PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

DOES LITERACY RATE DECREASE THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT CASES IN PAKISTAN?

Salma Nawaz¹,Malik Shahzad Shabbir²,Kanwal Bilal³,Mouna Koser⁴,Rabia Latif⁵

¹University Law college Quetta, Pakistan

²University of Lahore, Pakistan

³Comsats University, Lahore Campus, Pakistan

⁴University of Management and Technology, Pakistan

⁵University of Education, Pakistan

Corresponding author: e-mail: ²Mshahzad786.pk11@gmail.com

1salmanawaz877@gmail.com, 3kanwalbilal@cuilahore.edu.pk,

4mouna.koser7@gmail.com ,5rabialatif652@gmail.com

Salma Nawaz, Malik Shahzad Shabbir , Kanwal Bilal, Mouna Koser, Rabia Latif. Does Literacy Rate Decrease The Sexual Harassment Cases In Pakistan? -- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 18(18), 559-573. ISSN 1567-214x

Key Words: Formal Legal Laws, Islamic Laws, Legislation, Sexual Harassment, Sexual Behaviors

ABSTRACT

Sexual Harassment means any physical, spoken, or non-spoken conduct of a sexual sort that isn't invited by the victim of sexual harassment. Inappropriate behavior incorporates intentional or rehashed spontaneous verbal remarks, indications, or actual contact of a sexual sort, which are unwanted. Survivors of lewd behavior experience embarrassment, loss of self-assurance, outrage, and mental harm. The main objective of this research was to analyze the sexual harassment in Pakistan. For this purpose, the data was analyzed qualitatively and descriptive research was carried out, the concerned information was collected from different previous research reports, research papers, books and reports prepared by some Government authorities and non-Government organizations. The results show that women with more ladylike qualities experience more lewd behavior and chat relationship as compare to women with more manly attributes will encounter lesser sexual harassment. It implies that in social climate of Pakistan where guys are more predominant over female sexual orientation, as power/authority plays more significant job. Guys accept females as sexual objects whether or not female are having cliché ladylike attributes or manly qualities. So it was concluded that All things considered, inappropriate sexual behavior has critical antagonistic mental and physical impacts on working women and it antagonistically influences the work environment and by and large business tasks seen working environment, sexual harassment environment and working women environmental sexual harassment realizations were both critical indicators of observed defense from sexual behavior.

INTRODUCTION:

Unwanted lewd gestures, demands for sexual permission, and other linguistic or actual act of sexual conduct happen when: compliance toward such lead is made either unequivocally or verifiably a term or requirement of an individual's occupation, or acquiescence to or dismissal of such behavior by an individual is utilized as a reason for work choices influencing such individual, or such lead has the reason or impact of preposterously meddling with a person's performance of work or making a scary, threatening, or hostile work space. There are different hypotheses in regards to inappropriate behavior like: lewd behavior occurs as a consistent outcome of sex imbalance and sexism, because of the perspective of women as substandard compared to men, lewd behavior occurs. Besides, inappropriate sexual behavior is an indication of keeping up with sex delineation dependent on sex job assumptions, the higher sexual craving of men is a bungle with ladies, which brings about physically forceful conduct. The strength of this hypothesis lies in recognizing the inborn human nature that drives physically forceful conduct (Barker, 2017).

The conduct of sexual harassment such as sexually advances in the public territory is an under-perceived worldwide infringement of human rights that lopsidedly influences ladies and young girls consistently. Particularly in the countries with low-income, where ladies and young girls are progressively going into the public area, they have expanded versatility needs and are presented to a higher danger of sexual violence at public scopes. While dread of wrongdoing is a worry for any individual who uses public travel, and being harassed or exploited sexually is a novel worry for women. (Erickson et al., 2018)

Provocation or harassment is characterized as unwanted behavior that depends on race, religion, sexual activity, ethnic origin, age and incapacity or hereditary information. Provocation becomes unlawful in case of persevering through the hostile lead turns into a state of proceeded with employment and the behavior is extreme or unavoidable enough to establish a workplace that a sensible individual would think about scary, threatening or harmful. An undesirable lead identified with the sex of an individual happens with the reason or impact of abusing the respect of an individual, and of making a scary, antagonistic, debasing, embarrassing or hostile climate. Several areas and associations share a similar normal issue of sexual harassment, particularly in the nocturnal life industries or night clubs and cafés, businesses and a few different atmospheres. Concerning the harasser, he doesn't need to be of the other gender, he might be totally unconscious that his conduct is hostile or comprises sexual harassment, or may be totally uninformed that his activities would be unlawful. The harassers chose their target dependent on qualities, for example, age, seen latency, absence of self-assuredness, low education, low confidence and different spaces of weakness (Hejase, 2015).

The exchange of formal legal laws, Islamic laws and traditional activities is molding the life cycle of ladies in Pakistan. The uniformity cherished in conventional laws is refuted by traditional practices that permit the male individuals from the family to sell, purchase and trade women as items, killing them and murdering them for the sake of honour. Frequently they come up short on the monetary way to go into suit. Convoluted legitimate methods compounded by sexual orientation predispositions of legal executive and law implementing offices, delays, significant expense of court charges and debasement of the legal executive, make it amazingly hard for women to go into prosecution to get equity for themselves. Savagery against women is the most impressive instrument that is being used by family, people as well as state to quietness voices of protection from the current sex related social order.

It guarantees that woman will keep on tolerating sex progressions in all friendly relations of generation and proliferation and sustains their subjection. Assault is quite possibly the most widely recognized violations against women however horribly underreported because of the disgrace joined to the person in question. As per official data, in Pakistan after every six hours a woman is raped. In the province of Punjab, during the year 1998, 706 cases of rape were accounted, of which 55% of the casualties were minors and half of them were victims of collective rape. The expanding brutality against woman involves genuine concern. A general public where brutality against woman is indigenous can never completely grow whether financially or culturally. Viciousness in the private space sabotages women's certainty, her level of confidence and annihilates their wellbeing, while the dread of rape in the public area denies them of their full interest in all parts of improvement (Bari & Mariam, 2000; Mustafa & Nishat 2017).

To harass someone sexually is one of the genuine absurd and unforgivable behavior which are regularly polished at numerous working environments. However this noteworthy truth is harsh to be retained, besides, it is the impression of the present status of working women on the planet. As indicated by an exploration completed in Europe it was assessed that up to half such as fifty percent of female worker experience sexual harassment in European Union Nations. However, in numerous Asian nations, provocation is being polished which can be accessed through the means taken by a number of Asian nations to organize methods of managing the issue. In the year 1995, the Philippines Government passed an act of Anti sexual harassment, according to that for any activity of sexual harassment at workplace will be treated with non tolerance policy. In spite of the fact that, of modernization and liberality, women laborers are still getting pestered and because of which absence of adequacy on work execution is found in Pakistan. Ladies in Pakistan ought to consistently go with other female or notify her associates during additional hours regarding working and try not to sit for late hours without other staff. The majority of the ladies try not to share their anxiety to talk about this issue to other people, especially to the head. There are many reasons behind this forbidding. Not many of them fear outcomes against ladies, cultural pressing factor, dread of Insult and danger, position, force and employment stability. As long as there exist an antagonistic mentality of individuals in numerous social settings inside Pakistan toward the women who are employed, they generally think that it is simple to stay silent to try not to lose employment (Sadruddin, 2013; Mustafa & Nishat 2019). The purpose of this research is to analyze the situation of sexual harassment in Pakistan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Despite the fact that ladies are given protection and ensured by law, by and by this isn't efficiently authorized a direct result of profound established traditional, monetary and cultural boundaries and biases. The status of woman and thusly her capacity to practice her social, financial and common freedom shifts as per her social situation as far as education, class, religion and monetary autonomy, their region wise set up such as urban and rural, social and traditional values, educational profile, conjugal status, caste and number of youngsters. Women face immediate, social and underlying violence through a profoundly settled in arrangement of male centric society in all levels of public as well as private life. A huge number of women living in regions, for example, Islamabad, Karachi and Lahore, Karachi regularly can effectively partake in society can easily get to education without hindrance can do business and get health facilities can travel easily without a male companion. Be that as it may, most women living in rural setup or traditionalist domain face extreme limitations in partaking in outside activities because of pardah, the act of isolating them from irrelevant men. Despite the fact that enactment to advance the circumstance of women has progressively expanded since the country direction cases, which are alluded to in this evaluation, man centric convictions and ladies proceeding with subjection to men alongside the abuse of social, traditional or moral values imply that practically speaking, there is no such substantial observed change since these country direction cases were proclaimed and thusly there are not "extremely impressive grounds upheld by apt proof" to legitimize a withdrawal from them (Country policy and information note Pakistan, 2020).

Although inappropriate sexual behavior isn't obviously characterized in Pakistan, it goes with other rough demonstrations against ladies, for example, corrosive tossing, killing in the name of honor, burning of newly married bride, abusive behavior at home, refusal of property, assault, illegal exploitation, smuggling of females and forcing them for sex, youngster marriage, profane calls, torment and the trading of females to resolve debates. Now and again, the women in Pakistani society are even stifled and exploited by their own relatives. In Pakistan the legislation regarding marriage and education of women are portrayed as techniques for control to ensure force and property, notwithstanding Pakistan's anti-sexual harassment regulation, the working women in Pakistan actually experience uncontrolled inappropriate sexual behavior. This is part of the way in light of the fact that numerous Pakistani don't consider sexual harassment to be as a genuine social problem and somewhat deny its posture. Because of an absence of help components, focuses of sexual harassment in Pakistan are generally, overlooked.

The state-controlled values in Pakistan discourages against a common basic freedom to deal with taking care of sexual violence, attributable to the attention on what is seen as local area interests instead of individual self-sufficiency. Because of an absence of help systems, Pakistani focuses related to sexual misconducts are disregarded, stay quiet, and feel regretful about their

confessions with sexual bedevil. Furthermore, in light of the fact that traditional sexual orientation jobs prevail in Pakistan, ladies are probably going to be deterred from straightforwardly defying the harasser. For instance, according to the medical students in Pakistan about 83 percent of harassment victims did not tell their authorities (Merkin and Muhammad, 2014).

The oblique impacts of sexual brutality in media industry of Pakistan against women, it is found that occasionally couples of highlights, which as a rule incite viciousness against women, go to cause sexual harassment and other acts. Considered inappropriate sexual behavior detailing to investigate impact of hierarchical societies and confidence in griping about provocation cases and presumed that married or isolated women in our societies are bound to tell about harassment than never wedded, separated or bereaved women. In Pakistani societies the problem of harassment discontinuously shows up in media and surprisingly more unpredictably in investigators. The raising instances of harassment likewise demonstrate towards a vast gap of inclusion and examination. Considering the gigantic adverse consequence of provocation acts against ladies and immaterial inclusion along research in this space the current study is centered to investigate harassment issues among Pakistani women with respect to Pakistani media. A female individual from PTV News stated about her office climate as exceptionally safe and helpful for her creativeness. Another female who was working since seven years with media industry conceded that Pakistani media climate towards women isn't cordial and the extent of women is extremely less as contrast with the number of men in most of the media industry of Pakistan. Harassment at work environment itself is revile for conveyor yet harsh the truth is that the personals from media industry themselves do not talk about on these issues and this exacerbates the situation. Anyway announcing provocation is to a great extent faltered because of a few dangers in victims mind (Zia et al., 2016).

An experience shared by a media personality, who did not uncover her personality:

In 2010, a TV columnist discussed her experience about an inappropriate behavior as being a junior correspondent, when she went with some journalists on training abroad. On the first day at the time of evening while sitting with colleagues for having dinner, her chief reporter and another journalist inquired as to whether I want to go to have fun and needed to hang out. I Felt squeamishness and I refused and went directly to my room. At about 11.00 p.m. I got a call. It was the Chief reporter who called me to come to his room for some discussion regarding a news package. At the point when I denied, he warned me that I will be asked by giving show cause notice. This is not the only story but there are unending stories of such type of harassment in Pakistan in every field of life, yet the mentalities do not give off an impression of being changing in spite of the legal provision of "Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace", the Act of 2010, which orders a code of morals for each association (Dawn, 2015)

It is observed that those females who are more alluring or who essentially see themselves as more appealing comes in a high risk level and are more exploited of being physically harassed on the grounds that such kind of females attempt to make themselves a top choice mainstream and want to be dominant amongst their working fellows coming about into a solid persuading component for culprit. The subsequent theory is critical however relationship is reverse to the estimated relationship implying that females having free workplaces or separate guest plans limits sexual harassment incident at work environment. This distance makes a boundary for the possible culprits to bother anybody. The third speculation is barely huge with reverse relationship of the factors instead of the theorized relationship implying that females having more information about hierarchical strategy experience more sexual harassment at work environment. It very well may be because of two reasons. Right off the bat, mindfulness makes females zero lenient for such exercises and also as in Pakistan inappropriate sexual behavior laws are in their outset stage so still these laws can't make dread in men for punishments and disciplines. It is accounted for that regardless of the authorization of this law, inappropriate sexual behavior at work places is expanding at a quick speed. In a climate like Pakistan where law and order isn't predominant in whole society so having approaches and mindfulness in regards to these arrangements couldn't be a legitimate and critical component for bringing down the situation of sexual harassment at working environment. (Nauman and Abdus, 2014)

Marriage is the solitary socially satisfactory way for two grown-ups to live in a close connection in Pakistan. Women frequently choose to remain in an oppressive relationship because of genuine or envisioned dread of harm by their spouses and parents in law, absence of monetary help, worry for their kids' security and future, criticism, enthusiastic reliance, absence of help from loved ones, at last the trust that their significant other will change his conduct. Separation, however allowed, is for the most part thought to be no-no and trashing and is, accordingly, debilitate. The nationwide survey conducted Pakistan regarding Violence against women shows that 23430 ladies from all throughout the country have reported and according to their response it was noted that the ratio of divorce among them is 1 percent only. In Pakistan, the problem concerning to VAW is frequently talked about and featured in both print and electronic media at public and worldwide levels. For instance, different NGOs, gave some proof regarding VAW, commonly taken from the press and other official bodies like the police. these figures demonstrates that during the year 2012 an aggregate of 7516 instances of VAW were reported in all over the country. This further incorporates instances of snatching/grabbing were (1607), murders were (1747), abusive behavior at home was reported were (989), killing for honor were recorded as (432), the cases of gang rape were (820), the rape cases were (63), and corrosive tossing. However such proof is significant and gives an understanding in to the degree of VAW in Pakistan, experimental proof about IPV in Pakistan is scant (Ali et al., 2015)

Keeping a distance for other people, seclusion and extreme consideration are getting hard to rehearse in Pakistan in view of the country's social attributes. Pakistan should be prepared for a pestilence of clinical misery because of every friendly limitation and expanding joblessness. It is extended that a strangely tremendous level of the country's populace might foster discouragement with a discriminatory circulation because of the remarkable natural anxieties of

COVID-19. The downturn and uneasiness because of social hindering and joblessness support the different cultural wrongs which for the most part remember (VAW) for the country. VAW in Pakistan, is accepted to be an individual family related matter and any sort of intercession isn't endured nor invited anytime. Presence of unbending social and extreme practices are upheld such friendly demonstrations all the more regularly especially in rural domains. A study conducted by UN tracked down that 90% of ladies are loudly and emotionally mishandled under Intimate Partner Violence though more than 50% of ladies experience physical maltreatment. It is additionally assessed that 70 to 90 % of ladies in Pakistan are dependent upon aggressive behavior at home. Aggressive behavior at home happens as conjugal assault, killing for honor, bride burning and corrosive assaults, though spousal maltreatment occurs so usually that it isn't viewed as a social offense. Now and then, spousal maltreatment brings about extreme consequences like murder, genuinely compelling a lady to self-destruction or consuming blasting of the kitchen oven. As per an investigation directed in Punjab shows that 350 women out of 1000 admitted in different emergency clinics were survivors of IPV. It was also reported that since the year 2011, police headquarters of rural regions have recorded in excess of 80,000 instances of brutality against women with the most noteworthy number (7,051 cases) in the initial a half year of the current year. All things considered, on average a minimum of 2 cases are reported every day and these cases are of burning accidents. Somewhere in the range of 1999 and 2019, the complete number of burning instances of women detailed in Pakistan is 3,412 (Munie et al., 2021)

The cases of sexual harassment in occurring in Pakistan have been discovered to be a widespread type of sex based animosity. Numerous Pakistanis accept that women have the right to be pestered in the event that they break the generalization of remaining inside the premises of their houses and join the male controlled public arena. Women in Pakistan face a wide range of various inappropriate sexual behaviors during moving around in openly areas, particularly when not joined by a man. The view of not being protected out in the open spots has been demonstrated to be founded on dread of being physically deceived or assaulted. Generalizations and mentalities towards women highlight the subordinate job of women in the societies of Pakistan. Additionally, the dread of being physically badgering controls females from advancement, like to obtain education, or to partake in Governmental issues, to work, which limits in general sexual orientation fairness. An expanded mindfulness and acknowledgment of the idea of sex equity has made laws opposed to sexual harassment conceivable additionally in Pakistan, as the country comes in 125th position in nations that have ratified the laws against the remedy of sexual harassment. But still in Pakistan women are unfamiliar with the laws pertaining to work environment sexual harassment review. This is likewise considered by the way that inappropriate sexual behavior has been the most un-announced wrongdoing in the areas of Punjab. Inappropriate sexual behavior was mostly observed to happen in commercial centers, shops as well as in the roads, shopping plazas are normal spots for molestation in the country and the most widely recognized quick responses was to flee or show no response.(Anwer et al., 2019)

In contrast to western societies, the religious, social, cultural and financial builds and settings of Pakistan vary extensively. To give regard, security, and equivalent rights to ladies are a portion of the arrangements that are plainly referenced in both the religion as well as in the Constitution of the country. In any case, Pakistan keeps on being a society where dominancy of male is profoundly engraved in all areas, making it hard for women to accomplish their privileges. Notwithstanding, the way that inappropriate sexual behavior isn't expressly and clear cut defined in the country, it includes a few severe cases against women, for instance corrosive assaults, killing for honor, abusive behavior at home, rape, refusal of property and in any event, offering them to dispose of poverty. In spite of such countless corrections in the constitution, the country is still unsuccessful to improve and expand monetary and political privileges proposed for women. Not just this, the state additionally missed the mark to implement its own laws for the safety or protection of women. Indeed, the law authorization offices, for example, police itself is a danger toward the protection of victims or ordinary citizens in Pakistan. It is a typical that women are pestered and deceived by police.(Salman et al., 2016)

In pursuit of developing homegrown and worldwide pressing factor, a different enactment to manage the issue of sexual harassment at work environment was authorized in the year 2010 with an intend to create a working environment climate alright for women. Essentially, the topic of pertinence of Act to establishment education sector has additionally gone under controversy in front of the Federal Ombudsman in the year 2013. From these establishments and the resulting improvements in the law there have been more cases began to get revealed in various academic institutions. For instance, a committee comprised of four members at University of Qaid-e-Azam made a severe move against two employees who were blamed for physically badgering female understudies. Following a thorough 30-day request of the case, one employee was officially fired and the other had to take retirement. This correctional step was the first step of its inclination throughout the entire existence of instructive foundations and was subsequently trailed by Punjab University as well as in Peshawar University in comparable cases (Mumtaz, 2019).

In Pakistan the religion is a significant component of institutional setting. The Federal Shariat Court (FSC), by itself or through appeal by a resident or an administration, might look at and decide with regards to whether a specific arrangement of law is repulsive to the instructions of Islam. Albeit not officially expressed in the constitution or work laws until the year 2010, Sexual Harassment is precluded by Islamic shariah, be that as it may, there is no unequivocal arrangement to carry out the law. Countless ladies face Sexual Harassment at working environment. The individuals who start business are frequently hassled, and society in everyday faults the ladies for the Sexual Harassment conduct. Accordingly Sexual Harassment is criticized which makes it undeniably challenging for the ladies to give statement or even discuss about it. As indicated by the measurements on SH among primarily homegrown specialists, almost 80% of the ladies who work in all corporate sectors are physically badgering at work environments in the country (Ali, 2015).

Road badgering is perhaps the most inescapable types of social disturbances executed against women in immature social orders all throughout the planet. This marvel is noticeable in shifted structures and degrees, contingent upon the social as well as cultural settings of the societies. In Pakistan, road badgering is seen as a typical issue defying women in varying backgrounds. A few occurrences of ladies being exposed to physical, mental and social disturbances are seen each day. Generally, street provocation goes unrecognized and unreported in most of cases, as it has come to be a pandemic component of public life. It establishes an attack on the personalities and assemblages of the female casualties making fear and shocking their privileges to 'substantial respectability and opportunity of development' prompting boundless mischief to a lady's confidence. In some cases showed anywhere nearby of religion, where harassers trust it to be inside their otherworldly right to scare ladies at public spots, to assist with setting up a rigorously isolated societies in Pakistan which is another misconception. Then again, a few advocates of innovation in Pakistan accept that there is no mischief in being energetic with women. Therefore, women in Pakistan are frequently at the less than desirable finish of unfortunate advances being forced by men dominated society as gazes, grins, motions, squeezes, whistles, blares, scouring or pushing and offering physically charged remarks (Ahmad & Ramsha, 2020).

Several studies also show that the corporate social responsibility activities also decreases the social issues and also increases the financial performances of the firms and literacy rate also increase and sexual harassment decreases. (Mughal et al, 2022; Anser et al,2022; Shahzadi et al,2021; Sial et al,2021; Ramos Meza et al,2021; Altaf et al,2021; Arslan et al,2021; said et al,2021; Sadiq et al,2021; Jun et al,2021; Arif et al,2020; Shabbir et al,2020; Shabbir and Wisdom 2020; Saleem et al,2019)

METHOD AND MATERIALS

This is a descriptive study. The information and data was collected from previous research papers, books and reports prepared by different government and non-government organization. Some content was also collected from newspaper reports.

RESULT

On the off chance that guys don't think any demonstration of sexual headway as indecent, they identified with inappropriate behavior experience demonstrate to some degree concurrent outcome. This inconsistency is anything but a solid indicator true to form. It very well may be because of the way that it's not generally fundamental that women are being irritated by their bosses. At working environments, friends, associates and subordinates are the more incessant harassers than chiefs. "Authoritative Power" is one of the significant components which can prompt any culprit however in male predominant societies, hierarchical force isn't just inferred by various leveled position inside association instead being male himself is a wellspring of strength and control over females. It is recommended that women who are having same progressive position as compare to men inside association more often than not abhor a similar kind of force and impact so in Pakistan's way of life where guys are all the more socially prevailing, females independent of their positions are dealt

with severely and being physically irritated. In any general public, brutality against women is an undesirable demonstration and no confidence, custom, tradition or law permits it. In Pakistani people group, men anticipate that women should be accommodating or showing tolerance and should be the defender of her own celibacy.

By and large men play out this brutality when they see that women are abusing any standard and it is their obligation to train ladies by perpetrating viciousness upon them, The savagery against ladies as IPV has commonly expanded in the course of lockdown due to COVID-19 throughout the world and especially in developing countries such as Pakistan. The current investigation has shown that men's fierce conduct and controlling disposition against ladies is on the ascent in the course of COVID-19 lockdown. The families with the threat of joblessness and low pay are influenced most. It is observed that exploitation is one more part of Sexual Harassment at working environment in Pakistani associations. Female workers who figure out how to make a move against the problem face conceivable exploitation from their partners as well as from the boss. Female survivors of Sexual Harassment announced that administration don't make genuine or suitable moves against such grumblings. Indeed, even individuals from investigation bodies can be exploited, especially where they don't get earnest support from their bosses. To encounter all types of reprisal, associations are required to present approaches that express to not endure/tolerate the exploitation of the complainant, the supposed harasser, or any other person engaged with the grievance interaction. (Shabbir et al,2019; Shabbir et al, 2015; Shabbir and Ahmed 2020; Shabbir, 2020; Shabbir and Zeb 2020; Shabbir et al, 2015; Shabbir, 2018; Shabbir, 2015; Shabbir, 2017; Shabbir, 2019; Arif and Shabbir 2019; Shabbir and Rehman 2019; Shabbir and Rehman 2015; Ejaz et al, 2017; Saher et al, 2020; Matloob et al, 2020; Shabbir et al, 2017).

Furthermore There are some common and less common reasons:

Common Reasons includes:

Monetary matters, sterility, Not having son, Beating of children by the husband, drug addiction and abuse by the husband.

The Less Common Reasons includes:

Wife refuses to have sex, controversy with in-laws, disputation with her husband, No insight about the household, housework required or knowledge about how to do, same household work not doing properly, without taking permission going out, Without taking permission going to her parent's home, Interference caused by the parents of wife, Other Conflicts related to family planning, provocations caused by in-laws, The spouse having one more wife.

CONCLUSION

Sexual harassment is viewed as quite possibly the main issues that may adversely influence an authoritative climate, It is accepted that once an untouchable subject, for this situation inappropriate behavior, is revealed, less

casualties would experience peacefully. There is additionally an extremely low degree of evident inclusion of the problem related to lewd behavior/badgering dependent on sex whatever the people in question, demonstrating maybe, that the particular issue of lewd behavior has not yet accomplished an undeniable degree of preference inside the setting of aggregate dealing. The exploration recommends solid mediations to give preparing to women and to examine upsetting elements at work environment for women. The best apparatuses to wipe out inappropriate behavior are schooling, preparing and anticipation. Women ought to be given preparing to manage such circumstance and furnished with safe workplace and severe inward arrangements ought to be made by every association to work successfully. Simultaneously, Women rights ought to be executed basically by the state.

To understand how the work results of physically pestered workers are affected by social components is significant in a universe of interrelated efficiencies for two reasons. To begin with, edifying organizations/business on the likely intricacies of connections between workers from various nations could be useful in essential arranging endeavors. Additionally, this information could be utilized in diverse preparing programs customized to Pakistani employees. Fitting and designated inappropriate behavior preparing dependent on social elements and the specific necessities and sensitivities of the workers would be more compelling than preparing dependent on the imperfect presumption that workers have comparative backgrounds and qualities. Secondly, the expanded mindfulness from crosscultural sexual abuse examination could help direct and urge global enterprises to apply the policies against this evil (Sexual harassment) suitably across various societies. Distinguishing nations and societies where there exists a greater probability for workers to be physically pestered and where there exists a more prominent resilience of inappropriate behavior rates is basic in light of the fact that in specific nations it very well might be important to apply more vivacious and incessant correspondence of lewd behavior policies to workers.

It is observationally investigated the situation with ladies provocation in the media industry of Pakistan and discoveries of this examination demonstrates that women in media are being pestered. Subsequent to meeting 25 media representatives including both (male and female), every interviewee straightforwardly or by implication conceded that ladies are being bothered at their media workplaces. Close by, 80 percent guys and just 20 percent women are having employed in Television channels and greater part of interviewees admitted presence of ladies provocation at their work environments with its lesser detailing, alongside that hostile comments have been made and generalization thinking designs additionally exists as indicated by the larger part of respondents. These discoveries propose that Pakistani ladies face badgering in media associations.

Inappropriate behavior out in the open spots in Pakistan is an immense social issue. Practically all women in the examination, irrespective of their status such as conjugal or educational status, announced themselves to have experienced exploited from inappropriate behavior out in the open spots. Absence of sufficient social help and adjusting with social standards put ladies into extra

misery. Education assumes an indispensable part in expanding mindfulness about the issue. Extra friendly and legitimate help is needed to empower ladies to move openly and participate in the social and financial improvement of the country.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It was recommended that the Government of Pakistan should strength its law and regulation regarding the stoppage of sexual harassment in offices and domestic life. The non-Government organizations should also play their active role by preparing reports and seminars, and should arrange mobilization program against sexual harassment.

REFERENCES

- Altaf, K., Ayub, H., Shabbir, M. S., & Usman, M. (2021). Do operational risk and corporate governance affect the banking industry of Pakistan?. Review of Economics and Political Science.
- Arslan, Z., Kausar, S., Kannaiah, D., Shabbir, M. S., Khan, G. Y., & Zamir, A. (2021). The mediating role of green creativity and the moderating role of green mindfulness in the relationship among clean environment, clean production, and sustainable growth. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 1-15.
- Anser, M. K., Usman, M., Sharif, M., Bashir, S., Shabbir, M. S., Yahya Khan, G., & Lopez, L. B. (2021). The dynamic impact of renewable energy sources on environmental economic growth: evidence from selected Asian economies. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 1-13
- Arif, A., & Shabbir, M. S. (2019). Common currency for Islamic countries: is it viable?. Transnational Corporations Review, 11(3), 222-234.
- Arif, A., Sadiq, M., Shabbir, M. S., Yahya, G., Zamir, A., & Bares Lopez, L. (2020). The role of globalization in financial development, trade openness and sustainable environmental-economic growth: evidence from selected South Asian economies. Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment, 1-18...
- Ahmad,N,M., Masood. A & Ramsha, M (2020). Socio-psychological Implications of Public Harassment for Women in the Capital City of Islamabad, Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 27(1) P 79-83.
- Ali, F (2015). An exploratory study of sexual harassment in Pakistani organizations, Asia Pacific Journal of Management, Pg-10-12.
- Ali, P, A., Paul B. N., Elizabeth, C & Alicia, O'C (2015) Intimate Partner Violence in Pakistan: A systematic review, The University fo Sheffeld, Trauma, Violence, and Abuse, 16 (3) P-5.
- Anwar, F., Karin, Ö & Kaj. B (2019). Three types of sexual harassment of females in public places in Pakistan, Journal of Contemporary Medicine 9(1) P-66,67.
- Bari,F & Mariam, S,P (2000). Country Briefing Paper Women in Pakistan, Asian Development Bank Programs Department (West) and Office of Environment and Social Development, P 11,18.
- Barker, K, C (2017). Sexual Harassment Experience, Psychological Climate, and Sex Effect on Perception of Safety, Walden Dissertations and Doctoral Studies, Walden University, P-10,11,18,19.

- Country Policy and Information Note Pakistan(2020). Women fearing gender-based violence, Version 4.0, P 7-8.
- Dawn (2015). The "Small Incidents": Sexual Harassment in the Media, Testimony from Pakistan, The Equal Rights Review, 15, P-157.
- Ejaz, S., Amir, H., & Shabbir, M. S. (2017). Public Expenditure and its impact on Economic Growth: A case of Pakistan. Kashmir Economic Review, 26(1).
- Erickson, Y.I., Ammar, M., Faisal, K., Mangai, N & Janine, Z (2018). Mapping for Policy: A "Whole Journey" Approach to Tackling Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violent Victimization in Public Transit, World Bank, P 1-2.
- Jun, W., Mughal, N., Zhao, J., Shabbir, M. S., Niedbała, G., Jain, V., & Anwar, A. (2021). Does globalization matter for environmental degradation? Nexus among energy consumption, economic growth, and carbon dioxide emission. Energy Policy, 153, 112230.
- Hejase, H, J (2015). Sexual Harassment in the Workplace: An Exploratory Study from Lebanon, Journal of Management Research, 7 (1) P 108-109.
- Merkin, R,S & Muhammad,K,S (2014). The impact of sexual harassment on job satisfaction, turnover intentions, and absenteeism: findings from Pakistan compared to the United States. A Springer open Journal, P 2,4, 5
- Mughal, N. Arif, A. Jain, V. Chupradit, S. Shabbir, M.S. Meza, C.S.R. Zhanbayev, R. (2022). The role of technological innovation in environmental pollution, energy consumption and sustainable economic growth: Evidence from South Asian economies. Energy Strategy Reviews, Volume 39, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esr.2021.100745.
- Mumtaz. M.U (2019). Sexual Harassment at Workplace: Asif Saleem v Chairman BOG University of Lahore, LUMS Law Journal 2019: 6 (1) P 152.-154.
- Munir, M,M., Malik, H, M & Ume, R (2021). The Shadow Pandemic: Violence against Women in Pakistan during COVID-19 Lockdown, Journal of International Women's Studies, 22 (5) P 231,232.
- Nauman,B & Abdus, S, A (2014). Sexual Harassment at Workplace. A Case of Banking Sector in Lahore. Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research, 20 (5) P 563.
- Ramos Meza, C. S., Bashir, S., Jain, V., Aziz, S., Raza Shah, S. A., Shabbir, M. S., & Agustin, D. W. I. (2021). The Economic Consequences of the Loan Guarantees and Firm's Performance: A Moderate Role of Corporate Social Responsibility. Global Business Review, 09721509211039674.
- Sadruddi, M, M (2013). Sexual Harassment at Workplace in Pakistan-Issues and Remedies about the Global Issue at Managerial Sector, Journal of Managerial Sciences 7 (1)P 114,119,121.
- Salman, M., Fahad, A & Afia, S (2016). Sexual Harassment at Workplace and its Impact on Employee Turnover Intentions, Business & Economic Review: 8 (1) P 90.
- Said, L. R., Bilal, K., Aziz, S., Gul, A., Shabbir, M. S., Zamir, A., & Abro, H. (2021). A comparison of conventional versus Islamic banking customers attitudes and judgment. Journal of Financial Services Marketing, 1-15.

- Sadiq, M., Usman, M., Zamir, A., Shabbir, M. S., & Arif, A. (2021). Nexus between economic growth and foreign private investment: evidence from Pakistan economy. Cogent Economics & Finance, 9(1), 1956067.
- Shahzadi, K., MALIK, H., Shabbir, M. S., & Yasmind, A. (2021). Factors Affecting Profit Distribution Management of Islamic Banks: Moderating Role of Corporate Governance. Islamic Banking and Finance Review, 8(1), 78-102.
- Sial, M. S., Cherian, J., Álvarez-Otero, S., Comite, U., Shabbir, M. S., Gunnlaugsson, S. B., & Tabash, M. I. (2021). Nexus between sustainable economic growth and foreign private investment: evidence from emerging and developed economies. Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment, 1-21.
- Saleem, H., Shahzad, M., Khan, M. B., & Khilji, B. A. (2019). Innovation, total factor productivity and economic growth in Pakistan: a policy perspective. Journal of Economic Structures, 8(1), 7.
- Shabbir, M. S., Bashir, M., Abbasi, H. M., Yahya, G., & Abbasi, B. A. (2020). Effect of domestic and foreign private investment on economic growth of Pakistan. Transnational Corporations Review, 1-13.
- Shabbir, M. S., & Wisdom, O. (2020). The relationship between corporate social responsibility, environmental investments and financial performance: evidence from manufacturing companies. Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 1-12. DOI: 10.1007/s11356-020-10217-0
- Shabbir, M. S., Kiyani, M., & Zeb, A. (2019). Impact of Terrorism on Exclusive Indian Economy. Journal of Indian Studies, 5(1), 29-45.
- Shabbir, M. S., & Khalil ur Rehman, A. (2015). Are Islamic financial institutions become challenge or opportunity for Western Countries?. European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Sciences, 4(84).
- Shabbir, M. S., & Ahmed, H. (2020). Philosophy behind Islamic Economics: Limited Desires and Unlimited Resources. Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business, 8(2), 123-129.
- Shabbir, M. S. (2020). Attributes Ensuring Positive Consumer Evaluation in Brand Extension of Pakistan. International Journal of Asian Business and Information Management (IJABIM), 11(4), 71-84.
- Shabbir, M. S., & Zeb, A. (2020). Nexus and Perception of Customers Toward Conventional Banking Systems: Does the Islamic Banking System Exist as a Competitor?. International Journal of Asian Business and Information Management (IJABIM), 11(4), 54-70.
- Shabbir, M. S., Ghazi, M. S., & Akhtar, T. (2015). The viability of Islamic finance and its impact on global financial stability: evidence from practical implications. European Journal of Economics, Finance and Administrative Sciences, 5(85).
- Shabbir, M. S. (2018). Classification and prioritization of waqf lands: a Selangor case. International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management, 11(1), 40-58.
- Shabbir, M. S. (2018). The Determination of Money: A comparative analysis of Zakat (Alms) and Income Tax payers among selected ASEAN countries. Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business, 6(1), 051-061.

- Shabbir, M. S. (2020). Human Prosperity Measurement within the Gloom of Maqasid Al-Shariah. Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business, 7(2), 105-111.
- Shabbir, M. S. (2018). Privatization Predicament and Shari'ah Compliant Alternate Solutions. Kashmir Economic Review, 27(1).
- Shabbir, M. S. (2016). Contributing factors of inland investment. Journal of Economic Research and Studies, 1(10), 1-27.
- Shabbir, M. S. Rehman (2019). Layers of Misconceptions About Islamic Banking: Are Islamic Banks Threats, Challenges and Opportunities for Investors. Journal of Islamic Marketing, 32(1), 33-48.
- Shabbir, M. S. (2019). Informal shariah pawnshop in the traditional markets of Surakarta. Journal of Islamic Marketing.
- Shabbir, M. S. (2018). The combine synergies between Islamic micro finance portfolio and various structured finance Solutions. Global Review of Islamic Economics and Business, 6(2), 117-130.
- Shabbir, M., &Rehman, A. (2015). Barriers to service quality in the banks of Pakistan: a comparative study of Islamic and conventional banks. Bus Eco J. 6, 178.
- Shabbir, M. S. (2019). Nexus between customer preference and operation of conventional banks Islamic windows in Pakistan. Journal of Islamic Marketing.
- Saher, N., Matloob, T., & Shabbir, M. S. (2020). Exploring the role of Biradari in career growth: Evidence from public sector organizations of Islamabad. Journal of Research in Emerging Markets, 2(3), 13-24.
- Matloob, T., Shabbir, M. S., &Saher, N. (2020). Women's political representation in the local governance of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan. Review of Economics and Political Science.
- Shabbir, M. S., Matloob, T., &Faiz, M. (2017). The Way Forward for Islamic Banking System. Islamic Banking and Finance Review (IBFR), 4(1), 68-78.
- Shabbir, M. (2017). The Impacts of National Rebirth Program on the Moral Character of Nigerian Civil Service. American Based Research Journal, 6(9).
- Shabbir, M. (2017). Women on Corporate Boards and Firm Performance, Results from Italian Companies. American Based Research Journal, 6(9).
- Shabbir, M. S. (2017). Monitoring and Controlling of Islamic Banking System in Nigeria: Way Forward and Constraints. Journal of Advances in Social Science and Humanities, 3(4).
- ul Mustafa, & Nishat (2017). Role of Social Protection In Poverty Reduction In Pakistan: A Quantitative Approach. Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics, 27(1), 67-88.
- ul Mustafa, A. R., & Nishat, M. (2019). Dynamics of Social Protection in Context of Structural and Institutional Performances: A Disaggregate Analysis for Pakistan. Business and Economic Review, 11(1), 31-53.
- Zia, A., Sumera, B & Zaeem, Y (2016). Women Harassment at Workplace: A Study of Pakistani Television Channels, P- 3,6,7,10.