Factors affecting of violence, Harassment and Trafficking against the Women

Ms. Zoya Yaqub

Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Okara, Pakistan

Email: zoya.yaqub@uo.edu.pk   ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7034-2814

Mr. Saeed Ahmad Zaman

Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Okara, Pakistan

Email: saeedahmad474747@gmail.com   ORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6220-643X

Ms. Sadia Saeed

Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Okara, Pakistan

Email: sadiablue1@gmail.com   ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-9367-6742

Abstract:

Any person who suffered sexual or gender-based violence is often referred to as a survivor of violence. Although it has a similar meaning to "victim," some prefer it because it suggests resiliency. Pakistan is both an origin and a destination country for women trafficking. Poverty, gender discrimination, a lack of education, and a lack of awareness of legal rights are a few of the main causes. Gender disparity is a major contributor to sexual harassment in the workplace. Sexual harassment can be making more severe for a person by inequalities in power based on by other forms of injustice. Gender inequality is a major contributor to sexual harassment in the workplace. Sexual harassment can be made more severe for a person by power disparities driven on by other types of discrimination and injustice. The unequal distribution of power, resources, opportunities, and value that both genders enjoy in a society as a result of the institutions and gendered norms that are in place. Sexual harassment at work is when a person receives unwelcome or unwanted sexual attention while they are at work and it interferes with their ability to do their job, feels humiliated, guilty, or upset. It covers any such sexually explicit acts and attitudes accomplished by a single person or by a single person under the direction of multiple workers. Violence against women has become the "norm" in Pakistan as a result of the astounding acceptance of a historically reactionary and feudal mindset. Despite the fact that legislation has been passed to address this important issue, the current state of affairs is disappointing and distressing. There would be numerous activities required at these three levels for the protection of violence, harassment, and trafficking as well as for the protection of victims and the punishment of traffickers. As a result of the profoundly embedded patriarchal system at play in both public and private life, our analyses' findings show that women are subjected to structural, cultural, and direct forms of violence. Male members of society must overcome this challenge and bring about reform on all levels. Women's lives are constantly at danger in patriarchal societies like Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of "gender-based violence" (GBV) describes adversely affected attitudes used against people or a group of human beings based on their gender. It reason are damaging norms, abuse of legitimacy, and gender disparities. The term vulnerable is tends to be used to emphasize how receptiveness women and girls are to various kinds of violence as a result of institutional, gender-based power disparities. Because GBV can also impacts males and boys, women and girls suffer disproportionately. When referring to targeted violence against LGBTQI+ groups, the phrase is also occasionally used to indicate violence related to gender behaviors or value of masculine and feminine (Loken & Hagen., 2022).

Physically, sexually and psychologically abuse of women and girls that occurs in the home or in the community as a whole and that is committed by or is tolerated by the State are all included in the term "violence against women and girls" (Carpenter, 2017).

In order to prevent inhumane acts from undermining human ideals, the modern world operates along sharply defined lines that divide the human from the subhuman world. Therefore, on the other side, we find a region that is unimaginable in terms of the rule of law, human rights, and democracy, and a location that is a non-territory in legal and political terms (Santos, 2007). In essence, we discover individuals that are neither socially nor legally recognized. These areas are built on the foundation of prostitution, child labor, illicit human organ trafficking, and new forms of slavery (Arrigo and Casale 2005).

In the years that followed, this concern with sexual trafficking persisted. The feminist movement started to become aware of the issue of global prostitution and human trafficking in the 1980s, albeit there was no agreement on the subject at the time. One group of "abolitionist feminists" believes that prostitution always constitutes a type of sexual abuse and reduces women to things to be bought. One of the most vocal critics of this practice, Kathleen Barry (1995), one of the CATW's founders, contends that sexual exploitation is a political reality that serves as the foundation for women's subordination, discrimination, and the maintenance of patriarchy. According to Sheila Jeffreys, poverty, sexual assault, and women's commitments to their families all play a role in how eager women are to become prostitutes (1999: 180). People who hold this view do not distinguish between forced and voluntary prostitution and believe that any move toward legalizing by the government amounts to a concession to ongoing abuses of human rights, dignity, and sexual autonomy. Abolitionist feminists contend that since prostitution and

trafficking are closely related, it is safer to fight prostitution than trafficking and that differentiating between the two, as is the approach taken by some states, such as Holland and Germany, is risky. They believe that by legalizing prostitution, states are telling women that when all other opportunities have passed them by, society will offer them another that they shouldn't pass up—selling their own bodies—in the context of culturally acceptable patriarchal practices (Banarjee, 2020).

Types of violence against women

Domestic violence, often known as domestic abuse or intimate partner violence, is any pattern of behavior intended to acquire or hold control over an intimate relationship. Physical, sexual, emotional, financial, and psychological behavior or threats of behavior that have an impact on another human are stated. One of the most frequent kinds of women violence in the worldwide (Mahapatra & Rai., 2019).

Domestic violence can be including in the followings.

Economic Violence

It is crucial to retain complete control over financial resources, deny someone access to money, and/or limiting their involvement in activities like school or work in order to render someone financially self-sufficient or attempt to render them dependent (Postmus et al. ,2020).

Psychological violence

Intimidation, physical threats against oneself, a partner, or children, damage of property and pets, and "mind games" are all examples of psychological violence. Or making them withdraw from their friends, families, schools, and/or jobs (Obilor & Miwari, 2021).

Emotionally violence

Emotional violence included verbal abuse like as persistent criticism that renders somebody seem unworthy, underestimating someone's abilities, or other verbal abuse. Interference with a partner's ability to observe friends and family or destroying a partner's constitute with the children (Krigger, 2016).

Human Trafficking

The issue of women trafficking is on the rise and its victims are subjected to both sexual and labor exploitation. Every region and the majority of nations in the world are impacted by trafficking. Although both genders can become victims of trafficking, the majority of victims are women and girls who are primarily targeted for sexual exploitation. Although they are excessive affected by poverty and discrimination, which prevent them

from accessing jobs, educational opportunities, and other resources, traffickers primarily target women (Kelly, 2005).

Women's decisions to work overseas are influenced by a variety of factors, including sex and labor trafficking, which is a complex topic. The economic crisis, which affects women's access to satisfying job more severely than men's in many nations, is perhaps the biggest culprit. When women want help to get employment, work permits, visas, and other travel documents, they may suffer victims of trafficking. Traffickers prey on women's precarious situations and may use disloyalty and false promises of excellent working conditions and fair remuneration to get them into criminal networks. Women may travel foreign with the knowledge that they will work in the sex industry but be unaware of the violent and appalling working conditions associated with the human trafficking industry. Other women respond to job postings for jobs as dancers, servers, and nannies abroad only to discover that they are being detained against their will and coerced into prostitution and sexual slavery. Women face physical abuse, sexual assault and rape, beating, detention, threats, and other forms of coercion in the destination nations (Oishi, 2005).

Although not a recent issue, human trafficking has been the focus of strengthened legislation over the past ten years. In particular, this entails criminalizing the phenomena and its perpetrators as well as improving the rights and assistance provided to its victims. While some believe that this is the best course to pursue, others believe that additional factors need to be taken into account in order for these precautions and protection to be truly effective. First off, there hasn't been any agreement on a definition of this particular sort of trafficking in the initiatives and political strategies intended to combat trafficking, especially sex trafficking. In actuality, there is minimal consensus among experts and campaigners, and it is simple to find conflicting definitions. The numbers that are reported and the ensuing countermeasures are influenced by broader or more narrow definitions of the term "sex trafficking." The inability to obtain accurate statistics on sex trafficking at the national, continental, or global levels has given rise to two extreme stances that, as such, are ineffective at helping trafficked women. We receive numbers from every international organization that could differ by thousands or even millions. While some cite extremely high figures, others dispute this and think that sex trafficking is a relatively uncommon occurrence. Both stances are hazardous. The first, presuming that trafficking occurs in instances of aiding illegal immigration or voluntary prostitution, runs the risk of denying women's autonomy. The second has a chance of failing to assist women who are actually in danger (Santos et al., 2010).

Objectives
➢ To identify the violence against the women on domestic and workplace
➢ To find out the factors of women harassment socially and politically
➢ To check the causes of Trafficking against the women
➢ To gives some suggestions & Recommendations

Review of Literature

Enaifoghe et al., (2021) suggested that GBV also covers violence against boys, men, and those people who are gay, bisexual, or transgender. As a result, one form of GBV is violence against women (VAW). This resource guide will concentrate on violence against women and girls (VAWG), despite the fact that violence against the other groups mentioned is frequently rooted in the same gender inequities and damaging gender norms. This emphasis recognizes the deep, long-lasting effects of sexual and physical abuse on women and girls throughout their lives as well as the heightened susceptibility of females from early childhood throughout their lifetime.

Patton. Et al., (2016) stated that Gender-based violence, as well as sexual and gender-based abuse violence, are other names for violence against women. This is a crime that is done wholly or mostly through violence. Violence against women, for example, is a type of crime designed to insulting women or young girls who don't think they can stand up for themselves or have anyone speak up for them, which is more like marginalizing this particular gender. According to statistics, 100,000 death were occurred against women in 2018–2019. Violence against women has a very old history through events, and the gravity of such violence has changed over time and is still different across societies today. This violence is often understanding as a means of subjugating women, whether in society at large or in interpersonal relationships. This type of aggression may result from an attitude of dispensations, superiority, or other similar beliefs about the offender or his aggressive tendencies, particularly toward women.

Friedman, (2009) suggested that Women and LGBT+ people also have fewer chances to influence debates, change legislations, and take steps to stop gender-based violence and support equality owing to their underrepresentation in politics and roles of power. Insufficient budgets and attention are also provided to domestic abuse, and gender-based violence is occasionally written off as a non-issue. The women's and LGBT+ movements, which have brought focus to different kinds of injustice, have

keep traditional gender norms under evaluation. Some people have used this threat to the status quo as reasons for violence.

Rubio-Marin, (2009) stated that the experience of trafficking by women and girls differs from that of men and boys. The impact on women and girls is typically disproportionately severe, although access to victim assistance programs for trafficked men is sometimes a challenge. This necessitates incorporating gender equality concepts into the creation and execution of laws and initiatives aimed at stopping human trafficking.

Blackburn, (1998) stated that slavery, an ancient social custom that gave one human being ownership rights over another was widespread across the ancient world. The beginning of the transoceanic slave trade coincided with the spread of Europe and the emergence of the modern world system around the end of the 15th century, during what some historians have referred to as the first modernity. According to Paul Gilroy's argument in The Black Atlantic (1992), human trafficking through the transatlantic slave trade thus enters history as a migration and economic flow that constituted a crucial component of modernity. The prevalence of human trafficking today demonstrates that the abolition of slavery in many nations did not eradicate the disease of human trafficking or the position it holds in contemporary economic and migratory networks.

Banerjee et al., (2000) stated that Large-scale economic inequality between States and between people, which manifests as labor exploitation, gets direr by globally dominant economic policies, including the denial by companies, public officials, and employers of an obligation to ensure that there are no trafficked people in their supply or production chains. Globalized macroeconomic and political factors, such as the privatization of public goods, the deregulation of labor markets, the reduction of the welfare state, and austerity measures as part of structural adjustment policies and aid conditionality, frequently worsen economic injustice that disproportionately affects women. Other economic policies that are frequently accompanied by them, such as reductions in government spending on social services, privatization of public goods and services, regressive tax shifts, and labor market reforms, severely limit the ability of states to implement social policies that serve as the foundation for eliminating structural inequalities, including gendered inequalities and violations of women's human rights in various spheres. Reduced social spending also shifts the government's responsibilities to given necessary social services to women. These elements encourage and uphold the prejudiced cultural and social norms that cause different groups of women to experience sex oppression.

Broussard et al., 2018) stated that Assuming that heterosexuality is the norm or preferred sexual orientation and that people's preferred gender identification is the one they are born with (cisgender) are other attitudes, norms, and actions that contribute to gender inequality. The way that people perceive gendered norms in society and binary gender roles is influenced by these norms, attitudes, and behaviors. Other facets of the social context are important to consider while trying to comprehend violence against women.

Ferre, (2009) stated that because gender inequality frequently overlaps with several forms of structural and systemic injustice, inequality, and discrimination, it is impossible to separate gender inequality from other social injustices. This indicates that not all women or all men are given the same value, and that those intersections form our society, institutions, and organizations. The frequency, nature, and effects of violence against women are also influenced by these interconnections.

Eckert, (1992) suggested that the most prevalent and widely held ideas, values, or beliefs concerning gender in a society or community are those related to gender. For instance, the notion that mothers should be children's primary role models and the presumption that boys shouldn't weep are examples of views about what is normal in terms of gender and beliefs about what people should do and act.

Adikaram stated that Sexual harassment is defined as unwanted or unwelcome sexual attention that makes the recipients feel uncomfortable, humiliated, offended, or distressed. Unwelcome sexual proceed, appeal for sexual favors in exchange for special treatment, pressure to obtain sexual favors in order to close deals, cartoons or drawings, or any other verbal or physical behavior that the recipient finds offensive or embarrassing can all fall under this category in the context of the workplace.

Rowe, (1994) Sometimes, A supportive workplace contributes to and sustains sexual harassment. This is possibly the most aggravating situation since, unlike lifelong indoctrination, which is frequently irreversible, altering the environment in which we currently reside is entirely possible. And yet, the environment in which we live is still one in which sexual harassment can proliferate.

Methodology

A cross-sectional data set from the National Research on Domestic Violence against Women in Pakistan survey, which was carried out by the Pakistan Association of Population Studies, was used in this study. The factors influencing women's exposure to sexual violence were identified using binary logistic and probity regression models. The largest global

database on human trafficking is the IOM Victim of Trafficking Database. All IOM regional and national missions actively use this database as a standardized case-management tool for fighting human trafficking. The VoTD cases of 10,369 trafficking victims who had information on violence were included in this analysis.

Results & Discussions

Around the world, there are currently over 45.8 million people who suffered modern slavery. 10 million children, 15.4 million people who are forced into marriage, and 4.8 million people who are subjected to forced sexual exploitation are all included. However, by Statistics human trafficking is challenged because so many instance go unreported and forgotten.

Violence against women is one of the most prevalent misconduct of human rights. It has an effect on the entire community and keeps women's existence, physical and mental health, and children's welfare in danger.

The offenders mostly consist of men and can be found in numerous departments of society and companies. The basis in a patriarchal society, violence against women is a result of unequal power relationships between men and women. As a result, the causes of this violence might be found at the structural level rather than the human level. To prevent new acts of violence, these causes must be eliminated. Misogynist structures must be eliminated before gender justice can be achieved.

Violence against women is one of the most frequent human rights violations. Its main reason is the power imbalance between the sexes. It restricts women's opportunities in life and participation in society, endangers their health, and endangers the health of their offspring. Violence against women and girls is rampant around the world and affects people from all socioeconomic categories, regardless of how well off they are financially.

There are a lot of other types of aggression that can be seen, including sexualized, physical, psychological, social, and financial violence. Sexualized violence is one example of gender-based violence and a sign of bias. But in addition to sexism, discrimination against women frequently takes the shape of racism, homophobia, and ableism. These have synergistic effects that create upon and diversity one another.

Domestic Violence

Violence committed by people in close social ties is referred to as "domestic," "family," or "intimate partner violence." Internationally, this is regarded as a human rights violation. The purpose of this aggression is to

exert authority and control. Although "domestic" may frequently allude to a home or household, the violence is frequently carried out by members of the extended family or a former partner. The perpetrators of partner violence are typically male, while the victims of partner violence are typically female (and frequently their children). Women are nearly solely the victims of violence in relationships. Unfortunately, Germany is among the EU leaders in the number of women who are killed simply because they are women (feminicide, or femicide).

Sexual Violence
Sexual activities that are done against the other person's will are referred to as sexual violence. The legal right to sexual self-determination is violated by this. One type of gender-based violence is sexualized violence. It starts with unwanted touching and goes all the way up to rape. Forced marriage, so-called "domestic violence," and "female genital cutting" are additional examples of gender-based violence. Every time sexualized violence is used, it is done to oppress, control, or exercise power over the victim. This manifest itself in the form of forcible sexual acts that are not consenting. In other words, the focus is on "violence," which is sexualized, rather than the main goal of sexual fulfillment. A severe human rights violation is sexualized violence. It is frequently utilized as a tool of power in times of crisis and in times of conflict, and its use is still present in peaceful times. It is a common practice in all nations, religions, and societies throughout the world and reflects patriarchal institutions. Every social and economic environment contains some level of sexualized violence.

Psychological violence
Violence against people's minds and emotions is referred to as psychological violence. This includes a variety of things, such as intimidation through looks, gestures, or loud yelling and shouting. Other elements include compulsion and threats, such as the threat to physically harm or take away a woman's children. Derogatory, insulting, or discriminatory remarks or public jeers can also constitute violence. Psychological violence frequently occurs in conjunction with domineering or controlling conduct, intense jealousy, or isolation of the victims. It is frequently done thus in intimate settings. 'Cyber violence', or psychological violence, can also take place online.

Causes of Violence Against Women
Gender-based violence against women is ingrained in our cultural and institutional institutions and extends beyond the level of the individual.

'Structural' violence is the interaction of discriminatory actions at all three levels. Examples include misogynistic rhetoric and discriminatory laws, regulations, traditions, and rituals. These structures have an impact on people's thoughts and behaviors in both conscious and unconscious ways. People who are socialized inside these systems then continue to uphold them, creating a vicious cycle that assures sexism and its manifestations endure and, ultimately, the violence against women that results from this sexism. Sexism, racism, and ableism are just a few of the forms of prejudice that women may experience simultaneously. These reinforce one another, raising the likelihood that women may experience violence. The substantial power disparity between managers and employees, or offense, is the main cause of sexual harassment in businesses. Due to their positions and authority, supervisors have the ability to promote and promote subordinates, evaluate their performance, recommend compensation increases, and even determine whether or not to keep a worker on staff. However, subordinates desire positive performance assessments, pay raises, and similar things.

Conclusions

Violence against women, is one of the most prominent examples of gender-based violence, which is a result of the imbalance in power relations between men and women. Domestic violence refers to any form of abuse or violence a person encounters when living with a partner or in a shared residence. The term "domestic violence" is frequently used by the non-believing partner to refer to the violent behavior of the other party in their relationship. In addition to older persons and children, domestic violence also includes violence towards parents. The abuse could be physical, verbal, emotional, financial, and religious, involve prostitutes, or be sexual.

The main perpetrators of the violence are they-selves, and it's important to remember that a gender-based violence is never held measurable for the perpetrator's acts. Gender-based violence is a widespread issue in our communities, and there is no one element that can fully account for it. Instead, a number of variables interact to cause the issue. Violence is justifiable according to patriarchal and sexist ideals that uphold men's dominance and power. The notion of ownership also justifies the regulation of women's sexuality, which many legal systems have believed essential to ensure patrilineal succession.

Being a victim of gender-based violence is stigmatized in many cultures as being weak and humiliating, and many women continue to be accused

with inciting violence against themselves. This explains, at least in part, why there is usually little reporting and investigation.

So, the victim's accusation of sexual harassment against her supervisor is true. At the expense of their civil rights, the harassed suffered hardship and have it suppressed. Most of the women are not interested in using them. The threats of financial and social instability are the motivation behind the suppression of harassment. The power that the supervisor has over resources makes it so that those who are harassed to speak up for fear of punishment from the supervisors.

Recommendations & Suggestions

Gender-based violence causes homicide, suicide, disability, sleep disorders, injuries, shock, problems with reproduction, social problems, and economic issues like a rise in gender inequality. Counseling services should be developed, and the government should provide programs or platforms to support women who have experienced gender-based violence. They should give offer for victim rehabilitation. Government should invest in the executive and judicial departments of the government in order to aid the victims. They should be neighborhood social groups that will carry out awareness-raising campaigns, such neighborhood men's and women's groups. Participants in these groups can engage their neighbors in discussions about gender-based violence, its effects, and potential remedies in order to get their support.

At the moment, the main objectives of attempts to prevent trafficking is raising awareness. If we have a solid grasp of the underlying reasons, we can focus on the gendered aspects of vulnerability, such as women's economic inequality, harmful masculinities, and threating attitudes that enable the exploitation and abuse of women and girls.

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