

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE ON WOMEN IN RURAL AND URBAN AREA OF MUZAFFARABAD, AJK

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Abstract: The domestic violence has been predominant in the world and especially in Pakistan it is converging. In the patriarchal society, the domestic violence accumulated while the conditions of Pakistani women have been same as of their counterparts. The research is about the comparative study of physical violence on women in the rural and urban area of Muzaffarabad (Azad Jammu & Kashmir). **Method:** A sample size of 600 was taken, 300 each from rural and urban area on house hold level by using non-probability, convenient sampling technique. Married women of age 15-61 and above were interviewed through a well-structured quantitative questionnaire. **Statistical Analysis:** SPSS version 13.00 was used for the analysis of data and Chi-Square test was applied to check the association between the variables. **Results:** The violence was found as follows: Slapping of partner (16.3% in urban area and 9.4% in rural area). Kick the partner: (urban area 6.7% & 5% in rural area). Throwing objects at partner: (3% in urban area and 2.4% in rural area). Grabbing hairs: (urban area 7.7% and rural area 5%). Literacy rate of women: (79.3% in urban area and 54% in rural area). Literacy rate of husband: (69.3% in rural area and 89.3% in urban area). The education of in-laws: (51.3% in rural area & 85% in urban area). The higher ratio was found in group (having 1-2 children) 29.3% for rural area and in group (3-4) for urban area 41.7%. **Conclusion:** The Physical violence was found more rampant in urban areas rather than rural areas of Muzaffarabad while educated people were found less violent towards their spouses as compared to those people having less educational level.

Key Words: Violence, Education, Urban, Physical, Patriarchy

INTRODUCTION

The domestic violence is accustomed in our society. It has varying manifestations in the society along with the causes which give rise to the violence. Domestic violence has had been faced by women from all walks of life, ethnic groups, social classes, races, religious groups and also in developed and developing countries.

Domestic Violence

Family Violence Prevention Fund reported that domestic violence includes threats, restricted freedom and sexual, physical and psychological abuses. It is evident that psychological and physical violence can have developmental and behavioural impacts. It is important to cure the impacts of domestic violence physically. Young women are often taken from several countries to serve as servants in the homes of high social status people which are tortured physically (Simorgh and Hussein 1990). Women from all social classes, races, ethnicities, religious groups, developed and developing countries and of any age have had been

victim of violence ranging from 15-17 per cent (WHO 2005). UN committee on elimination of racial discrimination endorsed that the domestic violence is human rights violation and states are obliged to protect and provide access to justice (Libal and Parekh 2009). In developed and developing countries, domestic violence has been a public health issue and has considerable importance (Watts and Zimmerman 2002; WHO 1997; Kapoor 2000). In UK, a study conducted among Muslim men and women which concluded, men use Islam as a source of to suppress women whereas women use Islam as a ladder to gain strength and a way of negotiation for the taboos extended by partners (Macey 1999).

Physical Violence in Pakistan

Women mostly come from restricted and conventional environment where men and women are traditional and women are physically victimized. Physical violence reveals at all levels of society in varying forms. It ranges from covert to overt acts (Hassan 1995). The Majlis-e-Khawateen, a

fundamentalist women group established by government to oblige the women and women rights (Shaheed and Mumtaz 1987). The behaviour of sons and in-laws is indispensable that women are beaten by their sons, parents and in-laws (Iqbal 1990). Women are snubbed, disregarded and even found intolerable by a large section of society. Women due to traditions and cultural norms are limited to their families. The traditional ways are still followed to oppress the rights and beat wives (Khan and Sajid 2011). Violence has worst impressions upon the women's life like autonomy, productivity, life standard and care, which had 1. alarming results like loss of life and also happens because of gender inequity (Asif, et al. 2000). Domestic violence is an economic, educational, developmental and human rights issue. The NGO's and Government should take steps to minimize the stereotypical thinking and empower women for active participation and gender equity (Nawaz, et al. 2008). Present social structure is considered to be a source of domestic violence, women are physically violated by men and men do justify violence where the women ultimately give in (Gelles and Cornell 1985). Lower level of education results violence and men justify physical violence to their spouses. All Muslim societies are critiqued for human rights violation while two studies described that among 150 women 34% faced physical abuse (Bawah, et al. 1999). The psychological abuse is fundamentally a systematic attempt to distort one's thinking and behaviour including seclusion, persuaded incapacity, extreme jealousy and threats. And such obsessions lead to physical violence (Stordeur and Stille 1989). WHO in 2005 conducted a multi-country study and concluded the high ratio of abuse. The violence against women by partner has been a main cause in health concerns

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1: Association between Physical Violence and Residence

1. The Ratio of Physical Violence is High in Rural Areas than Urban Areas					
Slap the Partner					
Residence↓	Never	Once	Twice	Often	Total
Rural	272(90.7%)	2(0.7%)	2(0.7%)	24(8%)	300(100%)
Urban	251(83.7%)	4(1.3%)	14(4.7%)	31(10.3%)	300(100%)
Total	523(87.2%)	6(1%)	16(2.7%)	55(9.2%)	600(100%)
Chi-Square=11.401		df=3		p=0.010	
Kick the Partner					
Rural	285(95%)	2(0.7%)	0	13(4.3%)	300(100%)
Urban	280(93.3%)	5(1.7%)	2(0.7%)	13(4.3%)	300(100%)
Total	565(94.2%)	7(1.2%)	2(0.3%)	26(4.3%)	600(100%)
Chi-Square=3.330		df=3		p=0.343	
Throw Object at Partner					

(Garcia, et al. 2005). The most pervasive human rights violations across the globe. About one-third of the world's women will endure an abusive relationship. The status of women which became inferior when mistrust develops in environs. Domestic violence can be a result of stress and strains of family. The abuser and victim can have some features which give rise to abusive relationships.

Objectives

In this research, following objective was formulated and analyzed.

1. To compare and analyse the prevalence of domestic violence in rural and urban areas.

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested and the association between demographic variables and physical violence in rural and urban area was categorized:

1. The ratio of physical violence is high in rural area than urban area
2. Higher the education of partner less will be the physical violence

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Quantitative research method had been used in this research for the comparative study of physical violence in rural and urban area of Muzaffarabad. The non-probability, convenient sampling technique was applied for the data collection to the sample size 600 household taken equally 300 from rural and urban area. The data was collected from urban area (Khawaja Muhalla) and rural area comprised six villages from which 50 households were enumerated in each village. Questionnaire was designed on the Likert scale and data was quantified, edited and hence analysed through SPSS 13.00 version. Chi-Square test was applied to seek the association between the variables.

Rural	293(97.7%)	2(0.7%)	2(0.7%)	3(1%)	300(100%)
Urban	291(97%)	1(0.3%)	2(0.7%)	6(2%)	300(100%)
Total	584(97.3%)	3(0.5%)	4(0.7%)	9(1.5%)	600(100%)
Chi-Square=1.340 df=3 p=0.720					
Grabbing Hairs of Partner					
Rural	285(95%)	0	1(0.3%)	14(4.7%)	300(100%)
Urban	248(82.7%)	7(2.3%)	21(7%)	14(4.7%)	300(100%)
Total	533(88.8%)	7(1.2%)	22(3.7%)	28(4.7%)	600(100%)
Chi-Square=30.382 df=3 p=0.00					
2. Higher the Education of Partner less will be the Physical Violence					

The hypothesis that ratio of physical violence is high in rural areas than urban is characterized by the sum of four question and on the basis of responses the following results were drawn along with chi-square application: The violence was found concerning slapping of partner as 16.3% in urban area and 9.4% in rural area which indicate the higher ratio of physical violence in urban area. The p value is less than 0.05 and endorsed that this manifestation of violence exists in the study area... The ratio of physical violence is found high in urban

area 6.7% as to the ratio of rural area, 5% in order to kick the partner while p value does not show any association. Response to throwing objects at partner was found 3% in urban area and 2.4% in rural area while p value is greater than 0.05 which negate the association between variables. The responses regarding grabbing hairs in urban area were sought 7.7% and rural area were found 5% which shows the high ratio of physical violence in urban area because the p value is highly significant.

Table 2: Association between Education and Residence

Qualification of Respondent	Residence		Total
	Rural	Rural	
Illiterate	138(46.0%)	62(20.7%)	200
Primary	35(11.7%)	22(7.3%)	57
Middle	37(12.3%)	16(5.3%)	53
Matric	50(16.7%)	79(26.3%)	129
Intermediate	14(4.7%)	55(18.3%)	69
Bachelor	15(5.0%)	50(16.7%)	65
Masters	11(3.7%)	16(5.3%)	27
Total	300(100.0%)	300(100.0%)	600
Chi-Square=90.819 df=6 p=0.00			
Qualification of Husband			
Illiterate	92(30.7%)	35(11.7%)	127
Primary	15(5.0%)	7(2.3%)	22
Middle	39(13.0%)	24(8.0%)	63
Matric	92(30.7%)	98(32.7%)	190
Intermediate	29(9.6%)	57(19.0%)	86
Bachelor	26(8.7%)	51(17.0%)	77
Masters	7(2.3%)	27(9.0%)	34
Any other	0	1(0.3%)	1
Total	300(100.0%)	300(100.0%)	600
Chi-Square=62.251 df=7 p=0.00			
In-laws Education			
No	146(48.7%)	45(15.0%)	191
Some	78(26.0%)	99(33.0%)	177
Mostly	50(16.7%)	104(34.7%)	154
All	26(8.7%)	52(17.3%)	78
Total	300(100.0%)	300(100.0%)	600
Chi-Square=83.502 df=3 p=0.00			

Literacy rate was found 79.3% in urban area and 54% in rural area among women while the higher ratio was found in category "Matric" in both rural and urban area while p value is 0.00 which is most significant and endorsed that violence is prevalent because of low education. Literacy rate of partners was found 69.3% in rural area and 89.3% in urban area where as category of higher ratio is 'Matric' on both sides and p value is 0.00 which is most significant supporting the hypothesis. The education of in-laws was found as 51.3% in rural area, 85% in urban area while p=0.00 which shows high association. The physical violence is found comparatively high in urban area from above discussion and analysis.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Woman mostly come from restricted and conventional environment where men and women are traditional and women are physically victimized (Asad 1995). Same environment is found in urban and rural areas of Muzaffarabad where most of the people belong to conventional setting. Physical violence reveals covert to overt acts (Hassan 1995). And manifestation varies in the study area. The behaviour of sons and in-laws is indispensable for women but it depends upon the educational level of respondents in the study area as respondents and their partners with low education experience violence while it lessens as the educational level increases (Iqbal 1990). Women due to traditions and cultural norms are limited to their families (Khan and Sajid 2011). The women do not expose the acts of violence because they conceive that it would be disgrace. Violence has worst impressions upon the women's life like autonomy, productivity, life standard and care, which happens because of gender inequity (Asif, et al. 2000). The societal impression is discouraging and suppresses women. Present social structure is considered to be a source of domestic violence, women are physically violated by men and men do justify violence where the women ultimately give in (Gelles and Cornell 1985). In Muzaffarabad patriarchal system is dominant which exposes violence towards the women. As the education level convinces the partner towards the violence. Lower level of education results violence and men justify physical violence to their spouses. The psychological abuse is fundamentally a systematic attempt to distort one's thinking and behaviour including seclusion, persuaded incapacity, extreme jealousy and threats and it led to physical violence (Stordeur and Stille 1989). It is evaluated that these factors lead to more or less physical violence in the society.

Physical violence in any form, is detrimental for the family and hence society. It has hostile bearings upon the lives of people, children, women and adolescents which result stirring space by disturbing social relationships. Physical violence is prevalent in urban area rather than rural area of Muzaffarabad and educational level matters in disseminating the violence against women as resulted from the study that higher educated people were less violent towards their spouses than those having lower educational level.

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