

“Decline of New Generation under the Impact of Honor Killing In Remote Areas of Pakistan”

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ABSTRACT: Pakistan has been facing many obstacles towards development; honor killing is one of turmoil that resists the progress and prosperity of the country. This homicide has adversely affected the people and institutions and has damaged the talent of the country very brutally. People have lost mental, physiological and physical energies while fighting with this tragedy but they could not overcome by any means. It has been observed that frequent practice of honor killing has become prevailing trend of the society which has diminished the productivity of financial resources, Human resources, Natural resources and Information resources of Pakistan as it has boosted the insecurity of resources. Constant patterns of this violence in Pakistan have serious implications for future. In order to secure personal interest and control on a target group of society, people create life threats in the Sindh; such attitudes have augmented the violence and tensions inside the rest of Pakistan. Due to natural disasters, economic, social and political fluctuations, initiatives taken by Government of Pakistan have remained negligible. Promoting education, reduce poverty and women empowerment are immediate remedies to get rid of this social curse, however, developing awareness, family planning and positive role of media can save the society from such rapid collapse.

Keywords: Talent decline, society, crisis, remote areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

Honor killing is an evil practice in a society in which women or men are put to death for defaming the family honor. Premarital sex, refusing a pre-arranged marriage, marrying against the family's wishes, demanding a divorce, being raped, or even getting caught in inheritance or property disputes are supposed ways of defaming the family honor [1].

Honor killing is practiced in Muslim countries like Turkey, Iraq and Pakistan but this practice is not associated with Islam. This practice is ingrained in old trends whereby honor of tribe or family is expressed by the homicide [2].

Honor killing take place all around the world annually. Young girls are assassinated in order to eliminate the negative marks from the family heritage in the rural Brazil, London, Pakistan and North Africa [3].

Those girls are threatened and killed on account of honor, who intend to follow modern trends and getting advanced education, refuse arrange marriage, seek a divorce from a violent husband; marry against their parents' wishes, or who wish to live an independent [4].

In a male dominant society, boys and girls intermingle in order to express their affectionate feelings, if they be exposed; they are killed on account of adultery allegation. Here, male is supposed as a thief of an honor and he is preferred to kill first while suspecting to escape. It is often claimed that in Pakistan honor killings mostly go unreported and almost all go unpunished [5].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

About one thousands women were killed last year. Women were brutally killed when they opposed family decisions or over property disputes and inheritance rights [6].

Addition to its persistence in areas of Pakistan, there is evidence that karo-kari may be increasing in incidence in other parts of the world in association with migration [7].

Gender discrimination can be ceased by following ways [8].

- Women need to be treated at par with men in terms of their lives.
- A woman should get enough food, clothing, shelter and medicine to have an equal survival chance.
- She should not be used as a reward or penalty to settle family or tribal feuds.

Women right's is a burning question in Pakistan and rest of world. An interest group believes that women have no right to live in patriarchal society [9].

Karo-kari has been an evil tradition in Pakistan which has adversely affected the livelihood and growth of youth in Pakistan. Research suggests that in 2009, 472 cases of honor killings were reported. [10].

- 91 in Punjab
- 220 in Sindh
- 32 in NWFP
- 127 in Balochistan
- 2 in Islamabad

It is distressing to say majority of Pakistan women feel themselves as property of their husbands and parents, it gives the impression that they do not know their human rights secured under the national and international law [11].

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Constitutional measures to protect fundamental human rights?
- Women protection initiatives?
- What is impact of honor killing on new generation?

IV. METHODOLOGY OF STUDY

In this research, we have followed mix methodology due to the nature and scope of the topic. In this qualitative methodology, we have conducted a detailed survey and interviews order to evaluate the information. After background research on the subject literature was reviewed to collect the data. Here official reports, media reports, articles and surveys were reviewed in order to collect the government initiatives for the stated cause. Official reports showed government initiatives to protect the youth of Pakistan and protect their future. Media reports entailed the gravity of issue, existence of issue demographic, geographic range.

4.1. DATA COLLECTION

We had used two sources to collect the data; one was primary source and second was secondary source. Besides this a survey was conducted across the people of different professions and a questionnaire was filled by them in order to collect the data. Data was further statistically analyzed and result is presented in the graphical form.

4.2. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES: following techniques were used to collect the data.

4.2.1. PRIMARY SOURCE: Primary sources are used to be the first hand evidence [12]. Primary sources include surveys, interviews, trainings, workshops, government documents, transcripts of legal proceedings, oral histories and traditions, evidences, and photographs.

4.2.2 SECONDARY SOURCE: Secondary sources were based on primary sources as these include usually studies which analyze, evaluate, and interpret primary sources.

V. FINDINGS

The Constitution of Pakistan acknowledges Fundamental rights whereby following articles express the rights [13]:

9. Security of person: It prohibits depriving the life or liberty with respect to law.

12. Protection against retrospective punishment:

- (1) It ensures no any person shall be punished except law

14. Inviolability of dignity of man, etc:

- (1) It protects the dignity of person & the privacy of home.

15. Freedom of movement, etc: It says that every person is bound to abide by law and can move freely in the premises of Pakistan.

17. Freedom of association:

- (1) It expresses that every citizen has right to belong or associate with any one with respect to law in the interest of sovereignty or integrity of Pakistan public order or morality.

25. Equality of citizens.

- (1) It ensures equality of law & protection for all
- (2) No gender discrimination. [15B][*].
- (3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children.

6. UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS [14]:

Articles 1, 3, & 16 express support of the fundamental rights of human being as discussed.

Article 1. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 3. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 16. (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.

(2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.

(3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

VI. INDIGENOUS ANALYSIS

In the vulnerable areas of Pakistan, young boys and girls experience life threads, reasons of life threads are variable but visible reason is “Karo-Kari” and result is capital punishment.

- I. In case of 2011, 8,539 case of violence against women (VAW) were reported which is 6.74 per cent higher than the cases reported during the previous year [15].
- II. Round about 675 women were killed in the first nine month of year 2011 in pretext of honor killing [16]
- III. Tando Adam Issue 2012: 22 Aug, 2012. A young man and a woman were killed by neighbors in the city area of Jauharabad, Tando Adam Sindh. They were killed in the pretext of honor killing. [17].
- IV. Six honor killing cases were reported over the last two-and-a-half months [18].

July 19: A 19 years old girls was killed by her brother on pretext of honor killing in Kirpa. This happened in response of her refuse to marry a person of their choice. Later, father of accused lodged a complaint against his son and the police registered a murder case.

July 6: A man killed his wife, and then surrendered to the police. Victim informed the police that he had found a man in his bedroom but his wife was in kitchen, he lost his temper and killed the two.

July 3: Mohammad Bashir & Ahsanullah of district Kohat got a court marriage with two local girls and settled from a nullah at G-11/2. After a jirga, Mohammad Bashir received a call from his in laws and immediately left the house. Later, he was found dead.

June 11: Shamasur Rehman 22 years was killed in a Tarnol Area on the pretext he was constantly teasing a girl through mobile. Boy wanted to marry that girl, but parents of girl had refused several times.

May 4: Dilawar Abbas, a teenager was killed over honor killing, the victim friendship with the sister of the accused.

May 1: 45 days old married woman was killed by her brother in Golra, her husband reported the police that she had eloped with him in 2012. Since, her brother was tracing her acquaintances & after findings, he killed his sister.

5. INTERNATIONAL ANALYSIS:

1. Graph presented by Thomson Reuter Foundation reports following figure, this indicates the world’s most dangerous countries for women. Listed countries are Afghanistan, D.R. Congo, Pakistan, Indian and Somalia in which there are six indicators which shows their chronological order. Indicators are Health, Discrimination, cultural, sexual violence, Non-sexual violence and Tracking [19].

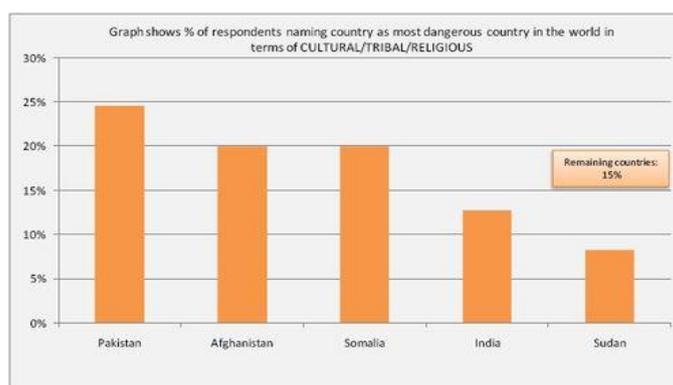
In context of below mentioned indicators, Pakistan is at third number in the list where discrimination, cultural and non-sexual violence are prevailing.



Graph # 01

2. Graph presented by Thomson Reuter Foundation shows most dangerous countries in the world in terms of Culture/Tribal/Religious [19].

This shows Pakistan as a maximum dangerous country the following countries are Afghanistan, Somalia, Indian and Sudan.



Graph # 02

VII. CONCLUSION

Study suggests that honor killing practice is expanding from geographical and demographic zoon. Efforts taken by government appear to be ineffective to protect the new generation from the influence of karo-kari tradition. Causes of karo-kari practice may be invisible on priority and privacy basis but their solutions are quit visible to the concerned authorities if prompt and pertinent measures be taken. Rural areas of Pakistan are most vulnerable to this practice rather than the urban areas. Media can be driving force to highlight the carriers and practitioners of the tradition. People should be educated and well informed about their fundamental rights under constitution and internal law as they could lead their life in legal framework and enjoy the legal protection of life, liberty and society.

VIII. LIMITATIONS

Although this research was carefully prepared, we are still aware of its limitations and shortcomings.

1. Because of the time limit, this research was conducted on surface level; hence, it could not provide annual record of events and density of issue.
2. This time constraint is not enough for the researchers to observe all of the cases and their causes. It would be better if it was done in a longer time.
3. Since, the questionnaire could not be designed to observed the range of honor killing issue in remote areas of Pakistan
4. There were no funds available to meet the expenses in order to conduct case studies and survey the remote and distant areas in order to collect the data. If there was any source of funding, the scope of the research may be wider and extensive.

IX. FURTHER RESEARCH SUGGESTIOS:

1. If this topic can be taken at the larger sample of all provinces of Pakistan or comparative case of the developing countries in Asia.
2. Extensive survey should be conducted across the Pakistan in order to conduct detailed case studies so as to collect the real facts & figures, logic and reasoning of issue.
3. Subject can be studied in detail in order to examine the effects on the country & the world due to the migration.

X. RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION

This study may prove to be a source of the information which provides small picture of concerned issue. The findings may benefit the policy makers (at government levels) and managers (at both government and private sectors) to strengthen the policies to exploit the benefits of this research for growth and grooming of the new generation of the country.

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