

# Cruel Numbers 2016



**A COMPILATION OF STATISTICS  
ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE  
OF REPORTED CASES  
IN PAKISTAN**



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Cases in Pakistan**

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## Acronyms

AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Areas
FIR	First Information Report
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
JJSO	Juvenile Justice System Ordinance
LHRLA	Lawyers for Human Right and Legal Aid
SA	Sexual Abuse
UN	United Nations
UNCRC	United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child
WAR	War Against Rape

## Message from the Editor

As the former Secretary General of the UN, Kofi Annan once said: “There is no trust more sacred than one the world holds with children. There is no duty more important than ensuring that their rights are respected, that their welfare is protected, that their lives are free from fear and want and that they can grow up in peace”.

In Pakistan, we are yet unable to offer satisfactory conditions for our children. Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) also exists in almost all forms and everywhere. Due to a weak complaint addressal mechanism and the perception of the issue as a taboo, many cases are likely to be unreported.

Our silence and general inaction allows abusers to display all the tactics that ensure the secrecy of the crime they have committed. They threaten the child of dire consequences if the crime is revealed. This amplifies the psychological, physical and social consequences that sexual abuse has for victims.

The publication of Sahil Cruel Numbers is a continued attempt to document and analyze child sexual abuse cases reported in newspapers. Also included are cases from other sources, if available. Sahil is also monitoring child marriage cases since 2012. These statistics are included in the report.

In this year, cases that have been reported in media show that 11 children, who are less than 18 years of age, are being sexually abused per day in Pakistan. This shows an overall increase of ten percent cases of abuse since last year.

In reporting news of child sexual abuse, it is important to follow a code of ethics and child-friendly reporting. Sahil encourages ethical reporting through awarding a Child Friendly Newspaper Award which is based on the coverage and sensitive reporting by newspapers.

Careful scrutinizing of the data to ensure accurate information of each case makes this report a reliable reference document. Hence it has been used in court cases recorded in law journals and other national and international researches as a reference.

Sahil wishes to continue contributing towards developing a protective environment for children free from all forms of violence especially child sexual abuse.

## Report Highlights (رپورٹ کی جھلکیاں)

This year Cruel Numbers 2016 has been compiled from monitoring of 86 Newspapers (National, Regional and Local).

The objectives of this report are:

- To provide facts and figures about child sexual abuse and its dynamics.
- To contribute to existing information on CSA in Pakistan.
- To contribute towards spreading awareness and information about CSA to all sectors of the society.

The fight against child sexual abuse is showing an increase in registration of cases. The total number of CSA cases including abduction, missing children and child marriage in 2016, stand at a staggering 4139. This data brings the number of abused children to 11 per day. This figure also shows an increase of 10% from the previous year.

The year reported cases under major crime categories are; abduction 1455, rape 502, sodomy 453, gang rape 271, gang sodomy 268 and 362 cases of attempt of CSA.

An even more serious crime is committed when the victim is murdered. A total of 100 victims were murdered after sexual assaults.

Following the previous year's data, more girls have been sexually abused this year as well. Cruel Numbers data reveals that 2410 girls and 1729 boys are victims of sexual exploitation.

A total 6759 abusers were involved in 2810 cases. The largest groups identified were 1765 acquaintances, 798 strangers, acquaintance with stranger in 589 cases.

Like previous years, the highest percentage of vulnerable age group among both girls and boys was 11 to 15 years. And the second vulnerable age group is 6 to 10 years.

The data shows sexual abuse can occur anywhere, at any time, therefore children are not safe. Statistics show 34% of cases of sexual assault took place within enclosed areas whereas 16% case took place in open spaces.

The time period of abuse shows that 97% of the children were abused once. In 3% of the cases, children were abused for more than a day.

Province-wise division shows that 2676 cases of abuse were reported from Punjab, followed by 987 cases reported from Sindh, 166 from Balochistan, 156 from Federal Capital Islamabad, 141 from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, only 9 from Azad Jammu Kashmir and 4 cases were reported from Gilgit Baltistan.

The Urban–Rural divide shows that 76% cases were reported from rural areas whereas 24% of cases were reported from the urban areas of all the cases, 78% were registered with the police, 32 cases were unregistered, whereas police refused to register an FIR for 142 cases.

Abduction cases have shown an increase by 19% from 1386 cases in 2015 to 1654 cases in 2016. On average 5 children are being abducted every day.

Out of the total 199 cases of abduction and child sexual abuse, 83% (165) victims were girls and 17% (34) victims were boys. Another alarming situation reported was, 41% boys have been murdered after the abduction and sexual abuse.

Sakil has started recording child marriages since 2012 as it a sexual crime against young girls which is now being reflected in the print media. In 2016, 176 cases of child marriages were reported.

سال 2016 میں بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے مجموعی طور پر 4139 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ یہ واقعات 86 مختلف قومی، علاقائی اور مقامی اخبارات کی جانچ پڑتال کے بعد سامنے آئے۔ جنوری تا دسمبر 2016 میں سال 2015 کی نسبت بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے واقعات میں 10 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ رپورٹ سے یہ بھی ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ روزانہ اوسطاً 11 بچے جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے۔

اس سال زیادتی کے 502، بد فعلی کے 453، اجہتمائی زیادتی کے 271، اجہتمائی بد فعلی کے 268، بد فعلی اور زیادتی کی کوشش کے 362 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ ایک اور تشویشناک بات یہ رہی کہ 100 بچوں کو جنسی تشدد کے بعد قتل کر دیا گیا۔

پچھلے سال کی طرح اس سال بھی لڑکیوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد کی شرح لڑکوں کی نسبت زیادہ رہی۔ اعداد و شمار کے مطابق سال 2016 میں 2410 لڑکیاں اور 1729 لڑکے جنسی تشدد کا شکار بنے۔

سال 2016 میں 6759 افراد 2810 بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد میں ملوث پائے گئے۔ جبکہ 1329 واقعات میں ملزمان کی تعداد کے حوالے سے معلومات فراہم نہیں کی گئیں۔

بچوں سے جنسی تشدد کرنے والوں میں 1765 افراد بچوں سے واقفیت رکھتے تھے، 798 اجنبی، 589 واقف کار اور اجنبی دونوں، 76 رشتہ دار، 64 پڑوسی، مولوی، پولیس، اساتذہ اور دیگر بھی بچوں سے جنسی تشدد میں ملوث پائے گئے۔

سال 2016 میں بھی 15-11 سال کے بچے زیادہ جسمی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے۔ دوسرے نمبر پر 10-6 سال تک کے عمر کے بچے شکار ہوئے۔

اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 97 فیصد واقعات میں بچوں کو ایک بار جبکہ تین فیصد واقعات میں بچوں کو ایک سے زیادہ بار جسمی تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا گیا۔

دیہی علاقوں سے 76 فیصد جبکہ شہری علاقوں سے 24 فیصد واقعات سامنے آئے۔ ساحل ظالم اعداد کے مطابق 2016 کے دوران 78 فیصد واقعات پولیس کے پاس درج ہوئے۔ 142 واقعات کو پولیس نے درج کرنے سے انکار کیا، 32 پولیس کے پاس درج نہ ہو سکے جبکہ 749 واقعات کے اندراج کی معلومات فراہم نہیں کی گئیں۔ سال 2016 میں اغواء کے کل 1654 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے، سال 2015 کی نسبت اس سال اغواء کے واقعات میں 19 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔ تاہم اس سال لڑکیوں کے اغواء کے واقعات میں پچھلے سال کے نسبت 46 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔

## Data Collection

Sahil gathers the data on CSA primarily from newspapers reports, cases reported directly to Sahil, and data provided by other organizations working on this cause.

This year Sahil monitored a total of 86 national, regional and local newspapers.

These are Urdu, English and Sindhi newspapers from all four provinces including federal capital, AJK and GB.

Out of 86 daily newspapers:

- 30 monitored at Sahil Head office Islamabad (including 6 online newspapers)
- 23 monitored at Lahore Regional Office
- 15 monitored at Abbottabad Regional Office
- 10 monitored at Sukkur Regional Office
- 7 monitored at Jafferabad Regional Office
- 1 monitored in Multan by Sahil Volunteer.

اس سال ساحل نے 86 قومی، علاقائی اور مقامی اخبارات کی جانچ پڑتال کی۔ یہ اخبارات ملک کے مختلف علاقوں سے انگلش، اردو اور سندھی زبانوں پر مشتمل ہیں۔ ان اخبارات کے مانیٹرنگ کی تفصیل کچھ یوں ہے۔

ہیڈ آفس اسلام آباد سے 30.....	ساحل ریجنل آفس ایبٹ آباد..... 15
ساحل ریجنل آفس لاہور..... 23	ساحل ریجنل آفس سکھر..... 10
ساحل ریجنل آفس جعفر آباد..... 7	ملتان سے ساحل رضا کار..... 1

(Table No. 1)

Sahil Offices	English Newspapers	Urdu Newspapers	Local language Newspapers
Islamabad	7	23	-
Abbottabad	3	12	-
Jafferabad	1	6	-
Lahore	2	21	-
Sukkur	1	4	5 Sindhi
Multan	-	1	-
Total	14	67	5

All recorded cases of victims of child sexual abuse, abduction and child marriages are of children below 18 years of age. This age limit is chosen in accordance with the age defined for a child by the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child.

A comprehensive format is used for the data collection which records gender, age of the victim, abuser's categories, place of abuse, period of abuse, and identification of the geographical areas with urban- rural divide and status of case registration with the police. All the information is recorded directly from newspaper clippings.

The data is compiled under 6 categories i.e. abduction for sexual purposes, attempt of rape or sodomy, rape or sodomy, gang rape or gang sodomy and murder after sexual assault and child marriages. For each crime category, a definition can be seen in the section, "Crime Categories in Child Sexual Abuse."

Cases once recorded and submitted by the regional offices are cross-checked in order to avoid duplication, as one child sexual abuse case might be reported in different newspapers. Cases received from other sources are also scrutinized strictly in order to avoid repetition.

### Other Sources of Reported Cases

Madadgaar Helpline (LHRLA) shows that a total number of 131 cases were reported, which includes rape, sodomy, gang rape child marriages, and Abduction.

Rozan shared 3 cases which includes sodomy, gang sodomy and rape.

\* Cases obtained from these sources are not included for further statistical analysis for two reasons:

1. Incomplete details of data.

2. No cross checks possible of duplication of already reported cases in newspapers recorded by Sahil.

(Table No. 2)

LHRLA Shared Cases		Rozan Shared Cases	
Crime Category	Number of Cases	Crime Category	Number of Cases
Abduction	76	Sodomy	1
Child Marriage	37	Gang Sodomy	1
Sodomy	10	Rape	1
Rape	08	-	-
Total	131	Total	3



## Limitations of the Report

Statistics on the prevalence of child and adolescent sexual abuse are difficult to collect because of problems of under reporting and the lack of definitions of what constitutes such abuse.

In news printed cases, there is often missing information on numerous aspects of the crime, for instance, the age of victim might not be mentioned. Therefore these gaps can be seen in the report where “not mentioned” categories are high in number. Also, in many remote areas of Pakistan because of cultural norms, less awareness, limited access to the justice system and due to weak communication system, fewer cases are reported.

Court procedures are a difficult process which takes up time and resources. Many victim families hesitate to register cases and prefer to solve them out of courts. Often they may go in for a compromise even after initiating the legal case.

Child sexual abuse cases are directly affected by delayed reporting. A probe into the mechanism of reported cases reveals that these cases actually go through different stages which involve the disclosure of sexual abuse. It requires the victim to tell the parents; parent’s capacity to reach the police; police willingness to launch an FIR. Then a medico-legal examination which is required is often another hurdle to the procedure. These mechanisms can prevent the reporting of these cases.

بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے اصل اعداد و شمار منظر عام پر نہ آنے کی ایک اہم وجہ ان واقعات کا رپورٹ نہ ہونا بھی ہے۔ اخبارات میں شائع ہونے والی ایسی بہت ساری خبروں میں ضروری معلومات بھی فراہم نہیں کی جاتی ہیں۔

بچوں پر ہونے والی جنسی تشدد کو ثابت کرنا ہمیشہ سے ایک مشکل کام رہا ہے ایف آئی آر و دیگر مراحل کے بعد قانونی و طبی معائنہ سے گزرنا اور اسی مناسبت سے خبر کو رپورٹ کرنا ایک کٹھن مرحلہ ہے۔

## Findings of Cruel Numbers 2016 (ظالم اعداد و شمار کے نتائج)

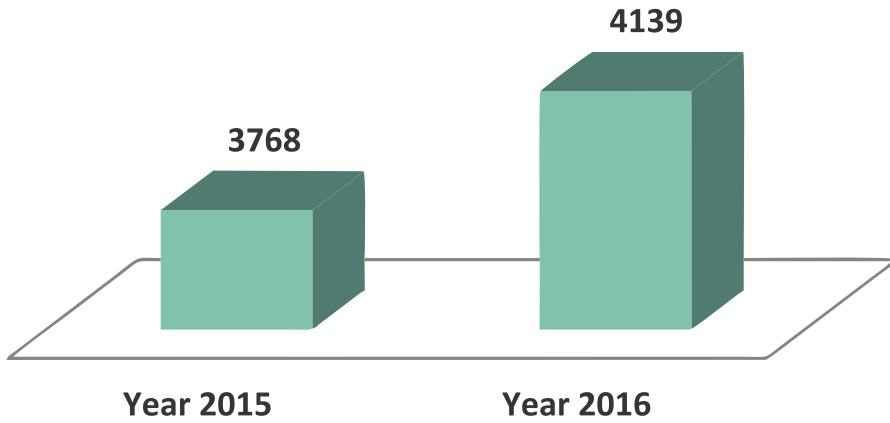
### Data of Reported Cases

Total of 4139 child sexual abuse incidents were reported in newspapers across the country in the year 2016.

These cases have increased by 10% as compared to the figure 3768 recorded in the year 2015.

(Graph No. 1)

#### Total Case Comparison 2015-2016



This shows that in a day more than 11 children have been abused during the year 2016. The past five years data shows that the ratio of reported cases is increasing very rapidly. However, as many of these cases are hidden, this increase also shows that more families are willing to disclose sexual abuse and take action.

گزشتہ سال جنوری تا دسمبر بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے کل 4139 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ اس حساب سے روزانہ 11 بچوں کو تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا گیا۔ اعداد و شمار سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ سال 2015 کی نسبت 2016 میں واقعات کی رپورٹنگ میں 10 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔

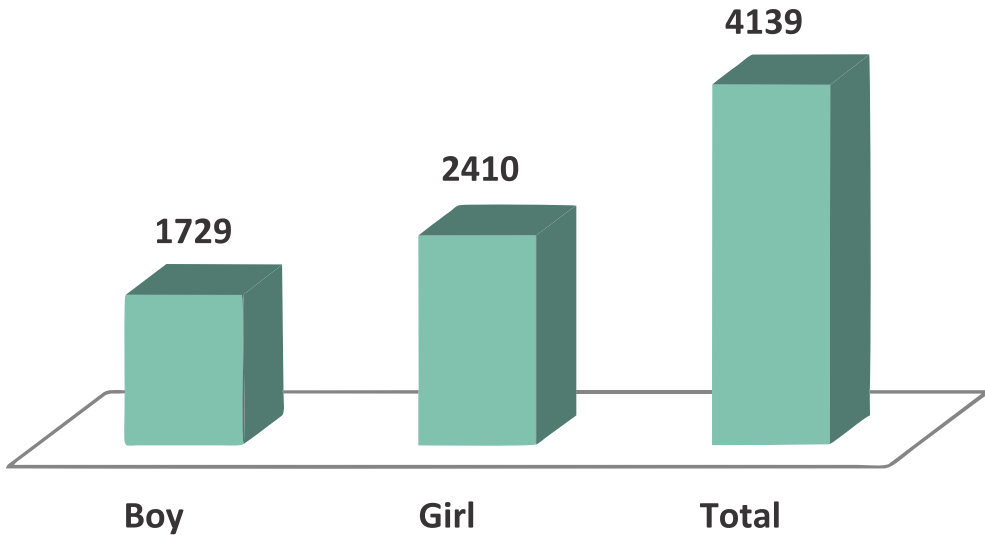
## Gender Divide (صنعتی تقسیم)

Like the previous year data, this year's gender wise distribution also shows that both genders are vulnerable to child sexual abuse. However, the disclosure and reporting parameter may differ with the variation in the cultural, geographical and ethnic background.

As compared to 2015, the reported cases of girl child sexual abuse increased to 22% in 2016.

(Graph No. 2)

### Gender Divide



The data shows that out of the total number of 4139 cases, 58% were girls and 42% were boys.

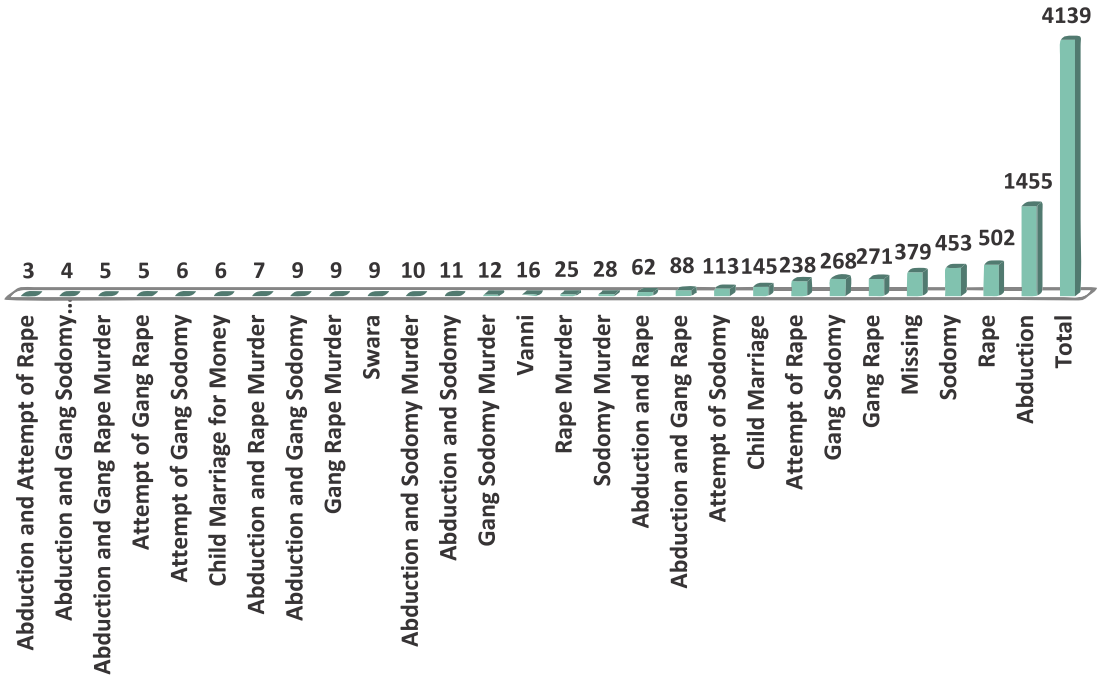
اس سال کل 4139 واقعات میں سے 58 فیصد لڑکیاں اور 42 فیصد لڑکے جنسی تشدد کا شکار بنے۔ اس سال لڑکیوں کے ساتھ زیادتی کے واقعات میں 2015 کی نسبت 22 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

## Crime Categories (جرائم کی تفصیل)

In 27 different crime categories of child sexual abuse cases, abduction is at the top with 1455 cases, whereas abduction and attempt of rape are 3 cases at the other end of the spectrum.

(Graph No. 3)

Crime Category



Cases of abduction are recorded because it is observed that sexual abuse is implicit in these cases, and it is also seen in different categories of sexual abuse, such as abduction and rape, abduction and sodomy, abduction and gang rape, abduction and gang sodomy, abduction and gang rape murder.

There is a slight increase from the last year in the crime categories of gang rape, attempt of rape, missing child, attempt of sodomy, abduction and gang rape, abduction and rape. On the other hand, the cases in the crime categories of rape, sodomy, gang sodomy, sodomy and murder, abduction and gang sodomy have decreased.

(Table No. 3)

تعداد	جرم کی نوعیت	تعداد	جرم کی نوعیت
453	لڑکے سے بد فعلی	502	لڑکی سے زیادتی
268	لڑکے سے اجتمائی بد فعلی	271	لڑکی سے اجتمائی زیادتی
113	بد فعلی کی کوشش	238	زیادتی کی کوشش
28	بد فعلی کے بعد قتل	25	زیادتی کے بعد قتل

To analyze the phenomenon of child sexual abuse in detail, the graph on crime categories is further divided into four subcategories that are rape/sodomy, gang rape/sodomy, attempt of rape/sodomy and murder after sexual assault.

The crime categories show that the highest percentage is of abduction which is 35% of the total number of cases.

In case of child marriages, compared to 112 cases in 2015, this year 176 cases have been reported.

*A detailed chapter on abduction and child marriages is included in this report. (See chapters 2 & 3)*

### Gangs Involved in CSA

In the year 2016, some organized child sexual abuse pedophile rings were discovered and hundreds of photos and videos were recovered.

In Swat, a gang allegedly used to kidnap and force children to have sex while being filmed after in their underground cells. Police arrested the ring leader and other members of his gang.

Another horrific case of child sexual abuse surfaced in Kot Addu, Punjab. According to police and newspaper reports, 26 children have been abused by a gang that made videos of the victims being violated and then used them to blackmail their parents and prevent them from going to the police.

Child protection Bureau Lahore arrested three members of a gang who were involved in assaulting children of ages 10 to 17 years.

Another scam of sexual abuse was reported in Sargodha. This time in a local private school where some teachers allegedly assaulted the students on the pretext of holding special summer vacation classes.

In another case, police arrested two men from Badin Sindh, who told the police that they abducted at least five teenage girls in the last two years whom they raped, killed and then buried in the multi graveyard.

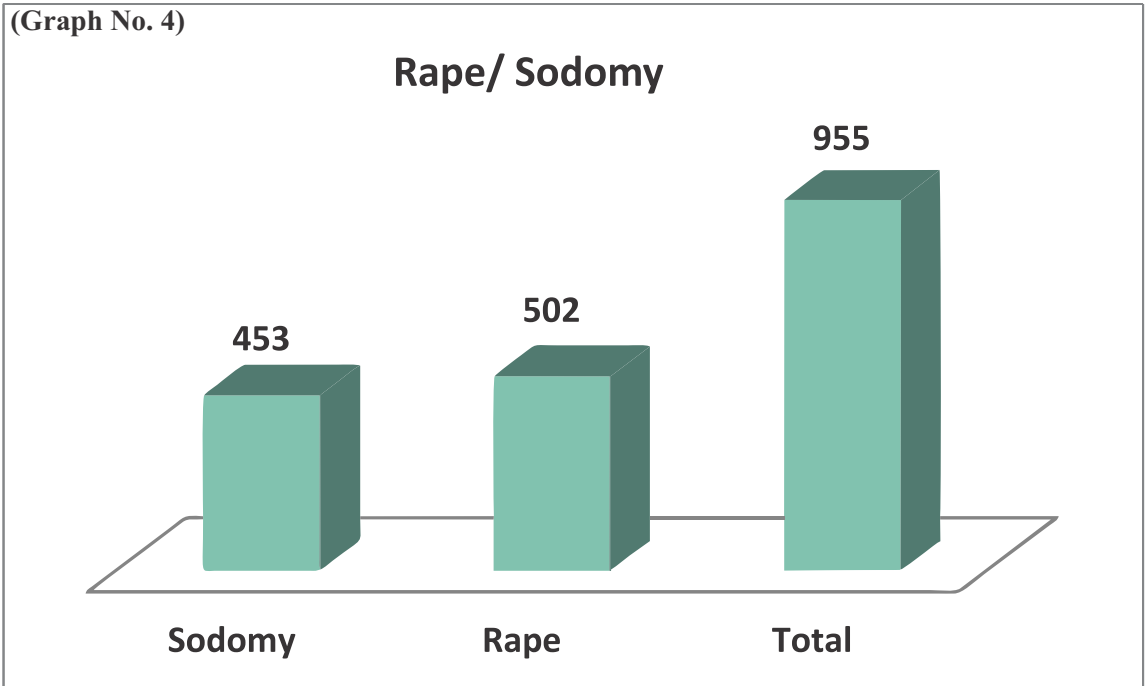
### Rape/ Sodomy (زیادتی/ بدفعلی)

**“Rape** (لڑکی سے زیادتی) *is a type of sexual assault that may involve sexual intercourse, which is initiated against a female without her consent.*”

**“Sodomy** (لڑکے سے بدفعلی) *is forced sexual intercourse between two male persons.*”

According to the data, rape cases are the second highest in the crime category after abduction with 13% out of the total 4139 cases.

(Graph No. 4)



Out of the total number of 4139 cases reported, 23 % (955) cases were of rape/sodomy. These cases have decreased from 997 cases recorded in 2015.

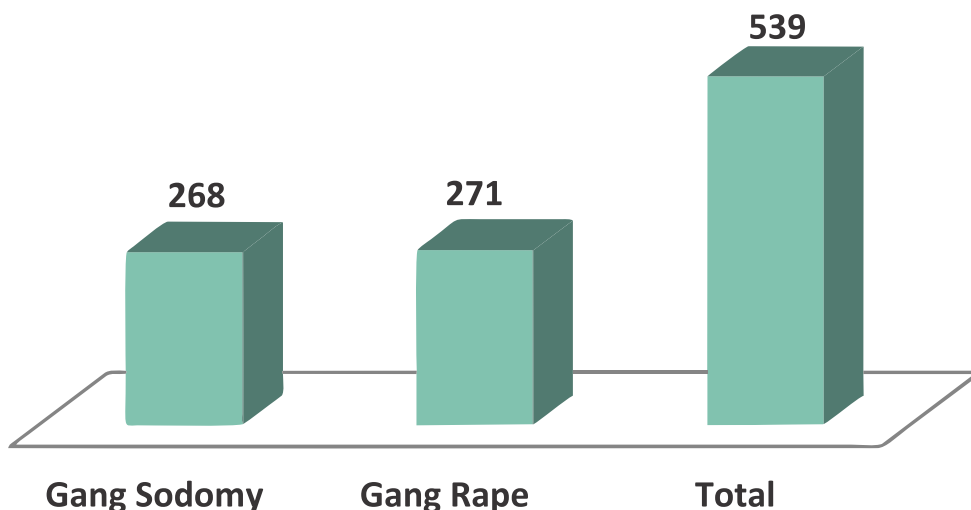
**15-year-old boy sexually abused**  
**SHIKARPUR:** A 15-year old boy was sexually abused by his employer on Saturday in Mirzapur, in the limits of Gaheja Police Station, some 50 kilometers from here. Police official said that boy, whose identity has been kept undisclosed, used to work as waiter in a hotel. The fateful incident took place when the owner of the hotel with his nephew sexually abused the boy and escaped to avoid arrest. Police however, have arrested the nephew on complaint of the victim. No Fir has been registered till filing of this report. **WAHEED PHULPOTO**

#### Gang Rape/Sodomy (اجتماعی زیادتی / بدفعلی)

*“Gang rape/sodomy occurs when a group of people participate in the rape/sodomy of a single victim.”*

(Graph No. 5)

## Gang Rape/ Sodomy



The reported cases of gang rape have increased by 15% that is from 234 cases of 2015, to 271 cases in 2016. The data of gang sodomy shows that the reported cases decrease 45 % as compared to the data of 2015. It must be noted that, last year 280 cases of gang sodomy were included from Kasur child sexual abuse scandal.

### CONFESSION

## Minor girl raped by two brothers

SUKKUR. Two brothers were arrested by the Ghotki police on Thursday for allegedly raping a minor girl. The seven-year-old girl was playing outside in Qazi Lal Bux village, in Mirpur Mathelo police limits, on Wednesday, when the brothers, Bilawal and Dilawar Kalwar, kidnapped and raped her. A doctor at Civil Hospital, Mirpur Mathelo confirmed that she was sexually assaulted. The police lodged an FIR and arrested both the brothers. Bilawal has confessed to the crime but Dilawar has yet to admit his involvement. OUR CORRESPONDENT

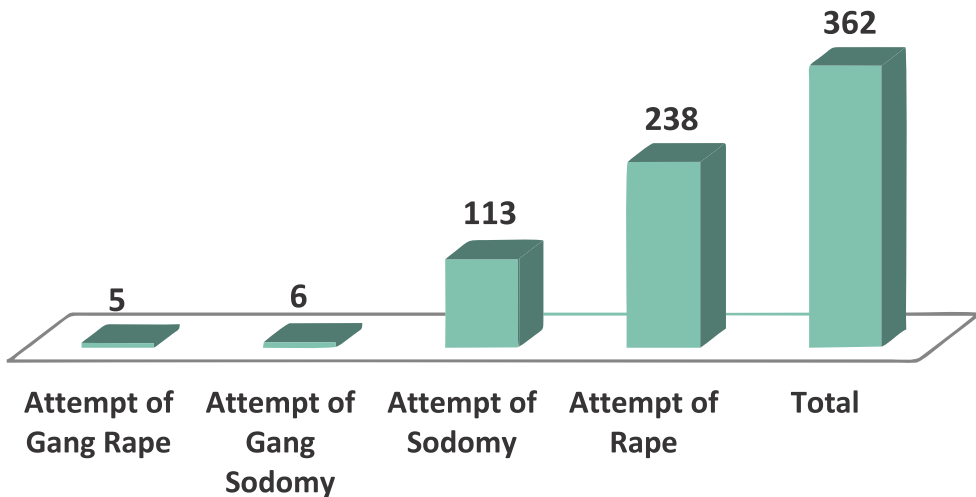
### Attempt of Rape/Sodomy (زیادتی/بدفعلی کی کوشش)

*“Attempt of rape/sodomy is when there is an assault with intent to rape but no sexual penetration takes place.”*



(Graph No. 6)

### Attempt of Rape / Sodomy



There is an increase of 20% cases of attempt of rape in this year and 36% cases of attempt of gang sodomy. Whereas this year, 5 cases of attempt of gang sodomy and 6 cases of attempt of gang rape are also reported in newspapers.



### Murder after Sexual Assault (زیادتگی کے بعد قتل)

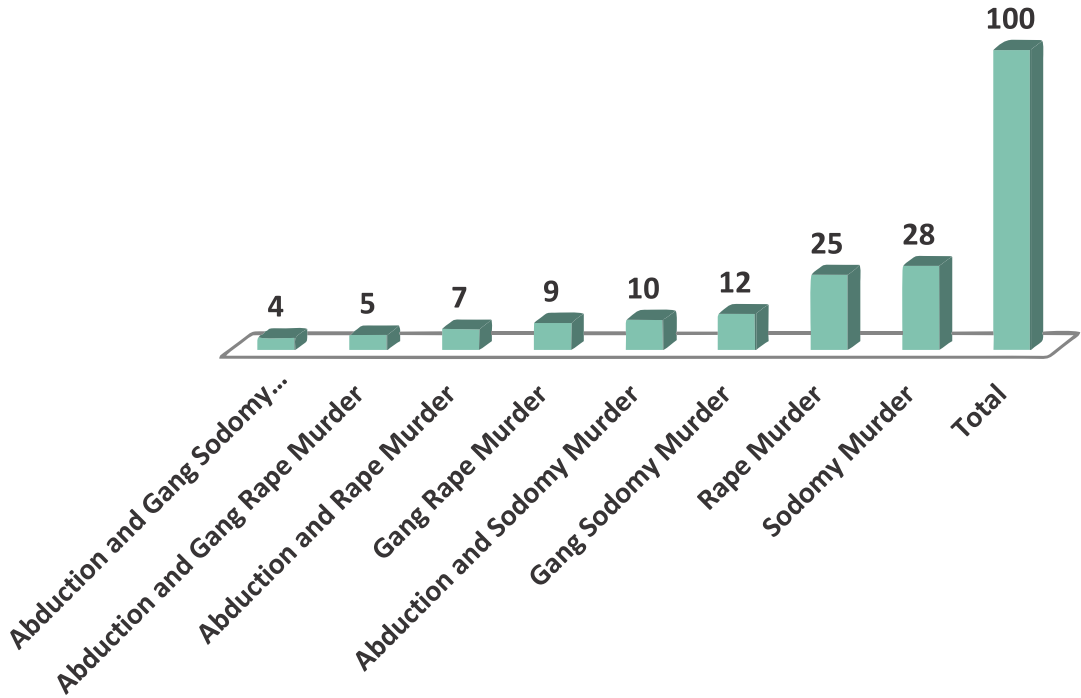
“An act when the victim is murdered after sexual abuse or after attempts of rape/ sodomy.”

In many cases, the abuser kills the victim to hide his identity or feels threatened of being exposed. In some cases, the abuser kills the victim in anger.



(Graph No. 7)

### Murder After Sexual Assault



The report shows that out of the total number of cases, 100 cases were of murder after sexual abuse reported in 2016.

**نوشہرہ: پانچ سالہ معصوم بچی کی نعش پلاٹ سے برآمد**  
**بچی کو اغواء کر کے ہوس کا نشانہ بنانے کے بعد پھانسی دیکر نعش پلاٹ میں پھینک دی**  
**پولیس نے پوسٹ مارٹم رپورٹ کے بعد قتل کا مقدمہ درج کر کے تفتیش شروع کر دی**

نوشہرہ (بیورو رپورٹ) نوشہرہ کے علاقے امان گڑھ  
 عاشور آباد میں سفاک طرم یا ملزمان نے پانچ سالہ معصوم  
 بچی کو اغواء کر کے ہوس کا نشانہ بنا کر ویران پلاٹ میں پھانسی  
 دیکر نعش پھینک دی۔ اضافی پولیس نے قتل کا مقدمہ درج  
 کر کے تفتیش شروع کر دی۔ تفصیلات کے مطابق سید  
 بادشاہ ولد گل رحمان ساکن عاشور آباد مانگڑہ نے اضافی  
 پولیس کو رپورٹ درج کراتے ہوئے کہا کہ اس کی پانچ سالہ  
 بیٹی ذہرا گزشتہ روز برف مانتے پڑوسیوں کے گھر گئی اور پھر  
 واپس گھر نہیں آئی رات گئے تک اس کی تلاش جاری رہی  
 مگر اس کا کچھ پتہ نہیں چلا سکا۔ آج دن ساڑھے گیارہ بجے  
 فاروق نے اطلاع دی کہ اس کے پلاٹ میں اس کی پانچ  
 سالہ بیٹی ذہرا کو قتل کر دیا گیا۔ اور اسکی نعش پڑی ہے۔

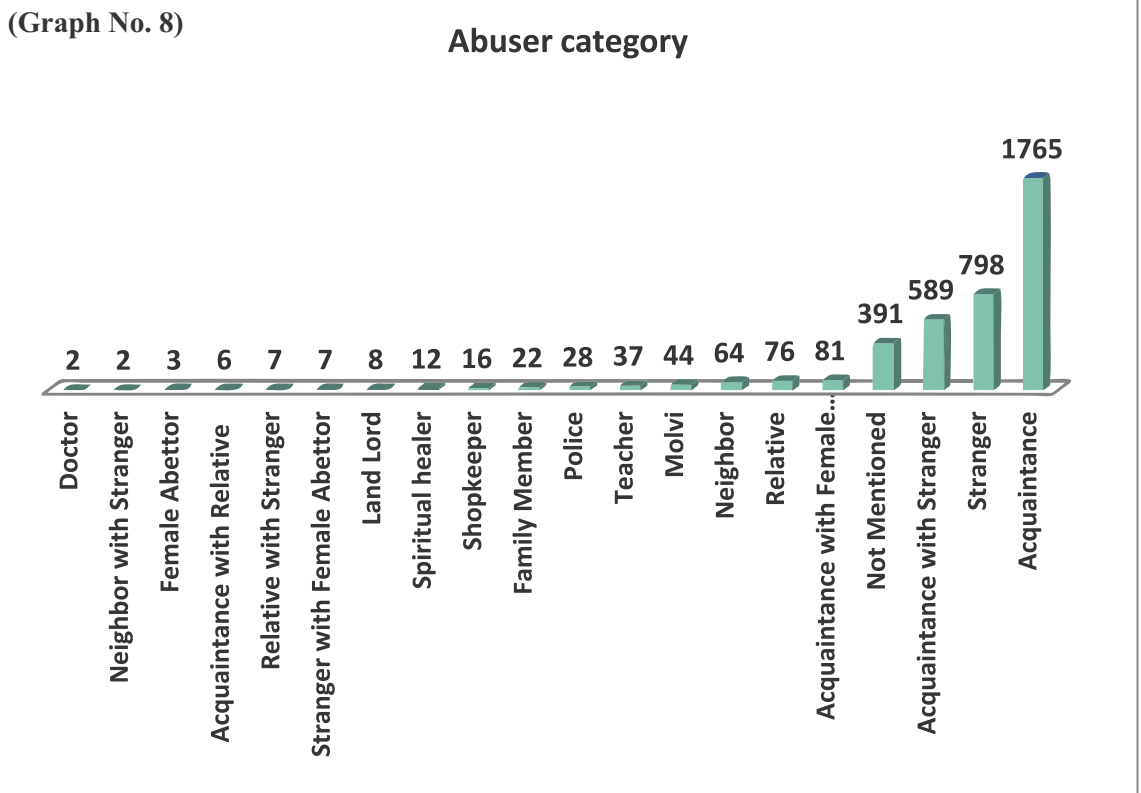
چنانچہ وہ اپنے بھائی لعل بادشاہ کے ہمراہ جائے وقوع پر پہنچ  
 تو دیکھا کہ اس کی بیٹی قتل شدہ پڑی تھی۔ بچی کی نعش ڈی ایچ  
 کیو ہسپتال نوشہرہ منتقل کی گئی۔ ایمر جیسی پولیس کے مطابق  
 ڈاکٹر ز کا کہنا ہے کہ بچی کے ساتھ زبانی ہونے لگی ہے اور اس  
 کے بعد اس کو پھانسی دیکر قتل کیا گیا ہے۔ اضافی پولیس  
 نے قتل کا مقدمہ درج کر دیا ہے پوسٹ مارٹم رپورٹ کے  
 بعد اس میں مزید جرائم کے مطابق اضافہ کیا جائے گا۔  
 پولیس کا کہنا ہے کہ اغواء اور زنا کے مقدمات بھی درج کیے  
 جائیں گی بیٹی اور نوشہرہ واحد محمود اور ایس بی انوسٹی گیشن  
 شہزادہ کوکب فاروق نے واقعے کا سخت نوٹس لیا ہے اور  
 پولیس کو اس اندھے قتل اور زبانی میں ملوث ملزمان کی فوری  
 سراغ لگانے کی ہدایات کی ہے۔

## Abuser Category (ملزمان کی تفصیل)

An abuser can be a close blood relative or a complete stranger.

Abusers trap children by showing love, offering gifts, eventually relating it to a favor. By this time the child is abused and pressurized for obedience and keeping the secret. Children do not know of the tactics used by abusers to trap them.

جنسی تشدد کرنے والا گھر کے اندر کا باندہ، انخبان، واقف کار یا اور کوئی بھی ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ لوگ بچوں کو پھنسانے کیلئے تحائف کی پیشکش کرتے ہیں۔ ان سے محبت کا اظہار اور مختلف کاموں میں ان کی مدد بھی کرتے ہیں۔ بچے ایسے لوگوں کے ہتھکنڈوں کو بآسانی سمجھ نہیں پاتے۔ یوں جنسی تشدد کرنے والے اپنے مقصد میں کامیاب ہو جاتے ہیں اور بچوں پر اس راز کو خفیہ رکھنے کے لئے دباؤ بھی ڈالتے ہیں۔



The data shows that a total number of 6759 abusers were involved in sexually abusing 2810 children, while in 1329 cases the numbers of abusers are not mentioned. The reason for more abusers than victims is because of the involvement of gangs and pedophile groups.

سال 2016 میں 6759 افراد 2810 بچوں کے ساتھ زیادتی میں ملوث پائے گئے جبکہ 1329 واقعات میں ملزمان کے بارے میں تفصیلات فراہم نہیں کی گئیں۔

### Acquaintance (جان پہچان والے)

*“Persons who are known by the family members or the child.”*

Acquaintances of the victim or the victim’s family are the highest in number on the list of perpetrators of CSA. The statistics compiled from the reported cases show that out of the total number of 4139 cases, 43% of the cases the perpetrators were acquainted with the victims. The involvement of acquaintances in abusing children has reduced from 1943 cases in 2015 to 1795 cases in 2016.

### Strangers (اجنبی افراد)

*“Strangers are those whose names are unknown to the victim or the victim’s family.”*

The second highest on the list of perpetrators is strangers, who were involved in 19% of reported cases. The involvement of strangers in abusing children has reduced from 829 cases in 2015 to 800 cases in 2016.

### Perpetrators within the family

*“Incest cases are ones in which relations such as the child’s parents, siblings, grandparents or any other similar significant and immediate blood relative is involved in sexually abusing the child.”*

The data obtained from newspapers show that in 16% of the cases out of the total 4139, perpetrators were within the family. In comparison with the last year’s data, this year the cases of perpetrators within the family decreased from 97 in 2015 to 81 in 2016.

More cases are reported from rural areas.

The reason could be exposure to sexual activities due to one room sharing for all family members also culturally, the physically handling of children is acceptable and therefore the actions that initiate sexual abuse are not detected.

(Table No. 4)

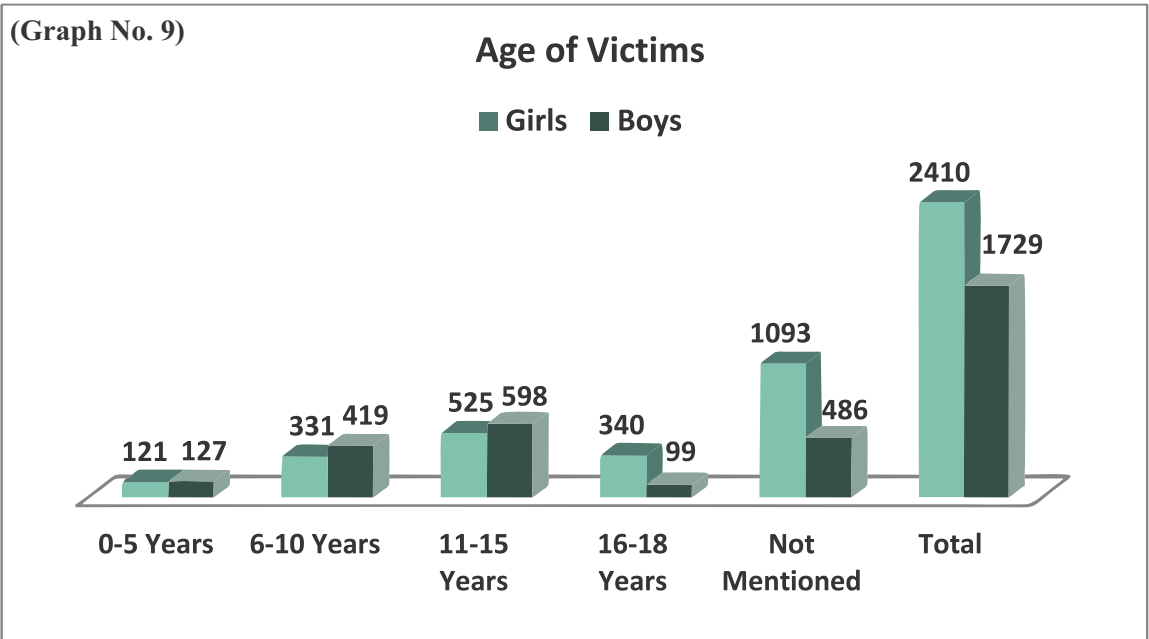
Abuser Category	Rural	Urban
Family Member	22	1
Relative	43	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>16</b>

اس سال بھی بچوں پر تشدد کرنے والوں میں زیادہ تعداد ان افراد کی ہے جو بچوں سے واقفیت رکھتے تھے جن کی تعداد 1765 ہیں، 1798 اجنبی، 589 واقفیت کار اور اجنبی، 76 رشتہ دار، 64 پڑوسی، 44 مولوی، 37 استاذ، اور 28 پولیس والے بھی بچوں پر جنسی تشدد میں ملوث پائے گئے۔

## Age of Victims (مظلوموں کی عمر)

The phenomenon that sexual abuse usually occurs in puberty, in which it is often alleged that the victim is a consenting partner, does not hold true. The research shows that children between the age brackets of 0-5 years, and up to 10 years are also abused.

Sexual abuse generally occurs due to lack of awareness among children about possible threats in their environment.



The data shows that out of the total 4139 cases, 51% cases belong to the age group of 0-15 years.

This year more boys than girls are victims in the age brackets of 0-15 years. This increase has been seen only since last year in cruel number 2015. It is encouraging to see that more cases of boys are reported and being taken seriously.

Most often girls are kept indoors and usually prohibited from socialization to avoid any incidence of sexual abuse, whereas boys are given freedom of mobility this eventually puts boys in a more vulnerable situation.

عام طور پر جنسی تشدد کو بلوغت کے ساتھ جوڑا جاتا ہے جس میں مبینہ طور پر دونوں فریقوں کی باہمی رضامندی شامل ہوتی ہے جو کہ حقیقت پر مبنی نہیں ہے۔ اس سوچ کے برعکس اس رپورٹ سے ظاہر ہوتا ہے کہ 5 سال تک

کے بچوں کو بھی جنسی زیادتی کا نشانہ بنایا گیا ہے۔ اس رپورٹ کے مطابق چھ سے دس، گیارہ سے پندرہ اور پانچ سال سے کم عمر کے لڑکے، لڑکیوں کی نسبت زیادہ جنسی زیادتی کا شکار ہوئے۔

## 0-5 Years

The analysis of the reported cases shows that 6% of the victims out of the total 4139 cases were in the age bracket of 0-5 years.

The following crime categories were recorded in the age bracket of 0-5 years.

ذیل میں 5 سال تک کے بچوں پر ہونے والے تشدد کی اقسام کو دکھایا گیا ہے۔

(Table No. 5)

Victims 0-5 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Rape/ Sodomy	30	39
Rape Murder/ Sodomy Murder	6	7
Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy	2	1
Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy Murder	1	3

(Table No. 7)

Victims 0-5 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Attempt of Rape/ Sodomy	14	6

(Table No. 8)

Victims 0-5 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Abduction and Rape/ Sodomy	1	1
Abduction and Rape/ Sodomy Murder	3	-
Abduction and Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy	1	-
Abduction and Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy Murder	-	2

(Table No. 6)

Abuser Category in CSA cases 0-5 Years	
Acquaintance	71
Stranger	20
Neighbor	6
Relative	6
Molvi	4
Acquaintance with Stranger	3
Shopkeeper	3
Teacher	2
Incest	1
Relative with Stranger	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>117</b>

The majority of the abusers involved in the victimization of children between the age brackets 0-5 years were people who were known to the child's family members. Other abusers were neighbors.

There could be several reasons for the victimization of children in this age bracket, but some of the reasons may be:

- Children in this age bracket can be easily trapped by the offering of small gifts such as candies, bike rides and video games.
- Children of this age are unable to disclose as they often cannot understand or express their experiences.

## 6-10 Years

In the year 2016, a total 750 cases were reported in the age bracket 6-10. Excluding cases of abduction, child marriages and missing child, 462 cases were of sexual assault, these cases reported in this age bracket 55% were boys, whereas girls were 45% of cases.

(Table No. 9)

Victims 6-10 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Rape/ Sodomy	105	166
Rape Murder/ Sodomy Murder	7	10
Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy	5	39
Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy Murder	2	0

(Table No. 10)

Victims 6-10 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Attempt of Rape/ Sodomy	70	32
Attempt of Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy	2	1

(Table No. 11)

Victims 6-10 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Abduction and Rape/ Sodomy	7	1
Abduction and Rape Murder	2	4
Abduction and Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy	4	2
Abduction and Gang Rape/ Gang Sodomy Murder	3	0

The data shows that children who have been abused in this age group are 18% of the total number of reported 4139 cases. As in the last year, this year's report also illustrates that more boys than girls have been victimized in this age bracket.

At this age children particularly boys are often sent out by parents to do different chores, sometimes which expose them to dangerous situations. Children in this age group also start to learn to socialize and explore the environment around them on their own which may jeopardize their safety.

## 11-15 Years

The analysis of report shows that under the age group of 11-15 years is 27% of the total number of cases reported in the year 2016.

Cruel Numbers data continues to shows that children of this age bracket are the most vulnerable to child sexual abuse.

In this table, the data reveals that boys were 26% more sexually abused as compared to girls. In 26 cases victims have been murdered after sexual assault.

The reasons behind this could be:

- The rapid changes in their physical and emotional state may increase the risk of vulnerability.
- Children in this age group require special attention for their psychological needs, such as self-esteem, self-actualization, self-confidence and self-image. If these needs are not being met they may seek attention from opportunists or pedophiles that exist everywhere.

(Table No. 12)

Analysis of Data Age Group 11-15 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Attempt of Child sexual abuse	40	36
Child sexual abuse	167	212
Abduction and child sexual abuse	33	10
Child sexual abuse and Murder	6	20
Child Marriage	56	11

## 16-18 Years

The data of the year 2016 shows that 11% of the total number of reported cases was children under this age bracket. This shows that cases in the age bracket of 16-18 years have increased from 339 cases reported in 2015 and 439 cases in 2016.

(Table No. 13)

Analysis of Data Age Group 16-18 Years		
Crime Categories	Girls	Boys
Attempt of Child sexual abuse	14	4
Child sexual abuse	87	29
Abduction and child sexual abuse	14	0
Child sexual abuse and Murder	1	0

Girls are more vulnerable at this age as:

- Girls reaching puberty may be trapped in relationships which force them to suffer abuse.
- They become victims due to the refusal of marriage proposals.

لڑکیاں اس عمر میں زیادہ خطرے سے دوچار ہوتی ہیں:

1: لڑکیاں جب بلوغت کی عمر کو پہنچتی ہیں تو انھیں مختلف طریقوں سے پھنسا کر جنسی تشدد پر مجبور کیا جاتا ہے۔

2: لڑکیوں کو شادی سے انکار کرنے پر بھی تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا جاتا ہے۔

3: وٹے سٹے اور پیٹ لکھی جیسی کم عمری کی شادیوں کے روایتی طریقے بھی لڑکیوں پر تشدد کا ذریعہ بن سکتے ہیں۔

Rape is also used as a revenge for settling family rivalries and disputes as women are considered the family 'honor'.

Fewer reports of boys at this age may be because:

- They do not report it as it is a reflection on their masculinity.
- They do not consider sodomy as sexual abuse but more as sexual experiences
- They are able to defend themselves, so they do not report any attempt of abuse.
- There is no apparent or symbolic change in a boy's body after sexual abuse

## Not Mentioned

The age of 1579 (38%) victims out of the total number of 4139 cases was not mentioned in the news reports.

The identification of the age of the child from news reports in which the actual age is not given is assumed from the alternate terminologies used for a child in Urdu newspapers i.e. bacha, bachi, noujawan, nabaligh and nouomar etc.... whereas in the English newspapers news reports in which the age of child is not mentioned is usually referred to as a child, a minor or a school student.

## Place of Abuse (تشدد کی جگہ)

### Closed Places

*"Closed Places are those that are enclosed within four walls."*

The data shows that out of the total number of 4139 cases, 34% of the incidents were in closed places.

The analysis of the report shows that 43% of cases took place in the victim's home, whereas 42% cases out of the total of 1382 cases in closed places occurred at the residence of people whom the child or his family members already knew.

Some of the workplaces were identified as mechanic workshops and small hotels, where children are at a higher risk of sexual abuse from their employers, peers as well as strangers.

Victimization of children in shops, madrasas and schools has increased this year as compared to the last year.

(Table No. 14)

Closed Places	
Victim's Place	594
Acquaintance's place	578
Haveli	50
Shop	40
Madrasa	37
School	31
Workplace	16
Hospital	12
Car	5
Hotel	5
Marriage Hall	4
Police Station	4
Shrine	4
Factory	1
Graveyard	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1382</b>



## Open Places

*“Open places are those places which are not surrounded by four walls.”*

The analysis of the report shows that 16% of the total number of 4139 cases has occurred in open places. These cases have been decreased to 17% as compared to last year’s cruel numbers data.

**(Table No. 15)**

Open Places	
Field	308
Street	287
Jungle	64
Total	659

Of the total number of 659 cases that took place in open places, 47% cases took place in the field, 44% cases in streets whereas 9% cases took place in the jungle.

Overall it can be seen that children are vulnerable everywhere.

## Period of Abuse (تشدد کا دورانیہ)

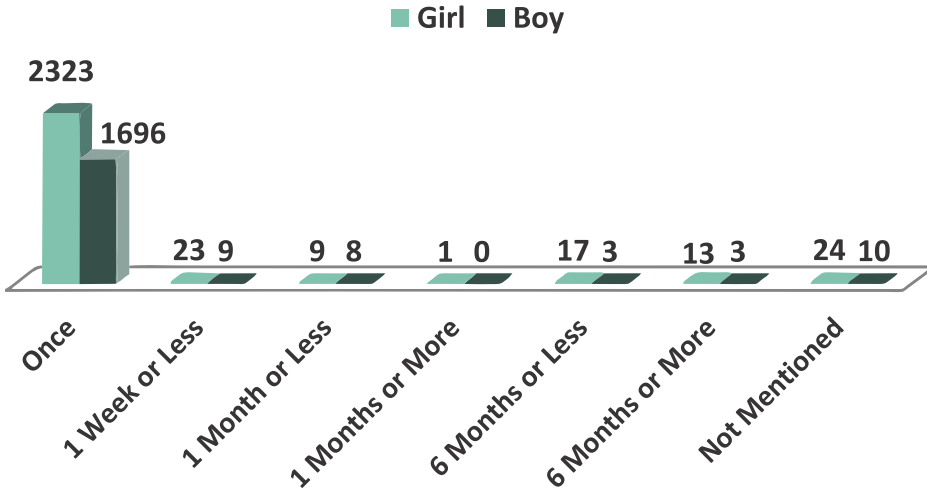
*“Period of abuse shows the duration of the crime committed against the victim.”*

Statistics show that 4019 victims were assaulted once. However, 86 victims were assaulted over a period ranging from one day to more than six months.

The data shows that 63 girls and 23 boys were abused over a period ranging from one day to more than 6 months.

(Graph No. 10)

### Period of Abuse



The importance of recording the time period of abuse is that it shows the cruel POWER that an abuser has to hold a victim without detection.

Long term abuse may also be because the child is unable to disclose the abuse often due to the fear of death.

Victims who are abused for longer periods are likely to suffer more severe trauma.

واقعات کے دورانیے کے اثرات:

- 1: تشدد کے دورانیے کو ریکارڈ کرنے کی اہمیت اس لئے بھی ہے کہ اس سے یہ بات سامنے آتی ہے کہ تشدد کرنے والا کس حد تک دوسروں کے نظروں میں آئے بغیر اپنی ظالمانہ طاقت کا استعمال کرتا ہے۔
- 2: وہ مظلوم جنہیں طویل مدت تک تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا جاتا ہے وہ شدید صدمے کا شکار ہوتے ہیں۔
- 3: طویل مدت تک تشدد کرنے کی ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہو سکتی ہے کہ بچے اس راز کو فوری ظاہر نہیں کرتے۔

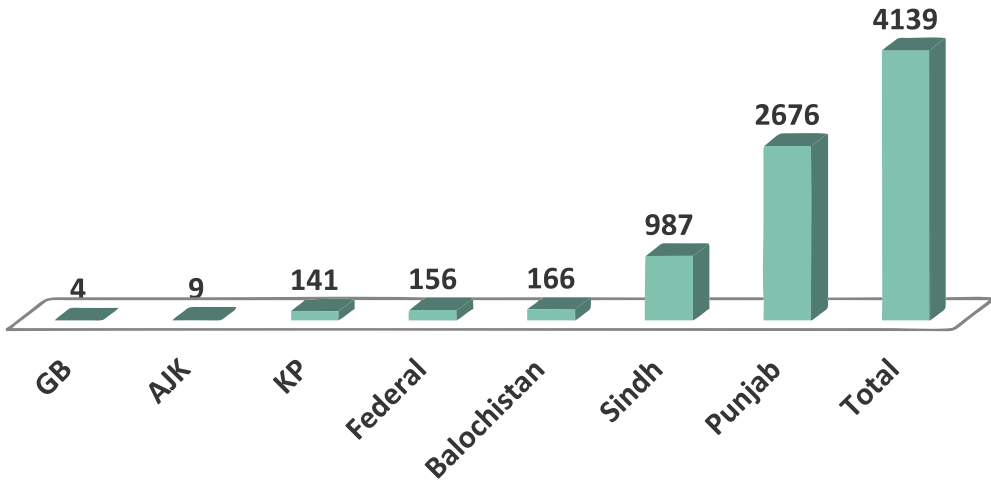
## Geographical Area of Crime

### Provincial Divide (صوبائی تقسیم)

The number of cases varying in the provincial divide is dependent on a number of factors, such as communication outreach, accessibility to media and police stations and local verdicts.

(Graph No. 11)

### Provincial Divide



Out of the total of 4139 cases, 65% cases were reported from Punjab, 24% from Sindh, 4% from Balochistan, 4% from Islamabad, 3% from K-P. This percentage does not include 9 cases from AJK and 4 cases that were reported from Gilgit Baltistan.

Cruel Numbers data shows that compared to last year an increase of 54% cases from Sindh, while 25% cases increase from K-P. Only 2% cases have increased from Punjab, and FATA has not reported any case in this year.

Moreover, reporting of cases from Balochistan has decreased by 20%, whereas cases from Islamabad Federal Capital Territory have decreased by 7% as compared to Cruel Numbers data of 2015.

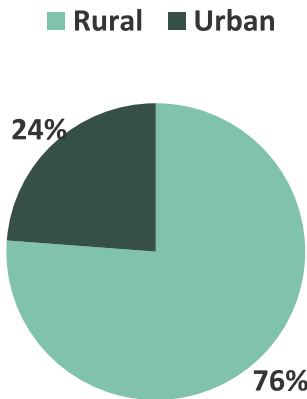
سال 2016 میں بچوں سے زیادتی کے واقعات کی شرح کچھ یوں رہی، پنجاب 2676، سندھ 987، بلوچستان 166، اسلام آباد 156، خیبر پختونخواہ 141، آزاد کشمیر 9، اور گلگت بلتستان سے 4 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ جبکہ اس سال فٹا سے کوئی کیس رپورٹ نہیں ہوا۔

### Rural Urban Divide (دیہی اور شہری لحاظ سے تقسیم)

The number of cases reported from the urban areas is one-third of the cases reported from rural areas.

(Graph No. 12)

### Rural Urban Divide



The above chart shows that out of the total number of 4139 cases 3154 cases were reported from rural areas and 985 cases were reported from urban areas. The data shows a 13% increase of reported cases from rural areas from 2015.

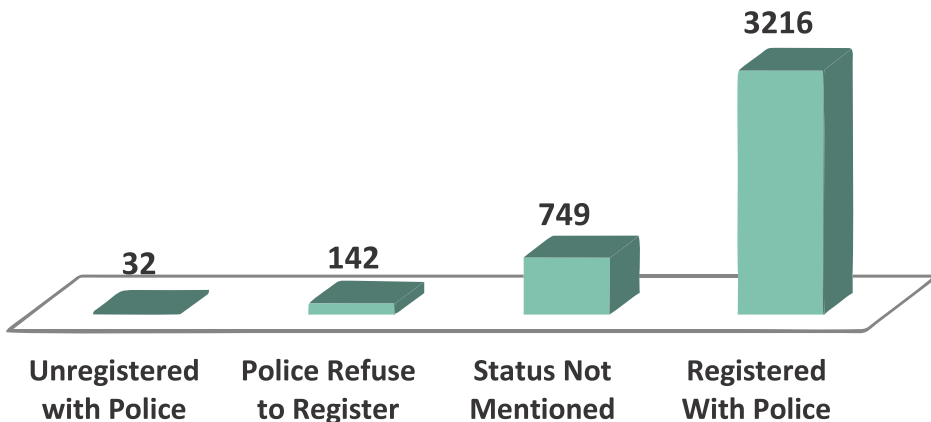
سال 2016 میں پاکستان کے دیہی علاقوں سے 76 فیصد جبکہ شہری علاقوں سے 24 فیصد واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔

### Case Registration with Police

The case registration status determines the smoothness of the process of victims for receiving legal support.

(Graph No. 13)

### Case Status



The data shows that in 78% cases out of the total 4139 cases, an FIR (First Information Report) was registered with the police, which has increased from 68% recorded in 2015.

The data also reveals that out of the total number of 174 unregistered cases, 81% of these cases were not registered due to police refusal. The reason for refusal to register may be due to pressure from the abuser who is usually more powerful than the victims or due to ongoing negotiation for a compromise.

ساحل کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 2016 کے دوران 3216 واقعات پولیس کے پاس درج ہوئے۔ 142 واقعات کو پولیس نے درج کرنے سے انکار کیا، 32 پولیس کے پاس درج نہ ہو سکے جبکہ 749 واقعات کے اندراج کی معلومات فراہم نہیں کی گئیں۔

(Table No. 16)

### District wise distribution

In the reported cases of the year 2016, a total 99 districts have been identified including Islamabad Capital Territory.

See Annexure 1 for a detailed list of districts from where CSA cases have been reported.

District Wise Distribution	
Punjab/ پنجاب	36
Sindh / سندھ	24
K-P/ خیبر پختونخواہ	16
Balochistan/ بلوچستان	14
AJK/ آزاد جموں و کشمیر	5
GB/ گلگت بلتستان	3
Islamabad/ اسلام آباد	1
Total Number of Districts	99

### Ten Most Vulnerable Districts

The table illustrates that out of the total 4139 reported cases, 45% cases were reported from the 10 districts.

This year district Rawalpindi jumped back to the first position. Last year district Kasur was on top.

Out of the total 1883 cases recorded from these districts, 14% were reported from Rawalpindi, 14% from Lahore, 12% from Sheikhpura and 11% cases reported from Muzaffargarh a first time entry into the top ten vulnerable districts.

(Table No. 17)

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts Including Abduction Cases	
Districts	number of Cases
Rawalpindi/ راولپنڈی	269
Lahore/ لاہور	266
Sheikhpura/ شیخوپورہ	224
Muzaffargarh/ مظفر گڑھ	211
Pakpattan/ پاکپتن	169
Islamabad/ اسلام آباد	156
Faisalabad/ فیصل آباد	154
Vehari/ وہاڑی	151
Khairpur/ خیرپور	142
Kasur/ قصور	141
Total	1883

## Data of CSA Cases only

Out of the total 4139 reported cases which include abduction, 2129 were specifically child sexual abuse cases.

The data shows that out of the total 2129 CSA cases, 77% cases from Punjab, 16% from Sindh, 4% from K-P, 1% from Islamabad and 1 % case was reported from Balochistan, AJK and GB.

(Table No. 18)

Data of CSA Cases Only	
Punjab/ پنجاب	1647
Sindh/ سندھ	340
K-P/ خیبر پختونخواہ	90
Islamabad/ اسلام آباد	32
Balochistan/ بلوچستان	11
AJK/ آزاد جموں و کشمیر	6
GB/ گلگت بلتستان	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2129</b>

## Ten Most Vulnerable Districts for Child Sexual Abuse

This year's data shows that of the total 4139 cases, 27% cases of sexual assault were committed.

Muzaffargarh district has reported the highest. Whereas the second most vulnerable district is Sheikhpura and the third one is Lahore.

The highest number of child sexual abuse cases is from the province of Punjab. This can be attributed to its large population which leads to child labor and abuse. Also, media access ensures the coverage of the cases.

(Table No. 19)

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts for Only CSA Cases	
Districts	Number of Cases
Muzaffargarh/ مظفر گڑھ	178
Sheikhpura/ شیخوپورہ	121
Lahore/ لاہور	117
Pakpattan/ پاکپتن	109
Multan/ ملتان	107
Kasur/ قصور	106
Faisalabad/ فیصل آباد	101
Vehari/ وہاڑی	101
Khanewal/ خانیوال	94
Rawalpindi/ راولپنڈی	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>1109</b>

## Five most vulnerable districts from each province

The following table intends to show the top 5 districts from each province from where cases of child sexual abuse have been reported Punjab, Sindh, K-P, Balochistan and AJK.

(Table No. 20)

Punjab	Cases	Sindh	Cases	K-P	Cases
Muzaffargarh	178	Khairpur	48	Mansehra	25
Sheikhupura	121	Badin	23	Abbottabad	21
Lahore	117	Karachi	23	Peshawar	17
Pakpattan	109	Sukkur	22	Haripur	5
Multan	107	Larkana	21	Charsadda	4
Balochistan	Cases	AJK	Cases	Federal/GB	Cases
Quetta	4	Hattian Bala	2	Islamabad	32
Dera Murad Jamali	3	Bagh	1	Diamer	1
Jafferabad	2	Mirpur	1	Ghizer	1
Loralai	1	Muzaffarabad	1	Gilgit	1
Mastung	1	Poonch	1		

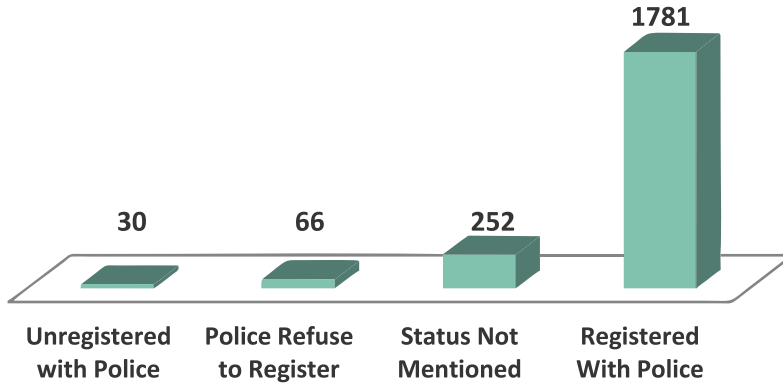
اس ٹیبل میں ہر صوبے کے پانچ اضلاع کو دکھایا گیا ہے جہاں بچوں سے جنسی زیادتی کے سب سے زیادہ واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ پنجاب، سندھ، خیبر پختونخوا، بلوچستان اور آزاد جموں و کشمیر کے علاوہ گلگت بلتستان کے 3 اضلاع اور اسلام آباد سے بھی بچوں سے زیادتی کے واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے ہیں۔

## CSA Case Registration Status

This year out of the total 2129 cases of child sexual abuse, 1781 cases have been registered with police while the status of 252 cases have not been mentioned in newspapers. Moreover, police refused to register 66 cases of child sexual abuse.

(Graph No. 14)

### CSA Case Status



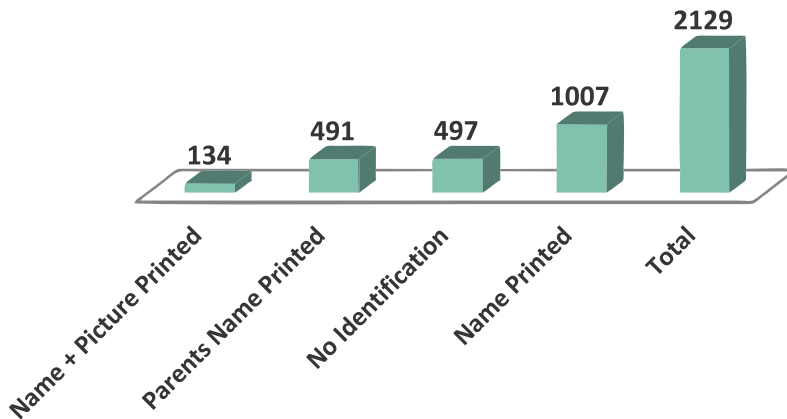
سال 2016 میں بچوں سے جنسی زیادتی کے کل 2127 واقعات میں سے 1781 واقعات پولیس کے پاس درج ہوئے جبکہ 66 واقعات کو پولیس نے درج کرنے سے انکار کر دیا۔

### Reporting Issues

In 23% cases, identification of victims was not given out of the total 2129 CSA cases. Unfortunately, despite having the media reporting code of ethics in place the name of victims were printed in 47 %, of cases, parents name printed was 23%, and name and picture printed was in 6% cases.

(Graph No. 15)

### Identification of Victim Mentioned in CSA cases





As part of the Ethical Code of Practices developed by the Press Council of Pakistan, news agencies are supposed to follow a certain ethical standard to maintain the dignity of the victim by protecting his/her identification while reporting child sexual abuse cases.

However, in the case of abduction and missing children, the name and picture of the missing child should be published.

بدقسمتی سے پاکستان میں خبروں کی رپورٹنگ کے حوالے سے ضابطہ کار موجود ہونے کے باوجود بھی 47 فیصد متاثرہ بچوں کے نام، 23 فیصد بچوں کے والدین کے نام جبکہ 6 فیصد واقعات میں نام کے ساتھ تصاویر بھی شائع کی گئیں۔



## Data Analysis of Abduction (اغواء) Cases 2016

*“Abduction is defined as taking away a person by persuasion, fraud, force or violence. Child abduction is the offense of wrongfully removing or wrongfully retaining, detaining or concealing a child.”*

This year total 1654 cases of abduction have been reported in newspapers. The abduction cases have increased by 19% this year. It shows that 5 children have been abducted per day in 2016, which was recorded as 4 children per day in 2015.

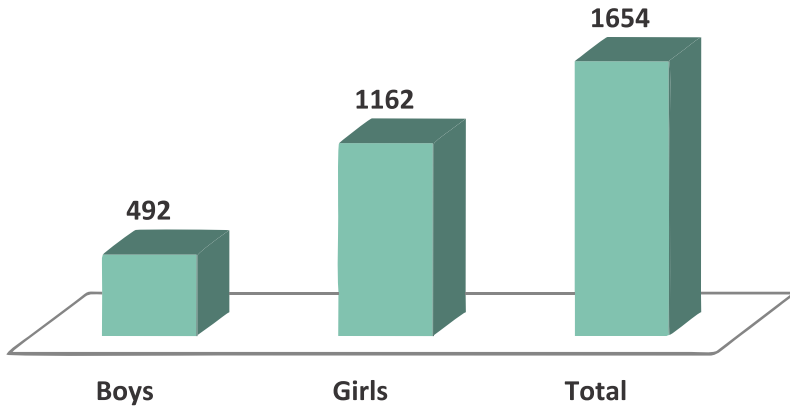
### Gender Divide of Abduction Cases

Out of the total 1654 reported cases of abduction, 70% were girls and 30% were boys.

The cases of girl's abduction also increased by 46% from 791 cases in 2015 to 1162 cases in 2016. Abduction of boys has decreased by 17% cases.

(Graph No. 16)

#### Gender Divide of Victims



سال 2016 کے کل 1654 واقعات میں سے 70 فیصد لڑکیوں جبکہ 30 فیصد لڑکوں کے ساتھ پیش آئے۔ اس سال لڑکیوں کے اغواء کے واقعات میں پچھلے سال کے نسبت 46 فیصد اضافہ ہوا۔

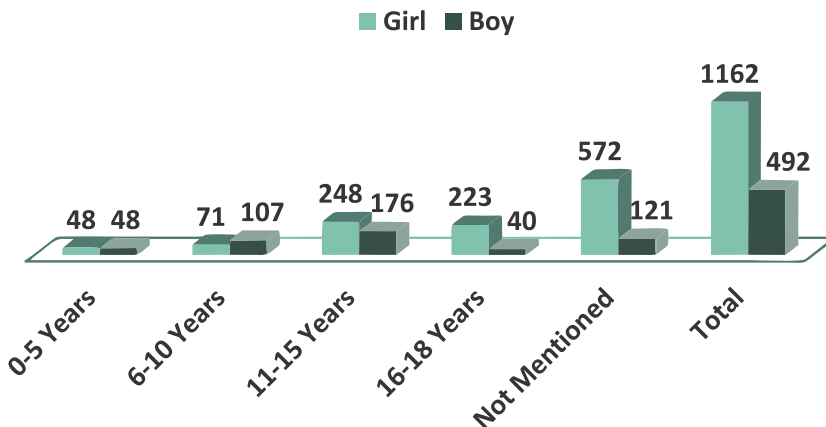
The major contributions to the high number of abductions are usually poverty, forced marriages and trafficking. Girls are always the preferred gender as their sale value is greater and they are less able to protect themselves.

## Age of Victims

The analysis of report shows that the age of abducted children is similar to CSA cases. The maximum numbers of children have been abducted between the ages of 11 years to 18 years, with a total of 687 children.

(Graph No. 17)

### Age of Victims



اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 11 سے 18 سال تک کے عمر کے بچے سب سے زیادہ اغواء ہوئے۔ 16 سے 18 سال کے عمر کے دورانے میں لڑکیوں کے اغواء کے واقعات میں اضافہ جبکہ لڑکوں کے اغواء کے واقعات میں کمی ریکارڈ کی گئی۔

(Table No. 21)

However, more girls than boys have been abducted in the respective age brackets except the age group 6-10 years.

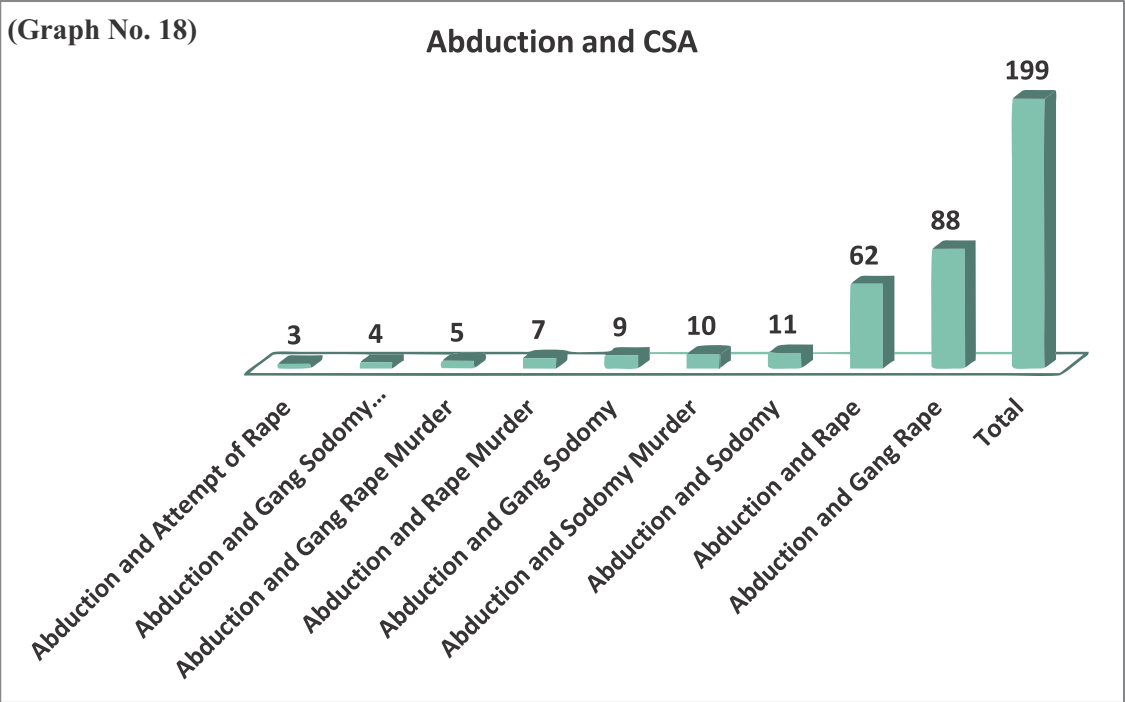
The abduction of boys in the age bracket 16-18 years has decreased by 69% compared to 2015, but abduction of girls in this age bracket increased very rapidly with 284% increase as compared to last year's data.

Comparison of Age of Victims 2015 & 2016				
Age Brackets	2015		2016	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
0-5 Years	20	51	48	48
6-10 Years	55	101	107	71
11-15 Years	194	206	176	248
16-18 Years	131	58	40	223
Not Mentioned	391	179	121	572
Total	791	595	492	1162

Furthermore, in the age group 6-10 years' abduction cases of boys increased by 95% whereas the in the same age group abduction of girls decreased by 30% in comparison with the Cruel Numbers data of 2015.

## Abduction and child sexual abuse

Crime categories that involved CSA after abduction were further classified into 10 subcategories. Abduction and child sexual abuse was recorded as 12% (199) of the total 1654 abduction cases.



The graph also shows that the 83% (165) victims of abduction and child sexual abuse were girls and 17% (34) victims were boys out of the total 199 cases of abduction and child sexual abuse. Another alarming situation reported was, 41% boys have been murdered after the abduction and sexual abuse.

اغوا کے بعد جنسی تشدد کے کل 199 واقعات میں سے 83 فیصد لڑکیوں جبکہ 17 فیصد لڑکوں کے ساتھ پیش آئے۔ تاہم 41 فیصد لڑکوں کو اغواء اور زیادتی کے بعد قتل کیا گیا۔

Most of the cases of abduction are not reported in detail. However, there are chances to use the abducted children for prostitution, commercial sex work or for bonded child labor.

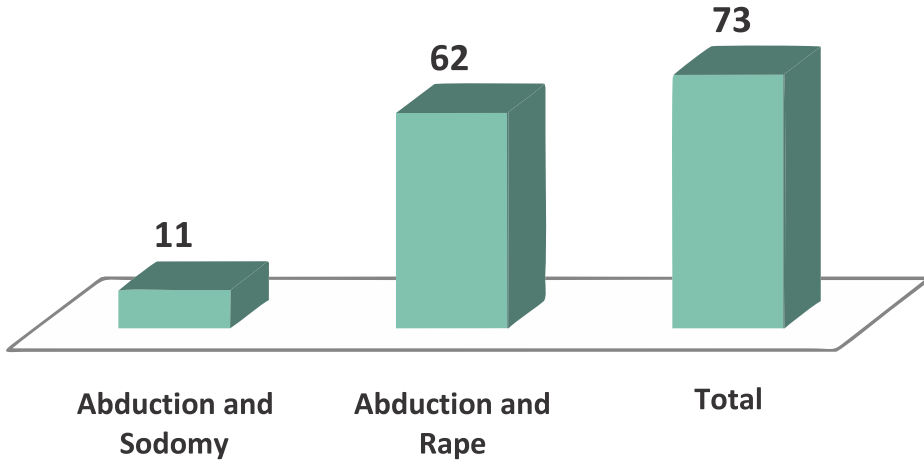


## Abduction and Rape/Sodomy

In 2016, as can be seen in the graph, more girls are victims.

(Graph No. 19)

### Abduction and Rape/ Sodomy

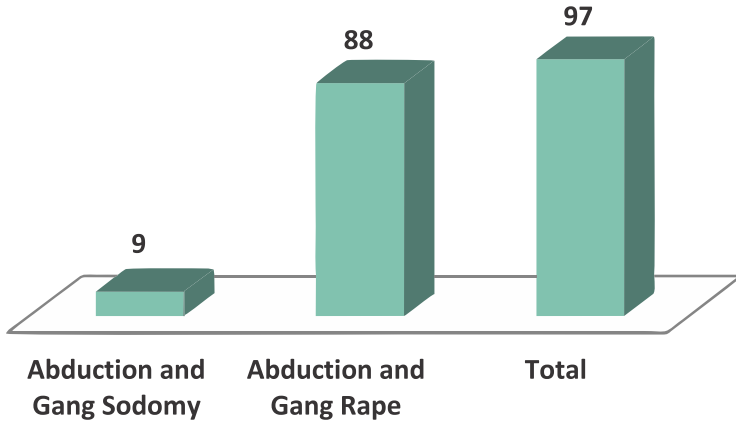


## Abduction and Gang Rape/ Sodomy

The overall cases of abduction and gang rape/sodomy have increased by 20% from 81 cases in 2015, to 97 cases in 2016.

(Graph No. 20)

### Abduction and Gang Rape/ Sodomy



سال 2016 میں اغوا کے بعد اجتماعی زیادتی و بد فعلی کے واقعات میں 20 فیصد اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

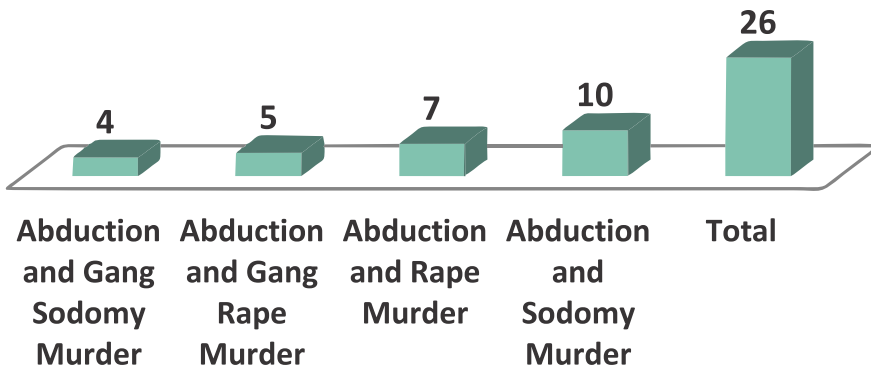
Cases of Gang rape after abduction have increased by 27% recorded as 69 cases in 2015 and 88 cases in 2016. There is a slight decrease in the reporting of gang sodomy with abduction which recorded 12 cases in 2015 and 9 cases in 2016.

### Abduction and Rape/Sodomy Murder

The Cruel Numbers analysis illustrates that there is an increase of 73% cases in 2016 of murder after abduction and sexual abuse.

(Graph No. 21)

### Abduction and Rape/ Sodomy Murder



Cases of gang rape and murder after abduction have increased from 1 case in 2015 to 5 cases in 2016, while 4 cases registered in a new category of gang sodomy and murder after abduction.

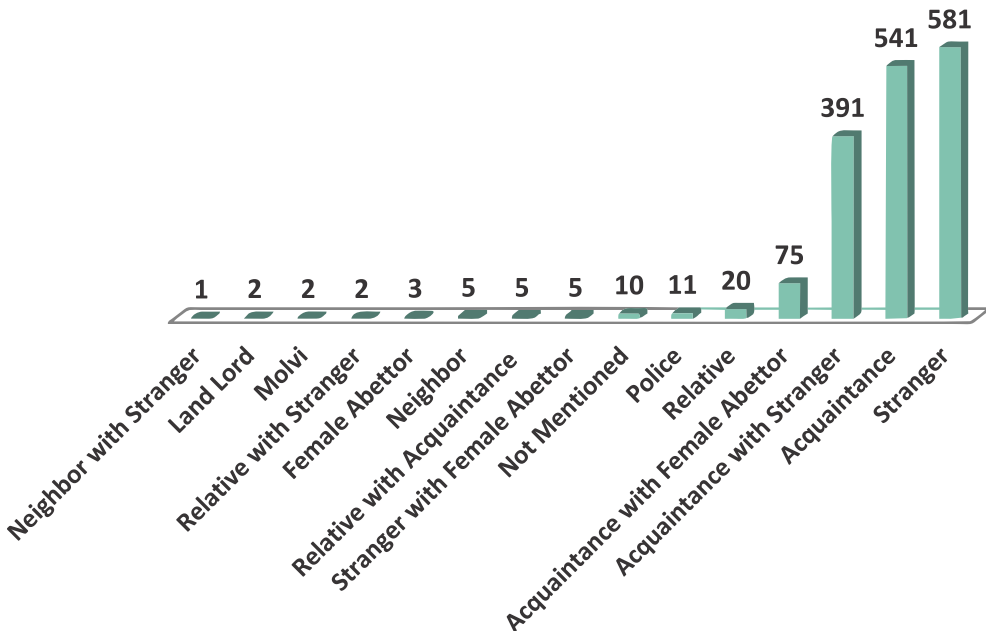


### Abuser Category (ملزمان کی اقسام)

Although strangers would seem more likely to be the abusers in abduction as seen in 581 cases, but acquaintances along with strangers and female abettors are seen in 1007 cases.

(Graph No. 22)

#### Abuser Category



So acquaintances are 50% more involved than strangers in abduction of children.

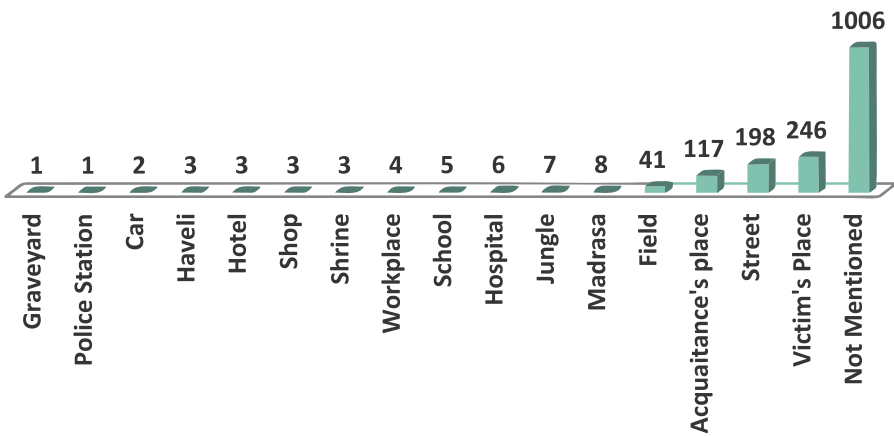
ظالم اعداد کے مطابق 581 واقعات میں نامعلوم، 541 میں واقف کار اور 391 واقعات میں واقف کار اور نامعلوم ایک ساتھ بچوں کے اغوا میں ملوث پائے گئے۔

## Places of Abduction

This year the data of abduction cases shows that out of all the places of abduction, 246 cases of the victims were abducted from victim's place, 198 victims were from the street and 117 victims were abducted from the acquaintance's place. This year's data also shows that as 11% increase of abduction victims place compared to 2015.

(Graph No. 23)

### Places of Abduction



## District Divide for Abducted Children

### Top 10 Districts

The analysis of the report shows that abduction cases were reported from 66 districts of Pakistan of which, 33 districts were of Punjab, 24 were of Sindh, 10 were of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 8 were of Balochistan and 1 from Federal Capital.

This year not a single case has been reported from AJK, FATA and GB.

The data also reveals that Rawalpindi once again topped the list with 191 cases of abduction followed by 117 cases from Islamabad Capital Territory and Lahore.



(Table No. 22)

بچوں کے اغوا کے واقعات میں راولپنڈی ایک بار پھر سر  
فہرست جبکہ اسلام آباد اور لاہور 117 واقعات کے ساتھ  
دوسرے اور شیخوپورہ تیسرے پر نمبر رہا۔ سال 2016  
میں لاہور، وہاڑی، ساہیوال، خیرپور اور فیصل آباد بچوں کے  
اغوا کے حوالے سے پہلے 10 اضلاع میں شامل ہو گئے ہیں جبکہ  
سال 2015 میں یہ اضلاع اس فہرست میں شامل  
نہیں تھے۔

Top Ten Districts of Abduction	No of Cases
Rawalpindi	191
Islamabad	117
Lahore	117
Sheikhupura	111
Pakpattan	76
Sialkot	59
Vehari	59
Sahiwal	56
Khairpur	54
Faisalabad	53

See Annexure 3 for a detailed list of districts from where abduction cases have been reported.



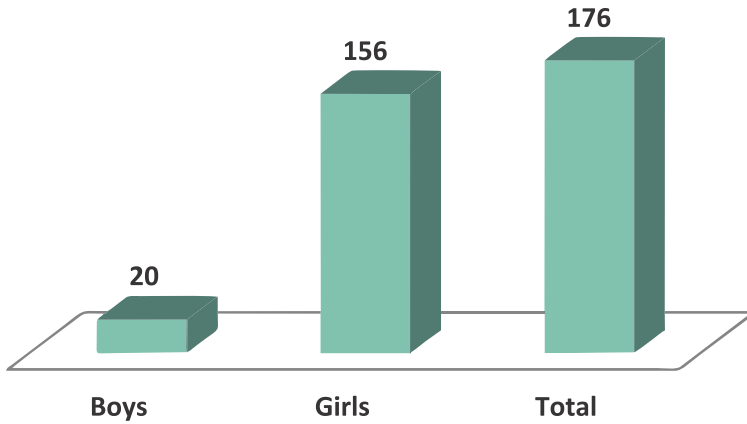
## Data Analysis of Child Marriages Cases 2016

Sindh province has amended the marriage act by stating that the age of marriage is 18 years for females. However in the three provinces and the Federal Capital, the minimum age for marriage is still 16 years for a female.

The analysis of the report shows that this year out of the total 4139 cases, 176 child marriage cases were reported, of which 156 were girls and 20 were boys. It is alarming to see an increase of 57% in reported cases of child marriages from 112 cases in 2015.

(Graph No. 24)

### Gender Divide of Victims



سال 2016 میں کم عمری میں شادی کے کل 176 واقعات میں سے 156 لڑکیاں اور 20 لڑکے شامل ہیں۔  
سال 2015 کے نسبت کم عمری میں شادی کے واقعات میں 57 فیصد اضافہ ریکارڈ کیا گیا۔

نوابشاہ: 5 سالہ بچی ونی، جرگہ کا فیصلہ نہ ماننے پر والد پر تشدد  
صاحب خان اور منیر میں تنازع تھا، وڈیرے نے بچی 25 سالہ نوجوان سے ونی قرار دیدی  
صاحب خان کا چہرہ کالا کر کے گاؤں سے نکال دیا، متاثرہ کی حکام سے انصاف کی اپیل  
نواب شاہ (آئی این پی) نوابشاہ کے علاقہ شاہ پور  
جہانیاں میں لین دین کے تنازع پر جرگہ ہوا جس میں  
با اثر وڈیرے نے محنت کش کی 5 سالہ بچی نور خاتون کو  
25 سالہ نوجوان سے ونی قرار دے دیا۔ جرگہ کا فیصلہ نہ  
ماننے پر بچی کے والد کو تشدد کا نشانہ بنایا گیا اور اس کے  
چہرے پر کالک مل کر گاؤں سے نکال دیا گیا، صاحب  
خان اور منیر احمد نامی کے درمیان لین دین کا تنازع تھا،  
متاثرہ شخص نے اعلیٰ حکام سے انصاف کی اپیل ہے۔

(Table No. 23)

The table shows that out of the total 176 child marriage cases, 16 cases were of Vanni and 9 cases were of Swara a traditional practice of marrying off young girls to settle honor-related issues in Punjab, and K-P respectively.

Crime Category	Girls	Boys
Child Marriage	127	18
Vanni	15	1
Swara	8	1
Child Marriage for Money	6	0
Total	156	20

### پاکستان میں شادی کے متعلق قوانین:

- 1: کم عمری کی شادی کی روک تھام کا قانون 1929 (ترمیم شدہ 1981) کے مطابق لڑکے کی عمر 18 سال اور لڑکی کی عمر 16 سال مقرر کی گئی ہے۔
- 2: تعزیرات پاکستان پینل کوڈ 1860 کے سیکشن B-498 کے مطابق جبری شادی منع ہے اور اس کی سزا تین سے سات سال قید پانچ لاکھ جرمانہ رکھی گئی ہے۔

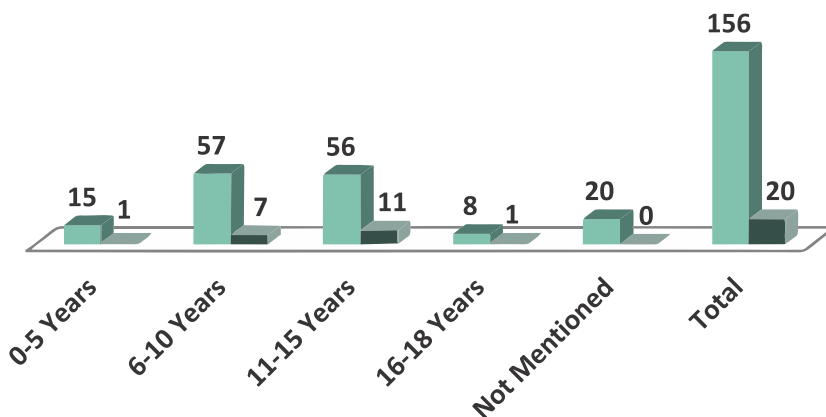
### Age of Victims of Child Marriages

The graph shows that 36% cases of victims were from the age group of 6-10 year. And 38% of the victims of child marriages belonged to the age group of 11-15 years.

(Graph No. 25)

#### Age of Victims

■ Girls ■ Boys



The data indicates that cases of child marriages are across all age brackets. Girls being married up to the age of 5 years indicate that these brides may have been given away to settle old enmity, and disputes or tradition among the tribes or families.

The fact that more girls are being married at a young age in comparison to boys indicates that girls are being married to older persons.

قبل یا حساندانوں میں پرانی دشمنی اور تنازعات کو حل کرنے کے لیے پانچ سال تک کی بچیوں کی بھی شادیاں کرا دی جاتی ہیں۔

تاہم لڑکوں کی تعداد لڑکیوں کی نسبت کم ہونے کی ایک وجہ یہ بھی ہے کہ لڑکیوں کی شادیاں بڑی عمر کے مردوں سے کرائی جاتی ہیں۔

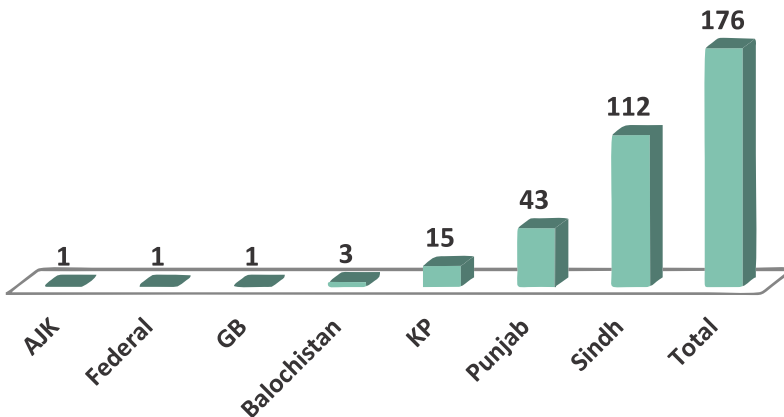


## Provincial Divide

The graph shows that out of the total 176 cases of child marriages, 64% cases took place in Sindh, 24% took place in Punjab, 9% took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 3 cases took place in Balochistan and one case was reported from each Islamabad Capital Territory, AJK and Gilgit Baltistan.

(Graph No. 26)

### Provincial Divide



It is encouraging to see that with “The Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013” in place in which the age of marriage of a girl child is 18 years, with strict punishments and increased penalty in Sindh province, 96% more cases have been reported from 57 cases in 2015 to 112 cases in 2016 as a law is in place for redressal.

سال 2016 میں پیش آنے والے کم عمری کے 176 واقعات میں سے 112 سندھ میں، 43 پنجاب میں، 15 خیبر پختونخوا میں، تین بلوچستان میں اور گلگت بلتستان، وفاقی دار الحکومت اور آزاد کشمیر سے ایک ایک واقعہ رپورٹ ہوا۔

### Top 3 districts of child marriages recorded in each province

(Table No. 24)

Sindh	Cases	Punjab	Cases	K-P	Cases
Sukkur	20	Chiniot	6	Mansehra	4
Khairpur	13	Rahim Yar khan	5	Laki Marwat	2
Ghotki	11	Multan	4	Swat	2

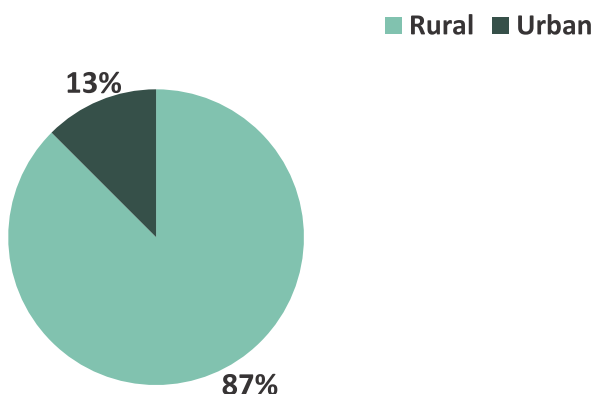
See Annexure 4 for a detailed list of districts from where child marriages cases have been reported.

### Rural-Urban Divide

The graph shows that out of the total 176 cases of child marriages, 154 cases were reported from rural areas and 22 cases were reported from urban areas.

(Graph No. 27)

#### Rural Urban Divide



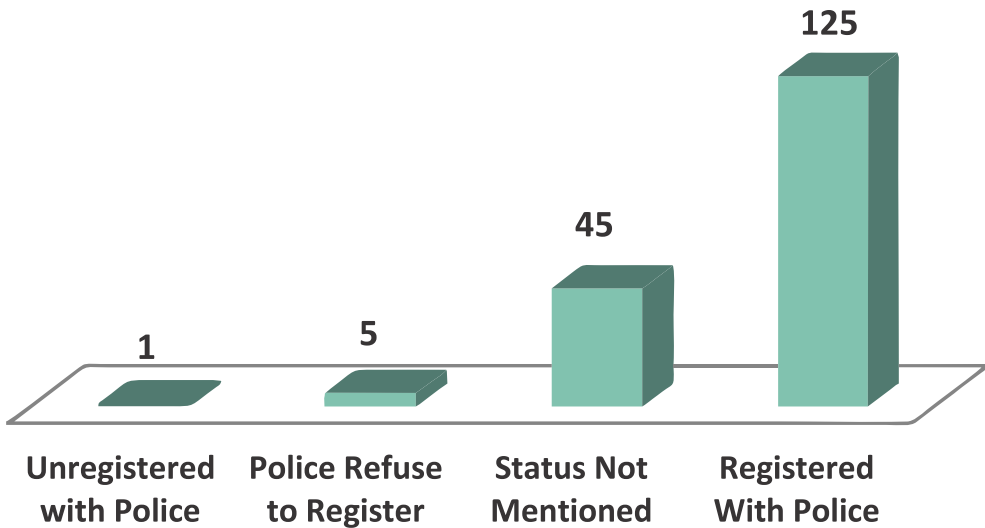
سال 2016 میں پیش آنے والے کم عمری میں شادی کے کل 176 واقعات میں سے 87 فیصد یہی علاقوں سے جبکہ 13 فیصد واقعات شہری علاقوں میں رپورٹ ہوئے۔

## Case Status of Child Marriages

The graph illustrates that of the total cases, 71% of the cases were registered with the police, whereas the status of 25% were not mentioned in the newspapers. However, in 5 cases, police refused to register the case.

(Graph No. 28)

### Case Status



سال 2016 میں کم عمری کی شادیوں کے واقعات میں سے 71 فیصد واقعات پولیس کے پاس درج ہوئے، 25 فیصد واقعات کی تفصیلات اخبارات میں موجود نہیں تھیں، 5 واقعات پولیس نے درج کرنے سے انکار کیا۔ جبکہ 1 واقعہ پولیس کے پاس درج نہیں ہو سکا۔



## Recommendations for Protection of Children against Violence

The following recommendations are proposed:

1. The child domestic workers bill must be passed and implemented
2. JJSO 2000 should be implemented in entirety
3. The Child Marriages Restraint Amendment Bill should be enacted by all provincial and the federal government.
4. Child-friendly courts must be established.
5. Establish local child protection centers
6. The police department should provide separate reporting desks for registering the First Investigation Report (FIR) for the victims of CSA
7. Media should give priority to the reporting of the CSA cases
8. Media should ensure that the code of ethics for reporting child issues is followed.
9. Knowledge of self-protection for the child must be included in the curriculum.
10. Professionals working at the front line with children, such as teachers, medical professionals, school counselors, and police personnel should be sensitized and trained to appropriately respond to child abuse, through prevention, detection and management perspectives.
11. Communities must be provided knowledge on child protection.

## تشدد کے خلاف بچوں کی حفاظت کے لئے سفارشات

اس فیچ فصل کے تدارک کیلئے درج ذیل تجاویز مددگار ثابت ہو سکتے ہیں۔

1: گھروں میں بطور ملازم کام کرنے والے بچوں کے حوالے سے متعلقہ بل کو پاس کروا کر اس پر مکمل عملدرآمد کروایا جائے۔

2: نابالغوں کیلئے انصاف کی فراہمی کا آرڈیننس 2000 پر مکمل طور پر عملدرآمد کرنا چاہئے۔

3: چائلڈ میسرج ریسٹریٹ بل کو تمام صوبائی اور قومی سطح پر نافذ کیا جائے۔

4: بچوں کیلئے موافق اور دوستانہ عدالتیں تشکیل دی جائیں۔

5: علاقائی سطح پر بچوں کے تحفظ کیلئے اداروں کا قیام عمل میں لایا جائے۔

6: بچوں سے جنسی زیادتی کی ایف۔آئی۔آر کو درج کرانے کیلئے محکمہ پولیس کو علیحدہ کاؤنٹر بنانا چاہئے۔

7: میڈیا کو بچوں پر جنسی تشدد سے متعلق خبروں کو خصوصی طور پر ترجیح دینا چاہئے۔

8: میڈیا اس بات کو یقینی بنائے کہ بچوں سے متعلقہ واقعات کی رپورٹنگ میں ضابطہ اخلاق کی مکمل پاسداری ہو۔

9: بچوں کے تحفظ کے حوالے سے معلومات کو نصاب میں شامل کرنا چاہئے۔

10: پیشہ وارانہ طریقے سے بچوں، اساتذہ، ڈاکٹرز، سکول کونسلرز اور پولیس میں شعور اجاگر کرنے اور تربیت دینے کی ضرورت ہے تاکہ جنسی تشدد کو روکنے، ملزموں کو پکڑنے اور انتظامی معاملات میں مدد مل سکے۔

11: مقامی لوگوں کو بچوں کے تحفظ کے حوالے سے معلومات فراہم کی جانی چاہئے۔



# Annexure 1

## (Districts Divide for Reported Cases)

District Wise Distribution of Reported Cases							
Punjab		Mandi Bahauddin	15	Thatta	19	Dera Murad Jamali	6
Rawalpindi	269	Bhakhar	12	Matiari	17	Jafarabad	6
Lahore	266	Jhelum	10	Tando Muhammad Khan	15	Qilla Abdullah	5
Sheikhupura	224	Narowal	8	Kashmore	14	Loralai	3
Muzaffargarh	211	Khushab	6	Tharparkar	14	Zhob	3
Pakpattan	169	Mianwali	6	Sujawal	4	Pishin	2
Faisalabad	154	DG Khan	4	Tando Allahyar	3	Bolan	1
Vehari	151	Layyah	2	Total	987	Khuzdar	1
Kasur	141	Rajanpur	1	K-P		Kohlu	1
Multan	129	Total	2676	Mansehra	37	Mastung	1
Sialkot	111	Sindh		Abbottabad	29	Naseerabad	1
Khanewal	107	Khairpur	142	Peshawar	26	Panjgur	1
Sahiwal	99	Larkana	82	Charsadda	8	Qilla Saifullah	1
Lodhran	80	Sukkur	78	Haripur	8	Total	166
Okara	62	Jacobabad	73	Swat	7	AJK	
Gujranwala	60	Ghotki	61	Nowshera	6	Hattian Bala	3
Jhang	59	Hyderabad	53	DI Khan	4	Mirpur	2
Nankana Sahib	53	Nawab Shah	49	Laki Marwat	4	Muzaffiarabad	2
Attock	37	Naushahro Firoz	47	Upper Dir	3	Bagh	1
Chiniot	36	Dadu	44	Kohat	2	Poonch	1
Sargodha	31	Karachi	42	Mardan	2	GB	
Chakwal	29	Badin	41	Swabi	2	Gilgit	2
Toba Tek Singh	28	Sanghar	40	Bannu	1	Diamer	1
Gujrat	27	Shikarpur	35	Kohistan	1	Ghizer	1
Hafizabad	26	Mirpurkhas	32	Lower Dir	1	Total	4
Rahim Yar khan	19	Qamber Shahddad Kot	31	Total	141	Federal	
Bahawalnagar	17	Jamshoro	29	Balochistan		Islamabad	156
Bahawalpur	17	Umer kot	22	Quetta	134	Grad Total	4139

\* In order of number of cases

## Annexure 2 (Districts Divide for Only CSA Cases)

District Wise Distribution of CSA Cases Only						
Punjab	Hafizabad	14	Mirpurkhas	14	Kohat	1
Muzaffargarh	Sargodha	12	Matiari	12	Lower Dir	1
Sheikhpura	Rahim Yar khan	9	Jamshoro	10	Total	90
Lahore	Mandi Bahauddin	8	Tando Muhammad Khan	9	Balochistan	
Pakpattan	Bhakhar	7	Jacobabad	8	Quetta	4
Multan	Narowal	6	Qamber Shahdad Kot	8	Dera Murad Jamali	3
Kasur	Jhelum	5	Umer kot	8	Jafarabad	2
Faisalabad	DG Khan	4	Thatta	7	Loralai	1
Vehari	Khushab	4	Tharparkar	6	Mastung	1
Khanewal	Mianwali	3	Kashmore	4	Total	11
Rawalpindi	Layyah	1	Sujawal	3	AJK	
Lodhran	Total	1647	Tando Allahyar	1	Hattian Bala	2
Sahiwal	Sindh		Total	340	Bagh	
Sialkot	Khairpur	48	K-P		Mirpur	1
Nankana Sahib	Badin	23	Mansehra	25	Muzaffarabad	1
Gujranwala	Karachi	23	Abbottabad	21	Poonch	1
Jhang	Sukkur	22	Peshawar	17	Total	6
Okara	Larkana	21	Haripur	5	Federal	
Gujrat	Sanghar	19	Charsadda	4	Islamabad	32
Chakwal	Ghotki	17	Nowshera	4	Total	32
Chiniot	Nawab Shah	17	DI Khan	3	GB	
Toba Tek Singh	Shikarpur	17	Swat	3	Diamer	1
Bahawalnagar	Naushahro Firoz	15	Laki Marwat	2	Ghizer	1
Attock	Dadu	14	Mardan	2	Gilgit	1
Bahawalpur	Hyderabad	14	Swabi	2	Total	3
Grand Total						2129

\* In order of number of cases

### Annexure 3

#### (Districts Divide for Child Abduction Cases)

District Divide for Child Abduction Cases						
Punjab	Nankana Sahib	9	Badin	17	Pishin	1
Rawalpindi	Toba Tek Singh	8	Nawab Shah	17	Qilla Abdullah	1
Lahore	Mandi Bahauddin	7	Sanghar	17	Qilla Saifullah	1
Sheikhupura	Gujrat	6	Jamshoro	12	Zhob	1
Pakpattan	Jhelum	6	Qamber Shahdad Kot	10	<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>
Sialkot	Rahim Yar Khan	6	Thatta	9	<b>K-P</b>	
Vehari	Bahawalnagar	5	Karachi	8	Abbottabad	8
Sahiwal	Bhakhar	5	Kashmore	8	Mansehra	8
Faisalabad	Narowal	2	Mirpurkhas	7	Peshawar	5
Kasur	DG Khan	1	Shikarpur	7	Haripur	3
Muzaffargarh	Layyah	1	Umer kot	6	DI Khan	2
Multan	Mianwali	1	Matiari	4	Nowshera	2
Okara	<b>Total</b>	<b>1074</b>	Tando Muhammad Khan	3	Charsadda	1
Sargodha	<b>Sindh</b>		Sujawal	2	Mardan	1
Attock	Khairpur	54	Tando Allahyar	1	Swat	1
Lodhran	Jacobabad	46	Tharparkar	1	Upper Dir	1
Jhang	Larkana	39	<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>
Gujranwala	Dadu	24	<b>Balochistan</b>		<b>Federal</b>	
Khanewal	Ghotki	22	Quetta	45	Islamabad	117
Chiniot	Hyderabad	22	Dera Murad Jamali	3	<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>
Hafizabad	Sukkur	22	Khuzdar	1		
Chakwal	Naushahro Firoz	19	Naseerabad	1	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1654</b>

\* In order of number of cases

## Annexure 4 (Districts Divide for Child Abduction Cases)

District Divide for Child Marriage Cases					
Sindh					
Sukkur	Bahawalpur	20	3	Laki Marwat	2
Khairpur	Bhakhar	13	2	Swat	2
Ghotki	Khanewal	11	2	Upper Dir	2
Jacobabad	Khushab	10	2	Abbottabad	1
Larkana	Mianwali	10	2	Charsadda	1
Qamber Shahdad Kot	Pakpattan	7	2	Kohat	1
Umer kot	Toba Tek Singh	7	2	Kohistan	1
Mirpurkhas	Vehari	6	2	Peshawar	1
Hyderabad	Attock	5	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>
Shikarpur	Gujranwala	5	1	<b>Balochistan</b>	
Nawab Shah	Kasur	4	1	Jafarabad	3
Sanghar	Lahore	4	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>
Jamshoro	Mandi Bahauddin	3	1	<b>AJK</b>	
Tharparkar	Muzaffargarh	3	1	Hattian Bala	1
Naushahro Firoz	Rajapur	2	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
Tando Muhammad Khan	Rawalpindi	2	1	<b>Federal</b>	
<b>Total</b>	Sahiwal	<b>112</b>	1	Islamabad	1
<b>Punjab</b>	Sheikhupura		1	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
	Sialkot		1	<b>GB</b>	
	<b>Total</b>	6	43	Gilgit	1
	<b>K-P</b>	5		<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>
Multan	Mansehra	4	4	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>176</b>

\* In order of number of cases

**Annexure 5**  
(Court Convictions in Monitored Newspapers)

Year of Case Registration	Victim's Gender	Age of Victim	Crime Category	Imprisonment	Fine in Rupees	District
2012	Girl	8 Years	Rape	Life Imprisonment	-	Multan
2013	Girl	Not Mentioned	Rape	10 Years	20,000/-	Karachi
2013	Boy	6 Years	Sodomy	Death Sentence	100000	Rawalpindi
2014	Girl	Not Mentioned	Rape	25 Years	-	Rawalakot
2014	Boy	Not Mentioned	Gang Sodomy	10 Years	100,000/-	Peshawar
2015	Girl	Not Mentioned	Rape	Life Imprisonment	50,000/-	Attock
2015	Girl	Not Mentioned	Rape	Life Imprisonment	-	Jhelum
Not Mentioned	Girl	Not Mentioned	Rape	25 Years	50,000/-	Rawalpindi

## Annexure 6 (Court Convictions through Sahil Legal Aid)

Year of Case Registration	Victim's Gender	Age of Victim	Crime Category	Imprisonment	Fine in Rupees	District	Compensation
2012	Girl	12 Year	Rape	25 Years	50,000/-	Islamabad	
2013	Girl	14 Year	Rape	25 Years	50,000/-	Rawalpindi	1 Lac Compensation to Victim
2013	Girl	17 Year	Rape	10 Years	50,000/-	Sialkot	
2014	Boy	14 Year	Sodomy	2 Years	5000/-	Rawalpindi	
2014	Girl	15 Year	Rape	14 Years	25,000/-	Kasur	
2015	Boy	14 Year	Sodomy	2 Years	20,000/-	Attock	

**Annexure 7**  
**(Status of Sahil Legal Aid Services 2016)**

Status Of Sahil Legal Aid Services 2016			
Status	Male	Female	Total
Offer Letters Sent To Victim Families	529	685	1214
CSA Cases Taken Up	42	26	68
Convicted	2	4	6
Acquitted	1	1	2
Child Marriage Case Decided	0	2	2
Family Case Decided	0	1	1
Compromise	4	10	14
Victim Family Out Of Contact	6	2	8
Cases Refer To Referral Lawyers	31	11	42
Pending Cases	42	26	68

**P L J 2000 Cr. C. (Lahore) 913 (DB)  
(Multan Bench Multan)**

**Present: TASSADUQ HUSSAIN JILANI AND**

**Nasim Sikandar, JJ**

**STATE-Petitioner**

**Versus**

**ABDUL MALIK alias MALKOO-Respondent**

**Criminal Revision No. 16/2000, allowed on 3.2.2000**

**Offence of Zina (Enforcement Of Haddood) Ordinance, 1979 (VIII of 1979)**

S. 10 Offence of raping girl 6/7 years of age was an act which was cruel, wicked and offensive, therefore the same would fall within the ambit of expression "heinous offence" used in preamble of anti-Terrorism Act, 1997, calling for extra-ordinary remedy in law---such offence would thus, constitute terrorist act-Rape with child was thus, Zina-bil-Jabar in aggravated form of child molestation and person who was proved to have committed such offence would be punished in terms of punishment provided by offence of Zina (Enforcement Of Haddood) Ordinance 1979 Alleged offence of child rape would thus, be tried by special court constituted under Anti-Terrorist Act, 1997.

However, we would like to quote the survey report of an NGO from Islamabad, published in Daily Dawn dated 13th of Feb, 2000 which has not been changed by the Government. As per the said report about one thousand children were abused in the year, 1999. The afore-referred report is being reproduced below.

Islamabad, Feb, 12 A spokes person for Sahil, an NGO working against child abuse, told a press conference here on Friday that during 1999 as many as 945 children were sexually abused by 1,629 men.

Sahil put out these figures by monitoring media for cases of child sexual abuse. The NGO monitors 11 Urdu and English Newspapers regularly. The spokes person for Sahil said that out of 945 reported cases, 56 percent pertained to girls and 44 percent to boys. He said that these 945 cases were just the tip of the iceberg. Sahil maintains that the majority of the cases go unreported due to social tendencies of denial and silence.

According to the statistics of the Sahil, out of 1,629 abusers, 1219 were acquaintances. About murder after sexual assault, the NGO said 15 girls were gang raped and 15 boys were murdered. It said that 169 girls were gang raped and 117 male children were sodomized.

Sahil's data shows that 21 cases of incest were reported during Jan-Dec 1999. This is a confirmation for those who deny that incest occurs in Pakistan. According to Sahil's figures. During this period, the abusers have targeted a majority of boys between the ages of 5-10 years and 10-15 years.

The foregoing report further highlights the gravity of the issue. This judgment and the reasons given above shall be read along with the short ordered dated 3.2.2000 vide this criminal Revision was allowed, the order passed by the special court-II Multan constituted under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 was set aside and the case registered vide FIR NO.404 dated 6.9.1999 U/S. 10 offences of Zina (Enforcement Of Haddood) Ordinance VII of 1979 PS Basti Malook Multan was directed to be tried.

(Same case law was reported in PLD (Pakistan Law Digest) 2000 Lahore page 449)



**Salman Akram Raja v. Government of Punjab  
(Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, CJ)**

**2013 SCMR 203**

**[Supreme court of Pakistan]**

**Present: Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, CJ.,  
Jawwad S.Khawaja and Khilji Arif Hussain, JJ**

**SALMAN AKRAM RAJA and another.....Petitioners  
versus  
GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB through Chief Secretary and  
others----Respondents  
Constitution petition No.38 of 2012, decided on 2nd October, 2012.**

**(Petition under Article 184(3) of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973).**

**Penal Code (XLV of 1860)**

---Ss.375 & 376---Constitution of Pakistan, Art.184(3)---Constitutional petition under Art. 184(3) of the Constitution challenging the legality of a compromise/out-of-court settlement between a gang-rape victim and the accused rapists---Supreme Court observed that rape was an offence against the whole society and case was registered in the name of the State, therefore where complaint party did not come forward to pursue the case and courts should also take into consideration such aspects of the case while extending benefit to the accused---Supreme Court, however, directed that every police station that received rape complaints should involve reputable civil society organizations for the purpose of legal aid and counseling; that a list of such organizations might be provided by bodies such as the National Commission on the Status of Women; that on the receipt of information regarding commission of rape, Investigation Officer/Station House Officer (S.H.O) should inform such organizations at the earliest; that administration of DNA tests and preservations of DNA evidence should be made mandatory in rape cases, that as soon as the victim was composed, her statement should be recorded under S. 164, Cr.P.C, preferably by a female magistrate, that trails of rape should be conducted in cameras and after regular court hours; that during a rape trial, screen or other arrangements should be made so that the victims and vulnerable witnesses did not have to face the accused persons, and that evidence of rape victims should be recorded, in appropriate cases, through video conferencing, so that the victims, particularly juvenile victims, did not have to be present in court---Constitutional petition was disposed of with the same directions. [pp. 215, 218] J & K



ہر بچہ محفوظ

# اگر آپ کا بچہ یا بچی تشدد کا شکار ہوا ہے تو ایف آئی آر (F.I.R) درج کروانے کا طریقہ کار

- ♦ وقوعہ کی اطلاع بغیر کسی تاخیر کے متعلقہ تھانہ میں دیں
- ♦ کوشش کریں کہ جلد سے جلد 24 گھنٹے کے اندر سرکاری ہسپتال جا کر کروائیں
- ♦ اگر جسم پر تشدد کے نشانات ہوں تو ان کا بھی جلد طبی معائنہ کروائیں
- ♦ وقوعہ سے متعلق تمام ثبوت پولیس کے حوالے کریں
- ♦ پولیس اور ہسپتال کا عملہ تمام کارروائی بغیر کسی معاوضہ کے قانونی طور پر کرنے کے پابند ہیں
- ♦ جنسی تشدد کے جرائم میں ملزم خائنیت کا اقرار نہیں ہوتا
- ♦ پولیس کیس کی تفتیش میں کسی قسم کا معاوضہ نہیں لیتی



- ♦ درخواست میں اپنا نام، ولدیت، جگہ، تاریخ، وقت تحریر کریں
- ♦ شادی کاروائی کا پتہ لکھیں
- ♦ نابالغ ہونے کی صورت میں اپنے کسی عزیز کی مدد سے درخواست دیں
- ♦ وقوعہ پر ہونے والا واقعہ تفصیل کے ساتھ تحریر کریں
- ♦ ملزم کا نام ولدیت، سکونت یا حلیہ، عمر، قد و غیرہ معلوم ہو تو تحریر کریں
- ♦ چشم دید گواہان کے نام، ولدیت تحریر کریں
- ♦ درخواست کو اچھی طرح سننے کے بعد اپنے دستخط یا انگوٹھا لگائیں

ایف آئی آر، میڈیکل، ملزم کی گرفتاری یا چالان کی تاخیر ہونے کی صورت میں سیشن کورٹ میں درخواست دی جاسکتی ہے

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