional studies, we can see that there is no relation between younger women and domestic violence. According to this study, women's age did not play a role in protecting them from domestic violence. Women from all ages are victimized by different categories of violence like murder, yelling abuse at a partner, wife battering, criticizing the partner by denying money, snatching the children and threatening to throw them out of the house.

1.1.2 Comparison between education and domestic violence

From different studies, it is clear that those women who have less formal education are more likely to suffer as compared to more highly educated women. The reason is that due to lack of education, females are less aware of their basic rights. In Punjab, overall 13.2% (14.4%urban, 11.8%rural) females are unaware of any law that protects women rights. Data is further disaggregated and indicates that in Jhang 12% (5.50urban, 16.5rural), Lodhran 15%, (14.2%urban, 16%), pakpattan 8.5%, (9.4%urban, 7.3 rural) and in Sialkot total 18% (17.7%urban, 16.3rural) are unknown as regard to the law⁵. According to the Constitutions of Pakistan, "All human beings are born free and equal with dignity and rights. All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex alone; Steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all spheres of national life". In Pakistan 1, 2, 7, 16, 21(2), 25(2) and Articles 25, 27, 35, 37.21 are related to the basic rights and violence against women. So, it is clear that less educated women suffer more from violence as compared to highly educated women.

1.2 Extrinsic Factors

⁵ Please see the table no. 6 in Annex for details.

Extrinsic theories clearly explain violence against women including social, economic, cultural and political reasons for violence. Due to socio-economic, political and traditional cultural constraints the ratio of violence against women increases. Women are victimized through early child marriage, forced marriage, murder, acid burning, flame

throwing, exchange of women and girls to settle a dispute, yelling abuse at a partner. Spousal rape, criticizing a partner or verbal abuse, controlling as spouse through lack of financial support, snatching the children and threatening to throw them out of the house, or threatening divorce or separation.

Table 1: Different Factors of violence

Demographic Area	Early child marriage		Forced Marriages		Murder		Acid Burning		Flame Burning		Exchange Of women /girls to settle a dispute	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Punjab	573	38.7	107	7.2	48	3.2	18	1.2	3	.2	87	5.9
Punjab (U)	342	42.3	36	4.4	31	3.8	7	.9	2	.2	47	5.8
Punjab (R)	231	34.4	71	10.6	17	2.5	11	1.6	1	.1	40	6.0
Jhang	212	55.9	18	4.7	13	3.4	4	1.1	0	0	29	7.7
Jhang(U)	119	52.4	9	4.0	9	4.0	4	1.8	0	0	24	10.6
Jhang (R)	93	61.2	9	5.9	4	1.5	0	0	0	0	5	3.3
Lodhran	200	44.2	52	11.5	21	4.6	6	1.3	0	0	8	1.8
Lodhran (U)	114	50.4	10	4.4	15	6.6	1	.4	0	0	6	2.7
Lodhran (R)	86	38.1	42	18.6	6	2.7	5	2.2	0	0	2	.9
Pakpattan	92	36.8	13	5.2	10	4.0	2	.8	1	.4	10	4.0
Pakpattan(U)	60	36.6	10	6.1	6	3.7	0	0	1	.6	3	1.8
Pakpattan(R)	32	37.2	3	3.5	4	4.7	2	2.3	0	0	7	8.1
Sialkot	69	17.3	24	6.0	4	1.0	6	1.5	2	.5	40	10.0
Sialkot (U)	49	25.5	7	3.6	1	.5	2	1.0	1	.5	14	7.3
Sialkot (R)	20	9.7	17	8.2	3	1.4	4	1.9	1	.5	26	12.6

The largest percentage of reported abuse by women was associated with marriages – child/underage marriage: 39% overall (42% urban, 34% rural). The data is further disaggregated and results of child/underage marriage indicate that in Jhang there were overall 56% (52% urban, 61% rural), in Lodhran overall 44% (50% urban, 38% rural), in Pakpattan overall 13%, (urban 10%, rural 3%) and in Sialkot there were overall 17% (urban 25% and rural 10%). Forced marriage is another kind of violence. From the data it is clear, that in the Punjab that overall, 7% are forced marriages and (4% urban, 11%

rural), in Jhang overall 5% (4% urban, 6% rural), in Lodhran overall 12% (4% urban, 19% rural), and in Pakpattan overall 5% (6% urban, 4% rural) and in Sialkot overall 6% (4% urban, 8% rural). The exchange of women/girls to settle a dispute is also a factor of violence. From the above table, it is clear that in the Punjab overall 6% cases are found (6% urban, 6% rural), and the data is further disaggregated, in Jhang overall 8% (11% urban, 3% rural), in Lodhran overall 3% (2% urban, 3% rural), overall in Pakpattan 4% (2% Urban, 8% rural) and in Sialkot overall 10% (7% urban, 13% rural).

Table 2: Psychological/Emotional Violence

Demographic Area	Yelling Abuses at partner		Spouse tried to have physical intimacy without consent		Criticizing partner to make them feel bad or useless		Controlling partner by rejecting financial support		Snatching the children and threaten to throw out from house		Threaten to divorce or separation	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Punjab												
Punjab (U)	220	7.9	81	2.9	98	3.5	154	5.6	64	2.3	83	3.0
Punjab (R)	117	7.7	40	2.6	47	3.1	66	4.3	26	1.7	33	2.2

Jhang	103	8.2	41	3.3	51	4.1	88	7.1	38	3.0	47	3.8
Jhang(U)	77	12.4	24	3.8	30	4.9	47	7.6	10	1.6	12	1.9
Jhang (R)	51	13.5	12	3.1	17	4.5	24	6.4	6	1.6	6	1.6
Lodhran	26	10.6	12	4.7	13	5.4	23	9.5	4	1.6	6	2.4
Lodhran (U)	107	14.4	46	6.2	48	6.5	74	10	39	5.2	52	7.0
Lodhran (R)	50	12.7	24	6.1	21	5.3	27	6.9	11	2.8	16	4.1
Pakpattan	57	16.3	22	6.3	27	7.7	47	13.5	22	6.3	36	10.3
Pakpattan(U)	34	4.8	11	1.5	18	2.5	31	4.4	20	2.8	17	2.4
Pakpattan(R)	14	3.6	4	1.0	8	2.1	13	3.4	11	2.8	9	2.3
Sialkot	20	6.3	7	2.2	10	3.1	18	5.7	12	3.8	8	2.5
Sialkot (U)	2	.3	0	0	2	0.3	2	.3	1	.1	2	.3
Sialkot (R)	2	.6	0	0	1	.3	2	.5	1	.3	2	.6
	0	0	0	0	1	.3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Moderate to low levels of psychological/emotional abuse by husbands or relatives was also mentioned. These included verbal abuses by the partner in the Punjab overall 8% (8%urban, 9%rural), overall in Jhang was 12% (14%urban, 11%rural), overall in Lodhran was 14% (13%Urban, 17%Rural), in Pakpattan overall was 5% (4%urban, 6%rural) and less than one percent in Sialkot. Marital rape in the Punjab was overall 3% (4%urban, 3%rural), overall in Jhang was 4% (3%Urban, 5%rural), in Lodhran overall was 6% (6%Urban, 6%rural), in Pakpattan overall was 1.5% (1%urban, 2%rural) and in Sialkot no single case was reported. All district level rural rates are higher than in urban areas. Criticizing women in order to belittle them is also a kind of emotional violence. From the above table it is clear that overall in the Punjab there was 3.5% (3%urban, 4%rural), overall in Jhang it was 5%, (4.5% urban, 5%rural), in Lodhran overall it was 6% (5%urban, 8%rural), in Pakpattan overall it was 2.5% (2urban, 3rural) and less than one percent in Sialkot. Controlling women by denying money was 6% overall in the Punjab (4%urban, 7%rural). Reported cases of snatching children and threatening to throw them out of the house in Punjab were 64% which is 2.3% (1%urban, 3%rural). Threatening divorce and separation in the Punjab was overall 3% (2%urban, 3%rural).

Sons are privileged with social, economic and religious value. Daughters are often felt to be financial burdens all over the world. It becomes another factor for violence against them. Some women suffer more extensively from violence if they have more daughters as opposed to women who have more sons. But according to this study, only 2.4% overall women in Punjab said that their husbands were angry if the wife did not produce a son. But, when the women were asked about the reactions of the husband/family/in-laws at the birth of a daughter, the data indicates that overall in Punjab 4% (2%urban

and 5%rural) are not happy at the birth of a daughter. When the data is further disaggregated it is clear that in Jhang overall 5.3% (1% urban and 11%rural), Lodhran overall 4.1% (3%urban, 5%rural), Pakpattan overall 4% (4%urban, 4%rural) and in Sialkot overall 1% (0.8urban, 1.5 rural) are unhappy with the birth of a daughter. It is clear that overall there are more negative responses in the rural areas than in urban areas⁶. But, here are some limitations in the data because it is not clear if they were referring to a first born daughter or subsequent ones.

185 female respondents of the household survey (6%) said they had been victims of violence in the past year, the highest number in Lodhran - 75, followed by Jhang - 45, Pakpattan - 40, Sialkot 25. Of these only 22 reported their case to the police/court - 10 in Lodhran, 7 in Jhang, 5 in Pakpattan, and none in Sialkot⁷. The main reasons for the violence are due to the informal arbitration systems e.g., *jirgas*, *panchayats* still hold sway. From the data it is clear that the arbitration body are *jirga* 49% (urban 33%, rural 65%), court 29% (Urban 44% rural 12%), police/police stations combined 17% (urban 17%, rural 18%) in the Punjab. Despite this, females are reluctant to approach the formal system (police and courts) due to the cost, hassles, delays and public embarrassment involved. Data indicates that a significant number -54% (urban 58%, rural 49%) said that they should be reported to relevant government institutions. 31% said that they only reported to family, or to friends 3%, while 12% felt that these cases should not be reported at all⁸. Unemployment is one of the important factors of violence against women because the rate of violence increased with male unemployment. Sometimes, unemployment of the partner may increase the violence (Johnson

⁶ Please see table 2 in Annex for details.

⁷ Please see the table 3 in Annex for details

⁸ Please see the table 4 in Annex for details.

1996). Due to unemployment the risk of depressions, violent behavior and aggressiveness increase⁹ and as a result sexual, physical and emotional abuse also increases (Ali, 2008).

Conclusion

This study explores the different reasons for Violence against Women in the Punjab, Pakistan. This study concluded that the term of “violence against women” is unfocused and vague. VAW is common across the districts of Punjab and little attention is paid to this problem. Data indicates that in the Punjab psychological abuse was reported as more prevalent than physical abuse. Girls and women of all ages are reported as vulnerable to violence at home and in society. Different factors of the violence are discussed in this study, early child marriages, forced marriages and exchange of women and girls to settle a dispute. In both urban and rural areas in Punjab district, girls are forced into underage marriages and also those based on the watta satta (exchange). Girls are also treated like slaves in Pakistan because girls are given as an offering to settle conflicts or disputes. Murder, acid burning and flame throwing on women are also reported in this study.

Psychological and emotional violence are also briefly discussed in this study. Yelling abuses at partner, spouse tried to have physical intimacy without consent, criticizing partner to make them bad or useless, controlling partners by denying money, snatching the children and threaten to throw out from house and also threaten to divorce or separations all are the categories of the psychological and emotional violence which are discussed in details. According to this study, unemployment is one another cause of the violence against women because data indicates that the rate of violence increased as the rate of male unemployment increased. Due to unemployment the risks of depressions, violent behavior and aggressiveness are much increased.

Sexual harassment at home, workplace and large environment also reported in this study. Powerful societal groups of men are freely dishonor the low income groups of females and the situations has not yet changed in Punjab, Pakistan. This study concludes that the main reason of these violence are the informal arbitration systems e.g. *jirgas*, *panchayats* are still hold sway. Females are reluctant to approach the formal system (police and courts) due to the cost, hassles, delays and public embarrassment involved.

Policy Implication

We hope this study will help decision and policy makers to understand the different forms of violence against women so that they can amend laws in order to improve women’s lives. Some recommendations are suggested below

1. In order to mandate **preventive measures, awareness campaigns, educational curricula, and sensitization of the media** have to be implemented.
2. The government should also introduce community mobilization, public awareness program and include implementation and enforcements of laws to eliminate violence against women.

Police departments and judicial processes which place constraints on women from accessing justice have to be reformed. Police women should be trained to deal with women facing domestic violence so that women feel protected.

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⁹ Please see the table 5 in Annex for details.

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Appendix

Table no. 1: Demographic and Number of Respondents in Punjab Women

Demographic Area	Number of Respondents
Punjab	2880
Punjab Urban	1593
Punjab Rural	1287
Jhang	663
Jhang Urban	397
Jhang Rural	266
Lodhran	752
Lodhran Urban	400
Lodhran Rural	352
Pakpattan	722
Pakpattan Urban	399
Pakpattan Rural	322
Sialkot	744
Sialkot Urban	397
Sialkot Rural	347

Table no. 2: Attitude of husband/family/ in laws on the birth of a daughter?

Demographic Area	Happy		Indifferent		Not Happy	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Punjab	2479	89.2	201	7.2	99	3.6
Punjab Urban	1404	91.2	99	6.4	36	2.3
Punjab Rural	1075	86.7	102	8.2	63	5.1
Jhang	551	85.4	60	9.3	34	5.3
Jhang Urban	353	91.5	28	7.3	5	1.3
Jhang Rural	198	76.4	32	12.4	29	11.2
Lodhran	647	87.6	62	8.4	30	4.1
Lodhran Urban	339	85.6	44	11.1	13	3.3
Lodhran Rural	308	89.8	18	5.2	17	5
Pakpattan	606	86.8	65	9.3	27	3.9
Pakpattan Urban	350	91.4	18	4.7	15	3.9
Pakpattan Rural	255	81.2	47	15	12	3.8
Sialkot	676	96.8	14	2	8	1.1

Sialkot Urban	362	96.8	9	2.4	3	0.8
Sialkot Rural	314	96.9	5	1.5	5	1.5

Table no 2.1: What do you feel when you give birth to a daughter?

Demographic Area	Happy		Indifferent		Not Happy	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Punjab	2586	93.9	104	3.8	65	2.4
Punjab Urban	1456	94.9	48	3.1	30	2
Punjab Rural	1130	92.5	56	4.6	35	2.9
Jhang	598	91.9	17	2.6	36	5.5
Jhang Urban	372	95.1	6	1.5	13	3.3
Jhang Rural	226	86.9	11	4.2	23	8.8
Lodhran	679	93	40	5.5	11	1.5
Lodhran Urban	358	90.4	30	7.6	8	2
Lodhran Rural	321	96.1	10	3	3	0.9
Pakpattan	625	91.2	45	6.6	15	2.2
Pakpattan Urban	360	95.5	11	2.9	6	1.6
Pakpattan Rural	264	86	34	11.1	9	2.9
Sialkot	685	99.3	2	0.3	3	0.4
Sialkot Urban	366	98.9	1	0.3	3	0.8
Sialkot Rural	319	99.7	1	0.3	0	0

Table no. 3: Have you ever been a victim of violence in past 12 months?

Demographic Area	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Punjab	185	6.5	2668	93.5
Punjab Urban	105	6.7	1472	93.3
Punjab Rural	80	6.3	1196	93.7
Jhang	45	6.9	609	93.1
Jhang Urban	20	5.1	369	94.9
Jhang Rural	25	9.4	240	90.6
Lodhran	75	10	673	90
Lodhran Urban	53	13.3	346	86.7
Lodhran Rural	22	6.3	327	93.7
Pakpattan	40	5.6	679	94.4
Pakpattan Urban	19	4.8	377	95.2
Pakpattan Rural	21	6.5	301	93.5
Sialkot	25	3.4	708	96.6
Sialkot Urban	13	3.3	380	96.7
Sialkot Rural	12	3.5	328	96.5

Table no. 3.1: If yes, did you report any case to police/courts during past 12 months?

Demographic Area	Reported		Not Reported	
	F	%	F	%
Punjab	22	15.9	116	84.1
Punjab Urban	10	12.5	70	87.5
Punjab Rural	12	20.7	46	79.3
Jhang	7	18.9	30	81.1
Jhang Urban	1	7.1	13	92.9
Jhang Rural	6	26.1	17	73.9

Lodhran	10	15.6	54	84.4
Lodhran Urban	8	18.2	36	81.8
Lodhran Rural	2	10	18	90
Pakpattan	5	16.1	25	83.9
Pakpattan Urban	7	5.6	17	94.4
Pakpattan Rural	4	30.8	9	69.2
Sialkot	0	0	6	100
Sialkot Urban	0	0	4	100
Sialkot Rural	0	0	2	100

Table no. 4: Most efficient Institutions in addressing reported cases of violence against women.

Demographic Area	Courts		Police		Jirga		FamilyElders		Public commissions	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Punjab	635	22.4	284	10.0	735	25.9	1111	39.2	21	.7
Punjab (U)	432	27.7	190	12.2	281	18.0	613	39.2	15	1.0
Punjab (R)	203	16	94	7.4	454	35.7	498	39.2	6	.5
Jhang	182	27.8	118	18.0	222	33.9	127	19.4	2	.3
Jhang (U)	138	35.5	92	23.5	99	25.3	58	14.8	2	.5
Jhang (R)	44	16.5	26	9.8	123	46.6	69	26.1	2	.8
Lodhran	192	25.7	69	9.2	248	33.2	227	30.4	2	.3
Lodhran (U)	66	18.8	23	6.6	142	40.5	120	34.2	0	.00
Lodhran (R)	126	31.9	46	11.6	106	26.8	107	27.1	2	.5
Pakpattan	87	12.3	5	.7	200	28.2	391	55.2	15	2.1
Pakpattan (U)	65	16.7	4	1.0	47	12.1	255	65.4	10	2.6
Pakpattan (R)	22	6.9	1	.3	153	48.3	135	42.6	5	1.6
Sialkot	174	24.0	92	12.7	65	9.6	367	50.6	2	.3
Sialkot (U)	103	26.7	48	12.4	29	7.5	193	50.0	1	.3
Sialkot (R)	71	20.9	44	12.9	36	10.6	174	51.2	1	.3

Table no. 5: Employment Status of men

Demographic Area	Employed		Self Employed		Unemployed		Farming	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Punjab	60	33.1	68	37.6	5	2.8	44	24.3
Punjab (U)	35	39.3	39	43.8	3	3.4	8	9.0
Punjab (R)	25	27.2	29	31.5	2	2.2	36	37.1
Jhang	5	10.9	29	58	7	7.5	10	20
Jhang (U)	2	9.5	16	76.2	5	4.3	1	4.0
Jhang (R)	3	12	13	52	3	5.3	9	36
Lodhran	8	16.7	20	41.7	8	16.7	19	39.6
Lodhran (U)	6	25	12	50	5	7.3	5	20.8
Lodhran (R)	2	8.3	8	33.3	14	58.3	2	5.4
Pakpattan	7	18.9	12	32.4	3	8.1	14	37.8
Pakpattan(U)	7	36.8	7	36.8	2	10.5	2	8.7
Pakpattan(R)	5	27.8			1	5.8	12	66.7
Sialkot	40	80	7	14	2	4	1	2
Sialkot (U)	20	80	4	16	1	4.6	2	4.3
Sialkot (R)	20	80	3	12	1	4	1	4

Table no. 6 Are you unaware of any law that protects women rights?

Demographic Area	Yes	
	F	%
Punjab	369	13.2
Punjab Urban	223	14.4
Punjab Rural	146	11.8
Jhang	77	12
Jhang Urban	63	16.3
Jhang Rural	14	5.5
Lodhran	111	15
Lodhran Urban	56	14.2
Lodhran Rural	55	16
Pakpattan	58	8.5
Pakpattan Urban	36	9.4
Pakpattan Rural	22	7.3
Sialkot	123	17
Sialkot Urban	68	17.7
Sialkot Rural	55	16.3