ADVOCACY KIT
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
(PREVENTION AND PROTECTION)
BILL, 2018
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**Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence**

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01
What is Violence?

The term violence refers to all acts that cause direct physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering and includes threats of such acts. It is a mean of control and oppression that can include emotional, social or economic force, coercion, or pressure, as well as physical harm. It can be overt in the form of physical assault and threatening someone with a weapon; it can be covert, in the form of intimidation, threats, persecution, deception, or other forms of psychological or social pressure. The person targeted by this kind of violence is compelled to behave as expected or to act against his or hell will out of fear.

 Violence is defined by the World Health Organization as “the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development, or deprivation.

What is Domestic Violence?

**Domestic violence** is a pattern of behavior used to establish power and control over another person through fear and intimidation, often including the threat or use of violence, when one person believes they are entitled to control another.

**Domestic Violence (DV)** refers to acts of violence that are perpetrated in the domestic sphere and includes Physical Violence (such as battering, beating, choking, slapping, shoving, kicking, etc), Psychological Violence and emotional violence (including verbal abuse, intimidation servitude, eviction, destruction of personal property, threats, accusations, humiliation, isolation, control and desertion and insulting the modesty and integrity of victims/survivors body).

**Domestic Violence** is a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors. It is any act which causes the victim to do something she does not want to do or prevents her from doing something she wants to do or causes her/him to be afraid. It need not only involve physical contact since acts of intimidation such as punching a wall, reckless driving, or threatening harm can have the same controlling effect.

**In easy to understand term domestic violence** is physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the infliction of fear of imminent harm, bodily injury or assault, between family and house hold members; sexual assault of one family or household member by another, or stalking of one family member or household member by another family or household member.
Contributing Factors on Domestic Violence:

According to the World Economic Forum’s (WEF) Global Gender Gap Report 2016, Pakistan ranks 143 out of 144 countries in the gender inequality index and has high prevalence rates of Violence against Women. A variety of factors at the individual, relationship, community and society (including the institutional/state) levels intersect to increase the risk of domestic violence. Contributing factors toward domestic violence at the micro, meso and macro levels includes the following:

- Lack of specialized laws to criminalize domestic violence
- Poor/no implementation of available laws
- The acceptability of violence
- Consideration of domestic violence as private family matter
- Economic disempowerment
- Lack of formal education
- Patriarchal norms and values
- Lack of awareness among citizens regarding their rights
- Poverty
- Early, Child and Forced Marriages
- Mis-interpretation of religion
- Limited and overburdened courts
- Family Honor
- (Not limited to above)

What are Impacts of Domestic Violence

Domestic violence survivor/victim can face ongoing and challenging effects after enduring physical, mental, and emotional abuse. The effects of this trauma can vary widely person to person due to individual's responses to stress, age, and the frequency and severity of abuse.

1. The impact of domestic violence on women's health:
   Domestic violence has been linked to many serious health problems, both immediate and long-term. These include physical and psychological health problems:
• Physical
  ▶ Injury
  ▶ Disability
  ▶ Chronic health problems
  ▶ Sexual and reproductive health problems (contracting sexually transmitted diseases, spread of HIV/AIDS, high-risk pregnancies, etc.)
  ▶ Bruises
  ▶ Sprained or broken wrists
  ▶ Chronic fatigue
  ▶ Shortness of breath
  ▶ Muscle tension
  ▶ Involuntary shaking
  ▶ Sexual dysfunction
  ▶ Menstrual cycle or fertility issues in women
  ▶ Miscarriages
  ▶ Alcohol and drug addiction
  ▶ Death

• Psychological and emotional Effects
  ▶ Anxiety
  ▶ Mistrust of others,
  ▶ Inability to concentrate
  ▶ Loneliness
  ▶ Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), including flashbacks, nightmares, severe anxiety and uncontrollable thoughts
  ▶ Depression, including prolonged sadness
  ▶ Low self-esteem and questioning sense of self
  ▶ Suicidal thoughts or attempts
  ▶ Mental distress
  ▶ Changes in eating and sleeping patterns
  ▶ Apprehensive and discouraged about the future
  ▶ Hopelessness
2. **Economic and social impact:**

- Rejection, ostracism and social stigma at community level
- Reduced ability to participate in social and economic activities
- Acute fear of future violence, which extends beyond the individual survivors to other members in community
- Damage to women's confidence resulting in fear of venturing into public spaces
- Negative impact on women's income generating power

3. **The impact on women's family and dependents:**

- Divorce, or broken families
- Babies born with health disorders as a result of violence experienced by the mother during pregnancy (i.e. premature birth or low birth weight)
- Increased likelihood of violence against children growing up in households where there is domestic violence
- Collateral effects on children who witness violence at home (emotional and behavioral disturbances, e.g. withdrawal, low self-esteem, nightmares, self-blame, aggression against peers, family members, and also increases risk of growing up to be either a perpetrator or a victim of violence)

4. **The impact of violence on the perpetrators:**

- Sanctioning by community, facing arrest and imprisonment
- Legal restrictions on seeing their families in case of divorce or the breakup of their families
- Feeling of alienation from their families
- Minimizing the significance of violence for which they are responsible
- Increased tension in the home

5. **The impact of violence on society:**

- Burden on health and judicial systems
- Hindrance to economic stability and growth through women's lost productivity
- Hindrance to women's participation in the development processes and lessening of their contribution to social and economic development.
Constrained ability of women to respond to rapid social, political, or economic change.
Breakdown of trust in social relationships
Weakened support networks on which people’s survival strategies depend.
Strained and fragmented networks that are of vital importance in strengthening the capabilities of communities in times of stress and upheaval

Forms of Domestic Violence in Pakistan:

- Assault
- Intimidation
- Use of abusive language
- Honor killings
- Harassment
- Acid attacks
- Child marriage
- Forced marriage
- Job restrictions
- Dowry death
- Immolation
- Sexual abuse
- Economic deprivation
- Revenge porn
- Marriages without consent
- Mutilation of body parts
- Using physical force in the form of beating
- Confining women within home boundaries
- Not allowing them to get education
- Poor reproductive health and rights.
Situation in Pakistan:

Statistics about Violence against Women

**General overview of number of cases of violence as reported by (Human Rights Commission Pakistan):**

- Sexual violence 2004-2016: 4734
- Honor crimes (men & women) 2004-2016: 15222
- Burning cases 2004-2016: 1535
- Domestic violence against women 2004-2016: 1843
- Suicide 2004-2016: 35935
- Women kidnapping 2004-2016: 5508

**Punjab:**

The following statistics represent the number of VAW cases in Punjab in 2015, which go as:

- Cases of rape were 2,720
- Cases of honor killings were 173
- Cases of acid throwing are 22
- Burning cases are 35
- Cases of beating were 588

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:**

The following statistics represent the number of VAW cases in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in 2015, which go as:

- Cases of gang-rape and rape are 32 & cases involving attempted rape are 20
- Cases of honor-killing are 987
- Cases of violence as according to cities of KPK are, incidents of violence in Peshawar are 104, in Mardan 35, in Kohat 14 and in Mansehra 11
**Sindh:**

The following statistics represent the number of VAW cases in Sindh, for year 2014-2016

- Cases of gang-rape and rape are 344
- Cases of honor-kilings are 860
- Incidents of acid-burning are 90
- Burning cases 72
- Cases of violence against women are 535 with specified cases of domestic violence being 481

**Balochistan:**

The following statistics represent the number of VAW cases in Balochistan in 2015, which go as:

- Cases of gang rape, rape, harassment, sodomy, stripping are 939
- Burning (acid attacks, set on fire) cases are 143
- Domestic Violence (acid attack, amputation, beating, edged tool attack, murder bids, set on fire, shaving, shot etc.) are 279

**World Report 2017:** According to World Report 2017, Violence against women and girls including rape, honor killings, acid attacks, domestic violence, and forced marriage remained routine in 2017. Pakistani human rights NGOs estimate that there are about 1,000 “honor killings” every year.

- In Pakistan more than 5000 women are being killed per year due to the domestic violence and thousands of women have been injured badly. (Pakobserver.net/domestic-violence-in-pakistan).
- The Aurat Foundation estimated a total of 7,852 cases of violence against women were reported across Pakistan in 2013.
State Of Human Rights in 2016 Report:

- According to the report of Human Right Commission Pakistan titled ‘State of Human Rights in 2016’ at least 187 women, 40 out of them in honour-related crimes, were murdered in the first 10 months of 2016 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- HRCP media monitoring showed that there were more than 2500 victims of violence against women in 2016. The nature of violence included sexual, domestic, burning and kidnappings.

The Express tribune article, 24 June 2016:

- According to data available with The Express Tribune at least 80 women have been killed over the first six months of 2016. These include 68 women who fell victim to domestic violence while 11 died in cases of honor killing.

According to the media monitoring report of Human Rights Violation and concerns in Pakistan report 2017 Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, estimated no of cases of domestic violence are, 2317 from 2004 to 2017.

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<th>Incidents</th>
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<th>Adult</th>
<th>Minor</th>
<th>Age No Info</th>
<th>No. Of Suspect</th>
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<td>131</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>84</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>321</td>
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<td>269</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>937</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Laws on domestic Violence in Pakistan:

The Provinces of Sindh and Baluchistan passed bills against domestic violence in 2013 and 2014 respectively. In 2016, the Punjab protection bill was finally passed. The bill on domestic violence of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is yet to be table in the province.

THE BALOCHISTAN DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (PREVENTION AND PROTECTION) ACT 2014 (ACT NO. VII OF 2014)

Salient Features:
1. The Balochistan Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2014 was signed by the governor on Feb 11, 2014.
2. The definition includes different aspects of domestic violence, including emotional, psychological and verbal abuse, harassment, physical abuse, stalking, sexual abuse, trespass, economic abuse, wrongful confinement, criminal force, criminal intimidation, assault etc.
3. Penalty is available for breach of protection order issued by the court:
   - A breach of protection order, or of the interim protection order, by the accused shall be an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year but shall not be less than six months and with fine which may not be less than one hundred thousand rupees. The court shall order that the amount of fine shall be given to the aggrieved person.

THE SINDH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (PREVENTION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 2013

Salient Features:
1. Sindh Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) bill was signed by the governor on March 12, 2013.
2. The Provincial Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint an officer not below the rank of grade 17, to act as Protection Officer in each Tehsil, for the purposes of this Act.
3. Penalties are available for breach of protection order or of interim protection issued by the court:

- Breach of protection order, or of the interim protection order, by the respondent shall be an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both.
- (Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code the offence under this section shall be cognizable, bailable and compoundable.

THE PUNJAB PROTECTION OF WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE ACT 2016 (Act XVI of 2016)

Salient Features:

1. Punjab Domestic violence act was signed on 1 March 2016.
2. It provides for District protection committees to investigate complaints filed by women and district woman protection officers.
3. **Penalties:**
   - A defendant, who commits breach of an interim order, protection order, residence order or monetary order, or illegally interferes with the working of the GPS tracker, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or fine which may extend to two hundred thousand rupees but which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees or both.
4. Additionally, it creates a toll-free universal access number (UAN) to receive complaints.
5. Punjab law has an interesting provision is related to the wearing of a tracker by a defendant. The court is empowered to issue directives to a defendant to “wear ankle or wrist bracelet GPS tracker to track the movement of the defendant round the clock.”
Draft of Domestic Violence Bill KP 2018:

Salient Features:

1. This act may be called as KP Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act 2018.
2. Domestic violence is very comprehensive, including several sub-sections and also provisions of Code of Criminal Procedure 1908. This definition includes different aspects of domestic violence, including emotional, mental torture and verbal abuse; harassment; physical abuse; sexual abuse; economic abuse; wrongful confinement; criminal force; criminal intimidation; assault; cruelty to a child, hindrances from accessing social spaces etc.

3. A breach, of protection order or of the interim protection order, by the accused shall be an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one year but shall not be less than six months and with fine which may not be less than one hundred thousand rupees. The amount of the fine shall be given to the aggrieved person.

4. Different penalties have been given for different forms of violence such as:
   - Penalty for Domestic violence is imprisoned up to five years and fine up to one hundred thousand rupees.
   - Upon harassment, Sexual abuse or Economic abuse the penalty is imprisonment up to six months and fine up to fifty thousand Rupees in addition to the punishment provided by another law when applicable.
Draft of KP Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection Bill) 2018

A Bill

To make provisions for protection against domestic violence

WHEREAS the Constitution recognizes the fundamental rights of men and women to dignity of person;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to institutionalize measures which prevent and protect any vulnerable person including men and women from domestic violence and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title, extent and commencement.-

(1) This Act may be called the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2018

(2) it extends to the whole of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

(3) it shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.-

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(a) "aggrieved person" means any man, woman, or any vulnerable person who is or has been in a domestic relationship with the accused and who alleges to have been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the accused;

(b) "accused" means a person who is or has been in a domestic relationship with the aggrieved person and against whom the aggrieved person has sought any relief under this Act;

(c) "child" means a person who at the time of the Commission of the offence has not attained the age of eighteen years.

(d) "Code" means the Code of Criminal Procedure and the provision of the Code shall apply mutatis mutandis

(e) “court” means a Judicial Magistrate First Class vested with powers under Section 30 of the Code (CrPC).

(f) “domestic relationship” means a relationship between persons who live, or have, at any point of time, lived together in a household when they are related by consanguinity, marriage, kinship, adoption, employment, domestic help or are family members living together as a joint family;

(g) "domestic violence": Domestic Violence includes but is not limited to, all acts of physical or psychological and economic abuse committed by an accused against an aggrieved with whom the accused is or has been in a domestic relationship. Domestic violence may include acts such as:

(i) “abet” has same meaning as defined in the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)

(ii) "assault" as defined in section 351 of the Code";

(iii) "attempt" “Attempt to commit offence under this act” shall have same effect as defined under 511 of the code;

(iv) "criminal force" as defined in section 350 of the said Code;
(v) "criminal intimidation" as defined in section 503 of the said Code;

(vi) “emotional, psychological and verbal abuse” means a pattern of degrading or humiliating conduct towards the victim, including but not limited to,—
    (a) repeated exhibition of obsessive possessiveness or jealousy constituting serious invasion of the victim’s privacy, liberty, integrity and security;
    (b) constant threat to inflict mental and physical harm
    (c) blaming the accused of immorality;
    (d) bringing false allegation upon the character of the accused by any member of a shared household
    (e) Blaming, imputing insanity, barrenness of a spouse.
    (f) willful or negligent abandonment of the aggrieved person;

(vii) “harassment” means engaging in a pattern of conduct that evokes the fear of harm to the victim and includes,
    (a) extending threats through any manner whatsoever or making gestures to intimidate the victim;
    (b) making obnoxious telephone calls or inducing another person to make such calls to the victim, whether or not conversation ensues; and
    (c) sending, delivering or causing the delivery of obnoxious or threatening letters, telegrams, packages, facsimiles or electronic messages.

(viii) "hurt" as defined in section 332, 333, 335, 336A, 337, 337B, 337C, 337E, 337J, 337K, 337L of PPC;

(ix) "mischief" as defined in section 425 of the said Code against property of the aggrieved person;

(x) “trespass” has the same meaning as defined in Section 442 of PPC

(xi) "stalking" includes the following acts:
    a. following, pursuing or accosting the aggrieved person against his or her wishes in the event that the reconciliatory efforts have failed.
    b. watching or loitering by the accused outside or near the building or place where the aggrieved person resides or works for gains or carries on business or visits frequently after the reconciliatory efforts have failed.

(xii) "sexual abuse" includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of the aggrieved person which may include:
    a. compelling the accused to cohabit with anybody other than their spouse;
    b. any kind of sexual abuse including sexual harassment of a member of the household.
(xiii) "wrongful confinement" as defined in section 340 of the said Code

(xiv) "economic abuse" includes deprivation of economic or financial resources or prohibition or restriction to continue access to such resources which the aggrieved person is legally entitled to.

(xv) any other repressive or abusive behavior towards the aggrieved person where such a conduct harms or may cause imminent danger of harm to the safety, health or well-being and may their access to basic of aggrieved person

(xvi) Cruelty to a child: Cruelty to child includes behavior by anyone, not being a parent, but having the actual charge of or control over a child who undertakes, willful assaults, ill-treats, neglects, abandons or exposes the child to be assaulted physically, sexually, or commits negligent failure to provide adequate food, clothes or medical aid, or exhibits behavior with the child in a manner likely to cause such child unnecessary mental and physical suffering, and anything not contained herein shall be dealt with in accordance with the section 89 and 90 of the PPC 1898.

Provided that where some reasonable punishment, not corporal punishment, in good faith is administered to a child by the person having lawful control or protective care of the child as parents normally would do for the betterment of the child, it shall not be deemed to be an offence under this section.

(h) "household" means a household where the aggrieved person lives or at any stage has lived in a domestic relationship either singly or along with the accused and includes such a household whether owned or tenanted either jointly by the aggrieved person and the accused or owned and tenanted by either of them, any such household in respect of which either the aggrieved person or the accused or both jointly or singly have any right, title, interest or equity and includes such a household which may belong to the joint family of which the accused is a member, irrespective of whether the accused or the aggrieved person has right, title, interest in such a shared household;

(i) "informer" means a person who has credible information that an offence is being committed under this Act and who has no interest adverse to the aggrieved person or to the accused;

(j) "monetary relief" means a monetary relief which a court may order under section 11;

(k) "notification" means a notification published in Official Gazette;

(l) ‘PPC’ means Pakistan Penal Code

(m) "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made under this Act;

(n) "Protection Officer" means an officer appointed by the Provincial Government under section 20;

(o) "Protection Committee" means a Committee constituted under section 16;

(p) "Protection Order" means an order granted in terms of section 10;

(q) "residence order" means an order granted in terms of section 10;

(r) "service provider" means any such government facility or registered voluntary organization established for the protection of aggrieved person in a household by any means including legal, medical, financial or any other assistance; and
(s) "vulnerable person" means a person who is vulnerable due to old age, mental illness or handicap or physical disability or other special reason, or domestic help, or employment as a domestic servant.

(t) "DCSW" means District Committee on the Status of Women under the 'Establishment of a Commission on the Status of Women Act XIX of 2009'.

(u) "Government" means the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

(v) "Good faith": Nothing is said to be done or believed in "good faith" which is done or believed without due care and attention.

(w) "Fine" means a pecuniary amount to be determined by the Court having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case.

(x) "Schedule": Means a schedule to this Act.

(y) "Schedule Offense": Means an offense as set out in the first schedule.

(2) Words and phrases not defined in this Act shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860

3. Contempt of Court: the court established under this Act, shall have the power to punish with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and with fine, any person who

   a. abuses, interferes with or obstructs the process of the court in any way or disobeys any order or direction of the court

   b. scandalizes the court or otherwise does anything which tends to bring the court or a person constituting the court into hatred, ridicules or contempt

   c. does anything which tends to prejudice the determination of a matter pending or most likely to come up before the court, or

   d. does anything which, by any other law constitute contempt of court

Explanation: in this section court means Magistrate/Special Court, trying offense under this Act

4. Duty of Government to ensure effective implementation of the Act.-(1) the Provincial Government shall ensure that.-

(a) this Act and the contents thereof receive wide publicity through electronic and print media in Urdu and local languages;

(b) the government officers, the police and the members of the judicial service are given periodic sensitization and awareness training on the issues addressed by this Act; and

(c) effective protocols are formulated by the concerned Departments and institutions dealing with health, education, employment, law and social welfare to address the issue of domestic violence and that the same are periodically revised,

(2) The Provincial Commission on the Status of Women (PCSW), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa shall be empowered to:
(a) review from time to time the existing provisions of the law and suggest amendments therein, if any;

(b) call for specific studies or investigation into specific incidence of domestic violence;

(c) look into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to domestic violence and the non implementation of the law; and

(d) participate and advise on the planning process, for securing a safe environment free of domestic violence

5. Punishments

1) Whoever commits, intending to cause, or, knowing it to be likely that he/she will thereby cause the offences under section 2g (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vii) (ix) and (xii) shall be punishable as provided under the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860.

2) The offences under section 2g(vi) dealing with emotional, psychological and verbal abuse shall be punishable with a term which may extend to five years and not less than one year with a fine which may extend to one hundred thousand rupees and the court may direct for compensation of the aggrieved party.

3) The offences under section 2g(vii) dealing with harassment shall be punishable with a term which may extend to six months with fine up to Rs. 20,000 or with both.

4) Whosoever commits the offense of house-trespass as defined in Section 2g(x) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to Rs. ten thousand or with both.

5) Whoever commits intending to cause, or, knowing it to be likely that he/she will thereby cause the offence of stalking as defined under Section 2g(xi) shall be punished with a term which may extend to three years and with a fine or with both.

6) Whoever commits the offense of sexual abuse under Section 2g(xii) shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to a term of six months and with fine.

7) Whoever knowingly confines any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand or with both.

8) Offenses under Sections 2g(iv), 2g(v) and 2g(vi) shall be punishable with an imprisonment for a term which may extend to three month with fine or with both. And the Court may also pass the order for compensation to the aggrieved person.

9) Powers of Court with respect to other offenses: When trying any schedule offense, the Judicial Magistrate may also try any offense other than the Scheduled offense with which the accused may, under the Code, be charged at the same trial.

6. Petition to the Court.-

(1) An aggrieved person or any other person authorized by the aggrieved person in this behalf may present an application to the Court having territorial jurisdiction

(2) After receipt of a complaint by the aggrieved person on his or her behalf, the court may proceed according to CRPC.
(3) The Court shall on taking cognizance of a case, proceed with the trial from day to day and shall decide the case within sixty days, the Court shall not adjourn any trial for any purpose unless such adjournment is, in its opinion, necessary in the interest of justice and no adjournment shall, in any case, be granted for more than two working days.

7. Counseling
(1) The court, at any stage of the proceedings under this Act, may, direct the accused and/or aggrieved to undergo mandatory counseling with an appropriate service provider.

(2) Where the court has issued any direction under sub-section (1), it shall fix the next date of hearing of the case within a period not exceeding thirty days,

(3) no person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he/she be denied the right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his/her choice.

8. Right to reside in a household:
(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the aggrieved person shall not be evicted from the household without her or his consent.

(2) The aggrieved person shall not be evicted from the household or any part of it by the accused save in accordance with law; Provided that where the domestic relationship is based on employment or domestic help, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

9. Power to grant interim order: In any proceeding under this Act, the court may pass any interim order deemed appropriate in the circumstances of the case at any stage before the passing of a final order.

10. Passing of protection orders and residence orders:
   (1) The court on being satisfied that domestic violence has taken place may pass a protection order in favor of the aggrieved person and prohibit the accused from:
      (a) committing any act of domestic violence;

      (b) aiding or abetting in the commission of acts of domestic violence;

      (c) entering the place of employment of the aggrieved person or, his or her educational institution or any other place frequented by the aggrieved person;

      (d) attempting to communicate in any form, whatsoever with the aggrieved person, including personal, oral or written, electronic or telephonic or mobile phone contact;

      (e) causing violence to the dependants, other relatives or any person who gives the aggrieved person assistance against domestic violence; and

      (f) committing any other act as specified in the protection order;

   (2). In addition to the order under sub-section (1), or otherwise, the court on being satisfied that domestic violence has taken place may pass a residence order to:-
      (a) restrain the accused from dispossessing or in any other manner disturbing the possession of the aggrieved person from the household, whether or not he or she has any right, title or beneficial interest in the same.
(b) restrain the accused or any of his relatives from entering the household; and

(c) direct the accused to secure alternative accommodation for the aggrieved person or if the circumstances so require to pay rent for the same.

(3). The court may further order or direct the concerned to provide some additional measure to make sure safe life or property of the person aggrieved or any member of his/her family.

(4). The court may require from the accused to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping peace/tranquility in the matter.

(5). While making an order under sub-section (1),(2) or (3), the court may also pass an order directing the officer in charge of police station concerned to give protection to the aggrieved person or any other assistance to the aggrieved person deemed appropriate by the Court.

(6). While making an order under sub-section (2), the court may impose on the accused obligations relating to the discharge of rent or other payments, having regards to the financial needs and resources of the parties.

(7). The court may pass an order, directing the accused to return and put in possession the aggrieved person in the same property if the aggrieved is legally entitled.

(8). The court shall, in all cases where it has passed any order under this section, order that a copy of such, order shall be given to the parties to the application, the officer, in charge of the police station in the jurisdiction of which the court has been approached as well as to the service provider located within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the court. Provided that where the domestic relationship is based on employment or domestic help the provisions of this section shall not apply.

11. Monetary Relief
(1) The court may, at any stage of the trial on an application by the aggrieved person, direct the accused to pay monetary relief to meet the expenses incurred and losses suffered by the aggrieved person and such relief may include

(a) compensation to the aggrieved for suffering as a consequence of economic abuse to be determined by the court;

(b) loss of earning;

(c) medical expense;

(d) the loss caused due to the destruction, damage or removal of any property from the control of the aggrieved person; and

(e) the maintenance for the aggrieved person as well her children, if any, including an order under or in addition to an order of maintenance under family laws.
(2) The accused shall pay monetary relief to the person aggrieved within the period specified in the order made in terms of sub-section (1) and in accordance with terms thereof.

(3) The court may, upon failure on part of the accused to make payment in terms of the order under sub-section (2) direct an employer or debtor, of the accused, to directly pay the aggrieved person or to deposit with the court a portion of the wages or salaries or debt due to or accrued to the credit of the accused, which amount may be adjusted towards the monetary relief payable by the accused.

12. Custody Orders: The court may, at any stage of the proceeding for protection order or for any other reliefs under this Act grant temporary custody of an aggrieved person who is;
   a. if a child, the Court will exercise the powers of Guardian and Ward Act 1890
   b. if an adult, to a service provider or some other person in accordance with the will of the aggrieved:

Provided that where the domestic relationship is based on employment or domestic help the provisions of this section shall not apply.

13. Duration and alteration of interim, protection and residence orders
(1) The interim order made under section 9 and the protection order made under section 10 shall remain in force until the aggrieved person applies for discharge of such order.

(2) If the court on receipt of an application at any stage from the aggrieved person or the accused is satisfied that there is a change in the circumstance requiring alteration, modification or recalling of any order made under this Act, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing pass such order, as it may deem appropriate.

(3) The residence order shall remain in force until such time the order is revoked/recalled.

(4) Nothing contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall prevent an aggrieved person from making a fresh application after the previous order has been discharged.

14. Penalty for breach of an interim or protection order by the respondent
   (1) A breach of protection order, or of the interim protection order, by the accused shall be an offence and shall be punished with imprisonment of three months and with fine of thirty thousand rupees which shall be paid as compensation to the aggrieved person. The provisions of Contempt of Court ordinance 2003 shall apply mutis mutandis. In case of default of payment of fine by the accused, the accused shall be liable to a simple imprisonment of one month.

   (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code the offence under this section shall be cognizable.

15. Appeal: Any person convicted by a court under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) may file an appeal to the court concerned (appellate court) within thirty days of the passing according to the Code (CRPC).

16. Protection Committee
   (1) The Provincial Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette constitute a Protection Committee in every Tehsil for the purposes of this Act.

   (2) A Protection Committee shall comprise of:
      a. one medical doctor
      b. one psychologist/psycho-social worker
c. one Law Officer appointed by the Court

d. one police officer preferably female not below the rank of inspector

e. two women members from civil society preferably from the District Committee on the Status of Women (DCSW) of the respective District or as may be prescribed in the rules

f. one religious scholar

g. one community elder

(3) A Protection Officer who shall also act as the Secretary of the Protection Committee shall be appointed in the Official Gazette from amongst the members mentioned in sub-clause (2) a to d.

17. Duties and functions of Protection Committee:- The Protection Committee may;

(a) inform the aggrieved person of her or his rights provided under this Act or any other law for the time being in force and the remedies and the help that may be provided

(b) assist the aggrieved person in obtaining any medical treatment necessitated due to the domestic violence;

(c) if necessary, and with the consent of the aggrieved person, assist the aggrieved person in relocating to a safer place acceptable to the aggrieved person, which may include the house of any relative or family friend or other safe place, if any, established by a service provider;

(d) assist the aggrieved person in the preparation of and filing of any application or report under this Act, the Code or any other law for the time being in force;

(e) keep official record of the incidents of domestic violence in its area of jurisdiction, whether on the basis of information received or suo-moto inquiry, irrespective of whether or not action is taken under this Act. Such records shall include:

(i) the first information received about the incident of domestic violence;

(ii) the assistance, if any, offered or provided by the Protection Committee to the aggrieved person;

(iii) where applicable the reason for not taking action under this Act when an incident was brought to the notice of the Protection Committee;

(iv) the names and contact details of the service provider, if any, from whom the aggrieved person sought help or was referred to;

(v) maintenance of the record of applications, protection orders and the service providers operating in the area of jurisdiction; and

(vi) perform any other duties that may be assigned to the Protection Committee under this Act or the rules made there under

18. Mode of Application

(1) Aggrieved may approach the Protection Committee for assistance through an application procedure as may be prescribed by rules.
(2) The Protection Committee shall not turn away any applicant thus approaching to it and shall respond within a time as prescribed by the rules.

19. Powers, privileges and immunities of Protection Committee:-
(1) Members of the Protection Committee shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860),

(2) The Protection Committee may file an application for obtaining a protection order under section 10, if so desired by the aggrieved person.

(3) The Protection Committee may procure the assistance of any person or authority; and any person or authority so requested by the Protection committee, shall be under legal obligation to provide the desired assistance to the Protection Committee.

(4) The Members of the Protection Committee shall attend the meetings of the Committee. The quorum for the meeting of the Committee shall be two-third of its members.

20. Delegation of functions and powers:- The Protection Committee may delegate any of its functions and powers to any of its member or members.

21. Protection officer
(1) The Provincial Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a gazetted officer to act as Protection Officer not below the rank of BPS-17, in each Tehsil, for the purposes of this act.

(2) Protection Officer is to be appointed within a one month of the framing of the rules pursuant to Section 31 of this Act.

(3) The Protection Officer shall possess such qualifications and experience as may be prescribed.

(4) The terms and conditions of service of the Protection Officer shall be such as may be prescribed.

22. Duties of Protection Officer :- it shall be the duty of the Protection Officer;

(a) to make a domestic incident report to the Protection Committee, in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, upon receipt of a complaint of domestic violence and forward copies thereof to the respective DCSW and to the service providers in that area.

(b) to make an application in such form and in such manner as may be prescribed, to the court, if the aggrieved person so desires, claiming relief for issuance of a protection order;

(c) to ensure that the aggrieved person is provided legal aid;

(d) to maintain a list of all service providers providing legal aid or counseling, shelter homes and medical facilities in a local area within the jurisdiction of the court. Where the facilities/service providers are not available in the respective local area, list of facilities/service providers from nearest Tehsils and Districts shall be maintained by the Protection Officer.
(e) to make available a safe place of residence, if the aggrieved person so requires, and forward a copy of his/her report of having lodged the aggrieved person in a shelter home to the Protection Committee;

(f) to get the aggrieved person medically examined, if he/she has sustained bodily injuries and forward a copy of the medical report to the Protection Committee;

(g) to ensure that the order for monetary relief under section 11 is complied with and executed in accordance with the procedure prescribed; and

(h) to perform such other duties as may be prescribed,

23. Assistance of service provider.-
(1) In any proceeding under this Act, the court may secure the services of a service provider.

(2) Service provider shall have all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Protection Committee.

24. Powers of service provider.- A service provider shall have the power to

(a) record the domestic violence incident in a prescribed form if the aggrieved person so desires, and forward a copy thereof to the Protection Officer.

(b) get the aggrieved person medically examined and forward a copy of the "medical report to the Protection Officer.

(c) ensure that the aggrieved person is provided shelter in a safe place of residence, if he/she so requires and forward a report of the lodging of the aggrieved person in a safe place of residence to the, Protection Committee' within the local limits of the place where the domestic violence took place; and

(d) provide the aggrieved person with any aid or assistance he/she may so require

25. Procedure:- Save as otherwise provided in this Act, all proceedings specially under section 9,10,11 and 12 and all offences under this Act shall be governed by the Code.

26. Indemnity Clause:- In any proceeding taken in respect of cases registered by the Protection Committee, no suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Provincial Government or any other members or any person, exercising any power or performing any function under this Act or the rules made hereunder for any Act or thing which has been done in good faith or intended to be done under this Act or the rules thereof.

27. Protection of Witnesses :- A Court trying an offense under this Act, may, on application by a witness in any proceeding, before it or by the Public Prosecutor in relation to such witness, or on its own motion, give such directions as it deems fit of the protection of the witnesses.

28. Act Not in Derogation of Any Other Law.- The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other law for the time being in force.

29. Penalty for Filing a False Complaint:- Whoever gives an application to the court containing information about the commission of domestic violence which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend' to fifty thousand rupees or with both.

30. Revision :- Chapter XXXII of the Code shall apply to an order passed under sections 9, 10, 11 and 12.
31. Power to Make Rules

(1) The Provincial Government may by notification in the Official Gazette make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely;

(a) the form in which an application by the aggrieved person under sub-section (1) of section 6 seeking relief under this Act, may be made and the particulars which such application shall contain.

(b) the form in which an affidavit may be filed by the aggrieved person under sub-section (2) of section 9.

(3) The rules made under this Act shall be laid within three months of enactment of this Act.

32. Removal of difficulties :- If any difficulty arises in giving effect to any provision of this Act, the Provincial Government may make such order or direction, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary for the purpose of removing such difficulty.

33. The provisions of this Act shall be applicable only if the same are not in conflict and contradiction with the clauses of the Code and principles of Islamic law, in the event of such contradiction, the concerned provisions of this law shall be deemed void and shall not be applicable, as is also enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The issue of domestic violence has been a source of Public concern for a number of years. Being in the private domain, the gravity of violence in the domestic sphere is compounded.

In cognizance of the stress and unbearable suffering of the aggrieved person, it is necessary to criminalize the act. Through this Bill, domestic violence is brought into the public domain adopting zero tolerance for violence against women and "introducing positive legislation on domestic violence".
Islam and Domestic Violence

Surat An-Nisa Verse 4:19 of Holy Quran:
“Live with them in kindness; even if you dislike them, perhaps you dislike something in which Allah has placed much good” (Quran, 4:19).

On the Treatment of Women
Narrated Mu’awiyah al-Qushayri: I went to the Apostle of Allah (PUBH) and asked him: "What do you say (command) about our wives?” He replied: "Give them food what you have for yourself, and clothe them by which you clothe yourself, and do not beat them, and do not revile them." (Sunan Abu Dawud: Book 11, Number 2139).

Last sermon of Holy Prophet (SAW)
“O People, it is true that you have certain rights with regard to your women, but they also have right over you. If they abide by your right then to them belongs the right to be fed and clothed in kindness. Do treat your women well and be kind to them for they are your partners and committed helpers.”

Non-violence against Women
`A’ishah (May Allah be pleased with Her) reported that the Messenger of Allah (PBUH) never hit anything with his hand, neither a servant nor a woman, but of course he did fight in the Cause of Allah. (Muslim, Sahih Al-Bukhari).

Rights of Women in Surah Al-Baqarah Verse 228 of Holy Quran:
And for women are rights over men similar to those of men over women.”
[Noble Quran 2:228]

Equality:
“Allah has promised to the believers, men and women, gardens under which rivers flow, to dwell therein, and beautiful mansions in gardens of everlasting bliss.” Qur’an 9:72

“Never will I allow the loss of the work of any worker amongst you, male or female; you are of one another.” Qur’an 3:195

They are clothing for you and you are clothing for them.” Qur’an 2:187
# Laws on Domestic Violence in Islamic Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No</th>
<th>Name of country</th>
<th>Name of Law</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>The Law on Measures Against Violence in Family Relations (entered into force 1 June 2007)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>The Domestic Violence (Protection and Prevention) Act, 2010</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Bosnia and Herzegovina</td>
<td>A decree On The Proclamation Of The Law On Protection From Domestic Violence, March 29th, 2005</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (Law No. 23/2004)</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Family Protection Law No. 6 of Jordan (2008)</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Kosovo</td>
<td>Law No.03/L –182. On Protection Against Domestic Violence, Assembly of Republic of Kosovo, 2010</td>
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<td>Kurdistan</td>
<td>The Act of Combating Domestic Violence in Kurdistan, 2011</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Law on the Prevention and Protection against Family Violence, April 2017</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>Law on Protection of Women and Family Members from Domestic Violence, April 2014</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
<td>Domestic Violence Act 1994 (ACT 521)</td>
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<td>Domestic Violence (Amendment) Act 2012,</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Domestic Violence Act, Act no 3/2012</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>Protection From Domestic Violence Act, August 1997</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>violence against women (Bill 103-13), passed on July 20, 2016</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Legislation</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>The Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act, 2015</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>The Baluchistan Domestic Violence (Prevention And Protection) Act, 2014</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Sindh Domestic Violence (Prevention And Protection) Act, 2013</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The Punjab Protection Of Women Against Violence Act 2016</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>The Domestic Violence Act, 2007</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Law on Protection from Abuse, 26 August 2013</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Law against Domestic Violence 2012</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>The Law to Protect Family and Prevent Violence Against Women, Law No. 6284, Mar 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>The law on violence against women, including domestic violence, approved by the Tunisian parliament on July 26, 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
International Laws and Domestic Violence

Pakistan is also a signatory to major International laws and covenants as given below:-

**UN Treaties on Domestic Violence:**
Domestic violence is recognized in international law as a violation of human rights. Although early international treaties only provided protection against domestic violence implicitly, in the 1990’s domestic violence began to receive more explicit attention with the passage of the General Comment No. 19 by the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (1992) and the Declaration of Elimination of Violence Against Women (1993).

The international treaties and laws focus domestic violence in three primary ways:
1. As a violation of basic freedoms such as the right to life and security of person,
2. As a violation of the right to equality,
3. And as a violation of the prohibition against torture.

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)**
Although early human rights law enacted by the United Nations did not specially mention violence against women, it is still relevant to domestic violence.

In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. Although this document was not originally binding on member states, it has received such wide acceptance as an outline of foundation.

**Article 3 of the UDHR states** "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person". This right was re-affirmed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), which protects the right to life (Article 6) and the right to liberty and security of person (Article 9). These rights, as well as others in the UDHR, ICCPR, and the International Covenant on Social, Economic, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), such as the right to equal protection under the law and the right to the highest standard of physical and mental health, are implicated in domestic violence cases. Therefore, States that are parties to these instruments have an implicit obligation to protect women from domestic violence as part of their obligations.
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

Like the earlier human rights instruments, the main text of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), entered into force in 1981, did not explicitly include language on violence against women or domestic violence. However, CEDAW’s primary focus, in which State Parties agree to “condemn discrimination against women in all its forms,” was interpreted as covering violence against women.

General recommendations of CEDAW Committee

The current UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women describes that, "States must acknowledge that violence against women is not the root problem, but that violence occurs because other forms of discrimination are allowed to flourish." This view of violence against women as the most extreme manifestation on a continuum of discrimination led the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the monitoring body of CEDAW, to adopt General Recommendation Number 19 in 11th session, 1992.

General Recommendation Number 19:
Recommendation 19 also specifically addressed domestic violence as a form of discrimination against women by stating:

Family violence is one of the most insidious forms of violence against women. It is prevalent in all societies. Within family relationships women of all ages are subjected to violence of all kinds, including battering, rape, other forms of sexual assault, mental and other forms of violence, which are perpetuated by traditional attitudes. Lack of economic independence forces many women to stay in violent relationships. The abrogation of their family responsibilities by men can be a form of violence, and coercion. These forms of violence put women’s health at risk and impair their ability to participate in family life and public life on a basis of equality.

Specific recommendations given by the Committee:

In light of above comments the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women recommended that:

a) States parties should ensure that laws, against family violence and abuse, rape, sexual assault and other gender based violence, give adequate protection to all women, and respect their integrity and dignity. Appropriate protective and support services should be provided for victims. Gender-sensitive training of judicial and law enforcement officers and other public official sis essential for the effective implementation of the CEDAW.
b) States parties should encourage the compilation of statistics and research on the extent, cause and effects of violence, and on the effectiveness of measures to prevent and deal with violence.

c) States parties in their reports should identify in the nature and extent of attitudes, customs and practices that perpetuate violence against women and the kind of violence that result. They should report on the measures that they have undertaken to overcome violence and the effect of those measures.
Domestic Violence and Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

These 17 Goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, while including new areas such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected – often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 1</th>
<th>No Poverty</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low-income families are significantly more likely to have to contend with</td>
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<td>domestic violence, as poverty can act as a fuelling factor in this type of</td>
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<td>conflict. Low-income abused women are in particular more vulnerable to</td>
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<td>domestic violence and poverty limits her access to choices and resources.</td>
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<td>Ending domestic violence will help us build a more prosperous future for all.</td>
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<th>Goal 3</th>
<th>Good Health and Well Being</th>
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<td>In a domestic violence health issues are often neglected on the basis of</td>
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<td>social anonymity. Women subjected to this kind of violence not only find</td>
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<td>themselves isolated, but are also vulnerable to further violence that could</td>
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<td>lead to severe health risk. Unfortunately such issues often initiate from</td>
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<td>domestic problems and other female members of the family might contribute to</td>
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<td>such violence. Elimination of domestic violence can help to achieve healthy</td>
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<td>future for women and girls.</td>
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<th>Goal 4</th>
<th>Quality Education</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Lack of educational opportunity is one of the forms of domestic violence that</td>
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<td>hurts the cause of woman rights to a huge extent. With scarce opportunities</td>
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<td>for education, women are prone to fewer options to study and fewer</td>
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<td>opportunities to make their mark on the society. These options and</td>
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<td>opportunities are further cut down by the male members of the family who</td>
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<td>don’t allow women in their family to get an education or a job. Addressing</td>
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<td>domestic violence will help to keep more girls in educational institutions.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **Goal 5**  
*Gender Equality* | It is known that violence and other abusive behaviors against women and girls are widespread and are rooted in the gender inequalities of power and resources. Gender equality plays a major role in redefining gender roles. Traditional gender roles give rise to domestic violence due to which women have less power in society to make decisions for their families and even for themselves. Therefore, diversity and gender equality is a key to success when it comes to defining gender roles and programming. 
Achieving gender equality and sustainable development by 2030 will require stepping up efforts at all fronts. |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Goal 8**  
*Economic Growth* | Depriving women from achieving economic growth is another major issue among our society. Thus by introducing social changes into the society where women and girls are able to go to educational institutions, learn the skills they need to secure a job, and have access to the same economic opportunities as men and boys, can enable to support themselves and their families and help to break the cycle of inter-generational poverty. 
Addressing domestic violence will open new economic opportunities for women and girls, their families and their countries. |
| **Goal 10**  
*Reduced Inequalities* | Domestic violence holds back women/girls from prosperity and development. Once a victim is targeted, her health, education suffers and economic opportunities narrow. Hence, comprehensive and multi-faceted efforts are required to prevent and end this violence. It requires the integration of health, educational and economic opportunities and strategies. Interventions must be taken at various levels of society, viz. individuals, families and communities. 
To achieve gender equality, domestic violence must end. |
| **Goal 16**  
*Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions* | Women and girls are more vulnerable at the times of war, military operations, instability, and displacement. They are the one who face severe domestic violence as a medium used by men to take out their anger and frustration. Therefore, in order to have strong laws, policies, legal systems and institutions for the prevention of domestic violence, peace is essential to protect vulnerable women and girls from domestic violence. |
Steps to End Domestic Violence:

1. **Health Care**
   Training of health care providers to recognize and respond to domestic violence is one of the most important ways of identifying and assisting victims. Not just obstetrician/gynecologists but all health care professionals must learn to recognize the signs.

2. **Victim Assistance Services**
   These services must be provided to respond to domestic violence, such as homeless shelters, financial assistance programs, women’s police stations or services, victim advocacy program, domestic violence and suicide prevention hotlines, legal services, social welfare programs, psychological support services.

3. **Support Groups**
   Support groups can also be an important approach for victims themselves to organize proactively and take charge of their own situation. Beyond emotional support, group members can also provide one another with a sense of security and even, if needed, a place to go.

4. **Working with Perpetrators**
   Working with the perpetrators of violence would be a very useful response. Not only the victims but wrong doers should also be educated about. Perpetrators should be educated and sensitized on the laws, consequences and the tribulations of domestic violence in the aftermath of the violence.

5. **Media Information and Awareness Campaigns**
   The media is a key conduit for making domestic violence visible, advertising solutions, informing policy-makers and educating the public about legal rights and how to recognize and address domestic violence. Newspapers, magazines, newsletters, radio, television, the music industry, film, theatre, advertisement, the internet, posters, leaflets, community notice boards, libraries and direct mail are all channels for providing information to victims and the general public about domestic violence prevention and available services.
6. **Education**

Educational institutions are instrumental to stopping domestic violence, before it starts. Regular curriculum, sexuality education, school counseling programs and school health services can all convey the message that violence is wrong and can be prevented. Integrating domestic violence as a subject into psychology, sociology, medicine, nursing, law, women's studies, social work and other programs enables providers to identify and tend to this problem.

7. **Faith-Based Programs and Services**

Religious counseling, support groups, study groups and assistance programs can address domestic violence with their participants/worshippers. Most religions lay emphasis on the importance of peace and tolerance. Framing a discussion of domestic violence in the context of religious tenets is one way to foster awareness and discussion of the problem.

8. **Legal Responses**

The criminalization of all forms of domestic violence should be an important step in eliminating it. What remain is the consistent application of these laws and the implementation of penalties. Other legal responses to domestic violence includes: legal aid services, training of police and judicial personnel, women's police stations, legal advocacy and lobbying, training of family, criminal, immigration and juvenile court lawyers and bar association advocacy.

9. **Community Networks and Interventions**

Involving entire communities in recognizing, addressing and working to prevent domestic violence is one of the surest ways of eliminating it. To be optimally effective community networks must bring together all of the responses outlined above, which includes integrating members from all sectors of the community: families, advocacy groups, civil society, public services such as police, fire fighters and medical examiners, social services such as welfare, public housing and health, education, the media and officials from national, state/provincial and local/municipal governments.
About Blue Veins

Blue Veins is born out of a need for information, activism and grass root organizing towards the empowerment of women and other socially isolated groups. Today Blue Veins works to empower communities towards improving their status which is essential to realizing the full potential of social, political and economic development.

Blue Veins has a vision of a world where every individual despite of their sexual orientation and gender identity lives healthy educated, free and safe lives. Where equality and dignity are rights not privileges. Where people spend, their life creating and thriving, rather than surviving victimization and recovering from atrocities.

Blue Veins is committed to end all forms of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and all over Pakistan. Blue Veins runs a 24 hours helpline in Peshawar which provides free Counseling, Rights Education and Legal Aid to victims of domestic violence and work communities to bring about holistic change. We work to provide victims/survivors of violence choices that include working with their families to the break the cycle of abuse.

Blue Veins is:

- Member of End Violence Against Women Alliance (EVAW/ KP and FATA)
- Member of Pakistan Gender Coalition
- Member of Violence Against Women Watch Group (KPK)
- Member of Men Unite (Men Against Violence)
- Secretariat of Provincial Alliance to End Early Child and Forced Marriages
- Co-Chair National Action Coordination Group (NACG)
- National CSO Caucus to End Child Marriages
- Member of the Civil Society Advisory Group to KPCSW
- Provincial Focal point of National Working Group to End Child Marriage
- Secretariat Partners for Prevention and Response (P4PR) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
گھریلو تندرستی کی احساسات کے ذریعہ کی دو رپورٹی پر ایک اور کیچنر میں کرنے کے لئے استعمال کی جا تا ہے کہ اور گھریلو تندرستی کے ذریعہ کی دو رپورٹی پر ایک اور کیچنر میں کرنے کے لئے استعمال کی جا تا ہے۔

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Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence | 3
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence

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Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence | 5
Pakistani Women's Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence:

1. تعليل
2. حمكي
3. بري Destiny استعمال باکی آین
4. نشرت کے قانون پیش
5. براساکر
6. تحریر گردو
7. چمک کری چکی
8. چارلش
9. ملاسٹی پاہندی
10. سپرلہا نہ پنیل ہوئی
11. خاتمہ/نافذہ معاوضہ
12. جمی ہیٹ
13. اقتصادی کردو
14. فیٹ
15. رضا ممکنی کے لئے
16. چنسی اعصاء سے تحریم کردا
17. مارپیشی کردا
18. گھر کے اندیشکر کردا
19. گھر کے انصاف کرے گیا ایجادات نہ دیدی یا کردی گیا
20. قانونی حصہ اور جنگ گیا چوٹی سے تحریم کردا

Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence

Pakistan on Domestic Violence

Pakistan’s experience with legal protection for domestic violence is well-documented. Since 2004, there has been a significant increase in the number of cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act.

**Total Cases Filed:**
- 5508 cases (2004-2016)
- 35935 cases (2004-2016)
- 1843 cases (2004-2016)
- 1535 cases (2004-2016)
- 2222 cases (2004-2016)
- 4734 cases (2004-2016)

**Support Services:**
- 2720 cases
- 588 cases
- 35 cases
- 22 cases
- 173 cases
- 2 cases

Pakistan has made significant strides in protecting victims of domestic violence. The implementation of the Domestic Violence Act has led to a marked increase in the number of cases filed, providing much-needed legal protection for survivors.

*Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence*
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence | 10

Pakistan has been a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) since 1990. The Convention obligates states parties to adopt all appropriate measures to end discrimination against women and to ensure respect for their human rights in political, economic, social, cultural, and other areas of public life.

Pakistan is also a member of the Council of Europe, which is a human rights organization that promotes and protects human rights across Europe. The Council of Europe has adopted several conventions that are relevant to domestic violence, including the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (2011) and the Istanbul Convention.

The Istanbul Convention is a binding instrument that has been ratified by 39 countries, including Pakistan. The Convention sets out comprehensive measures to prevent, protect against, and respond to violence against women and domestic violence. It also promotes cooperation between countries and provides for the exchange of best practices and the sharing of information on effective strategies to combat violence against women.

Pakistan has taken some steps to implement the Convention, including the establishment of the National Coordination Committee on Women and the National Women's Council. However, more needs to be done to fully implement the Convention and to provide effective protection and support for victims of violence.

As part of its efforts to combat violence against women, Pakistan has also implemented the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). The CRC is a comprehensive treaty that sets out the rights of children and obligations of states parties to protect and promote those rights.

Pakistan has ratified the CRC and has adopted several laws and policies to implement its provisions. These include the Children's Rights Act, 2002, which provides for the protection and welfare of children, and the Children's Protection Act, 2005, which criminalizes child abuse.

Overall, Pakistan has made some progress in implementing international human rights instruments relevant to domestic violence. However, much more needs to be done to fully implement these instruments and to provide effective protection and support for victims of violence.
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Pakistan is a country with a history of domestic violence, and it has been a subject of concern for a long time. The Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence provides tools and resources to address this issue.

Elaborating on the Advocacy Kit, the following key points are highlighted:

1. **Elaborating on the Advocacy Kit**: The Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence provides comprehensive resources to address domestic violence.
   - **Key Points**:
     - The Advocacy Kit aims to empower survivors of domestic violence.
     - It provides legal and psychological support to victims.
     - The kit includes educational materials and community outreach strategies.

2. **Key Facts**:
   - According to statistics, 1 in 4 women experience domestic violence in their lifetime.
   - Women and children are the most vulnerable groups.
   - The Advocacy Kit provides resources to support these vulnerable groups.

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**Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence**

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Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence | 13
۱. ۱۹۸۰ء کی نیل کیویوٹل کو "کلیک کپ" کی کمپین کا اعلان کیا گیا تھا جس کے تحت مختلف شرکاء انسانی حقوق کی حمایت کی تھی۔

۲. گریٹر لیکز، یورک دی سی، ایک ائیرلائن سروس کے تحت کالونی جنوب ہیمینٹن کے لئے سروسز اور ویکسینن جاری کرتا ہے۔

۳. یہی سب سے اوپر کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے جو انسانی حقوق کی حمایت میں کام کرتی ہے۔

۴. گریٹر لیکز، یورک دی سی، ایک ائیرلائن سروس کے تحت کالونی جنوب ہیمینٹن کے لئے سروسز اور ویکسینن جاری کرتا ہے۔

۵. یہی سب سے اوپر کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے جو انسانی حقوق کی حمایت میں کام کرتی ہے۔

۶. یہی سب سے اوپر کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے جو انسانی حقوق کی حمایت میں کام کرتی ہے۔

۷. یہی سب سے اوپر کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے جو انسانی حقوق کی حمایت میں کام کرتی ہے۔

۸. یہی سب سے اوپر کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے جو انسانی حقوق کی حمایت میں کام کرتی ہے۔

۹. یہی سب سے اوپر کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے جو انسانی حقوق کی حمایت میں کام کرتی ہے۔

۱۰. یہی سب سے اوپر کمپنیوں میں سے ایک ہے جو انسانی حقوق کی حمایت میں کام کرتی ہے۔

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Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence

I. "Misuse of Women"" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

ii. "Husbands" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

iii. "Husbands" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

iv. "Husbands" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

v. "Husbands" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

vi. "Husbands" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

vii. "Husbands" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

1. Mental torture of the wife's female relatives, brothers, sisters, etc.
2. Physical torture of the wife
3. Incestuous relations with the wife
4. Physical torture of the wife
5. Physical torture of the wife
6. Physical torture of the wife
7. Physical torture of the wife

viii. "Brink of Marriage" as a tool to keep women in the cycle of violence of Pakistan (1860) Act XLV

ix. Physical torture of the wife

x. Mental torture of the wife

xi. Incestuous relations with the wife

xii. Physical torture of the wife

xiii. Physical torture of the wife
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence

1. A comprehensive Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence, focusing on understanding and addressing domestic violence.

2. Case studies and best practices from various countries around the world.

3. Resources for legal aid and support services.

4. Training materials for advocates and community leaders.

5. Strategies for policy advocacy and legislative change.

6. Advocacy tools for raising awareness and reducing violence.

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(1) Guidelines for advocating for the rights of victims of domestic violence, including legal frameworks and protection mechanisms.

(2) Strategies for engaging with key stakeholders, such as policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and civil society organizations.

(3) Case studies from countries with successful advocacy campaigns, highlighting best practices and challenges.

(4) Tools and resources for monitoring and evaluating advocacy efforts.

(5) Advocacy mapping and tools for tracking progress and identifying gaps.

---

(1) The Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence is a vital resource for advocates working to end domestic violence.

(2) The Kit provides comprehensive guidance on legal frameworks, protection mechanisms, and strategies for advocacy.

(3) It includes case studies from countries with successful advocacy campaigns, as well as tools and resources for monitoring progress.

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(3) The Kit includes case studies from countries with successful advocacy campaigns and tools for monitoring progress.
Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence
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(10) Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence | 21
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(2) Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence

(32) مہارلوں کی روشنیات:

(1) اگر کوئی قانون پاش کی کئی کہاں کی نیا بات کے لئے لائی اور ضمانت کے دفتر کے لئے

(2) کیسے 9 کی 469 وکالتہ 2 کہتی ہے جنہوں نے کی ہدف اور ترتیب کے لئے قانون بھی

(3) اس قانون کے نافذ کے 3 اور امریکا کے اخلاقی اینڈ مہارلوں کی طرف

(4) (32) مہارلوں کی روشنیات

(5) اور مہارلوں کی روشنیات اور قانون پاش کی کئی کہاں کی نیا بات کے لئے

(6) اور ضمانت کے دفتر کے لئے قانون بھی

(7) کیسے 9 کی 469 وکالتہ 2 کہتی ہے جنہوں نے کی ہدف اور ترتیب کے لئے قانون بھی

Advocacy Kit on Domestic Violence | 29
اسلام اور گوهر بلوشن دو:

"ان کے ساتھ اور ویلیا کے گریم کہا گیا کہ اک آپ ان کو خانہ بند کر کے میں تو شایم بھیگنا میں ان کی اس خیال ہے۔" بی ہی یہ ایس ہے۔ سورة النعاء ۔آیت نمبر 19۔ قرآن کریم

خواہش کیے که بہت بارے میں معاوضہ اور نشانات کے مطالعے میں آپ کے دعوے کے لئے دوبارہ دو بارے میں آپ کا کام خیال نہ آئے۔ بہت دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار دوبارہ دو بار

سمنہ روایات کتاب 11 نوامبر 2139


خواہش کیے کے خلاف تشریف میں:

ہمیشہ معاوضہ لے رہے ہیں کہ روایات سے انسان ایک ایسے شخص تھا جس کی بنیادی عیسائیت کو وکارہ کررہی تھیں ان کی ایک خیال کظانی کہ ۔ (سمل پی ایف 71)

"اردو نلیز کے مردوں پر حقائق این ای طرح مردوں کے خطاب کو نلیز کی۔"

سورة البقرہ۔آیت 228۔ قرآن کریم

مساوات:

اللہ نے معاوضہ مردوں اور دخترات سے وعدہ کیا کہ باتاتی من کے لئے بیٹھنے والے بھی روہڈی گا اس انسان کے لئے جو اور کوئی قام رہے ہوئے

(قرآن کریم:9:72)

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<td>Draft Domestic Violence Law 2007</td>
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<td>Domestic Violence Law 2012</td>
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Pakistani Law on Domestic Violence:


**Domestic Violence Law of 2014**:

This law provides protection to victims of domestic violence, including physical, sexual, and psychological abuse. It was enacted to address the issue of domestic violence and to ensure the safety and well-being of victims.

**Draft Domestic Violence Law of 2007**:

This draft law, although not yet enacted, aims to further protect victims of domestic violence by providing a more comprehensive legal framework. It includes provisions on shelters, counseling services, and other support mechanisms for victims.

**Domestic Violence Laws in the Arab States**:

- Saudi Arabia: Law on Domestic Violence of 2013
- Jordan: Domestic Violence Law of 2016
- Tunisia: Domestic Violence Law of 2017
- Jordan: Domestic Violence Law of 2012
- Turkey: Domestic Violence Law of 2012
- Kuwait: Domestic Violence Law of 2017

These laws reflect the efforts of the Arab states to address the issue of domestic violence, providing legal protection and support to victims.
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