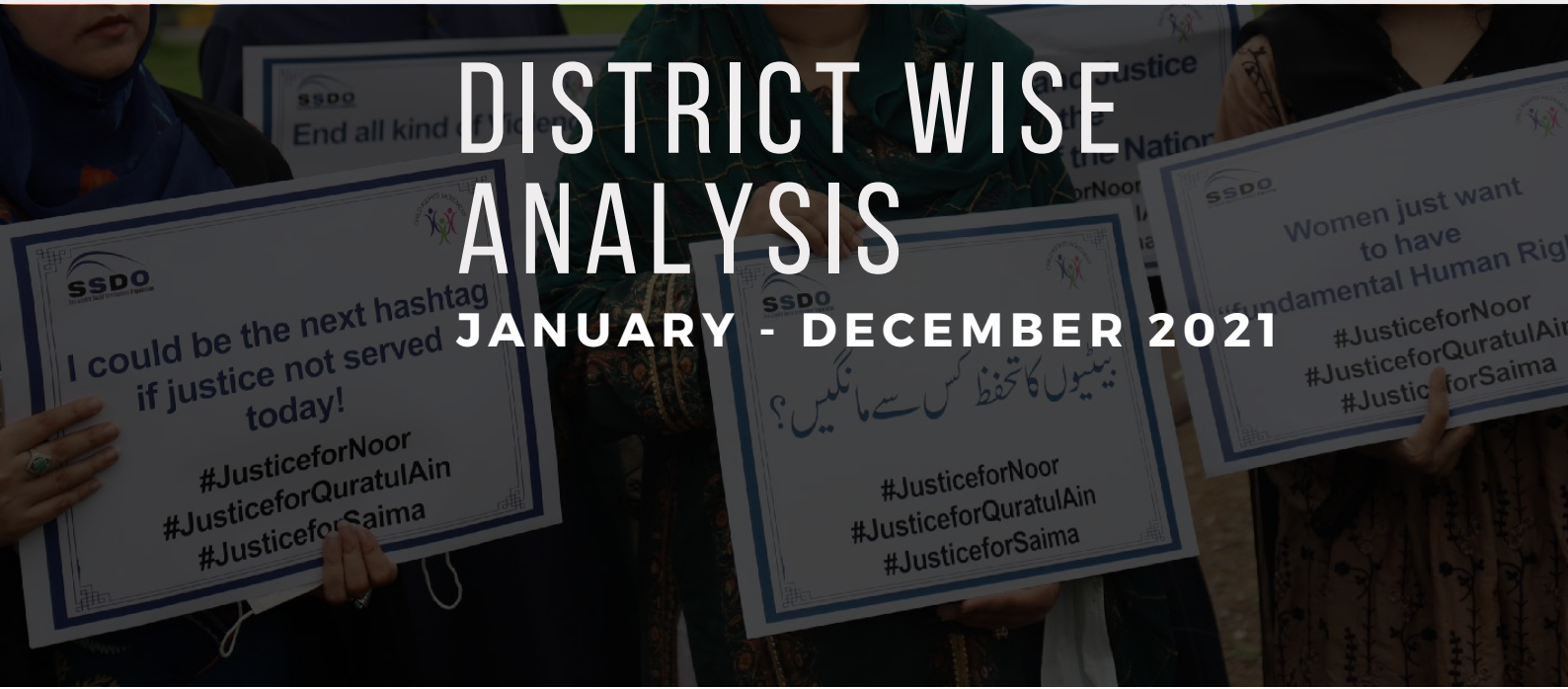


# TRACKING NUMBERS: STATE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & CHILDREN

## DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS JANUARY - DECEMBER 2021



PREPARED AND PRESENTED BY



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## ABOUT SSDO

Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO) is a research based non-governmental advocacy organization founded in 2015 and registered under Societies Registration Act 1860. SSDO is working to contribute to the well-being of society for establishing an institutionalized system of social development through emphasizing a responsible citizenship. It is a civil initiative aimed to stimulate public dialogue on social and development policies, informed public action and oversight, strengthening public institutions and fostering collaboration among stakeholders. SSDO aims to contribute towards the sustainable and inclusive development of deprived communities of marginalized areas of Pakistan. SSDO thematic programs include Democratic and Just Governance, Accountability and Transparency, Rule of Law and Access to Justice, Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Countering Extremism and Promoting Peace, and Equitable Education and Health. SSDO holds hands on experience of working around peace building, women empowerment, women political participation, child rights, right to information, police reforms, State of violence against women and children, anti-harassment at workplaces, and strengthening political institutions to have robust oversight on SDGs achievement and challenges.

## ABOUT CRDC

This report has been developed in collaboration with Center for Research, Development and Communication (CRDC). CRDC is a consultancy firm that offers a wide range of services related to research, communication and development initiatives for the social, political and economic development of Pakistan and the region. The firm with its distinguished and unique strength of local knowledge, development expertise and global perspective brings innovation in social and development sector for providing solutions to sustainable development of country and region. The CRDC works for clients including international development organizations, donor agencies, non-government organizations, government bodies, financial institutions and private companies. The CRDC provides solutions to challenges faced by various private and public sector clients through research base, advanced communication strategies, and capacity building and advocacy support.

## ABOUT CRM

It is a network of more than 450 organizations providing policy advocacy and monitoring of child rights situations in the country. The Child Rights Movement monitors the overall state of children in Pakistan and provides policy guidelines to the Government of Pakistan to improve the situation. SSDO currently holds the National Secretariat for CRM.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report owes acknowledgment of several of research team members. First, the data for research was collected through media tracking of reported cases of violence against women and children on daily basis. Going through the huge mass of information in the first place, and then tracking news about women and children under defined indicators followed by it's tabulation for further analysis was a painstaking task. The other part of the research was seeking official information through using right to information (RTI) laws, by sending information requests to the government officials and then following them regularly. This tracking and entry of data in spreadsheets was made by **Usman Altaf**, Program Officer, who also enthusiastically spared his time and energies for writing this report and analyzing the data. After compilation of data, **Izza Faheem Tahir**, Communication Officer conducted preliminary analysis of data through summarizing it into charts and graphs, proof-reading and review, as well as the layout and design. The research idea in the domain of violence against women and children was primarily conceived by **Syed Kausar Abbas**, Executive Director at SSDO who has been providing input and supervision throughout the development of this report. The final editorial review, improvisation of analysis, and quality assurance of this report was made by **Muhammad Shahid Khan**, Director Programs at SSDO.

We appreciate the efforts of the entire team of SSDO and CRDC.

**THE MANAGEMENT,  
SUSTAINABLE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION  
(SSDO)**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The current scenario gives a reason to introspect on the deliverance of the rights of women and children in Pakistan and their current state of social security and safety, and the perpetuation of the violence against them across all provinces of the country including the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) during the year 2021. The report deliberates on the plight of women and children whilst highlighting the everyday risks of safety, security, and rights violations being faced by them in the country. The report is based on information collected through two different methods, i.e., tracking of reported cases from mainstream English and Urdu Medium print media and through access to official registered cases by using Right to Information (RTI) laws.

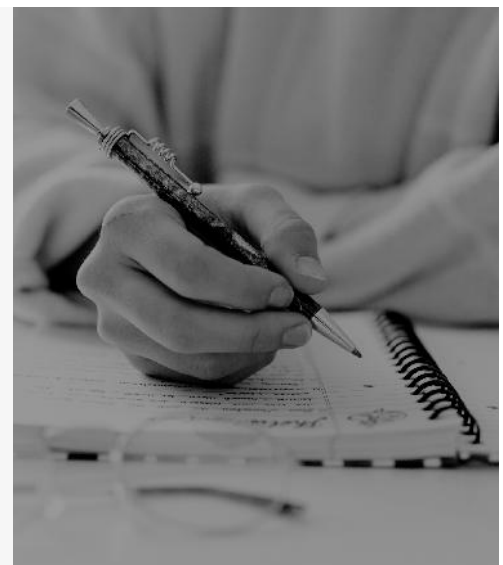
The two variables:

- (a) **women** and
- (b) **children**

were divided into **fifteen** (15), well-thought-out social indicators that befit the measure of the social condition of women and children and were easy to update periodically.

Nine (9) indicators such as Child Abuse, Child Labour, Child Marriages, Pedophilia, Child Physical Assault, Child Trafficking, Murder, Psychological Assault and Child Kidnapping relate to children, while six (6) indicators such as Domestic Violence, Violence against Women, Honour Killing, Physical Assault, Rape of Women, Work place Harassment and Kidnapping of Women, all relate to women.

*After running a thorough analysis, it was a startling revelation that there is a substantive discrepancy in the records of cases reported in the media and the official statistics. The cases reported in the media are minuscule in comparison with the official number of cases registered against the mentioned indicators.*



The report found that across all the indicators concerning women and children's social wellbeing, a record **(52,370)** cases were reported. Only **8,719** cases were reported in the media. The report also found that violence against women was rampant in the country and a record **(27,273)** cases were reported. Amongst the provinces, Punjab remained at the crest with **25,751** officially registered cases that constitute more than half of the cases of violence against women reported. The media could only report **3,160** cases. During the same period, there were **128** cases of violence against women in Islamabad registered whereas **40** cases out of these were covered by media. Of those total cases of crimes reported, kidnapping of women **(18,390)** also saw a great hike. Nevertheless, the mainstream media tracked only **2,699** cases of kidnapping of women in the same period. It leads to a colossal difference in the treatment of the cases in the media and official numbers. The highest number of cases of kidnapping of women **(177)** registered in Islamabad were contrary to only a small number of **(68)** cases reported in the media. (Given) the fact that Islamabad hosts one of the largest media outlets, print and electronic likewise.

In the same period, **4,643** women

became the victim of rape in official statistics; but only **1,341** cases could get attention in media. In Islamabad, the cases registered about the rape of women were **63** while **36** cases out of these were highlighted in the media.

Domestic Violence is a common phenomenon, however, it always goes underreported in Pakistan. There is a host of reasons for this, but mainly it is due to the victim's family that slows the pace of reporting or in many cases, not reporting at all. Nevertheless, the statistics revealed that **1,047** cases of domestic violence were registered in the year 2021, yet only **704** have been reported by the media. In Islamabad, there were registered a total of **24** cases of domestic violence, while only **17** cases were reported in the media.

The statistics about violence against children are not different. As per the official record, **2,678** cases were registered in the country for child abuse, while **1,543** such cases were also highlighted in the media. In Islamabad, **70** cases of child abuse were officially registered and **28** of them got media attention. Despite the fact age that the age of marriage is 16, the cases registered against child marriage were **46** and media reported cases to stand at **18**, close to **40%** less in reporting.

The past year has seen a new nature of the crimes committed against women and children. It includes the crime of passion, the crime of incest. Regardless, of the limitations of data collection from limited newspapers, the SSDO research desk found that violence against women and children has become rampant in Pakistan. Ironically, as the typology of crimes against women and children is expanding, the space for reportage in print and electronic media is shrinking. In this way, a lot of vulnerable people are left out of the national debate and are left to their devices eventually. Ignoring the official statistics would not serve the purpose, it requires the attention of all stakeholders including government authorities, politicians, policymakers, media and civil society to have a collaborative mechanism to curb the violence against women and children in Pakistan.

# INTRODUCTION

THIS SECTION INCLUDES THE OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS, LIMITATIONS AND METHODOLOGY



Pakistan has a population of nearly 208 million people making it the fifth most populous country in the world. The Government of Pakistan 2017 census estimated that nearly 35 percent of the population is under the age of 15, while the women population is constituted of 101.4 million which is 48.76% of the total population. Women and children in Pakistan continued to face violence, discrimination and persecution, with authorities often failing to provide adequate protection and safeguarding of rights of women and children and/or hold perpetrators accountable under the state law.



**153 out of 156**  
countries in the Global  
Gender Gap Index

**167 out of 170**  
countries in the  
Women, Peace and  
Security Index



**6th**  
most dangerous  
country for women



On Child Rights Index, Pakistan's score of 5.46 out of 10 calls for some serious policy and advocacy actions on levels of state and society to guarantee child rights. Similarly, Pakistan also frequently ranks as one of the least safe countries in the world for women, as it ranked 167 out of 170 countries in the Women, Peace and Security Index 2021/22, published by Georgetown University, USA[1]. According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2021, published by the World Economic Forum, Pakistan ranks a dismal 153 out of a total of 156 countries when it comes to women's education, health and political participation[2]. In 2018, Thomson Reuters Foundation (TRF) mentioned Pakistan as the sixth most dangerous country in the world for women, with an ever rapid increase of cases of sexual crimes and domestic violence against women[3].

The world community adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030; Pakistan also pledged its commitment to achieving SDGs by adopting these global goals as Pakistan's Development Goals. This was recognized as a momentous opportunity to advance the rights of every child and woman in the country. In addition to being a moral imperative, achieving SDG targets on child and women's rights was viewed as the indication of a more sustainable way towards a prosperous country.

Though the goals in SDGs focus more on sustainable development, they are inextricably linked to human rights generally and the rights of children and women specifically.

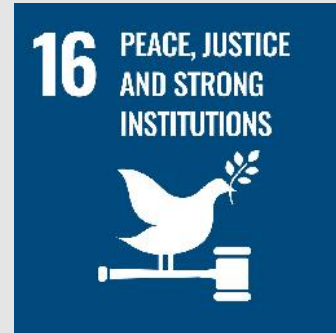
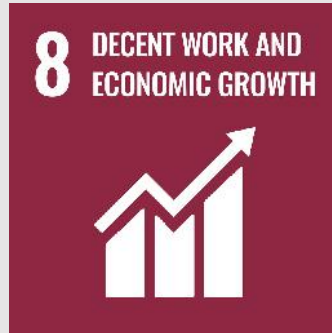
Contrary to achievements around these SDGs targets often mentioned by successive governments in the country, Pakistan still ranks at 129th position out of 193 countries on the Global SDG Index. While stressing on achieving SDGs and pursuing a mission to reduce all types of violence in the country, the Sustainable Social Development Organization (SSDO), continued its efforts to publish its annual tracking report.

[1]  
<https://giwps.georgetown.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/WPS-Index-2021-Summary.pdf>

[2]  
<https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2021>

[3]  
<https://dailytimes.com.pk/259389/pakistan-ranked-sixth-most-dangerous-country-for-women/>

## LINK TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



**Target 5.2:**

End all violence against and exploitation of women and girls

**Target 5.3:**

Eliminate forced marriages and genital mutilation

**Target 8.7:**

End modern slavery, trafficking, and child labour

**Target 16.1:**

Reduce violence everywhere

**Target 16.2:**

Protect children from abuse, exploitation, trafficking and violence

This report presents the state of rights of women and children, and the violation of such rights during 2021 across four provinces and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT). The report also highlights the situation of violence against women and children at the district level further identifying the hotspot districts with a larger number of registered and reported cases of violence against women and children in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and ICT. Gathering data through print media tracking on the state of Violence Against Women (VAW) and Violence against Children (VAC) in all four provinces and Islamabad has portrayed a very worrying scenario. This research initiative has been conducted by SSDO and CRDC to support the state institutions to identify the hotspot districts and devise a thorough mechanism to counter violence against women and children in Pakistan.

## OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH



To collect information related to the state of violence against women and children in Pakistan and ICT. To produce and present a comprehensive situational analysis at provincial and district levels about violence against women and children in Pakistan and ICT.



To provide reference to relevant policymakers and stakeholders to take initiatives to reduce violence against women and children through policymaking and implementation of relevant laws. To encourage more accurate and comprehensive data collection by government entities.

## LIMITATIONS OF RESEARCH



This report is based on the sample of some of the most widely circulated newspapers i.e., three (3) of English and three (3) of Urdu only. Also, media tracking is not absolute, and errors and omissions are expected.



The screening of newspapers on and around the indicators/variables of this research proved to be a very difficult task as the news is often not clear thus making it difficult to count under any specific indicator.

## INDICATORS OF RESEARCH

For collecting of information from both sources, fifteen (15), well-thought-out social indicators that befit the measure of the social condition of women and children and were easy to update periodically.

Nine (9) indicators such as Child Abuse, Child Labour, Child Marriages, Pedophilia, Child Physical Assault, Child Trafficking, Murder, Psychological Assault and Child Kidnapping relate to children, while six (6) indicators such as Domestic Violence, Violence against Women, Honour Killing, Physical Assault, Rape of Women, Work place Harassment, Kidnapping of Women, are related to women.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The report is based on information collected through two different methods. First, data was collected through media tracking, and second, by utilizing RTI laws to have access to the authentic official record of registered cases against set indicators. Therefore, the research team collected data and information by daily tracking of the national and provincial newspapers both in English and Urdu. The selection criteria of newspapers were based on being the most famous, accessible and most-read newspaper. For this purpose, three English newspapers and three Urdu newspapers were selected and used for research.

The selected English medium newspapers included:

- 1) The Nation
- 2) Dawn
- 3) The News

whereas Urdu medium newspapers included:

- 1) The Daily Jang
- 2) The Daily Duniya
- 3) The Daily Express.

The research team of SSDO also filed information requests under Right to Information Law(s) to public information officers of the office of the Inspector General Police for the collection of data against the set variables/indicators for this study. This collection of data from the government authorities proved to be instrumental in data triangulation for this study.

### RIGHT TO INFORMATION



The right to Information is a fundamental human right granted to the citizens of Pakistan under Article 19-A of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Article 19-A states:

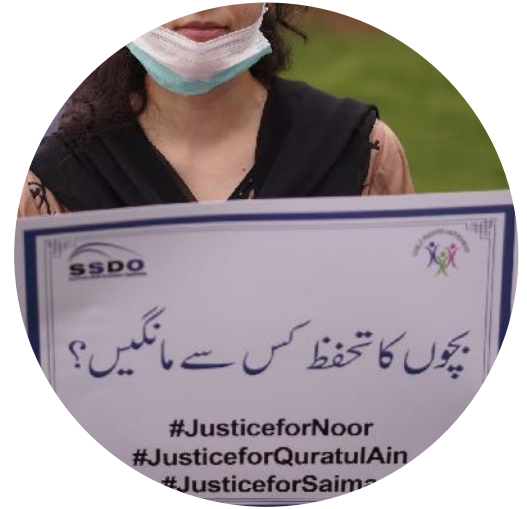
***“Every Citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by the law”.***

## VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

The menace of child abuse remained a problem for the country in the year 2021. Metaphorically, it can be deduced that this is making our social fabric porous, increasing the scope of vulnerability and prolonging the physical and psychological ramifications for our children on which the foundation of any society rests. The legal age for recognition of an adult is 18 years. Below this age, the recognition of any entity would be a minor. It is unanimously being practised across all the provinces.

Given the recent development to safeguard the rights of children, few legislations, at least at the surface level, look like a responsible sense of response; however, in the year 2021 we have seen some atrocious acts of crime perpetrated against children and the legislation seems to have been mere lip-service and are unable to deter the criminals. In the year 2021, a total of 2,194 cases of various nature were (officially) reported. Of these 2,194, cases 1,649 cases were reported from Punjab, 444 cases were reported from Sindh, 184 cases from KPK and 34 cases from Balochistan.

The media reportage shows that there is an ever-rising trend in sexually motivated crimes followed by physical assault. In the media, Punjab witnessed 798 cases of sexually motivated crimes against children. Sindh reported 68, KPK reported 91, Balochistan reported 21 and Islamabad reported 25.



In the media, cases of child homicide were also reported and they stand at 108. Of those 108 cases, 71 were reported from Punjab, 14 from Sindh, 28 from KPK, 2 from Balochistan and 7 from Islamabad. The kidnapping of children was rampant in the country, as a record 316 cases were reported. It was the highest in Punjab (217) and lowest in Balochistan (3). Sindh had a total of 35 cases, while the cases reported in KPK and Islamabad were 41 and 20 respectively.

Despite official legislations to curb the plague of child labour, we saw that this practice is still observed across the country. The total number of cases that were reported stands at 238. In Punjab, a total of 227 cases were officially registered against child labour making it the epicentre of child recruitment.

Pakistan is a signatory to the best international practices to address the issues of child marriage; however, despite much said and done legislatively, in the year 2021 the cases of child marriages were still reported. The total number stands at 45. Punjab constituted more than half of the cases reported (29) and the rest of the cases were reported from Sindh and Islamabad at 16 and 1 respectively. The media was able to report just 18 cases.

The media reported cases of physical assault on children and saw a hike in its frequency. A record of 297 cases of physical assault was reported in the media. 223 cases from Punjab were reported, 30 from Sindh, 34 from KPK, 2 from Balochistan while Islamabad stood at 8 cases.



## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

Violence against women remained one of the most pressing social concerns in the year 2021. The number of cases registered is believed to be the highest ever recorded. It deals with all of its typologies. However, the run-down areas inhabited by not-well-to-do households remained at the most receiving end of the crimes perpetrated against them. The crime with the most number of cases registered against it remains

physical assault. Often they (women) are at the disposal of their fathers, siblings (brothers) or estranged partners. One important aspect of this nature of crime is that it is also correlated with the monetary gains of the other party. In a few cases, the property disputes often led to an attempt to assault women as they are deemed as the weaker sex and the culture of intimidation put her in a vulnerable condition.

Sadly, women are also seen as the ultimate dispute settlers. They are often at the receiving end of micro-aggressive slurs about their bodies to a full-on physical assault that can lead to injuries and even murder. They also have to battle their way through their rough marriages and even after the end of it. In this regard, many women were the victims of acid attacks. In most cases, the victim already knew her assailant. In most cases, the person has some malice for the victim. Sometimes it is an envious roadside Romeo or a bitter partner in marriage. Many of these women never get justice in the court system, or are able to get medical help such as skin grafts, despite the Acid and Burn Crime Act, 2018.



The forms of the crime change, but the main purpose of -- feeling invincibility or dominance remains the same and the culture of intimidation remains at its place. At times children are related to women and their well-being depends largely on the well-being of mothers, so given this correlation children are directly affected by the tumultuous state of affair of women.

## HONOUR KILLING

Pakistan is amongst the few countries which are still grappling with the idea of honour and the atrocities committed in its name or under the pretext of protecting the honour from going astray. Women are expected to live with the burden of guarding the honour of not only themselves but also their families and eventually become victims to such abolish-worthy social practices. According to the recent report, just between 2004 and 2016, there were more than 15,000 cases of honour based crimes. The same news report goes on to state that the conviction rate of crimes of violence against women is just 2.5%. 387 women lost their lives to honour killings in 2021. Many such incidents took place in the rural or semi-urban setting and were barely reported in the media leave alone cent percent.

## CRIME OF INCEST

Universally this is perceived to be one of the most heinous crimes. In Pakistan, given its culture of denial, it is always discouraged to talk about it. To address this elephant in the room, we must begin by generally conceding to the fact that such cases have happened and even as we read this report, are still happening. In the year 2021, many cases of incest were reported in the media. The victim is always told to stay quiet for the perceived collective good of the person and the family at large. Many live under the weight of self-guilt and it affects their psychological health. They are unable to yield output in their lives and they are driven to the path of self-harm and in extreme cases, even suicide.

[4]  
<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/869740-an-overview-of-crimes-against-women-in-pakistan>



## CRIMES OF PASSION

With the ever-changing pace of the crime committed, so has its nature. The frolic nature of the crimes taking place within our neighbourhoods is setting out alarm bells concerning the rotten social fabric of the society that needs urgent reform. With the recent cases and their heinous nature, it is appropriate to say that the culprits are lurking in the shadows wearing nice smiles and good manners and waiting for their next victim.

A case in point: Noor Muqaddam. This incident seems to have helped in dispelling the myth around the crimes and their societal placement. In the past, it was also assumed that heinous crimes do not have any scope in Pakistan, but as we get to study our culture and social evolution at an ever-changing pace more closely, we have come to know that Pakistan is no different.

## CRIMES OF RETRIBUTION

Many women are victims of retribution. It is either someone from her immediate family, extended relative or as discussed earlier, an estranged lover. In many cases, it is verbal and psychological harm and in extreme cases, it resulted in injury or even life loss. More than 20,000 such cases could see the light of the day and were successfully registered.



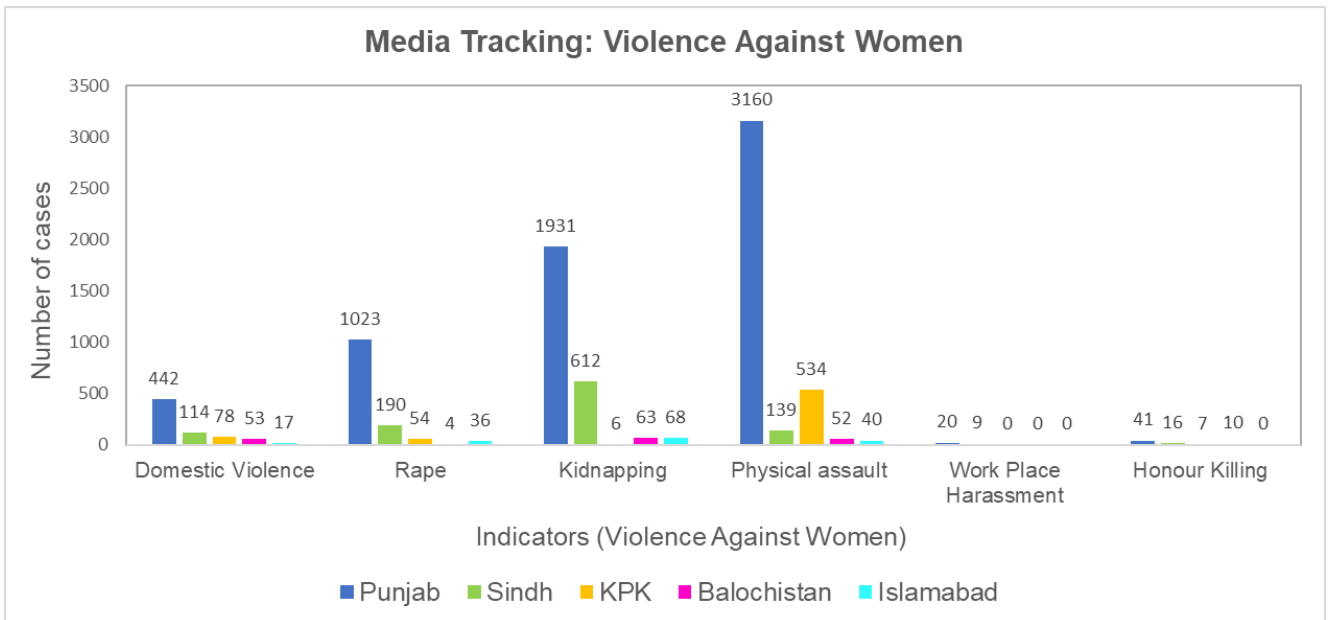
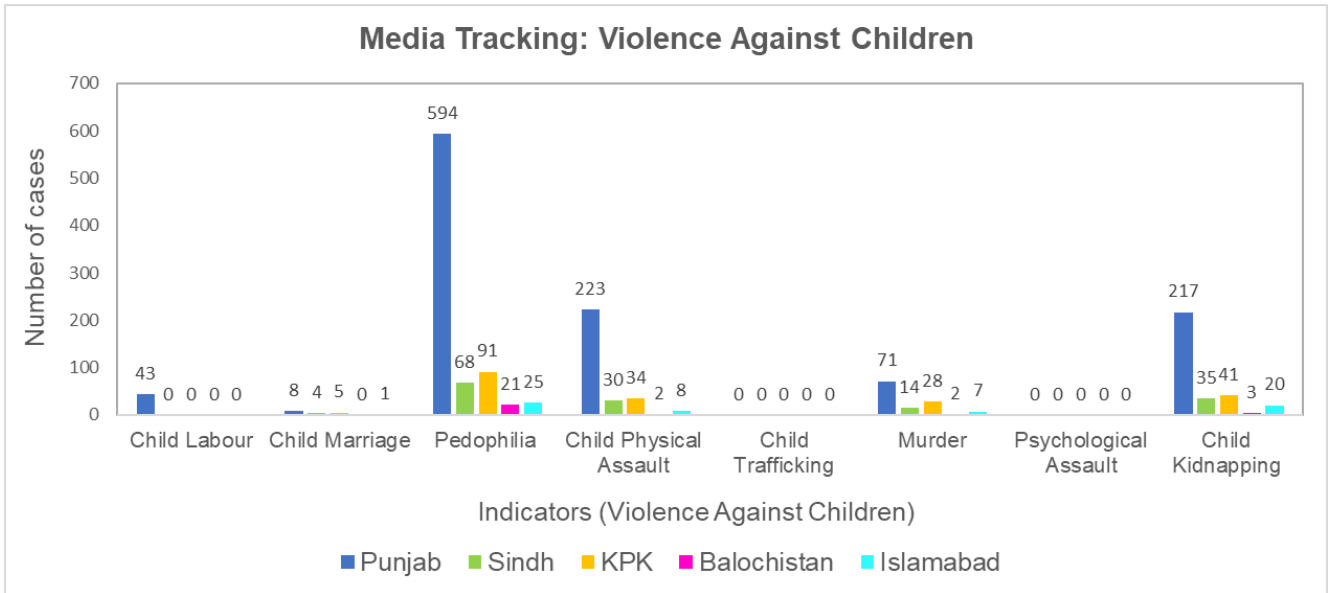
In July 2021, Noor Mukkadam, daughter of a former diplomat, was murdered in Islamabad. This sparked nationwide outrage and protests over the sheer brutality of her killing, as well as growing fears and concerns about women's safety in Pakistan.

## WORKPLACE HARASSMENT

In a study, it was found out that only around 25% of women with a university degree in Pakistan are working (professionally), the rest fall under the informal sector. A large section of the society who is equally talented to yield output in their professional commitments is left out of earning their economic dividends because the atmosphere they work in is not conducive to safer working conditions. They are willing to contribute to their better livelihoods and the country at large but this drop out from the labour force is alarming. In the year 2021, 29 cases of workplace harassment were reported – all were sexually motivated. 20 from Punjab and 9 from the province of Sindh. Here, we must understand that this is a number that is reported in the media, only. In a culture where talking about such issue are already taboo and surrounded by the conspiracy of silence, many cases of such nature go unreported which further make matters complicated. Many reasons constitute – the gender pay gap – transportation – family issues, etc. The most pressing one is harassment at the workplace. Cases of harassment at the workplace are rising. In the current legal system, the cases linger on. The victim's patience runs thin and, they prefer backing down. Therefore, the scope of justice served is deemed as some luxury than its basic elementary right. It doesn't end here, a victim who is vulnerable and already suffering from an economic crunch cannot afford to hire lawyers and follow the slow-paced protocol of the current justice system, therefore, gradually and eventually has to leave the job which is correlated with its livelihood. In this dead-end social condition, the woman begins to depend on others and compromises her self-esteem in – many cases exploitation. It furthers in a chain reaction that fosters other issues within households and the community at large. Therefore, economic empowerment is important for a woman and it could only be served without any preconditions of potential endurance and suffering because it's a basic human right.

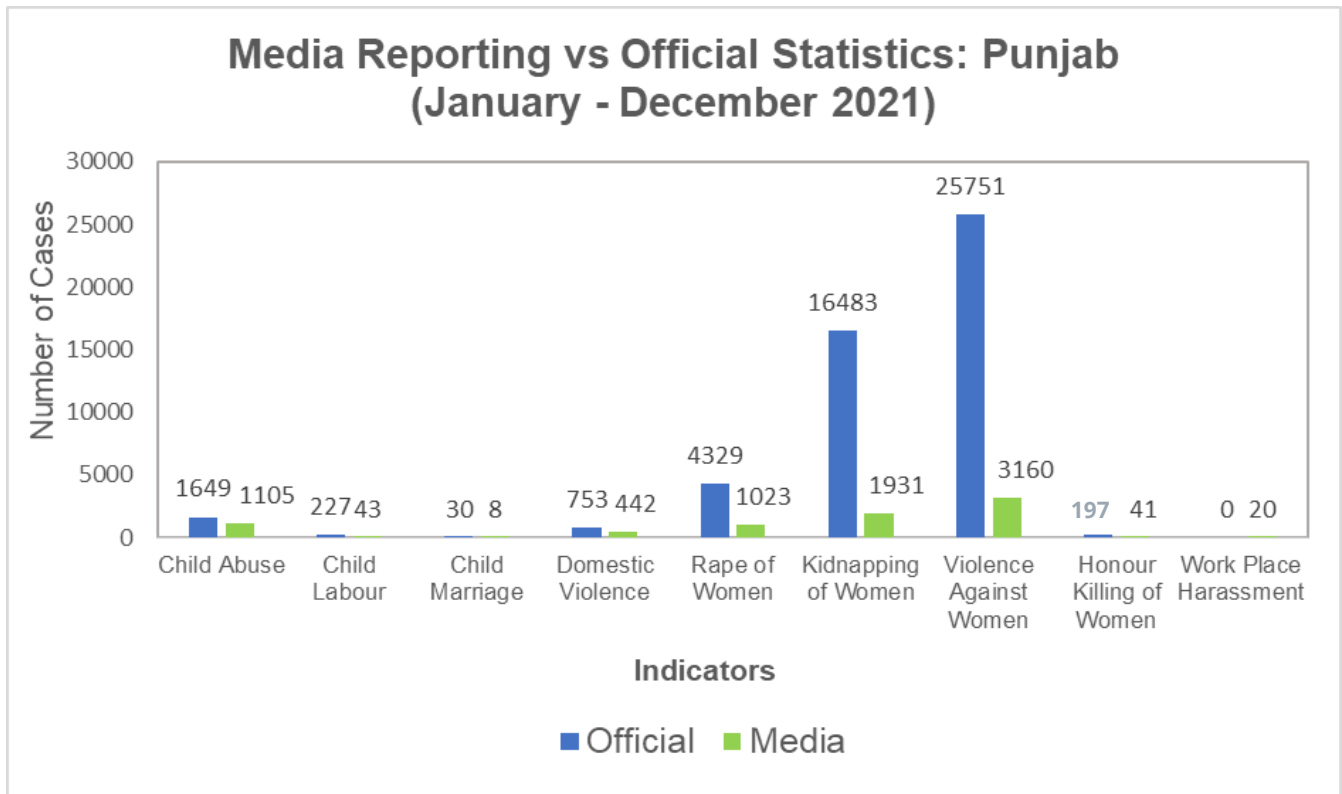
Speaking at the District Women Workers Convention, organised by SSDO in December 2021, Mehar Nigar, an educationist, stated that the Protection against Harassment at Workplace Act 2010 does not significantly differentiate between major and minor offences, and only deals with punishment at the work level, as while they may be dismissed from work or fined, but these repercussions are very minor for those who are influential or wealthy, and tougher punishments are needed.

# MEDIA TRACKING JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2021



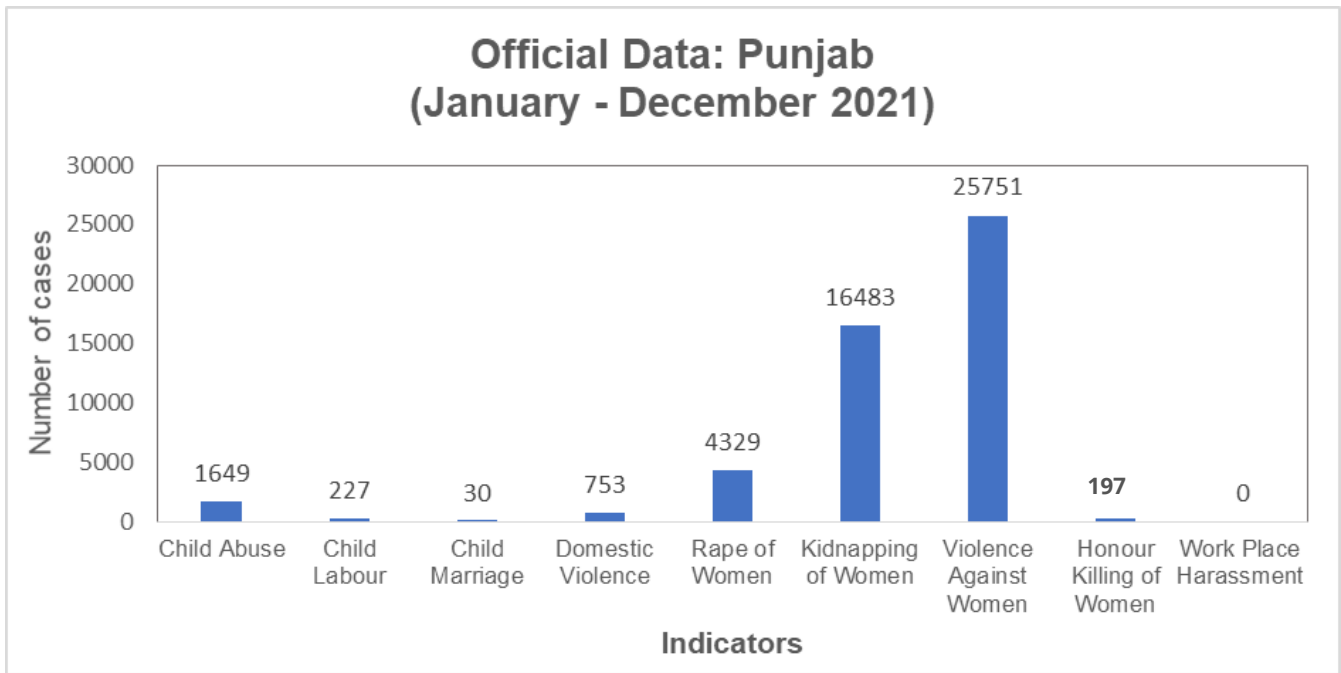
# PUNJAB

**THIS SECTION INCLUDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF MEDIA REPORTING AND OFFICIAL CASES IN ALL DISTRICTS OF PUNJAB**



Across all districts, 25,751 cases of violence against women (VAW) were registered in Punjab, therefore it outnumbered the cases reported in the previous year. It is also more than the rest of the provinces combined. From across the districts in the first half of 2021, There were 3,721 cases of violence registered. Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi saw the highest number of cases: 617, 486, and 216 respectively.

However, in the last half of the year, the cases of violence against women (VAW) supplemented and it reached a staggering number (22,030). This high shift in reporting is alarming. Lahore, Faisalabad and Kasur remain the most vulnerable places for women for their social security.



Punjab recorded the highest number of cases of Domestic violence. Scores of women remained at the receiving end of this act of violence. According to the Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey 2017-18, 28% of ever-married women aged 15-49 had experienced physical abuse by their spouse or family member in just the past year alone (2017) .

In Lahore, the number of victims is in 3 digits making it the district with the highest number of cases registered, followed by Gujranwala and Vehari.



**155** Lahore

**143** Gujranwala

**83** Vehari

Kidnapping is correlated with the other forms of crime perpetrated against women. Often kidnapping is amongst the first scheme of criminal activity leading to rape, physical assault and murder, extortion for Ransome. The three mentioned districts remained the most vulnerable regions in the province where the number of cases of kidnapping is prevalent. Lahore has the highest number of cases of kidnapping registered followed by Rawalpindi and Faisalabad. The cases registered were agnostic of the geographical presence of the victim as they took place across the city. The cases registered were from rural and urban alike.



**3939** Lahore

**1011** Faisalabad

**935** Rawalpindi

## Violence Against Women



**5595** Lahore

**1726** Faisalabad

**1312** Kasur

**197** cases of honour killing reported across all districts

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- FAISALABAD: **16**
- SARGODHA: **14**
- RAHIM YAR KHAN: **13**
- GUJRANWALA: **11**
- OKARA: **8**

**1906** Child abuse, labour and marriage cases in Punjab

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- LAHORE: **437**
- GUJRANWALA: **98**
- MUZAFFARGHAR: **92**
- SHIEKHUPURA: **72**

**4329** cases of Rape Registered

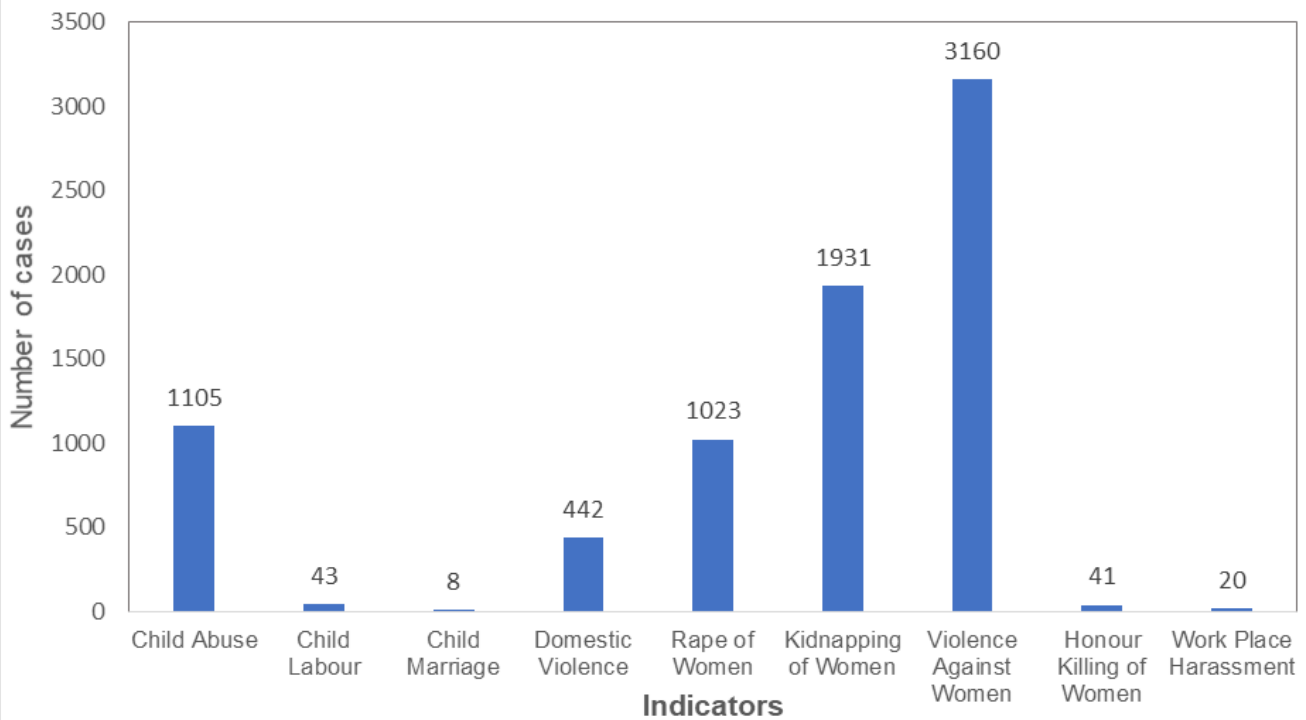
### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- LAHORE: **645**
- FAISALABAD: **327**
- MUZAFFARGARH: **260**
- BAHAWALPUR: **195**
- KASUR: **174**
- MULTAN: **169**

## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: OFFICIAL DATA

District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence Against Women	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace Harassment
Attock	30	4	1	17	43	163	296	2	0
Bahawalnagar	25	1	0	9	134	381	657	7	0
Bahawalpur	64	3	2	29	195	608	961	2	0
Bhakar	13	4	0	0	52	160	192	0	0
Chakwal	13	0	0	0	25	103	157	4	0
Chiniot	14	6	0	16	76	148	312	4	0
D.G Khan	24	5	1	4	88	196	385	4	0
Faisalabad	50	33	3	62	327	1011	1726	16	0
Gujranwala	78	19	1	143	161	536	885	11	0
Gujrat	18	12	0	23	60	389	650	8	0
Hafizabad	27	2	0	39	84	182	357	9	0
Jhelum	23	5	0	10	71	146	251	5	0
Jhang	26	7	0	6	85	204	299	2	0
Kasur	106	10	0	5	174	588	1312	4	0
Khanewal	60	0	3	0	119	447	574	7	0
Khushab	3	2	0	0	22	106	152	8	0
Lahore	397	39	1	155	645	3939	5595	6	0
Layyah	9	0	0	19	107	172	337	3	0
Lodhran	21	4	5	2	81	213	368	7	0
Mandi Bahauddin	9	0	0	0	46	223	355	5	0
Mianwali	2	1	0	7	25	118	160	4	0
Multan	70	12	1	12	169	656	764	4	0
Muzaffargarh	89	0	3	0	260	342	690	8	0
Nankana sab	34	8	0	0	45	199	417	5	0
Narowal	38	6	0	0	57	201	447	5	0
Okara	38	1	1	17	161	563	1003	8	0
Pakpattan	14	1	0	5	107	224	384	2	0
Rahim Yar Khan	22	0	3	5	167	542	744	13	0
Rajanpur	52	1	1	0	69	221	462	11	0
Rawalpindi	49	4	0	46	94	935	1119	3	0
Sahiwal	27	0	2	19	83	308	447	1	0
Sarghoda	27	12	1	16	110	522	702	14	0
Sheikhupura	56	16	0	2	134	746	1157	4	0
Sialkot	40	6	0	2	91	417	516	4	0
Toba Tek Singh	51	2	0	0	86	226	350	0	0
Vehari	30	1	1	83	76	348	568	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1649</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>4329</b>	<b>16483</b>	<b>25751</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>0</b>

### Media Tracking: Punjab (Jan - Dec 2021)



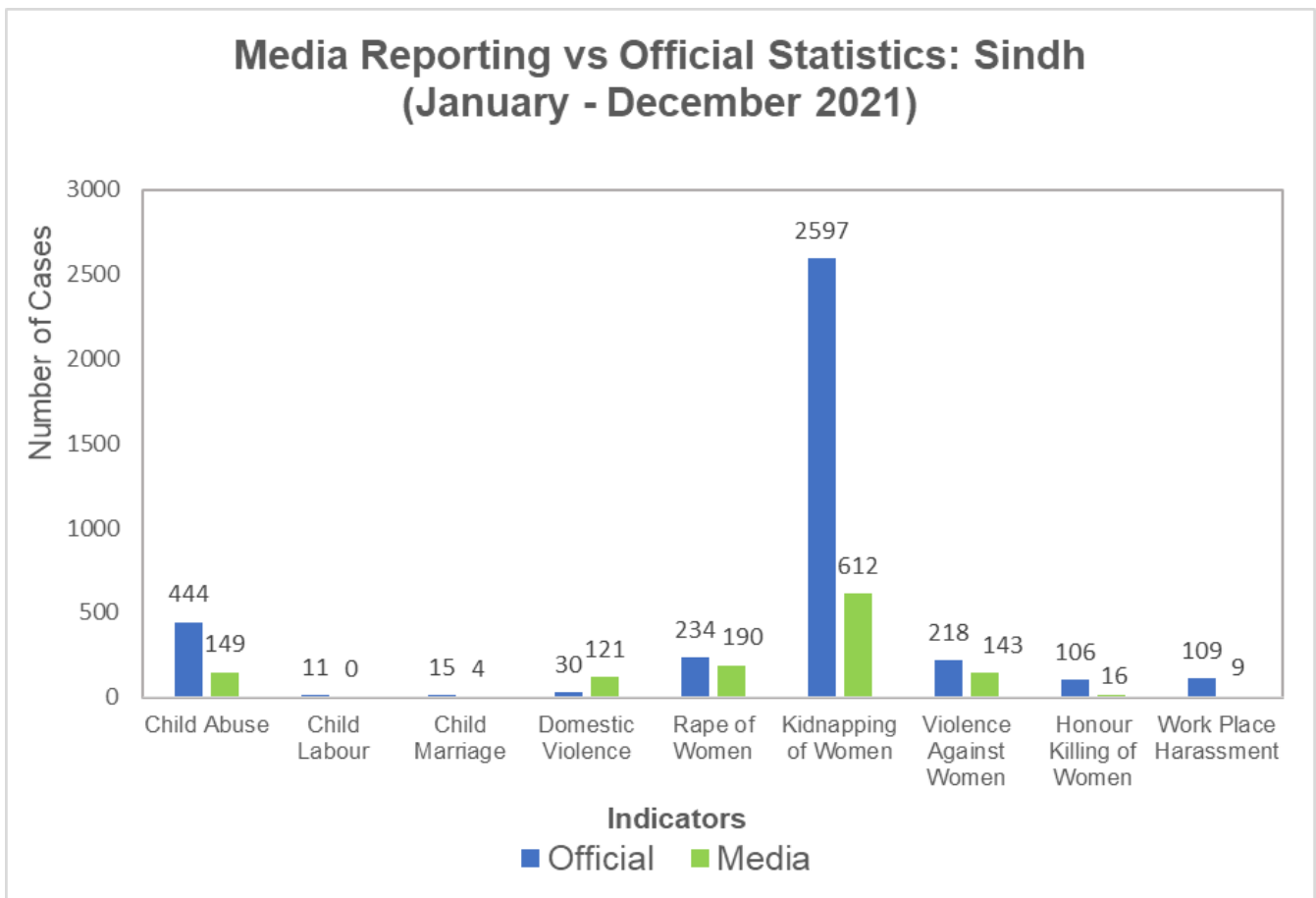


## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: MEDIA TRACKING

District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace Harassment
Attock	22	0	0	10	17	17	65	0	0
Bahawalnagar	21	0	0	5	14	28	35	0	1
Bahawalpur	59	1	1	10	43	41	76	1	0
Bhakar	7	0	0	2	8	30	31	0	0
Chakwal	12	0	0	2	4	31	42	0	0
Chiniot	5	0	0	4	11	9	26	0	0
DG Khan	13	1	0	12	12	19	57	0	1
Faisalabad	39	8	1	58	105	136	401	7	3
Gujranwala	61	6	1	61	70	142	153	1	0
Gujrat	19	0	0	11	30	92	90	0	0
Hafizabad	23	0	0	10	38	40	35	1	0
Jhelum	9	0	0	9	14	21	24	0	0
Jhang	17	1	0	1	9	11	6	2	0
Kasur	74	2	0	1	64	89	114	2	1
Khanewal	45	0	0	0	30	30	2	2	0
Khushab	2	0	0	34	2	36	0	3	0
Lahore	279	13	2	58	147	203	508	3	9
Layyah	2	0	0	11	12	29	18	1	0
Lodhran	15	0	1	0	20	22	68	0	0
Mandi Bahauddin	3	0	0	0	10	32	40	1	0
Mianwali	1	0	0	7	3	17	12	1	0
Multan	61	1	0	6	65	143	139	2	3
Muzaffargarh	66	1	2	0	48	76	107	2	2
Narowal	18	0	0	5	8	33	25	0	0
Nankana sab	24	0	0	0	15	90	75	0	0
Okara	29	1	0	9	23	31	33	0	0
Pakpattan	4	0	0	6	7	9	0	0	0
Rahim Yar Khan	18	0	0	3	9	32	69	3	0
Ranjanpur	6	0	0	16	6	11	48	1	0
Rawalpindi	27	0	0	21	46	88	319	1	0
Sahiwal	16	0	0	10	23	54	42	0	0
Sarghoda	34	4	0	9	29	80	90	4	0
Sheikhupura	4	1	0	0	22	61	118	0	0
Sialkot	24	2	0	4	31	114	131	3	0
Toba Tek Singh	27	1	0	18	6	17	52	0	0
Vehari	19	0	0	29	22	17	109	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1105</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1023</b>	<b>1931</b>	<b>3160</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>20</b>

# SINDH

THIS SECTION INCLUDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF MEDIA REPORTING AND OFFICIAL CASES IN ALL DISTRICTS OF SINDH



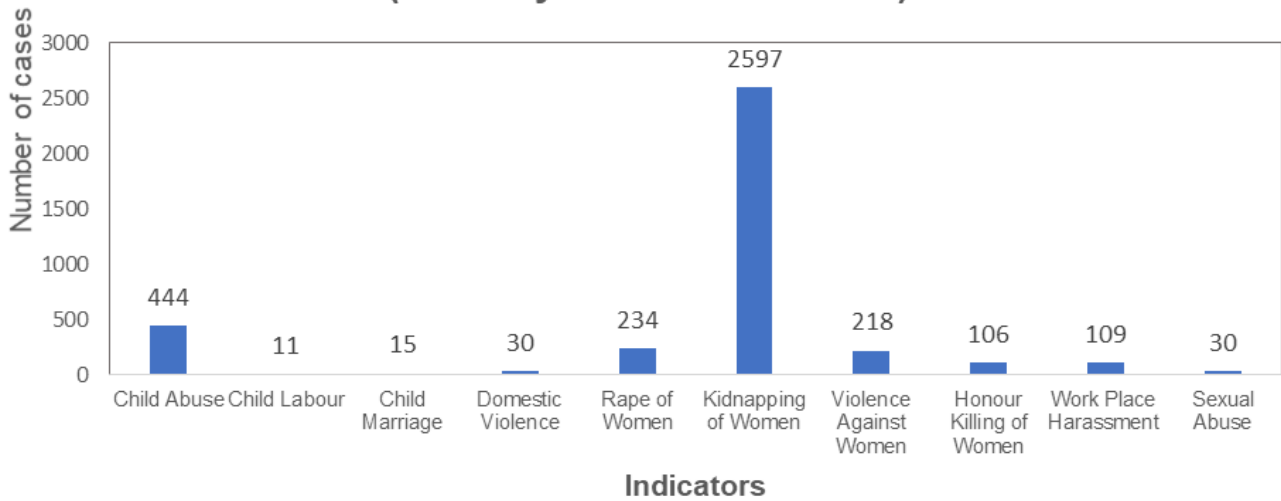
**30**  
Domestic  
Violence

**19** Shaheed Benazirabad

**7** Hyderabad

**4** Larkana

## Official Data: Sindh (January - December 2021)



## Key Statistics

**2597** cases of kidnapping registered all-round the year

### HIGH-RISK AREA

- KARACHI: **1603**
- HYDERABAD: **356**
- LARKANA: **245**

**234** cases of rape registered

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- KARACHI: **120**
- HYDERABAD: **48**
- LARKANA: **26**

**106** cases of honour killing reported across all districts

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- LARKANA: **69**
- SUKKUR: **20**
- SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD (FORMALLY NAWABSHAH): **15**

# 444 Child Abuse Cases

**324** Karachi

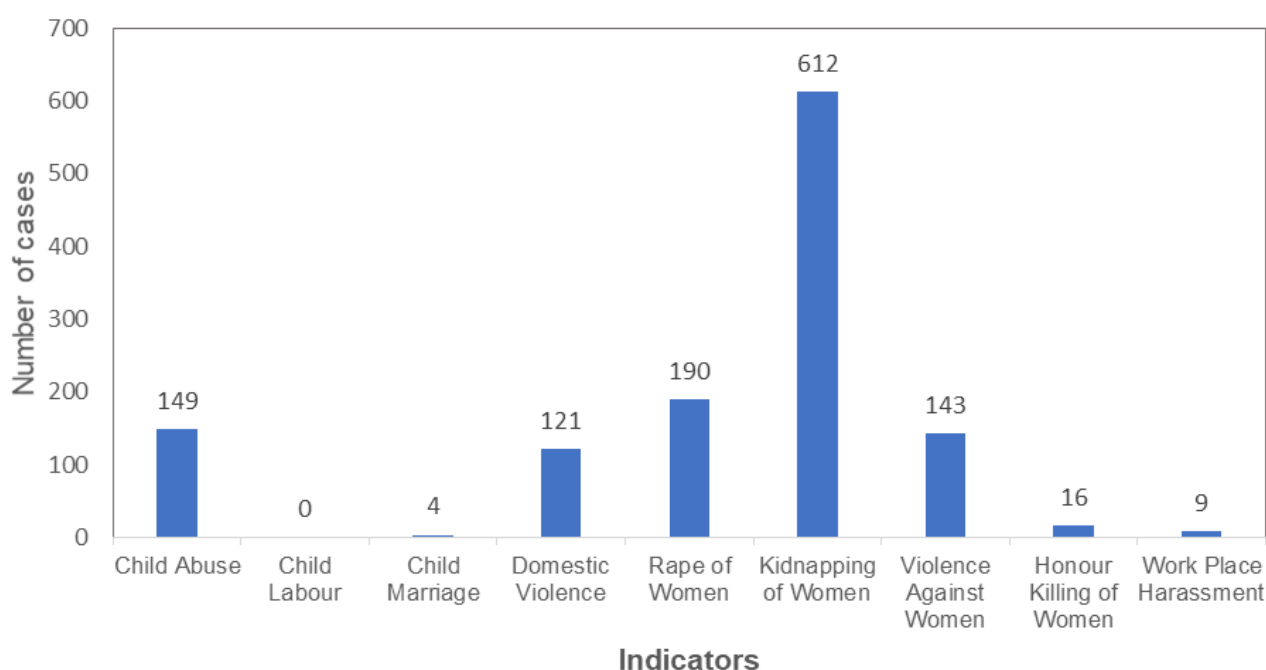
**37** Hyderabad

**32** Shaheed Benazirabad

## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: OFFICIAL DATA

District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace Harassment	Sexual Abuse
Mirpur Khas	21	0	1	0	18	96	10	0	1	16
Larkana	20	0	1	4	26	245	4	69	0	
Hyderabad	37	0	0	7	48	356	57	0	33	11
Total Karachi	324	10	7	0	120	1603	63	2	66	2
Sukkur	10	1	0	0	6	176	30	20	0	
Shaheed Benazirabad (formally Nawabshah)	32	0	6	19	16	121	54	15	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>2597</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>30</b>

### Media Tracking: Sindh (Jan - Dec 2021)

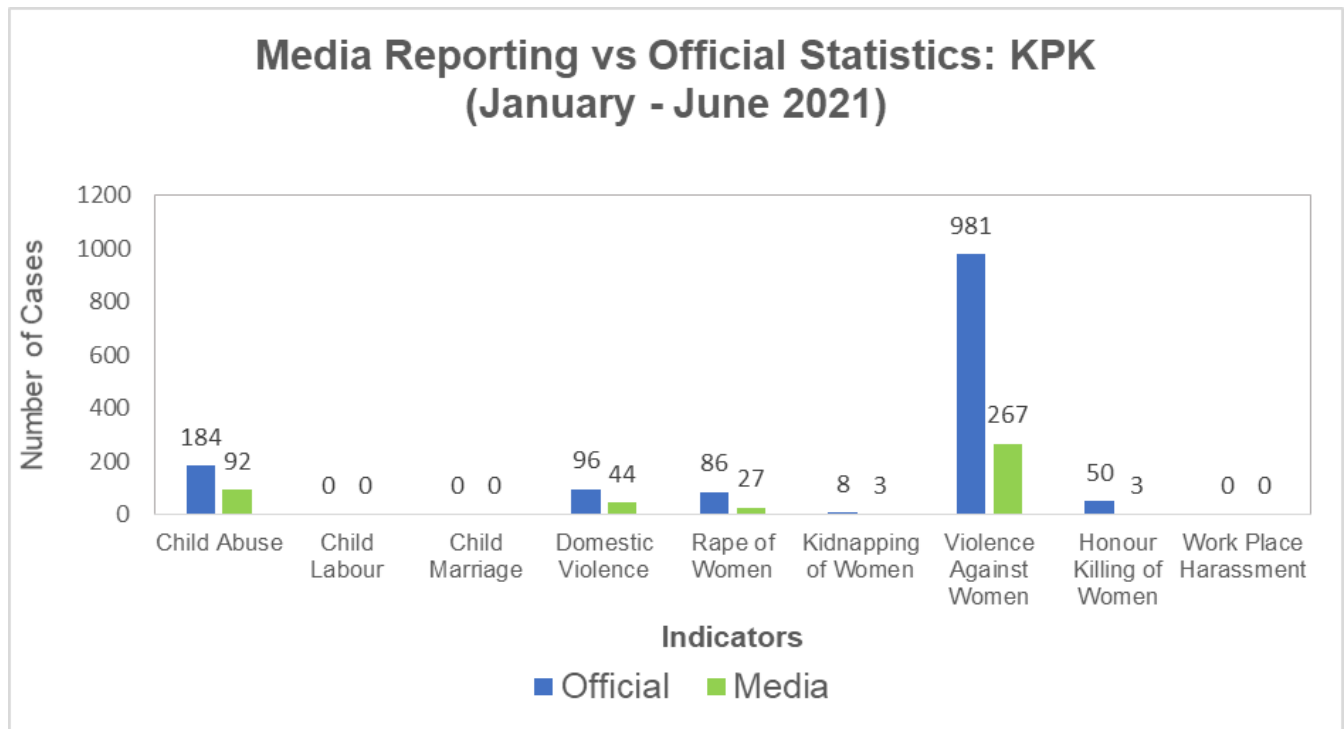


## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: MEDIA TRACKING

District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace harassment
Badin	2	0	1	6	4	22	1	0	0
Thatta	3	0	0	2	3	11	0	0	0
Mirpur Khas	5	0	0	8	1	29	6	0	4
Sanghar	4	0	0	8	0	17	2	0	0
Umerkot	2	0	0	1	0	17	0	0	0
Jacobabad	8	0	0	6	10	33	0	0	0
Sujawal	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0
Kashmore	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	7	0
Khairpur	6	0	1	3	9	34	0	0	0
Larkana	7	0	0	4	15	14	1	1	0
Matiari	3	0	0	2	6	0	5	0	0
Shikarpur	3	0	0	4	11	34	0	3	0
Daddu	3	0	1	5	6	23	11	0	0
Hyderabad	9	0	0	8	10	48	26	0	4
Jamshoro	3	0	0	5	2	25	0	0	0
Tando Allahyar	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Tando Muhammad Khan	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Karachi Central	57	0	0	12	30	84	13	0	1
Karachi East	0	0	0	2	17	38	7	0	0
Karachi South	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
Karachi West	0	0	0	0	4	6	10	0	0
Korangi	7	0	0	11	13	36	8	0	0
City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malir	4	0	0	6	11	16	0	0	0
Ghotki	3	0	0	9	9	29	0	0	0
Kemari	2	0	0	0	6	2	0	2	0
Sukkur	13	0	0	9	15	44	11	2	0
Naushahro Feroze	0	0	1	6	6	14	9	0	0
Shaheed Benazirabad (formally Nawabshah)	5	0	0	1	0	5	21	1	0
Qamber Shahdadkot	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Tharparkar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>

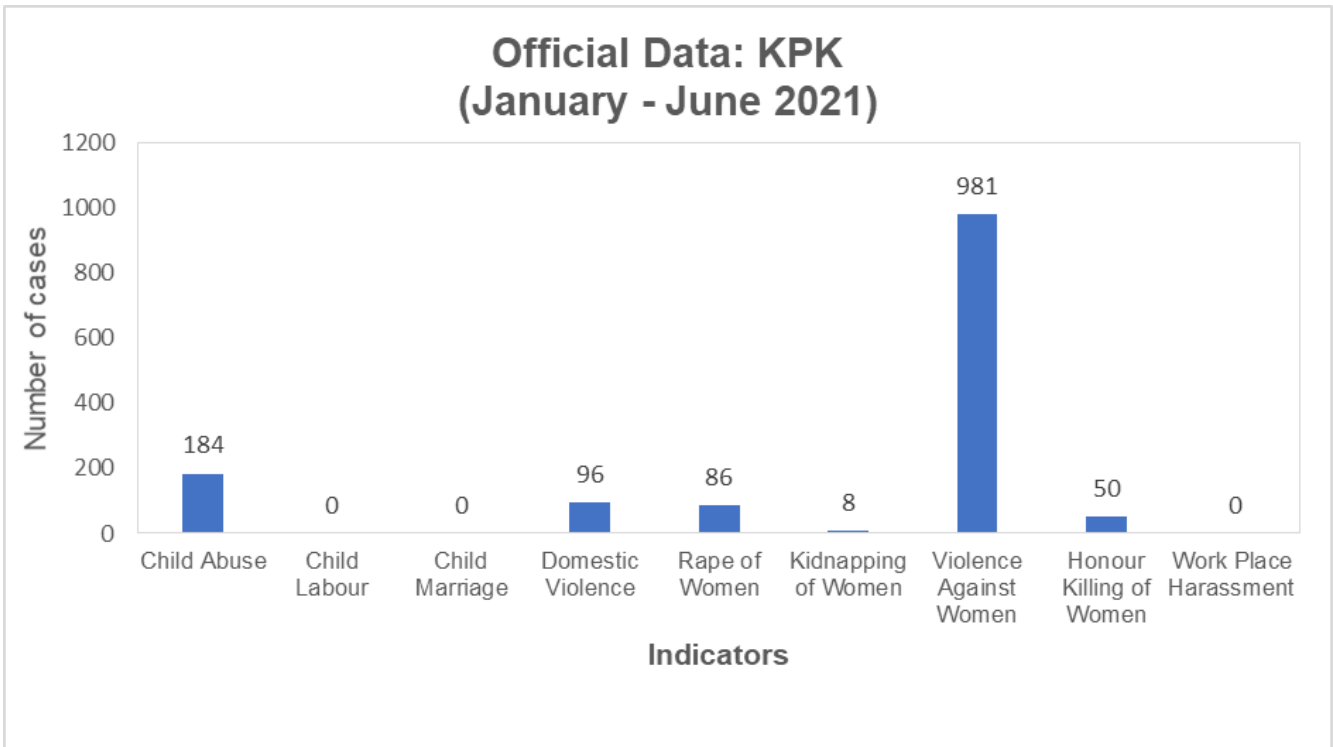
# KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

THIS SECTION INCLUDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF MEDIA REPORTING AND OFFICIAL CASES IN ALL DISTRICTS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA



**NOTE:**  
AS ONLY SIX MONTHS OF DATA WAS RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT, THE MEDIA TRACKING COMPARISON HAS ALSO BEEN DONE WITH REPORTING DURING THAT TIME PERIOD.





## Key Statistics



**8** cases of kidnapping registered

### HIGH-RISK AREA

- HANGU: **2**
- PESHAWAR: **1**
- CHARSAKDA: **1**

**86** cases of rape registered

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- MANSERA: **21**
- SWAT: **9**
- HARIPUR: **8**

**50** cases of honour killing reported across all districts

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- SWAT: **8**
- PESHAWAR: **8**
- LOWER DIR: **7**

# 184

Child Abuse Cases

**45** Peshawar

**23** Lakki Marwat

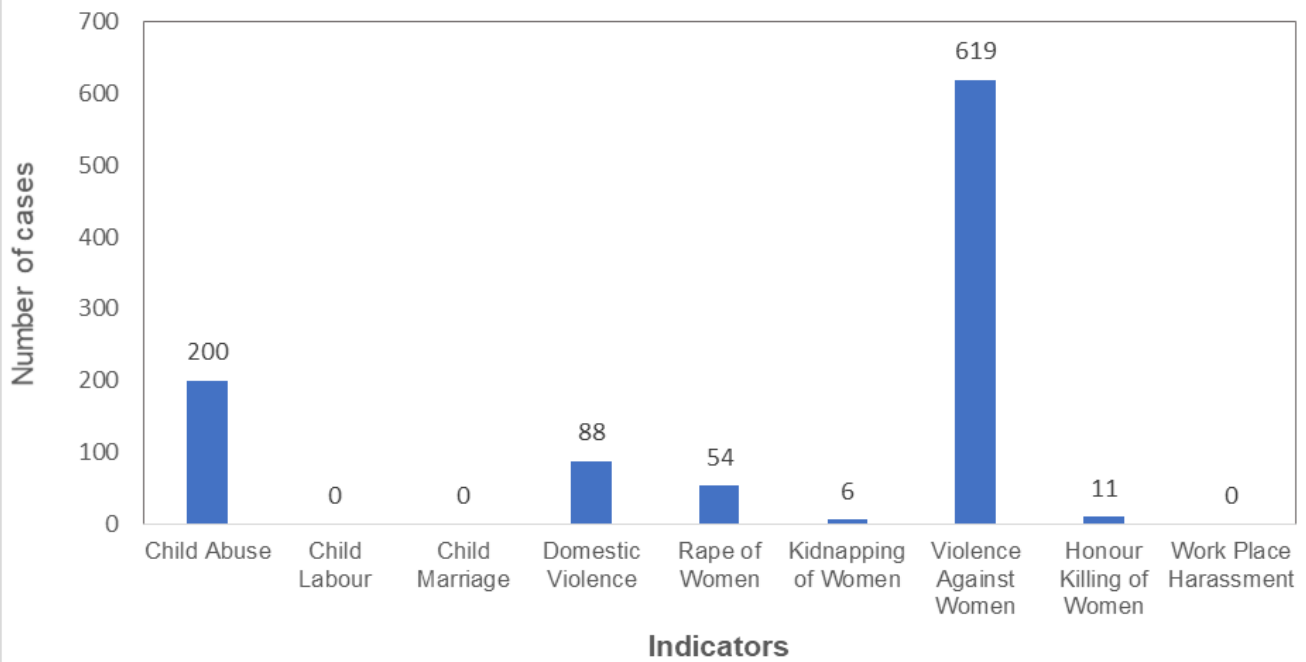
**18** Nowshera

## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: OFFICIAL DATA

District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace Harassment
Peshawar	45	0	0	23	3	1	158	8	0
Charsada	11	0	0	0	3	1	66	2	0
Nowshera	18	0	0	6	5	1	48	5	0
Mardan	17	0	0	32	6	1	99	1	0
Swabi	11	0	0	1	6	0	20	1	0
Kohat	7	0	0	0	2	0	66	2	0
Hangu	2	0	0	0	0	2	7	3	0
Karak	0	0	0	3	1	1	39	0	0
Abbottabad	2	0	0	2	0	0	70	0	0
Haripur	1	0	0	3	8	1	34	0	0
Mansera	10	0	0	8	21	0	80	0	0
Battagram	0	0	0	0	4	0	29	0	0
Kohistan L	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kohistan U	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kohistan KP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Torghar	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Bannu	3	0	0	6	1	0	30	4	0
Lakki	23	0	0	0	1	0	45	0	0
DI Khan	0	0	0	2	7	0	96	1	0
Tank	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Swat	3	0	0	1	9	0	5	8	0
Shangla	3	0	0	1	3	0	21	0	0
Bunair	8	0	0	4	0	0	9	1	0
Dir Lower	2	0	0	2	2	0	15	7	0
Dir Uppper	0	0	0	2	1	0	8	5	0
Chitral Lower	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Chitral Upper	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bannu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mohammad	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	0
Khyber	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dergai	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Kurram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N. Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
S. Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>981</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>



### Media Tracking: KPK (Jan - Dec 2021)

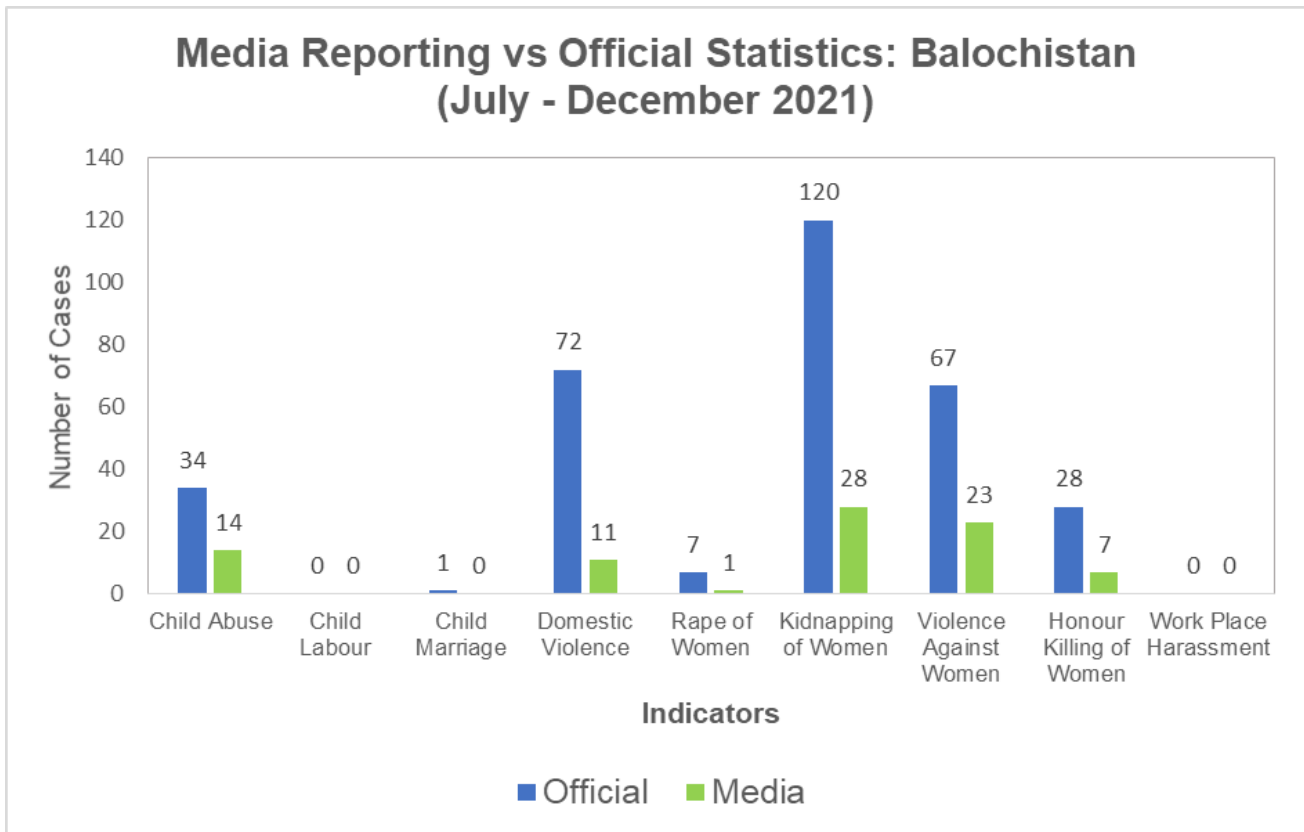


## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: MEDIA TRACKING

District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace Harassment
Abbottabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bajaur District	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bannu	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Batagram	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Buner	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charsada	22	0	0	0	0	0	59	3	0
DI Khan	19	0	0	6	0	2	72	0	0
Hangu	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haripur	0	0	0	4	8	0	30	0	0
Karak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khyber	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kohat	7	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0
Kolai-Palas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kurram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lakki Marwat	4	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0
Lower Chitral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lower Dir	10	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
Lower Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mansehra	6	0	0	0	24	0	40	1	0
Mardan	21	0	0	0	4	0	57	0	0
Mohmand	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0
North Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nowshera	20	0	0	36	6	2	46	0	0
Orakzai	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	7	0
Peshawar	60	0	0	30	4	2	80	0	0
Sawabi	9	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	0
Sawat	12	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0
Shangla	0	0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0
South Waziristan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tor Ghar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Upper Chitral	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0
Upper Dir	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Upper Kohistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>

# BALUCHISTAN

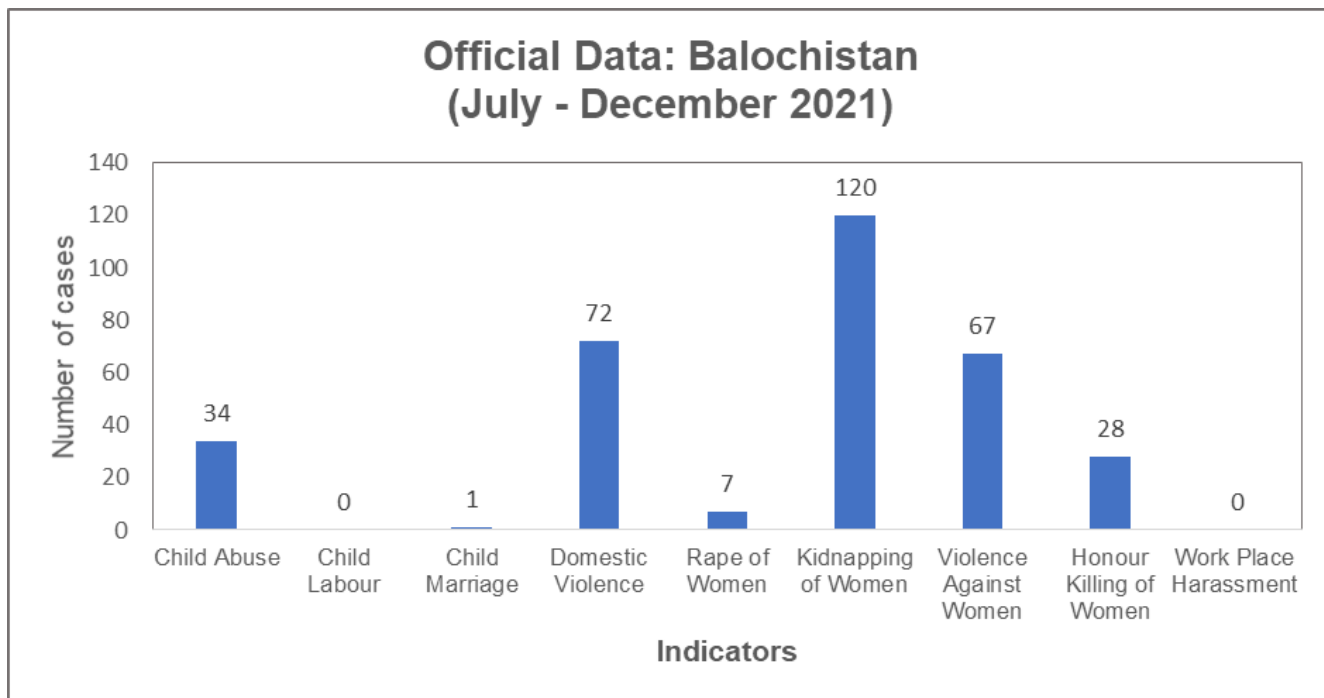
THIS SECTION INCLUDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF MEDIA REPORTING AND OFFICIAL CASES IN ALL DISTRICTS OF BALUCHISTAN



**NOTE:**

AS ONLY SIX MONTHS OF DATA WAS RECEIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT, THE MEDIA TRACKING COMPARISON HAS ALSO BEEN DONE WITH REPORTING DURING THAT TIME PERIOD.





## Key Statistics



**120** cases of kidnapping registered

### HIGH-RISK AREA

- QUETTA: **54**
- NASEERABAD: **22**
- JAFFARABAD: **12**

**7** cases of rape registered

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- QUETTA: **4**
- LASBELA: **3**

**28** cases of honour killing reported across all districts

### HIGH-RISK AREAS

- NASEERABAD: **21**
- JAFFARABAD: **4**
- QUETTA: **3**

## 34 Child Abuse Cases

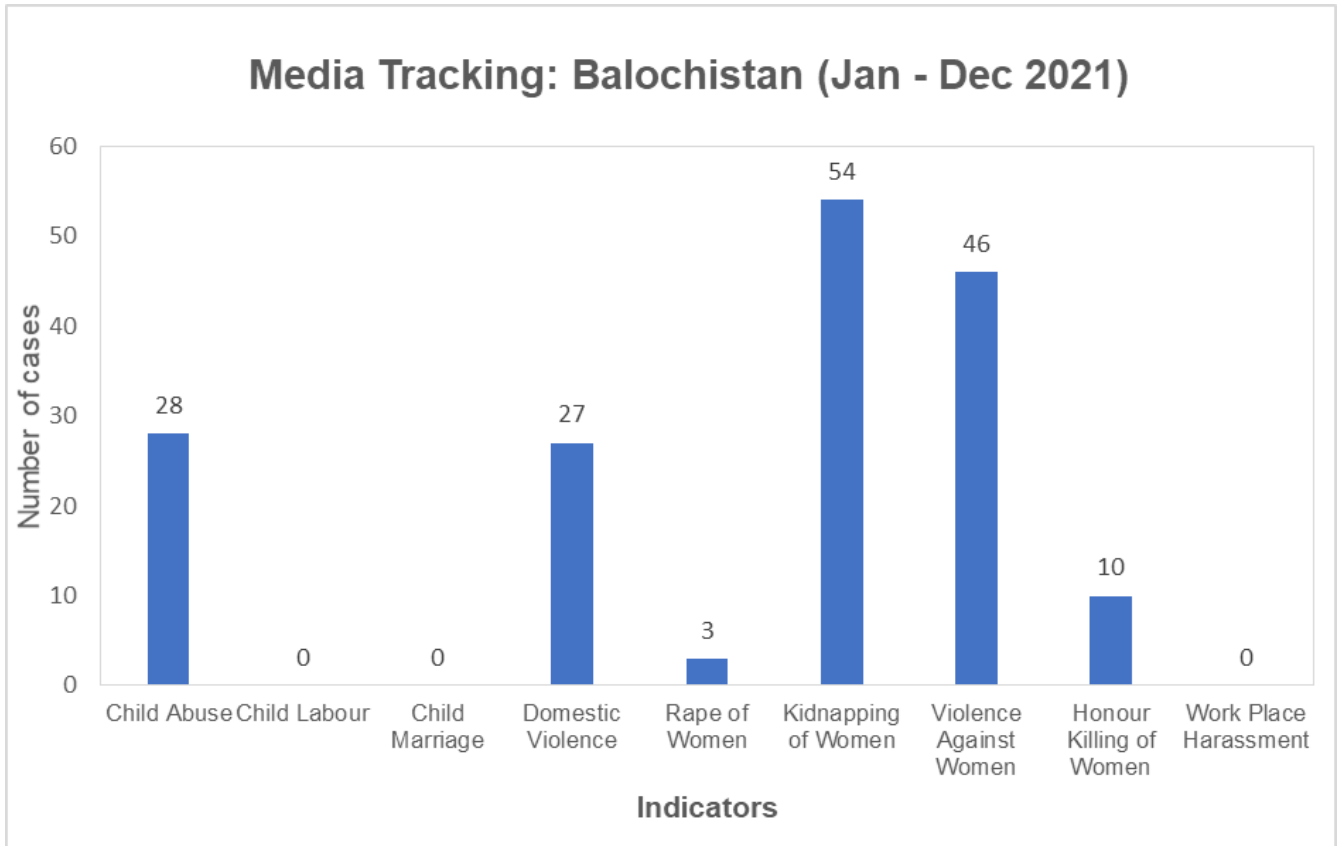
**21** Quetta

**3** Killa Saifullah

**3** Kachi

## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: OFFICIAL DATA

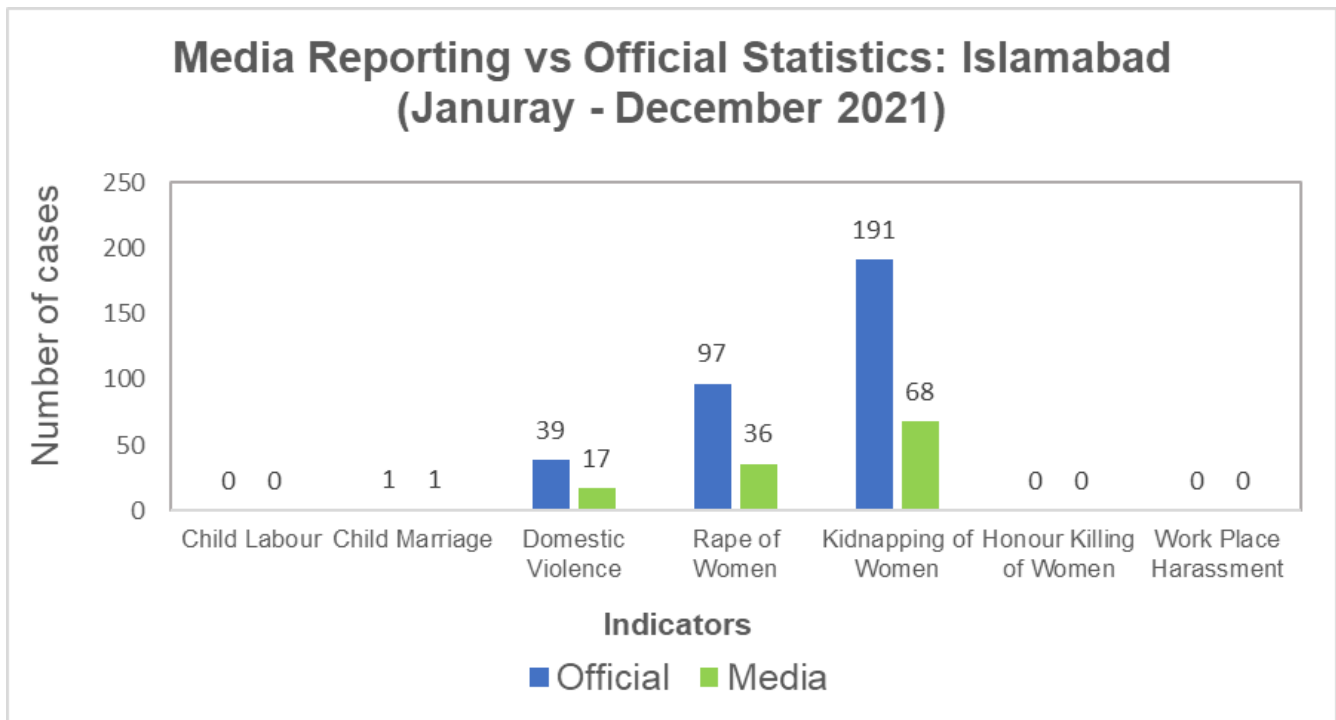
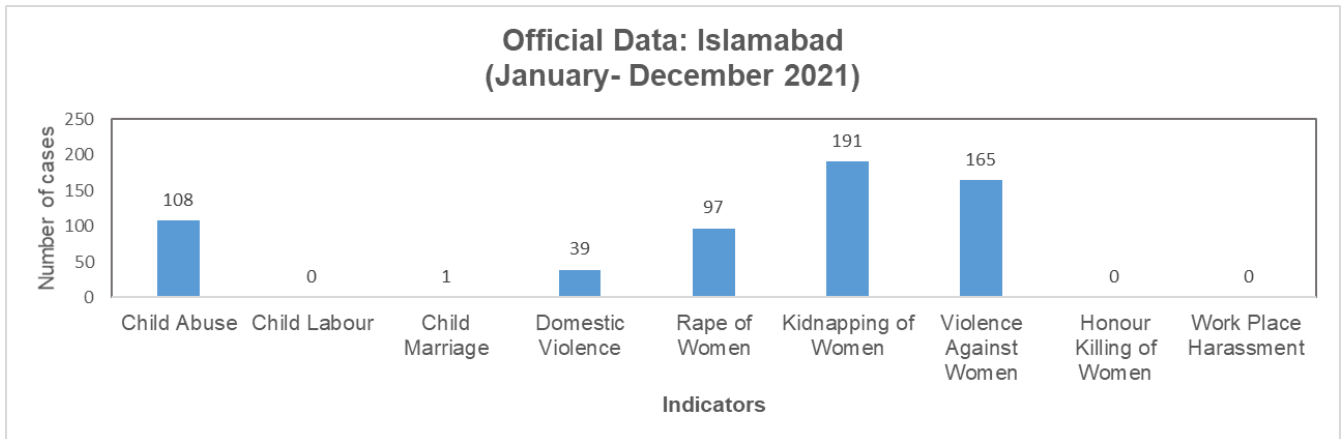
District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace Harassment
Awaran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duki	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Gawadar	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Jafarabad	1	0	0	4	0	12	12	4	0
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kachhi(Bolan)	3	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
Kalat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khuzdar	0	0	0	6	0	4	1	0	0
Killa Abdullah	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
Kurram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kech	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lasbela	1	0	0	9	3	7	1	0	0
Nushki	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Panjgur	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Shaheed Sikandarabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Washuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mastung	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barkhan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dera bugtii	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Harnai	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Pishin	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Quetta	21	0	1	17	4	54	47	3	0
Killa Saifullah	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sherani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sibi	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Kohlu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loralai	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Lehri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nasirabad	2	0	0	25	0	22	0	21	0
Harnai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhob	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Ziarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	34	0	1	72	7	120	67	28	0



## DISTRICT-WISE BREAKDOWN: MEDIA TRACKING

District Name	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Workplace Harassment
Awaran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chagai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chaman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gawadar	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jafarabad	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Jhal Magsi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kachhi (Bolan)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kalat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kharan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khuzdar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Killa Abdullah	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Kurram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lasbela	7	0	0	0	2	10	14	0	0
Nushki	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panjkur	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Shaheed Sikandarabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sohbatpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washuk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mastung	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Musakhel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barkhan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dera bugtii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harnai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pishin	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Quetta	19	0	0	15	1	34	28	2	0
Killa Saifullah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sibi	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Kohlu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Loralai	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Lehri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nasirabad	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
Harnai	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zhob	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ziarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>

## ISLAMABAD



As seen in other provinces, the reporting done by the media pales in comparison to the actual number of cases that were officially registered with the police. Looking at Domestic Violence, Rape of Women and Kidnapping of Women, the graph clearly demonstrates that reporting is not even 50% of the cases that took place, showing a huge gap.



## THE ROLE OF MEDIA

In today's day and age, no one can deny the role and reach of media. This medium can make or break the story and is seen as the first source of information one can count on with the crack of the dawn. It can help in identifying the gaps in the present justice system by creating a debate around it.

The media's role in reporting such crimes is a force multiplier in magnifying the impact of the story that deserves justice and merit. However, by drawing an analogy between the official cases registered and the media coverage, we have observed a huge discrepancy. The cases reported against some of the major crimes were a mere fraction of those registered officially. Here the number of cases registered (officially) shows an inverse relationship with the space and airtime the case story deserves; it should be the other way round. Sadly, official statistics outnumbered the media reportings. As the number of cases in official records is increasing, the space in the media for such stories is shrinking.

A host of reasons could be behind this, as perhaps the news outlets do not have enough manpower to follow the stories inland. Cases happening within the urban settings have a greater chance of reaching the reporting desk. Reporting nowadays is also backed by the condition of the prolificacy of the victim or the perpetrator. The sad truth is that maybe many news outlets have given in to commercialism and real news could only make it to the small corners of the newspapers. The giant advertisements try their best to remain on the front covers and in the bold large fonts so that they catch as many eyeballs as they can. Therefore, the voiceless and desolates are left out of this rat race of overwhelming commercialism.

*As the number of cases in official records is increasing, the space in the media for such stories is shrinking.*

## THE RATIONALE BEHIND NOT REPORTING THE CASES



A staggering 52,370 cases of various criminal nature were reported in 2021. But it is believed that many cases go unreported due to the archaic family customs where misplaced concept of honour looms large. They try their level best that word does not go out. It all begins within the four walls of the house. Their rationale is further backed by their conservative immediate surroundings, their local mohallas and neighbourhoods. This practice of silence could be a response to the tedious justice system prevailing in the country and the loopholes present within the system that by default help the

perpetrator to evade the punishment they deserve.

The shortcomings within the current justice system can easily be exploited by the criminals and on their (criminal) part can be twisted to their advantage. Furthermore, it gives a sense of confidence to the perpetrators and on reflections discourages the victim. It also weakens the confidence of the victim in the system and therefore they prefer staying silent.

# CONCLUSION



The cases of violence against women and children are rampant these days. The report aims at highlighting the pressing social security of women and children in Pakistan so effective legislation can be put in place so that the well-being of all of the citizens could be ensured. The report through authentic information obtained from official records and careful media tracking revealed a very alarming situation about the state of human rights violations of women and children in Pakistan. The discrepancy in reporting the cases in media suggests that media could not report most of the cases/or media do not have enough coverage of cases under trial regarding violence against women and children.

In the year 2021 the number of cases of different crimes against women and children have gone up but ostensibly media's reportage is selective.

Although, on part of the government, some robust laws to deter the cases of violence against women and children are in place. The need of the hour is to make sure that the laws are strictly implemented in a timely and transparent manner.

Free legal aid is also a way in helping people to overcome their social challenges, as a substantial chunk of the women and children belong to a low - level income bracket.

Nevertheless, the report stresses the need of all stakeholders including politicians, law enforcement agencies, government relevant departments, judiciary, media and civil society to come forward, undertake effective mechanisms to ensure compliance with the present-day laws and develop a joint action plan to spread awareness, implement laws to curb violence against women and children in Pakistan.

# ANNEX A: PUNJAB RTI

OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE  
PUNJAB, LAHORE.

To

Syed Kausar Abbas  
Office 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Al-Baber Centre, F8 Markaz  
Islamabad.  
Contact # 0333-8544442

No. 18362 /Inv/SO, Dated 19-7-2021


Subject:- REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER PUNJAB  
TRANSPARENCY & RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT,  
2013.

Memorandum:

Please refer to the subject cited above.

2. The requisite information / data as requested according to below mentioned template matter pertaining to the period from 01.01.2021 to 30.06.2021 is submitted for perusal, please.

No of cases registered against Child abuse in Punjab	No of cases registered against Child Labor in Punjab	No of cases registered against child marriage in Punjab	No of cases registered against Domestic violence against women in Punjab	No of cases registered against Rape of women in Punjab	No of cases registered against Kidnapping of women in Punjab	No of cases registered against violence against women in Punjab	No of cases registered against honor killing of women in Punjab
752	23	17	325	1890	6954	3721	107

  
AIG/Monitoring  
for Inspector General of Police,  
Punjab.

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... districts (Jan 01, 2021 - June 30, 2021)

OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE  
PUNJAB, LAHORE.

To

Syed Kausar Abbas  
Office 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Al-Baber Centre, F8 Markaz  
Islamabad.  
Contact # 0333-8544442

No. 18363 /Inv/SO,

Dated 19-7 /2021

Subject:- REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER PUNJAB  
TRANSPARENCY & RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT,  
2013.

Memorandum:

Please refer to the subject cited above.

2. The requisite information / data as requested according to enclosed proforma matter pertaining to the period from 01.01.2021 to 30.06.2021 is submitted for perusal please.

  
AIG/Monitoring  
for Inspector General of Police,  
Punjab.

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Request information from across districts (Jan 01, 2021 - June 30, 2021)

Districts	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence Against Women	Rape of Women	Kidnapping For Women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing of Women	Work Place Harassment
Attock	7	1	0	7	16	78	62	1	0
Bahawalnagar	24	0	0	4	56	149	60	3	0
Bahawalpur	31	2	2	14	75	256	169	1	0
Bhakkar	5	0	0	0	20	77	31	0	0
Chakwal	9	0	0	0	6	55	20	2	0
Chiniot	3	0	0	8	38	54	68	2	0
D G Khan	10	2	1	3	44	86	103	1	0
Faisalabad	41	0	1	25	154	416	486	8	0
Gujranwala	66	0	0	75	83	227	108	7	0
Gujrat	10	3	0	7	21	137	65	4	0
Hafizabad	10	0	0	16	43	88	39	7	0
Jhang	18	5	0	1	53	65	57	5	0
Jhelum	8	0	0	4	13	77	27	0	0
Kasur	33	0	0	2	73	217	73	2	0
Khanewal	20	0	2	0	60	175	72	5	0
Khushab	3	0	0	0	8	38	23	5	0
Lahore	116	1	0	76	249	1609	617	3	0
Layyan	3	0	0	1	41	71	36	3	0
Lodhran	14	1	3	2	34	101	65	3	0
M B Din	3	0	0	0	16	73	45	2	0
Mianwali	2	0	0	0	11	87	19	0	0
Multan	47	3	1	5	70	302	119	1	0
Muzaffargarh	30	0	2	0	130	119	99	1	0
Nankana	24	0	0	0	30	99	98	5	0
Narwal	17	0	0	0	13	63	20	1	0
Okara	11	1	0	3	73	238	112	1	0
Pakpattan	4	0	0	0	47	94	60	0	0
R Y Khan	21	0	2	1	71	267	112	10	0
Rajapur	7	0	0	0	36	98	110	6	0
Rawalpindi	32	0	0	23	40	417	216	1	0
Sahiwal	6	0	1	5	38	112	58	1	0
Sargodha	12	0	1	7	55	216	88	6	0
Sheikhpura	54	1	0	2	56	323	167	2	0
Siakot	15	0	0	0	41	214	47	2	0
T T Singh	20	2	0	0	38	106	83	0	0
Venan	17	1	1	34	38	150	87	4	0
<b> Punjab Total</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1890</b>	<b>6954</b>	<b>3721</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>

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OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE  
PUNJAB, LAHORE.

To


AIG/Legal,  
CPO, Punjab, Lahore.

No. **2184** /Inv/SO, Dated **24/11/2022**

Subject: - REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER THE PUNJAB  
TRANSPARENCY AND RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2013.

1. Please refer to your office letter No. 866/Legal-PIO dated 14.01.2022,  
on the subject cited above.

2. The requisite information about the subject cited above regarding  
violence against women and children is attached herewith for further necessary  
action, please.

  
AIG/Monitoring  
for Inspector General of Police,  
Punjab.

add. to	
DIG	
AIG/Legal	
SO	
Registrar	
AS to IGP	
Inv. No. 4. 3420	
Date 24/11/22	

AIG/legal	
AIG/L	
OS	
DSPIL-18/A 2184	
AL- PIO	
2234	
24/11/22	

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VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND WOMEN  
From July 2021 to December 2021

Districts	Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence Against women	Rape	Kidnapping of women	Violence Against Women	Honor Killing
Lahore	281	38	1	79	396	2330	4978	3
Sheikhupura	2	15	0	0	78	423	990	2
Nankana	17	8	0	0	32	136	397	4
Kasur	73	10	0	3	101	371	1239	2
Gujranwala	13	19	1	68	78	309	777	4
Hafizabad	17	2	0	23	41	94	318	2
Gujrat	8	9	0	16	39	252	585	4
M.B.Din	6	0	0	0	30	150	310	3
Sialkot	25	6	0	2	50	203	469	2
Narowal	14	6	0	0	27	102	349	0
Rawalpindi	17	4	0	23	54	518	903	2
Attock	23	3	1	10	27	85	234	1
Jhelum	5	0	0	9	18	81	194	0
Chakwal	4	0	0	0	19	48	137	-2
Sargodha	15	12	0	9	55	306	614	6
Khushab	0	2	0	0	14	68	129	3
Mianwali	0	1	0	7	14	31	141	4
Bhakkar	8	4	0	0	32	83	161	0
Faisalabad	9	33	2	37	173	595	1240	8
Jhang	18	7	0	2	72	127	272	-2
T.T.Singh	31	0	0	0	48	120	267	0
Chiniot	11	6	0	8	38	94	244	2
Multan	23	9	0	7	99	354	645	3
Lodhran	7	3	2	0	47	112	303	4
Khanewal	40	0	1	0	59	272	502	2
Vehari	13	0	0	49	38	198	481	1
Sahiwal	21	0	1	14	45	196	389	0
Pakpattan	10	1	0	5	60	130	324	2
Okara	27	0	1	14	88	325	891	7
D.G.Khan	14	3	0	1	44	110	282	3
Rajanpur	45	1	1	0	33	123	352	5
Muzaffargarh	59	0	1	0	130	223	591	7
Layyah	6	0	0	18	66	101	301	0
Bahawalpur	33	1	0	15	120	352	792	1
Bahawalnagar	1	1	0	5	78	232	597	4
R.Y.Khan	1	0	0	4	96	275	632	3
<b>Punjab Total</b>	<b>897</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>2439</b>	<b>9529</b>	<b>22030</b>	<b>90</b>

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# ANNEX B: SINDH RTI

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION CASES 2021 Addl IGP Kar Range, DIGPs South,East,West, Hyd, Mrk, SBA,Lrk and Sukkur Ranges																	
REPORT ALL RANGES SINDH - for the Month of 1st Jan to 31th Dec 2021																	
Sr.	Head of Crime	Cases Reg:	Accused				Cases			Disposal							
			Involved	Arrested	Convicted	Acquitted	Challaned	Pending Inv	Pending Trial	A Class	B Class	C Class	Compromised	Acq:	Convicted	D/F	
1	Honour Killings	112	275	111	0	6	29	77	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Kidnapping	650	1202	127	0	2	33	316	92	117	0	137	1	1	1	0	
3	Abduction of Women	1947	4429	610	2	13	198	1079	208	255	18	334	0	5	0	0	
4	Vini	7	17	0	0	0	1	3	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	Domestic Violence against women	Murder	170	383	176	7	4	51	105	31	3	0	3	0	0	0	0
		Beating	177	528	187	3	0	32	131	29	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
		Forced Conversion	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Domestic Violence against Girls	Murder	13	16	11	0	0	5	4	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Beating	20	61	9	0	0	1	18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		Rape Against Minor Girls	16	40	6	0	0	3	11	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
		Forced Conversion	4	10	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Women Marriages	Forced	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Early	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
[REDACTED]																	
9	Sexual Violence against Women	Rape	218	409	165	2	2	50	125	57	13	11	9	0	2	2	0
		Gang Rape	13	56	12	0	2	4	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Custodial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Incest	3	8	6	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Harassment at Work Place	Physical	109	268	64	0	0	31	70	35	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
		Sexual	30	58	22	0	0	5	18	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
		Psychological	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
[REDACTED]																	
21	Child Labour Cases	10	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	
22	Abduction/ Kidnapping of children	238	358	68	0	0	27	122	31	35	13	32	0	0	0	0	
23	Cases of Child Abuse	84	125	60	0	0	29	52	22	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	
24	Cases of Child Early Marriages	16	50	15	0	0	3	8	7	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	
25	Sexual abuse against children	87	133	75	1	1	27	40	34	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	
[REDACTED]																	
[REDACTED]																	
[REDACTED]																	
37	Cases of Child Forced Marriages (Section 498-B)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
38	[REDACTED]																
39	[REDACTED]																
40	[REDACTED]																
41	Domestic Violence Act-2013	3	8	7	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
[REDACTED]																	
[REDACTED]																	
[REDACTED]																	
TOTAL			4103	8896	1837	17	33	563	2278	700	483	52	547	2	9	5	0

Report Print Dated : 25-01-2022

## ANNEX C: KPK RTI



GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA  
INFORMATION COMMISSION  
Near BRT Abdara Station, Behind Jabar Flats,  
Arbab Colony, University Road, Peshawar  
Email: [complaints.kpri@kp.gov.pk](mailto:complaints.kpri@kp.gov.pk)  
Ph: +92-91-9216557  
Fax: +92-91-9216561

No. KPIC/AR/1-8066/2021

Dated:

12.9 SEP. 2021

To

Mst. Syed Kausar Abbas,  
Office No. 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Al-Baber Centre, F-8 Markaz,  
Islamabad,

Sub: **COMPLAINT AGAINST NON-SUPPLY OF INFORMATION UNDER  
RTI ACT, 2013 (COMPLAINT NO.08066)**

I am directed to refer to the subject noted above and to enclose please find the requisite information received from **Inspector General of Police, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Central Police office, Peshawar** vide letter No. **6848/legal** dated: **12-08-2021**, regarding your case.

With these remarks your complaint stands disposed of.

Assistant Registrar  
KP. Information Commission,  
Peshawar.

Copy to:-

1. PS to Chief Information Commissioner, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission, Peshawar.
2. PA to Commissioner-II, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Information Commission, Peshawar.
3. AIG (Legal)/PIO, Central Police Office, Peshawar.

Assistant Registrar  
KP. Information Commission,  
Peshawar.

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OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE  
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA  
Central Police Office, Peshawar.  
aiglegal11@gmail.com

9

No. 6848 /Legal, dated Peshawar, the 12/08 /2021.

To: - The Assistant Registrar,  
KP, Information Commission,  
Peshawar.

KP-RTI COMMISSION	
Diary No:	<u>4234</u>
Date:	<u>12-08-2021</u>
Section:	<u>AR</u>

Subject:- COMPLAINT AGAINST NON SUPPLY OF  
INFORMATION (COMPLAINT NO. 8066).

Memo:-

Please refer to your Office Letter No. RTIC/AR/1-8066/2021/9180-82, dated 04.08.2021 on the subject cited above.

The requisite reply of the subject case has already been sent to the applicant vide this office letter No. 6523/Legal, dated 23.07.2021.

(Copies enclosed).

*aug 9*  
PIO/AIG LEGAL,  
For Inspector General of Police,  
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.  
11.08.2021

OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE  
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA  
Central Police Office, Peshawar.  
aiglegal11@gmail.com

10

No. 6523 /Legal, dated Peshawar, the 23/07/2021.

To: - Syed Kausar Abbas,  
Office 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Al-Baber Centre,  
F-8 Markaz, Islamabad.  
Mob# 0333-8544442.

Subject:- **REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER  
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA RIGHT TO  
INFORMATION ACT 2013.**

Memo:-  
Reference to your application on the subject cited  
above.

The requisite information is enclosed.

*AKA*  
PIO/AG LEGAL,  
For Inspector General of Police,  
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar  
19/07/2021





# ANNEX D: BALOCHISTAN RTI



## Central Police Office Balochistan Quetta

**SAY NO TO CORRUPTION**


No. 2061 /1/18/2022/Ops-R  
Dated the 25<sup>th</sup> Jan: 2022

To: Mr. Syed Kausar Abbas,  
Office 14, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Al Babar Cntr,  
F-8 Markaz, Islamabad.

Subject: **REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER ARTICLE 19-A OF THE  
CONSTITUTION OF ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN.**

Refer to your letter No. Nil dated 23.12.2021 on the subject cited above.

In this regard, the requisite data in respect of Balochistan Province is enclosed (01  
page) herewith for your information.

  
(Umer Farooq) SP  
AIG Operations  
for Inspector General of Police,  
Balochistan Quetta

Cc.  
➤ IGP, Balochistan.  
➤ Master File

DATA INFORMATION FROM DATED (01.07.2021 TO 31.12.2021)										
Ser No	Range	District	Child Abuse			Crime Against Women/Domestic Violence				
			Child Abuse	Child Labour	Child Marriage	Domestic Violence	Rape of Women	Kidnapping of Women	Violence against Women	Honor Killing of Women
1	Quetta	Quetta	21	-	1	17	4	54	47	3
2		Pishin	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3		K/Abdullah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4		Mastung	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>
5	Zhob	Barkhan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6		Musakhail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7		Loralai	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
8		Sherani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9		Duki	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
10		K/Saifullah	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
11	Zhob	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
12	Kalat	Khuzdar	-	-	-	6	-	4	1	-
13		Lasbela	1	-	-	9	3	7	1	-
14		Kalat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15		Surab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16		Awaran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
17	Sibi	Sibi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18		Harnai	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
19		Ziarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20		Kohlu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21		Dera Bugti	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
22	Rakhsan	Kharan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23		Noshki	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
24		Washuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25		Chaghi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
26	Makran	Gwadar	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
27		Kech	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
28		Panjgur	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
29	Naseerabad	Naseerabad	2	-	-	25	-	22	-	21
30		Jaffarabad	1	-	-	4	-	12	12	4
31		Sohbatpur	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
32		Kachi	3	-	-	2	-	4	-	-
33		Jhal Magsi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>			<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>28</b>

# ANNEX E: ISLAMABAD RTI

**From:** The Deputy Superintendent of Police,  
Legal, Islamabad

**To:** The Addl. Superintendent of Police  
Operations/security, Islamabad.

**No.** 76/P

**Dated:** 31-12-2022

**Subject:** REQUEST TO SHARE INFORMATION UNDER FEDERAL RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2017

Kindly refer to SSP Operations office Endst: No. 4195/C, dated 31.12.2021 on the subject cited above.

It is submitted that the requisite details on prescribed Performa is as under:-

Requested information from January, 01, 2021 – December 31, 2021							
No of cases registered against child Abuse in Islamabad	No of cases registered against Child Labour in Islamabad	No of cases registered against Early Child Marriage in Islamabad	No of Cases registered against Domestic Violence against Women (VAW) in Islamabad	No of cases registered against Rape in Islamabad	No of cases registered Kidnapping in Islamabad	No of cases against violence against Women in Islamabad	No of cases registered against Murder of women in Islamabad.
70	NIL	Nil	24	63	28	128	Nil

*Saheer*

Deputy Superintendent of Police  
Legal, Islamabad

Copy Forwarded to Mr. Syed Kambar Abbas  
Office 14 3rd floor Albar Centre F-8 Markazi  
Islamabad.





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