

Molana Rumi as a Sufi Scholar and his

Influence in South Asia

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Abstract

Allah (SWT) sent many prophets in different periods at different places of the world for the guidance of mankind.

He completed the religion, "Deen Islam" in His last revealed book, the Holy Quran.

Hazrat Mohammad (S.A.W.W) spread and propagated Islam in his period. His Caliphs, companions and followers also spread and propagated Islam throughout the world.

Several scholars also spread Islam in various parts of the world in their periods. Among these God fellow men, Hazrat Molana Jalal uddin Muhammad Rumi (672 A.H) was also a prominent personality, who served and spread Islam in his country in the seventh century after Hijra.

As his teaching was according to Islam and he put forward his wisdom in his poetry, he became an international personality.

His "Masnavi" introduced him in the East and the West. Many great thinkers and philosophers of Islam quoted the verses of his Masnavi in their speeches and literature.

Not only in Turkey and Iran but in many South Asian countries, he is admired and praised. Educated people have been paying tribute to him for so long throughout the world.

Dr. M. Iqbal the Poet of the East recognized him as his guide (Peer o Murshid).

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Recommendations

- Parenting education must for all couples having Islamic content to promote gender equality and gender understanding to all levels in health department.
- Electronic and print media should conduct meaningful, rational and open minded dialogue in order to gain deeper understanding of the living realities that exist regarding domestic violence.
- Domestic violence protocols should be develop for intervening with effective families of domestic violence.
- Legal system should make possible interventions including responses by law enforcement personnel to calls of domestic violence, probation services for batterers, prosecution of criminal cases and court decision making.
- Media should also play its role for the awareness about the respect and dignity of women and their basic rights. Media should telecast these types of programs by which they should aware the public about the respect and dignity of women. In the same way, the print media should also play its role for this purpose.

End notes:

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Null Hypothesis

There is no relation between unawareness of rights and report.

TABLE
BASIC RIGHTS AND REPORT

Awareness of rights	Submitted report		Total
	Yes	No	
Yes	30 ₍₂₁₎	170 ₍₁₇₉₎	200
No	09 ₍₁₈₎	155 ₍₁₄₆₎	164
Total	120	244	364

$$X^2 = 9.35$$

$$df = 1$$

Table value at 1 df at 0.05 level of significance = 3.841.

As calculated value is bigger than tabulated value, we reject our null hypothesis and accept our hypothesis.

Conclusion

On the basis of the data collection it can be pointed out that the Domestic violence has become a part of our society. Its occurrence has become so common that, mostly the women are the victims of violence. This means challenging the social attitudes and beliefs that undergird men's violence and renegotiating the meaning of gender and sexuality and the balance of power between women and men at all levels of society. Any strategy to combat violence must attack the root causes of the problem in addition to fretting its symptom.

A variety of from oral tradition to formal educational and legal systems can secure and define standards of acceptable behavior for man and women. Peer pressure, community institutions, religious institutions, educational institutions and the mass media can play vital role in this regard. Islam teaches us that husbands should treat their wives with respect, love, care and prohibits all forms of physical or emotional abuse.

Hopelessness	51	11.97
Negative thoughts	102	23.7
TOTAL	442	100

NOTE Respondents are 359 the answers are multiple.

Table 9.1 shows that the highest percentages of the respondents are 33.71%, who got engaged in depression. The second highest numbers of respondents are 31.67%, who got engaged in aggressiveness. The third highest respondents are 23.67%, who got engaged in negative thoughts and where the least percentages of the respondents are 11.53%, who are hopelessness.

RESULT OF HYPOTHESES:

HYPOTHESES NO. 1

THE CAUSES OF THE VIOLENCE ON LESS EDUCATED RESPONDENTS DUE TO ECONOMICAL PROBLEM

Null Hypothesis There is no relation between less education and economic problems.

TABLE
EDUCATION AND ECONOMICAL PROBLEMS

Education	Economic Problems		Total
	Yes	No	
More Education	62 ₍₅₆₎	108 ₍₁₁₄₎	170
Less Education	58 ₍₆₄₎	136 ₍₁₃₀₎	194
Total	120	244	364

$$X^2 = 1.79$$

$$df = 1$$

Table value at 1 df at 0.05 level of significance = 3.841.

As calculated value is lesser than tabulated value, we reject our hypothesis and accept our null hypothesis.

HYPOTHESES NO. 2

MAJORITY OF THE RESPONDENTS ARE UNAWARE THEIR RIGHTS SO THEY DOES NOT REPORT THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

No	164	45.05
TOTAL	364	100

Table 7 indicates the highest numbers of respondent's are aware about their basic rights which are 54.94% and where the least percentages of the respondents are not aware about their basic rights, which are 45.5%.

TABLE NO. 8

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LAWS REGARDING VIOLENCE**

Knowledge about laws regarding violence.	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	41	11.26
No	323	88.73
TOTAL	364	100

Table 8 shows that the highest numbers of respondent's says "NO" they don't know any law implemented in Pakistan regarding violence, which is 88.73% and where the least percentage of the respondents say "YES" they know about law who are 11.26%.

TABLE NO. 9

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR DUE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

Change in behavior	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	359	98.62
No	05	1.37
TOTAL	364	100

Table 9 indicates the change in behavior due to domestic violence. The highest percentage of the respondents says "YES" that is 98.62% and the least of respondents say "NO" that is 1.37%.

TABLE NO. 9.1

**DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO YES,
THEN NATURE OF CHANGE IN BEHAVIOR**

Nature of change in behavior	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Aggressiveness	140	31.67
Depression	149	33.71

respondents are less than 3000 the total monthly income of family, who are 4.3%.

TABLE NO. 5
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
REASONS OF VIOLENCE

Basic reasons of violence.	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Illiteracy	106	29.12
Economical problems	120	32.96
Having no male child	39	10.71
Lack of dowry	23	6.31
Others	76	20.87
TOTAL	364	100

Table 5 shows that the highest percentages of the respondents face violence because of economic problem that is 32.96%. The second highest respondents face violence because illiteracy, that is 29.12%. The third highest percentages of the respondents face violence because of other reason that is 20.87%. The fourth number of respondents faces violence because of having no male children, which is 10.71% and where the least percentages of the respondents face violence because of lack of dowry that is 6.31%.

TABLE NO. 6
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
SUBMITTING OF REPORT AGAINST VIOLENCE

Submitting report	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	39	10.71
No	325	89.28
TOTAL	364	100

Table 6 shows that the highest percentages of the respondents have not submitted reports, which are 89.28%. Where the least frequency of the respondents, have submitted report, which are 10.71 %.

TABLE NO. 7
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
AWARENESS REGARDING THEIR RIGHTS AS A WIFE

Awareness of basic rights	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	200	54.94

Table 2 indicates the highest percentages of the respondents are Uneducated, which is 38.73%. The second highest numbers of respondents are Secondary, which is 18.40%. The third highest percentages of the respondents are Intermediate, which is 16.75%. The fourth highest percentages of the respondents are primary, which is 13.73%. The fifth highest percentages of the respondents are Graduates, which is 9.89%. The sixth highest percentages of the respondents are Post graduate; which is 1.64%, where the least percentages of the respondents are belong to Madarsah, which is 0.82%.

TABLE NO. 3
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO FAMILY STATUS

Family status	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Nuclear	114	31.31
Joint	250	68.6
TOTAL	364	100

Table 3 show the highest percentages of the respondents live in the joint family, which is of 68.6% and where the least respondents live in the structure of the Nuclear family that is 31.31%.

TABLE NO. 4
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO TOTAL MONTHLY INCOME OF FAMILY

Total monthly income of family.	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Less than 3000	16	4.3
3001 to 6000	130	35.71
6001 to 9000	106	29.12
Above 9000	112	30.76
TOTAL	364	100

Table 4 show that the highest percentages of the respondents are 35.71% in the total monthly income of family, who are in the range of 3001 to 6000. The second highest number of respondents are above 9000 the total monthly income of family, who are 30.76%. The third highest percentages of the respondents are 29.12% the total monthly income of family, who are in the group of 6001 to 9000 and where the least frequency of the

collected using a structured interview schedule. The method of interview involved reading and explaining questions to the respondents and recording their answer on the sheets. After collecting data researcher developed tally sheets and then used simple frequency distribution tables to obtain simple frequency and percentages and chi-square test was applied to verify the relationship between two variables and to support either the experimental or null hypotheses.

FINDINGS:

TABLE NO. 1
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING
TO AGE GROUP

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Less than 20 years	31	8.5
21 to 30 years	199	54.67
31 to 40 years	101	27.7
Above 40 years	33	9
TOTAL	364	100

Table 1 indicates the highest percentages of the respondents are within 21 to 31 years of age group, which is 54.67%. The second highest numbers of respondents are in the range of 31 to 40 years of age group which is 27.7%. The third highest respondents are 9%, which is in the range of 40 years age group, and where the least percentage of the respondents is 8.5%, who are in the group of less than 20 years age.

TABLE NO. 2
DISTRIBUTION OF THE RESPONDENTS ACCORDING TO
EDUCATIONAL STATUS

Educational status	Frequency(F)	Percentage(%)
Uneducated	141	38.73
Madarsah	03	0.82
Primary	50	13.73
Secondary	67	18.40
Intermediate	61	16.75
Graduation	36	9.89
Past graduation	06	1.64
TOTAL	364	100