



RESEARCH PAPER

**Domestic Violence Laws and their Legal Framework for Women in
Pakistan: An Analysis**

Shehla Zahoor¹ Aarzoo Farhad² Dr. Sara Qayum³

1. Lecturer Department of Law, Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University Peshawar, KP, Pakistan
2. Assistant Professor, Department of law Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women University Peshawar, KP, Pakistan
3. Assistant Professor, Department of Law Hazara University, Mansehra, KP, Pakistan

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***Corresponding**

Author

shehlazahoor@sbb
wu.edu.pk

The purpose of the study is to highlight violence in Pakistan on women, which is generating human distress and preventing women from working. The most important objective of this research is to make critical analysis of the laws addressing to this problem. The research approach for the suggested issue comprises of a descriptive nature. For the compilation of data, and researching of the specified topic, all primary and secondary outlets are used which include observation, books, research papers, posts, written and unpublished content and official records, such as ordinances too. Since there are laws and ordinances present, we need to put them in action. Furthermore, even in the laws present, there are loopholes that we need to highlight so that they are implemented in a more precise way. A fraction of the horrific fines enforced by the brutal Hudood treachery commands were abolished by the 2006 Act for the Protection of Women. Taking everything into consideration, The practice of present acts is important for a better and safe future of women in Pakistan.

Introduction

Since the 1999 overthrow with the aid of using General Pervez Musharraf, a collection of styles have taken women's freedoms, altogether faded with the aid of using the Islamization undertaking of General Zia-ul-Haq to the front. The substitute of the shariat laws presented in year 2006, which completed within side the Protection of Women Act, 2006, changed into the principle alternate to women's privileges at some stage in this crucial time. The refined legislature of the Pakistan People's Party has exceeded a few big bits of enactment that proceeds with the additions made below General Pervez Musharraf on women's strengthening. This new method fixates on



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Introduction

Since the 1999 overthrow with the aid of using General Pervez Musharraf, a collection of styles have taken women's freedoms, altogether faded with the aid of using the Islamization undertaking of General Zia-ul-Haq to the front. The substitute of the shariat laws presented in year 2006, which completed within side the Protector of Women Act, 2006, changed into the principle alternate to women's privileges at some stage in this crucial time. The refined legislature of the Pakistan People's Party has exceeded a few big bits of enactment that proceeds with the additions made below General Pervez Musharraf on women's strengthening. This new method fixates or word-associated lewd behavior, enemies of women exercises, and tossing corrosive

word-associated lewd behavior, enemies of women exercises, and tossing corrosive. Despite those advances, more method is needed to overcome springing up issues, just like the restriction of women to control legacy and working of people (Ali, 2015; Muzaffar, et. al. 2017).

To reinforce the lawful status of Pakistani ladies for all time, Pakistani states should find choices that not exclusively will help ladies in the area, yet in addition, fabricate Pakistani agreement on the most grounded and most practical way to need ladies' worldwide privileges while holding fast to Islamic statutes.

Legislative Initiative within side, the Area of Domestic Violence in Pakistan

In the course of the most recent twenty years, both citizens and the government have recognized Victimization of women in Pakistani culture. None of it was prepared to address the problem. Thus, this situation was foremost highlighted, finally gained the authenticity that it deserves, primarily via the continued activities of women's liberties organizations. As a result, the most severe Shariat rules were most likely repealed as part of the 2006 Women's Protection Act. The Prevention against Violence towards Women at Employment Act of 2009, which outlawed harassment and discrimination for women, was repealed in 2010 (Zakar, 2016).

The third piece of enactment became offered within side the National Assembly and supported within side The Domestic Violence (Preventative measures and Security) Acts, passed by the National Assembly on August 4, 2009, attempted to understand studies and deal with periods of domestic abuse.

Pakistan's abusive domestic aggression and enactment

Pakistanis are at highest when it comes to aggression and abuse in their families. The percentage is so high, and it clearly shows how their partners always attack women after marriages so aggressively. In the lawful structure forwarding the majority rule request, the essential requirements and upsides of a rustic are illustrated. Lawful advent in Pakistan manages competitive conduct at domestic with essential components: not unusual place regulation and a well-known set of legal guidelines that paintings deciphered below the Shariah requirements. A few techniques were taken to manage abusive behavior at home against women.

The Muslim Family and relatives Law regulation, 1961

The Muslim family law is right now the most sensible, beautiful and active, most contentious reform of the complete Muslim era time. In all legal standards in Pakistan, the Constitution makes it compulsory to embrace Islamist ideals. Thus, if each of them are now no longer, the courts could be crushed. The financial, political, and local ancestral dreams of the length affected Muslim own circle of relatives' legal

guidelines, which systematically emerged within side the second and three hundred years of the Hijri schedule. In Pakistan's own circle of relatives' legal guidelines, this system is clear. In Pakistan, the traditional and now Islamist belief that women must have every opportunity to become a skill, while women must be restricted to local circumstances, is a detective. It causes resistance to the implementation of the recommendation. In the current situation, the reassessment of the Shariah method is fundamental in this regard. Our lawmaking bodies are ready to manage the girl by resolution. Assuming a woman comes to court to swear her chances, the concept of housework in Pakistan threatens her. Women who **are** also victims of domestic violence are often prejudiced in **court**. This is an illustration of how domestic competition can be detrimental to households. Pakistani girls' biggest achievement is the 1961 Islamic Family Law Ordinance, which they choose to misuse. It restricted polygamy and gave girls greater privileges and security (Rehman, 2007).

Reputation crime; an offense

Exchange Marriages

In 2008, 1,013 women were killed for national dignity in "honor killings," 810 privileged crimes in Sindh, 563 in Punjab, 320 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Baluchistan. 40 people were killed in. The main reasons are the lack of tutoring and feudalism, helpless billing rates, and a five-year alleged ruling. (Douki, 2003) Nevertheless, the murderer was devoted to "the issue of his rights, respect and aristocrats" despite the confirmation of the resolution. The convicted party has greatly benefited from losing credibility due to the "unexpected, exorbitant upset" of the criminal law. This special case means that in such a situation (scene), the man is not binding and, as a result, presents the killing of a person. Another key perspective is the unmistakable tendencies and pollution of investigators. This is the main impression of joint evidence and investigation into the actual explanation of the case. The Pakistan Criminal Code (PPC), amended in 1860, supports the punishment of honorific murder through the 2004 Criminal Code Amendment Act. The approval severely damaged cultural fibers and denied social, political and financial empowerment of women and young women. (Ali PA, 2015) The 2004 Act on "Honor Killings" in the Criminal Code (Amendment) resolves some of the actual demands for exemptions or amnesty claims for the injured beneficiaries. The beneficiaries of the victim acquit the professional murderer in the name of God after receiving the dire, without compensation, or concessions (Section 309).

Fundamental rights groups were concerned about just the bad example of exchange and early partnerships in Pakistan. The trade association is Watta Satta, when two families agree to get two people get married to each other and vice versa. Thus, it looks like an exchange for another exchange. This is because the families cannot manage the cost of their young women's share merchandise. The issue here is hunger. The wish of one dad or sibling to wed one more spouse to the detriment of

one's minor girl or sister is one more clarification for the trading of marriage. The legislature has restricted the trading of unions to stay away from this abuse. Thus, form a friendly environment for both the parties.

Exercise of Vani/Swara (Badl-I-Sulh)

The ancestral Swara and Vani customs are a standard element. Young women are selected to determine their score after a compromise between the two factions in a bloody battle goal. Access is not considered in support for such relationships. She could be an old woman or a second or third accomplice. Insulting a young woman's family is the main idea behind this movement. An important variable that created this habit was the nearby Jirga. Jirga is now evolving as a Pashtun, doing justice to expired families. In Section 310, the 2004 Criminal Code Amendment tabooed PPC, the movement. Education has been illegally managed, but it continues, and honest young women rely on this terrifying practice every day. Due to such practices that endanger young women who are not always blamed, senior legal officers have also made other challenging assessments. The Pakistan Supreme Court has banned the dangerous acts of the early relationship between Vani and Swara. However, the subordinate capital framework has a long way to go in the direction of these alarming issues (Edwards, 2010; Muzaffar, et. al. 2018).

Protection of Women Act, 2006

The Hudood regulation was adopted in 2006 and failed to coordinate various reservations for PPC. The law includes the CRPC Criminal Procedure Code, and 30 major amendments to the Zina and Qazf rules. The Zina Ordinance has prevented many arrangements, including inbreeding, kidnapping, or women's marriage obligations, unfaithfulness, buying and selling crimes for the purpose of prostitution, and kidnapping or kidnapping for unnatural satisfaction. At the same time, another segment was embedded in the CRPC, and only four co-observers commenting on the event were able to ask zina in the session judge's court. The 496-C PPC makes it illegal to assault a woman with the intent of infidelity, selling/buying, misleading living together, enticing and taking or keeping a woman with a criminal thought process. Now since the illustration, if an assault charge is not really substantiated, an assault speculated punishment for Zina does not need to be tampered with. Additionally, the Act brought certain procedural adjustments by converting ritual impurity, relationship with external, and sexual assaults are being turned into questionable crimes, and judicial discernment is being eliminated, which, to some more or less extent, diminishes. According to the current revised regulation Section, 496 C PPC makes false claims and has sex realities that warrant up to five years in prison.

Criminal Law Regulation Act, 2010 (on sexual harassment)

On January 29, 2010, Leader Asif Ali Zardari signed the 2010 Criminal Procedure Constitution Act. Sherry Rehman's law proposed an accommodation intending to "insult humility or induce sexual harassment". In a more specific way than previous regulations, avoiding perceptions of organizational questions with and without rape. The term is sexual progression and sexual complementation, tranquility, verbal contact or sexual behavior, sexuality, corruption and improvement of dangerous, violent or hostile environments. This law covers all parts of abuse, including work environments, homes, businesses and highways. Someone really accused of sexual assault faces up to three years in incarceration, a penalty of amount of Rs 500,000, or sometimes both. Countless women routinely observe outdoor sexual abuse in shops, streets, parks, public trips, private events, homes and more. Such a savage road was previously thrown into a hatred for the lascivious behavior it endured with an agreement of responsibility.

The Regulation to Prevent Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, 2010

The forestalling against Sexism and Misogyny in Workplace Act' is amongst the most important anti-harassment laws in this century. On January 30, 2010, then-President Asif Ali Zardari commemorated it. A somewhat late arrangement has extended the security component to men as an indication of compromise. Provocation is defined expressly in the declaration as any unintended associated with sex encroachment, sexual favors solicitations, or other linguistic, textual, sexual, or inappropriately rude actions. An important inquiry is its authorization, where the introduction of this enactment can be considered as a symbol of progress towards females and a step towards establishing values among men and women.

Analysis of the Act

- "Harassment" is any entirely unnecessary physical growth, physical or other interaction, or even other verbal or made actual touch or real lead, not just whether genuine or genuinely severe, impediment to achievement or compromising, undermining, or uncomfortable workplace or workstation advancement.
- •An important investigation is its entitlement, where the introduction of this implementation can be considered as a symbol of progress towards females and a step towards establishing values between genders. There are three members on the committee, one of whom must be like a section.
- In compliance with Article 8 of regulation of 2010, a woman may file a complaint by putting forward it to either the Commissioner or the leading body of governors of evaluation to combat workplace discrimination not in favor and against females.
- The Act authorises groups to create a three-section study package, one of which must be female, to deal with situations of harassment. The identity of the person from the leading body of trustees will be clearly visible in the alliance.

- The code joins a variety of essentials, similar to maltreatment of control, unsafe working conditions, and backfires. The code also specifies how a relaxed formal petitioner will be supervised. In regards to this following Act, ombudspersons' dressers have been established, and organizational initiatives like that are great fully received. The Committee will agree to a legitimate protesting inside an extreme 30-day range. The association also has a seven-day grace period to ensure that the Board's ideas are approved. The annoyed party ought to regardless move toward the case clearly from the common ombudsperson. There is also a charming cycle. The Act is particular and less subverting than the bad behavior plan for complainants.
- In sexual harassment proceedings, the ombudsman accepts the basics. The law provides regulatory and regular councils to ensure that ombudspersons are appointed and function properly and clearly.

Criminal Law (2nd Amendment) bill 2011, alluded to as Acid Crime elimination and protection bill, 2011

The enactment provides and presents provisions of the PPC that thus expressly address the offense of acid burnt and attacks, which women experience and go through on average a very high percentage right now. It causes enhancements in the part of hurt to incorporate the corrosive impacts of ruining or deforming. There are also wise regulations, including violations and penalties for destructive substances. The perpetrator is obliged to impose a fine of 1 million Rs on the parties concerned. Discipline has been expanded to include life imprisonment.

This contention of the bill's items and levelheadedness recommended that females are turning out to be especially inescapable with the wrongdoing of tossing corrosive. The vital clarification for this is that there could be no appropriate guideline around here. Thus, lawbreakers consistently utilize this arm against women as a deadly and ruinous device.

Criminal Law bill (Third Procedure) Act, 2011

On November 15, 2011, the Pakistani Parliament passed the 2011 Criminal Code Amendment after numerous lobbying and campaigns by female rights activists and supporters of the bill. Donya Aziz. The women's development movement has long been working hard to reveal horrific abuse in the name of "ordinary rituals." This resolution amends the PPC and covers many violations that are considered standard practices under the PPC. It extends the current regime to limit the exchange of women to include traditional denials such as Vani, swara, or some other traditions to resolve disputes. The new parts added are reminiscent of a deprived female boycott. To commit a criminal offense after a woman has forced marriage. In addition, the wedding of the Holy Quran.

Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act, 2012

The Senate of Pakistan passed the Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act on February 20, 2012. The Act faced a lot of delay in promulgation, which is evident from the fact that it was passed by the National Assembly on August 4, 2009, but it was not forwarded to the senate within three months. (Naz, 2018) The Court has been given the power to force "security orders" and "home requests" which keep the blamed from proceeding with misuse and from endeavoring to associate with the casualty in any way. On the off chance that a blamed break the insurance request, a fine of Rs100, 000 or more or a half year's detainment will be forced. In case the assurance request is for the subsequent time penetrated, a fine of Rs. 200.000 for as long as two years will raise the sentence.

National Commission on the Status of Women Amendment Act, 2018

The assembly with the primary objective to form a lawful that has complete mandate and authority to address the issues that concerns with the abuses that women face ratified the act of 2012. In 2018, the then parliament requested an amendment in the NCSW Act 2012, which was focused on making sure that a new President be appointed within 30 days of the departure of the preceding one. NCSW obtained accounting and management independence for the actual organization of its operations in 2013. The NCSW hopes to progress sexual direction balance. The NCSW was set up to analyze order, drives, and systems related to women's fortifying and sex consistency. The Commission targets developing and staying aware of getting together with NGOs and various specialists to guard female advantages gainfully. To move order and sanctioning importance to empower women in the informative, financial and political circles, NCSW oversees government authorities, parliamentarians, and other system makers and vestibules. (Edwards, 2010) The NCSW's main task is to examine the Pakistani government's affirming undertakings, programs, and different activities for females, as well as to assess safeguarded programs, regulations, norms, and structural resemblance women's representation and conveniences, and interpersonal communication. Pressure is reached in NCSW include female maltreatment and prevalent workplace tendencies. The work force of the NCSW is assigned for a period of 3 years. It consists of a chair from each of the 4 provinces, as well as 13 other members. The tribal districts, Azad Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan and the territory of Islamabad also has their own representatives.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Enforcement of Women Ownership Rights Act 2012

In addition, an enactment changed into exceeded in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) in 2010 to govern female's ordinary accurate to assert land. The enforcement of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Women's Ownership Act of 2012 was over-revised on

January 5, 2012 with the help of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Parliament and was officially introduced on January 17, 2012

The decision expresses that the possibility of a girl to be claimed or concerned will now no longer be condensed, mishandled, decreased, or discouraged with the aid of using every person nor will any girl have their property. The rule fined as much as Rs 50 000 and detainment as long as 5 years. It changed into introduced that, simply as any ultimate punishment accommodated with the aid of using a few different rule, this subject might be The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Elimination of Custom of Ghag Act 2013

Ghag is an outdated standard practice in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and federal-controlled indigenous areas. The man announced in public that he was with a young woman and that no one should marry her. In 2013, in the Supreme Court's view, the government at the time saw Gag's practice as a legitimate crime that circumvented the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa law and eliminated Gag's practice. By law, ghag were fined 500,000 rupees and / or 7 years in prison. Crimes are tolerated as evidence and cannot be constructed under this show of force, not on behalf of them.

Domestic Abuse Detection and Prevention Act for Sindh, 2013

In 2013, the Sindh Parliament passed the 2013 Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act. The bill represents an important step in efforts to protect women from various signs of abuse and racial diversity and to mitigate viciousness.

Provisions of law

The Act of 2013 depicted aggressive conduct at home as any demonstrations of sexual orientation-based or any other badgering. This includes on the other hand no longer limited to, an activity at an attack, crook power, condemned terrorizing, physical, intellectual and obnoxious attack, with the aid of a respondent, against a lady, children or different underestimated human beings who are or have been a complainant at home (example of corrupting or embarrassing conduct used at home). In the new enactment, a few of the phrases have been recorded. The enactment incorporates the drafting of not unusual and place execution frameworks, which include frequent Commission, Security Commissions, and the appointment of vicinity assurance authorities. Interestingly, the Act of 2013 accommodates, the making of the largest board wanted by means of unparalleled powers to comply with up on homegrown maltreatment. (Islam, 2018) During 2016, the Women Development Division, in compliance with the Act, published the Business rule and rules of the Law.

Abusive aggressions and violence (Prevention and Protection) Regulation of Baluchistan, 2014

The Baluchistan Domestic aggression and Violence (Prevention and Protection) bill was introduced in February 2014. It depicts many types of aggressive behavior at home, such as physical, sexual, and monetary attack, tailing, following, but its depiction is not very much broad as the Sindh law. In Baluchistan, the Homegrown Abuse Act expands aggressive behavior at home to include brutality against homegrown workers. It includes the concept of a 'oppressed individual,' which refers to any spouse or child who was, subjected to any type of homegrown maltreatment by the denounced and is or was in a homegrown relationship with the charged. It includes a "man" as a persecuted person. This rule also defines a "weak individual" as one who is weak due to advanced age, mental condition, actual inability, or other explicit factors. Homegrown Abuse Act in Baluchistan loosens up the forceful conduct at home reach to encompass mercilessness against local specialists. (Ghafournia, 2017)

The Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act, 2016

The Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act (PPWVA), 2016, which includes abusive behavior at home, physical and emotional agony, financial duplicity, following, and cybercrime, was passed to protect ladies from brutality. The PPWVA's goals include providing harmony, protecting women from abuse, and providing them with a peaceful daily routine in which they may work successfully and interact with their families respectfully. PPWVA also transports females and compares them to the domestic male population

The state and its government is essentially developing one-of-a-kind communities (homes) for women who have endured compromise and compromise, as well as creating a security system for effective assistance transference. In 2016, the PPWVA was implemented. The PPWVA is not just a legislation that condemns abuse; it also focuses on eradicating abusive behavior and ensuring a good sanctuary for battered women. It covers a broad array of wrongdoings, such as psychological, emotional, physical, surveillance, and cyberattacks.

Women's Property Ownership Law Implementation in KP, 2019

The Women's Rights Protection Act 2019 was approved on October 21, 2019 after being approved by Parliament on October 14, 2019 under the 2010 workplace and office Act to address cases of abuse of women. It was officially announced. It stipulates that a woman denied her property might somehow appeal to the ombudsman in the absence of legal court proceedings with respect to such property. After the dismantling application has been completed and the subject of further investigation or investigation has been determined, the ombudsman should begin a preliminary investigation of the complaint. In this investigation, the case will be forwarded to the Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary, who will send the report to the Ombudsman within 15 days. At the end of the process [Naz, 2018]

Domestic Abuse (Deterrence and Prevention) Bill, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 2021

It has taken a long time for Pakistan to sanction bad behavior at home. It has integrated a significant amount of influence from more moderate lawmakers and persuaded severe philosophical groupings that censuring forceful behavior at home does not battle with extreme cutoff points.

The government has now taken a substantial step toward removing this societal danger by accepting an order censuring the last area, which did not have a foe of harmful activity under domestic law. On January 15, 2021, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly proclaimed family member abuse of women a felony punishable by 1–5 years in prison and a fine. Sindh was indeed a pivotal province in 2013, when the Family Violence (Regulation and Prevention) Bill was implemented. In 2014, the Baluchistan province Family Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill was passed. The PPWVA was substantially enacted in Punjab in February 2010.

Conclusion

Taking everything into consideration, The PPC 1860 includes several sorts of abuse by females, including enmity (segments 354), attack (segment 375), prohibited control, or threats against women (sections 496a and 506), all of which violate the honorability of ladies (section 509). The 2011 Acid Prevention and Acid Crime Reduction Act forbids the use of destructive substances for the security or injury of women. A fraction of the horrific fines enforced by the brutal Hudood treachery commands were abolished by the 2006 Act for the Protection of Women.

According to the 2011 Law Commission Report, compelled connections are punishable under the Restriction of Anti-Woman Practices. Furthermore, a woman was compelled to marry in an endeavor to settle the issue, while another woman was scolded for "marrying" the Holy Quran, a procedure common in rural communities to keep an eye on the family property. Regardless, the order must be carried out at some point before it can be said to have a significant impact on Pakistani women's daily life. Thus, according Pakistan's Commission on Human rights, 56 women were murdered in 2013 only for giving birth to a child. This illustrates the profound disdain for women held by larger societal orders. This contempt also contributes to actual abuse - 150 women were set on fire with damaging attacks, gas impact setbacks, and devouring stoves. The papers documented 389 occurrences of local maltreatment, and the progressive miscreants were the mates.

The Pakistani Parliament is predominately made up of landed aristocracy and usual practice significant improvements that spread the start of women as near to the residential properties and as authority assets. Regardless, due to the effects of extreme forces in Pakistan, normal society pushes for women's rights; however, it is unable to achieve widespread change. To eradicate discrimination against women, attitudes

about women must shift both within and without national assembly. To change views, we should be conversant with the new safe management modifications that safeguard women from abuse, and we should openly justify any unsafe workouts against women. Notwithstanding the timeframe for considerable progress, the decree is virtually useless even though these activities are implemented.

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