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" Systemic Inequities: Analyzing the Persistence of Women's Rights Violations "

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The concerns surrounding women's rights are investigated in this research, with a particular emphasis placed on assessing how women's rights are violated in today's society. To get a better knowledge of the various types of gender-based violence, quantitative research was carried out in a hamlet in Punjab, Pakistan, with the participation of 270 female participants. Through this study, many different elements that contribute to abuses of women's rights were investigated. These categories included sociocultural norms, legal and regulatory frameworks, socioeconomic disparity, conflict and displacement, and media and technology.

Keywords: Rights of Women, Gender Equality, Feminist movement, Gender-based violence

Introduction

Having a basic understanding of the relevant historical progression of women's rights is vital for comprehending the present-day injustices and struggles that women face in society. Historically, women have faced many forms of exclusion and discrimination, and they have often been denied basic rights that men and other people of the same gender have enjoyed. Throughout all of human history, this unfairness has remained. Countless years of triumphs and tragedies, setbacks, and recoveries make up this historical path. It is presented as a viewpoint within the larger framework of achieving gender equality (Rollero & Tartaglia, 2019).

In the second part of the eighteenth century, women across the Americas and Europe began to fight for equal rights in politics, society, and the economy. The fight for women's rights often traces its roots back to this era. Perhaps this effort can be traced back to its inception. Mary Wollstonecraft, who authored "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" in 1792, was one of several

famous persons born at this time. During this time, several other notable figures also entered the world. Based on this work of literature, she argued that women need to have equal rights in society and education. Many people consider the 1848 United States Convention at Seneca Falls to be the turning point in the struggle for women's suffrage. In 1848, this gathering occurred. Protesters against slavery, including Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, advocated for women's suffrage during this convention. They wanted their opinions to be heard, so they did this (Waltermaurer, 2012).

In the second half of the nineteenth century and the first few decades of the twentieth, several noteworthy events occurred. The suffrage efforts that led to women's suffrage in several nations, including the US, UK, and NZ, were one such occurrence. These endeavors marked a watershed moment in the evolution of women's movements. These successes, which were the defining features of those turning moments, were significant turning points in the struggle for gender equality that occurred throughout the conflict. In addition, the establishment of global organizations like the UN during WWII considerably bolstered global initiatives to advance gender equality and women's rights. The struggle for gender equality took a giant leap ahead with this. This was a giant leap forward in the fight for gender equality. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was approved by the United Nations General Assembly. Multiple times throughout this text, the importance of gender equality is emphasized (Yapp & Quayle, 2018).

Many other feminist groups emerged during the twentieth century, building on the successes and failures of earlier waves. Multiple waves of migration happened in quick succession throughout the century. In the 1960s and 1970s, a new generation of feminists emerged, and they focused on reproductive rights, sexual liberation, and anti-discrimination in the workplace. The feminist movement started with this. This flurry of feminism broke out in the '60s and didn't let up until the '70s. The third wave, which emerged in the 1990s, centered on the concept of intersectionality. The term "intersectionality" refers to the understanding that women's racial/economic status, sexual orientation, and other intersecting identities impact their lived experiences and the obstacles they confront. This epiphany is what we mean when we talk about intersectionality (Burt, 1980).

Issues including gender-based violence, equal pay for equal work, reproductive rights, and underrepresentation of women in leadership positions have come to light in the struggle for women's rights throughout the last few decades. These issues have now become the focal point of the fight. Over the last few decades, this movement has been evolving in fascinating ways. The current situation of breaches of women's rights may be better understood by looking back at this historical trend. Hence, understanding this scenario is crucial. Both the achievements and the problems that need constant attention and action in modern society are brought to light by this. This reveals the two items mentioned above. Countless long-lasting injustices and structural inequities have been inflicted upon women throughout history. In addition to illuminating the long-standing structural inequalities and injustices that women have endured, the historical progression of women's rights offers a roadmap for advancement. Although there have been great strides forward in securing equal rights for women, the struggle for these rights has not been

without hostility and hardship. The situation remains unchanged (Garcia, 2023).

The fact that the fight for women's rights does not follow a linear storyline is very important and deserves recognition. Someone has to think about this. In their pursuit of gender equality, many places and cultures have evolved through different eras and different experiences. We can now tell these eras and experiences apart. For example, in 1920, after decades of campaigning, women finally gained the right to vote in the United States with the adoption of the 19th Amendment. The struggle for women's suffrage reached a climax with this amendment. However, other European countries, such as Finland, Norway, and Sweden, finally granted women the right to vote around the beginning of the twentieth century (Peters, 2008).

Further, various social and political movements, like those for indigenous peoples' rights, LGBTQ+ rights, and civil rights, have contributed to the growth of women's rights throughout history. For example, there is a connection between civil rights and the rights of women. The goal is for this trait to stand in for a large chunk of progress for women's rights. This intersectional analysis sheds light on the interconnectedness of various forms of oppression and discrimination, and it highlights the need for an inclusive and intersectional strategy in the fight for women's rights. There has been a long way to go, but unfortunately, women's rights are still being abused often without any real change in the globe. Several pressing issues need urgent attention, such as gender-based violence, discrimination, uneven compensation, inadequate healthcare, and underrepresentation in leadership roles. These are just a few of the many pressing issues that need prompt attention. The complexity of the many problems women face in modern society may be better understood when we get a deeper familiarity with the historical progression that followed this accomplishment. Because of this, we have a better grasp of the many challenges that women are now confronting (Lelaurain et al., 2019).

Research Methodology

Introduction

This section outlines the materials and methods employed to fulfill the research objectives. Scientific methodology encompasses a set of guidelines, protocols, and practices utilized in research endeavors. Throughout research endeavors, scientific methodologies offer a framework for validating the accumulated knowledge.

Methodology (Quantitative) for Research

The lived experiences of women confronted with rights breaches were thoroughly examined via the use of a quantitative study technique.

Research Site Selection

Faisalabad Village 598 Muhammad di Jhok in Punjab was the site of the research.

Results & Discussion

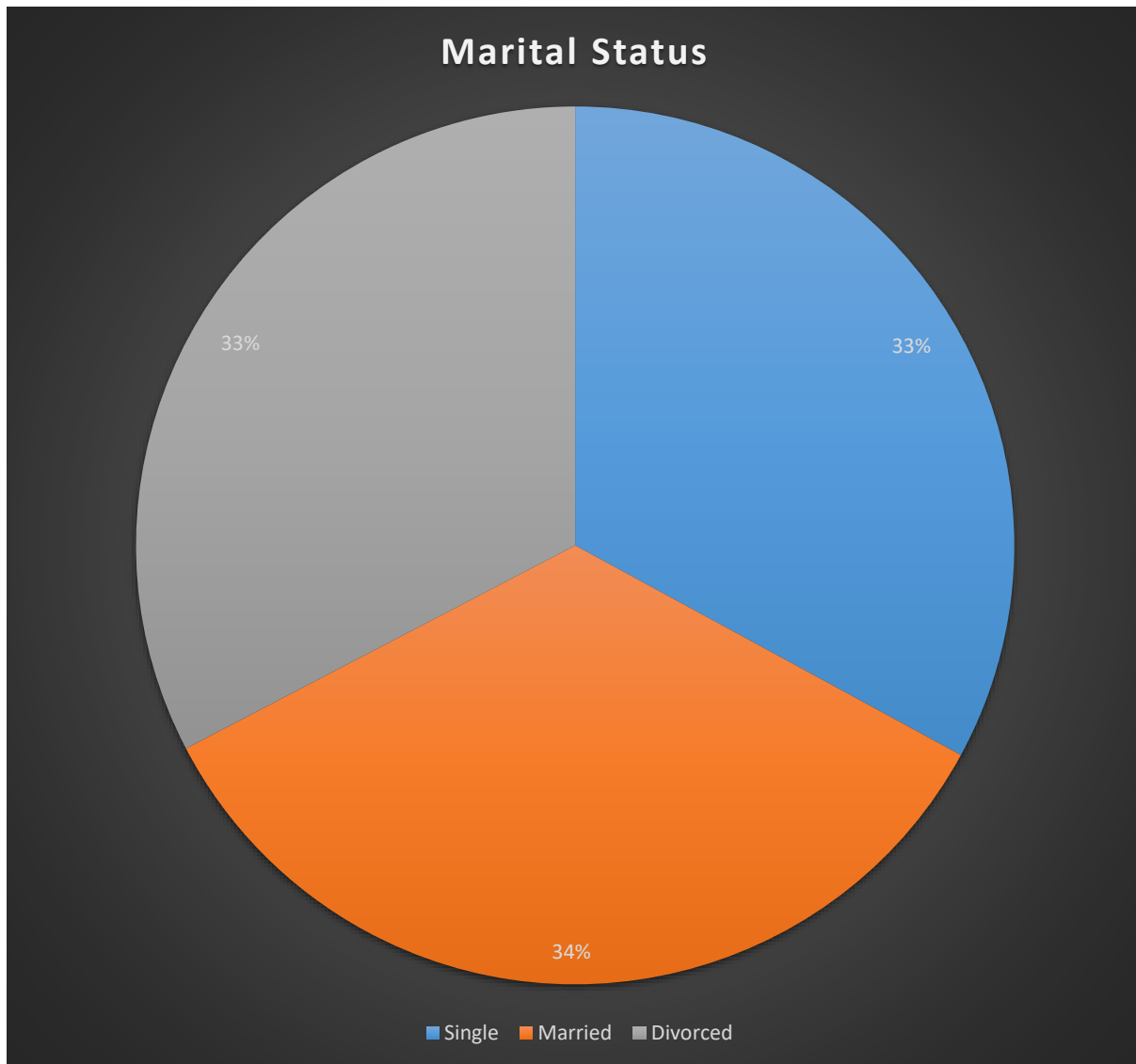
Marital Status

Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	94	24.4
Married	98	25.5
Divorced	93	24.2

Separated	100	26.0
Total	385	100

displays the marital status distribution among the study participants. The largest group consists of separated individuals, accounting for 26% of the sample, followed by 25.5% who are married. Additionally, 24.4% are single, and 24.2% are divorced.



Marital Status

Gender Distribution

Gender Distribution

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	191	49.6
Female	194	50.4
Total	385	100

This table illustrates the gender breakdown of the participants in the study. The distribution between genders is nearly equal, with 191 (49.6%) males and 194 (50.4%) females out of a total of 385 participants. Data from males were also collected to analyze their perceptions regarding women's rights in contemporary society.

Effectiveness of Current Laws and Policies in Safeguarding and Advancing Women's Rights

Effectiveness Level

Effectiveness Level	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Effective	134	34.8
Somewhat Effective	121	31.4
Not Very Effective	130	33.8
Total	385	100

The perceptions of the general people about the efficacy of existing laws and policies in protecting and promoting women's rights are shown in Table. In terms of the current legal framework, 34.8% of participants consider it to be "Very Effective," which indicates that they believe it provides adequate safeguards for women's rights. On the other hand, 31.4% of respondents believe that the rules and policies are "Somewhat Effective," acknowledging that they have beneficial effects but bringing up areas for improvement. The system is considered to be "Not Very Effective" by 33.8% of respondents, which is a significant percentage. These respondents point out severe problems as well as probable implementation or enforcement deficiencies.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics are used to provide an overall description of the replies to the questionnaire statements by the mean and standard deviation values. The standard deviation values investigate the degree of variation in the replies of the participants concerning the particular statement or factor that is being discussed, while the mean value displays the average responses of the participants about the statement in question.

Descriptive Statistics for Social and Cultural Norms Affecting Violation of Women's Rights

Factors Affecting Violation of Women Rights		
Factor I: Social and Cultural Norms		
Statements	Mean	Standard Deviation
1. Have you observed or encountered discrimination against women stemming from traditional beliefs or customs?	1.54	0.49
2. Do you think societal norms hinder women's opportunities for education, employment, and other avenues?	2.04	0.82
3. Do you perceive traditional gender roles as a factor in infringing upon women's rights?	1.95	0.83
4. How prevalent are various forms of harassment and violence against women in your community, such as sexual harassment and domestic violence?	2.55	1.08
5. Do you believe women are dissuaded from reporting rights violations due to social pressures or fear of retaliation?	2.01	0.82

Descriptive statistics about the social and cultural norms that affect the violation of women's

rights are shown in Table 4.10. The mean score for the question "Have you witnessed or experienced discrimination against women based on traditional beliefs or customs?" is 1.54, while the standard deviation for the question is 0.49. Based on this, it seems that respondents indicate a moderate degree of having observed or experienced discrimination against women based on traditional beliefs or traditions.

It has been determined that the mean score for the question "Do you believe social norms limit women's access to education, employment, and other opportunities?" is 2.04, while the standard deviation for this question is 0.82. Therefore, it seems that there is a greater consensus among respondents that social standards restrict the chances available to women in terms of education, work, and other areas of life. This demonstrates the detrimental effect that cultural expectations have on the growth of women. They also find similar findings regarding the significance of education employment and its relation to human health (Jones & Wang, 2019).

It has been determined that the mean score for the question "Do you believe that traditional gender roles contribute to the violation of women's rights?" is 1.95, while the standard deviation for this question is 0.83. The fact that respondents agree with the traditional gender roles that lead to the infringement of women's rights is suggested by these findings.

The mean score for the question "How common are forms of harassment and violence against women in your community (for example, sexual harassment, and domestic violence)?" is 2.55, while the standard deviation for the question is 1.08. Because of this, it seems like there is a more robust consensus on the harassment and violence against women in your society (for example, sexual harassment and domestic violence). They also highlighted the violence against women's rights the developed societies which have very serious implications for women's rights and lives (Amnesty International, 2023).

The mean score for the question "Do you believe that women are discouraged from speaking out against violations of their rights due to social pressure or fear of retribution?" is 2.01, while the standard deviation for the question is 0.82. This indicates that there is a high degree of agreement that women are discouraged from speaking out about abuses of their rights owing to societal pressure or fear of retaliation (as shown by the previous sentence).

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