# Corrigendum

DOI: https://doi.org/10.37184/lnjpc.2707-3521.9.5

The article[1] to which this corrigendum refers was published in Liaquat National Journal of Primary Care 2024; 6(3): 259-68. (https://journals.lnh.edu.pk/lnjpc/Home/article?uid=c47da2ab-9a21-4d2c-b196-c402d67800d5).

There was an incorrect statement mentioned in the "Situation of Pakistan" section.

**The statement currently reads:**

"According to the Alliance against Sexual Harassment, a Pakistani non-profit, 93% of women in the private and public sectors report experiencing workplace harassment [21]. Pakistan's Federal Ombudsman Secretariat for Protection against Harassment at Workplace reported 2,169 harassment complaints in the government sector between 2018 and 2022. These complaints included 582 female and 148 male complaints. The private sector saw 994 female and 445 male complaints. The Aurat Foundation, a Pakistani women's rights organization, found that 90% of working women in Pakistan have experienced workplace harassment. Another Gallup Pakistan survey indicated that 70% of urban women and 93% of rural women have experienced workplace sexual harassment. These statistics show that sexual harassment is widespread in Pakistan, emphasizing the need for awareness, prevention, and effective reporting [13]".

**The correct statement should be read as:**

"Recent evidence further highlights the structural and organizational nature of workplace sexual harassment in Pakistan. A multi-source qualitative study of urban Pakistan found that workplace sexual harassment is shaped by the interaction of patriarchal structures and organizational power relations, with victims' experiences influenced by intersecting factors including gender, class/caste, age, and institutional status [21]. These findings suggest that workplace sexual harassment in Pakistan is not solely an individual or interpersonal problem but is also embedded within broader social and organizational structures, highlighting the need for stronger institutional accountability and effective mechanisms for preventing and addressing harassment."

**Reference [21] should be replaced with:**

21. Zulfiqar GM, Bashir M, Prasad A. Feudal patriarchy, capitalist configurations, and workplace sexual harassment in Pakistan. Organization Studies 2025; 46(8): 1177-200.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.1177/01708406251332032

The authors regret the error and apologize for any inconvenience caused. This correction updates the relevant text and reference and does not affect the overall findings or conclusions of the article.

## REFERENCE

1. Iqbal SP, Chhotani AA. Addressing workplace harassment in Pakistan: Building a safe and inclusive environment. LNJPC 2024; 6(3): 259-68.
DOI: https://doi.org/10.37184/lnjpc.2707-3521.6.42

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