

Role Of Governmental And Non-Governmental Organisations In Ending Violence Against Women

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Abstract

Violence is a major issue which prevails almost in every society. The issue of domestic violence attracted the world and became an academic interest during 1970's. Violence can be defined in numerous ways, but the most common type of violence against women is "Domestic Violence". Pakistan ranks as the sixth most dangerous country in the world for women, with increasing cases of sexual crimes and domestic violence. This paper investigates, how governmental and nongovernmental organizations are endeavoring to end violence against women in Pakistan. A qualitative method was used to investigate current scenario of violence against women in Pakistan. Four organizations were purposely selected for this research and face to face interviews were conducted with correspondents. Results focused on different strategies, challenges (faced by organizations), effective measures and governmental initiatives in ending violence against women.

Keywords: Domestic violence, Sexual Crimes, Domestic Abuse, Intimate Relationship, Spouse Abuse, Organization, Challenges

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Introduction

The term violence against women has been defined as the range of sexually, psychologically, and physically coercive acts used against women by current or former male intimate partners (WHO, 1996). Understanding violence against women is an intricate issue. Research reports from all around the world shows that brutality against women actually happens, however the structure might fluctuate starting with one society and culture then onto the next. A few clarifications coming from different hypotheses have been presented to comprehend this phenomenon. It is a significant social issue requiring extensive consideration, as it involves serious physical, mental, social and emotional ramifications. The term violence against women has been characterized on the grounds that the scope of physically, mentally, and truly coercive demonstrations utilized against women by current or previous male private accomplices. Some of the contrary terms that are utilized reciprocally to clarify the trouble incorporate personal accomplice violence, intimate brutality, savagery, homegrown maltreatment, violence from spouse, battering, and conjugal assault and marital rape. It's hard to appraise the commonness of violence against women in view of the irregularity in definitions, under detailing, and absence of epidemiological investigations concerning the theme. Notwithstanding, accessible measurements from round the globe demonstrate that one out of every

three women encounters violence in a close connection eventually in her life.¹ In 48 population-based investigations from various pieces of the planet, ten to 69 percent (10-69%) of women revealed having been truly attacked by a personal accomplice during their lifetime (Parveen, R.2011). A woman is battered, generally by her partner; at regular intervals and very three women are killed by their intimate partner day by day inside USA. This paper endeavors to examine the intricacy of violence against women utilizing a few speculations relevant inside the Pakistani scenario.

In Pakistan, violence is viewed as a private issue, as it happens in the family, and thus there is not a proper concentration for evaluation, intercession or strategy changes. Women need to confront segregation and violence consistently because of the social and strict standards that Pakistani society grasps. According to report, around 70 to 90% of Pakistani women are exposed to violent behavior at home. Different types of abusive behavior at home in the nation incorporate physical, mental and psychological violence. Some common types of violence are honor killing, spousal abuse including conjugal assault, acid attacks and burning incidents by relatives. Spousal violence is once in a while considered a wrongdoing socially except, if it takes an extraordinary type of homicide or endeavored murder which could go from driving a woman to suicide or indulging in a mishap. (Bhatti,L. I. 1999).

Objectives

- To explore the mechanism of government and non-government institutions, dealing with the cases of violence.
- To find out the hindrances and challenges faced by government and nongovernment organizations
- To find out the role of these institutions as a changing agent in society

Literature Review

Violence against women is one of the most important issues of women in Pakistan which restricts women from living a healthy and fuller life. The statistics and media reports showed an increasing trend of violence against women.

Types of Violence and Abuse

The meaning of abusive behavior at home shifts relying upon the setting where the term is utilized. A conduct or clinical definition is "an example of assaultive or potentially coercive practices, including physical, sexual, and mental assaults, just as monetary compulsion that grown-ups or youths use against their intimate relations." (Schechter & Edelson, 1999).

Some factors related to domestic violence surface in specific cultures. In addition to typical physical, emotional and verbal assault associated with domestic violence in the United States, unique types of international violence against women and female children also include: nonconsensual sex-selection abortions, private and public beatings, public verbal abuse, honor killings, acid throwing and stoning, lack of access to education and medical care, forced prostitution, genital mutilation, bonded labor, and violence perpetrated onto young women by older women (Fernandez, 1997).

Report of the "World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap 2014", places Pakistan as the second lowest performing country in the world in terms of gender equality. In Pakistan's rural areas instances of violence against women in the form of so-called 'honor' killings, child marriages, acid attacks, and domestic and sexual abuse are frequent. These crimes are grossly under-reported, and

seeking justice is difficult due to structural factors such as the lack of independence of women, a weak criminal justice system and a lack of societal support for women. In this environment, progressive laws enacted to protect women against violence have been largely ineffective.

According to statistics collected by White Ribbon Pakistan, an NGO working for women's rights, 4,734 women faced sexual violence between 2004 and 2016. Over 15,000 cases of honor crimes were registered. There were more than 1,800 cases of domestic violence and over 5,500 kidnappings of women during this period. According to media reports, more than 51,241 cases of violence against women were reported between January 2011 and June 2017. Conviction rates, meanwhile, remain low, with the accused in just 2.5% of all reported cases ending up being convicted by the courts.

Human Rights Commission Report

It is assessed that around 87,000 women killed in 2017 internationally, 58 percent were murdered by intimate partner or relatives. In excess of a third (30,000) was executed by their current or previous personal accomplice. Around 34 percent of women ever-hitched have encountered spousal physical, sexual, or enthusiastic violence. The most well-known kind of spousal violence is enthusiastic brutality (26 percent), trailed by physical savagery (23 percent). While there is an elaborate set of laws related to domestic abuse on the statute books, few women venture out for legal solution. According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Surveys DHS 2017-18, 56 percent of women in Pakistan who have experienced domestic violence have not sought any help or talked to anyone about resisting or stopping the violence. (Human Rights Commission Report, 2017).

Reasons

The reasons why women are exposed to violence are both general and setting explicit. The proof accessible so far recommends that men who saw their dads utilizing violence against their mothers, and men who have encountered some type of brutality at home as kids, are fundamentally bound to execute violence against their intimate partner in their grown-up connections. Women who have seen their mothers manhandled by their fathers are themselves bound to encounter abusive behavior at home, perhaps as a result of disguising homegrown maltreatment as a lifestyle. Less education and lower financial status make women more powerless against aggressive behavior at home. Women who legitimize spousal brutality are at a higher danger of aggressive behavior at home, as are women bringing forth countless children. Girl's' age at marriage is additionally an essential factor as far as they can tell of abusive behavior at home. Child marriage frequently expands the danger of aggressive behavior at home. Proof on function of a women' activity as a defensive factor against abusive behavior at home is indistinct (Qureshi, 2009). Spousal violence against women has no importance as an external matter and not considered as a social issue that can be addressed openly. It is typically taken as an individual issue that ought to be avoided mediation by power and should be gotten comfortable casual ways. Halfway under tension from social globalization, the legislatures have set up administrative measures to battle and abridge demonstrations of spousal violence.

Legislative Measurements Towards Violence Against Women

In Pakistan, accepted practices take a gander at the women who apathetically endure the conjugal maltreatment, while the women who report the conjugal maltreatment or look for lawful change are taken a gander at with doubt.

Sindh Domestic Violence Act, 2013, looks to abridge abusive behavior at home in Sindh. It is promoted as sex touchy enactment in that it incorporates physical and mental maltreatment as aggressive behavior at home. It gives wide-running solutions for the people in question, for example, the section of assurance orders controlling the blamed from bugging the complainant, entering her habitation or work environment.

Balochistan Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill, 2014, extended the extent of abusive behavior at home by including the physical, sexual and monetary violence just as verbal and psychological mistreatment in the ambit of abusive behavior at home.

Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act, 2016, additionally takes a wide perspective on aggressive behavior at home by including sexual, mental and financial maltreatment as abusive behavior at home, aside from following and cybercrime. As indicated by this Act, the women can be put in covers and the court can force the respondent to pay for the expense of women' sanctuaries, which incorporates the lease and suppers. On the off chance that the litigant neglects to pay for the shelter that would be viewed as disdain of court.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2019, covers people in a family unit related by "relationship, marriage, connection or relatives." This Act comprehensively covers different components of savagery, for example, physical, sexual, mental and financial maltreatment.

Government is running shelter homes which are accessible in constrained numbers which concede women and children eluded by courts and different divisions including the police. Constrained limit, and a steadily expanding populace and casualties of an alternate nature, these shelter homes can't really serve as Dar-ul-Aman (House of Peace). This has brought about the foundation of sanctuaries by non-government associations. Because of expanded weight of casualties and their defenselessness, the requirement for more asylums is on the ascent. Because of absence of monetary funds, these foundations are by one means or another neglected to enhance the circumstances of casualties. In crisis, victims or individuals intentionally approach neighborhood, religious institutions or friends who are the accessible hotspots for the security of victims.

Feminist View

Feminists, view this phenomenon as social problem dictated by the male centric structure of most social orders. As indicated by this phenomenon women's assault is one of the results of a structure that permits prostitution and other misogynist limitations to keep women in subservient positions. The women's activist view likewise holds that until women are viewed as other than docile and commodities, little will change. It is a profoundly installed social issue that must be tended to by social change. This research discuss the issue of violence with the help of "Albert Bandura's social learning theory (SLT)" which suggests that social learning depends on the rule that both execution and acknowledgment of physical and mental torture is a molded and learned conduct. Bandura accepts that the social circumstance is generally significant in deciding the recurrence, structure conditions and focus of forceful activities. (Bandura, 1965). Sets of cultural rules and norms shape the behaviors of members of society. Role expectations within a culture may also support violence. Males are expected to be "masculine" characterized by machismo, bravery and courageousness. Females are expected to be "feminine" characterized by fragility, timidity, and submission. It would

appear that sets of social standards and qualities manage the practices of individuals from the general public. Role expectations inside a culture may likewise uphold the idea of violence. Men are required to be "manly" portrayed by machismo, fortitude and boldness. Females are relied upon to be "feminine" portrayed by delicacy, shyness, and submission. Undoubtedly, males would possess greater power and females would be the weaker sex. (Herbert, Silver & Ellard, 1991)

Efforts of Non- Governmental organizations

Ngo's are operating on a few unique strains which encompass public policy, ability constructing, enticing men and operating assist strains for the sufferers of violence. They are looking for constant authorizing and utilization of sexual orientation responsive techniques furthermore, legal guidelines in all open and personal vicinity forums. Their recognition ability, constructing of companions and the polishing of strict pioneers' legislators and leaders through common freedoms instruction, and the muse of the suitable fairness framework. They additionally beef up linkages among authorities and non-authorities' partnership to collect uphold for reducing sexual orientation primarily based totally violence. Ngo's reinforcing National Commission at the Status of Women and the Gender Crime Focus on the National Police Bureau, additionally they recognize that men must be engaged in frameworks to cope with gender-primarily based totally violence. Some counseling assist strains for children and work round strengthening the reaction of presidency institutions, together with women facilities and police, and nearby NGOs on gender-primarily based totally violence is unfolding nationwide.

Methodology

This Qualitative research was carried out to know about governmental and nongovernmental organizational efforts working on violence against women in Pakistan. It was in-depth study to analyze the working nature of governmental and non-governmental organizations. Twenty NGO's were randomly selected through pilot survey. Then purposive sampling technique was used to select four different NGO's. One representative from each organization was selected as participant. A structured open-ended questionnaire was used and face to face interviews were conducted from selected participants. Interviews were scheduled through appointments by researchers. All the interviews were lasted from 60 to 90 minutes and were recorded with two phone recorders, a note book and pen. Respondents were interviewed at their own places so they were not required purchasing refreshments or any other type of standard incentive, all the expenses were bore by researchers.

While conducting these interviews researchers also took field notes. Interruption, (during interviews) noises, phone rings, calls and pauses were also recorded. These interviews were recorded in Urdu except one interview, so Urdu interviews were transcribed in verbatim order to English, to find out codes and themes. Each question of the interview was coded separately; themes and sub categories were also described and analyzed.

Table 01: *Name of Participants*

Representative from the organization	Organization	Designation
Fauzia Wiqar	Punjab commission on status of women	Chairperson
Asma Amir	Depilex Smile again foundation	Program manager
Shahnawaz khan	Strengthening Participatory organization	Program Specialist
Abid Ali	Aurat Foundation	Regional coordinator

Interview protocol

- How long your organization is working in the area of Violence?
- Why your organization choose to work for violence?
- What are the challenges your organization faces?
- What are the strategies of your organization to cope with these challenges?
- What are the effective measures which contribute to the overall improvement?
- Do you think that Govt. of Pakistan has been failed to end violence against women? Or you see any positive steps from Govt. too?
- How you rate the achievements of your institution in abolishing VAW? Did you see any positive change in society regarding VAW?
- What will be your message for a woman to end up violence against her?

Results

This table shows how organizations are working in their domain and when they started working on violence. The challenges, strategies, effective measures, government efforts, achievements and a brief description of organization are discussed briefly

Table 02: *Details of Organizations*

Organizations	Commission on the status of Women	Depilex Smile again foundation	SPO	Aurat Foundation
Founded	2014	2003	1994	1986
Challenges	Mindset of society Patriarchy Social and cultural barriers	Difficulties in allocation of Funds Low acceptance of society for burn victims	Social and cultural barriers	Anti-women laws
Strategies	Alliance building with academia alliance building with women right organizations, alliance building with media, support from local government and provincial government	Psycho social counseling for victims Fund raising Awareness raising	Use those laws that talk about women rights which are given in the constitution of Pakistan	Behaviors of society
Effective Measures	Punjab Govt. is offering different women empowerment packages for women	We required strong legislation	Pro women laws should be implemented	Strong alliance with likeminded males and females
Govt. Progress	Punjab Govt. is showing seriousness on women issues	There is a huge difference that can be seen from last 5 or 6 years. It's a positive step from Govt.	There are some laws to secure women rights	Govt. has not been failed but its violence depends on attitudes and behaviors
Achievements	Commission has help line Institutions and police have become more sensitized	The Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill 2010 and The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill 2008,	Women movements which help them to grow	There are some positive steps Especially bill has been passed on violence

Table 03: *Themes Emerged From Interview*

Major Themes	Sub Categories	Codes
Focused domains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobbying • Advocacy • Capacity building 	We focus on three thematic areas lobbying, advocacy and capacity building
Kind of violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual violence • Emotional violence • Physical violence • Restricted mobility • Economical violence 	What kind of violence mostly exists in society? Our organization also works to find out this, what kind of violence exists most?
Work based on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, on types of violence 	We provide information on that how many types of violence prevails in society
Enhance capacity building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and lobbying 	We have agenda to have advocacy and lobbying with different group of people
Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial • Medical • legal 	We don't provide any legal, medical and financial aid to victims

Table 04: *Area of Violence*

Major Themes	Sub categories	Codes
Function	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End discrimination 	The commission has core function to eliminate violence against women
Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All kinds of violence • Physical • Emotional • Sexual • economic 	All kinds of violence should be eliminated
Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deprivation of rights • education • jobs • inheritance 	Women are deprived of their basic rights
Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights • Basic strategic needs 	Commission focuses on empowerment of women through strategic needs

Table 05: *Challenges*

Major themes	Sub categories	Codes
Challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low priority to women • Mind set • Decision making power • Less hold on decision making positions • Data collection • Lack of accurate data 	<p>Women have less resources as compared to men</p> <p>Women have less power over higher position</p> <p>We don't have accurate data</p> <p>We face great difficulty in collecting data</p>

Table 06: *Strategies of Organization*

Major themes	Sub categories	Codes
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alliance building • Academic • Media • Support from local Govt. • Media campaigns • Social media 	<p>We have great alliance building with academia, media, social media and local Govt.</p>

Table 07: *Effective Measures*

Major themes	Sub categories	Codes
Raising awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media campaigns • Different mediums to create awareness • Monitoring • Help line • Data collection mechanism • Women related indicators 	<p>We are using different mediums to create awareness.</p> <p>Govt. has cells to monitor system. They are monitoring jails and Darul amans</p> <p>We are trying to develop mechanism of for authentic data. Then women related indicators would be introduced in institutions</p>

Table 08: *Steps from Govt. of Pakistan*

Major themes	Sub categories	Codes
Basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food • Water • Education • shelter 	Govt. is responsible to provide basic needs to its citizens But Govt. has failed to provide all citizen these basic needs
Attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive • negative 	environment helps us to make our attitudes positive and negative
Home environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training • behaviors 	Home environment makes a person violent or nonviolent A person learns all these from home
Islamic Perspective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peaceful religion 	Islam doesn't promote violence but we as Muslims do violence on others
Surroundings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family • Friends • Peer group 	A person learns his or her behaviors from surroundings
Different Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro women legislation • Different laws 	Govt. has made some remarkable progress in this regard
Economic Empowerment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial stability of women 	A women must gain her economic empowerment through job If she is financially weak, she cannot make her decisions
Political Sphere	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male dominance in politics • Decision makers • Laws and policy makers 	In Pakistan, male dominant politics all around They don't want to make laws for women They are decision makers They hardly bother women issues

Table 09: *Achievements In Abolishing Violence Against Women*

Major themes	Sub categories	Codes
Abolish violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> End violence 	Violence cannot be abolished Because it depends on behaviors Even it exists in develop countries too Because violence grows with aggressive emotions and feelings
Positive change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Society Human nature 	We as an org try to change person's behavior His or behavior should be positive towards life and other relations Mindset should be changed
Unfair means	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crimes Moral Financial 	When we don't get our desirable things through fair mean we use unfair means. So poor person commits more crimes
Psychological violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Torture Restricted mobilization 	We often see psychological violence in elite class. Because they torture other partner with restrictions
Family prosperity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial empowerment Less dependency 	When families become prosperous then violence will be abolished

Table 10: *Message For A Woman To End Violence*

Major themes	Sub categories	Codes
Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partners compatibility 	If both will understand each other then there will be less violence
Tolerance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bear others too Compromises 	Our society is losing tolerance We don't bother others
Commercialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business minded Earn more money 	We are producing commercialized generation We don't want to make them good human and citizen
Negative role of Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Violent acts Harassment Promoting negative attitude in public 	Media is not playing a positive role. Both social and electronic media is showing that how to become violent How you can harass a girl Promoting unethical behaviors

Brief description of organizations

Commission on the status of Women

First interview was conducted from the head of “commission on the status of women” Miss Fouzia Waqar. This Organization was formed in March 2014. The core function of the commission is to “empower women” and to remove discrimination against them. Commission has such impeccable laws to protect rights of women and struggling hard to promote women empowerment in all Punjab Government institutions. Commission has introduced some useful packages and has developed a website, where all Government Initiatives can be seen. Commission has help line to protect women against violence.

Depilex Smile Again Foundation

Second interview was taken from “Depilex Smile again foundation”. This organization was started to help burn victims with aim to make them an active member of the society again. Organization is also facing some challenges and hurdles in funding allocation. Other challenges are societal attitude, patriarchal mindset and job placement of burn victims. This organization has made many achievements in short time period by placing burn victims in their own salons. Respondent highlighted some problems that, why violence is still increasing in Pakistani society, non-implementation of the laws, lack of strong legislation, attitude of police, and slow judiciary system. Women who survive with this brutality face many problems by losing their confidence and their self-identity. Program manager also suggested that women should be empowered economically and earn something to make her position stronger in the family and society, she suggested that media can play a vital role in ending this brutality.

Strengthening Participatory organization (SPO)

Program Specialist of Strengthening Participatory organization (SPO) aiming to remove discrimination from society. According to respondent women are half of the population and we have ignored them and try to oppress them by customary laws. Our culture is totally influenced by patriarchal mindset. In the constitution of Pakistan women are also granted equal rights but poor legislation and unperceptive amendments didn’t change the status of women.

Aurat Foundation

This interview was recorded from “Aurat foundation”. Established in 1986, as a national, non-profit, non-governmental organization under the Societies' Registration Act 1860, Aurat Publication and Information Service Foundation (Aurat Foundation/AF) is committed to create widespread awareness to end violence against women in society. Their motto is to create awareness and to work with likeminded people to end violence. They mobilize people and lobbying with Governmental institutions. Aurat foundation has made many efforts in Law making and finally they succeeded in this effort. Punjab Govt. has passed bill on violence against women 2016. It was a great effort and many segments of society welcomed this. As far as violence is concerned, so it can be abolished by creating awareness and attitudes. These attitudes and behaviors promote violence that can be treated with training and education. Male and females should work together in society to promote empowerment. But there are some hurdles and challenges that come in way. Women should come forward in decision making process. Govt. has made some remarkable progress but women would not get these benefits as they belong to marginalized and oppressive group of society who get less share of everything. To end violence against women, efforts from Governmental, nongovernmental

and different educational institutions are needed. Women should use her strength to make herself as an active member of society. She should also understand male's perspective and those circumstances that cause violence and it can only be controlled by creating awareness and tolerance among all members of society.

Discussion

Violence against women is a direct cause and effect phenomenon due to inequality, discrimination, stigmatization and conflict in private and public domain. The current statistics on violence against women is only the tip of the iceberg as an overwhelming majority of violence in the domestic domain remains unreported. As literature review suggest that violence is one of the major crimes in Pakistan against women according to "The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap 2014 report". Violence is still considered as private matters of spouses, and families hardly talk about this issue in public. There are many forms of violence including, verbal, physical, economic, psychological and sexual. It prevails in every class and region of the country. Pakistan's rural areas instances of violence against women in the form of so-called "honor killings", child marriages, acid attacks, and domestic and sexual abuse are frequent. Situation in cities is not so different. It increases due to multiple factors including injustices, cultural and social barriers, patriarchal system, misinterpretation of religion and low status of women etc. Many governmental and nongovernmental organizations are working hard to end violence against women. Their efforts are not being debilitated but unfortunately didn't come up with as a true changing agent in this patriarchal society. To larger extent NGOs are playing positive role beside few negative aspects. In recent years, Women Rights have been highlighted on international levels from Pakistan; and NGOs have major role in promoting their rights. Number of NGOs on National and Local levels working for women issues have also addressed some serious matters like education, health, economic independence, child abuse, low wages of women, unemployment and girl child etc. NGOs working for the protection and rehabilitation of women against sexual and domestic violence, acid throwing, and provision of legal protection to the victims are more active and playing a significant role in protecting women. Unfortunately, a common perception about NGO's is not very encouraging. NGO's highlight those issues which are not only neglected but considered as nonissues. The issues which are directly related to women, are given low priority and usually go unnoticed. There is a strong relationship between levels of violence and modifiable factors such as concentrated, income and gender inequality, the harmful use of alcohol, and the absence of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and parents. Strategies addressing the underlying causes of violence can be effective in preventing violence. NGO's uses different strategies to control violence, against women. These strategies involve different segments of society starting from a common person to major institutions of society. Governments, NGO's, community & women's groups have worked around the world with national, state, provincial, and municipal governments and social service agencies to control violence. Community-based organizations and international NGOs do not only provide medical and legal aid but help victims to lead their lives in a more meaning full way. Help can be given in different forms, e.g., first one should talk to victims, Educate and inspire them to talk about their problems. They try to develop successful strategies to end violence against women, in particular through the engagement of men and boys from different walks of life. Governmental

and nongovernmental institutions are working hard but these efforts cannot be helpful until the changings of mindset of society.

Similarities

These interviews highlight some areas where researchers find out some similarities in responses of all correspondences.

Almost all organizations face same Challenges and these challenges are

- Mindset of society
- Patriarchy
- Social and cultural barriers
- Difficulties in allocation of Funds

All organizations admit that Punjab Govt. is showing seriousness on women issues and there is a huge difference that can be seen in last 5 or 6 years. It's a positive step from Govt. There are some laws to secure women rights. Govt. has passed some bills to secure women in parliament. Govt. has made some active laws and passed some bills to empower women. These are

- Protection against Harassment of women at the Workplace Act, 2010
- Bill on violence against women 2016
- Child marriage act 2014
- Inheritance law
- Quota for women in jobs
- Acid throwing bill 2012

They deliver the same message for all women

- A woman should not suffer
- They should be financially strong and confident
- A woman should be aware of her rights
- A woman should understand the situation and become aware of her rights

Effective Measures

Punjab Govt. is offering different women empowerment packages for women. We required

- Strong legislation
- Pro women laws
- Strong alliance
- Alliance with media and social groups

Strategies

- Support from local government and provincial government
- Psycho social counseling for victims
- Fund raising
- Awareness raising
- Strong lobbying with Governmental institutions
- Strong legislation
- Training for likeminded people
- Usage of constitutional laws

Achievements

- Punjab Commission on the status of women has a help line that would take calls from violence victims.
- Institutions and police have become more sensitized
- The Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Bill 2010
- The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices (Criminal Law Amendment) Bill 2008,
- Violence against women bill 2016

Conclusion

We infer that notwithstanding the administration's responsibilities and broad endeavors, violence against women is as yet common in Pakistan and women are not announcing or looking for help. Pakistan has a few laws and strategies against different types of viciousness. Difficulties remain anyway in executing these measures. Numerous women actually need admittance to free or moderate fundamental administrations in divisions, for example, wellbeing, police, equity and social help to guarantee their security, insurance and recuperation. Insufficient is done to forestall brutality, which is the most testing yet additionally powerful approach to take out viciousness in a supportable manner. Basic victims of violence are uninformed, jobless, financially dependent women with three to four children. To help victims and furthermore decline the event of violence against women, short and long-haul primitive to rehabilitative activities are required. Remedial and rehabilitative short and medium-term activities could be considered as a part on ferocity. Darul Amans are providing free shelters to violence victims and many Ngo's are providing advocacy to violence victims because Government efforts are not enough for such a large pool of society. Mindset of society is also a big hurdle in implementing laws for the protection of women. Misinterpretation of religious beliefs also led this serious issue unattended. Unfortunately, the representation of women in such legislative bodies which can protect women from domestic violence does not have any influence on policy making. Civil society associations and human rights activists are of the view that these conventional courts have truly been averse to women' privileges in Pakistan. Their legitimization with no protections will sabotage a significant number of the additions made lately – one more case of how the nation's equity framework has done little to end savagery against women in Pakistan. Safe pulls out and exhorting organizations, public awareness, normal and region level authentic assistance places, building public opinion on such heinous crimes, importance of fundamental laws and basic rights, proper education, and ensuring a strong law against culprits, effortless and undemanding reporting of brutality against women and review or update of laws is indispensable.

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