



against child sexual abuse

Sahil

Har Bacha Mehfooz- Safe, Secure and Protected

Cruel Numbers **2012**



**A compilation of statistics on
child sexual abuse
of reported cases in Pakistan**

Cruel Numbers 2012



A compilation of statistics on child sexual
abuse cases in Pakistan

Cruel Numbers Report 2011

Edited By: Manizeh Bano
Report By: Habiba Salman

Data Collection:
Habiba Salman
Saad Ahmed Khan

Data Compilation:
Saad Ahmed Khan

Title Cover designed By:
Farah Naz

Sahil Offices		
<p>Sahil Head Office No 13, First Floor, Al Babar Center F-8 Markaz, Islamabad, Pakistan Phone # (92 51)2260636, 2856950 Fax # (92 51)2254678 info@sahil.org</p>	<p>Sahil Regional Office, Jaffarabad Khosa Mohalla, Near Civil Hospital, Dera Allah Yar Jaffarabad Phone # 0838-510912 uc_jfd@sahil.org</p>	<p>Sahil Regional Office, Sukkur House # B 62, Street # 2 Sindhi Muslim Housing Society Airport Road, Sukkur Phone # (92-71) 5633615 uc_suk@sahil.org</p>
<p>Sahil Regional Office, Abbotabad Makhdoom Colony, Nari road Mandian, Purana Ayub Medical College, Abbotabad Phone # (92-992) 383880 uc_atd@sahil.org</p>	<p>Sahil Regional Office, Lahore House # 686-C, Faisal Town, Lahore Phone: 92-42-35165357 uc_lhr@sahil.org</p>	

This publication is published with the financial assistance granted by
The Royal Norwegian Embassy

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

Contents

Acronyms _____	01
Foreword: _____	02
Report Highlights _____	03
Understanding child abuse _____	05
What Is Child Sexual Abuse? _____	05
Who Are the Victims of Child Sexual Abuse? _____	05
Who are the perpetrators of Child Sexual Abuse _____	06
What Are the Effects of Child Sexual Abuse? _____	06
Objectives of the Report: _____	07
Methodology for Data Collection: _____	07
Limitations of the Report _____	08
PRESENTATION OF STATISTICAL DATA _____	09
Newspaper reported cases 2012: _____	09
Gender Divide _____	10
Crime Categories: _____	11
b) Gang Rape/ Sodomy _____	11
c) Attempt of Rape/ Sodomy _____	12
d) Murder after Sexual Abuse _____	12
Abuser's Category: _____	12
a. Acquaintance: _____	13
b. Strangers: _____	13
c. Perpetrators within the family: _____	14
Age of Victims: _____	14
a. 1-5 years: _____	15
b. 6 10 years: _____	15
c. 11- 15 years: _____	15
d. 16- 18 years: _____	15
e. Age not mentioned _____	16
Place of Abuse: _____	17
Period of Abuse: _____	17
Case Registration with Police _____	17
Rural Urban Divide: _____	18
Provincial Divide of CSA Cases: _____	18
Identification of victims in Newspapers: _____	19

District-wise Distribution of CSA cases: _____	20
ABDUCTION CASES 2012_____	21
Gender Divide for Abduction Cases: _____	21
Age of abducted children: _____	21
Places of Abduction:_____	22
Abuser Category in Abduction:_____	22
District wise Divide for Abducted Children _____	23
EARLY/FORCED CHILD MARRIAGES: _____	24
The major forms of early/forced child marriage practices in Pakistan: _____	24
Watta Sata: _____	24
Pait Likkhi: _____	24
Swara: _____	25
Reported cases of child marriages: _____	25
Age of Victim in Early Child Marriages: _____	25
Provincial Divide in Child Marriages: _____	25
Rural and Urban divide in Child Marriages _____	26
Case Status of Child Marriages _____	26
District wise distribution of Child Marriages: _____	27
Court Convictions of Child Sexual Abuse Cases in 2012: _____	28
Child Sexual Abuse Cases Decided in the year 2012 reported in Newspaper_____	28
Sahil's interventions with Juveniles _____	29
What Parents Should Know _____	30
What to Do when you think a Child has Been a Victim of Sexual Abuse _____	30
Recommendations: _____	31
Annexure _____	32
COMPARISON WITH FIA's ANNUAL ANALYSIS _____	33
EXISTING FRAMEWORK _____	35
A. PAKISTAN SWEET HOMES: _____	35
B. CHILD PROTECTION & WELFARE BUREAU: _____	37
List of Newspapers Monitored by Sahil _____	39

Acronyms

AFPPD	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
LHRLA	Lawyers for Human Rights & Legal Aid
Rozan	An Islamabad-based NGO working on issues related, violence against women and children
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

Foreword

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) exists in various forms all around the world. The survivors of child sexual abuse are more likely to grow up with a negatively deep rooted impact on their mental and physical health, not just by handing down the legacy of abuse to their own children, but also by suffering tremendous emotional changes. These effects of sexual abuse on victims are devastating and life- long and its effects on our society are pervasive.

In 1996 Sahil started its journey towards establishing a safer world for children to live in fearlessly. Sahil takes advocacy and awareness raising as the main tool of implementing its programs. To fight against the phenomenon of Child Sexual Abuse, Sahil is running the Social, Legal, Educational and Mass Media Awareness Program.

Sahil, a pioneer in the collection of data on child sexual abuse throughout the country initiated compiling the cases of child sexual abuse reported in the newspaper into a report called Cruel Numbers which is now in its 12th year.

Sahil has considered early child marriage as a crime category in cruel number 2012. This initiative was taken a yearlong observation which signified that children married off at early ages are obvious victims of sexual assault or rape.

The effects of child sexual abuse are wide ranging, and vary from survivor to survivor depending on a number of different factors, such as, the age of the victim, the duration of the abuse, the number of perpetrators, the nature of the relationship with the perpetrator, and the severity of the assault.

The aim of collecting and publishing this data is to present an overview of the situation of violence on children in the form of child sexual abuse and the reality underlying this crime in our country's context so that relevant strategies for protection and prevention can be made.

We hope that these statistics provided by Sahil will be beneficial for all stake holders, and this report is of interest to a wide range of people from all spheres of life and especially for those who are concerned with children's issues. This report highlights the severity of the situation and to make the authorized body to realize the urgency of immediate concerted efforts at all levels to combat this abysmal form of violence on our children.

Report Highlights

This report is compiled from cases reported in 86 national, regional and local newspapers in the year 2012.

Fighting against child sexual abuse is not easy in a country like Pakistan where the total number of sexual abuse cases reported in newspapers, in 2012 appears at a staggering number of 2,788. This figure shows a phenomenal increase of 21% cases from previous year. It can be assumed from the total number of cases that on average approximately 8 children were abused each day during 2012.

Abduction cases have shown an increase from 1112 to 1486. On average 3-4 children are being abducted every day.

The major crime categories reveal that out of the total 2788 cases, 17% cases were of rape/sodomy, 13% of gang rape/sodomy, 5% cases of sodomy /rape murder, 3% of attempted rape/sodomy and 3% cases were of early marriages reported in the year 2012

Gender-wise distribution shows that more girls were victimized. The data also shows that 71 % girls in comparison to 29 % boys were sexually abused.

Furthermore, a total of 5,689 abusers attacked 2,788 children. The largest group identified was that of acquaintances, the second largest group being strangers, followed by perpetrators within the family.

Like previous years, the highest percentage of vulnerable age group among girls and boys remains 11-15 years.

The data shows sexual abuse can occur anywhere and at any time. Children are vulnerable everywhere. Statistics gathered by Sahil show 51% of cases of sexual assault took place within four walls in the home of the abuser or victim where as 15% case took place in open areas.

The time period of keeping the victim in captivity of by the abuser shows that 81 % of the children were abused once. In 3-4% of the cases, children were abused for more than a day.

The Urban–Rural divide shows that almost 52% cases were reported from rural areas where as 47% of cases were reported from the urban areas. Around 83% cases were registered with police, 24 % were unregistered.

Refereeing to the reporting style of child abuse cases, in 58% of the reported cases the name of the victim was mentioned and in 34% of the crime reports the identity of the victims was not revealed where as in less than 1% of the reports the names and pictures of the victims was printed.

سال 2012 میں بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کی شرح میں 21% اضافہ ہوا۔ مجموعی طور پر 2788 واقعات ریکارڈ کئے گئے۔ انمحاء کے واقعات 1152 سے بڑھ کر 1486 ہو گئے۔ گزشتہ سال ہونے والے جرائم کو تین مختلف اقسام میں تقسیم کیا گیا۔ زیادتی کے مجموعی طور پر 481 واقعات رونما ہوئے۔ 358 گینگ ریپ، بدفعلی جبکہ 145 واقعات میں زیادتی کی کوشش کی گئی۔

زیادتی کا شکار ہونے والوں میں 71% لڑکیاں اور 29% لڑکے ہیں۔ سال 2012 میں 5689 افراد نے 2788 بچوں کے ساتھ زیادتی کی۔ زیادتی کے واقعات چاروں صوبوں سے ریکارڈ کئے گئے جن کی شرح کچھ اس طرح رہی۔ پنجاب میں 68%، سندھ 19%، خیبر پختونخواہ 5%، اسلام آباد 3%، بلوچستان 3%، آزاد کشمیر 2% اور 0.4% واقعات گلگت بلتستان سے رپورٹ ہوئے۔ 52% واقعات دیہاتوں سے سامنے آئے جبکہ 48% شہری آبادی سے رونما ہوئے۔ 83% واقعات کا پولیس ریکارڈ موجود ہے۔ 4% واقعات پولیس ریکارڈ میں درج نہیں ہوئے جبکہ 13% واقعات کا احوال نامعلوم ہے۔ تمام اعداد و شمار اخبارات کی مانیٹرنگ سے حاصل کئے گئے۔

Understanding child abuse

What Is Child Sexual Abuse?

Child sexual abuse is the sexual exploitation or victimization of a child by an adult, adolescent, or older child. The difference in age and sexual knowledge between a child and an older person makes informed consent to sexual activity impossible.

According to Illinois¹ Sexual abuse includes a range of behaviors, including vaginal, anal, or oral penetration, fondling, exhibitionism, prostitution, and photographing a child for pornography. The sexual activity does not necessarily involve force. Children are often bribed or verbally coerced into sexual acts.

Incest is sexual relations between family members. Relatives may include parents, stepparents, siblings, uncles, grandparents and other blood relations as defined by law. Incest constitutes abuse when the child is unable to give informed consent to sexual activity due to the authority of the relative, the child's dependency and lack of power, and/or the difference in ages between the child and the Relative.

Further Illinois states that child protective service and law enforcement statistics do not present the full extent of child sexual abuse since children often do not tell anyone of sexual abuse.

Who Are the Victims of Child Sexual Abuse?

Allnock's² findings show that children and adolescents, regardless of their race, culture, or economic status, appear to be at approximately equal risk for sexual victimization. Statistics show that girls are sexually abused more often than boys. However, boys tend not to report their victimization may affect these statistics. Some men even feel societal pressure to be proud of early sexual activity (no matter how unwanted it may have been at the time). It is to note that men who have been abused are more commonly seen in the criminal justice system than in clinical mental health settings.

According to a recent article in the Express Tribune, an Internet newspaper from Pakistan on February 5th 2013, reports published by the United Nations stated that child sex-abuse, a widespread problem in Pakistan, is on the rise at an alarming rate because it has been left largely unchecked due to its 'sensitive' nature. The reports state that the issue is especially problematic in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region where the surveyed victims did not even realize that sexual abuse was a crime

¹www.nspcc.org.uk/.../Www.icasa.org/docs/child_sexual_abuse

²Allnock Debra, 2010, children_disclosing_sexual_abuse_pdf_wdf75964.pdf

Who are the perpetrators of Child Sexual Abuse?

Allnock study on who commits child sexual abuse has various findings, but the most common finding is that the majority of sexual offenders in family members are known to the child. Sexual abuse by strangers is not nearly as common as sexual abuse by family members. Research further shows that men perpetrate most instances of sexual abuse, but there are cases in which women are the offenders.

What Are the Effects of Child Sexual Abuse?

Sahil has been providing free psychological counseling to victims to child abuse since 1996 and has learnt that there is no one set of symptoms or negative outcomes that victims experience. Some children are resilient and learn to cope with the trauma of the assault on their own however usually children are afraid to express their true emotions or may be denying their feelings as a coping mechanism. They may experience no harm in the short run, but suffer serious problems later in life.

Sexual victimization of children is ethically and morally wrong and its effects extend far beyond childhood as few in the following:

- Sexual abuse robs children of their childhood and creates a loss of trust, feelings of guilt and self-abusive behavior.
- Victims of sexual abuse may display inappropriate sexual behavior. One of the strongest indications that a child has been sexually abused is inappropriate sexual knowledge, sexual interest, and sexual acting out.
- May include regressive behaviors, sleep disturbances, eating problems, behavior and/or performance problems at school, and nonparticipation in school and social activities.
- It can lead to antisocial behavior, depression, identity confusion, loss of self-esteem and other serious emotional problems.
- It also includes, anxiety, fear, sexual dysfunction, withdrawal, and acting out.
- It can also lead to difficulty with intimate relationships later in life.
- Adults who were sexually abused as children commonly experience depression, high levels of anxiety which can result in self-destructive behaviors, such as alcoholism or drug abuse, anxiety attacks, situation-specific anxiety disorders, and insomnia.

Objectives of the Report:

Although easy access to information and media exposure has changed attitudes and behaviors of people towards child sexual abuse; yet people need to have statistical facts about child sexual abuse. Many people acknowledge that CSA prevails in our society but there is need to have information to accept the reality. This report is an effort to unveil certain myths through raising awareness on this issue.

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.

Methodology for Data Collection:

Data gathering on CSA is difficult because of the issue of being less reported. The stigma of shame and guilt attached to it makes it difficult for the victims to disclose the misery faced by them. Therefore, the data is mainly gathered from newspapers reports, cases reported directly to Sahil and data provided by other organizations like Rozan³ and Madadgar Helpline⁴ (LHRLA). The primary source available for data gathering is through newspapers⁵.

The mechanism for data collection from newspapers is as follows:

- Sahil monitors a total of 86 daily national, regional and local newspapers (Annexure 1)
- Urdu, English and Sindhi newspapers from all four provinces
Out of 86 daily newspapers
 - 37 monitored at Sahil Head office Islamabad
 - 10 monitored at Sukkur Regional Office
 - 17 monitored at Lahore Regional Office
 - 11 monitored at Jaffarabad Regional Office
 - 11 monitored at Abbottabad Regional Office

The criterion set by Sahil for recording cases from newspapers is to record those cases where the victim's age is 18 years or below. This age limit is chosen in accordance with

³A nongovernmental organization working on issues of emotion health, gender and violence against children and woman

⁴Madadgar Helpline Pakistan's first helpline working on women and children suffering from violence abuse and exploitation

⁵Note: Cases reported directly to Sahil were verified that they were not published in Newspapers.

the age defined for a child by the United Nation's Convention on the Rights of the Child.

To collect the data a special quantitative module is designed which records gender, age of the victim, abuser's categories, place of abuse, period of abuse, identification of the victim, 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 form designed for data gathering records five categories of sexual abuse crimes which are usually identified in reporting, these include abduction for sexual purposes, attempt of rape or sodomy, rape or sodomy, gang rape or gang sodomy and murder after sexual assault. For each crime category a definition can be seen in the section, “Crime Categories in Child Sexual Abuse.”

The news reports collected by Sahil are double checked in order to avoid duplication, as one child sexual abuse case might be reported several times in different newspapers. Cases received from other sources were also scrutinized strictly in order to ensure no duplication.

Limitations of the Report

Accurate statistics on the prevalence of child and adolescent sexual abuse are difficult to collect because of problems of underreporting and the lack of one definition of what constitutes such abuse. However, there is general agreement among mental health and child protection professionals that child sexual abuse is not uncommon and is a serious problem all over the world.

In news printed cases, there is often missing information on several aspects of the crime, for instance age of victim might not be mentioned, this report therefore carries gaps, such as, place of abuse, relationship between abuser and victim and time period of abuse. Also, in many remote areas of Pakistan the channels of communication are yet not strengthened and therefore, due to limited access, fewer cases are reported from remote areas.

Child sexual abuse visibility may directly be affected by reporting constraints. A further probe into the mechanism of reported cases reveals that these cases actually go through the different stages which involves: the disclosure of sexual abuse which would require the victim's ability to tell the parents, parent's capacity to reach the police, police willingness to launch an FIR. Then a medico- legal examination if required is often used as another hurdle to the reporting procedure. These mechanisms can prevent the reporting of the incident of sexual abuse

PRESENTATION OF STATISTICAL DATA

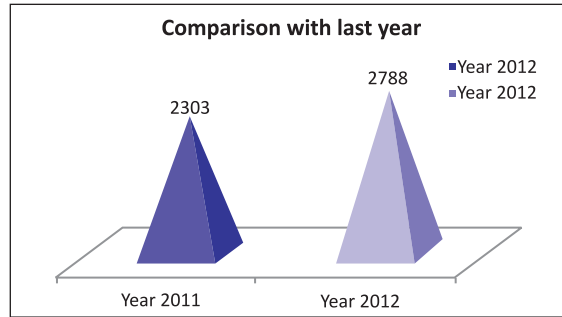
The data of the year 2012 reveals a total of 3861 cases of child sexual abuse. The figure includes cases from newspaper, another 20 cases which were directly reported to Sahil, 22 cases from Rozan and 1031 cases by LHRLA

Source	Cases
Newspaper reported cases	2788
Cases reported directly to Sahil	20
Cases Reported by Rozan	22
Cases Reported By LHRLA	1031
Total	3861

According to the data shared by LHRLA MADADGAAR (Lawyers for Human Right and Legal Aid) a total number of 3861 children were victims of child sexual abuse in the year 2012. Out of which 9% were victim of rape and 6% were victims of sodomy and 6% the children were sexually assaulted.

Newspaper reported cases 2012:

Reported cases of child sexual abuse have totaled up to 2788. This shows an increase in CSA cases by 17% as compared to the figures of last year. It was observed that CSA cases reported in the newspaper only highlight severe forms of child sexual abuse like rape/sodomy and murder after sexual abuse.



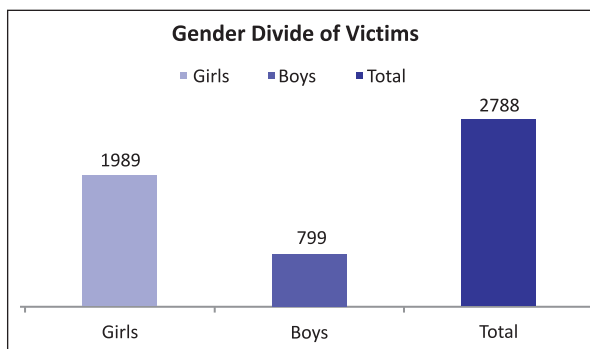
A total figure of 2788 cases shows an average of 8 children were abused daily. This includes abduction cases which usually involves sexual abuse. All these figures show that there is no possibility of denial of the prevalence of child sexual abuse in Pakistan.

سال 2012 میں پچھلے سال کی نسبت بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے واقعات میں 21% اضافہ ہوا۔ کل 2788 واقعات سامنے آئے، یعنی روزانہ 8 بچے جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے۔ ان اعداد و شمار کو دیکھتے ہوئے کوئی بھی اس حقیقت سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ پاکستان میں بچوں پر جنسی تشدد نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ بچے خواہ کسی بھی رنگ، نسل، مذہب، ملک اور قوم سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں وہ جنسی تشدد کا شکار بن سکتے ہیں۔ ان اعداد و شمار نے اس روایت کو بھی غلط ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ لڑکے جنسی تشدد کا شکار نہیں ہوتے۔ سال 2012 میں 799 لڑکے اور 1989 لڑکیاں جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئیں۔ یہاں پر یہ امر بھی قابل غور ہے کہ یہ لڑکوں کی وہ تعداد ہے جو کہ اخبارات کے ذریعے حاصل کی گئی ممکنہ طور پر یہ تعداد کئی گنا زیادہ بھی ہو سکتی ہے کیونکہ اکثر وہ پیشتر لڑکوں کے ساتھ ہوئے جنسی تشدد کے واقعات کو منظر عام پر نہیں لایا جاتا۔

Gender Divide

Sexual abuse exists nationwide hitting children irrespective of gender, race, creed or ethnic difference.

The sex-wise distribution of the cases shows that girls and boys both become victims of child sexual abuse. This evidence proves the myth wrong that “only girls are sexually abused” as 29% of the total 2788 were boys victim.



Mostly cases of sexual abuse among boys are not revealed because of many reasons, which may include the following:

- Boys prefer not to disclose such an incident
- They assume it's a part of their sexual orientation
- Consider it a part of their process in becoming masculine
- Guilt prevents them from revealing the abuse

CSA cases show that 71% girls became victims of sexual abuse as per the reported cases in newspapers. Whereas including the organizational data a total of 358 girls have been sexually abused.

According to AFPPD's⁶ report, figures around the globe show that more girls are targeted for sexual abuse. Sexual abuse of

girls is associated to shame, guilt and stigma, not only for the individual but also for the whole family. The loss of virginity is concerned a shame and loss of family honor. Thus many deny sexual abuse not only in Pakistan but also in many other South Asian Countries like India, Nepal and Bangladesh In addition in Pakistan the mobility of a girl is restricted and strictly monitored but still abuse occurs. Figures show that mostly abuse occurs within the family or by the persons known to the family who have an easy access to their homes

The reasons for girls being abused are as follows:

- More easily accessible within home where the majority of abuse occurs
- Mesmerized by fake love by the abuser

⁶www.afppd.org/files/1113/4992/7261/Child_Marriage.pdf

Organization	Male	Female	Totl
Rozan	07	15	22
JHCSahil	05	08	13
LHRLA	246	330	576
legal	02	05	07
Total	260	358	618

- To settle land dispute issues or revenge
- Considered a means of settling dispute with rivals
- Dishonored for refusal of marriage proposal
- Seen as sex object

سال 2012 میں پچھلے سال کی نسبت بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے واقعات میں 21% اضافہ ہوا۔ کل 2788 واقعات سامنے آئے، یعنی روزانہ 8 بچے جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے۔ ان اعداد و شمار کو دیکھتے ہوئے کوئی بھی اس حقیقت سے انکار نہیں کر سکتا کہ پاکستان میں بچوں پر جنسی تشدد نہیں ہوتا ہے۔ بچے خواہ کسی بھی رنگ، نسل، مذہب، ملک اور قوم سے تعلق رکھتے ہوں وہ جنسی تشدد کا شکار بن سکتے ہیں۔ ان اعداد و شمار نے اس روایت کو بھی غلط ثابت کر دیا ہے کہ لڑکے جنسی تشدد کا شکار نہیں ہوتے۔ سال 2012 میں 799 لڑکے اور 1989 لڑکیاں جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئیں۔ یہاں پر یہ امر بھی قابل غور ہے کہ یہ لڑکوں کی وہ تعداد ہے جو کہ اخبارات کے ذریعے حاصل کی گئی مگر یہ تعداد کئی گنا زیادہ بھی ہو سکتی ہے کیونکہ اکثر وہ پیشتر لڑکوں کے ساتھ ہوئے جنسی تشدد کے واقعات کو منظر عام پر نہیں لایا جاتا۔

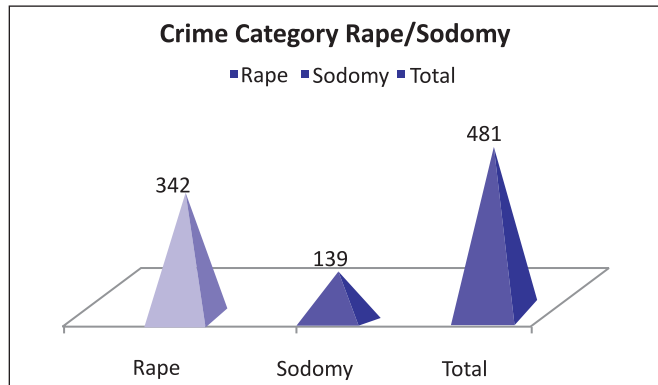
Crime Categories:

The following crime categories are seen in the reported cases:

a) Rape / Sodomy

Definition: *“When penetration takes place”*

Rape cases were noted at 12% and that of sodomy at 5% in 2012. Hence 17% of the cases out of the total 2788 cases involved a clear indication of sexual abuse in different circumstances.



b) Gang Rape/ Sodomy

Definition: *“Penetration by two or more persons”*

The involvement of gangs in victimizing children to sexual abuse is evident from the figures that perpetrators strategically plan and target children to trap them. During the newspaper monitoring 386 (13%) cases of gang rape/sodomy, Abduction gang rape/sodomy and murder were recorded.

It has been observed that Gang rapes are usually the consequence of old amenity, land dispute or refusal of marriage proposal.

Table 3. Crime Category- involvement of gang in CSA

Crime Category	Victim
Gang Rape	264
Gang Sodomy	94
Abduction + Gang Rape	27
Abduction + Gang Sodomy Murder	1
Total	386

c) Attempt of Rape/ Sodomy

Definition: “Sexually violated but no penetration takes place”

Cases in which the culprit attempts to abuse the victim are usually reported as attempt of rape or sodomy in newspapers.

Our findings show that 12% cases of attempt of rape/sodomy were reported.

It has been observed that alarm raised by victims or help arriving aborts the act of such crimes to take place. Trained Children can better opt for the learnt strategies to protect themselves in dangerous situations such as “screaming on top of their voice” or punching on the culprit's nose.

Table 3b. Crime Category- Attempt of Rape/Sodomy Murder

Crime category	Girls	Boys	Total
Attempt of Rape-Sodomy	114	31	145
Attempt of Rape-Sodomy Murder	4	4	8

d) Murder after Sexual Abuse

Out of total 2778 victims, 6% children were murdered after sexual abuse.

Why are children murdered after being sexually abused?

There are many reasons for which abusers kill the victim in attempt of or after sexual assault.

These are:

- As a form of revenge
- Victims may sometimes die due to the multiple injuries inflicted during the assault
- The fear of the perpetrator that the victim might identify him
- Failure in the sexual assault led to anger and culminated in the murder of the victim

Table 4. Crime category- CSA and murder

Crime Category	No. of Victims
Rape Murder	53
Sodomy Murder	33
Abduction + Rape Murder	13
Gang Rape Murder	13
Gang Sodomy Murder	10
Abduction + Sodomy Murder	04
Abduction + Gang Sodomy Murder	01
Total	127

مجموعی طور پر جنسی تشدد کے واقعات کو تین اقسام میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ جن میں سب سے زیادہ 17% شرح عصمت دری اور بد فعلی کے واقعات کی رہی، بچوں اور بچیوں کے ساتھ گینگ ریپ اور بد فعلی کے واقعات کی شرح 13% اور 5% واقعات میں بچوں اور بچیوں کے ساتھ زیادتی کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔

Abuser's Category:

Results from data gathered by Sahil during the year 2012 shows that a total of 5689 abusers were involved in sexually abusing 2788 children. (Paine&Hanse, 2002) state that parents always advise their children to stay home for their safety and while parents are away from home they usually keep their children with relatives or persons they know. Facts and figures gathered globally have proved the myth wrong that sexual

abusers are different in appearance from normal people.

An abuser comes from all walks of life; he can be a stranger, an acquaintance or an immediate family member belonging to different professions. Our findings show that the abusers do not belong to a specific group, age or economic status. Mostly sexual abuse takes place in the context of an ongoing relationship between the abuser and the child.

Table 5. Abuser Category	
Abuser Category	Number of abuser
Acquaintance	2661
Female Abettor	168
Neighbor	119
Molvi	66
Teacher	38
Total	3052

a. Acquaintance:

“Abused by acquaintance is when the abuser is known to the victim and his family and their names and relationship with the victim and his/ her family, is mentioned in the news reports”.

Table 5. Abuser Category	
Abuser Category	Number of abuser
Strangers	2172
Police	155
Taxi Drivers	7
Total	2334

It can be very difficult for a survivor to trust anyone. It can be even harder when that person is close to them, and cares for them.

The data compiled in the year 2012 shows that 47% of the abusers were known to the victim's family.

This list of abusers compiled from all the cases clearly shows the involvement of people attributed as “trust worthy” such as molvis, teachers and neighbors.

A Report in Dawn News on August 14th 2012, states that the involvement of police personal in various crimes have increased up to 100 % where 48 cases against policemen was registered till the mid of 2012.

The table indicates that 114(2%) family members were also perpetrators of sexual crimes. Sadly, the involvement of 168 female abettors was recorded.

Usually women are thought to be gentle, kind and caring and therefore not seen as abusers.

b. Strangers:

“Abused by stranger is when the names of the abusers are unknown to the victim/ victim's family.

Strangers are usually a part of gang rape/sodomy strangers are usually reported as Robbers/ dacoits and taxi drivers in this category.

Sahil's data for the year 2012 shows 2172(38%) strangers were involved in sexually

assaulting the victims. The increasing ratio of involvement of police in sexual abuse of children has also been reported.

c. Perpetrators within the family:

“Incest with children is when the child is sexually violated by a parent, parent figure, older sibling, other relative, or other significant person in the child's family life”.

Perpetrators are most often someone the child knows and trusts. Perpetrators are often male relatives, including fathers, brothers, grandfathers, uncles, and cousins. Usually the perpetrator has easy access to the child because he/she takes care of or visits the child, and is trusted by the child's parents. The data gathered by Sahil in the year 2012 shows that 3% of the abusers were immediate family members of the victims and 3% of them were relatives of the victims.

Table 6. Perpetrators within the Family

Abuser Category	Number of abuser
Incest	144
Relatives	189
Total	333

Incest cases are the least reported worldwide due to the negative repercussions evolving out of the disclosure of the incident. Children are fearful of not being believed. The abuser usually ensures that they feel that they have asked for the abuse and are therefore guilty of the crime. The family is also fearful of losing support of other family members. Therefore, crime in this category is extremely under reported (Marry and David, 2002)⁷.

معاشرے میں ایک روایت یہ بھی ہے کہ بچوں کو جنسی تشدد کا شکار صرف اجنبی افراد ہی بنا سکتے ہیں۔ اعداد و شمار نے اس روایت کو بھی غلط ثابت کر دیا اور معلوم ہوا کہ 2012 میں جن افراد نے بچوں کو زیادتی کا نشانہ بنایا ان میں سے 47% ایسے افراد تھے جو کسی نہ کسی حوالے سے بچوں سے واقف تھے۔ 38% افراد بچوں کے لئے اجنبی تھے جبکہ 7% افراد بچوں کے عزیز واقارب تھے۔

Age of Victims:

The ages of victims was mentioned in 57% cases out of the total 2788 reported cases.

In case of age not mention, verification is made through other relevant information provided (words or phrases) such as their grade in school, teenager and child which puts them in the required age ranges.

⁷Paine, Mary L. and Hansen, David J., "Factors influencing children to self-disclose sexual abuse" (2002). Faculty Publications, Department of Psychology. Paper 59

a. 1-5 years:

As defined in UNCRC⁸ any individual who is 18 years or below is a child.

It is a belief that child sexual abuse only happens to adolescents or older children. But the fact is that children of all age group can be victims. This is also supported by Sahil's result which shows that almost 6% of very young children i.e. from 1-5 years were also victim of sexual abuse.

The reasons why these children are assaulted because:

- These children cannot protect themselves
- They are confused by the crime which is often committed through a show of affection
- They are not likely to be able to express what has happened

b. 6 – 10 years:

Cases of 16% out of the reported abused children belonged to the age bracket of 6-10 years.

The reasons behind a higher percentage for the children under this bracket are:

- They become more social
- Their exposure outside the home increases, lack of knowledge of dangerous situation
- Lack of self-defense know-how makes them vulnerable

c. 11-15 years:

Data gathered over years by Sahil shows that children under this bracket are the ones who are the most vulnerable. Results of the data of the year 2012 also show the same trend, a total of 624 children (22%) under this age bracket became victims of sexual abuse

The reasons behind this age bracket being so vulnerable are:

- Girls and boys at this age are developing physically and emotionally
- Children who are neglected easily accept love and attention from an abuser.
- Children of this age are aware of a good touch and a bad touch but can be easily black mailed

d. 16-18 years:

Results compiled in the data of the year 2012, shows, a total of 348 children (12%) under this age bracket became victims. Many families wouldn't report the incidence of

⁸United Nation Convention on the Rights of Children

CSA with a girl due to fear of putting her future at risk

Girls are more vulnerable at this age as:

- Girls reaching puberty may get involved in relationships which make them more vulnerable
- Being at a marriageable age, they become victim due to refusal of marriage proposals.
- They are used as a revenge for settling family rivalries and disputes as family 'honor' lies in their virginity

Fewer reports of boys at this age may be because they are able to defend themselves

e. Age not mentioned

Out of the total 2788 recoded cases the age of 1209 (43 %) victims was not mentioned in the news reports. The identification of cases as children under 18 has been made through other relevant information (words or phrases) such as their grade in school, “teenager”, and “school going children”, “young girl/ boy and young child”, “minor” or simply as “child” in the news report.

جنسی تشدد کے شکار بچوں کو عمر کے لحاظ سے پانچ مختلف گروپس میں تقسیم کیا گیا۔ 11 سے 15 سال کی عمر کے لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کو زیادہ جنسی تشدد کا شکار بنایا گیا۔ ان کی تعداد 22% رہی۔ عمر کے اس حصے میں بچوں کی ذہنی اور جسمانی نشوونما ہو رہی ہوتی ہے۔ اس عمر میں بچے گھر سے باہر افراد کی رسائی بھی ہوتے ہیں اور ان کو بلیک میل بھی کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ 6 سے 10 سال کی عمر کے 15% واقعات، 16 سے 18 سال کی عمر کے 12% واقعات، 1 سے 5 سال کی عمر کے 6% واقعات سامنے آئے جبکہ 43% واقعات میں عمر شائع نہیں کی گئی۔ ان واقعات میں بچوں کی عمر کا تعین خبر میں شائع دیگر ذرائع مثلاً ان کے سکول کے احوال، سکول میں جماعت کے ذکر یا عمر جیسے الفاظ سے کیا گیا۔

Place of Abuse:

Out of the total of 19 places where abuse has occurred 12 places were within the four walls i.e. closed places where 1423 (51%) out of the total cases took place inside the abuser's or victim's house 648(23%) and 566 (20%) respectively.

It also shows these children were victimized by those people who had easy access to them.

The third most unsafe place in this category is the school, where 60 cases of abuse were reported. Workplace for young children such as mechanic workshops and small hotels, are where children are at risk

Table 7. Place of Abuse

Closed Places	
Acquaintance's place	648
Victim's Place	566
School	60
Workplace	48
Mosque	31
Dera	18
Shop	17
Police Station	13
Hospital	8
Haveli	7
Hotel	6
Hostel	1
Total	1423

of sexual abuse from their employers as well as strangers. It is also sad to note that cases of sexual abuse have even been reported from hotels, shops, jails, school, clinics, and even by police which means that no place is absolutely safe for children.

In the 6 open spaces the places identified the most is the field including jungle, where

Table 8. Place of Abuse	
Open Places	
Field/ Jungle	225
Street	165
Market	19
Dera	18
Bus Stand	2
Plot	2
Total	431

225(8%) cases of abuse have taken place. It has been reported that abuse takes place during the harvesting season when women are out working in the field apart from the occurrence of cases due to lack of home sanitation facilities.

Usually places of abuse are not reported in newspapers and unfortunately in 925(33%) reported cases the place of abuse was not mentioned.

جن جگہوں پر جنسی تشدد کے واقعات رونما ہوئے ان کو دو اقسام میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے۔ چار دیواری کے اندر رونما ہونے والے واقعات اور چار دیواری کے باہر ہونے والے واقعات۔ چار دیواری کے اندر رونما ہونے والے واقعات کی تعداد 1423 رہی۔ 1423 میں سے 566 واقعات بچوں کی اپنی جگہ پر رونما ہوئے۔ اس تعداد نے اس روایت کو بھی غلط ثابت کر دیا کہ بچے اپنے گھروں کے اندر محفوظ ہوتے ہیں۔ 648 واقعات ایسی جگہوں پر پیش آئے جو بچوں کے لئے جانی پہچانی تھیں جبکہ 31 واقعات بچوں کے ساتھ مختلف مساجد میں آئے۔ چار دیواری سے باہر رونما ہونے والے واقعات کی کل تعداد 431 رہی۔ جن میں 225 واقعات کھیتوں اور جنگلوں میں، 165 واقعات گلی محلے میں پیش آئے۔

Period of Abuse:

Time period of abuse shows the duration of the crime committed against the victim. The importance of recording the time period of abuse is that it shows the cruel power that an abuser exerts over the victim or that the victim is helpless and unable to disclose the experience. Another reason for delay in disclosure of the abuse can be threat for harming the victim's family.

Long term abuse may be because it is difficult to track down abusers. This may be due to lack of facilities to pursue abusers or it could be that these cases have a low priority.

ساحل کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق سال 2012 میں 81% بچے صرف ایک بار جنسی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے جبکہ 9% واقعات ایسے تھے جن میں بچے ایک دن سے لئے کر چھ ماہ اس سے زیادہ عرصہ تک تشدد کا شکار ہوتے رہے۔ 10% واقعات میں تشدد کا عرصہ رپورٹ نہیں کیا گیا۔

Case Registration with Police

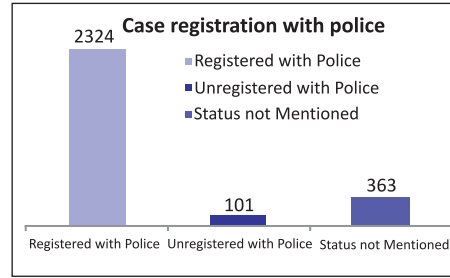
Most of the child sexual abuse 2324 (83%) cases reported in the newspaper were registered with police, which has increased as compared to the last year record. This

further indicates that an FIR (first information report) was lodged at the concerned police station.

This situation is encouraging as many people seek justice by approaching the police.

On the other hand it can be seen that 101 cases (3%) were unregistered which in some cases may be due to the fact that the abuser belongs to an influential family or the police not pressurized to register the case or the victim's family is forced to compromise.

In rural areas such types of cases are usually taken to Jirga where it has been witnessed that the orthodox system orders the abuser to give a young girl children to the victim's family in compensation.



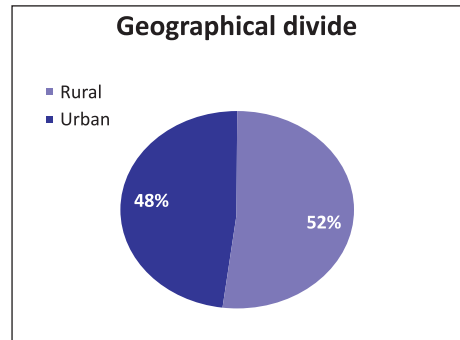
سال 2012 میں بچوں پر جنسی تشدد کے 2788 واقعات میں 83% واقعات کا پولیس ریکارڈ موجود ہے۔ 0.4% واقعات پولیس ریکارڈ میں درج نہیں ہوئے۔ جبکہ 13% واقعات کا احوال نامعلوم ہے۔

Rural Urban Divide:

The number of cases reported from rural communities is slightly greater than those reported from urban areas.

In the year 2012 total cases of abuse reported from rural areas were 1450 (52%) whereas cases reported from urban areas were 1338 (48%).

Although reported cases from rural areas is more from urban areas, it can be assumed that far greater number of cases might be taking place in urban populations where children roam about outside without supervision and live in joint family systems. The number of CSA cases reported from urban areas in the year 2011 was as low as 927.



سال 2012 کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 52% واقعات دیہی آبادی سے رپورٹ ہوئے جبکہ 48% واقعات شہری آبادی سے رپورٹ ہوئے۔

Provincial Divide of CSA Cases:

A predominant number of cases 68% were reported from the province of Punjab in the year 2012.

The higher number of cases from Punjab can be related to its larger population. It can also be attributed to people's access to media and channels of communication in comparison to the unreached remote areas of other five provinces and the capital territory.

From Sindh as many as 19% cases of abuse were reported, following 5% cases from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 3% cases from Federal, and 3% cases from Baluchistan. Less reporting from AJK and GB might be because of scattered population, strict traditional system of jirgah and non-reporting due to honor and shame.

The News reported in (Rożnama Jung, 2012) by its official reporter states that in the national Assembly's Parliamentary Forum it was revealed that more than 23000 children suffered different forms of abuse in South Punjab particularly in Multan, Sahiwal, Dera Ghazi Khan and Bahawalpur where no legal, social and administrative support is available for the victims.

سال 2012 میں 2788 جنسی تشدد کے واقعات میں سے 68% پنجاب میں، 19% سندھ میں، 5% خیبر پختونخواہ میں، 0.4% گلگت بلتستان میں پیش آئے۔ 52% واقعات دیہاتوں جبکہ 48% شہری آبادی سے سامنے آئے۔

Identification of victims in Newspapers:

Not any kind of identification of 34% children was reported. Name and pictures of only 7% children and pictures of children in 13 cases was published.

However names of 1627(58%) children were published.

A marked increase in the trend of printing name and picture of the victim can be seen in the comparison table of 2011 and 2012.

Table 9. Identification of Victims in News Reports

Comparison of Identification of Victims	2011	2012
Name Printed	56%	58%
No Identification	37%	0.4%
Name+ Picture Printed	6%	7%
Picture Printed	1%	34%

The percentage of cases in which no identification of the victim was mentioned in the news report has decreased from 37% to 0.4% which is a positive change and shows responsible reporting strategy. On the other hand the percentage of picture printed in the news report has

increased from 1% to 34% which is against the ethical code of practices of the press council of Pakistan.

This indicates that the print media needs to be further sensitized on the importance of hiding the victim's identity as it leaves a negative impact on the victim.

سال 2012 کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 58% بچوں کے نام اخباروں میں شائع کئے گئے، 7% بچوں کے نام بمعہ تصویر شائع کئے گئے، 7% بچوں کے نام بمعہ تصویر شائع کئے گئے جبکہ 0.4% بچوں کی کوئی شناخت شائع نہیں کی گئی۔

District-wise Distribution of CSA cases:

The District wise distribution shows that CSA cases were reported from 102 districts of the country. Districts in which sexual abuse cases are most reported are Rawalpindi 12%, Lahore 8%, and Okara 6%. All these districts are in the province of Punjab.

Table 10. District wise distribution of CSA Cases							
10. Province	No. of Cases	Province	No. of Cases	Province	No. of Cases	Province	No. of Cases
Punjab		Punjab		Sindh		Balochistan	
Arifwala	1	Khanewal	21	Kandh Kot	8	Kohlou	3
Attock	27	Khushab	35	Karachi	38	Loralai	1
Bahawalnagar	5	Lahore	233	Kashmore	4	Mastong	8
Bahawalpur	18	Layyah	10	Khairpur	65	Quetta	59
Bhakhar	2	Lodhran	5	Larkana	56	Sibbi	2
Burewala	2	Mandi Bahudeen	15	Mirpur Khas	18	Turbat	2
Chakwal	49	Multan	74	Nawab Shah	20	Total	93
Cheniyot	6	Muzaffargarh	31	Nowshero Feroz	21	Federal	
DG Khan	11	Nankana Sahab	83	Haripur	15	Islamabad	91
Faisalabad	86	Narowal	12	Kohat	13	Total	91
Ferozwala	1	Okara	170	Kohistan	10	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	
Gujranwala	122	Pakpattan	61	Manshera	16	Muzaffarbad	3
Gujrat	10	Total	188	Mardan	7	Abbas Pur	1
Jhelum	37	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa		Noshera	9	Hajeera	8
Jhung	11	Chitral	4	Peshawar	9	Kotli	6
Kabeerwala	38	Abbottabad	12	Swat	6	Mirpur	11
Kasur	93	Bannu	8	Total	131	Neelum	3
Rahim Yaar Khan	12	Sindh		Balochistan		Palandri	2
Rajanpur	14	Badin	14	Naseerabad	10	Poonch	2
Rawalpindi	344	Dadoo	22	Chaman	2	Rawalakot	4
Sahiwal	31	Dehrki	1	Dera Allah Yaar	1	Thorar	2
Sargodha	29	Ghotki	48	Dera Bugti	1	Total	42
Shaikhupura	68	Hyderabad	40	Gawadar	1		
Sialkot	93	Jacobabad	19	Jaffarabad	1		
Vehari	28	Jamshoro	3	Khuzdar	2	Grand Total	2788

ABDUCTION CASES 2012

Definition: Child abduction is the unauthorized removal of a minor from the custody of the child's natural parents or legally appointed guardians. The term child abduction confounds two legal and social categories: abduction by members of the child's family or abduction by strangers:

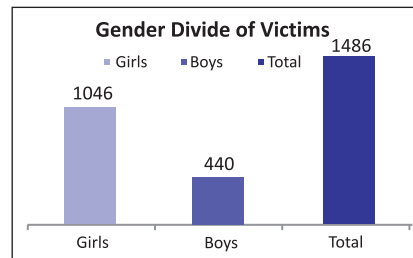
- Parental child abduction: a family relative's (usually parent's) unauthorized custody of a child without parental agreement and contrary to family law ruling, which largely removes the child from care, access and contact of the other parent and family.
- Abduction or kidnapping by strangers (from outside the family, natural or legal guardians) who steal a child for criminal purposes which may include:
 - illegal adoption, a stranger steals a child with the intent to rear the child as their own
 - extortion, to elicit a ransom from the guardians for the child's return
 - human trafficking, a stranger steals a child with the intent to exploit the child themselves or by trade in a list of possible abuses including slavery, forced labor, sexual abuse, or even illegal organ trading
 - murder for revenge

According to the data collected by Sahil in 2012, abduction cases have steadily increased from 1112 in 2011 to 1486 in 2012, averaging the daily abduction of three children.

Gender Divide for Abduction Cases:

The results of the data in 2012 suggest that abduction cases have increased as compared to the last year by 34%. It shows that of the total 1486 abducted children the percentage of girls was 70%, and 29% were boys.

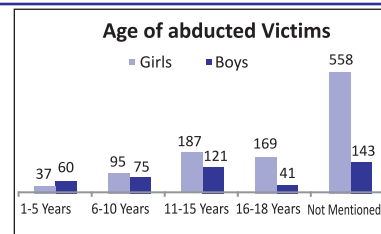
This indicates that girls are more vulnerable to abduction than boys as similar to that of CSA cases.



اعداد و شمار کے مطابق سال 2012 میں اغوا ہونے والے بچوں کی تعداد 1486 رہی جس میں لڑکوں کی شرح 30% اور لڑکیوں کی شرح 38% رہی

Age of abducted children:

Out of the total percentage of abducted children as many as 21% were between the age group of 11-15 years and children under the age bracket of 6-10 years, were 7%, and 6% were under the age bracket of 1-5 years. However ages of 47% children were not



mentioned in the news reports.

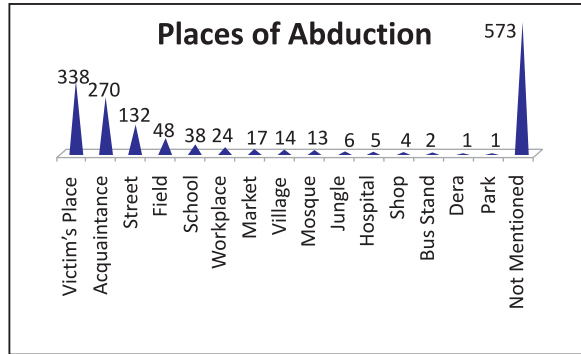
سال 2012 میں انخوا ہونے والے بچوں کی عمریں 1 سال سے 18 سال تک تھیں۔ 11 سے 15 سال کی عمر کے بچوں کے 308 واقعات پیش آئے۔ 16 سے 18 سال کی عمر کے بچوں کے 210 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے جبکہ 6 سے 10 سال کے بچوں کے 70 واقعات رونما ہوئے۔ اسے 5 سال کی عمر کے بچوں کے 97 واقعات رونما ہوئے اور 701 واقعات میں بچوں کی عمر شائع نہیں کی گئی۔

Places of Abduction:

According to the collected data 23% of the victim's have been abducted from their homes, 18% have been abducted from their acquaintance's place whereas 21% of the abduction cases have taken place in different places like workplace, street, school, village, field, mosque and jungle.

wide variety of places of abduction indicates that no place is safe for children.

In this scenario children need close monitoring and supervision to avoid the from getting into risky situations.



سال 2012 کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق 23% واقعات میں بچے اپنے گھروں سے انخوا کئے گئے 18% واقعات ایسی جگہوں پر پیش آئے جو بچوں کے لئے جانی پہچانی تھیں جبکہ 21% واقعات، مساجد، گلیوں، کھیتوں اور سکول میں پیش آئے 39% واقعات میں انخوا کی جگہ بیان نہیں کی گئی۔

Abuser Category in Abduction:

It is encouraging to see that over the years more detailed reports related to abductors are being reported in newspapers.

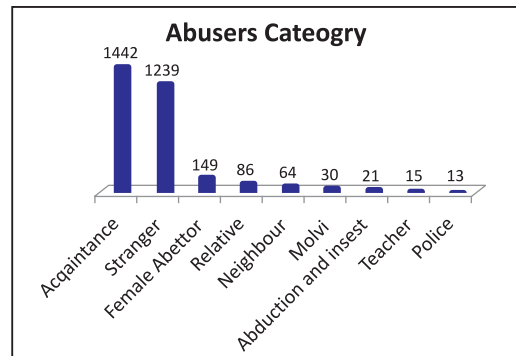
According to the data a total of 3059 abductors were involved in the abduction of 1486 children.

Acquaintances continue to be the largest group of abductors throughout the year with a percentage of 47% out of the total 1486.

The second largest category of abductors is strangers (41%). These abusers are clearly defined as unknown to the victims. Female abductor's involvement is recorded at 3%.

The percentage of relatives and female abductor's involvement in abduction of

Crime category	Girls	Boys	Total
Abduction	1046	440	1486
Abduction + Rape	32	—	32
Abduction + Gang Rape	17	—	27
Abduction + Rape Murder	13	—	13
Abduction + Sodomy Murder	—	4	4
Abduction + Murder	12	24	36
Abduction + Gang Sodomy Murder	—	1	1



children shows that there is a dire need to understand the dynamics that have caused women become abusers who are traditionally seen as protectors. Referring to reporting incest or abuse by relatives it shows courage on the part of the victim and the non abusive family members in registering these cases.

The remaining categories of police, moulvi, teachers, neighbors may be less reported as they are the powerful figures of the society.

سال 2012 میں 3059 افراد 1486 بچوں کے انگو میں ملوث پائے گئے۔ ان میں سے 47% افراد کسی نہ کسی طرح بچوں سے واقفیت رکھتے تھے۔ 41% افراد بچوں کے لئے اجنبی تھے، 5% انگو کے واقعات میں خواتین ملوث تھیں جبکہ 3% واقعات میں رشتہ دار ملوث تھے۔

District wise Divide for Abducted Children

According to the data collected by Sahil in 2012 Rawalpindi topped the list with a majority of 23% of the abduction cases followed by Lahore 8 %, Okara by 6 %.

Table 12.

Districts	No.of Cases	Districts	No.of Cases	Districts	No.of Cases
Abbas pur	1	Jhung	1	Naseerabad	1
Abbottabad	4	Kabeerwala	1	Nawab Shah	9
Arifwala	1	Kandh kot	4	Neelum	1
Attock	11	Karachi	22	Noshera	10
Badin	4	Kashmore	3	Nosheroferoz	12
Bagh	4	Kasur	47	Okara	93
Bahawalpur	6	Khairpur	43	Pakpattan	36
Bannu	2	Khanewal	2	Palandri	1
Bakkhar	1	Khuzdar	1	Peshawar	5
Chakwal	26	Tando Mohammad Khan	3	Qamber Shahdad Kot	16
Chamman	2	Thar Parkar	2	Quetta	56
Charsadda	1	Thatta	7	Rahim Yaar Khan	5
Chitral	1	Umerkot	1	Rawalakot	4
Dadoo	11	Vehari	4	Rawalpindi	348
Dehrki	1	Lahore	112	Sahiwal	9
DG khan	3	Larkana	41	Sanghar	13
Dyammam	4	Loralai	1	Sargodha	11
Faisalabad	30	Mandi Bahaudeen	4	Shaikhupura	27
Gawadar	1	Mardan	4	Shikarpur	9
Ghotki	34	Manshera	10	Sibbi	1
Gujranwala	68	Mastong	1	Sialkot	60
Gujrat	8	Matyari	1	Sukkur	17
Hajeera	1	Mirpur	4	Swat	4
Haripur	8	Mirpur Khas	7	Tando Adam	1
Hyderabad	21	Multan	5	Tando .A. Yaar	1
Islamabad	67	Muzzaffargarh	6	1486	
Jacobabad	11	Nagar	2		
Jamshoro	1	Nankana Sahab	46		
Jehlum	14	Narowal	2		

EARLY/FORCED CHILD MARRIAGES:

Child marriage is used as a means by families and societies to control girls' sexuality and protect family honor.

Pakistan has a law named as “Child Marriages Restraint Act 1929” that discourage child marriages. It was enacted 82 years ago during the British Raj, and has not been modified since then. It discriminates between boys and girls as it sets the marriageable age for boys at 18 years, while that for girls at 16 years. Furthermore, the punishment for violating this law is a fine of Rs 1000, or one month imprisonment. Furthermore, if a marriage involving young children takes place, the adults who agreed to the marriage and arranged it are punished, but the marriage does not stand dissolved. On the other Pakistan is a signatory of the UNCRC and has ratified it, which makes it mandatory to recognize any individual below 18 years of age as a child⁹.

According to an International Movement for Incest and Child Sexual Abuse Recovery

(The Lamplighter Movement, 2012)

The defenders of child marriage often argue that girl-brides have the right to wriggle out of an unwanted marriage when they attain puberty and before the marriage is consummated. This protection had some meaning when small girl-brides stayed at parental homes for long periods after the marriage rites had been performed. There is no protection for a girl who is handed over to her husband at the age of ten or 12 and her husband does not wait for her to reach puberty before consummating a relationship his victim cannot even comprehend.

The major forms of early/forced child marriage practices in Pakistan:

Watta Satta:

Watta Satta is a tribal custom in Pakistan that often leads to young girls being given in marriage. Under the custom, brides are exchanged between two parties, “bartering bride for bride”.

Pait Likkhi:

Pait Likkhi, is a custom in tribal regions and rural areas of Pakistan where two families agree to marry their children before or soon after they are born. In such situations, the child has no option to refuse. The actual marriage takes place when children are little older.

In a report published in express tribune by Asad Ziaon on January 2nd, 2013, 42% of girls in Pakistan undergo early/child marriages each year.

⁹tribune.com.pk/.../child-marriages-42-of-underage-married-girls-from-pakistan

Swara:

It is alternatively called Khoon-Baha, Vani or Sakh depending on the area of Pakistan to which it is indigenous. It is the cruel, yet culturally sanctioned practice where girls are given in marriage as a form of dispute resolution.

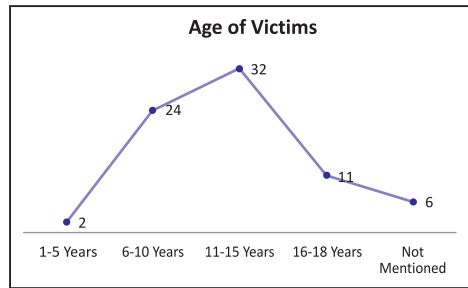
Reported cases of child marriages:

Out of the total 2788 cases 75 cases were of early marriages reported from 33 districts of the country.

اعداد و شمار کے مطابق سال 2012 میں 75 بچیوں کی کم عمری میں ہوئی شادیوں کے واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔

Age of Victim in Early Child Marriages:

The findings from the report shows that out of the total cases of early/forced child marriages (75), 43% of the victims belonged to the age bracket of 11-15 years and 32% were from the age group of 6-10 years.



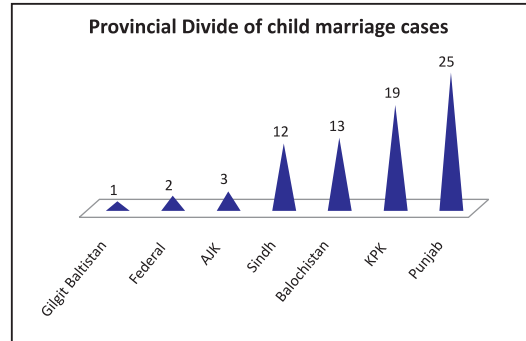
سال 2012 میں کم عمری کی شادیوں کا شمار ہوئی بچیوں کی عمریں سے 18 سال تک تھیں۔ 11 سے 15 سال کی بچیوں کے 32 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ 6 سے 10 سال کی عمر کے 24 واقعات ہوئے۔ 16 سے 18 سال کی عمر کے 11 واقعات رپورٹ ہوئے۔ 1 سے 5 سال کی عمر کے 2 واقعات سامنے آئے جبکہ 6 واقعات میں بچیوں کی عمر کا تذکرہ نہیں کیا گیا۔

Provincial Divide in Child Marriages:

Reportedly more cases of child marriages took place in the province of Punjab (33%) than in any other province, 25% took place in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

17% cases of child marriages were reported in newspapers from Baluchistan and 16% from Sind province.

“UNICEF Innocenti” Research Center has mentioned that 37 per cent of Pakistani women get married before reaching the age of 18 years and the trend is more visible in South Punjab and Khyber



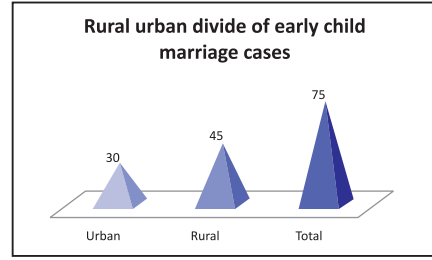
سال 2012 کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق بچیوں کی کم عمری کی شادیوں کے 25 واقعات پنجاب میں، 12 واقعات سندھ میں، خیبر پختونخواہ میں 19 واقعات، اسلام آباد میں 2، بلوچستان میں 13، آزاد کشمیر میں 3 اور گلگت بلتستان سے ایک واقعہ رپورٹ ہوا۔

¹⁰ www.unicef.org/rosa/earlymarriage(lastversion).doc

Rural and Urban divide in Child Marriages

The results from the data show that more cases of child marriages are taking place in rural areas (60%) than in urban areas (40%).

The reason may be in rural areas girl child gets a mere chance to get education. A girl child is perceived as symbol of family honor and early marriages are thought to be the only way to protect her.



2012 کے اعداد و شمار کے مطابق کم عمری کی شادیوں کے 30 واقعات شہری آبادی سے رپورٹ ہوئے جبکہ 45 واقعات دیہی آبادی سے رپورٹ کئے گئے۔

Case Status of Child Marriages:

Table 13

Sahil has figured out through news monitoring that 65% of the cases are registered with the police. The data also shows that the status of 33% cases was not mentioned in the newspapers.

13. Case Status	No. of Cases
Registered with Police	49
Unregistered with Police	1
Status not Mentioned	25

کم عمری کی شادیوں کے 49 واقعات کی ایف آئی آر پولیس ریکارڈ میں درج ہوئیں۔ ایک واقعہ کی ایف آئی آر درج نہ ہو سکی جبکہ 25 واقعات کا پولیس ریکارڈ کے متعلق احوال رپورٹ نہیں کیا گیا۔

District wise distribution of Child Marriages:

Figures in the table below show that 17% of the child marriage cases have taken place in district Dera Bugti of Balochistan province and 9% have taken place in District Mansehra from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

Table 14

Punjab	No.of cases	KPK	No.of cases
DG Khan	1	Abbottabad	1
Faisalabad	1	Haripur	3
Gujranwala	1	Kohistan	1
Jhung	2	Manshera	7
Kasur	1	Noshera	1
Lahore	2	Peshawar	2
Nankana Sahab	2	Swat	4
Rahim Yaar Khan	2	Total	19
Rajanpur	4	AJK	No.of cases
Rawalpindi	5	Bagh	2
Sahiwal	2	Neelum	1
Sargodha	1	Total	3
Sialkot	1	Federal	No. of Cases
Total	25	Islamabad	2
Sindh	No. of cases	Total	2
Hyderabad	1	Balochistan	No.of Cases
Jacobabad	1	Dera Bugti	13
Karachi	2	Total	13
Khairpur	4	Gilgit/Baltistan	No.of Cases
Qamber Shahdad Kot	1	Dyaamar	1
Shikarpur	1	Total	1
Thar Parkar	1	Grand Total	65
Thattha	1		
Total	12		

Court Convictions of Child Sexual Abuse Cases in 2012:

The purpose of analyzing the data of court convictions of child sexual abuse cases is to show that justice in these cases were received in due course of time. Convictions of CSA cases are happening even though the process is long and sometimes might takes several years for the decision.

Child Sexual Abuse Cases Decided in the year 2012 reported in Newspaper

Table 15

Year of Conviction	Victim	Age	Crime category	Duration of Imprisonment	Fine	City
2012	Girl	16 Years	Rape	5 Years	10,000	Lahore
	Boy	Not Mentioned	Gang Sodomy	20Years	40,000	Rawalpindi
	Boy	Not Mentioned	Sodomy	03 Years	25,000	FatheJung
	Boy	13 Years	Sodomy	2 Times Life Imprisonment	100,000	Rawalpindi
	Boy	10 Years	Sodomy	4 Years	25,000	Rawalpindi
	Girl	7 Years	Gang Rape	Death Sentence	N/A	Faisalabad
	Girl	7 Years	Rape	25 Years	5,000	Gujaranwala
	Boy	10 Years	Gang Sodomy /Murder	Life Imprisonment and Death Sentence	500,000	Chakwal
	Girl	Not Mentioned	Rape	14 Years	80,000	Gujranwala
	Girl	Not Mentioned	Attempt to Rape	12 Years	50,000	Talagung
	Boy	14 Years	Sodomy	4 Years	30,000	Rawalpindi
	Girl	07 Years	Rape	Death Sentence	400,000	Chakwal
	Girl	07 Years	Rape	Double Death Sentence	400,000	
	Girl	10 Years	Gang Rape	40 Years Imprisonment to the leading Accused and 25 Years imprisonment to each of the other 5 accused	100,000 Rupees each total 600,000	Sargodha

Conviction of Child Abuse cases in 2012 by free legal aid of Sahil

Table 16

Year of Conviction	Victim	age in years	Crime Category	Imprisonment	Fine/ in Rupees	Year of Case Registration	City
2012	Boy	10	Sodomy	05 Years	50,000	2011	Abbottabad
	Boy	16	Gang Sodomy	01 Year		2011	Jaffarabad
	Boy	16	Sodomy	15 years		2010	
	Girl	4	Rape	10years	100,000	2010	Haripur
	Girl	10	Rape	35 years	100,000	2010	Bhaawalnagar
	Boy	13	Sodomy	03 Years	30,000/-	2010	Mandi Bhaudin
	Girl	12	Rape	03 Years	10,000	2010	Faisalabad
	Boy	6 to 7	Attempt Sodomy	01 year	10,000	2007	Islamabad
	Boy	13	Kidnap/Murder	Death Sentence	100,000 /-	2007	KhairPur

Sahil's interventions with Juveniles

Court cases of juvenile released after successful trials by Sahil from the year 2006 to 2011

Table 17

Year	No of Cases
2006-2011	20
2007-08	35
2009-10	45
2011	25
Total	125

What Parents Should Know

- Develop enough confidence in your child that s/he should feel comfortable telling you anything, especially if it involves another adult
- Make an effort to know about the people your child spends time with, know their friends and make it about the places and homes your child can visit or not to visit
- Teach your child about his/her body ; teach the appropriate language to use when describing their private parts
- Always have your children check-in with you when they arrive at or depart from a particular location, and do the same when you run late so that they see the rule is for safety purposes and is not being used to “check-up” on them
- Notice when someone shows your children a great deal of attention or begin giving them gifts. Take time to talk to your children about that person and beware of the circumstances.
- Be sensitive to changes in your child's behavior. If your child confides to you, remain calm, non critical, and non judgmental. Listen compassionately and work with them to get the help they need.
- Remind your children NEVER to hitchhike, approach a car or engage in conversation with anyone in a car, or go anywhere with anyone without your permission.
- Teach your children that they have the right to say NO to any unwelcome, uncomfortable or confusing touch or actions by others.
- To tell immediately if they feel unhappy. Reassure them that you are there to help and it is okay to tell you anything.
- There is no substitute for your attention and supervision. Be available and take time to really know and listen to your children to build feelings of safety and security.

What to Do when you think a Child has Been a Victim of Sexual Abuse

- Provide the child with a safe environment where s/he can talk to you or any other trusted adult. Encourage the child to talk about what he or she has experienced, but be careful of being suggestive or probing the event details for him or her which may not have happened.
- Guard against displaying emotions that would influence the child's telling of the information.
- Reassure the child that it was never him/her to make the abuse happen or take place
- Seek mental health assistance for the child.
- Arrange for a medical examination of the child. Select a health provider who

has experience in examining children and identifying sexual and physical trauma. It may be necessary to explain to the child the difference between a medical examination and the abuse incident.

- Beware about the differences that many states have laws requiring that persons who know or have a reason to suspect that a child has been sexually abused must report that abuse to either local law enforcement officials or child protection officials. In all 50 states, medical personnel, mental health professionals, teachers, and law enforcement personnel are required by law to report suspected abuse.

Recommendations:

The following recommendations are proposed to make efforts against the incidence of this heinous crime:

1. The justice system must be strengthened to take exemplary action in such cases so that these attempts are not translated into further abuse.
2. Better legislative reforms and initiatives must be taken to overcome protection related threats for children.
3. Pending bills must be passed in the national assembly and effective strategies should be established for intervention and rehabilitation.
4. The provincial governments must be forced to make child rights related legislations and endorse them in their most possible capacity.
5. Professional working at front line with children, such as teachers, medical professionals, school counselors, and police personnel should be sensitized and trained to appropriately respond to child sexual abuse, from prevention, detection and management perspectives.
6. The police department should facilitate the process of registering the First Investigation Report (FIR) for the victims of CSA.
7. Support systems should be established for intervention and rehabilitation.
8. Media should give priority to the reporting of the CSA cases.
9. Media should follow the ethical code of conduct published by the Press Council of Pakistan that emphasizes on hiding the victim's identity and highlighting the abusers and his/ her details in the media.
10. Ensure that adults and communities are provided with information to be able to recognize the warning signs of sexual abuse.
11. Rural areas should be made more safe and secure by giving civic amenities.
12. A course must be included in the curriculum, to equip the child with the knowledge of body safety.

Establish proper referral mechanism at all administrative levels nationwide.

Annexure

COMPARISON WITH FIA'S ANNUAL ANALYSIS

According to an estimate by FIA, millions of children and adolescents are abducted every year in Pakistan. The other nature of abuse included in FIA's yearly analysis other than abductions are forced marriages, procreation of minor girl, buying and selling of minors for purpose of prostitution, beggary, trafficking, etc. FIA stressed upon more exchange of information between NGOs and FIA to identify victims and traffickers so that the ever increasing menace of both internal and external trafficking be eradicated and Pakistan's image in this regard be improved in international community.

According to FIA's in 2012 the source areas of abductions and human trafficking are:

LIST OF 23 DISTRICTS			
Punjab	Balochistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhawa	Sindh
Gujranwala	Quetta	Swabi	Larkana
Gujrat	Mastung	Mardan	Sukkur
Sialkot	Chaghai	Dir	Khairpur
Mandi Bahaudd	Pishin	Bannu	Karachi
Bahawalpur	Turbat	Mansehra	
Rahim Yar Khan	Gawadar		
Dera Ghazi Khan			
Rajanpur			

A comparative study between Sahil's and FIA data clearly points out this fact that more than half of the abduction cases were reported from Punjab. According to FIA this fact does not depict that most cases are taking place in Punjab rather it shows that more cases are being reported from Punjab than any other province.

Other factors common between Sahil and FIA's analysis are

- In all categories of crime the number of girls was more than double of the boys
- Children living in Rural areas are mostly suffering from this heinous crime

According to FIA it is very necessary to address these high risk marginalized segment of the society. They are working on reviving existing legislation, developing new laws relating to child protection, training and capacity building of law enforcement in identification, protection and treatment of victims, Training Of law enforcement officials in proficiency of investigation process, officials including police lawyers and social welfare officers. FIA is also conducting public campaigns about laws concerning this issue of child abduction and trafficking to create mass awareness.

FIA desires that all stakeholders should maintain necessary coordination and evolve a concerted strategy, to bring about considerable improvement to combat the burning issues like illegal human trafficking, protection of women, children, victims of commercial sexual exploitation, forced labor, child abuse, involuntary servitude etc. keeping in view that Pakistan is a source, destination and transit country

EXISTING FRAMEWORK

A. PAKISTAN SWEET HOMES:

Since signing of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, Pakistan has taken various initiatives for fulfilling its obligations. PBM Act-1991 speaks that the money in the Bait-ul-Mal shall be utilized to provide residential accommodation and necessary facilities to the destitute and needy widows and orphans etc throughout the country. In this regard, Twenty five (30) Orphanages called as “Sweet Pakistan Homes (PSHs)”, have been established, where 3000 Orphan Children have been enrolled. Resident Children are being provided with free furnished accommodation, free nutritious balanced diet ,free Education up to Matric and above, free Uniform, books and stationary etc, free Summer/Winter clothing, Medical care, Skill development, free laundry service, Prayer Room/ Religious education, Counseling /Legal Aid for victims of violence and abuse.

List of Pakistan Sweet Homes				
Sr.#	City	Location of PSH	No. Children	Name of School
1	<u>Rawalpindi-I</u> (Combined building with PSH Islamabad and being run by MAJU under MOU)	Sihala, Near Kak Pul, Islamabad	100	The Educators
2	<u>Rawalpindi- PWD</u>	House No. 148-A, Pak PWD Employees Cooperative Housing Society Lohi Bher, Islamabad	100	Siddque Public School (Free)
3	<u>Multan</u>	Vehary Road,Bultes Mill, Allah Wasaya Chowk Multan	150	The Educators
4	<u>Bahawalpur</u>	Karkhana Chowk,Raffi Qamar Road, Khalid Town, Bahawalpur	100	APWA
5	<u>Lahore</u>	113-A, Canal View, Near Thokar Niaz Baig Lahore	100	Allied Schools
6	<u>Sargodha</u>	H. No. 69 PAF Road near Govt. Technical Training College Sargodha	100	Sanai School (Free)
7	<u>Faisalabad</u>	H. No. 190, Raza Town Chak No. 204-RB, Near Dhamar House Canal Road, Faisalabad	100	The Educators
8	<u>Gujranwala</u>	Kothi No.3, Sethi colony, Near Chenab Gate Rehwalı Gujranwala Cantt	100	The Educators
9	<u>Gujrat</u>	Nizamabad , Shadman Colony, Gujrat	100	To be finalized
10	<u>Okara</u>	Okara City	100	To be finalized
Sindh				
11	<u>Karachi-III</u>	Plot No. F-111, Sector 31-E, Lucknow Housing Society Korangi Road Karachi	100	Nasra School
12	<u>Nawabshah</u>	Plot No. 34, Block-A, Government Employees Co-Operative Housing Society, Nawabshah	100	AJ School and College

List of Pakistan Sweet Homes				
Sr.#	City	Location of PSH	No. Children	Name of School
13	<u>Larkana</u>	CS No. 21/175/176, Gulshan-e-Mustafa Colony, Near Sachal Sarmast Township, Shahbaz Colony, Near Wapda RO Office, Larkana	100	IIUI School, Larkana Campus
14	<u>Mirpur khas</u>	Block No. 9-10/48, Satellite Town, Near Mirs Village Mirpur khas	100	The Educators
15	<u>Sukkur</u>	House No. 171, 172, Block-A, Sindhi Housing Society, Airport Road, Sukkur	100	Public School
16	<u>Badin</u>	Badin	100	Lakha Dinu Shaheed Army Model School
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & FATA				
16	<u>Mardan</u>	House No.132-133, Block-H, Sheikh Maltoon Town Mardan	100	National Education School
17	<u>Abbottabad</u> (Running by COMSATS under MOU)	Modern School System, Opposite Ayyub Medical Complex, Gate No.03, Abbotabad	100	Modern School System
18	<u>Mansehra</u>	Pukhwal Road, Dub No. 2, Mansehra	100	The Educators
19	<u>Swat</u>	Rahimabad, Mingora Swat	100	Allied Public School
20	<u>Peshawar</u>	Ejaz House, Railway Line, Pawaka, Street No.02, Near Mukaram Khan Masjid, Peshawar	100	The Daffodils School and Nursery
21	<u>Kohat</u>	House # T-119, Jarunda Road, Kohat	100	School to be finalized
Balochistan				
22	<u>Quetta</u>	House No.60-C, Railway Housing Society, Joint Road, Quetta	100	Al-Hadeed Public School (Army Public School)
23	<u>Zohb</u>	H. No. M/12 Khudd-e-Dad Road Zhob	100	Taleem Foundation Grammer School
Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)				
24	<u>Islamabad - I (Sihala)</u> (Combined building with PSH Rawalpindi and being run by MAJU under MOU)	Sihala, Near Kak Pul, Islamabad	200	The Educators
25	<u>Islamabad-II-H-9</u> (Bara Kahn)	H-9 Islamabad	300	Education has been arranged within the PSH premises
26	<u>Islamabad-III F-11/3</u>	House # 310, Main Margalla Road, F 11/3 Islamabad	100	Self agreement in PSH Premises
27	<u>Muzaffarabad</u>	Khassara No. 58, Ward No. 4, Domail Syedian Opp. University Girls Hostel, Muzaffarabad	100	Read Foundation School
Gilgit Baltistan				
28	<u>Gilgit</u>	PIA Link Road, Domyal, Gilgit	100	Read Foundation School

Three (3) New Pakistan Sweet Homes (PSHs) are being established in the following districts:-

Sr.#	City	Building Location	No. Children	Name of School
Punjab				
1	Murree	To be finalized	Being identified	Being identified
ICT/AJK/Gilgit Baltistan				
2	Skardu	To be finalized	Being identified	Being identified
3	Dadyal(AJK)	To be finalized	Being identified	Being identified

B. CHILD PROTECTION & WELFARE BUREAU:

Child Protection & Welfare Bureau was established in July 2004 under the administrative control of Home Department. It's an autonomous body of Government of Punjab mandated to protect and rehabilitate destitute and neglected children through provision of an environment that maximizes the provision of childhood development and promotes access to education, healthcare and psychological well being. The bureau was established under the Punjab destitute and neglected children Act, 2007 which is an effective legal work in line with the UNCRC. CPWB is currently delivering child protection in the seven districts of the province including Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rawalpindi. A total of 39, 270 destitute and neglected children have been facilitated by bureau in six years. Contrary to the traditional concept of orphanages and welfare homes children at protection institutes are provided with residential, educational, vocational and recreational facilities.

List of Child Protection & Welfare Bureau Offices

Sr.#	Center	Phone No	No. of Children	Address
1	Lahore	04299250275-6	9825	Child Protection Institution Anguri Bagh Scheme, Shalamar Link Road, Lahore
2	Gujranwala	0559201219	3410	Child Protection Institution, Old Canal Rest House, Near Chatha Hospital, Gujranwala
3	Sialkot	0523240072	421	Child Protection Institution, Hasanpura, Masharqi Capital Road, Sialkot
4	Faisalabad	0418879186	2046	Child Protection Institution, Chak # 5/JB, Kamal pur By Pass Chowk, Sarghoda Road, Faisalabad
5	Multan	0616523246	3089	Child Protection Institution, House # 105, Shalimar Colony, Bosan Road, Multan
6	Rawalpindi	0515488380	100	Child Protection Institution, Dhok Meeran, Kotha Kalaan, Near Attock Oil Refinery, Rawalpindi
7	D.G Khan	06422468098	100	Child Protection Institution, Chorhatta Multan Road, Near Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education.

List of Newspapers Monitored by Sahil

Sahil has encouraged adopting a less sensationalized and positive style for reporting sexual abuse in national newspapers and also encourages lawyers to use respectful language when presenting sexual abuse cases in the court.

Sr. No	Newspapers	Language	Sr. No	Newspapers	Language
1.	Daily Times Rwp/ ISB	English	23.	Pakistan Today	English
2.	Daily Dawn Rwp/ ISB	English	24.	Daily Dawn Karachi	English
3.	The Nation Rwp/ ISB	English	25.	Kashmir Express	Urdu
4.	The News Rwp/ ISB	English	26.	Roznamma Jang Karachi	Urdu
5.	Daily Khabrain Rwp/ ISB	Urdu	27.	Daily Express Sukkur	Urdu
6.	Daily Asas Rwp/ ISB	Urdu	28.	Roznamma Jinnah KPK	Urdu
7.	Daily Jinnah Rwp/ ISB	Urdu	29.	Roznamma Ausaf KPK	Urdu
8.	Daily Nawa-I-Waqt Rwp/ISB	Urdu	30.	Roznamma Express Peshawar	Urdu
9.	Daily Jang Rwp/ISB	Urdu	31.	Daily Jang Quetta	Urdu
10.	Daily Express Rwp/ ISB	Urdu	32.	Daily Ajar Kal Rwp/ISB	Urdu
11.	Daily Al-Sharq Rwp/ ISB	Urdu	33.	Daily Waqt Lahore	Urdu
12.	Daily Pakistan Rwp/ ISB	Urdu	34.	Daily Aaj Kal Lahore	Urdu
13.	Daily Express Lahore	Urdu	35.	Daily Insaf Lahore	Urdu
14.	Daily Pakistan Lahore	Urdu	36.	Daily Din Lahore	Urdu
15.	Daily Khabrain Lahore	Urdu	37.	Roznamma Aaj Peshawar.	Urdu
16.	Daily Jinnah Lahore	Urdu	38.	Roznamma Sabah Peshawar	Urdu
17.	Daily Asas Lahore	Urdu	39.	Roznamma Mashriq Peshawar	Urdu
18.	Roznamma Jang Lahore	Urdu	40.	Daily Aaj Atd	Urdu
19.	Daily Khabrain Multan	Urdu	41.	Roznamma Subah Atd	Urdu
20.	Daily Express Multan	Urdu	42.	Daily Tameer-e-Sindh Khi/Suk	Sindhi
21.	Daily Nawa-I-Waqt Multan	Urdu	43.	Daily Azadi Quetta	Urdu
22.	The News Karachi	English			

Sr. No	Newspaper	Language	Sr. No	Newspaper	Language
44.	Daily Mashriq Quetta	Urdu	69.	Mashriq	Urdu
45.	Daily Post Rwp/ ISB	English	70.	Chand	Urdu
46.	Daily Leader Lahore	Urdu	71.	Zama swat	Urdu
47.	Daily Mahasib Atd	Urdu	72.	Sadehaq	Urdu
48.	Daily Serhad News Atd	Urdu	73.	Chitral times	Urdu
49.	Daily Chaita Atd	Urdu	74.	Surkhab	Urdu
50.	Daily Shimla Atd	Urdu	75.	Pakistan Times	English
51.	Daily Shamal Atd	Urdu	76.	Balochistan express	Urdu
52.	Daily Foothill Atd	English	77.	Dunya	Urdu
53.	Daily Iqra News Mansehra	Urdu	78.	K2	Urdu
54.	Daily Kawish Hyderabad	Sindhi	79.	Baadeshimal	Urdu
55.	Daily Ibrat Hyderabad	Sindhi	80.	Daily larkana.	English
56.	Daily Khabroon Sukkur	Sindhi	81.	Jsarat	Urdu
57.	Awami Awaz Sukkur	Sindhi	82.	Daily Jurat	Urdu
58.	Daily Sobh Khi	Sindhi	83.	Daily Taqat	Urdu
59.	Daily Awam Quetta	Urdu	84.	Azadi	Urdu
60.	Daily Intkhab Quetta	Urdu	85.	Jahan Pakistan	Urdu
61.	Daily Murad Quetta	Urdu	86.	Sadaye Chanar	Urdu
62.	Daily Etmad Quetta	Urdu			
63.	Daily Baakhabar Quetta	Urdu			
64.	Daily Dunya Quetta	Urdu			
65.	Daily Asaab Quetta	Urdu			
66.	Daily Nazim Quetta	Urdu			
67.	Aaj	Urdu			
68.	Nai Baat	Urdu			

SAHIL REFERENCE IN PAKISTAN LAW JOURNAL (PLJ) CASE LAW

***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 6/7years 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 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.



SAHIL

**13, First Floor, Al Babar Center
F-8 Markaz, Islamabad, Pakistan
Phone # 92-51-2260636, 2856590
info@sahil.org**

Regional Office, Jaffarabad

Phone # 92-838-510912
uc_jfd@sahil.org

Regional Office, Sukkur

Phone # 92-71-5633615
uc_suk@sahil.org

Regional Office, Abbotabad

Phone # 92-992-383880
uc_atd@sahil.org

Regional Office, Lahore

Phone # 92-42-35165357
uc_lhr@sahil.org

Toll Free Line: 0800-13518

[http:// www.sahil.org](http://www.sahil.org)