

Explain the structural and direct forms of violence against women in the Pakistani society by highlighting the case study of Mukhtaran Mai.

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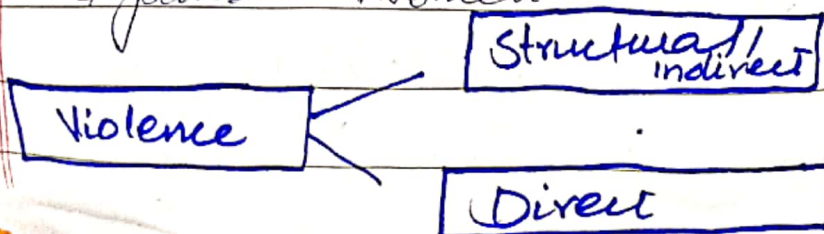
Introduction :-

Any act of violence that providing harm to others be physical, psychological, sexual is called violence. Violence against women in Pakistan is very common. Women are sexually assaulted, abused, raped, etc. She killed on the basis of so-called honor. Women psychologically abused, threatened, confining her within four walls, not fulfilling her basic needs. Many examples of violence against women are in Pakistan. Here, is highlighting the case study of Mukhtaran Mai.

2-

Structural & Direct form of Violence :-

There are two types of violence against women.



1- Structural / Indirect Violence:-

Structural or Institutional or Indirect form of Violence according to..

UN Special Reporter,

“ Any kind of Inequality or Institutional or Structural discrimination that keep the women in submissive position in front of other people within her family, household and community.”

→ Indirect violence can be understood as a type of structural violence characterized by stereotype, norms, attitude around gender in general and violence against women in particular.

→ Indirect violence operates within large social context, Institutions, and in the individuals within and outside the institutions, all are engaged in the production and reproduction of attitudes which normalize violence against women.

Looking at the attitudes which provide insight into the way in which these indirect form of violence are created and sustained and even most importantly, how they contribute to and support direct forms of violence

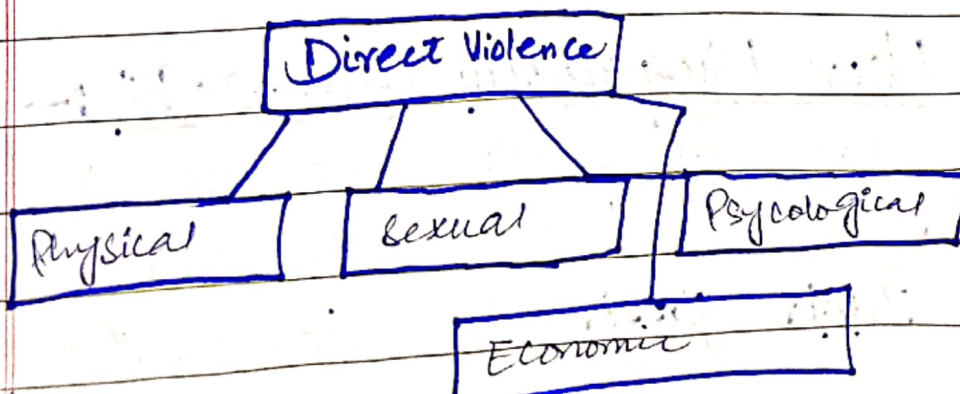
against women.

→ Inequalities, and the forms of violence connected to them, are Intersectional.

They are the result of interplay between multiple power structures that produce and reproduce hierarchical distinctions. For example, regarding race, disability, age, social class, gender. This means that all women face discrimination based on gender, some face multiple forms of discrimination of which gender is only prominent.

→ To date, there's no consensus terminology adopted, or on the relationship between direct and indirect violence. While, some see it as integral part of violence that is contested by others. Much work needed to understand and measure structural inequalities between men and women.

2- Direct Violence :-



Direct form of violence includes Physical, Sexual, Psychological, Economic.

i- Physical Violence:-

Physical Violence is defined as:-
 "Violence that causes

Physical harm and bodily
 Interactions is must conditioned."

→ ^{Physical} Violence against women which includes may be killing, beating, stabbing, Arm twisting and Female Genital Mutilation is also include in it. It is ritual cutting or removal of some or all of external female genitalia. By doing it they think women are purify. This is mostly common in Middle East, Africa.

Case Study of Physical Violence:-

⇒ Noor Muqaddam Case - 2002 :-

Noor Muqaddam was assaulted, beheaded and murdered by Zahir Jaffar in Islamabad.

ii- Sexual Violence:-

It is a form of direct violence in which is involved in sexual activity without person consent. ~~Sexual~~

“Sexual violence is an attempt to acquire sexual pleasure or act by the force of violence or coercion.”

The violence may be rape in which other person is not known, forced sex in which other person is known, Marital rape, Harassment through eyes, words, bodily interaction without acquiring sexual pleasure.

The Case Study of Mukhtaran Mai-

Mukhtaran Mai is a 30 years old woman of Meerwala, in Southern Punjab, was gang-raped by some men of clans of Mastoi Tribe. She was raped on the decision of elders of that village. An investigation revealed that brother of Mukhtaran Mai named Abdul-Shakoor, a 12 years old boy ^{had been} ~~was~~ raped by ~~four~~ ^{three} men of Mastoi Tribe. They then threatened him to keep the abuse quiet. But he refused to keep quiet, one of the men accused of having sexual relation with his sister named Salma, a girl six years older than Shakoor. Mukhtaran Mai's family ^{at first} tried to arrange the settlement of dispute by asking that Shakoor marry Salma and one of the males of

Mastoi marry Mukhtaran Mai. The Mastoi ^{was} initially willing to accept it but Salma's brothers, ⁱⁿ ^{one} of the men who raped Shakoor, refused. Meanwhile Mai's brother was arrested by the police on claims of adultery as alleged by the Mastoi. The Mastoi clan rejected the jirga's initial decision of Shakoor marrying the girl was accused of having adultery with. Instead an appeal for the settlement of dispute by Qisas, **eye for an eye**, is demanded. The Mastoi clan suggested that they would be willing to forgive Mai's family if Mukhtaran Mai came and apologized on behalf of her brother. Mai was ready to apologize from Mastoi. She came and was gang-raped by Mastoi tribemen in front of onlookers and was made to walk **naked** in the street by the decision of jirga. After six days, **Molana Abdul Razaq**, an Imam of Mosque, raised voice against the decision of jirga and rape of Mukhtaran Mai. Razaq urged the villagers and locals to report the matter, declaring it a grievous crime. He then informed a local

Journalist of Meerawala. He reported
the incident in local newspaper and
hence the case became a national
story. And later on the case was
filed on police station.

iii. Psychological Violence:—

“Aimed at attacking the mental stability and peace of women, it does not necessarily include bodily

Interaction?

The psychological violence against women may include torturing, abusing, threatening with objects and weapons i.e. Intimidation, fear, ~~to~~ confiding her within four walls, threaten to take children custody and extreme humiliation before of people, family etc.

Case Study:-

Asma Aziz Case-2019:

Asma Aziz was psychologically and physically tortured by her husband. She was beaten by her husband besides shaving her head for not dancing in front of her husband's friends.

iv. Economic Violence:-

It is defined as:-

“Creating obstacles to refrain women to reach out her economic or financial goals.”

The economic violence against women include denial of fund, depriving rights of property, discrimination in daily wages like not fulfilling her basic needs, Denial of financial contribution.

Resource Theory:

Violence against women takes place as men take control over resource of household.

To show dominance over key resource and to sustain hegemonic masculinity, they commit violence against women. Male violence against women is likely to be used as a tool to gain power and control.

3. Conclusion:—

In Pakistan, violence against women is both illegal and socially acceptable. Men have their own ways of exploitation women in Pakistan. It can be either domestic violence, stone burnings, bride burning in the name of dowry.

The dilemma of the society of Pakistan is that men consider themselves only sole earner, the sole owner and sole one responsible to eradicate the liberty of women. Therefore, even honor killing is not a challenging phenomenon in Pakistan. Owing to this, the rank of Pakistan as **second worst** country after Afghanistan in the case of treatment of women is not a shocking phenomenon. Therefore, there is a strict need for workable and practical strategies to combat the any form of violence so that women can enjoy the same rights as granted by Islam.