

A majority of the victims of honour killings are women and the punishments for it often tend to be lenient.

5.1.4. Karo Kari

Karo-kari is a combination of two words "Karo" means "black male" and "Kari" means "black female (Kari)". Originally, Karo and Kari were metaphoric terms for adulterer and adulteress, but it has come to be used with regards to multiple forms of perceived immoral behaviour. Once a woman is labelled as a Kari, family members consider themselves to be authorized to kill her and the co-accused Karo in order to restore family honour. *دو کڑیا / دو کڑیا*

5.1.5. Marriage to Quran

In some parts of Sindh, the practice of marrying a woman to Quran is prevalent among landlords, although this practise is alien to Islam and has no religious basis. The practice is often used by men to keep and grab the land of their sisters and daughters. *بھیانہ / بھیس*

5.1.6. No Share in Property

In our society daughters are not able to get their share according to teachings of Islam. In majority cases only male or son inherit from his family property for this many tools are used, such as force, emotional blackmailing etc. if somehow the daughter is able to get the property then after marriage his husband consider himself the real owner of her property, and he can dispose of it as he wish... So basically we are not ready to accept women as the owner of property.

5.2. CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

5.2.1. Sexual violence

Rape is one of the most common crimes against women but under-reported due to the shame attached to the victim. But in our society this offence is increasing day by day because of frustration due to several reasons. Marital Rape is not recognised as a criminal offence in Pakistani law. Many cases of rape in police custody have also been reported. According to Report of the Commission of Inquiry for Women (1997), 70 percent of women in police stations were subjected to sexual and physical violence.

5.2.2. Trafficking

Trafficking of women is on the rise in Pakistan. Foreign women from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Myanmar are brought to Pakistan and sold.

5.2.3. Dowry abuse

Many cases of bride burning due to dowry issues have been reported in Pakistan. The wife is typically doused with kerosene, gasoline, or other flammable liquid, and set alight, leading to death by fire. *سوئی / سوئی*

Rough idea point out that more than 300 deaths are caused in this manner every year.

5.2.4. Domestic violence

Domestic violence is not explicitly prohibited in Pakistani domestic law. The police and judges often tend to treat domestic violence as a non-justiciable, private or family matter or, an issue for civil courts rather than criminal courts.

A 1987 study conducted by the Women's Division and another study by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan in 1996 suggested that domestic violence takes place in approximately 80 percent of the households in the country. Domestic violence occurs in forms of beatings, sexual violence or torture, mutilation, acid attacks and burning the victim alive.

5.2.5. Acid throwing ✓

Acid throwing (acid attack or vitriolage) is a form of violent assault. Perpetrators of these attacks throw acid at their victims (usually at their faces), burning them, and damaging skin tissue, often exposing and sometimes dissolving the bones. The consequences of these attacks include blindness and permanent scarring of the face and body. These attacks are most common in Cambodia, Afghanistan, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and other nearby countries. According to Taru Bahl and M.H. Syed, 80% of victims of these acid attacks are female and almost 40% are under 18 years of age.

Pakistan had 48 registered cases 2009, but only 1/3 attacks are officially reported, estimates the Acid Survivors Foundation NGO. About 150 acid throwing incidents occurs nationally every year of which about 50 occur in Baluchistan in 2009.

Charities, hospitals and NGOs known to be fighting this terror of acid throwing are

- Acid Survivors Foundation
- Italian Smile Again Foundation
- The Depilex Smile Again Foundation
- The Bakhtawar Amin Memorial Trust Hospital

5.2.6. Head and eyebrow shaving

This is the traditional, enforced buzz cutting or shaving off of a woman's head hair and sometimes her eyebrows to, as an often abused method of humiliation and chastisement. Pakistan does not have a separate law under the Women Protection Act to declare malicious head and eyebrow shaving.

A case was reported in village of Jaddar Bhandra, in the Punjab, on 18 December 2002. The woman had her head shaved and her four-year-old daughter forcibly married to the five-year-old son of her lover as punishment for committing adultery. The man was ordered to give his bullock cart to the woman's cheated husband.

5.2.7. Gender Discrimination

Pakistan still has not incorporated the statutes of the convention into its legal system. "There is no legal definition of 'discrimination' in the constitution or other laws". Certain laws continue to directly discriminate against women, such as The Citizens Act 1951, in particular, prevents a Pakistani woman, who has married a foreign national, from getting her husband Pakistani citizenship. — 2008

5.2.8. Other Problems

Parallel judicial systems, such as Jirgas, continue to rule against women and allow discriminatory practices against them to continue. There are some controversial

decisions of Jirgas which attracted attention of international community, which showed great concerns on these cases of women rights violations such as MukhtaraanMaaiin... Referring to CEDAW's Article 6, which deals with trafficking, various modes of trafficking in the country, such as forced marriages, child marriages and bonded labour, are not recognised.

Women's Organizations in Pakistan

- • All Pakistan Women's Association
- • Aurat Foundation
- • Blue Veins
- Pakistan Federation of Business And Professional Women
- Pakistan Foreign Office Women's Association
- Revolutionary Association of the Women of Afghanistan
- SindhianiTahreek
- Society for Appraisal and Women Empowerment in Rural Areas
- • Tehrik-e-Niswan
- • Women Media-Center
- • Women's Action Forum

5.3. WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN PAKISTAN

Women constitute more than half of the population of Pakistan but still she is submissive and left behind in many fields by particular policies and mentalities. Despite sacrificial participation of women in the movement of independence, they remained ignored even after the independence of Pakistan. Gender discrimination is the basic cause of this phenomenon.

In Pakistan, several reforms were introduced in the past to bring betterment in the women condition. For the first time in 1956 constitution 10 seats were given to women in National Assembly to ensure the political participation of women. These seats were further increased in 1962 and 1973 constitution.

Different steps are taken to empower women in the society. 10% quota is given to women in federal jobs for the active participation in civil service. Pakistan Army started recruiting women officers. Pakistan air force also has women fighter pilots on duty alongside their male counterparts. Even Benazir Bhutto was the first women Prime Minister of the Muslim World which was the manifestation of women empowerment in Pakistan. The national assembly speaker Dr Fehmida Mirza from Pakistan, is also the first Muslim lady speaker of Muslim World.

Women represent in almost every field of life and in some cases they have superseded men in several fields. The government of General Pervaiz Musharraf took few positive and bold steps in this regard and ensured the women participation to the full. He reserved 1/3rd women seats in the local government ordinance.

Beside these we also witness some attempts to safeguard women rights and ensure their protection such as

→ Women Protection Bill 2006 and 2010

The Hoodooed ordinances, enacted in 1979, criminalize adultery and non-marital consensual sex. They also made a rape victim liable to prosecution for adultery if she cannot produce four male witnesses to the assault. Women protection bill 2006 differentiate between rape and consensual sex which is a great relief for women in

Pakistan, (then Women Protection Bill amendment 2010 is there for protection to women from harassment at workplace)

The Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Act 2010

High number of acid throwing cases occurs each year in Pakistan, one of the best Oscar award winning documentary on this issue "SAVING FACE" by a Pakistani director sharmeenObaideChinoy, on Pakistani society is a true reflection of this issue. In 2010 parliament tried to minimize this problem and passed the ACID CONTROL AND ACID CRIME PREVENTION ACT 2010, I hope this will do some positive work in this regards

6) Conclusion

After all this we can conclude that still lots of work has to be done to safeguard the women's rights, I personally believe women in all parts of the world are suffering in one way or the other, and Gender Discrimination is almost everywhere, and Pakistan is no exception to this, lots of more legislation need to be enacted and the actual point is that implementation of the existing and new laws sincerely. In societies like Pakistan, there are many NGOs working for human rights and some are really successful in highlighting women's problem at international level, but if international community helps Pakistan sincerely, then the condition of women can improve at good pace.

The things which we can do at our level are:

- We need to change our thinking and mind.
- We can educate ourselves and our society.
- We can extend support to the organizations that promote women's rights.
- We can join hands and make our governments know that we are conscious of what's happening around the world and we will not allow it.
- We can write to foreign embassies about the violence so that they can help us in promoting awareness.
- We can increase awareness.
- We can read about it.
- We can write about it.
- We can blog about it.
- We can talk about it.
- We can use social media to improve women rights.
- We can conduct seminar or meetings at town levels to end violation of Women's Rights at domestic level.
- Education of women is the most important because in this way she can know her rights, so that she didn't remain dependent on other for financial & others matters.