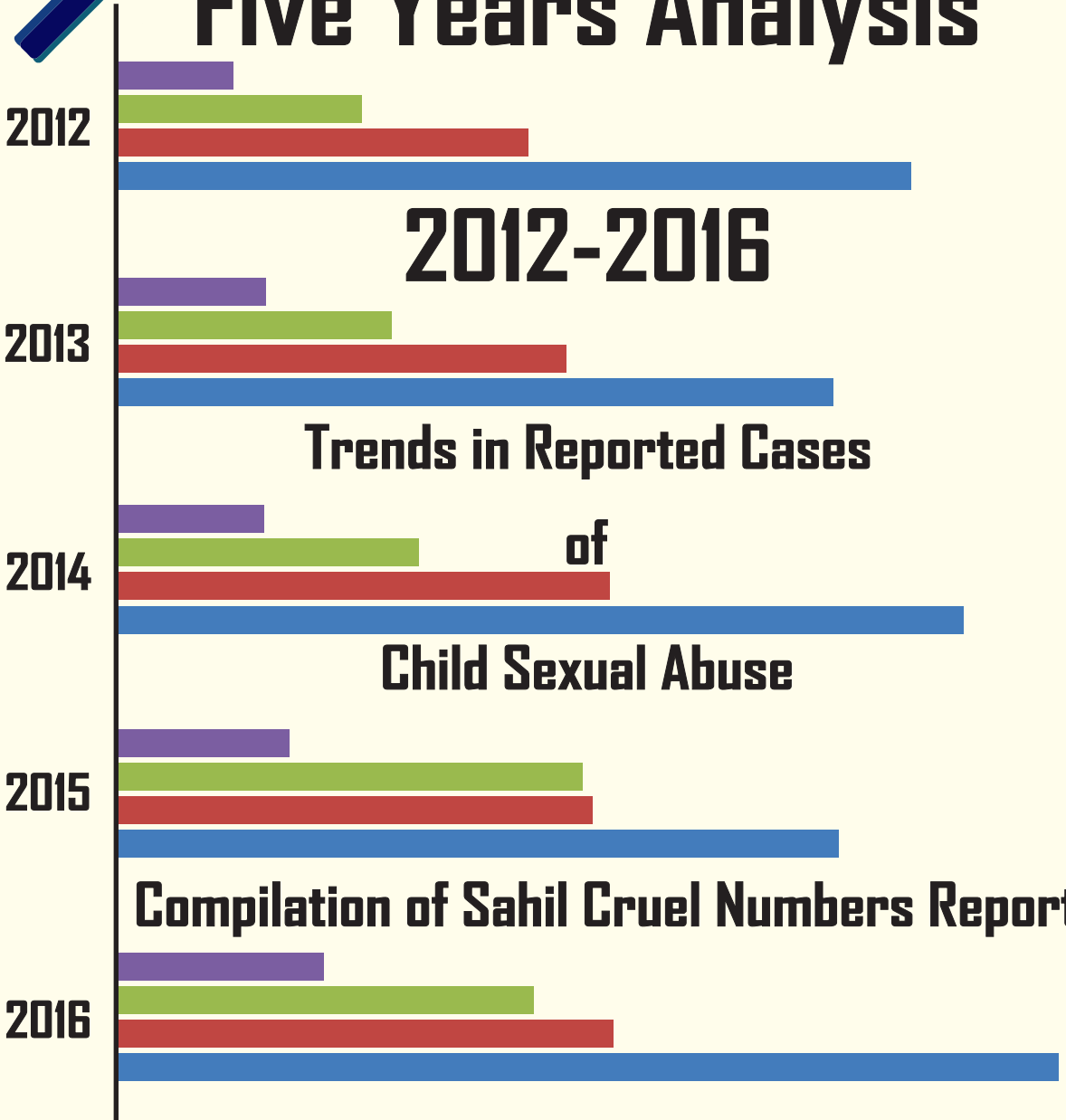




Five Years Analysis



Compilation of Sahil Cruel Numbers Reports

Trends in Reported Cases of Child Sexual Abuse A Five Year Analysis 2012-2016

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Note: Any reference taken from this report should be credited to Sahil

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We extend our special thanks to all Regional Coordinators and Officers of Abbottabad, Jaffarabad, Lahore and Sukkur.

Sahil is grateful to FIA, LHRLA, Rozan and WAR for sharing the data regarding child sexual abuse cases.

Acronyms

AJK	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
FIR	First Information Report
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LHRLA	Lawyers for Human Right and Legal Aid
MoHR	Ministry of Human Rights
SA	Sexual Abuse
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Foreword

“Every day, across all countries and levels of society, millions of girls and boys face the alarmingly common childhood experience of sexual abuse and exploitation,” (Amina J. Mohammed, the UN Deputy Secretary-General.) According to UNICEF, globally, as of 2014, at least 120 million girls under the age of 20 – about one in 10 – have been forced to engage in sex or perform other sexual acts. Millions more, including boys, never tell anyone about being abused, for fear of stigma or reprisals.

Sahil is working on child protection with a special focus on child sexual abuse since 1996.

Sahil aims is to develop a protective environment for children free from all forms of violence especially child sexual abuse.

Sahil has been publishing five year analyses of its Cruel Numbers Reports. This is the third five year analysis of the years 2012 to 2016.

The previous two reports were compilations of data from the years 2002 to 2006, and the years 2007 to 2011.

The objective of this report is to show the trends in reported CSA cases. Up to 91 national and regional newspapers are monitored daily across Pakistan.

According to UNICEF data from 2017 regarding 28 countries, out of 10 adolescents who have reported forced sexual relations, 9 revealed that they were victims of abuse by a person they knew or was close to the family. (National Center for Victims of Crime)

This report shows the increase or decrease of the cases of child sexual abuse, abduction, missing children and child marriages. It also includes the analysis of gender, age, crime categories, abuser categories, place of abuse, and geographical area of the crime, case registration status, and reporting ethics of CSA cases.

This report is helpful for widespread awareness among the public, and also helpful for policy and law makers, especially for those who are concerned with children issues.

Report Highlights

The Five Year Analysis Report 2012-2016 has been compiled by further analysis of Sahil “Cruel Numbers”. Cruel Numbers are a yearly publication of cases of child sexual abuse, abduction/missing children and early marriages.

In the year 2012-2016 a total **17205** cases have been reported, out of this 10531 (61%) victims were girls and 6674 (39%) were boys.

The reported cases show that more than nine (9) children were abused every day during this period of five years.

In these five years a total 562 children were murdered after sexual abuse. Out of these cases, 58% occurred with girls and 42% with boys.

In the year 2012-2016 a total 7197 cases of abduction were reported, and in 865 cases the children were sexually abused after abduction.

The report indicates that the age groups 6-10 and 11-15 years are most vulnerable to child sexual abuse.

Acquaintances are continuously the largest group in the abuser category. Out of the total reported cases in five years, the actual number of acquaintances is 70% (as all the abusers are known to the victims/families) and only 30% strangers were involved in child sexual abuse.

The five years analysis shows that out of the total 558 cases of child marriages, 522 (94%) girls and 36 (6%) of boys cases have been reported in newspapers.

Five Years Analysis 2012-2016

Introduction

Sahil is a Non-Profit Organization, which has been working on child protection since 1996, especially against Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) and exploitation.

Sahil work includes awareness-raising through mass media (Electronic, Print, and Social Media), advocacy, research and publications, capacity building of communities, teachers, parents, civil society organizations, law enforcing agencies and government departments.

Sahil provides free legal aid to victims of Child sexual abuse, early marriages and women victim of domestic violence. Sahil legal officers take up cases in its four regional offices and Head office. It also has the services available of 175 referral lawyers. From the year 2012 to 2016 Sahil has provided free legal aid to 700 victims of CSA.

Sahil free counseling services have been provided to 518 survivors of CSA and victims of violence/ trauma through in-person, telephonic and email counseling.

Sahil “Cruel Numbers” are a yearly publication of cases of child sexual abuse, abduction/ missing children and early marriages. Sahil monitors on average up to 90 newspapers daily to record these abuse cases, and analysis the information.

This report is a 5 years compilation of Sahil research of the cases of the years 2012-2016.

This report shows the trends of the cases over the five year period, which has shown a continued increase in the number of cases a detail analysis of the victim's gender, age, kind of abuse, and places of abuse. Furthermore, abuser categories, time period of abuse, cases registered, rural-urban divide, and district/ provincial divide.

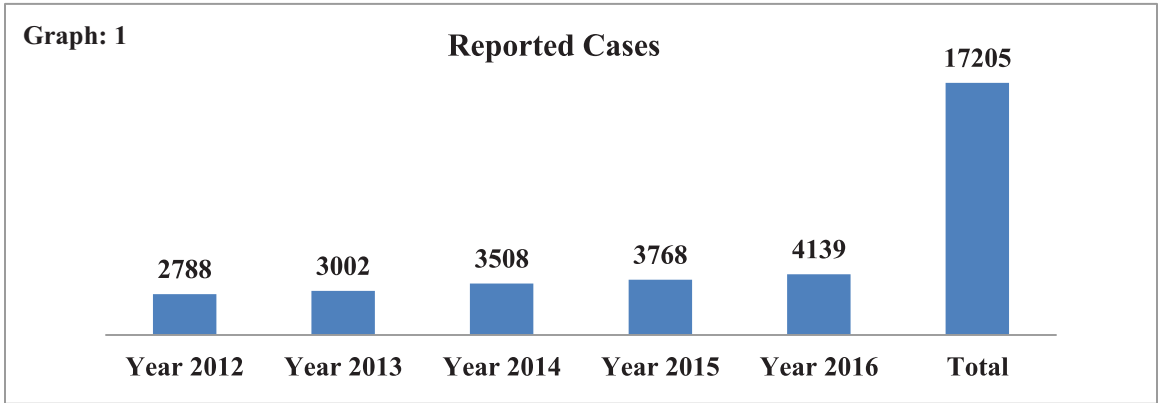
Also included in this report are court convictions of cases reported in the newspapers, and cases directly taken up by Sahil lawyers.

This report can be a research tool for academia, government department's journalists, and for anybody who is interested in learning about this issue of violence.

Data Analysis of 5 Years Cruel Numbers Reports 2012-2016

Reported Cases

The data shows that cases of CSA have continued to rise over the five years.



This data includes cases received directly by Sahil.

The reported cases show that more than nine (9) children were abused every day during this period of five years. A 48% increase in reported cases has been seen between the years 2012 to 2016.

The reasons for the increase in reporting may be a reflection of awareness of the issue of child sexual abuse, and the willingness to report it. Another reason could be that the media has increased its focus on this significant issue.

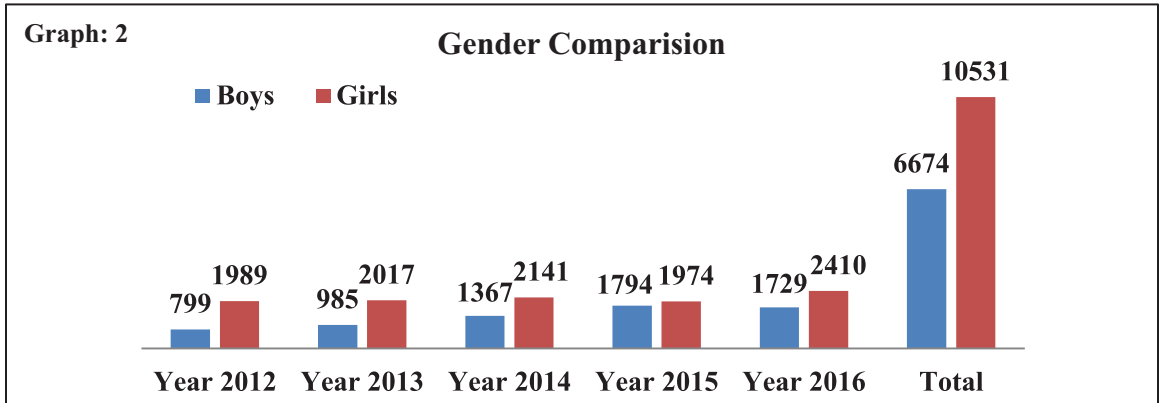
Table: 1 ساحل کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق سال ۲۰۱۲ سے سال ۲۰۱۶ کے عرصے میں ۹ بچے روزانہ کے حساب سے جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے۔

Cases Shared by Organizations						
Cases Reported by Organizations	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
LHRLA	1031	2496	358	8	131	4024
Rozan	22	23	17	1	3	66

These cases are not included because there is no cross checks possible of duplication of already reported cases in newspapers recorded by Sahil. However these cases are of child sexual abuse reported through a helpline.

Gender Comparison

Sexual abuse occur everywhere affecting children irrespective of gender, age or any socio-economic background. The dispersal of the cases shows that girls and boys both become victims of child sexual abuse irrespective to the gender.

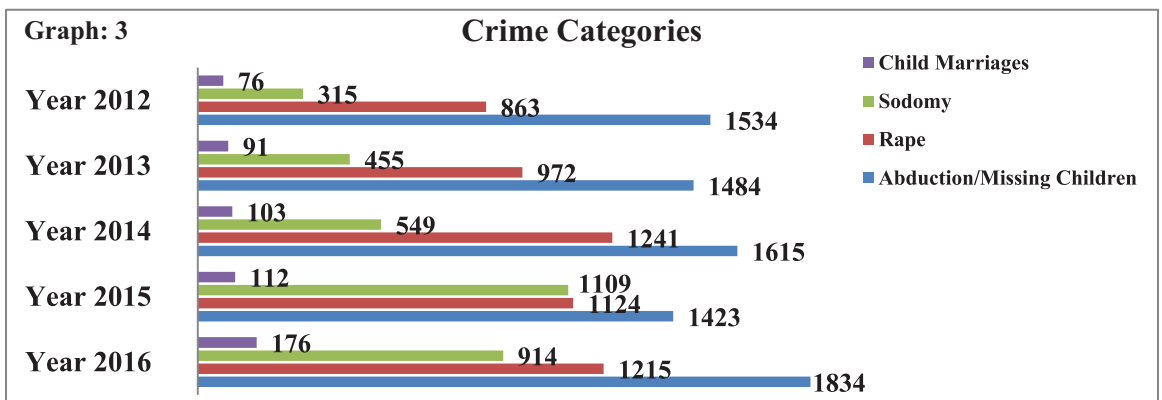


The graph clearly indicates that both girls and boys are vulnerable to child sexual abuse. Out of the total 17205 cases, 10531 (61%) victims were girls and 6674 (39%) were boys. Although girls are more targeted, an increase in boy victims can be seen over the years.

In the year 2015, the cases of boys increased alarmingly when the Kasur issue of child sexual abuse/ pornography of 250 mainly boy victims came to the surface.

Crime Categories

The graph indicates the major crime categories of child sexual abuse cases from the year 2012 to 2016.

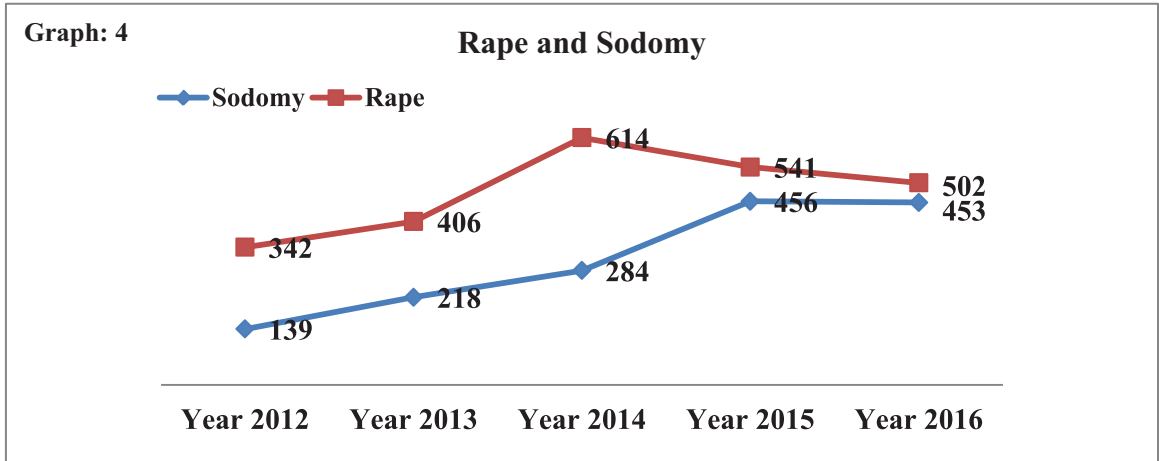


There has been a significant increase of sodomy cases in the year 2015 and 2016 compared to the other years.

سال ۲۰۱۲ سے سال ۲۰۱۶ کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق لڑکوں کے ساتھ بد فعلی کے واقعات میں نمایاں اضافہ ہوا ہے۔

Detail Analysis of Crime Categories

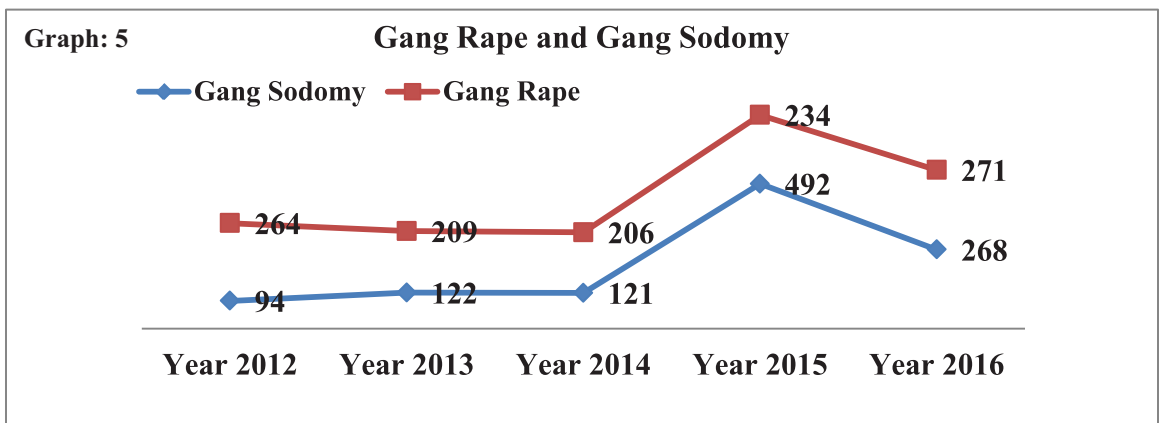
Rape and Sodomy



The five-year trend shows an increase in rape and sodomy cases, while in rape cases a significant increase can be seen in 2014.

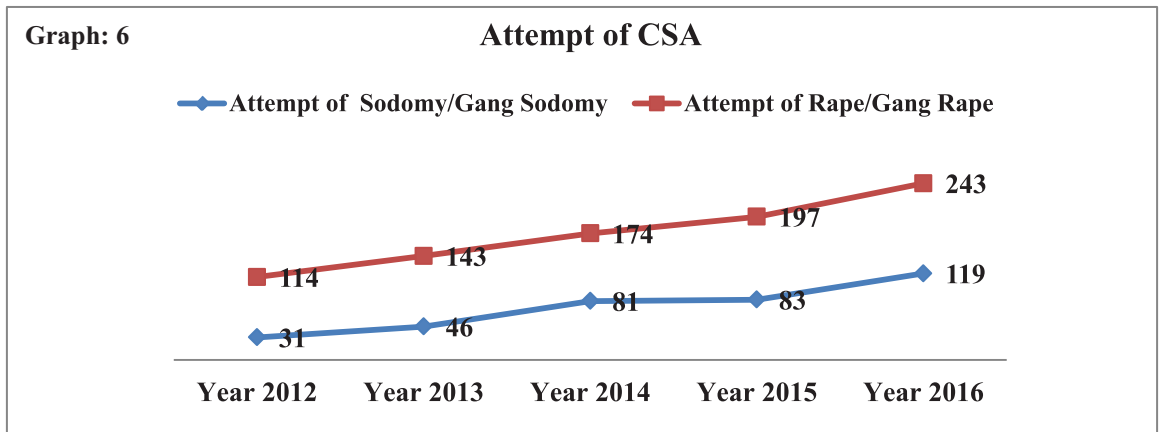
Sodomy cases continued to be high in number in 2015-2016, which may be the result of larger awareness of boys reporting the crime.

Gang Rape and Gang Sodomy



The year wise trends of both gang rape and gang sodomy show an increase over the five years. In 2015 a significant increase of gang sodomy cases was due to the Kasur child sexual abuse tragedy.

Attempt of Child Sexual Abuse Cases



The graph indicates that the trends in the attempt of CSA cases significantly increased over the five years. A greater awareness of self-protection mechanisms through interventions of civil society and media could have contributed to the prevention of sexual abuse.

Abduction and CSA

Sahil also monitors the cases abduction of children. Most of the cases of abduction are not reported in detail. However, abducted children are usually used for domestic work (slavery), or prostitution/ commercial sexual exploitation.

Out of a total 7197 abduction cases over five years, in 865 cases the children were sexually abused.

Boy kidnapped, sexually abused

TOBA TEK SINGH: A man, with connivance of his four accomplices, sexually abused a boy after kidnapping him here on Saturday. According to police sources, the accused namely Ijaz Ahmad, resident of Chak 320/GB along with his four accomplices overpowered the boy, identified as Ali Haider when he was on the way back to his village. They took him away to crops fields where Ijaz sexually abused the boy. The Pirmahal Police have registered a case against the accused and started investigation. - Staff Reporter

Table: 2

Crime Category	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
Abduction	1486	1421	1615	1220	1455	7197
Abduction and Gang Rape	27	103	77	69	88	364
Abduction and Rape	32	64	66	42	66	270
Abduction and Rape Murder	13	10	35	6	7	71
Abduction and Gang Sodomy	0	19	15	12	9	55
Abduction and Sodomy	0	13	9	13	11	46
Abduction and Sodomy Murder	4	7	7	8	10	36
Abduction and Gang Rape Murder	0	4	7	1	5	17
Abduction and Gang Sodomy Murder	1	1	0	0	4	6

Out of the 865 cases of abduction and child sexual abuse, 83% of victims were girls and 17% were boys. The table reveals that over the five years 130 children have been murdered after abduction and child sexual abuse.

Murder after CSA

In many cases the abuser kills the victim to hide his identity as he feels the threat of being exposed, and in few cases the abuser may kill the victim in anger.

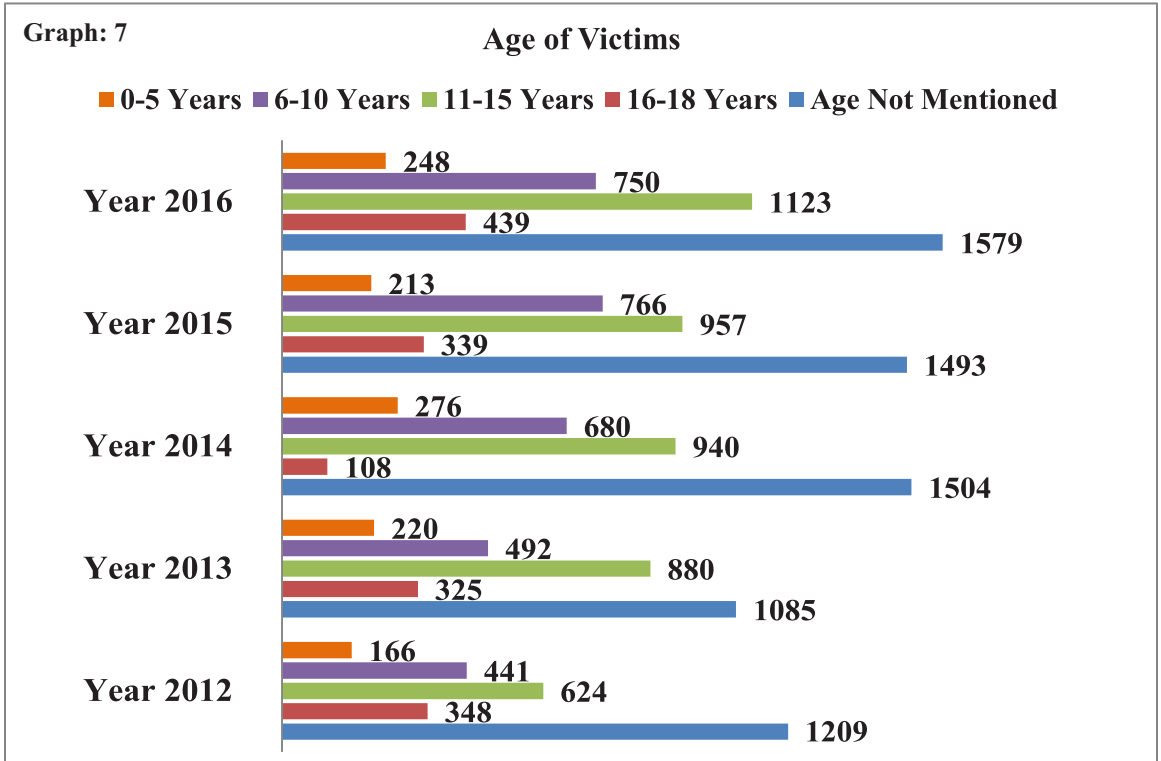
Table: 3

Crime Category	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
Rape Murder	57	31	39	21	25	173
Sodomy Murder	37	25	19	38	28	147
Abduction and Rape Murder	13	10	35	6	7	71
Gang Rape Murder	13	16	22	7	9	67
Gang Sodomy Murder	10	8	8	7	12	45
Abduction and Sodomy Murder	4	7	7	8	10	36
Abduction and Gang Rape Murder	0	4	7	1	5	17
Abduction and Gang Sodomy Murder	1	1	0	0	4	6

A total of 562 cases of murder after sexual abuse of children. Out of the total cases, 58% occurred with girls and 42% with boys.

Age of Victims

The phenomenon that sexual abuse usually occurs in puberty does not hold true because the Cruel Numbers data shows that children younger than five years of age and up to 10 years are also abused.



The graph indicates that the age groups 6-10 and 11-15 are most vulnerable to child sexual abuse. In these five years, the age of victims not mentioned is in 40% reported cases.

عام طور پر جنسی تشدد کو بلوغت کے ساتھ جوڑا جاتا ہے جس میں مہینہ 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 ۱۰ سال تک کے بچوں کو بھی جنسی زیادتی کا نشانہ بنایا گیا ہے۔

Abuser Category

Definitions:

Acquaintances:

“Acquaintances are those persons who are known by the family members or the child.”

Strangers:

“Strangers are those whose names are unknown to victims or victim's family and identified as unknown.”

Table: 4

Abuser Category	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
Acquaintance	1185	1474	1751	1930	1774	8114
Stranger	1101	1067	1246	828	801	5043
Acquaintance with Stranger	0	0	0	238	589	827
Relative	97	85	49	67	99	397
Neighbor	69	74	66	55	67	331
Molvi	47	26	38	46	45	202
Incest	55	70	32	23	20	200
Teacher	34	26	20	55	37	172
Acquaintance with Female Abettor	0	0	0	72	81	153
Female Abettor	64	34	34	20	0	152
Police	60	19	15	11	28	133
Shopkeeper	0	0	4	12	16	32
Spiritual Healer	0	2	4	3	12	21
Doctor	0	0	1	2	3	6

In the above table the two categories of, acquaintance with stranger, and acquaintance with female abettor, were not separately categorized.

Acquaintances are continuously the largest group in the abuser category. Out of the total reported cases in five years, the actual number of acquaintances is 70% (as all the abusers are known to the victims/families) and only 30% strangers were involved in child sexual abuse.

Moreover, in these five years 1040 cases the abuser category has not been reported.

According to UNICEF data from 2017 regarding 28 countries, out of 10 adolescents who have reported forced sexual relations, 9 revealed that they were victims of a person the know or was close to the family.

ساحل کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق بچوں پر تشدد کرنے والوں میں زیادہ تعداد ان افراد کی ہے جو بچوں سے واقفیت رکھتے تھے۔ جبکہ اجنبی، رشتہ دار، پڑوسی، مولوی، اساتذہ، اور پولیس والے بھی بچوں پر جنسی تشدد میں ملوث پائے گئے۔

Place of Abuse

Closed Places

Definition: “Closed places are those that are enclosed within four walls.”

Table: 5

Place of Abuse	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
Acquaintance's place	649	630	670	689	578	3216
Victim's Place	566	492	484	539	594	2675
Haveli	25	9	23	302	50	409
School	60	43	52	53	31	239
Madrassa	31	27	43	27	37	165
Workplace	48	21	26	20	17	132
Shop	17	0	19	12	40	88
Hospital	8	12	16	10	12	58
Hotel	6	18	5	4	5	38
Police Station	13	5	1	2	4	25
Car	0	0	3	3	5	11
Marriage Hall	0	0	6	0	4	10
Shrine	0	0	2	0	5	7

The statistics of Cruel Numbers data reveals a highly dangerous situation of children being sexually abused in the abusers or victims homes. It also indicates that children are equally vulnerable to child sexual abuse in any place and anywhere. It shows that children are abused in those spaces and places as well which are considered to be a shelter for protection and care of them.

Open Places

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

Table: 6

Place of Abuse	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
Field	182	171	508	333	308	1502
Street	184	148	227	414	287	1260
Jungle	43	42	49	50	64	248

Out of the total of places of abuse in five years, 17% cases occurred in open places.

Geographical Area of Crime

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

Table: 7

Geographical Area	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
Punjab	1888	2003	2054	2616	2676	11237
Sindh	531	583	875	638	987	3614
Balochistan	93	139	297	207	166	902
Federal	91	134	90	167	156	638
KP	131	106	153	116	141	647
AJK	42	35	38	21	9	145
GB	12	2	1	3	4	22

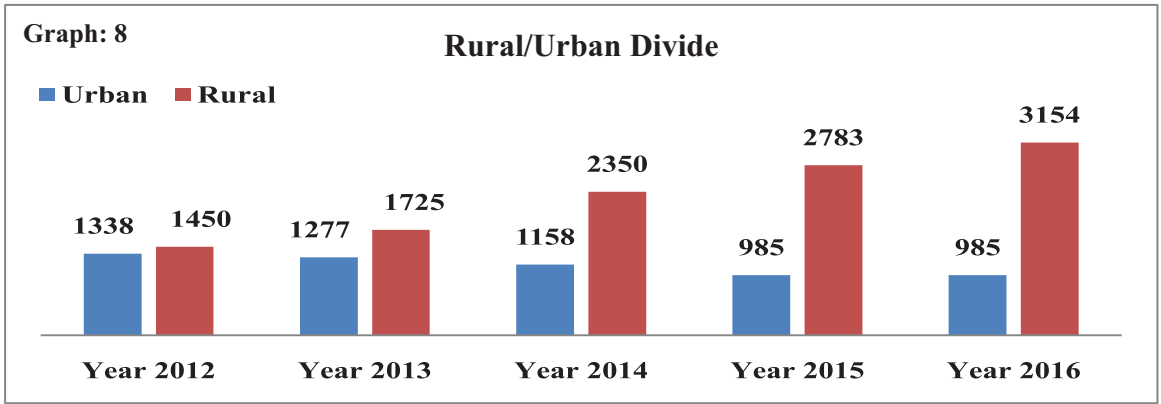
Punjab has always had the most reported cases of CSA, with Sindh as the second highest of reported cases. Balochistan mainly reports missing children and has remained the third highest reporting province. This is a great change from the previous five years report of 2007-2011, when Balochistan was in fifth position in reporting number of cases.

The lack of reporting may be due to lengthy legal procedures, cultural norms and values, scattered population, and a traditional system of Jirgas.

Rural/Urban Divide of Cases

Definition of Rural/Urban

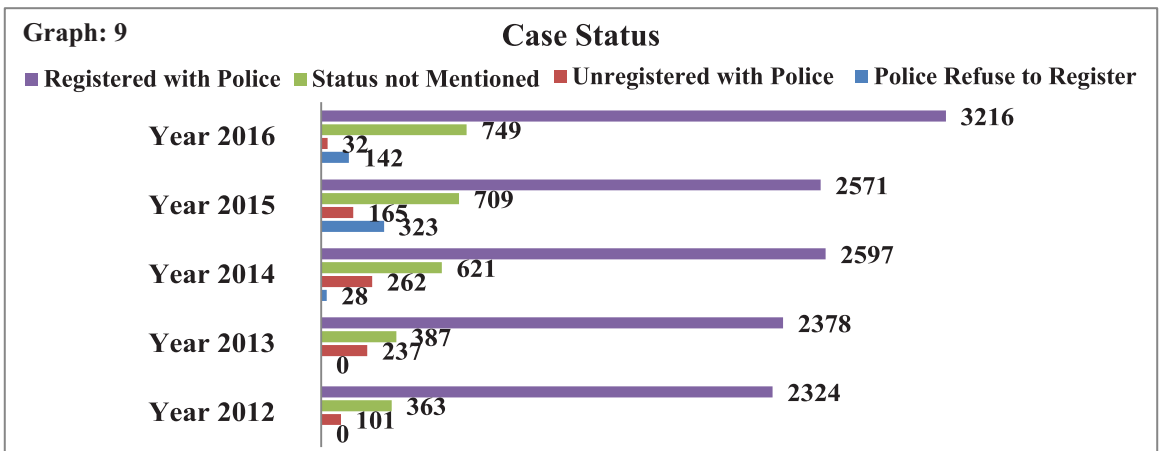
“Sahil categorizes rural/urban cases according to the newspapers identification of area as “sheri” (urban) or “dehi” (rural). In case only the name of a police station is given, Sahil confirms the area of occurrence.”



The number of cases reported from rural communities is far greater than those reported from urban areas. This has been continuously seen in Cruel Number data since 2002.

Case Status

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



Police refusal for registration of CSA cases was monitored after 2013.

However, it is of great concern that the numbers of cases refused registration have increased every year from 2014- 2016.

Police refused to register 493 cases, the reason may be due to pressure from the abuser who is usually more powerful than the victims or due to ongoing negotiation for a compromise.

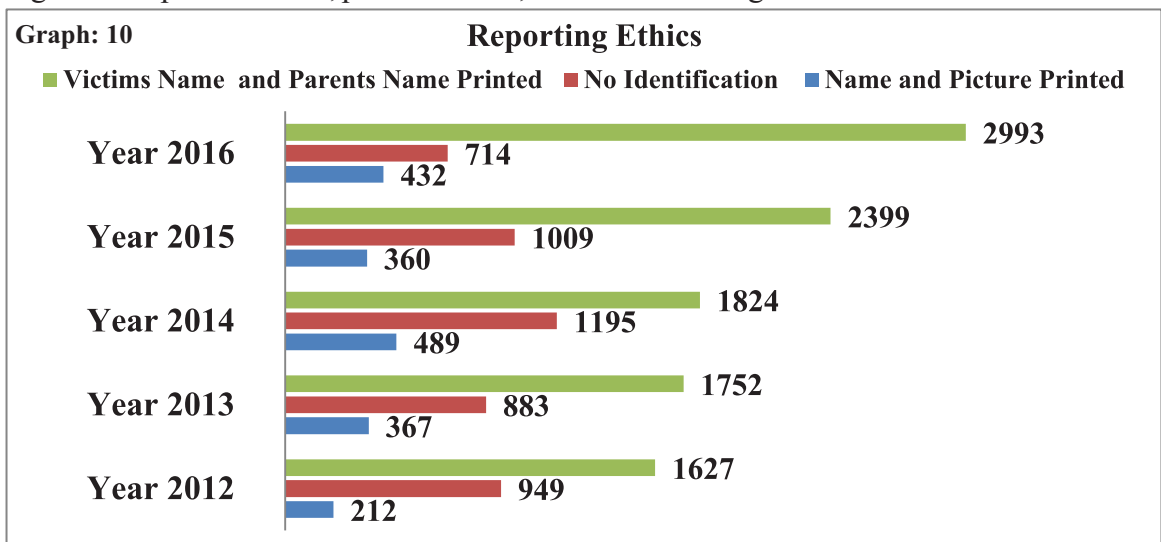
Unregistered cases with police may mean that victims and families are hesitant to approach the police for pursuing a case.

Reporting Ethics

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 the case.

Although in the case of abduction and missing children, it may be required to have the picture of the child published.

The reporting can include the initial letter of the victim's name, (e.g. “N”), age of victim, FIR registration/police station, place of abuse, and details of alleged abusers.



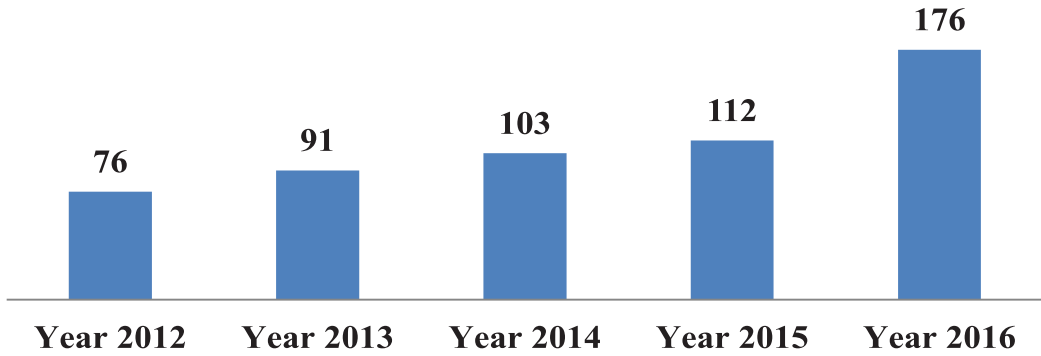
There is a dilemma in not mentioning names of victim/parents as the authenticity of the newspaper report may become questionable.

Reported Cases of Child Marriages from 2012-2016

Sahil started recording child marriage cases in 2012 as it a sexual crime against young girls.

Graph: 11

Total Number of Reported Cases of Child Marriages 2012-2016



Sindh province has amended the Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013 by stating that the age of marriage is 18 years for females and males. However, in other provinces and the Federal Capital, the minimum age for marriage is still 16 years for the girls.

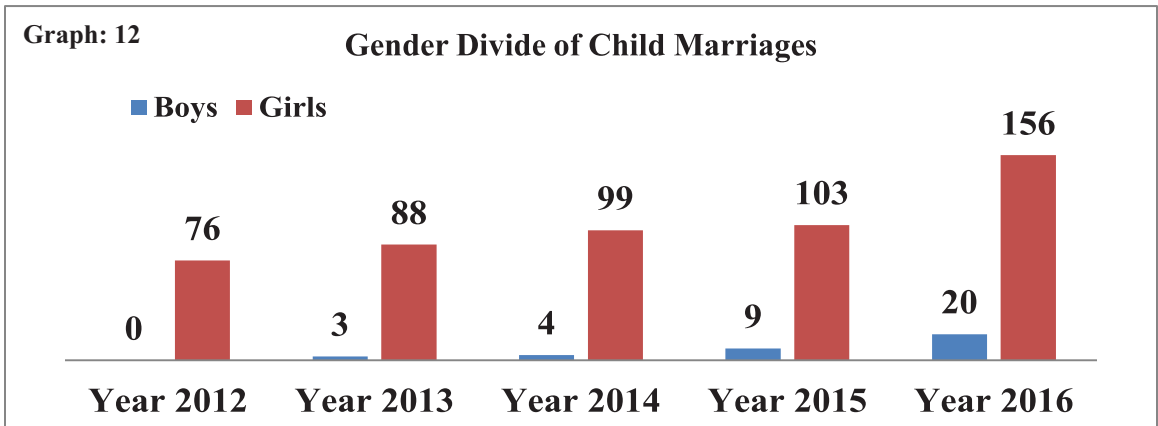
A rapid increase can be seen in reported cases of child marriages from the year 2012 to 2016. It is encouraging that now people are coming forward to report cases of child marriages.

بہاولپور: کمسن لڑکی سے نکاح پر 70 سالہ دولہا 6 ساتھیوں سمیت گرفتار

120 ایکڑ زمین کے مالک 70 سالہ سراج نے کمسن دلہن کے والد کو لالچ دے کر رضامند کیا تھا مقدمہ درج

بہاولپور (اے این این) بہاولپور کی تحصیل اوچ کے مطابق اوچ شریف کے نواحی علاقے موضع بدھووالی شریف میں 70 سالہ بوڑھے نے 15 سالہ لڑکی سے 120 ایکڑ زرعی زمین کے مالک 72 سالہ سراج نے نکاح کر لیا، پولیس نے دلہا، دلہن کے والد اور نکاح خواں والد کو زمین کا لالچ دے کر اس کی 15 سالہ کمسن لڑکی سے سمیت 6 افراد کو گرفتار کر کے مقدمہ درج کر لیا۔ پولیس نکاح کر لیا لیکن رخصتی میں چند (صفحہ 10 بقیہ 33)

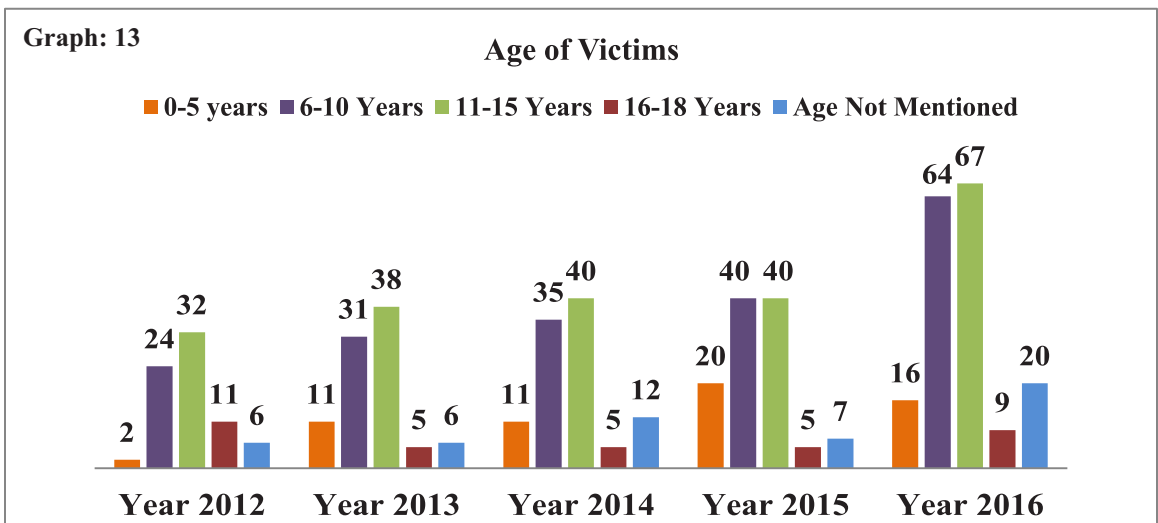
Gender Divide of Child Marriages



The five years analysis of Cruel Numbers shows that, 522 (94%) girls and 36 (6%) of boys cases of child marriages have been reported in newspapers.

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

Age of Victims of Child Marriages



The graph indicates that 74% cases of child marriages were reported in the age brackets of 6-15 years. This age group is also identified as major victims of CSA.

Provincial Reported Cases of Child Marriages 2012-2016

Table: 8

Province/ Geographical Area	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Total
Sindh	12	39	54	57	112	274
Punjab	25	23	27	42	43	160
KP	19	28	17	7	15	86
Balochistan	13	0	0	5	3	21
AJK	3	1	5	0	1	10
Federal	2	0	0	1	1	4
GB	1	0	0	0	1	2

An overall culture of early marriages is seen across Pakistan.

The culture of Sindh province is heavily influenced by old customs of early marriages, whereas, in the Punjab, poverty may be largely contributing to marriages of girls at an early age. Also included would be girls given in marriage to settle a dispute.

کم عمر شادیاں

پاکستان میں 19 لاکھ 9 ہزار کم عمری کی شادیاں ہوئی ہیں جو دنیا میں چھٹی بلند ترین شرح ہے۔ 21 فیصد عورتوں کی 18 سے کم عمر میں شادی ہو جاتی ہے جبکہ 3 فیصد عورتوں کی شادیاں 15 سال سے کم عمر میں ہو جاتی ہے۔ پاکستان ڈیٹو گرافک و ہیلتھ سروے دو ہزار بارہ تیرہ کے مطابق پاکستان کی تمام عورتوں میں سے ایک تہائی عورتیں 20 سال کی عمر تک پہنچنے سے پہلے ہی مائیں بن چکی تھیں جبکہ ملک میں زیادہ تر 20 سے 24 سال کی 4 عورتوں میں سے ایک عورت کم عمر دلہن تھی۔

ملک بھر میں کم عمری کی شادی میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہونے لگا

21 فیصد عورتوں کی 18 سال سے کم، 3 فیصد کی 15 سال سے کم عمر میں شادی ہو جاتی ہے

پاکستان دنیا کا چھٹا ملک جہاں سب سے زیادہ کم عمر کی شادیاں ہوتی ہے، یونیسف کی رپورٹ

اسلام آباد (شیر حسین سے) پاکستان کو سٹین ایبل ڈویلپمنٹ گولز کے اہداف کے تحت 2030 تک ملک سے کم عمری و جبری شادیوں کے رواج کو ختم کرنا ہے لیکن اس کے باوجود ملک میں کم عمری کی شادی میں تیزی سے اضافہ ہو رہا ہے۔ یونیسف کی رپورٹ کے مطابق پاکستان دنیا کا چھٹا ملک (باقی صفحہ 5 نمبر 16)

Summary of the Report

The issue of CSA is complicated due to social norms which perpetuate practices.

CSA cases are largely hidden in our society, however this report is based on cases reported in newspapers.

Every five years Sahil publishes a detailed analysis of its data of CSA cases compiled in annual Cruel Numbers Reports.

An average of 85 newspapers, national and regional are monitored daily to record reported cases.

Five years analysis contains reported CSA cases from 2012-2016.

All cases are of children up to 18 years. The cases recorded are of CSA, abduction, missing children and child marriages.

In these cases 61% were girls and 39% were boys.

From the year 2012 to 2016 Sahil has provided free legal aid to 700 victims of CSA.

This report shows that most vulnerable age group is 6-15 years, although children less than five years were also abused.

In 70% cases of CSA perpetrators were known to child or child's family and in only 30% cases strangers were involved.

In five years analysis it is observed that reporting of 'Child marriage' were mostly reported from Sindh and Punjab.

Report reveals that alarmingly the people working in any environment where they have easy access to children are involved in abusing children.

This includes molvi, teacher, police and doctor.

This report also highlights that mostly cases of CSA were registered with police.

رپورٹ کا خلاصہ

بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد معاشرتی روایت کی وجہ سے پیچیدہ صورتحال اختیار کر رہا ہے۔

بچوں کے ساتھ جنسی تشدد کے واقعات معاشرے میں عموماً سامنے نہیں آتے، ہم یہ رپورٹ اخبارات میں رپورٹ ہونے والے واقعات پر مشتمل ہے۔

سائل ہر پانچ سال بعد اپنے سالانہ رپورٹ "ظالم اعداد" کے اعداد و شمار کے تجزیے پر مشتمل ہے۔ تفصیلی جائزہ رپورٹ شائع کر رہا ہے۔

اس واقعات کی ریکارڈ کرنے کے لئے پچھلے پانچ سالوں میں روزانہ کے حساب سے اوسطاً 85 قومی و علاقائی اخبارات کی جانچ پڑتال کی گئی۔

اس رپورٹ میں 2012*2016 - رپورٹ ہونے والے جنسی زیادتی کے واقعات کا تجزیہ کیا گیا ہے۔

سال 2012 سے 2016 - کے رپورٹ شدہ واقعات میں 61 فیصد لڑکیاں اور 39 فیصد لڑکے تھے۔

سائل نے عرصہ 2012 سے 2016 کے دوران جنسی تشدد سے متاثر 700 بچوں کو مفت قانونی مدد فراہم کی۔

اس رپورٹ کے تجزیے کے دوران یہ بات سامنے آئی کہ 15-6 سال کے بچے & سے زیادہ جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے، جبکہ پانچ سال سے کم عمر کے بچے بھی جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے۔

جنسی تشدد کے واقعات میں 70 فیصد، جنسی زیادتی کرنے والے بچوں کو یہ ان کے رشتے داروں کو جا... تھے، جبکہ صرف 30 فیصد جنسی لوگ ملوث تھے۔

Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed to make greater efforts to reduce incidences of this heinous crime:

1. Child-friendly courts must be established by provincial governments.
2. The police department should provide separate reporting desks for registering the First Information Report (FIR) for the victims of CSA.
3. National data base should also be established of child sexual abusers with a relevant authority.
4. For deported persons from other countries, it must be checked in case of any child sexual abuse record. Their names should be included in the registry.
5. Budgets must be allocated for child protection interventions.
6. Media should give priority to the reporting of the CSA cases.
7. Media should ensure that the code of ethics for reporting child issues is followed.
8. Media should bring awareness to the general public about CSA.
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.
12. Support systems and local child protection centers should be established for intervention and rehabilitation.
13. Youth should be encouraged to work against CSA.
14. There is a dire need to focus on child protection in the areas of disaster.

Annexure # 1
Ten Most Vulnerable Districts in Five Years (2012-2016)

Ten Most Vulnerable Districts in Five Years (2012-2016)									
Year 2012		Year 2013		Year 2014		Year 2015		Year 2016	
District Name	Number of Cases	District Name	Number of Cases	District Name	Number of Cases	District Name	Number of Cases	District Name	Number of Cases
Rawalpindi	344	Rawalpindi	377	Rawalpindi	369	Kasur	413	Rawalpindi	269
Lahore	233	Lahore	253	Lahore	217	Lahore	184	Lahore	266
Okara	170	Kasur	169	Quetta	164	Faisalabad	130	Sheikhupura	224
Gujranwala	122	Okara	167	Okara	163	Sheikhupura	106	Muzaffargarh	211
Kasur	93	Islamabad	136	Khairpur	143	Vehari	102	Pakpattan	169
Sialkot	93	Pakpattan	116	Faisalabad	137	Pakpattan	99	Islamabad	156
Islamabad	91	Sheikhupura	115	Pakpattan	123	Okara	96	Faisalabad	154
Faisalabad	86	Sialkot	111	Kasur	108	Khanewal	76	Vehari	151
Nankna Sahib	83	Faisalabad	108	Sialkot	96	Muzaffargarh	63	Khairpur	142
Multan	74	Gujranwala	87	Sheikhupura	91	Multan	61	Kasur	141

Annexure # 2

Court Convictions of Child Sexual Abuse Cases by Sahil from 2012 to 2016

Year of Conviction	Crime Category	No of cases	Gender	Age of Victims	Court Convictions	Fine in PRs.
2012	Sodomy	3	Male	10, 16 and 13 years	5, 15 and 3 years of imprisonment	50,000/-, Nil and 30,000/-
	Rape	3	Female	4, 10 and 12 years	10, 35 and 3 years of imprisonment	100,000/-, 100,000/- and 10,000/-
	Gang Sodomy	1	Male	16 year	one year imprisonment	Nil
	Attempt of Sodomy	1	Male	6 year	one year imprisonment	10000/-
2013	Sodomy	2	Male	8 and 11 years	2 and 25 years of imprisonment	5,000/-, Nil and 200,000/-
	Rape	2	Female	8 year	14 and 12.5 years of imprisonment	25,000/-, Nil and 200,000/-
	Rape Murder	1	Female	11 year	Death Sentence	100000/-
	Gang Sodomy	1	Male	16 year	1 accused acquitted and other absconder	Nil
	Attempt of Rape	1	Female	17 year	Acquitted due to weak evidence	Nil
2014	Sodomy	3	Male	15, 17 and 8 years	2, 2 and 3 years of imprisonment	10,000/-, 10,000/- and 20,000/-
	Rape	3	Female	11, 12 and 8 years	14, 20 years of imprisonment and Two Times life imprisonment	200,000/-, 100,000/- and 50,000/-
	Rape Murder	1	Female	8 year	Death sentence and 20 years of imprisonment	200,000/- Compensation and 100,000/- fine
	Attempt of Rape	2	Female	10 and 11 years	1 and 2 years of imprisonment	10,000/- and Nil
2015	Sodomy	2	Male	7 Year	3 and 10 years of imprisonment	Nil
	Rape	3	Female	12, 12 and 11 years	25 years of imprisonment and death sentence in others	Nil
	Gang Sodomy	2	Male	15 and 18 years	14 years imprisonment in both cases	100,000/- and Nil
	Abduction and Attempt of Rape	1	Female	7 Year	3 years of imprisonment	30000/-
2016	Sodomy	2	Male	14 year	2 years of imprisonment in both cases	5,000/- and 20,000/-
	Rape	4	Female	12, 14, 17 and 15 years	25, 25, 10 and 14 years of imprisonment	50,000/-, 50,000/-, 50,000/- and 20,000/-

Year of Conviction	Crime Category	No of cases	Gender	Age of Victims	Court Convictions	Fine in Rs.
2012	Sodomy	4	Male	14,10 and 13 years	3,4, 4 years of imprisonment and Two times life imprisonment	25,000/-, 25,000/-, 30,000/- and 100,000/-
	Rape	5	Female	16, 7, 7, and 7 years	5,25, 14, Death Sentence and Two times of Death Sentence	10,000/-, 5,000/-, 80,000/-, 400,000/- and 400,000/-
	Gang Sodomy	1	Male	Not Mentioned	20 years of imprisonment	40000/-
	Gang Sodomy and Murder	1	Male	10 year	life imprisonment and Death Sentence	500000/-
	Gang Rape	2	Female	7 and 10 years	Death Sentence and 40 years of imprisonment to leading accused, 25 years to other 5 accused	Nil and 100,000/- each 6 accused
	Attempt of Rape	1	Female	Not Mentioned	12 years of imprisonment	50000/-
2013	Rape	1	Female	10 year	10 years of imprisonment	Nil
	Gang Rape and Murder	1	Female	9 year	Death Sentence	200000/-
	Abduction and Gang Rape		Female	Not Mentioned	Death Sentence	200000/-
	Sodomy	1	Male	12 year	30 years of imprisonment	300,000/- Compensation and 10,000/- fine
2014	Rape	11	Female	9, 10,5,10,12 years and Age Not Mentioned of 6 other cases	10 years, Bail out, 20 years and Death Sentence, Death Sentence, 2 years, 5 years, 10 years in 3 cases and in Two cases Acquitted due to lack of evidence	200,000/-, Nil, 200,000/-, 600,000/-, 15,000/-, Nil, 10,000/-, 30,000/-, 5,000/- and Nil in tow other cases
	Sodomy and Murder	3	Male	Age Not Mentioned	Death sentence, Death sentence and Death sentence with 25 years' imprisonment	Nil, 200,000/- and Nil
	Rape and Murder	1	Female	Age Not Mentioned	7 years imprisonment	100000/-
	Abduction and Rape	1	Female	17 Year	10 years imprisonment	50000/-

2015	Sodomy	5	Male	4 Year, 7 year, 8 year, Not Mentioned and 13 year	Life imprisonment, 10 years, 8 years, 7 years and Acquitted	5,000/-, 25,000/-, 5,000/-, 50,000/- and Nil
	Rape	16	Female	6, 17, 7, 16, 8, 8, 11, 12, 12 years and in 7 cases age were Not Mentioned	20 years, 25 years, 6 moths, 15 years, 25 years, 14 years, 10 years, 10 years, 14 years of imprisonment, Death Sentence in 5 cases and Acquitted in 2 cases	1,100,000/-, 50,000/-, 50,000/-, 50,000/-, 100,000/-, 200,000/-, 100,000/-, 600,000/-, 100,000/- and Nil in 6 cases
	Gang Rape	2	Female	Not Mentioned and 13 year	Death Sentence with 34 years of imprisonment and Life imprisonment	2,000,000/- and 25,000/-
	Rape and Murder	2	Female	8 year and 12 year	Death Sentence in both cases	Nil and 200,000/-
	Sodomy and Murder	1	Male	10 year	Two times death sentence and 10 years of imprisonment	500,000/-
	Abduction and Rape Murder	3	Female	8 year, 13 year and 6 year	2 time Death Sentence with 32 years of imprisonment, 50 years and 3 time Death Sentence	450,000/-, 150,000/-, 1,500,000/-
	Abduction and Sodomy Murder	1	Male	Age Not Mentioned	Acquitted due to lack of evidence	Nil
	Rape	6	Female	6 year and Age Not Mentioned in 5 other cases	Life imprisonment, 10 years, 25 years, Life of imprisonment, Life of imprisonment and 25 years of imprisonment	Nil, 20,000/-, Nil, 50,000/-, Nil, 50,000/-
	Sodomy	1	Male	6 year	Death Sentence	100000/-
	Gang Sodomy	1	Male	Age Not Mentioned	10 years	100000/-
2016						

Sr. No.	Newspaper Name	Urdu/English	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016	Sr. No.	Newspaper Name	Urdu/English	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	Year 2016
Head Office Islamabad															
								70	Daily Gul Zameen Gawadar	Urdu	X	X	X	X	X
1	Daily Aaj	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	71	Daily Intikhab Quetta	Urdu	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
2	Daily Aaj Kal	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	72	Daily Jang Quetta	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Daily Al-Akhbar	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	73	Daily Mashriq Quetta	Urdu	✓	✓	X	✓	X
4	Daily Azadi	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	74	Daily Qudrat Quetta	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	Daily Asas	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	75	Daily Sunday	Urdu	X	✓	X	X	X
6	Daily Ash-Sharq	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	76	Daily Zamana Quetta	Urdu	X	✓	X	✓	X
Regional Office Abbottabad															
7	Daily Ausaf GB	Urdu	X	X	X	✓	✓								
8	Daily Ausaf Islamabad	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	77	Daily Aaj Peshawar	Urdu	✓	✓	X	X	✓
9	Daily Ausaf Muzaffarabad	Urdu	X	X	X	✓	✓	78	Daily Aaj Atd	Urdu	✓	X	✓	✓	✓
10	Daily Azkaar	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	79	Daily Akhbar	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	Daily Bad-e-Shimal	Urdu	✓	X	X	✓	✓	80	Daily Surkhab Peshawar	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X
12	Daily Bang-e-Saheer	Urdu	X	X	X	✓	✓	81	Daily Chand Swat	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X
13	Daily Chitral Times	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	82	Daily Dawn	English	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
14	Daily Dawn	English	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	83	Daily Ausaf Peshawar	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	✓
15	Daily Dunya	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	84	Daily Foothill	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	X	X
16	Daily Express	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	85	Daily Chaita Abbottabad	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X
17	Daily Jang	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	86	Daily Shimla Abbottabad	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	✓
18	Daily Jehan Pakistan	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	87	Daily Zama Swat	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X
19	Daily Jinnah	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	88	Daily Iqra Manshehra	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X
20	Daily Jammu & Kashmir	Urdu	X	✓	X	X	X	89	Daily Express Peshawar	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X
21	Daily K2	Urdu	✓	X	X	✓	✓	90	Daily Hazara News	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓
22	Daily Kashmir Express	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91	Daily K2 Times	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	X

23	Daily Kashmir Link	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Mahasib	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
24	Daily Kashmir Times	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Mashriq Peshawar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
25	Daily Kashmir Observer	Urdu	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Nawa-i-Hazara	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
26	Daily Khabrain	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Nai Baat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
27	Daily Mahasib	Urdu	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Pine	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
28	Daily Nai Baat	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Pakistan Peshawar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
29	Daily Nawa-i-Waqt	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Sada-e-Haq D.I.K	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
30	Daily Naya Akhbar	Urdu	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Sarhad News	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
31	Daily Post	English	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Shamal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
32	Daily Pakistan	Urdu	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Subh Peshawar	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
33	Daily Pakistan Observer	English	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Subh Atd	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
34	Daily Pakistan Today	English	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Akhbar-e-Khyber	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
35	Daily Pakistan Times	English	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	English	Daily The Express Tribune	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
36	Daily Sada-e-Gilgit	Urdu	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Frontier post	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
37	Daily Sama	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Ithad	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
38	Daily The Express Tribune	English	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Regional Office Lahore									
39	Daily The Nation	English	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Ash-Sharq	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
40	Daily The News	English	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Aaj Kal	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
41	Daily Times	English	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Asas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Regional Office Sukkur										Urdu	Daily Taqat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
42	Daily Awami Awaz	Sindhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Jurat	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
43	Daily The News	English	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Ausaf	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
44	Daily Dawn	English	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily City 42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
45	Daily Dunya	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	English	Daily Dawn	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
46	Daily Express	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Din	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
47	Daily The Express Tribune		X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Urdu	Daily Dunya	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

48	Daily Tameer-e-Sindh	Sindhi	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
49	Daily Jasarat	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
50	Daily Ibrat	Sindhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
51	Daily Iarkana Times	English	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
52	Daily Jang	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
53	Daily Kawish	Sindhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
54	Daily Khabroon	Sindhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
55	Daily Nawa-i-Waqt	Urdu	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
56	Daily Sobh	Sindhi	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Daily Ummat	Sindhi	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Regional Office Jafferabad																					
58	Daily Awam Quetta	Urdu	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
59	Daily Azadi Quetta	Urdu	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
60	Daily Bakhbar	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
61	Daily Asaab	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
62	Daily Balochistan	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
63	Daily Nazim	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
64	Daily Dunya	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
65	Daily DAWN	English	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
66	Daily Express Quetta	Urdu	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
67	Daily Etmad Quetta	Urdu	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
68	Daily Mashriq Quetta	Urdu	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
69	Daily Fighter Times	Urdu	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	
Sahil Volunteer																		X	✓	✓	✓
Daily Khabrain Multan																		X	✓	✓	✓
117	Daily Dunya Gujranwala	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
118	Daily Dunya Multan	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
119	Daily Dunya Sargodha	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
120	Daily Dunya Faisalabad	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
121	Daily Express Multan	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
122	Daily Express	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
123	Daily Insaaf	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
124	Daily Jang	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
125	Daily Jinnah	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
126	Daily Khabrain Multan	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
127	Daily Khabrain Lahore	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
128	Daily Leader	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
129	Daily Nai Bat	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
130	Daily Nai Bat Faisalabad	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
131	Daily Nai Bat Sargodha	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
132	Daily Nai Bat Multan	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
133	Daily Nawa-i-Waqt	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
134	Daily Pakistan	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
135	Daily The Nation	English	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
136	Daily The News	English	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
137	Daily Waqat	Urdu	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

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 Haddoo) Ordinance, 1979 (Viii of 1979)

S. 10 Offence of raping girl 6/7years 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 Haddoo) 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 5-10years 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)

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 petitions 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

2017 M L D 1321

[Sindh (Sukkur Bench)]

Before Abdul Rasool Memon and Sadiq Hussain Bhatti, Jj

Abdul Aziz--Applicant versus Muhammad Punhal and 2 Other Respondents

Criminal Miscellaneous Application No.D-582 and M.A. No.4781 of 2015,

Decided On 7th December, 2016

(a) Anti-Terrorism Act (XXVII of 1997)

---S.6---Jurisdiction of Anti-Terrorism Court, determination of---Complainant had challenged the order passed by Anti-Terrorism Court, by which it was directed the Investigating Officer to submit challah of accused before the ordinary criminal court---Validity---Commission of any act, creating fear and insecurity in any Section of people would fall within the ambit of case as contemplated under S. 6 of Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 and Anti-Terrorism Court would assume the jurisdiction for trial of such a case.

(b) Penal Code (XLV of 1860)

---Ss.302, 364-A, 201 & 377---Anti-Terrorism Act (XXVII of 1997), Ss. 6(b), 7(e) & 23---Qatl-i-amd, kidnapping a person under the age of ten, causing disappearance of evidence of offence, un-natural offence, act of terrorism---Application for transfer of case from Anti-Terrorism Court to ordinary criminal court was allowed---Validity---Prosecution case was that accused kidnapped the minor son of complainant, murdered him by strangulation after committing carnal intercourse and then his body was thrown in river---Dead body of the deceased boy was recovered from the river---When dead body of the minor boy was taken out from river and brought for burial, it would have certainly caused not only shock to the parents and close relatives but also created fear and insecurity amongst the people of vicinity having children of same age---Offence committed in presence of people could not only create insecurity in the minds of people but its impact upon minds of people was to be seen---In the present case, the way the boy was kidnapped, sexually assaulted, killed by strangulation and thrown into river, recovery of dead body in such mutilated shape was not only the kind of occurrence which would not create terror and horror in the people or any section of people but the onlookers must have felt fear and insecurity on seeing the barbaric and callous manner in which the innocent boy was killed---Such act of the accused was not only heinous but would come within the definition of "terrorism"---Application was therefore, allowed and case was directed to be tried by Anti-Terrorism Court.

Nazeer Ahmed and others v. Nooruddin and another 2012 SCMR 517; Rana Shahbaz Riaz v. Special Judge Anti-Terrorism Court, Faisalabad and 13 others 2009 PCr.LJ 346 and

The State v. Abdul Malik alias Malkoo PLD 2000 Lah. 449 ref.

State through Advocate General N.-W.F.P., Peshawar v. Mohammad Shafique PLD 2003 SC 224 and Mst. Najam-un-Nisa v. Judge, Special Court constituted under Anti-Terrorism Court Act, 1997 2003 SCMR 1323 rel.

Hadi Bux Bhatt for Applicant (Sahil Lawyer)

Sikandar Ali Junejo for Respondents No. 1 and 2

Saleem Akhtar Buriro, Additional Prosecutor General Sindh.

2016 P Cr. L J 454
[Peshawar]
Before Qalandar Ali Khan, J
Waseem Bashir---Petitioner
Versus
The State and Others---Respondents
Cr. M. No. 404-A of 2015, Decided On 3rd September, 2015.
Criminal Procedure Code (V of 1898)

----S. 497---Penal Code (XLV of 1860), Ss.377 & 511---Sodomy, attempt to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life---Bail, refusal of---FIR, wherein accused was directly charged for despicable act, had been lodged by the father of the victim (aged 5/6 years) with utmost promptitude---Apart from the fact that no parents would bring such a nasty charge about their minor child where there was not even a distant suggestion to impute mala fide to the parents of the child of very tender age; the eye-witnesses account of the mother of the victim, corroborated by the two persons mentioned in the FIR, together with medical report showing redness around anal canal; and the mucosal tear, was overwhelming evidence to prima facie connect accused with the commission of offence---Negative report of Forensic Science Laboratory would have no significance, where there was no allegation of penetration and ejaculation---No reason existed to extend the concession of bail to accused, petition was dismissed.

2000 PCr. LJ 313; 2007 SCMR 698; 2009 PCr. LJ 978 and 2000 PCr. LJ 33 ref

Masood ur Rehman Tanoli for Petitioner.

Muhammad Naeem Abbasi, A.A.G. for the State.

Waheed Jan Muhammad for the Complainant (Sahil Lawyer)

Date of hearing: 3rd September, 2015

**HCJD/C-121
Order Sheet
Islamabad High Court Islamabad
CRL. Misc.No. 652-B Of 2019
Muhammad Zeeshan Versus The State, Etc.**

Sr. No. of order/ proceeding	Date of hearing	Order with signature of judge, and that of parties of counsel, where necessary
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20-11-2019. **Ms. Asma Shabbur Malik, advocate for the petitioner
Syed Safer Hussain Shah, and Mr. Imtiaz Ahmad Somra
Advocates for the Complainant (SAHIL Lawyers)
Malik Awaid Haider, state counsel
Mr. waqar uddin sayyid, DIG operation
Mr. Tanveer Mustafa, SP investigations
Mr. Azhar Shah DSP, Legal
Mr. Talib Hussain, S.I with record**

The petitioner Muhammad Zeeshan son of Abdul Manan has sought post arrest bail in case, FIR No. 376, dated 20-08-2019, registered under section 377 and 511 of Pakistan penal code 1860 (hereinafter referred to as PPC) at police station Bhara kahu Islamabad.

Para, 8- Keeping in view the number of reported incidents of child sexual abuse in the recent past, the executive authorities are expected to exercise extraordinary care whenever a complaint of this nature is received. The manner in which this case has been dealt with shows obvious apathy on part of the executive public functionaries and an attitude of indifference towards a serious malaise prevalent in the society. The neglect of duty on part of the executive public functionaries in cases wherein the victim is a child alleged to have been sexually abused is deprecated and it cannot be ignored. Moreover, due to poor quality of investigations and lapses on part of the prosecution, persons involved in heinous criminal acts go unpunished.

Para, 9- It is noted that children require extraordinary care and protection, particularly when incidents involving sexual abuse and molestation are reported frequently. It is the duty of the state through its executive functionaries to ensure that rights of children are not only safeguarded but persons who harm them are prosecuted in a manner that there is no likelihood of avoiding exemplary punishment. Crimes against children cannot be left

to be dealt with by incompetent, unwilling and unprofessional investigators. Keeping in view the nature of offence of child sexual abuse and the state of affairs relating to the quality of investigations in Islamabad capital territory, it is directed that in a case involving alleged sexual abuse of a child, the investigations will be promptly entrusted to an official who is not lower in rank than an Assistant superintendent of police. In the present case the investigations are directed to be conducted by a senior officer. The Inspector General and Chief Commissioner, Islamabad Capital Territory may also consider developing a mechanism for examination of persons accused of sexual abuse or sexual molestation by a medical Board to assess likely risk of repeating the offence if released on bail in addition to conducting a search regarding their past criminal history.

10- For what has been discussed above, **this petition is without merit and accordingly dismissed**. Needless to mention that the petitioner will be at liberty to file a fresh petition seeking bail if pursuant to investigations conducted by a senior officer, a fresh ground becomes available.

Needless to mention that the observations recorded in the instant petition are based on tentative assessment, which will obviously not prejudice the proceedings before the learned trial court.

CHIEF JUSTICE

2019 YLA 2171

Islamabad

**Before Athar Minallah, C J and Miangul Hassan Aurangzeb, J
The state – Petitioner Versus Aamir Hussain Shah--respondent
Murder Reference No. 07 of 2015, decided on 13th May, 201**

(a) Penal code (XLV of 1860)---

....S. 376---- Rape ---- Appreciation of evidence ---- accused was charged for committing rape with the victim--- victim was about ten years old at the time of the commission of offence --- accused and the victim were first cousins and victim was living with mother of accused who was her paternal aunt—accused did not mention in his statement recorded under S.342 CR.P.C regarding any ill will or acrimony towards him by the victim or her sister--- victim had entered the witness box and was subjected to extensive cross examination, yet she remained consistent , credible and trustworthy--- complainant, who had no relationship with the victim or her family, was an independent witness, his statement corroborated the deposition of the victim---un-scaled site plan of the crime scene also supported the testimonies of other uninterested witnesses had also been found to lend support to the deposition of the victim---- medical evidence , recoveries and above all, testimonies of other uninterested witnesses lent support to and corroborated the plea of the victim--- nothing was on record to even remotely indicate that the victim or the other witnesses had any reason for falsely implicating the accused--- prosecution had succeeded in proving its case beyond a reasonable doubt, in circumstances--- high court observed that accused had indeed committed a most heinous offence and there could be no redemption or compensation for the victim because she would have to live with the worst scars that one could imagine---- no mitigating circumstances were available in order to consider handing down a lesser sentence--- **appeal was dismissed accordingly.**

(b) Penal Code (XLV of 1860) ---- S. 376 ---- Qanun-e-shahdat (Art. 3 ---- child witness--- Rape appreciation of evidence --- statement of victim, a minor--- Scope --- Defence had objected that victim was a child witness and she could have been tutored or influenced by elders, hence it would not be sage to rely on her testimony as child witness--- validity---- Article 3 Qanun-e-shahdat, 1984 contemplated that all persons were competent to testify unless the court considered that they were prevented from understanding the questions put to them or from giving rational answers to those questions by tender or extreme old age, disease, whether of body or mind , or any other cause of the same nature--- child witness, in circumstances, was not barred from entering the witness box---- satisfaction of the trial court was crucial importance in such cases--- child who also happened to be a victim of an offence was competent to testify as a witness and such deposition would be worthy of reliance provided the court was satisfied that he or she, as the case may be, was intelligent and

understanding the significance of entering the witness box.

© Criminal trial

--- witness--- child witness--- statement of a minor---reliance--- scope ---- conviction could be handed down placing reliance on the sole testimony of a child witness but as a rule of prudence it was generally preferred that it should be corroborated by some other evidence so as to ensure the safe administration of justice.

Barrister Ahsan Jamal Pirzada for Appellant (in jail Appeal No 76 of 2015)

Imtiaz Ahmad Somro for the complainant/ respondent (SAHIL Lawyer)

Malik Awais Haider, state counsel

Date of hearing; 4th February, 2019

بچوں سے جنسی تشدد/ تشدد یا بد فعلی ہونے کی صورت میں انصاف کا حصول زیر دفعہ مجموعہ تعزیرات پاکستان



- ﴿ دفعہ A-292 پردہ دری کی ترغیب
- ﴿ دفعہ B-292 بچوں کے ساتھ فحش نگاری
- ﴿ دفعہ C-292 فحش نگاری کی سزا
- ﴿ دفعہ A-328 بچے کے ساتھ ظلم
- ﴿ دفعہ A-364 تپ ۱۴ سال سے کم عمر بچہ یا بچی کو غیر قانونی اور غیر اخلاقی مقصد کے لیے اغواء کرنا۔
- ﴿ دفعہ B-365 تپ کسی بھی عورت کو شادی کے لیے درغلا کر اغواء کرنا۔
- ﴿ دفعہ A-366 تپ اٹھارہ سال سے کم عمر لڑکی کو کسی بھی طریقے سے غیر اخلاقی یا غیر قانونی مقصد کے لیے لے جانا۔
- ﴿ دفعہ A-367 تپ کسی بھی عمر کے لڑکے یا لڑکی کو بدنیق یا بد فعلی کی نیت سے اغواء کرنا۔
- ﴿ دفعہ A-369 انسانوں کی سنگٹنگ
- ﴿ دفعہ A-B-371 تپ کسی بھی شخص کو عصمت فروشی کے مقصد کے لئے خریدنا اور بیچنا۔
- ﴿ دفعہ 374-تپ۔ غیر قانونی جبری مشقت
- ﴿ دفعہ (i) 376 تپ۔ لڑکی کے ساتھ جنسی زیادتی
- ﴿ دفعہ (ii) 376 تپ لڑکی کے ساتھ اجتماعی زیادتی
- ﴿ دفعہ A-376 جنسی تشدد کا شکار بچہ اپنی کی تشہیر کی ممانعت
- ﴿ دفعہ 376/511 تپ۔ لڑکی کے ساتھ جنسی زیادتی کی کوشش کرنا
- ﴿ دفعہ 377/511 تپ۔ بد فعلی کرنے کی کوشش کرنا
- ﴿ دفعہ 377 تپ۔ بد فعلی
- ﴿ دفعہ A-377 جنسی بدسلوکی
- ﴿ دفعہ B-377 جنسی بدسلوکی کی سزا





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

- ◆ ہر بچے کو محفوظ رکھیں اور اس کے والدین کو مطلع کریں
- ◆ درخواست میں اپنا نام، ولدیت، جگہ، تاریخ، وقت تحریر کریں
- ◆ شناختی کارڈ کی کاپی ساتھ لگائیں
- ◆ نابالغ ہونے کی صورت میں اپنے کسی عزیز کی مدد سے درخواست دیں
- ◆ وقوع پذیر ہونے والا واقعہ تفصیل کے ساتھ تحریر کریں
- ◆ ملزم کا نام ولدیت، سکونت یا جلیہ، عمر، قد وغیرہ 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
- ◆ وقوع کی اطلاع بغیر کسی تاخیر کے متعلقہ تھانہ میں دیں
- ◆ کوشش کریں کہ ملزم 24 گھنٹے کے اندر سرکاری ہسپتال جا کر رو کر لیں
- ◆ اگر جسم پر تشدد کے نشانات ہوں تو ان کی کاپی ملزم کے ہاتھ لگائی جائے
- ◆ وقوع 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 ضمانت کا حقدار نہیں ہوتا
- ◆ پولیس کیس کی تشکیل میں کسی قسم کا معاوضہ نہیں لیتی

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