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## Factors Responsible for Distressed Women Residing in Dar-UI-Aman Rawalpindi

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### Abstract

The situation of women is not well in Pakistani society. They have to face violence at their homes their family members and sometime face the forced marriages. After getting marriage, the same torture carried on through their husbands and in laws. The girls and women stressed and run away from their homes while mostly come to Dar-ul-Aman. This study is related to the factors responsible for distressed women residing in Dar-ul-Aman Rawalpindi. The study was completed through the interviews of the women who were living in the Dar-ul-Aman. A larger number of women came here by themselves and secondly brought by the police. Most of the women leave their homes due to domestic violence, economic issues, fear of being sold and prostitution, fear of honour killing, forced marriages, love marriages, sexual assault and rape victim. In Dar-ul-Aman they can avail the better food and protection; however, they remain emotional disturbed and wish to go their homes again in the security should be granted to them.

**Keywords:** Violence, Divorced, Discrimination, Forced marriages, Victims, Drugs.

### Introduction

In 1920s, Dar-ul-Aman palace was construct by king Amanullah Khan with tremendous efforts. It is connected to the Kabul through a thin railway Assess. The palace was built in a hilly area of Afghanistan and it was planned that in future palace building may use as parliament external surface of Kabul. Then no one use palace for many years, but old-fashioned religious forced Amanullah to stopped his reforms. In 1969 first time palace was destroy with fire. During the 1970s and 1980s, it was refurbished to house the defense ministry. The building of Dar-ul-Aman damage badly against by the afghan militant. (Clements, 2003).

Physical, psychological and sexual abuse in the home spells depression for an astounding number of women. No country or society is free from domestic violence. Even in the developed countries violence against women is the global issue. The movement for gender inequality is gaining strong point domestic violence is most harmful and depressing. It is difficult to portray the pain of women. Domestic violence is the abuse meted out to women with in the family and home. Violence against women has reached crises levels in Pakistan. It is an obstacle and deterrent to development. Domestic violence in Pakistan is deemed to be a personal matter and that does not go to court (Mohammad, 2003).

Most husbands think abuse or even beat their wives right descriptive violence claiming that their wives do not take their in-laws in fulfillment or lack of heat in the creation of love, says a study on victims and the observation of the perpetrators of domestic violence. The most common causes included conflict objection husbands participation with other women, stay away from home after work, financial problems, the sale of wives personal property such as ornaments or household items, neglecting children, forcing women to have sex with other men, childlessness and inability to meet dowry demands or disputes husbands leaner sources of income from husbands (Waqar, 2003).

Majority in our society girls start life with the drawback of receiving less greeting than boys because girls have smaller amount opportunities for recreation, healthy exercise, and even coverage to fresh air. In Pakistani society, a girl is not well received when she was born. As it grows, its needs and desires are removed. The self-sufficiency of decision-making is a myth for it. His life partner is determined by his family in particular the willingness of men in family replaces (Zafar, 1991).

Domestic violence is a form of physical, psychological, sexual, verbal or economic. Which is most cases is the basis of the joint, but in a major number of cases of male members of the divorce actions etc. Family / tribe or arising as a result of long years of domestic violence or as a straight result of forced marriages (coercion used both the establishment and dissolution of marriage) (Farzana et al., 2000).

Majority of women have to leave their homes due to domestic violence. Most of them are married and have been brought to Dar-ul-Aman by courts who said they were knotted certain legal cases. (Malik *et al.* 2008).

### **Objectives of the Study**

This study aims to address the following objectives.

1. To look into the socio-psychological and economic restraints in which the destitute women have been brought up.

2. To find out the specific factors, which led these women to leave their homes.
3. To study the rehabilitation process as being carried out by the management of Dar-ul-Aman.

### **Review of Literature**

According to Saeed (1991) in Pakistan, the control of female sexuality is considered to be an important measure of a man's honor. Women's modesty is a vital component of the hoot of her agnates.

Zaidi (2001) found that domestic violence has many types physical and verbal. Early marriage bride price and dowry as well as honor killing were related to violence. This practice on women is property of men and husband they sold and given away. Almost five thousand women were married to the Quran in Sindh. Yasmeen (2002) elaborated that forced marriage is also a form of violence on women. Therefore if women refuse to arrange marriage is usually punished severely manner or warning for other female. Ahmad (2003) found that the abuse of women is any form of behavior that enforce on women physically harm or fear, makes her do thing she does not want. Abused women is usually experience multiple forms of abuse. Women abuse occurs in all countries, cultures as well as in educated peoples and all socio economic status and religion. In Pakistan women right is neglected in all shapers of life. They have less opportunity for progress, in decision making, in education and employment.

Ali (2005) said women victims of domestic violence encounter even higher levels of unresponsiveness and hostility, as actors at all levels of the criminal justice system typically view domestic violence as a private matter that does not concern belong in the courts. Zahra (2005) found in her study Pakistani women were subjected to financial discrimination nation but also victim of inhuman custom and laws such as Quran and marriage to the Quran. In rural areas women are behave like slave they are also obey their fathers, brothers and husband. They had not right to choose good husband for herself. Women right liberty is restricted in the name of protection prevention of immoral activity, 90Percent women's works with their male family members. In Punjab fathers, brothers and husband were subjected to 82 percent of domestic violence. Rehman (2009) concluded that implies that women face discrimination and neglect at all levels in our society. They have the sense of being inferior, imposed by the traditional thoughts of a male chauvinist society; women are suffering tremendously especially in their homes. Lack of education and economic opportunities for women restrict the potential of women to think about their due rights. Pakistan may not become a prosperous country in the world unless the half of the population consisting of women is given equal opportunities to take part in this process of development. No doubt the police and media are considered as a force for establishing norms,

values and cultural patterns in societies. Unfortunately, Pakistani police and media are not working according to the requisites of a developed society. Kundi (2011) said they were of the view that the institutions like Dar-ul-Aman were often criticized but the fact was being ignored that the staff had to work within limited resources, training and support from the government. Kazami (2012) concluded that violence against woman is a worst thing one can do to terrorize, victimize, isolate, coerce or threaten humanity. One of the greatest barriers to women's economic progression is violence that women have to face routinely. Karo kari, wanni and watta satta are heartless and inhuman customs. Women are being victims of gang rapes, domestic violence, human trafficking, forced labor and other dirty businesses like prostitution etc. These brutalities on women are not only violation of Islamic teachings and principles of justice but have also become a major hurdle in socio-economic growth of the country and that will always bring darkness only.

#### **Materials and Methods**

The present study was conducted in district Rawalpindi. The local of study was Dar-ul-Aman located in Ghosiya chowk, Shamsabad, district Rawalpindi. The focus of study was on the destitute women residing in Dar-ul-Aman.

#### **Sampling Method**

Sampling is a way of selection of individuals for a study of events or thing of researcher's interest on which he or she wants to investigate. (Gay, 1999). The study was limited to Dar-ul-Aman Rawalpindi. About 40 destitute women were living in the centre. It was thus estimate that the sample for study would be based on all the available cases in Dar-ul Aman at the time of data collection. These are forty the data will be collected through face to face interview for which an interview schedule was developed. The type of sample drawn was termed "convenient" the investigator integrated the distress women of all types, victimized by violent events of their relatives, spouse in laws or step parents, wanting to get married their personal choice, kidnapped, and those treated in a shabby way.

#### **Interviewing Schedule**

Interviewing technique was used to collect the data. Researchers asked several questions from the destitute women and summarized in the form of percentage, tables the investigator carefully tabulated the details about every area under discussion.

#### **Data Collection**

Both primary and secondary types of data have been utilized in this research. The primary data was collected through the interviews from the respondents while the secondary data is gained from the already present studies.

## **Results and Discussion**

After conducting of field study, the data was analyzed and presented in form of tables. The results are being discussed in the following lines.

Table No. 1 shows the depressing reality that greater parts of the women' were 13-19 years old as table illustrates 42.9 of the sum. According to the results 34.3 percent respondent was 20-25 years. However, 8.6 Percent respondents were less than 13 years and 26-33 were 11.4 Percent. Only 2.9 percent respondents were 34-40 and in this way, the majority of the women were young.

The table also illustrates the educational level of the respondents. Women education is very necessary. Majority of women are leave home due to the domestic violence. These women are Illiterate. It is the major reason of women violence because these women. Are not self-depended and not capable to such situation. These women are belonging to the background areas. As a nation, we cannot progress in the long span of life and cannot compare our country with other countries without overcoming the illiteracy, ignorance and poverty, besides taking into consideration the following steps in order to reduce violence against women. A major section 34.3 percent of the respondents was illiterate. Others 17.1 percent and 11.4 percent were primary and middle passes respectively. However, 25.7 percent of the respondents had the education matric and 8.6 percent were intermediate. Only 2.9 percent respondents had graduation.

The results show that 40 percent respondent were belong to the urban area while 60 percent were belonging to rural. The main reason of the violence on women was drug addiction, birth of female baby instead of male and desire of dowry in rural areas. One of the biggest reason is the mindset of people who violates physically to their female and it is one of our traditions. If we discuss the living duration of the respondents in Dar-ul-Aman, the results show that 62.9 percent respondent had their duration of days, 34.3 percent had duration of months and others 2.9 percent respondent had duration of years. Mostly women are exhausted in Dar-ul-Aman and they prefer to home. Dar-ul-Aman administration is also wanted to send home. Dar-ul-Aman were often condemned but the reason is that the administration has few facilities to provide residents. The data reveals that their fathers brought 5.7 percent of respondents of the sample to Dar-ul-Aman, 2.9 percent by their mothers, 8.6 percent by their husbands and 2.9 percent were brought by their sisters. 60 percent respondents came themselves to the Dar-ul-Aman while 20 percent brought by police to this Dar-ul-Aman.

Mostly women came to Dar-ul-Aman self-because of their family think that they have right to control over there. These women seek protection and security from domestic violence. Some

resident brought police because these were involved in legal cases like love marriage case and sale of girl.

The table No. 2 demonstrates the reasoning for joining the Dar-ul-Aman. A large number of respondents, 37.1 percent told that the reason of leaving their homes was the domestic violence. According to 17.1 percent respondents, the reason of joining Dar-ul-Aman was economic problem. 14.3 percent female leave their homes due to fear of sale and prostitution. 11.4 percent respondents joined Dar-ul-Aman because of love marriage. Others are 8.6 percent due to fear of honor killing.

The reason of violence, which forces women to leave their homes, is not single one. There are many types of violence. The higher cases of admissions were seen to be due to domestic violence leading to divorce or be ancestor to a forced marriage. Domestic violence is a form of physical, psychological, sexual, verbal or economic. If we had to stay within our society and to examine a cross section of homes defense working at moment, we restrict our analysis of the role they play in the restoration of women on how they deal with the major problem more that divorce under domestic violence

The table also show that the parents of 48.57 percent respondents were alive (both mother and father). 28.57 percent of the respondents had their mother or father alive. 22.9 percent of respondents had neither their mother not father (both not alive). It is very depressing fact that the women whose parents are alive; they do not accepted their daughters after marriages. The reason is that the parents are fear of biradri. Some mother or father did second marriages; therefore, they did not accept daughters after their marriages.

Table shows that majority of the respondent 71.4 percent were married. 22.9 percent of the respondents were single. The separated and divorced were 2.9 percent each. The data show that most of the women got marriages in early age as 40 percent of the respondents were married between the ages of twelve to eighteen. 31.4 respondents got married between 19 to 25 years of age. Only 5.7 of the respondents were married after the age of 25 years. The table also show the age of the husbands of the respondents. Majority of respondents (28.6) told that the ages of their husbands was between 26-35 while 25.7 female were married with the male who were at the age of 35-50. On the other hand, 17.1 percent of the respondents told the age of their better halt between 19-25 years while 5.7 percent of the respondents' husbands were 12 to 18 years of age.

The income also plays its role. According to the data available in table, 37.1 percent respondents' monthly income was less than ten thousand and 14.3 percent respondents' husband income was nothing. Whereas 22.9 percent respondents' husband monthly income was less twenty thousand. Many respondents told that their husband's income was low which led to

the family towards violence. Some of the respondents told their husband demanded money. Violence against women increased after marriage.

Table No. 3 show that 34.3 percent respondents' husband were illiterate while 14.3 percent told that theirs education was primary, middle and matric. The majority of the women told that their husband had low education; therefore, they have no sense to treat the women equally. The low education is foundation of conflict. Low education lead to low status. The illiterate male have traditional mindset.

According to the results 40 percent marriages of the women were not by own choice while 37.1 percent women got marriages of their own choice. Forced marriage is also reason of their violence. Parents are not agree to their choice because they are traditional mindset. Men control women directly and forced women to be like what they perceive as desirable". In this culture the only correctional method for their behavior is domestic violence. There are lot of incidents frequently happened out of arranged marriages, maid quit had matches and had unhappy consequences for the girls. This often happened when the girls were sold in marriage, or when the parents had worst mutual relations. There are occasional instances of girls rebelling against this widespread practice.

Drug addiction is the major fact of women violence. Drug addiction are led to the economic problems. This is the major reason of family violence. It causes families to break, it causes untold misery to children, it causes its sufferers to turn ugly, to steal, cheat and lie. There are the various reasons of violence but the drug abdication is also reason of family fights. The results show that the husbands of 54.3 percent respondent were habitual of the drug while other 45.7 percent respondents were not affected due to the drugs addiction of their family. According to the table, a larger number of respondent (94.3 percent) never consulted in the decisions in their home. They have no value in their home and male domination mind is existing in society. The reasons were different for not consultation with the women. 62.9 percent told the male domination, 14.3 percent told domestic violence, 11.4 percent told that no one was prepare to understand them while 5.7 respondents told that no one was agree with them in their house. 94.3 percent of respondents had disputes within their house member while 5.7 percent have no dispute with their house members. Mostly women had issues in their family; therefore, they left their home.

There were various reasons of the disputes in their homes. According to 37.1 percent respondents the causes of disputes were their husbands, 34.3 percent told that the disputes in their homes were due to their fathers, 22.9 percent said that their in laws were the reason of disputes while one respondent (2.9 percent) told that the reason of dispute was her mother. The reasons of leaving home were also asked to the respondents. 34.3 percent respondents left the



house due to insecurity in their homes while the same number of respondent to Id that they were pushed out from their homes. 20 percent respondents left their homes due to forced marriages.

Despite of force marriages, the love marriage was also reason of leaving the home. Most of these unfortunate women, who reach the Dar-ul-Aman, were the victims of their circumstances that were not of their own creation but had forced upon them.

According to the data, 37.1 percent respondent treated their family members lenient and 11.4 percent treated harsh. 31.4 percent were treated discrimination. Since men and women both came from the same fundamental nature, they are equal in their humanity. Women cannot be wrong in nature (as some religions believe) or men would be bad too. Similarly, neither gender can be greater because it would be an opposition of equality.

### **SUMMARY**

In Dar-ul-Aman distress women are living. In Dar-ul-Aman women have the needs of food, shelter and security. But psychological condition of the women is not so good. The women who are living in the Dar-ul-Aman feel suffocation. They need to fulfill other basic needs as well as personal needs which are not described by a woman openly. All women who are living in Dar-ul-Aman just because of careless attitude of male members because male member should not performed their duty. If women have authority to come out from the houses and take part in outgoing activity with her male member in this way women can solve their problem. In Dar-ul-Aman only those women are there which are not authoritative at their homes. The major findings of study have been described in the following points.

- The women who, residing in Dar-ul-Aman were frequently sandwiched between the ages of 14 to 40 years. On the other hand, 15 percent of girls, who have required protection, were 13-19 years old.
- Nearly all of them are illiterate and belong to the rural setting.
- Bulk of respondents were married and they are victim of partner and in laws violence. Their parents are alive but they do not accept because the fear of biradari (relatives).
- Most of women belongs to joint family and came in Dar-ul-Aman through court and police.
- Factors of distress women in Dar-ul-Aman have many reasons which include violence of their family members, economic reasons and force marriage.
- Dar-ul-Aman does not helps in settlement with spouse, parents, family and support to get jobs to lead highly regarded life in the society.
- Nearly all women want to go home in Dar-ul-Aman in future if they get suitable environment.

### Recommendations

- Government must build certain stipulation of rehabilitation facilities in Dar-ul-Aman in order to make women independent and capable.
- Satisfactory resources must be provided to women's protections in order to make certain proper boarding, fundamental facilities and essential equipment.
- Department of social welfare as well as the women development department and National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) should do more research and they utilize for the best of the women who seek protection in the Dar-ul-Aman.
- Formal education must be provided by the Dar-ul-Amans so that women would be able to be a self-dependent and consider themselves as an integral part of the society.
- Govt. and private Dar-ul-Aman have need to special attention and care for children who come with their mothers. Proper formal education should be provided to the children.

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**Table No. 1**

<b>Distribution of Respondents</b>		
<b>Age of Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 13	3	8.6
13-19	15	42.9
20-25	12	34.3
26-33	4	11.4
34-40	1	2.9
<b>Education level</b>		
Illiterate	12	34.3
Primary	6	17.1
Middle	4	11.4
Matric	9	25.7
Intermediate	3	8.6
Graduation	1	2.9
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	14	40
Rural	21	60
<b>Duration in Dar-ul-Aman</b>		
Days	22	62.9
Month	12	34.3

Year	1	2.9
<b>Come through</b>		
Father	2	5.7
Mother	1	2.9
Husband	3	8.6
Sister	1	2.9
Self	21	60.0
Police	7	20.0

**Table No. 2**

<b>Distribution of Respondents</b>		
<b>Reason</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Economic problem	6	17.1
Fear of honor killing	3	8.6
Sale of girl and prostitution	5	14.3
Forced marriage	2	5.7
Domestic violence	13	37.1
Rape victim	1	2.9
Love marriage	4	11.4
Sexual assault	1	2.9
<b>Parents alive</b>		
Both alive	17	48.57
One alive	10	28.57

Both Dead	8	22.9
<b>Marital status</b>		
Separated	1	2.9
Single	8	22.9
Married	25	71.4
Divorced	1	2.9
<b>Age at marriage time (in years)</b>		
(12-18)	14	40.0
(19-25)	11	31.4
(26-40)	2	5.7
<b>Husband age</b>		
Teenage(12-18)	2	5.7
(19-25)	6	17.1
(26-35)	10	28.6
(36-50)	9	25.7
<b>Family income</b>		
1000-15000	13	37.1
15000-20000	8	22.9
20000-25000	1	2.9
Nothing	5	14.3

**Table No. 3**

<b>Distribution of Respondents</b>		
<b>Husband education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Illiterate	12	34.3
Primary	5	14.3
Middle	5	14.3
Metric	5	14.3
<b>Marriage with choice</b>		
Yes	13	37.1
No	14	40.0
<b>Drug Addiction of Husband</b>		
Yes	19	54.3
No	16	45.7
<b>Consultation in Home Decisions</b>		
Yes	2	5.7
No	33	94.3
<b>Reasons of not consulting</b>		
Domestic violence	5	14.3
Male domination	22	62.9
No one understand to me	4	11.4
No one agree to me	2	5.7
<b>Disputes in Homes</b>		
Yes	33	94.3

No	2	5.7
<b>Causes of Disputes</b>		
Mother	1	2.9
Father	12	34.3
In law	8	22.9
Husband	13	37.1
<b>Reason of Leaving Home</b>		
No one agree to me	1	2.9
No understand to me	2	5.7
Push from house by force	12	34.3
Force marriage	7	20.0
Insecurity	12	34.3
<b>Attitude</b>		
Harsh	4	11.4
Lenient	13	37.1
Affectionate	7	20.0
Discrimination	11	31.4