

Pakistan Journal of Criminology

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Aims and Scope

The Pakistan Journal of Criminology is an official publication of the Pakistan Society of Criminology. It aims to advance the study of criminology and criminal justice; to promote empirically-based public policy in crime management; and to encourage comparative studies of crime and criminal justice in Pakistan for having implications for Pakistan. It further aims to develop and establish an indigenous criminological scholarship on issues pertaining to Pakistan. It publishes high quality original research and articles using varied approaches, including discussion of theory, analysis of quantitative data, comparative studies, systematic evaluation of interventions, and study of institutions and political process. It will also be acknowledged as a leading academic journal specializing in the study of policing institutions and their practices, in addition to its use of evidence generated by sound social science methods to evaluate criminological ideas and policy. The journal will bring into light the gap between practic and theory through strengthening the role of indigenous research in the development of relationship between criminal justice policy and practice. Such evidence-sed research will focus on any aspect of crime and the justice system and can feature local, provincial, national or international concerns vis-a-vis Pakistan. Both quantitative and qualitative studies are encouraged. The journal encourages the submission of articles, research notes, commentaries and comprehensive essays that focus on crime and broadly defined justice-related topics in Pakistani context. The journal is an interdisciplinary and an innovative idea in Pakistan. The journal is issued quarterly.

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- Title of the article, date and word count;
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Editorial

An Adventure in Criminology in Pakistan

In this editorial, apart from introducing the articles in the issue, which I do toward the second half, I briefly highlight Fasihuddin's initiative of introducing criminology in Pakistan, which culminated in the establishment of a criminology society and the beginning of this research journal. Borrowing the title of Sir Leon Radzinowicz's book Fasihuddin calls his initiate an "adventure in criminology" in Pakistan (Radzinowicz, 1999). Since the current editors are working hard to redesign and upgrade the journal to HEC's X category, I take the opportunity to throw light on the early efforts of introducing criminology in Pakistan. I want to document these efforts, especially the bureaucratic hurdles, for the purpose of reference for the students of criminology in Pakistan.

The Pakistan Journal of Criminology (PJC) is the only journal so far in the field of criminology in Pakistan. It started in April 2009 when its first print issue was published. However, the idea of starting such a journal had been on the mind of Fasihuddin for several years by then. In 2005 when Fasihuddin went to do a short course offered by United Nations Asia and Far East Institute (UNAFEI) and got the opportunity to meet the world famous criminologists, especially Sir Anthony Bottom, Hans Jurgen Kerner, and Irvin Waller, his idea began to materialize. Moreover, during this course he not only developed keen interest in the field of criminology, but also felt the lack of a similar academic and research forum in Pakistan.

At that time Fasihuddin was serving as the District/Commanding Officer Frontier Constabulary in Bannu. The repercussions of the War on Terror across the border in Afghanistan had not yet visibly crept in the tribal areas or the adjacent settled districts. However, there were clear signs that the Taliban and their affiliates were present in both South and North Waziristan. Fasihuddin wrote a number of times to his Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, about these signs and the larger fear of a war soon going to begin on the Pakistani side of the border. He

especially made suggestions to equip the police force by revitalizing the old forts and pickets of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries as preemptive defensive measures. However, no concrete measures were taken on his suggestions. Nevertheless, Fasihuddin could see and bring to light the increasing significance of the field of criminology in Pakistan.

In August 2005 Fasihuddin got an opportunity to attend the 14th World Congress of Criminology in the US. Here he meets Chris Eskridge and Lawrence Sherman who further appreciate his idea of a Pakistani society of criminology and encourage him to take concrete steps toward making it. In the morning when the congress began there was a ceremony of carrying flags to the stage. In this ceremony the representatives of different national societies of criminology and others members carried their flags and walked on stage. The ceremony was so impressive that Fasihuddin wished that someone should have carried a Pakistani flag on the stage as well. On the sides of the congress, Fasihuddin talks to Professor Chris Eskridge and explains him the rough plan he had to starting a society of criminology in Pakistan. The latter encourages Fasihuddin to take the initiative. When Fasihuddin asks him how he could begin with the idea, Professor Eskridge tells him to model his new society on the pattern of the ASC. Fasihuddin then searches for a copy of the constitution of the ASC and after finding and reading it begins to prepare a draft constitution for his society.

When the draft constitution was prepared and rest of the deskwork done, the arduous task of getting the society registered with the provincial government began. Because Fasihuddin was a serving police officer, so it was not easy for him to get the society registered without first getting permission from his police department. To add to his difficulty, there did not exist any precedent on the basis of which he could defend his case. This was an original and different case. The bureaucracy suspected Fasihuddin's ambitious step. It took considerable time to explain and convince the bureaucracy on various levels before Fasihuddin could get permission from the concerned departments. After getting the permission Fasihuddin's application in the office of the Director of Directorate of Social Welfare began to move forward. It took almost six months before the lengthy process, which includes police verification of the members of the society and evaluation of the

resources needed for running the society, could be completed and society registered.

But this was not the end of the process. There were two more steps to go: making of a website and registration of the journal. Back then (in 2005 through 2008 when Fasihuddin was working hard on his initiative) there were hardly any website-hosting companies in Peshawar. On the other hand, Fasihuddin had no credit card with international transaction facility on it to purchase a website online. Moreover, website designing was not yet common in Peshawar. Therefore, it proved difficult to purchase a website and design it. However, after the society got registered and a website put together, Fasihuddin wrote back to Prof. Eskridge to share his achievements. Fasihuddin also asked Prof. Eskridge what he should do next. The latter asked Fasihuddin to start a research journal under the society. So Fasihuddin began to work on the journal. He thought it to be the “backbone” of the society, and expected that it would generate local Pakistani literature of criminology.

While the efforts for starting the journal were going on, Fasihuddin came across an article entitled, “The ABC of Criminology in Australia” published in the British Journal of Criminology. In this article the authors discuss how the field of criminology began in Australia. The article helped Fasihuddin to reflect on the difficulties faced in the process of introducing the academic field of criminology in a developed country. He thought that he might also face similar or even graver problems in the process of his own initiative in Pakistan. On the other hand, his reading of criminology literature made him interested in developing a detailed course for graduate level (MSc) students of criminology in Pakistan. His course led to writing a book length manuscript, which he published on his own using the forum of his newly established society (Fasihuddin, 2008).

One of the most difficult, and somewhat shocking, aspects of the bureaucratic process involved in registering the society and the journal was facing the questioning of the identity and security verification team that came to his house. The district police officer of Fasihuddin’s native district wrote on the report, which was eventually prepared, that the applicant (Fasihuddin) was a serving police officer and that his request to start a journal needed proper governmental permission. The verification report thus threw a fresh challenge of getting the cumbersome permission from the higher

offices of the IG and the Secretary Home Department of the provincial government.

The second step was to get the journal registered with the Press and Information Department. Fasihuddin faced similar questions, especially the one why he wanted to step in the field of media while he was a government servant in the police department. Fasihuddin had to once again explain that his journal was an academic and research endeavor, and that his initiative was not like other commercial media: it would not invite advertisements; rather it would be a non-profit community service. However, it took another six months to take the Press and Information Department into confidence, before they gave a certificate of registration. This long bureaucratic procedure, and the involvement of a number of offices, often left Fasihuddin frustrated. However, he did not lose hope and persevered in facing the difficulties. Today the *PJC* is a well-reputed journal in Pakistan and recognized by HEC in Y category.

Now I want to introduce the articles published in this issue. The issue begins with Peter Gottschalk's analytical essay on the evaluation process of misconduct and financial crime in private and public organizations. Gottschalk writes that organizations hire law and audit firms and spend considerable amount of money to know, understand, and stop misconduct and crime. However, he argues that often times it becomes difficult to assess the work of firms due to lack of integrity, objectivity, and accountability. Therefore, he goes on to suggest a number of criteria, which he thinks can help in the process of such internal assessment of the work of firms. Furthermore, he develops a model—maturity model—for internal investigation assessment.

The second essay in the issue deals with the social issue of honor killing. Authors, Sadia Huda and Anila Kamal, focus on the portrayal of honor killing by local electronic media. They argue that while media is quick to bring to spot light cases of honor killing, it does not create enough understanding of the complexities behind this social menace. The authors believe that in order to cope with honor killing we have to first understand and the role and responsibility of media. Carrying out semi-structured interviews and employing grounded theory method the authors conclude that local media does not present the problem of honor killing with

objective and disinterested approach. Rather it sensationalizes the issue.

Third essay by Saira Batool, Rabia Ali and Sadia Mehmood investigates the prevalent tool of corporeal punishment in secondary schools in Rawalpindi and Rawat districts. They carry out a survey of six different school using mix method. They find out that corporeal punishment is often preferred for maintaining classroom discipline as compared to other techniques that require time, patience and skills. On the use of corporeal punishment teachers give a number of reasons: large class size, non academic activities, poor school infrastructure, low availability of teaching tools, and high teaching workloads. On the other hand, students strongly oppose corporeal punishment as viable tool or even ethical. They say that it develops the sense of fear, decreases their motivational level, lowers their confidence in their thoughts, and even causes low self-respect. The authors argue that corporeal punishment has adverse implications for schooling.

The fourth essay by Amber Firdous and Nadia Hafeez take up the critical issue of the poor personality development faced by children of incarcerated women inside Adiala Jail, Rawalpindi. They study a group of third mothers who have children living with them. Firdous and Hafeez find out that these children develop fear of the police, learn abusive language, and engage in quarreling with other children and even with mothers. Over time they either develop aggressive behavior or lose confidence. Due to lack of basic facilities for the upbringing and education of children at Adiala jail, these children do not find healthy environment for their safety, health and personality development.

The last essay in the issue by Muhammad Tahir engages in a “socio-ecological analysis” of the social crime of polluting the Karachi port and coastline. He describes that the core issue of coastal pollution in Karachi is the dumping of land-based pollution in the ocean. Much of this pollution comes from industries, which discharge untreated chemical wastes directly into drains, streams, and rivers. This toxic waste slowly makes its way to the ocean. Apart from industrial wastes, a big portion of city’s waste is also dumped in the harbor. Tahir argues that this pollution is partly the result of ignorance and non-enforcement of marine pollution laws

and treats it as a social and environmental crime, which is adversely affecting the ecology of Karachi harbor and coastline.

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Syed Sami Raza (PhD, Hawaii)
Associate Editor

How to Assess Work by Fraud Examiners: Evaluation Criteria for Private Internal Investigations

Petter Gottschalk*

Abstract

Fraud examiners from law firms and auditing firms are often hired by private and public organizations when there is suspicion of misconduct and crime. The work by fraud examiners typically end in reports of investigations. This article addresses the issue of how to assess private internal investigations by fraud examiners. A number of criteria are presented, and a maturity model for internal investigation assessment is introduced. Evaluation is important, since client organizations spend substantial amounts of money without being sure whether the investment is profitable or not.

Keywords: Private investigation; financial crime; evaluation criteria; maturity model.

Introduction

Private enterprises and public agencies hire fraud examiners to conduct internal investigations when there is suspicion of financial crime by white-collar offenders. Fraud examiners from law firms and auditing firms are hired to reconstruct past events and sequences of events to study possible misconduct and crime. Private internal investigations are a growing business.

However, there are many problematic issues related to private investigations. Lack of integrity and lack of objectivity as well as lack of accountability stand out as key problems in fraud examinations (Brooks and Button, 2011; Button et al., 2007; Gottschalk, 2016; Lewis et al., 2014; Schneider, 2006; Williams, 2005, 2014).

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For example, Gottschalk (2016) discusses the case of a fraud examination carried out by an inspector general from the United States in Bangladesh. The evaluation identified a number of shortcomings and integrity violations in the investigation. One of the integrity violations is concerned with roles, where the investigator attempts to take on the roles of police, prosecutor as well as judge. This is far beyond the task of reconstructing the past.

This article addresses the issue of assessing work by fraud examiners by presenting evaluation criteria for private internal investigations into white-collar crime suspicion. When clients often spend hundreds and sometimes millions of dollars on fraud examiners, they need to be aware of expectations that should be communicated to investigators before signing the contract. While many investigators are professionals, they work in a business sector that is largely unregulated. Examples of investigations in countries such as the United States (e.g., Valukas, 2010, 2014) and Norway (e.g., Deloitte, 2016) illustrate that criteria to assess the work is needed.

Investigation Evaluation

Evaluation is the systematic inquiry into a completed investigation involving data collection, analysis, and assessment of work carried out in completed investigation work. It is an objective assessment of activities. Evaluations are always carried out subsequently. It is all about to describe and assess activities that have taken place. The assessment involves that the evaluator appreciates findings resulting from data analysis based on specific criteria. The assessment can be done by comparing the findings with an ideal or goal, such as the mandate and the problem formulation, as well as with criteria for good investigative practice. It should be considered whether the investigation has been successful in finding the truth and clarify the facts. It should also be considered whether the investigation has been going on in a professional manner. Furthermore, it should be considered whether the investigation has added value in terms of benefits exceeding costs.

An evaluation should meet certain quality requirements, such as openness about sources, triangulation of information (confirmed by several sources), documentation and conclusion. The design

(starting point), implementation (work process), conclusions (work result), workload (resource consumption) as well as investigation impact (consequences) should become subject to evaluation.

Evaluation is about judging the conducted investigation. An evaluator has to ask the critical question of whether or not the investigation was useless and worthless, and whether the investigation was improper and unprofessional. An evaluator has to ask whether the investigation was biased as a commission. These are some characteristics of an evaluation:

- Evaluation is a systematic study of work done or work in progress.
- Evaluation is an objective assessment of activities.
- Evaluation implies assessing or estimating the value of something.
- Evaluation involves analyzing to determine if the investigation did what it was intended to do and if the investigation had expected impact.
- Evaluation is a planned process where the goal is to develop knowledge that is sufficient to judge a completed fraud examination.
- Evaluation applies predefined and explicit criteria.
- Evaluation follows in the aftermath of activities.
- Evaluation can be formative versus summative, goal-oriented versus process-oriented, self-performed versus stranger-performed, etc.

It is certainly interesting to study the quality of investigations and investigation results. The solving of cases – meaning that examiners really found out what had happened and were able to document it – is an interesting issue to study. The extent to which witnessing evidence supports answers varies greatly depending on methodology, experience and personal qualities including thinking styles among private investigators. One hypothesis might be that many of the investigations could have resulted in a completely different outcome with another and perhaps more qualitative investigation method based on advanced styles of thought. Some investigations seem to be carried out almost as a judicial process with witnesses similar to a main hearing in court. Often, a lot of documents are reviewed without any clear purpose of evidence

production. Such a process is not at all suitable for solving most internal investigation cases. There are rarely new facts appearing during the main hearing in a criminal court case. It is the professionally qualified investigation that has brought forward facts and evidence that eventually may be presented to a court.

Evaluation Criteria

An evaluator must make a clear distinction between evaluation criteria and evaluation, for which criteria apply. An evaluation starts by developing criteria for evaluation of the work performed, where both general criteria concerning private internal investigations as well as specific criteria concerning this particular situation are introduced.

Colloquially, the term evaluation is used to describe assessment and estimation of the value of something. In the literature, an evaluation is a systematic process, it is planned and purposeful, and the purpose is to develop knowledge for assessment. To evaluate is to describe and assess. The description occurs within a framework that specifies procedures for data collection, analysis and drawing conclusions from the data. The assessment involves appreciating findings from data analysis based on predefined criteria.

An evaluation is both about goal and process. Measuring goal achievement is an inquiry into whether or not one or more objectives have been reached. Goals are defined in the investigation mandate and in expectations from stakeholders. Measuring process performance is a matter of assessing activities that have been carried out from start to finish. The process involves, among others, honesty, openness, integrity, professionalism, responsibility and accountability.

The typical overall purpose of evaluation of an investigation is to find out whether the project was successful.

Evaluation of an investigation is concerned with application of many of the same sources of information and methods that were used in the investigation itself. For example, informants for investigators may also be useful for evaluators.

Typically, evaluation of internal investigation reports will apply criteria such as:

- Empirical evidence due to forensic analysis that indeed points to a certain person/group within the company.

- Organization of investigative process with level of detailed description of every step.
- Extent of unbiased conclusions at every point of investigation.
- Extent of clearly stated goals.
- Extent of strong methodology that is stated in detail.
- Statement of conclusions: detail in explanation of how they came to that conclusion.
- Lack of ambiguity in contract and mandate.
- Results in line with mandate.
- Proof of findings.
- Thoroughness in documentation of actions taken during investigation.
- Identifying potential conflicts of interest (i.e., does mandate restrict investigation from pursuing leads?).
- Sources: how many different sources did investigators use to evaluate the same information? How many different types of sources (letters, interviews, financial statements, etc.).
- Evidence of preconception: does the report contain clues to the fact that the investigator had a specific theory or end-result in mind when he/she started the investigation?
- Extent of independence between data gathering and data analysis, or different groups doing both.
- Extent to which investigators were building up a solid case where previous history of that specific company is detailed.
- Ability to link all suspected individuals from the past with the current ones.

An evaluation of internal investigations will typically emphasize the starting point, the work process, the process result, the resource consumption, the investigation mandate, the investigative strategies, the work frame, the follow-up actions, and the social responsibility.

- *The starting point.* How well and suited was the starting point for the investigation? Was the mandate clearly articulated? Was the mandate focused rather than diffuse? The mandate was appropriate to clarify the matter? Were activities in the investigation clearly defined in the mandate? Were targets of the investigation clearly defined in the mandate or elsewhere? How might the starting point have been improved? Was there anyone who had a hidden agenda? Was the assignment rooted

in a dynamic principal, who was willing and ready to take the consequences of the investigation?

- *The work process.* How well was the investigation conducted? How well did the chosen strategies work: information strategy, knowledge strategy, methodology strategy, configuration strategy and system strategy? How well was contradiction safeguarded and self-incrimination avoided? How might the work process have been improved? Was impartiality considered and avoided? Was confidentiality handled in a proper manner? Have investigators received confidential information and handled it accordingly?
- *The process result.* What is the quality of results from the investigation? Is there any news in the investigation report? Did investigators discover what had actually happened? Who had done what and how and why? Did investigators answer all questions? Is everything in the mandate performed? Are all targets in the mandate reached? Is the investigation report understandable and useful to the principal? Are mentioned persons in agreement with presentations of themselves in the report? How might work results become even better? Are recommendations from the investigation possible to implement? Are recommendations followed up? Did the investigation have consequences for something or someone? What value can be assigned to this investigation? What effects did this investigation have? How successful was the investigation project? Does the investigation report contain errors and inaccuracies? Does the investigation report contain discussion of possible crime matters for which the suspect was never charged? To increase the credibility and transparency of an investigation report, it is important to describe explicitly the choice of methods and procedures, is it done? Credibility is created when a different investigators is able to arrive at the same result when following the same procedure with the same documentation – is this possible with the current investigation report?
- *The resource consumption.* How big was the consumption of resources by the investigation? Was the project kept within agreed cost limit and time frame? Were relevant skills used in the investigation? Resource is a term that implies making

something possible. A resource is an enabler. What resources were applied in the form of knowledge? What resources should have been applied in the form of knowledge? How might the consumption of resources have been reduced?

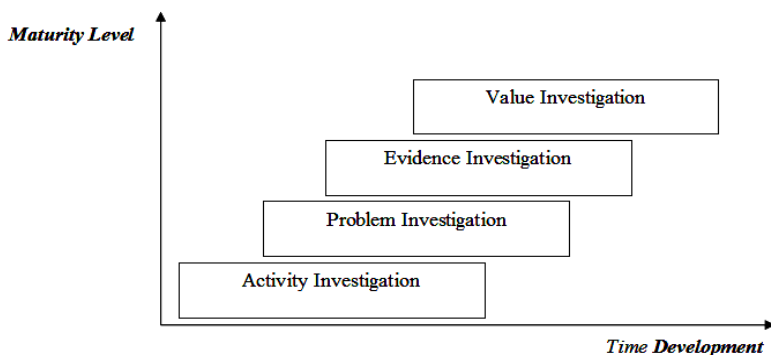
- *The investigation mandate.* Does the mandate seem suitable for the situation without any traces of bias or blame game? Is the mandate formulation clear, understandable, focused, and verifiable? Does the client seem really interested in the investigation and eager to learn about results? Are tasks in the investigation carried out in line with the mandate? Have all questions and issues in the mandate been answered?
- *The investigative strategies.* Did investigators select appropriate information strategy, knowledge strategy, methodology strategy, configuration strategy, and systems strategy?
- *The work frame.* Have investigators enjoyed a reasonable work frame in the client organization? Have issues such as the right of contradiction, the protection against self-incrimination and written proceedings been addressed?
- *The follow-up actions.* Has the client followed up on conclusions presented in the investigation report? Why or why not? Did the investigation result in relevant consequences for activities and people?
- *The social responsibility.* Do investigators take on social responsibility? Social responsibility is to share information with authorities, to compensate for own adverse effects (e.g., accused someone of something which later turned out to be wrong), to compensate for the client's adverse effects (e.g., such as baseless suspicions), to show transparent operations (which others can gain insights into), and to demonstrate professionalism (accountability, objectivity, and integrity).

Maturity Model

An internal private investigation can be evaluated by application of the following maturity model. A maturity model represents theorizing about how the investigation could be improved through a management-controlled or random development. A model has the same function as a theory, because the model provides a simplified picture of reality. The steps, stages or levels of the model are: (1) sequential in nature; (2) growing in a

hierarchical progression that is difficult or impossible to reverse; and (3) involving a wide range of organizational activities and structures.

The figure illustrates a potential maturity model for private investigations consisting of four stages, steps or levels.



Maturity model for internal private investigations

Level 1 Activity Investigation is focused on activities that may have been performed in a reprehensible way. Examiners are looking for activities in past events and prepare a reconstruction of sequences of events. Thereafter, examiners form an opinion about the activities in terms of whether or not they are reprehensible. At level 1, there are often auditors and others with accounting and financial transaction knowledge that examine and assess activities in terms of management of assets. An investigation at level 1 is usually passive, fruitless and characterized by unnecessary use of resources, for example because examiners tend to dig into too many details. At this lowest level, investigators attempt to find answers to the question: *What happened?*

Level 2 Problem Investigation is focused on problems and issues that must be solved and clarified. Examiners are looking for answers. When answers are found, the investigation is terminated. It is important to minimize the use of resources in an investigation, which should take the shortest possible time for involved persons. The appraisal and management is essential for success. The client was faced with an unresolved problem, and the client defines premises for problem solving. At level 2, there is no room for investigators to pursue other tracks than those that target the

predefined problem. At this level, there are lawyers and others with knowledge of rules and regulations that will identify the facts. Investigations at level 2 are usually passive with trifling results within an agreed cost boundary. At this second level, investigators attempt to find answers to the question: *How did it happen?*

Level 3 Evidence Investigation is focused on revealing something that is kept hidden. Examiners will choose their tactics for success in disclosure of possible misconduct and white-collar crime. They are going for the unknown. Investigation steps are adapted to the terrain, where different information sources and methods are used to get the most facts on the table. At level 3, there are detectives, psychologists and other knowledge workers to uncover possible crime. While levels 1 and 2 are focused on predefined suspicions of financial crime, level 3 is focused on suspicions of financial criminals. The focus has shifted from offence to offender. There are always criminals who commit crime. Level 3 has a personnel focus, while levels 1 and 2 have an activity and legal focus. Level 3 is characterized by the pursuit of responsible individuals, typically executives, who may have abused their positions for personal or organizational illegal gain. This is a more intensive investigation, because suspicions and suspects should be handled in a responsible manner with respect to the rule of law and human rights. Investigations at level 3 are active with significant breakthroughs in the investigations. New knowledge emerges that was not present in advance of the investigation. The investigation project is conducted in a professional and efficient manner. At this third level, investigators attempt to find answers to the question: *Why did it happen?*

Level 4 Value Investigation is focused on the value for the client being created through the investigation. The purpose of the investigation is to create something that is of value for the client. It may be valuable new knowledge, valuable settling of disagreements about past events, valuable external opinions, and valuable input to change management processes. The investigation's ambition is that the result will be valuable for the client. The value may lie in the cleanup, modification, simplification, innovation and other measures for the future. The investigation takes into account that it should be prudent. A number of explicit considerations are identified and practiced throughout the examination. The

examination is based on explicit choices regarding information strategy (sources), knowledge strategy (categories), methodology strategy (procedures), configuration strategy (value shop) and system strategy (technology). Explicit strategic choices make the investigation transparent and understandable to all involved and interested parties. Here it is often investigators in interdisciplinary environments who create value for the client. Investigations at level 4 are characterized by active use of strategies, with substantial and decisive breakthroughs in the examination. The investigation lays the foundation for learning and value creation in the client's organization. Detection of deviations and termination of such deviations create value for the client organization. At level 4, detection, disclosure, clarification, analysis and resolution are seen in context. There will be less to uncover in the future if current prevention is strengthened. It will be better in the future if matters are resolved completely. Investigators will create value through proper scrutiny. The investigation creates value before, during and after the examination. Before the investigation, an understanding of risks and priorities develop. During the investigation, an understanding of methods and procedures develop. After the investigation, barriers are constructed, holes are sealed, work flows are developed, and continuous evaluations are established. At this fourth and final level, investigators attempt to find answers to the question: *How to prevent it from happening again?*

Evaluation Report

Just like internal examinations result in investigation reports, so do external inquiries result in evaluation reports. While investigation reports describe findings and conclusions, evaluation reports describe assessment and appreciation. A typical evaluation report has the following contents:

- *Introduction* with description of the subject of investigation, how the suspicion arose, why the investigation was initiated, and what was investigators' mandate. Discussion of the suspected economic crime using convenience theory and other theoretical perspectives.
- *Presentation of criteria* to evaluate the investigation, including evaluation criteria for the investigators' choice of strategies (knowledge strategy, information strategy, methodology

strategy, system strategy, and configuration strategy). Evaluation criteria should include motives for the investigation, follow-up after the investigation, and resource consumption by the investigation. The right of contradiction, the protection against self-incrimination, as well as written procedures are important considerations in an investigation and thus relevant for the evaluation.

- *Discussion of procedure* to collect information on the investigation for the evaluation. Internal investigation processes are often very secret activities for everyone other than those directly affected. To the extent media coverage occurs, journalists tend to receive and communicate only biased and selected data from investigation clients. Much of what is referred in the media about an investigation can be misleading. Media and other data sources should thus be scrutinized in terms of their credibility and quality of information. Often it is only the investigation report that is available for evaluation.
- *Description of investigation* that is evaluated, how the investigation was conducted, including considerations that were taken into account, and what mindset may have dominated the investigation. Description of individuals who commissioned the investigation, their positions and perspectives. Description of individuals who conducted the investigation, their qualifications and track record. Description of persons who were subject to investigation, their positions and suspected behaviors. The investigation can be discussed in terms of principal-agent theory and other theoretical perspectives.
- *Evaluation of investigation* by applying criteria for evaluating the investigation (2) on how the investigation was actually conducted (4). The investigation report quality should be assessed as well. The extent of social responsibility by investigators can be assessed, that is, being accountable (business responsibility to society), compensating for own negative impacts (business responsibility for society), compensating for others' negative impacts (business responsibility for society), contributing to societal welfare (business responsibility for society), operating their business in an ethically, responsible and sustainable way (business responsible conduct), taking responsibility for society and the

environment in broad terms, and managing by business its relationships with society. When detecting serious white-collar crime and not telling law enforcement because of the client attorney privilege, is an example of lack of social responsibility on the part of investigators and should be criticized by evaluators. Cost-benefit for the investigation is important to evaluate, as the added value contributed by the investigation should be assessed.

- *Maturity model* to assign the investigation to a stage or level of maturity. A maturity model consists of several stages, where the number of stages can be determined by evaluators. The stages are sequential in nature, occur as a hierarchical progression that is not easily reversed, and involve a broad range of organizational structures and activities. A maturity model for evaluation with four stages, for example, might consist of the following stages: activity-based investigation, problem-oriented investigation, detection-oriented investigation, and value-oriented investigation. Such stages have to be clearly defined to enable allocation of the investigation to one of them.
- *Conclusion* with recommendations what investigators can learn from the evaluation. Description of how similar investigations should be carried out in the future.

Conclusion

This article has addressed the issue of evaluating fraud examinations. Fraud examiners are faced with many dilemmas. For example, if they obey the mandate completely, then they may become biased into a blame game where the client wants the blame to be located somewhere and not somewhere else. However, if examiners ignore the mandate and reconstruct the past wherever they find relevant evidence, then they run the danger of not getting paid by the client.

A number of criteria were presented in this article that can be applied by clients both in advance in terms of requirements as well as in the aftermath in terms of a judgment of consulting work provided by investigators. When assessing cost-benefit ration for an examination as an investment, many of these criteria will contribute to determine whether the investigation was or was not a profitable and therefore a smart investment.

There are several avenues for future research based on Gottschalk (2016) and this article. For example, the maturity model should be explored both in terms of its theoretical basis as well as its empirical validation. Next, there is a need to draw upon the larger body of research on evaluation. Also, criteria may be organized into an evaluation framework.

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Professionals Perspective in Portrayal of Honour Killings in Pakistani Media

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Abstract

The present study explored the perspectives of stakeholders about the role of media towards honour killings in Pakistan. Semi structured interviews were conducted with lawyers ($n= 7$), social activists ($n=6$), Journalists ($n= 5$), Religious Scholars ($n= 4$), Psychologist ($n=3$), Police officials ($n= 5$). All the participants had more than 5 years of experience in their relevant fields and have been working on honour killings in their professional capacities. The data was coded by using Grounded theory method and were analysed to extract themes from the data. The results of the study indicated that media is playing both positive and negative role towards honour killings. The major categories include sensationalism, uneducated media, business approach of media and accountability through media. Participants also highlighted few interventions for the media houses that must be adopted to play a more responsible and effective role.

Keywords: Honour Killing, Media, Qualitative study, Grounded Theory.

Introduction

The terminology of 'Honour killing' was introduced by Ane Nanta who was a Dutch scholar (who is originally from Turkish background) in 1978. The purpose of introducing this term was to separate these forms of killings from other kinds of murders and violence prevails in the families and communities (Xavier, 2015). It is the planned murder of one of the relatives of the perpetrator who is a woman in most cases, who has allegedly transgressed the honour of her family. The crime of honour killings has been prevailing throughout history across the globe in a number of communities (Daily Times, 2014). However, it tends to dominate in societies where the patriarchal structures, religious bigotry and

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stringent tribal beliefs confine individual rights (Chesler & Bloom, 2010). It has been witnessed that in honour killings women are usually victims and on suffering end whereas their murderers are often their own fathers, brothers, husbands or male relative, who killed their women for not keeping the honour of the family. They tend to believe that their death is the only way through they can restore the lost honour of their family (Sohail, 2014). Honour killing can be triggered by many reasons may it be a woman or girl talking to a stranger male, development of sexual relations prior marriage, being a rape victim, rejecting a man decided by the family, or to do a choice marriage (Deol, 2014). A mere doubt and suspicion of the woman's committing any of these transgressions can be enough for committing the murder in the name of honour. Most of the times no in-depth justification is required for killing in the name of honour (Haile, 2007). Although, most of the time woman is killed by her father, brother or uncle, but it has also been witnessed that sometimes, other women of the family are also complicit in these killings (Deol, 2014). Shah (2002) stated that honour killing is present across provinces but with different names and it is being instigated by multiple causes in our country. In Sindh Province, it is called as *Karo-Kari*, in Baluchistan as *Siyah Kari*, In Southern Punjab as *Kala Kali* and in NWFP as *Tor Tora*. It has same meaning in every language, meaning that men and women are at disposal of their local community, and tribe whenever they found guilty of their act which tarnish the honour of the family. A Pew Survey of 2013 conducted in Pakistan for attitudes towards Honour killing in Pakistan reported that only 8% of the population considered Honour killing as an unjustifiable act. We hardly found news of such brutality in the west but these atrocities are on the rise in Pakistan. The survey identified that 83% of Pakistanis support stoning for adultery, and only 8% of the population are against it. There is a local study conducted in Islamabad to determine the attitude of men and women towards Honour killings, and they have found out that most of the men and women considered killing a member of a family for the saving Honour as a justifiable act (Sheikh et al., 2010). Another study conducted in Jordan about the attitudes of adolescents towards Honour killings, found out that 60% of adolescents believed that killing a family member who has dishonoured the family is justifiable act (Einser & Ghuniem, 2013).

Baker (1999) discussed that the system of honour may it be cultural or personal is responsible for killing of women by their male family members. There are multiple factors that are the identified as major justifications behind the killings. These factors include feeling of shame brought by the female members, external pressure of community or society to restore the honour of the family by murdering the one who is responsible for that. Lesnie (2002) stated that there are few countries in the world where state authorized the killing for adultery and their perpetrators are often pardoned officially by the state even in case of suspicion.

Although, honour crimes are ingrained in long cultural practices just to gain control over women, literature also indicates that loopholes in laws, local judicial system, misunderstanding of religion and negative role of police and media.

Giving insight on religious perspective, Shah (2002) stated that honour killings type ruthless practices are completely against Islam. Islam does not allow such brutal acts. While referring to a high court case which says that, "Nobody is allowed to take law in his hand in the name of so-called ghairat (honour)". It has been conveyed that honour killing is against both Islamic and legal code of conduct. The role of police is also highlighted in the literature and discussed that Police has been considered as a part of feudal structures who regulates and exercise their power as per feudal and tribal instructions. Feudal and tribal bodies are strong advocated of honour killing in our society. It is also important to highlight that police have also found out to be predominantly patriarchal and contain biased attitude towards women (Iqbal, 2007). Ali (2001) also endorsed that, in existing power structure of the society, police strongly supports and enforced the narrative of the influential. In tribal communities like interior parts of provinces over there police have failed to take action against the perpetrators because they also cannot afford to go against the will of the tribal leaders.

Literature also indicates that the power of Jirga (local courts) has cultural immunity and they are legitimized to use powers. Weak judicial system of the state is also a major reason behind the presence of Honour killings in the society. The jirgas leader operates on the principles of patriarchy where women are considered as a mere commodity (Iqbal, 2007).

Media has a fundamental role to play in these cases. Media highlights the number of killings but portrays women as a very submissive, oppressed creature (Lari, 2011). In the present era, the media industry is growing rapidly and considers a powerful and influential institution. It has been indicated in literature that besides being an important institution of the country, Unfortunately Pakistani media sometimes show irresponsibility while portraying news about women related issues. The media is biased against women in many areas. This bias affects images of women in the media, and in turn has a negative effect on women's development in a society (Asif, 2011). The literature highlights the role of electronic media sometimes create hype and portray exaggerated news by adding their personal opinion that causes for anarchy in the society (Ahmar, 2004). Even in Pakistani drama serials, portrayal of women is as less dependent creature, psychologically weak and emotional which further strengthens already existing stereotypes in this male chauvinist society. Furthermore, in print media pronounced gender insensitivity and weak portrayal of women is also evident (Asif, 2011).

Rationale of the Study

Present time is considered as a mass media era. All the information's are disseminated through media either print or electronic among masses. Media has become a need of the hour in present times as information and knowledge of people are dependent upon news. There are growing number of media houses in Pakistan but it has been observed that media has a lot of shortcomings specifically regarding presenting of news on sensitive issues like honour Killings and portray a submissive image of a women of our society (Lari, 2011). An abundant literature and media highlight gives an increasingly alarming percentage of honour killings in Pakistan. The media highlights number of cases but unfortunately it fails to deliver the complexities behind the issue. There is a dire need to understand the role of media towards honour killings in our society because it has been observed that media does not handle these issues with sensitivity. It is important to understand the role and responsibility of media in order to understand and confront such complicated issues in an effective manner. Honour killing is also a multifold phenomenon therefore it

was explored by taking perspectives of various professionals who belongs to different walks of life.

Method

Objectives

- To explore the role of media towards Honour Killings in Pakistan.
- To understand the perspectives of different stakeholders i.e., journalists, psychologists, police officials, lawyers, religious scholars to understand the dynamics of media towards Honour Killings.

Sample

The sample of the present study included professionals from different walks of life. Total sample comprised of 30 individuals. Sample included **lawyers** (4 male, 3 female) **social activists** (N=6 Females, social activists also included NGO workers who are working on women related issues), **Journalists** (3 male, 2 female), **Religious Scholars** (N= 4 male) **Psychologist** (3 females) **Police officials** (3 males. 2 female). All the participants had more than 5 years of experience in their relevant fields. The participants selected for the study were people who had an experience with honour related crimes and dealt with honour killing cases in their professional capacity.

Instrument

Semi structured interview technique was employed to collect the data. The interview guide was formulated based on previous literature and focus group discussions with undergraduate students. Questions in the interview guide were open ended in nature.

Data Analysis

The data drawn by interview was then analysed by using grounded theory method in order to gain an in depth understanding. Grounded theory is a systematic analysis tool which is frequently used in social sciences. Grounded theory method (GT) works in reverse manner from conventional method. It starts with collection of data instead of hypothesis. First interviews are carefully transcribed and line by line coding was done. Conceptual categories were then formulated from the codes. Categories were formulated based on shared characteristics. Similar categories were then clustered and themes were drawn out.

Results

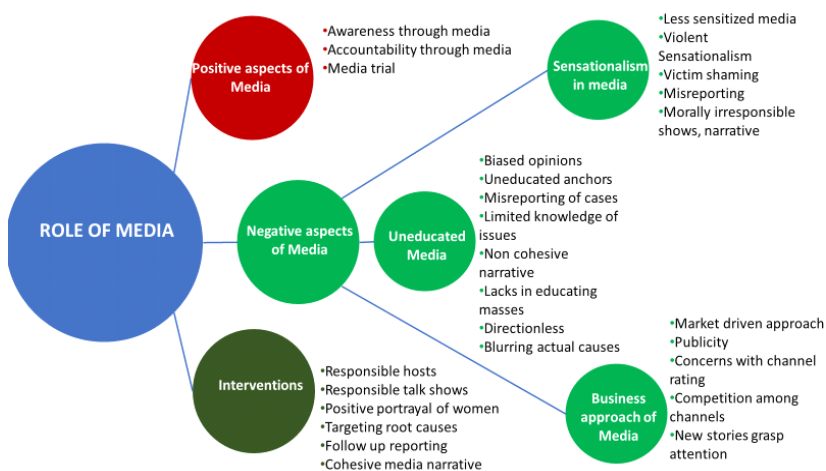


Figure 1: Illustrates the theme, its subsequent categories, and exemplar codes.

Role of Media

All the participants while being interview shed light upon the role of media and its different aspects. The role of media has also been less explored with respect to Honour killings.

There is no doubt that media has created an influential role in our society in past decades. In this research people belonging to

diverse professional groups were interviewed and the most recurrent theme emerging out of these interviews was "Role of Media". People highlighted both positive and negative aspects of media in shaping the opinions of masses which in turn contribute towards forming attitude towards any issue.

When a certain breach in honour happens, where a female decides to act on her own whims, it is often the media that projects the story which at times increases the sense of being dishonoured among the members of the family. Furthermore, if, or when someone from the family decides to take matters in their own hands, it is again the media that blows the loudest trumpet claiming that a social ill has been witnessed. Many participants in the research thought that such double standards of the media are the major cause behind the overall mishandling of Honour Killing cases, widespread increase in the cases of honour killing.

A lot of people argued that media is not fulfilling its duty with responsibility. The institution of media has flourished a lot in the past decade. It is more accessible to masses even in farfetched areas of the country. Unfortunately, it is influencing people more negatively than positively.

As one of the journalist stated that:

"media focusses more on sensationalizing the news for a time being they do not take responsibility of following it up later,"

(Kohistan case can be mentioned, even the case of Qandeel Baloch, there is no more news about it). When media does not follow up the cases then the issue dies down in hearts of people and they do not get any idea about the actual factors involved behind killings nor do they know about the investigations. Consequently, it becomes unable to educate people about the crime and its related factors. Another journalist also reported that:

"media is disinterested towards educating the masses about the problem and its related factors in a correct manner, they are only interested in reporting the case rather helping the affecteds".

In past few years a lot of private media houses have been established. Instead of taking care of the issues, the new media houses are adding to them. As there are many channels on air, the sense of competition is also rising among them and in their personal unhealthy competition they are becoming more irresponsible. Every

channel is more concerned about their ratings so they are more interested in flashing the news as opposed to a sensible and thorough depiction of the actual scenario. A journalist quoted that:

“Media is more keen about their ratings, so most of the time their irresponsible manner of coverage damages the repute of the victim and its family”.

Media personnel themselves argued that people in media are not educated as per their field so they are less sensitive while reporting and presenting the news. Honour killings or women related issues demand a certain level of sensitivity but the truth is that people in media houses are also from the same society. A journalist reported that:

“Media people are the representation of the societal mindset; they focus more on selling their stories through sensationalism rather reporting them objectively and follow it till the end”. Another journalist also quoted that “sensationalism also leads to victim’s shaming rather than helping the victim”.

Gender sensitivity in the media is also one of the serious problems. The patriarchal set up of the society is clearly visible in our media as well. Almost all the reporters, especially in the rural areas are men. Women have little or no voice in the media. Men shape the narrative carried by the media, it is therefore not surprising that women are targeted. This trend is more visible in cases where local media reported the stories of honour killing.

Local media lacks proper training as well. There is no concept of media ethics and the code of conduct, especially with regards to the local newspapers. The reporters are often semi-qualified individuals who are doing this to earn a living and score some influence with the local elite. Their reporting therefore is often biased and subjective. Furthermore, in rural areas due to lack of staff, only one reporter is dealing with all kinds of reports of that area. Therefore, he is untrained to deal with complicated social problem such as honour killing.

Media reporting of such cases is done in such a manner that it adds fuel to the fire and the would-be-murderer is pushed even further to commit a crime. Hence, Victim shaming and sensationalism lead towards violence as it recently happened with one of the social media celebrity “Qandeel Baloch”. Sensationalized

news about her ignited the fire in her family which ultimately became the cause of her murder by her own brother.

The duty and moral responsibility of media is too high that it is not fulfilling. If it acts upon it responsibly then it makes the institutions accountable. People would also get to know that it is a crime and their criminals also get executed.

The journalists who are themselves involved in reporting of such cases have a point of view that there is so much influx of the news that they are unable to follow up with the previously covered stories. The media houses are already operating on a business model approach so their focus is on money making and selling news and for that they adopt any approach.

However, the most important aspect of media is that it makes public opinion and formulates narratives so it's a responsibility of media to act upon it and to counter this problem from top to bottom. One of the journalist stated that:

"The change of narrative will also change the attitudes of people. Media, art and literature are important agents of narrative making so institutions need to be cohesive in order to tackle this issue effectively".

It is just not media personnel themselves who are highlighting the problems of media. Many other groups of individuals highlighted the negative role of media in creating more problems in this scenario. Religious scholars also condemned the role of media that rather than educating the masses about ethics and morality it is promoting evilness in young generation. The kind of values they are transferring become the cause of misguidance. One of the religious scholar stated that:

"Media is creating evilness in society by showing low standard and immoral programs".

Police officers also said that media these days just need news which they can present in a glamourized way and they are becoming less responsible. A police officer stated that:

"Media is so irresponsible and discriminatory in cases related to Honour violence. When it comes to a rape case they will do a lot of glamorization of those women and will keep on calling her in the programs but when a woman is dead nobody cares to interview the culprit or to do its public shaming"

The lawyers also claimed that media has contributed a lot in creating the sensationalism with this issue. People in our society are so immune to this phenomenon that it has made the positive perception for Honour killing. People are so infused with this phenomenon that it is no more a crime in their view. It is so negatively portrayed by the media that whenever such incidence happens, the people remain ignorant about the real cause behind the killing. One of the lawyers stated that:

“Because of lack of follow up about these cases, people tend to believe that it is a non-punishable crime. Therefore, they do not perceive it as a crime nor they have the knowledge about the undercover facts behind Honour killings”.

The role of media was also quite recurrent in the interviews of social activists who are incessantly in contact with journalist, victims, and perpetrators. They also shed light upon the shortcomings of media. One of the social activists stated that:

“Media considers that sensationalizing and scandalizing is their only job, but they have a bigger role and that’s education and follows up of such cases where woman dies without any fault.”

It has also been argued in the interviews that dramas and plays also help in changing the mindset of people. Unfortunately, in most of the dramas, the stereotype character of a woman has been played. A submissive role of a woman who is unaware about her rights and is not allowed raising voice about any atrocity or maltreatment. This is how women are portrayed in our society. The outreach of media is so extensive that even in rural areas where education is not as common, television and dramas are accessible. The women in those areas idealize more about the TV characters and they shape their opinions and attitudes from those drams. Instead of creating any awareness, these programs affect their attitudes negatively. One of the social activists stated that:

“Why not our films and dramas talk about Pakistanis being responsible citizens, talking about good practices of our society, cultural tolerance, religious pluralism, gender equality and strong women citizens etc. Why don’t we address these issues and give messages through this medium”.

Contrary to the findings of highlighting the negative role of media, few individuals also appreciate the positive role played by media. The reporting of cases through media from far fetch areas helps in drawing attention of people and law enforcement agencies. One of the respondent stated that:

“Through media, element of accountability and pressure increases on institutions. Honour killing cases were probably high in number in the past but because of limited mass media they usually went unreported”. Media can be very beneficial if it tries to understand its role and responsibility and act upon it.

However, efforts are needed to check the negative influences of the media. Media has a huge potential. It can help us uproot this social evil from our society. If proper media ethics are in place, and the media personnel are trained to report objectively and ignoring the market forces, media can be used as a medium to change the public opinion of the masses to introduce them to the heinous nature of this crime.

Discussion

Moreover, it was also identified that media as an institution has an important responsibility to play which it is not fulfilling. Its focus is more on sensationalism and non-objective reporting. It does not consider the importance and sensitivities of these issues. Media these days is major source of narrative building of the society so it is an important duty of a media to do objective reporting and do follow up of incidents they are presenting. It was also identified that media can be a good source of making the culprits accountable and by spreading awareness among masses we can bring down the number of prevalent violent issues. Previous studies also indicated that media should be sensitized to play a responsible role in terms of the content that is aired, and it should focus on promoting a positive image of women (Qaisarani, Liaqat & Khokhar, 2016). Another study also found out that the image of women has been conveyed as an oppressed, submissive and veiled by media. This description of women through media is generalized on all over the women of Pakistan and people in the external world gain the image as an oppressed (Ahmed, 2005).

Conclusion

It has been found out that in recent times media is an important institution that has excessive out reach in all over the world. The mass media industry has also developed much, so with increasing its outreach it has more responsibility as well. It has been identified that media is not playing a positive and responsible role regarding violence against women. It must do untiring efforts to bring down the number of killings and violence related cases against women by using its power and strength. Media can bring quite a positive change in society if it gets to be morally responsible and unbiased. Media needs to identify its strength and potential and to make complete use of it.

Limitations

The study has few limitations which are as follows:

- By employing a qualitative data analysis technique subjectivity of the researcher cannot be controlled.
- The findings can not be generalized as sample was small

Implications of the Study

These findings can be helpful for media houses and can create awareness among them. By working on their shortcomings in the light of these findings they can be a changing agent and ensure more accountability among different institutions. By responsible and follow up case reporting's they can make other institutions accountable as well like police and judiciary. Media can help in building a positive narrative of the masses towards women.

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Corporeal Punishment and its Effects on Students Learning: A Study of Selected Schools in Rawalpindi & Rawat

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to explore the causes of corporal punishment in schools and its effects on students' motivational level, their class participation and attendance in schools. The research also unveiled the perspectives of teachers about corporeal punishment as an instrument to discipline students. The data for this paper was collected through a mix method approach. A survey was conducted among students selected from six schools in District Rawalpindi and Rawat in Pakistan. Qualitative interviews were conducted with selected teachers from the same schools. The findings of the paper highlight that the majority of the students reported to have experienced corporal punishment at schools. From the teachers perspective large class size, non academic activities, poor school infrastructure, low availability of teaching tools, high teaching workloads were reported to be some of the reasons that led to corporeal punishment. The value of Chi-Square shows significant association between corporal punishment and school attendance as well as class participation at 5% level of significance. This paper concludes that corporal punishment has serious implications on students' behavior. In the light of the findings it is recommended that the issue needs serious attention from all stakeholders including school administration and teachers. Importantly, to reduce corporeal punishment we need to work on teachers so that their perceptions about corporeal punishment and its effects on students can be changed.

Keywords: Corporal punishment; schools; teachers; students' learning

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Introduction

Physical punishment has been continuously used and authorized as a mean to correct children's behavior in schools, homes and at workplaces. Punishment is based on the principle to make a child understand not to repeat irregular behavior. Corporeal punishment is widely used to normalize the behavior of students in education institutions across the world (Bitensky, 2008). There are myriad ways of defining and understanding the term corporeal punishment. Broadly speaking it is the exercise of physical punishment to inculcate pain but not harm with the purpose to organize and control the child's behavior (Rollins, 2012; UN Committee, 2006). Seen in this way it is a technique of behavioral change (Straus & Mouradian, 1998).

Some of the major sources of physical punishment include techniques such as slapping, spanking, choking, punching, hitting, kicking, pinching, shaking, shoving (Gershoff & Bitensky, 2007), uneasy body postures, use of electric shocks, excessive exercise drills and prevention of urine or stool (McClure, 2008). Despite the wide use of corporeal punishment in schools there is little evidence to support the fact that this kind of punishment actually works to reform the behavior of students. Instead it is likely that physical punishment leads to increase in dropout rates in schools (Little & Akin-Little, 2008; Zotolor & Puzia, 2010).

The current research paper intends to explore various causes that lead to corporal punishment of students in public and private schools in two Districts in Pakistan including Rawalpindi and Rawat. It also intends to investigate the effects of punishment on their school attendance, class participation and motivational level. Finally the paper also aims to explore the reasons that motivate teachers to carry out corporeal punishment in schools. This study is significant since corporeal punishment remains a serious concern in Pakistani schools. Therefore, it is important to have understanding of the causes of corporeal punishment and its outcomes for students. The findings will help to devise strategies to reduce corporeal punishment to make the schools a safer place and enjoyable experiences for young minds.

Hypothesis

1. Corporal Punishment is likely to affect Student's attendance in Schools.
2. Corporal Punishment is likely to affect student's participation in classrooms.
3. Corporal Punishment is likely to affect student's motivational level.

Literature Review

Corporeal punishment has been prevalent in educational institutions across the world for decades. More than 80% students in educational institutions have been reported to have faced corporal punishment in different parts of the world which is believed to have adversely affected their learning (Pineda, 2005). A UNICEF (2009) review report on the data collected from 37 countries found that 86% children belonging to age group 3-12 faced violent behavior and psychological anger in their schools. A study conducted in African schools indicated that only one percent students were never punished (African Child Policy Forum on Violence against Children & Save the Children Sweden, 2005). A research carried out by Red Cross Committee in Georgia found that 32% students were victims of physical punishment in schools (Red Cross Committee of Georgia, 2000).

In the United States too, the frequency of occurrence of corporal punishment of children in educational institutions is believed to be quite high (Center for Effective Discipline US, 2005; Lynnette, 2001). In the US one of the frequently used forms of corporal punishment is hitting children back with wooden scull intentionally by school administration (Zotolor & Puzia, 2010). In Jamaica almost eighty six percent students faced verbal aggression and hostility from teachers (Samms-Vaughan, et al., 2004). A study in the schools of capital in Nepal depicted similar picture regarding corporal punishment that adversely affected child educational learning (Ferguson, 2013).

Corporal punishment is common in South Asian countries in places including home, schools, places of work and neighborhoods (UNICEF, 2001). A research conducted in India at national level highlighted that more than sixty percent children belonging to 15-18 years of age group faced punishment at schools resulting in low

academic learning (Kacker, Varadan & Kumar, 2007). In Pakistan a Study carried out by UNICEF (2000) in the Khyber Pakhtunkwa Province reflected that corporal punishment is a clear indicator of increasing fear among students. The government of Pakistan has banned corporal punishment with an act called the Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Act, 2010 in care institutions, homes, public and private schools. However, it is still practiced in schools (Society for Adolescent Medicine, 2003).

Research Methodology

The current research was conducted by using a mixed method approach by blending both quantitative and qualitative approaches (McLeod, 2008). The target population included teachers and students as a critical stakeholder in schools. The quantitative data was collected through a survey among students of age group 9 – 13 (grades 5th to 8th). For the collection of data 11 schools (7 schools from Rawalpindi & 4 schools from Rawat) were contacted by the researchers. Out of these 2 public and 4 private schools refused to provide data when consulted. The remaining 5 schools (3 public & 2 private) have been included in this research process. Out of these selected schools 2 public sector schools were selected from Rawat and 1 public sector school from Rawalpindi while 2 private schools were selected from Rawalpindi. In addition to the survey fifteen face to face interviews were conducted with teachers out of the total numbers of 75 teachers working in selected schools. Among these 7 teachers were selected from Rawalpindi and 5 from Rawat.

Sampling Technique and Sample Size

The nature of current research demanded non-probability sampling. The sample size was determined by using the formula i.e. $\frac{N}{1 + N(e^2)}$ ($e = 0.05$); the calculated sample size was 68 equally divided 34 boys and girls students. Since the respondents were children belonging to age group 9 – 13 the questionnaire was first translated into Urdu. The questionnaire and interview guide were pretested from experts (2 academicians & 1 psychologist). Fifteen questionnaires were pretested from students. The consent of students and teachers was secured in order to collect the data. Measures have been taken to ensure confidentiality of the respondents in order to protect their privacy. Accordingly, their personal information has not been used throughout the study.

Table 1: Sample Size and Selection of Respondents

Name of Schools	Number of Students	Number of Students corporally punished	Stratified Sampling $\frac{\text{Groupsize} \times n}{N}$
Government Girls Community Model School Rawat	72	8	$\frac{8 \times 68}{82} = 6.6$
Government Boys Elementary School Rawat	150	12	$\frac{12 \times 68}{82} = 9.9$
New Town Girls Elementary School Satellite Town Rawalpindi	450	17	$\frac{17 \times 68}{82} = 14$
Madrassat-ul-Binat Sadqabad Rawalpindi	400	20	$\frac{20 \times 68}{82} = 16.5$
Government Abbasi High School for Boys Afandi Colony Rawalpindi	1145	26	$\frac{26 \times 68}{82} = 21.5$

Source: Survey

Results & Discussions

Univariate and Bivariate statistical techniques were applied to examine the effects of various interacting variables in this study. The background information of the respondents is given in table 1 below.

Table 1: Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Variable	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
Up to 9 Years	6	8.8
10 to 12 Years	24	35.3
13 and Above	38	55.9
Gender		
Male	34	50
Female	34	50
Education		
Up to 4 th Class	12	17.6
5 th to 7 th Class	32	47.1
8 th and Above	24	35.3

Source: Survey

Types of Corporal Punishments

The quantitative data from this study highlights the different types of techniques used by teachers to punish students in schools to reform the behavior of students. The figures inside the brackets show the percentages while the figures outside the brackets indicate the frequencies in all the tables.

Table 3: Types of Corporal Punishment in Schools

Types/Techniques	Almost Daily	Twice a week	Thrice a week	Once a week	Sometimes	Mean
Dismissal from class room	-	11.8 (8)	22.1 (15)	20.6 (14)	45.6 (31)	2.00
Make you stand for long time in class	-	44.1 (30)	41.2 (28)	14.7 (10)	-	3.29
Make you stand and raise your hands for long time	-	19.1 (13)	25.0 (17)	22.1 (15)	33.8 (23)	2.29
Beat with ruler/ cane on hand	-	-	22.1 (15)	10.3 (7)	67.6 (46)	1.54
Slapped on the face	-	14.7 (10)	26.5 (18)	22.1 (15)	36.8 (25)	2.19
Hit you with book on head	-	-	25.0 (17)	44.1 (30)	30.9 (21)	1.94
Ear twisted	-	13.2 (9)	20.6 (14)	22.1 (15)	44.1 (30)	2.03
Told you to hold your tongue	14.7 (10)	13.2(9)	19.1 (13)	29.4 (20)	23.5 (16)	2.66
Beat you up with a cane	-	-	16.2 (11)	-	83.8 (57)	1.32
Made you sit in cock position	-	-	-	19.1 (13)	80.9 (55)	1.19

Source: Survey

The students were asked about the types of corporal punishment used by their teacher for controlling their behavior. About 12% responded that they were often dismissed from class, while 45% mentioned they were forced to stand up in classroom. About 22% of the respondents were sometimes beaten with cane or ruler, almost 15% were slapped as a punishment. Nearly 25% were sometimes hit on their head by using a book, while 13% respondents explained that their ears were often twisted by teachers. 15% reported that they were forced to hold their tongue as a form of punishment.

A survey conducted by an organization working for the rights of children SPARC (2010) in Pakistan found similar findings about the corporal punishment in schools. Students were reported to have been beaten up by stick or ruler often leading to serious consequences.

During in-depth interview with teachers the majority admitted to have practiced corporal punishment for reforming the behavior of students. One of the male teachers explained:

"Some of the common types of corporal punishment we use include hitting the students, slapping on their faces, twisting their ears, throwing books on them, pushing, use of various objects (i.e., belts, sticks, pins, or others), making them sit in uncomfortable body positions, or out in the sun for long durations especially during hot summers, excessive sit stand exercise or in extreme cases prevention of urine for longer hours.

Likewise a female teacher explained the kinds of punishment used in the female schools.

The different ways in which we punish students include cleaning of classrooms, managing solid waste from play grounds, making them stand in sun for long hours, making the students stand outside the classroom so that everybody can watch and humiliate them.

This shows that teachers acknowledged the use of corporal punishment to punish however they had their own justification for this which will be discussed later in the paper.

Causes of Corporal Punishment

According to the data from the survey students reported to have been punished on very ordinary matters such as fighting with fellows, refusing to obey orders, asking too many questions, incomplete homework, not preparing for tests, and talking and laughing in class among others. The responses of the respondents are presented in table 4 below.

Table 4: Causes of Corporal Punishment

Variables	Very Often	Often	Some Times	Rarely	Never	Mean
Fighting with other fellows	10.3 (7)	13.2 (9)	19.1 (13)	19.1 (13)	38.2 (26)	2.38
Scratching on the walls, boards & desks	-	7.4 (5)	8.8 (6)	20.6 (14)	63.2 (43)	1.60
Escaping from school before day ends	-	-	16.2 (11)	13.2 (9)	70.6 (48)	1.46
Refusing to obey orders	-	-	11.8 (8)	17.6 (12)	70.6 (48)	1.41
Incomplete homework	7.4 (5)	27.9 (19)	44.1 (30)	20.6 (14)	-	3.22
Not preparing for tests	8.8 (6)	27.9 (19)	45.6 (31)	17.6 (12)	-	3.28
Asking too many questions	-	13.2 (9)	23.5 (16)	22.1 (15)	41.2 (28)	2.09
Talking and laughing in class	13.2 (9)	26.5 (18)	32.4 (22)	16.2 (11)	11.8 (8)	3.13

Source: Survey

The qualitative data illustrates that the teachers seemed to have myriad reasons to justify corporal punishment in schools. Some of these were large classroom sizes, shortage of teachers, inadequate training of teachers, frustration due to family pressure and low wages. Others included heavy workload non academic activities, poor school infrastructure, low availability of teaching tools, among others. The teachers believed that corporal punishment tends to be effective when other methods of discipline have failed.

A young female teacher who had recently joined the profession of teaching stated;

Prior to joining this profession I was very humble and kind with students. However with the passage of time I realized that students do not take me seriously and I found it hard to maintain discipline in class. With this realization I have started to punish students.

A male teacher explained his experience as follows:

Corporal punishment is a necessary part of childhood development and educational learning. Children learn from punishment to value their parents and teachers, to differentiate between right and wrong, to conform rules and regulations. Without physical pain children will be out of control. This is in their greater benefit.

The teachers acknowledged that corporal punishment is violent but believed that often teachers too are frustrated. It was reported that the number of students in each class was far too large to be

controlled so teachers used punishment as a mean for control. They also reported that they discussed the different ways in which the children were punished while they gathered during free time in the staff room. Punishment they believed was essential in order to control the behavior of students. They reported that they punished students with the intention that this will prevent them from repeating the episode again.

Effects of Corporal Punishment on Students

Corporal punishment is recognized by social scientists as a considerable factor in the development of violent behaviours in the childhood as well as during later stages of life (Oosthuizen, 2010). The qualitative part of this paper highlighted some of the effects of corporal punishment from the teachers' perspective. The teachers explained that after getting punishment most of students tend to show temporary compliance yet they continued with their habits in the long run. A female teacher reported: *"Some cry, some become silent. Others show aggression and continue the behavior shortly."* Another teacher reported;

Some of the students get scars on their hands and faces (male & female students) and painful body postures (male students). Students get bodily pain and in some cases avoid school for the next day.

Surprisingly, it was believed by the teachers that corporal punishment leads to achievement of goals. One female teacher explained this like this;

Corporal punishment is much quicker to achieve desirable end in short time. It produces speedy results and maintains order immediately.

Contrary to this, previous research findings support that violence triggers more violence among students, creates a grudge against teachers and the school, and causes students to challenge teachers (Chiang, 2009). Children who have faced corporal punishment are more probable to be violent towards others (Rammala, 2009) and also to use violent methods to resolve conflict (Hart. et al., 1990), and to be aggressive towards their parents (Douglas & Straus, 2007).

In the quantitative part of the research the effect of corporal punishment on two important aspects of students lives were explored. These included participation of students in classroom after punishment and their motivational level.

Table 5: Class Participation of Students after Punishment

Variable	Very Often	Often	Some Times	Rarely	Never	Mean
Answer to questions that are been asked in class.	10.3 (7)	19.1 (13)	29.4 (20)	41.2 (28)	-	2.99
Question teacher regarding concept that's been taught	-	16.2 (11)	26.5 (18)	25.0 (17)	32.4 (22)	2.26
Make comments regarding the concept taught in class	-	13.2 (9)	8.8 (6)	7.4 (5)	70.6 (48)	1.65
Reading for class	11.8 (8)	13.2 (9)	22.1 (15)	32.4 (22)	20.6 (14)	2.63
Attentively listening to lecture	-	16.2 (11)	23.5 (16)	33.8 (23)	26.5 (18)	2.29

Source: Survey

The table clearly depicts that participation of students in routine class room discussions tend to reduce after experiencing corporal punishment. Students rarely responded to questions being asked in class. Few students seem to be able to question the teachers regarding the concepts being discussed in the class. The majority did not comment on any discussion in class. This data shows the serious implications of corporal punishment on classroom participation which further leads to serious consequences.

Table 4: Student's Motivational Level after Corporal Punishment

Effects	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Mean
Lower self-esteem	58.8 (40)	30.9 (21)	10.3 (7)	-	-	4.49
Anxiety	41.2 (28)	30.9 (21)	19.1 (13)	8.8 (6)	-	4.04
Feeling depressed	60.3 (41)	30.9 (21)	8.8 (6)	-	-	4.43
Development of fear to approach teacher	73.5 (50)	10.3 (7)	8.8 (6)	7.4 (5)	-	4.43
Retaliation against teachers	11.8 (8)	-	19.1 (13)	38.2 (26)	30.9 (21)	2.24
Feeling insecure	7.4 (5)	8.8 (6)	22.1 (15)	51.5 (35)	10.3 (7)	2.51

Source: Survey

The table indicates the effects of corporal punishment on student's motivation level. The responses show that students seemed to have low self-esteem; they had feelings of anxiety and depression, fear for teachers and feelings of insecurity in general. Similar findings have been reported in previous researchers.

Testing of Hypothesis- Bivariate Analysis

Bi-variate analysis was conducted to test the hypothesis and to explore the association of interacting variables by applying Chi-square. Broadly three conceptual hypotheses have been tested for analysis of the results of study.

Hypothesis No. 1: Corporal Punishment is likely to affect Student's attendance in Schools

Table 5: Higher the Corporal Punishment lower will be School attendance

Variable	Absence from School after Punishment				
Physical Effects of Punishment	Next One Day	Next Two Days	Next Three Days	Never Missed	Total
	Percentage (Number)				
Low	20.0% (1)	80.0% (4)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	100% (5)
Medium	42.0% (21)	18.0% (9)	14.0% (7)	26.0% (13)	100% (50)
High	15.4% (2)	15.4% (2)	46.2% (16)	23.1% (3)	100% (13)
Total	35.3% (24)	22.1% (15)	19.1% (13)	23.5% (16)	100% (68)
Chi-Square:	18.593	DF: 6	Significance level	(SL): .005	

The value of Chi-Square shows significant association between corporal punishment and school attendance at 5% level of significance.

Hypothesis No. 2: Corporal Punishment is likely to affect student's participation in classrooms

Table 6: Feeling of student after punishment is associated with their Class Participation

Variable	Class Participation of Children				
	Answer to Questions been asked in Class	Asking question about concepts being taught	Attentively Listen to Lecture	Reading for Class	Total
	Percentage (Number)				
Ashamed	0.0% (0)	50.0% (12)	41.7% (10)	8.3% (2)	100% (24)
Develop Fear	16.1% (5)	32.3% (10)	41.9% (13)	9.7% (3)	100% (31)
	14.3% (1)	14.3% (1)	0.0% (0)	71.4% (5)	100% (7)
Frustration	0.0% (0)	50.0% (3)	33.3% (2)	16.7% (1)	100% (6)
	8.8% (6)	38.2% (26)	36.8% (25)	16.2% (11)	100% (68)
Chi-Square: 25.093 DF: 9 Significance level (SL): .003					

The value of Chi-Square shows significant association between corporal punishment and class participation at 5% level of significance.

Hypothesis No. 3: Corporal Punishment is likely to affect student's motivational level

Table 7: Techniques used by Teacher to Discipline student and their Motivational level

Variable	Punished Children Feeling				
	Low self esteem	Anxiety	Depression	Insecurity	Total
	Percentage (Number)				
Dismissal from Class	30.0% (3)	30.0% (3)	10.0% (1)	30.0% (3)	100% (10)
Make you stand for long time	34.6% (9)	57.7% (15)	7.7% (2)	0.0% (0)	100% (26)
Slapped you	54.5% (12)	36.4% (8)	4.5% (1)	4.5% (1)	100% (22)
Hit with book	0.0% (0)	50.0% (5)	30.0% (3)	20.0% (2)	100% (10)
Total	35.3% (24)	45.6% (31)	10.3% (7)	8.8% (6)	100% (68)
Chi-Square: 21.643 DF: 9 Significance level (SL): .010					

The value of the Chi-square is significant at 0.010 level of significance showing that techniques used by teachers to discipline students in class have deep psychological implications.

Conclusions

The paper highlighted the prevalence of corporal punishment in schools from students and teachers perspective. Findings of the paper show that the concept of and use of corporal punishment is still prevalent and viewed as a viable option for teachers. Teachers believed corporal punishment is particularly effective when other methods of discipline have failed. Additionally, they also preferred corporal punishment as quick and easy to administer classroom discipline as compared to other techniques which require time, patience and skills. Multiple reasons were highlighted by teachers such as large class size, non academic activities, poor school infrastructure, low availability of teaching tools, high teaching workloads etc. Students strongly opposed physical punishment as a mean to control their behavior because it develops a sense of fear, insecurity low motivational level, less speaking power during class room discussions, degrading self esteem and felling disrespect. The paper has argued that corporal punishment has serious implications on students' behavior their participation in class, their motivational level and their school attendance.

In the light of the findings it is suggested that the issue needs serious combined efforts on the parts of teachers, students and administrative authorities of schools. From the teacher's perspective some of the causes of corporeal punishment include large class sizes, the attitude of students in class and teacher's attitude towards teaching as a one way process where the teacher is the one in authority. These attitudes of teachers need to be changed. For this purpose teachers need to be trained to use new methodologies. Also, school administrations should provide support to teachers. The number of students in one class should be reduced to make it more manageable for teachers. This will also allow one to one interaction between teachers and students thus reducing the consequences that lead to corporeal punishment. Teachers can play a leading role in promoting positive learning environment by inculcating quality of education and socialization and they need support during this process. Importantly, the students who have already experiences corporeal punishment need counseling services. This will help their participation in class discussions and their will increase their attendance in schools.

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Imprisoned mothers and Effects of Jail Environment on Socialization of Young Children

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Abstract

The objective of present study was to observe the problems faced by incarcerated mothers regarding the socialization of children. How jail environment effect the personality development of child was also major objective of study. Thirty women from *Adiala* jail Rawalpindi were selected for study. Study findings were supported by attachment theory that argues that parental imprisonment sometimes has severe impact on children that damages their physical and mental health. Results of present study showed that when mother was incarcerated she was unable to maintain control over children and sometimes could only act in a restricted capacity. Children of criminal women were badly affected due to the environment of jail. Result of chi square confirmed the existence of strong association between jail environment and poor personality development of a child.

Keywords: Physical health, mental health, Imprisonment, personality Development.

Introduction

Parents are a constructive agent of socialization and social control. Our first communication and relationship is created with our parents naturally, they provide us basic essentials of life. Incarcerated parents are either unable to impose restrictions on their children or have limited ability to maintain control and socialize their (Hagan, 1999). When children are disconnected from their family members especially their fathers and live without adult supervision, observe delinquent environment they become unstable and violent (Institute for Families in Society, 1997). The vast majority of women sent to prison are mothers of small children and in most cases these children lived with their mothers prior to their

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incarceration (Flavin, 2001). The incarcerated parents especially the mother has intense effects on the children and adolescents (Children of Incarcerated Parents, 1999). Parental incarceration instigate chaos in the lives of their children, including traumatic separations and irregular modifications from one care giver to another (Seymour, 1998). The experience of ambiguous loss is confusing (Boss, 2009).

The effect of incarceration of women are frequently disregarded or considered insignificant (Flavin, 2001). Mother's incarceration has harmful effect on children socialization and personality (Beck, 2002). Children of criminal women are badly affected due to the environment of jail. The socialization of children in jail environment lead to imperfect personality of children which become a purpose of their absence from school and isolation from family members and friends. Numerous types of social exclusion such as withdrawal from substantial and social capital, stigma, political exclusion and deficient future possibilities are faced by the incarcerated women and their children when they are released from jail (Murray, 2007). Incarcerated parents suffer from various psychological disorders that lead to dearth of positive intervention of children's education and socialization. The absence of positive intervention leads to school failure, delinquency and negative behavior of children (Simmons, 2000). The consequences of parents' incarceration on children are very destructive as children suffer from multiple psychological problems including stress, anxiety, disgrace, shame, and humiliation from their peers and society (Women's Prison Association, 1990).

Children living in prison almost always live in more restrictive conditions than they did outside, even though they are not themselves prisoners and should not be treated as such (Singh, 2006).

Justification of the Study

Deficiency of basic requirements have caused in a dramatic increase in the prison population in the Pakistan over the past few decades. The number and proportion of women who are incarcerated have vastly increased as a consequence. Despite increased interest among criminologists, a variety of questions remain as to how women experience incarceration. Most women

who are incarcerated are mothers, but criminological literature has not fully explained how mothers fulfill their parenting roles or navigate motherhood while incarcerated in the context of Pakistani culture. This research addresses such limitations by exploring the question: How do incarcerated mothers exchange motherhood from behind barriers? When considering the associations of creating cycles of crime within families, the importance of further study in this area is evident (Reed and Reed, 1997).

Objectives

To observe the effect of jail environment on children.

Research Question

How incarcerations of women influence their children's mind and personality?

Hypothesis

There is association between jail environment and poor personality development of child.

Literature Review

Parental incarceration can produce strain for a child due to changing living situations, financial stress, less time from a remaining parent or caretaker, assumption of adult roles, and the disruption of the relationship between imprisoned parent and child. Thus, the incarceration of parent can result in the loss of educational opportunities (Foster, 2007). In KPK jail no facility of any recreation and entertainment exclusively for young children was provided. Either the children play in jail premises with one another or just hung around their mothers. These women and their children were almost abandoned by their families. Some of prisoner family members never visited them in jail due to embarrassment. As they consider it as symbol of disgrace. Some of the prisoners reported that the visits by family members were quite seldom. Most of the mothers demanded particular enhancement in fulfilling certain requirements of their children especially in terms of supplementary food, garments and medical facilities (Javeed, 2011).

Abuses in childhood for example physical and sexual abuse and negligence appears to be commuted to many types of maladaptive coping behavior such as truancy, running away from home, drug use and later criminal behavior (Gilfus, 1997).

The incarcerated parent is also limited in their ability to provide support, guidance, or regulation from within the prison (Nesmith, 2008). They are unable to be an active part of their children's lives; instead they are reduced to limited regarding their accommodation, health facilities, financial stability and recreational facilities. These socialization problems have been associated with diminished educational success for the child when the child's mother has been incarcerated (Foster, 2007).

Children are primarily in need of precautionary arbitrations due to their augmented vulnerability to the enhancement of deviant activity. Parent's incarceration may particularly have an adverse effect on a child's feelings of self-assurance and concentration (Hairston, 2003).

The children of incarcerated mothers demonstrate indications of post-traumatic strain, anxiety nervous tension, including trauma, feelings of constant worry and apprehension. They also suffer from distressing memories of their mothers arrest and detention (Kampfner, 1993). Consequent imprisonment and involvement of mothers in crime are contributing factors for delinquent and antagonistic conduct of children. Such children may develop beliefs and judgments by imitating the negative behaviors revealed by their parents that may eventually escort their association with delinquent activities and subsequent incarceration (Dalley, 2002).

The children confront adverse effects of parental imprisonment; those children whose parents are detained are less likely to obtain commiseration from society as compared to children experiencing other nature of parental detachments, such as casualty, divorce or separation (Fritsch 1981). The general consequence of paternal incarceration is expected to be pessimistic for children, as well as escalating behavioral tribulations and psychological wellbeing (Wakefield, 2011). Children with imprisoned parents cope with frequent challenges in their surroundings and repeatedly resist at every stage of their life (Poehlmann, 2004). Children inclined toward high pessimistic reactive incidents, higher levels of anger, frustration and touchiness. These children are susceptible for behavioral and psychological problems particularly when there is inadequate parent's supervision (Morris, 2007). This proposal is one of the few research articles which addresses the problem of mass incarceration's collateral consequences on children .A social

insurance program for such children should be started on priority. A social insurance model that intervenes to dissolve lines of inequality would provide a unique benefit and would be compatible with other policies. Other policy proposals, while recognizing a state obligation towards child welfare generally (Cai, 2014).

Theoretical Framework

A developmental ecological model is more effective for examining the effects of mother's incarceration on child's socialization and behavior. The standard of this model is incorporated with attachment theory. Ecological models put emphasis on the significance of numerous perspectives which are interrelated for the development of personality (Bronfenbrenner, 1979).

Cultural environment has most powerful influences on the personality development of children. The interaction with social realities forms the behavior of individual (Bickhard, 2012). When in jail a child observes others using abusive language and quarrelling with each other he takes the phenomena as social reality and such factors influence his personality. Thomas (2014) described that Environment psychologist emphasized that in order to change people's delinquent behavior their personalities must be understood. Personality informs about people's convictions, assessments and approaches. Scientists have established the fact that various factors persuade the possibility to engage in environmentally receptive practices. There are some elementary characteristics of personality. There is usually comprehensible regularity to control the behaviors of people. People proceed in the analogous manner in an array of circumstances as they observe their surroundings. Personality does not just depict how we behave and respond to our environment, it also controls our actions in certain ways. Personality is demonstrated in more than sole behavior and manners. It can also be observed through our thoughts, judgments, affiliations and our social interactions with society (Tacianno, 2015).

Whereas attachment theory concentrates on the traits of the parent-child interactions which promote children's close association and consolation across the life span (Bowlby, 1982). Children's affection, associations and communication with parents

are considered as an important element of the child's micro-system. Early attachment traits are significant predictor of children's later social and emotional improvement (Thompson, 2008). In case of stressful and frightening circumstances the child develops a secure and consolation association with the attachment figure and treats the attachment figure as a support from which he can explore the environment with increasing self-assurance and confidence with the passage time (Ainsworth, 2015). In contrast, unprotected and confused, attachments are considered challenging factors for developing psychological disorders (Thompson, 2008). The impact of parental detention on children can be overwhelming and enduring. As a consequence of parental confinement often children of prisoners are discriminated and isolated and have suffered from psychological illnesses, disturbance, anxiety, embarrassment, guilt and low self-respect (Simmons, 2000). Some children suffer from severe health problems and regressive behaviour they become antisocial and aggressive introvert personalities (Cunningham, 2001). Parental incarceration sometimes has extremely negative impact on children that destroy their physical and mental health. The health impact differs from case to case but some observed problems are transformations in sleep patterns, eating behaviour, use of drugs, alcohol and tobacco, stress, depression and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder such as flashbacks about the offence or arrests (Crawford, 2003).

Majority of the prisons in Pakistan are not designed to situate children. The overcrowding environment and unhygienic conditions affect not only mental and physical children but also imprisoned mothers. Inappropriate basic needs and unhygienic environment are also detrimental measure in socialization of children in jail (Javeed, 2011).

Material and Method

Universe and Population

Adiala jail in Rawalpindi was selected to interview the imprisoned women. Adiala jail is the only jail where women criminals with young children are imprisoned. Researcher restricted this research to Adiala jail Rawalpindi to collect first-hand information for the systematic understanding of the problem. All the prisoners' women with young children were selected as a

population of study. Total population of women criminals with young children was 30. The whole population was selected for the study.

Sampling and Tool for Data Collection

Thirty women prisoners who were living with young children for more than six months were selected for interviews through Purposive sampling method. In the light of research objectives a self administered comprehensive structured interview schedule has been developed for data collection. Interview schedule was prepared in English but always questions were asked in Urdu and sometimes in Punjabi because most of the prisoner women were illiterate and were not able to understand English.

Pre-testing

To check the reliability of questions 5 respondents were selected for interviews. 5 questionnaires were pre-tested and some alterations were made to obtain accurate information.

Data Presentation and Analysis

The data was processed and analyzed using MS-EXCEL. Further percentage and CHI-SQUARE test was applied by the researcher to get result and check the association of hypothesis. In order to make inclusive presentation the data was presented in the form of graphs (Pie and Bar) and tabulation.

Data Presentation and Discussion

Table 4.1: Problems faced by mothers in jail

S.No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Quarrel with other children	5	21.73
2	Learn Abusive Language	11	47.82
3	Ask about other family members	2	8.69
4	Unhealthy environment	5	21.73
TOTAL		23	100

children problems in jail

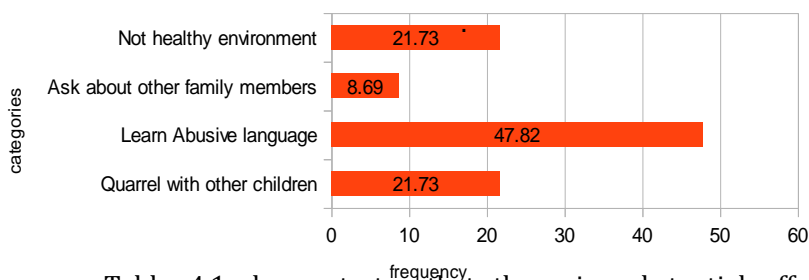


Table 4.1 demonstrates that there is substantial effect of mother's imprisonment on many aspects of a child's personality, including responsive and behavioral well-being, family permanency and economic conditions. Sometimes mother in prison face problem with children. Their children learn abusive language in jail. Young children (5-6) years old children ask about their other family members like father, sibling and relatives. That create complex stressful situation for children and mothers. These children are more vulnerable to many challenging factors. Jail environment not only destroy the personality feature of children but also cause a disturbance for their parents as this concern with their future.

Table 4.2: Children use abusive language in jail

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Always	10	34.48
2	Often	8	27.58
3	Sometimes	9	31.03
4	Rare	2	6.89
5	Never	0	0
TOTAL		29	100

Table 4.2 shows that the incarcerated women who are mentally upset don't bother about socialization of her children. Imprisoned women deal aggressively with each other in jail and use abusive language as well. The data shows that a high frequency of children uses abusive language. When children fight with each other they use abusive language as mimicking the behavior of their mothers. The nature and standard of a child's living conditions are contributing factors for the positive development of personality. Prisons have an antagonistic impact on learning process of children as these institutions are not predominately planned to locate, raise and educate children (Loureiro, 2010).

Table 4.3: Effect of jail environment on children

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Aggressive behavior	15	50.0
2	Scared from jail officers	2	6.67
3	Shyness	5	16.67
4	Lose confidence	8	26.67
TOTAL		30	100

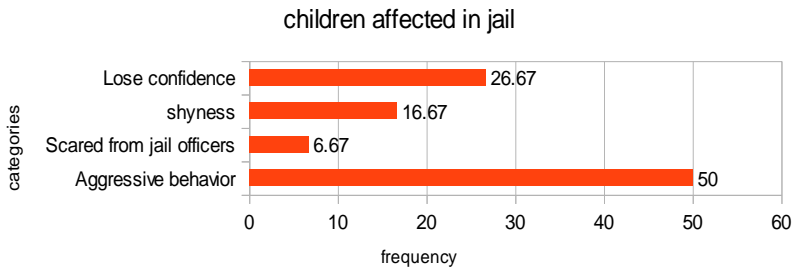


Table 3 demonstrates the effects of jail environment on children. It has been observed that the jail environment has significant psychological and emotional detrimental effects on normal childhood development. Most of the children were observed with aggressive behavior, shyness, scared from jail staff and lack of confidence. The impact of parental imprisonment on children can be intense and enduring. Therefore, the personality shaped in jail lead to a person who has different complexes in jail and at the same time in external world. These children are ignored not only from family and relatives but also from, policy makers and researchers (Cunningham, 2004).

Table 4.4: Incarcerated mother effect children’s social status in society:

S. No.	Categories	Frequency	Percent
1	Strongly disagree	0	0
2	Disagree	2	6.67
3	Neutral	0	0
4	Agree	8	26.67
5	Strongly agree	20	66.67
TOTAL		30	100

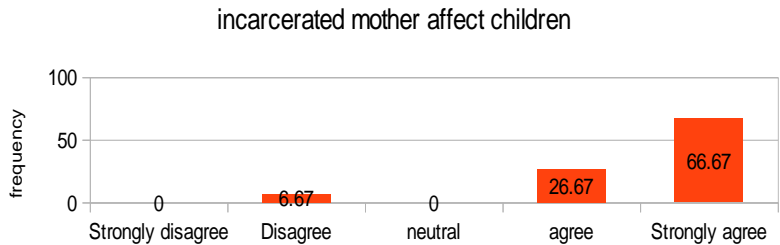


Table 4.4 shows the opinion of respondents regarding incarcerated mothers effect the children’s social status in society. The impact of a mother’s detention and imprisonment on a family is often more disturbing than that of a father’s detention and imprisonment (Legislative Analyst Office, 2000). Mothers incarceration not only create different complexes in personality but also constraint them to become good citizens (Bloom, 1995). Criminologists have paid attention to imprisonment as a stigma that attributes to individual’s life and their families and children (Hagan, 1991). In present study mostly mothers were strongly agree that due to stigma of criminalization children lose their upcoming social status in society.

Hypothesis

Jail environment strengthen the risk of poor personality development of child.

Table: Association between jail environment and poor personality development of child.

Variable	Variable	
	Jail Environment	
Poor Personality	Yes	No
Quarrel with other children	5	0

Learn abusive language	11	0
Ask about family members	2	0
Unhealthy environment	5	0
Basic facilities	0	4
Protective environment	0	3
Total	23	7

{Observed count(o),expected count(e)}

$$\text{Chi-square} = \sum \frac{(o-e)^2}{E} : 28.02 \quad \text{Significance level (SL): 0.99}$$

The above table shows association between bad jail environment and poor personality development of child. The hypothesis is tested by using chi-square test at significance level of 0.99. The value of chi-square at 0.99 significance level confirmed the existence of strong association between jail environment and poor personality development of child. The data shows that poor jail environment is a great risk for the development of children. Jail environment not only destroy the personality features of children but also a cause of disturbance for parents. Children of imprisoned parents are at prominent risk for a number of pessimistic attitudes that can direct them in some circumstances towards delinquency and lacking their involvement in studies (Simmons, 2000).

Discussion

The finding shows that according to data most of respondent who have less income involve in crime. Data shows the respondent have difficulties to socialize their children in jail regarding their physical and mental health. According to data majority of respondent have negative effect, depression, poor mental & physical health, desperate, harsh attitude and aggressiveness after imprisonment. Distribution shows respondent's problems of children related to abusive language used by them. Data demonstrate that poor condition of imprison women leads improper development of their children in context of their personality construction. Crime increases in society due to inequality of resources and anomic situation. Women primarily adopt the criminal activities because they don't have education or skills through which they can fulfill the basic needs of their family. The effects of women crime are devastating not only for themselves

but also for their children. Incarceration mothers faced problem in the socialization of children. These problems are with respect to their food, health care accommodation, education and psycho-social development and recreation facilities.

Conclusion

Mother incarceration has harmful effect on children socialization and personality. In jail there is no suitable program held for the psycho- social development of children. No-trained staff found in any jail to take care of these children. Children in general living under very difficult situation facing deprivations. Imprisoned women are mostly depicted as imperfect, incompetent mothers who are incapable to deliver effectively for the essentials of their children. Children of imprisoned women greatly disturbed by the emotional behavior of their mother. These children experience depression, anger, substance abuse from the jail environment which also effect their socialization. When the incarcerated women and their children are released from jail they face numerous forms of social exclusion including deprivation of social and biological needs, loss of material and social capital, imprisonment disgrace, political exclusion, meager future possibilities and administrative invisibility (Murray, 2007). The women's crime not only destroy the life of women but also have dangerous consequences for the life of their children. These children are to be stigmatized as child of criminal mother that render them to acquire their position as a respectable citizen in society.

Recommendation

Before sending a women who is being accompanied with her young child to a jail, concerned authorities should ensure that whether jail has basic minimum facilities of health, recreation, accommodation and nutrition to care child and mother. In case, such facilities are not available in the jail, concrete efforts to avail such facilities should be made by jail authorities (Pal, 2012). The children must be separated from such a state of living, which is harmful for development of children. Prison administration has to be made more sensitive and responsive to the problems of the children of women prisoners. The jails should be provided sufficient resources to ensure that care, nourishment, protection, welfare and development of young children living with their mothers in jails.

Psychologist should be available in jail for proper counseling of children in order to change their thinking which help them to move in a society with bright perception not criminal attitude (Murthy, 2014).

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Socio-Ecological Analysis of Karachi Harbour Area – Non Adherence of Marine Pollution Laws

Muhammad Tahir*

Abstract

The environmental degradation of Pakistani waters especially in Karachi coast became a serious threat to the human health, marine environment, life & marine vessels since long. This long-standing issue and pollution created by many sources is major contributing factor. At ancient times, it was considered that Earth can sustain all the human activities and oceans cannot be polluted by these activities but later it is experienced that Earth has limited capacities to absorb human waste & oceans can be polluted. A close analysis of the existing state of degraded marine environment/ecosystem (a great challenge for the concerned authorities) reveals that ignorance of laws, less interest of responsible organizations and non-cooperation by public are the main reasons of socio-environmental threats, which are social crimes. This research article gives an unambiguous and broad picture for correct understanding of the major issues threatening the social life in Karachi Harbour & its adjoining coastal areas due to non-adhering of Marine Pollution laws. The deteriorating environment at Karachi Harbour warrants immediate corrective actions in order to curtail further destruction by this menace & social crime. For Socio-economic uplift the Maritime Policy 2002 incorporated for protection and promotion of strategic and maritime interests, conservation of maritime environment, including development of coastal zones, ports and harbours has been enforced. The implementation of existing laws in a true letter and spirit merits the best possible solution to meet the challenges regarding sociological threats in the Pakistani waters.

Keywords: *Marine Pollution, Hazardous Effects, Marine & Human Life, Sociological Crime, Marine Pollution Laws*

Introduction

As the body requires health to be active and productive, the environment also needs to be healthy in order to benefit the living

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creatures & life on this earth. Polluting the marine environment/ecosystem is one of the main issues in many developing coastal countries, which is badly affecting social life in these areas. Some of the developed countries such as US have quite successfully solved the environmental issues by enacting and implementing certain laws. Since independence, in Pakistan the pollution issues are at rise in Karachi harbour area due to industrial growth being ex-capital and only hub of marine activities. Many issues in effective implementation of enactments like awareness among people and control of land based pollution (a major source) are persist.

With this premise in mind, this article determines the level and the distribution pattern of heavy metalsⁱ in coastal waters receiving a continuous discharge of untreated domestic and industrial effluent through Lyari River. The root causes which led to the legal frameworks and globalisation of the issue in 20th century discussed. The common environmental cum social crimes are the illegal emission or discharge of substances into air, water or soil, the illegal trade in wildlife, ozone-depleting substances and illegal shipment & dumping of waste is discussed.

Definition of Marine Pollution

A leading scholar of Marine Pollution Dr. Geert Potters states that “**Marine Pollution** is defined as change in chemical or physical condition or the biological contents of water in a supply that prevents or limits further use of the water impairs man’s aesthetic enjoyment of the water. Aesthetic enjoyment means that only human use of water that allows it to be returned to the stream, lake or other source of supply unchanged in quality or quantity”.

As per the “**UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)**” the marine pollution is defined as "A substance that, if added to any waters, would degrade or alter or form part of a process of degradation or alteration of the quality of the waters to an extent that is detrimental to their use by humans or by an animal or a plant that is useful to humans and any water that contains a substance in such a quantity or concentration, or that has been so treated, processed or changed, by heat or other means, from a natural state, that it would, if added to any waters, degrade or alter or form part of a process of degradation or alteration of the quality of the waters

to an extent that is detrimental to their use by humans or by an animal or a plant that is useful to humans(UNCLOS, 1982)."

Environmental Management Act of British Columbia, Canada defines pollution as "the presence of substance or contaminants in the environment that substantially alter or impair the usefulness of the environment." Spreading of marine pollution is a social crime which should be dealt severely under the applicable laws (Environmental Management Act, 2003).

Types of Marine Pollution

There are many forms and types of Marine Pollution according to their nature and effects. However, followings are its major types:-

- a. Oil Pollution
- b. Industrial Pollution
- c. Organic Pollution
- d. Domestic Pollution
- e. Land Pollution
- f. Ocean Pollution
- g. Water Pollution
- h. Noise pollution
- i. Solid waste
- j. Garbage & Wastes

State of Pollution in Karachi harbor

The population of Karachi was 20.269 million according to census 1998, increasing rapidly and has reached about 24 millions in 2015 (World Population Review, 2003).

Karachi generates approximately 12000 tons of waste & garbage and about 500 MGD of untreated chemical mixed water. The Karachi Harbour spreaded over an area around 60sq kms receives diversified pollutants from Land as well as Marine Based sources, including 472 MGD of untreated industrial cum Municipal water from the city through hundreds of fishing crafts operating in Karachi Fish Harbour, refuse from various industrial and commercial premises situated on the perimeter of the Harbour & Shipping emissions. These pollutants play havoc and jeopardize the Marine Ecosystem. Further, chemicals present in industrial effluents cause degradation of hull and machinery of ships in harbour due to their corrosion effects (Waste Disposal on Daily Basis in Karachi Harbour, 2015).

Sources of Pollution

According to the Global findings, 80% of marine pollution generates from land-based sources. Karachi generates 472 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) of wastewater. The prominent drains that transport the land-based industrial cum municipal waste to Karachi harbour are as follows:-

a. Lyari River	-	220 MGD
b. Nehre-e-Khyyam	-	16 MGD
c. Soldier Bazaar Nullah	-	30 MGD
d. Pitcher Nullah	-	7 MGD
e. Karli Nullah	-	7 MGD
f. Railway Nullah	-	4 MGD
g. Other Sources	-	188 MGD

Sewerage Treatment Plants

The capacity of existing sewage treatment plants and their present working status are charted below:-

Sewerage Treatment Plants	Optimum Design Capacity	Actual Treatment at present
STP-I - SITE	51 MGD	20 MGD
STP-II - Mehmoodabad	46.50 MGD	00 MGD
STP-III - Mauripur	54 MGD	30 MGD
Total	151.50 MGD	50 MGD

The above chart shows that out of 472 MGD of the generated municipal effluent only 50 MGD is treated and the rest passes untreated on to the sea through the drains mentioned in section-3 above. The existing Sewage treatment Plants are operating at reduced capacity due to inadequate transmission capacity of interceptors.

Effects of Marine Pollution

Effects of Marine Pollution are hazardous, very diversified and severally harmful both for human & marine life. The human life is almost dependent on the environment of earth & its natural resources. The Earth is currently facing lot of environmental concerns and environmental problems. According to Maritime Policy of Pakistan, 2002 "protection and promotion of strategic and maritime interests, conservation of maritime environment, including development of coastal zones, ports and harbours" is guaranteed. To live in neat and clean pollution free friendly

environment is very essential and can be existed with the interaction/present of forest and forest/wild life (Maritime Policy of Pakistan, 2002).

a. Human Life

The current environmental concerns represent a considerable measure of danger to well-being of people and living creatures. Dirty water is the highest danger to well-being of the world and poses a risk to the health and lifespan of people as well as marine animals. Pesticides & dangerous chemicals present in the polluted environment can enter the body through inhalation of aerosols, dust and vapor through oral exposure by consuming food/water and through skin exposure by direct contactⁱⁱ. Effects of different pesticides & chemicals on environment are given in (Table 1).

Table-1: Specific Pesticide & Chemical Effects on Environment

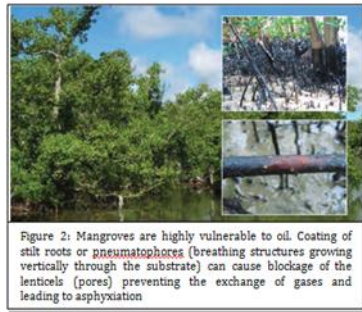
S.No.	Pesticide/Class	Effect
1	Organ chlorine DDT/DDE/ Organophosphate/ Anticholinesterase	Egg shell thinning in raptorial birds and endocrine disruptor. Thyroid disruption, birds amphibians and fish. Immunotoxicity, birds poisoning, acute mortality to inhibition/ esterase activity Oxidative damage Modulation of signal transduction pathways
2	DDT/Diclofol, Dieldrin and Toxaphene	Carcinogen Endocrine disruptor Juvenile population decline and morality in wildlife reptiles
3	DDT/Toxaphene/Parathion	Susceptibility to fungal infection
4	Triazine	Earthworms became infected with monocystid gregarines
5	Chlordane/ Carbamates/ Atrazine	Interact with vertebrate immune systems
6	Pyrethroid/Triazine/Triazole/ Thiocarbamate	Thyroid disruption properties in rodents, birds, amphibians and fish
7	Nicotinoid	Respiratory, cardiovascular, neurological and immunological toxicity in rats and humans.
8	Imidacloprid, Imidacloprid/Pyrethroid cyhalothrin	Impaired foraging, brood development and colony success in terms of growth rate and new queen production
9	Thiametoxa	High honey bee worker mortality due to homing failure
10	Spinosyns	Effects on physiological and behavioral traits of beneficial arthropods, particularly hymenopterans
11	Bt corn/Cry	Reduced abundance of some insect taxa, predominantly susceptible Lepidopteran herbivores as well as their predators and parasitoids.
12	Herbicide	Reduced food availability and adverse secondary effect on soil invertebrates and butterflies. Decreased species abundance and diversity in small mammals.

b. Marine Life/Living Creatures

The maritime zone of Pakistan is about 30% of the land area very rich in fisheries as per assessment of marine living resources. The amount of carbon in the water and the atmosphere is continuing to be a problem in the world around us. The oil through many sources washes up on beaches and thus contaminates breeding as well as feeding areas of marine mammals. Skin and eye irritations, blindness, lung and liver failures can be observed on marine life of all types if contact to oil spills over a long period (Maritime Policy of Pakistan, 2002).

c. **Mangroves**

Mangroves are salt-tolerant trees and shrubs growing at the margins of sheltered tropical and sub-tropical waters (UNCLOS, 1982). Mangroves provide a valuable habitat for crabs, oysters and other invertebrates as well as important nursery areas for fish and shrimp. In addition, mangroves are also considered



extremely sensitive to contamination by oil, dependent largely on the substrate in which the mangroves are growing (Figure 1). Heavy oil inundation of the root system may block this oxygen supply and may cause the mangroves to die.

Chemical Effects of Pollution on Living Elements

Chemical contamination among plastics, toxins in the wastes like chemicals seep and anti-freeze into the ground is the one of the biggest threats by land pollution to the eco-system. In the recent modern life pattern has invented many chemicals and other un-biodegradable & unsolvable even after long duration. These material and their particles poison itself the earth where they are dumped. Humans, animals and all other living creatures all are affected by consuming the food etc growing on the same soil due to presence of chemical.

Effects on Shipping

Presence of floating pollutants/solid waste and mixture of untreated industrial & municipal waste is a source of sever marine pollution in Karachi Harbour. PN warships, submarines, other small vessels and Merchant Ships berthed at Karachi Harbour make use of sea water for cooling of various equipment/ machinery, which frequently malfunction/ fail due to presence of floating debris/ plastic bags and toxic sea water, thus affecting the efficiency and performance of these system significantly. Chemicals present in industrial effluents cause degradation of hull and machinery of ships in harbour due to their corrosion effects.

Corrosion can also occur in the presence of moisture, resulting in the chemical corrosion. For example when iron is exposed to moist air, it reacts with oxygen to form rust.

Life Cycle of Different Pollutants in the Sea

Some pollutants when dumped into sea take very long time to dissolve and remain hazard for marine life. Plastic bottles take 450 years, disposable diapers 550 years, fishing line 600 years and plastic bags take even upto 1000 years to dissolve when dump or manage to reach into sea.

Environmental Crime

The definition of “environmental crime” and particularly “maritime crime” is violation of environmental laws are enacted to protect the marine environment/ecosystem, these crimes include all illegal acts those are harmful for environment. Violation of environmental laws are subject to criminal sanctions. The environmental crimes can describe as acts or conducts that breach

environmental legislation and cause considerable harm or threat to the environment and human health for which criminal sanctions can prescribe (Clifford, 1998).

The common environmental cum social crimes are the illegal emission or discharge of substances into air, water or soil, the illegal trade in wildlife, illegal trade in ozone-depleting substances and the illegal shipment or dumping of waste.

Causing Marine Pollution is Crime

At ancient times it was considered that Earth can sustain all the human activities and oceans cannot be polluted by these activities but later it is experienced that Earth has limited capacities to absorb human waste & oceans can be polluted. The continual economic growth, urbanization & huge industrialization caused environmental degradation and observed that it could not sustained forever. The raising awareness of environmental offences as a serious and growing global problem with devastating effects on the environment and human health compelled the international community to adopt relevant regulations against environmental & social crimes.

Penalties of Crime

There are six general environmental principles that have been incorporated worldwide: "the sustainability principle, the polluter pays principle, the precautionary principle, the equity principle, human rights principles and the participation principle" (Boyle, 1992).

Criminal law and procedural criminal law are generally deemed to be basic segments of State's sovereignty. Undeniably, for very first time the MARPOL Convention described the whole issues of marine pollution. Earlier anti-pollution conventions were limited to pollution by oil, MARPOL aimed at all kinds of sea-borne pollution: oil, chemicals, sewage, garbage, and other harmful materials. General environmental standards on marine pollution are enacted by the United Nations and specifically by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) such as MARPOL 73/78, CLC 1992, HNSC, UNCLOS 1992, SOLAS 1974 & such other treaties & conventions which also imposed financial penalties on the polluters and upheld of polluting vessels or vessels in lieu of the same company. The

penalty can also be in shape of detention of master of the ship and crew, responsible for the pollution.

Our national legislation such as KPT Act, Fisheries Act, PEPA, PMSA, Merchant Shipping Ordinance 2001, NEQS, SEPA and many other enactments also impose financial penalties and other such punishments to the polluters committing social crimes.

Applicable existing laws on Marine Pollution

Many laws & conventions are applicable to govern the marine pollution in Pakistani waters, separate legislation on the field of land, harbour and fishing already exists for the protection of marine environment. Hence, sufficient laws are enacted to control & prevent marine ecosystem from pollution and unfortunate marine disasters in and around the coastal areas, harbours, ports, estuaries and all marine domainsⁱⁱⁱ but ignorance and non-adherence of existing legislation brought Karachi harbour to the existing deteriorated condition of marine environmental pollution.

Apart from lack of implementation of applicable laws, this unwanted situation of harbour relates to lack of coordination between different government agencies like CDGK, FPCCI, EPA, PMSA and KPT. The applicable existing laws to control the pollution on land and in harbour areas of Pakistan are given below:

1. Pakistan Panel Code, 1860
2. Karachi Port Trust Act 1886
3. Fisheries Act 1897
4. Ports Act 1908
5. Factories Act 19-TX4 (Act XXV of 1934)
6. Constitution of Pakistan, 1973
7. Pakistan Territorial Water and Maritime Zone Act 1976
8. The Sindh Buildings Control Ordinance 1979
9. Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997
10. Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (PMSA) Act, 1997
11. National Environmental Quality Standards (NEQS), 2001
12. Pakistan Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 2001
13. Maritime Policy of Pakistan, 2002
14. Pakistan Navy Manual of Pollution Control
15. The Sindh Local Government Act 2013
16. Sindh Environmental Protection (SEPA) Act, 2014
17. International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea 1974"

18. Marine Pollution (MARPOL 73/78)
19. International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships 1974
20. United Nations Convention on Laws of the Sea 1982
21. International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation 1990 (OPRC)
22. Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage (CLC), 1992
23. Other International treaties & conventions

Challenging Situation

The day by day deteriorated Marine Environment is becoming a challenge for all responsible Organizations/Agencies to control the present situation, if it continues then marine ecosystem of Karachi coast & its adjoining will be drastically damaged. Concerned organizations are responsible for controlling social crime destroying social life of citizens. People living in coastal areas, require most of resources from the sea. Karachi, like other coastal areas is thickly populated because of better and diversified job opportunities is challenging the ecosystem.

Pakistan is a developing country where the greatest threat to Coastal environment is dumping of untreated sewage directly into the sea. It is estimated that hardly 25% of city sewage are treated while remaining passes into the sea untreated. The rapidly increasing population is putting continuous challenge to existed treatment plants and disposal facilities. After start of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and development of Gwadar Deep Water Port project will generate economic activity & enhance shipping will also increase in marine pollution.

In addition, following serious threats considered as social crimes by one or the other pretext are persist for marine ecosystem:

- a. The smoke from vehicles, factories, and chemical waste from dumping of garbage, sewage, alien species and oil has a negative effect on marine ecosystem, which is poisoning and contaminating the marine life in the sea.
- b. Areas like Indus Delta where there is an abundance of resources such as wild habitat, fish, and wetlands are more vulnerable from the cumulative danger of manmade pollution.

- c. The port induces polluting industries to set up shop nearby in order to expedite exportation. These industries are badly affecting the environment and committing social crimes as they release untreated effluents directly into the port area.
- d. In 1992, a United Nations study noted that the "concept of wastes recycling, treatment and disposal does not exist in the industrial sector [in Pakistan.] (Environmental Management Act, 2003). Even the highly polluted wastes discharged irrationally into water bodies, on soil and in the air. Industrial waste treatment systems are virtually non-existent in the country.
- e. The shipping industry, as a form of transportation pollutes the environment. The polluted port and coastline diminishes the quality life of Pakistanis.
- f. Biodiversity Loss owing to environmental changes resulting from pollution and degradation of resources, there has been a change in marine species composition, health, and diversity.

Core issues of Marine Pollution

The core issue of marine pollution in Karachi Harbour is the flow/dumping of Land Based Pollution in harbour especially during rainy session. Similarly, the industries directly discharge untreated chemical waste into the drains, which ultimately reaches to Karachi coast and severely degrades marine environment. Following legislation is enacted to control the marine pollution:-

- a. According to PEPA 1997, the term 'environment', inter alia, means the land, air and water. Hence, the pollution also relates to these three major sources. Water Pollution is a major problem in Pakistan. There are many sources of water pollution in Pakistan most of them are found in Karachi, being an industrial city.
- b. Despite government policy for filtration and release into the sea of industrial waste, several industries discharge contaminated water into sea is threatening to extinct marine life and polluting the sea-water. Karachi's sewerage is plonked into rivers which ultimately ends up in the sea. The oil spill incident of Tasman Spirit further increased the pollution caused beach areas unworthy & unhealthy for visit. The incident has also annihilated millions of fishes and ruined the marine ecosystem.

Conclusion

Since last 30 years, deterioration of marine ecosystem of Karachi harbor & adjoining coast has become a great challenge for the Karachi Port Trust and other responsible organizations. The marine environment of Karachi harbor & Port area is deteriorating due to continuous ingress of different pollutants. At present garbage/solid waste from mega city of Karachi is not being properly disposed off. The situation to control the marine pollution has worsened with the passage of time due to the manifold increase in population of metropolitan industrial city. The non-implementation/adherence of existing laws and less interest of responsible departments led to the present deteriorated situation of marine environment in Pakistani waters. Maritime Policy of Pakistan, 2002 guarantees "the protection and promotion of strategic and maritime interests, conservation of maritime environment, including development of coastal zones, ports and harbours", for neat & clean pollution free environment can be achieved by increase in forest/wild life. Concerned organizations to be held responsible for committing social crime by destroying the social life of citizens. Detail study & scrutiny of applicable laws reveals that there is no deficiency in any of existing laws if implemented in true spirit and intension of lawmakers.

Recommendations

Major source of marine pollution worldwide consist of almost 80% from Land Based sources. If the situation remains, same the health and even life of approximately 2.2 billion populous of the world is not only threatened also will be at high risk as issue of marine pollution is trans boundaries/international.

Followings recommendations are given to minimize & control the dangerous effects of marine pollution, a challenge for our marine environment/ecosystem.

- a. All industries discharging pollutants in form of waste in Layari and Malir rivers should be bound by law to have a proper sewage treatment plants where they should treated the all their effluents before discharging them into these rivers/Nullahs Concerned organizations to be held responsible for committing social crime by destroying social life of citizens.

- b. KPT/PQA must have adequate number of dump barges and treatment plants in harbour to cater for all ships berthed in the harbour.
- c. All vessels should be well informed and well educated about marine pollution and its effects, thus not to pollute marine environment.
- d. Recycling and reusing the waste policy must be enforced in the city/country.
- e. Article 9 of Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 guarantees the security of life of a person but it does not mention the right to live his life in neat and clean pollution free friendly environment. Constitution may be amended to guarantee the rights to live in pollution free, neat & clean environment. It will protect & prosper social life of citizens against social crime/injustice.
- f. Public awareness program through electronic/print media be run to educate the general public.
- g. Incentive on depositing of garbage from household users be introduced.
- h. Above all these recommendations there is a need of time to formulate a Joint Action Committee (JAC) consist of a authoritative & well conversant reps of all stakeholders preferably under the umbrella of MSA or Ministry of Port & Shipping to undertake the responsibility to curb the menace of marine pollution by implementing existing laws on the issue. Committee must meet on fortnightly basis to review the progress and to launch further modalities.

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