DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN: TO WHAT EXTENT PAKISTAN FULFILLED ITS INTERNATIONAL PLEDGE

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ABSTRACT
According to a guidebook published by Sarsabz Foundation, “Sexual preference violence has been the most common and least acknowledged abuse to the women rights in Pakistan.” Gender-based abuse, according to Sarsabz, “takes numerous shapes and tints and is prevalent across all strata.” During every point in life, women are vulnerable to assault.” Violence against women is a major issue in Pakistan, according to statistics collected by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) in 2010. In 2010, around 1,790 women were murdered, with 1,076 being slain by their spouses, fathers, siblings, children, in-laws, and other families. These are not just large figures, but they also exclude a large number of cases that never get recorded or exposed publicly. It is also made apparent in the HRCP report. The Aurat Foundation’s results, which are based on the HRCP’s statistics, are a forerunner organization in Pakistan that focuses on issues impacting women. Women’s and girls’ violence is exhibited in layers of multifaceted, interconnected, and repeating forms. Physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, and financial abuse and exploitation can occur in both private and public areas, and is based on situational and socio-cultural circumstances. Women are subjected to violence in many forms and settings throughout their lives. Girls are frequently subjected to various sorts of assault. The effect of abuse against females is viewed as a societal pandemic with implications that extend beyond the victim’s physical and psychological traumas. The Pakistani government is fully aware of the problem’s long-term effects on the direct family, community, and civilization as a whole.

Keywords: Women issues, Domestic, Violence, Violence against Women, Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION
Problem/ Dilemma
Rape, murder, acid assaults, domestic abuse, and forced marriage are all common forms of violence against women and girls in Pakistan. According to human rights activists, around 1,000 women are slain in so-called honor killings each year (Bhattacharya, 2020). Real journalism of offense to the police, improper conduct during litigation, delayed filing of challans to the courts by public prosecutors, and imbalanced and extended duration of trials are the key and significant shortcomings and weaknesses of Pakistan's criminal justice system. The state can establish specific arrangements for the protection of women and children under Articles 25(3) and 26(2). Equal access to public spaces and employment in the public and private sectors are guaranteed under Articles 26 and 27. Human trafficking and prostitution are both prohibited under Articles 11 and 37 (g).

Research Objectives
Domestic abuse affects around 70 to 90 percent of Pakistani women, according to estimates. Almost one-third of married Pakistani women say their spouses abuse them physically. Only 22% of Pakistani women are
officially stated to be working (Ali, & Gavino, 2008). Domestic violence in Pakistan is an endemic social and public health problem. According to a study carried out in 2009 by Human Rights Watch, it is estimated that between 10 and 20 percent of women in Pakistan have suffered some form of abuse. Moreover, this was accomplished through severe repression of individual freedom, widespread human rights violations, and the application of law according to extreme interpretations (Bilal, Rashid & Abbas, 2022).

The overall goal of this study is to address incidents of all types of violence against the female gender, including married, single, divorced, and/or widowed women and girls from all back grounds and religious denominations, as well as women and girls from all socioeconomic backgrounds and religious denominations. This research intends to establish a framework for implementing Pakistan's commitment to defending basic rights and ending gender-based violence, as stated in national and international agreements ratified by the country. The Government of Pakistan understands that new global law and policies must be adopted throughout key sectors to help bring conventions approved on paper to life in order to plan and execute the pledges made on numerous foreign forums.

The State of Pakistan also intends to align current legislation with this strategy in order to remove the preexisting primary and secondary discrimination against women and girls. Any future strategy arising from this policy in connection to violence against women and girls must first and foremost be ethical, ethnically and gender sensitive, responsible, and long-term. The government also realizes that policy must be consistent and comprehensive at all levels, including national, provincial, and municipal. To stop abuse against women, the above policy supports the implementation of a zero tolerance policy throughout all systems, sectors, institutions, and settings, both implicit and explicit, with no exceptions or disclaimers.

Main Research Questions
The main research questions are:
1. What are the current legal practices in the dealing with the criminal activities of violence against women in Pakistan?
2. What are the international requirements to protect Women rights globally according to sustainable developmental goals and what are the current status of Pakistan’s judicial practices to meet SDG-5?
3. What are the implications of this research to the protect Women rights in Pakistan?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
The research would be carried out to investigate the gap between current judicial practices and the ideal possible judicial proceedings to protect the women rights in Pakistan. The publically available data of recent cases specifically Noor Mukaddam Case, Zainab Child Abuse case, Qandeel Baloch etc. The qualitative research methodology would be used to address the research questions. The international and national law would be evaluated in terms of giving the right of protection, no discrimination, notions of women’s rights include the right to bodily integrity and autonomy, to be free from sexual violence, to vote, to hold public office, to enter into legal contracts, to have equal rights in family law, to work, to fair wages or equal pay, to have reproductive rights. The research design would include critical literature review, content analysis and thematic analysis.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
The research (Mulley, 2005) has focused on conflicting claims for Pakistan's legal system arise from tensions between the constitution's devotion to equality and the politicization of Islam. These allegations have centered on close assault and rape cases in particular. Despite the fact that the Constitution's basic rights provision mandates equal rights, belief systems defining and restricting women's status have repeatedly been surrendered in the quest of gender equality. Giving in to such claims has suited the purposes of nation-building while also avoiding any major danger to Pakistan's ruling elite's modernization ambitions. The acknowledgement of women as holders of rights, with equal rights to contribute in the formulation of religious-cultural norms, is lost in such agreements.

The researcher (Critelli, 2010) is raising serious concerns about female empowerment status and behaviors, resulting in conflicting images, particularly about what constitutes women's rights, who defines them, who bears responsibility for ensuring them, and what role states play in expressing and defining what is fair and unfair in a Muslim context. This article looks into Pakistan's reaction to joining the United Nations' Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women as a State Party (CEDAW). It focuses on the current dispute over what constitutes gender discrimination, how the state may intervene to remove gender discrimination not just in the strict context but also in social sense, and the responsibilities that women play in society. It focuses on the current debate over what represents discrimination against women, how the country
might act to completely remove discrimination against women not only in the lawful manner but also in the socially acceptable way, the roles played by various groups within the women's liberation movement to facilitate the process of complying to CEDAW, and other challenges that the Pakistani state is facing in its efforts to eliminate discrimination against women. This highlights the difficulty of adapting current Islamic interpretations of women's legal rights to local mores and customs while yet keeping to CEDAW's criteria.

There is a dire need of a Legal framework, which further explains that the country's legal framework is inactive and incapable and the violation of the regulation is an ordinary thing.

**Brief Explanation of the Topic**

Violence against Women in Pakistan: This research will provide an overview and the importance of understanding the importance of Violence against Women in Pakistan (Sarfraz, Sarfraz, Sarfraz and Zul Qarnain, 2022). Research questions and objectives will also be including in this chapter

- **National Law for Women Rights in Pakistan**

  In this research the rules and regulations of dealing with the cases of violence against Women according to the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973. The provisions of Constitutions which are relevant to the subject shall be discussed in detail.

- **Cases of Violence Against Women in Pakistan and Judicial Proceedings**

  Under this title, the cases of violence against women in the Islamic Republic State of Pakistan will be discussed. A content analysis will be carried out to address the cases took place in Pakistan and how Judicial system responds to it. The strengths and weaknesses of Pakistan’s judicial system to deal such cases will be explored in the context of Pakistan’s Constitution.

- **International Law for Cases of Violence Against Women**

  In this research the international law for cases of violence against women. This section is a collection of human rights agreements and declarations that require nations that have ratified them to recognize violence against women as a violation of human rights and to adopt international norms into their domestic legislation. This area also contains strategic frameworks and policy papers related to VAW.

- **Sustainable Developmental Goal No 5. End All Violence Against and Exploitation of Women And Girls**

  In this research an attempt shall be made to search the current researches and trends to solve the problems against physical, psychological, emotional and verbal abuse will be critically analyzed and evidence from the literature body will be taken to define better rules and regulations for resolution of cases of violence against women in Pakistan. (women, 2017).

**Cases of Violence Against Women in Pakistan and Judicial Proceedings**

According to available information, just 2-3 percent of rape criminals in Pakistan was sentenced. In view of all this, a then Judicial Authorities of the Punjab High Court urged the Asian Development Bank to give technical support on judicial training, capacity development initiatives, and Asia's first gender-based violence court. A requirements analysis was carried in order to build the best possible judicial training curriculum. Several hurdles to accessing the legal system were found during the assessment for victims of gender-based violence. To begin with, there was a common perception (not only in Pakistan) that fake rape allegations were rampant. (Manzoor, 2020). This was due to the fact that following reporting, practically all complainants recanted. The women were forced into dropping the case by male relatives who had inevitably struck a 'deal' with and/or accepted pay from the offenders out of court, according to the research.

Second, despite the fact that the Supreme Court set instructions on women testifying in sexual assault trials, they were rarely followed (Tahir, 2021). The overall vibe of something like the tribunals the noisy surroundings, intimidating counselors, and the victim/s/closeness survivor's to the criminal all serve to intimidating and frighten abused children. It was also necessary to comprehend and combat gender prejudice in the courtroom. We must help women today just as we would our neighbors. Women's rights have advanced as evidenced by the election of Pratibha Patil as India's first female president in 2007 and the election of Meira Kumar as the first female speaker of the Lok Sabha in 2009 (Rashid, Abbas & Bilal, 2022).

The goal of a program was to deliver a series of gender issues and gender-based abuse training that focused understanding gender stereotypes/biases and gender-based violence. Over the course of 112 years, about four hundred and fifty district level magistrates and 100 lawyers were taught. Gender Receptor activation; (2) National Strategic Regulations and Pakistani Culture; (3) Compliance with International Standards; (4) Sexual identity Judiciary Activity; (5) Gender based violence Towards Women; and (6) Case Retraction were covered in six networking devices. Module 1 tested participants' awareness of gender and encouraged them to
start questioning their own gender preconceptions and latent prejudices. Module 2 examines home laws and culture, whereas Module 3 discusses the need of applying global standards and norms in the domestic context, particularly women's rights and prejudice. Module 4 included judicial conduct and temperament, as well as acceptable behavior in circumstances of sexual violence. Module 5 delves into gender-based violence, its causes and repercussions, the cycle of violence, and myths and beliefs about late reporting, physical harm evidence, and medical evidence. Module 6 delves into the issue of case attrition and suggests solutions to reduce it. All of the lessons were tailored to the sociocultural and religious setting of Pakistan. Interactive modules were used. Each module also included time for activities that the participants considered enjoyable and beneficial. References to religious scriptures and precedents were made when appropriate. Each module included discussions and opportunities for reflection on one's own views and assumptions. Abuse of human rights, more independence, increased earnings from environmental resources and the province, and, in some cases, complete independence are all possibilities (Abbas, Bilal & Rashid, 2022). A legal framework is desperately needed, which explains why infractions of law are frequently committed and the nation's judicial system is dysfunctional and ineffective (Fazal, 2022). The state's institutions and legal framework will be reinforced as a result. Society couldn't thrive until everyone had access to basic human rights, including those of women (Rashid, Bilal & Abbas, 2022).

- Recent Cases of Violence against Women

1. Spanish Sisters Trapped to Death in Gujarat

Both of the Spanish national siblings of Pakistani descent who were slaughtered by their close relatives were emotionally bullied into going to Pakistan under the guise of serious illness of their mother and messaged them that she wanted to meet them. Both sisters came in Gujarat a day before their killing on May 20 after being misled about their mother's illness in Gujrat. On Monday, a relative of murdered told Dawn on condition of anonymity that Azra Bibi, the mother of the deceased women, had been expelled from rural area Nothia of Gulliana local cops voting areas in Kharian district of Punjab having followed the funeral of her both sisters because she, too, faced a threat to her life (The Express Tribune, 2022).

Hassan Aurangzaib, who was married to Arooj Abbas, he alleged, had also threatened to kill the victims' mother. Hassan, on the other hand, is now in jail. After the funeral, a cousin of the mother quickly whisked her out of the hamlet, and she had been relocated to a safer location in another city. Police are in contact with the woman, and she may be recorded. After arriving in Pakistan a few months ago, Azra Bibi was locked up in a room by her in-laws. According to a Gujarat police officer, the mother is among the eyewitnesses to the savage executions, and her testimony might be crucial in the investigation.

2. Qandeel Baloch Case

Murder even committed to retain honour is a communal crime, one that unites patriarchal institutions such as the judicial system, society, and the household structure. As Qandeel Baloch was assassinated in the name of dignity with her own sibling in 2016, the issue of her justice seemed urgent and vital. Qandeel was killed as a result of publicly expressing her sexuality on the internet; her exposure had cost her life. Many women associated with the she embodied after her death: a working-class Pakistani lady who stood up for herself. The Model Court in Multan convicted Waseem to twenty-five years in jail on chapter 311 of the PPC after a three-year investigation and trial into the honor killing of Qandeel Baloch (Soomro, 2022). The other suspects, such as Haqnawaz, who also committed the murder, were acquitted because the court regarded their confessions to be extrajudicial and the recovered evidence to be insufficient. This points to a pattern of inadequacies in investigation and prosecution in cases of gender-based abuse. Despite the fact that Multan has received help from the VAWC following Qandeel's murder with the goal of strengthening investigation and trial, there is a pressing need to duplicate and legitimize these efforts. Investigations and prosecutions must take into account the crucial role that co-conspirators have in a criminal activity. It may not be the hands that choke the throat, but it is the oppressive voices that allow it to happen.

It's worth noting that Qandeel's parents tried to have the convicted Waseem and Aslam Shaheen pardoned as in section 345 CRPC application, but the judge turned them down. Violence against women's bodies is a societal crime and a violation experienced by all women. The court underlines this was not an instance of blind murder, but rather a case of imagined family disgrace. It is critical to recognise that violence against women's bodies occurs as a consequence of their feminized bodies and their position within the patriarchal framework, and classifying her murder as an honour murder goes a long way toward doing so. Furthermore, Qandeel's story resonated with us because she claimed internet communities to assert herself.

The social media sites posed that they would lobby the state to swiftly appeal the accused's acquittals. They also wanted the NCSW for taking the plea seriously and quickly. We put our trust in public bodies to bring
order for victim, and the reason that her trial took three years to complete says volumes about the delays and barriers to justice that exist in our legal system. They ask for prison reform based on gender-based crime investigations to better the evidence gathering, recovery, or punishment of these crimes in the future just so justice is done fully. Finally, after selecting their boys themselves in the early reporting of the case, Qandeel's parents disavowed their endorsement again for prosecution due to the strain they were under and their weakness in the face of a lack of financial assistance. More has to be done to help and safeguard victim's families who have been left behind, to protect people from cultural and ideological influence as well as monetary duress.

3. Zainab Murder Case

Zainab Ansari (2018) was a Pakistani girl, 7 years of age who was kidnapped on her route to Quran memorization sessions in her village of Kasur, Punjab on January 4, 2018. On 9 January 2018, her body was discovered five days later in a waste disposal site outside Lahore; an autopsy report revealed that she's been brutally raped before ever being choked to death. Imran Ali, her rapist & murderer, was apprehended and recognized as a killer responsible for nearly seven other rapes and deaths of minor girls in the area. The event occurred while Ansari was staying with her uncle while her father and mother were performing Umrah. She went missing on her trip to a Quran tutoring program near her house on January 4, 2018. Muhammad Adnan, her uncle, filed a police report to the District Police of Kasur. Ansari was escorted by an unidentified bearded guy in white clothing and a blazer, holding her hand and going down Peerowala Road in Kasur, according to CCTV video evidence acquired by her family without the help of local officials. On January 9, 2018, her corpse was discovered at a waste disposal facility on Shabbaz Khan Road. She was raped, sodomised, and tormented before being choked to death, according to an autopsy report (Khan, 2018).

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In a news conference on January 23, 2018, Chief Minister announced the arrest of an accused, Imran Ali. He established that the suspect's polygraph tests and DNA matched samples from at least eight underage females, included Ansari, who have been raped and murdered in same neighborhood. Ali was indeed a twenty-four-year-old technician who resided in victim's neighborhood, and additional research revealed that he would have even participated in the protests after Ansari’s corpse was discovered. Police also discovered the suspect's clothing, which was shown on CCTV footage of Ansari just before she vanished. Ali ultimately admitted to the rapes and killings in serial form.

An anti-terrorism tribunal in Lahore Central Prison convicted Ali guilty of raping and murdering Ansari and 12 other juvenile females on February 17, 2018. The court sentenced him to four charges of capital punishment, one life sentence, seven years in prison, and Rs. 3,200,000 in penalties. On October 17, 2018, at 05:30 a.m. local time, he was hanged. The Zainab Alert, Response, and Recovery Act, 2019, also referred to as the Zainab Alert Bill, was approved by Pakistan’s Parliament in 2020, and is named after Ansari. The law specifies a number of measures aimed at improving the country’s reaction to situations of missing children.

4. Meesha Shafi and Ali Zafar Case of Sexual Harassment

Meesha Shafi who is a renowned Singer and had performed in the Pepsi Battle of the Bands and Coke Studio put allegations of sexual harassment at the famous Pakistani Actor and Singer Ali Zafar. She began by posting it to her social media handles and after getting a significant level of attention from mainstream media and social media filed a case of sexual harassment against Ali Zafar. Shafi got her case appeal rejected a third time by the High Court of Lahore as it had been turned down by the Punjab Legislature and Governor of Punjab earlier. The High Court exonerated Zafar for the evidence provided. This allegation was first made in 2018 when a movie of Ali Zafar was launched which could signal some propaganda here but fails to prove it as an instrument of defamation the Actor-cum-Singer. Ms. Shafi’s witness was found in photographs as visual data for the case was explored. Leena Ghani, a famous stylist had accused Ali Zafar of sexually harassing her as well in a fashion week. She justified by claiming that those images had been taken earlier than the incident took place and she had not seen the plaintiff since the incident took place. Though she added that the wife of the accused is a closer friend of her and she had been in contact with her even after these accusations. But the pieces of evidence extracted from the Facebook chat of Ali Zaffar and Leena Ghani showed that they had been connected even after the London incident. Ghani responded to this contradiction of having connected with the plaintiff even
after considering him a sexist that her social circle suggested her to ignore though they believed in Shafi’s allegations. But there’s another relevant evidence that Ghani’s sister had visited India with Zafar (BBC News, 2018). As this case revolves around two influencers of the social structure of Pakistan, some people also see it as propaganda as Ghani had been actively involved in Aurat March. She argued that she had received funding but none of those funds were received from a foreigner. When she was questioned about the questionable slogans from Aurat March, she claimed that she had not been responsible for the content in the posters though she supports women expressing their traumatic histories. These pieces of evidence were not stringently relevant to the case. As the court failed to find the relevant and admissible cases, the case was adjourned but Zafar filed a case of defamation against Shafi to pay a fine of 1 billion Rs for damaging his reputation and inflicting pain to his family.

5. Noor Mukaddam Case
Noor Mukadam was a Pakistani woman who was murdered on July 20, 2021. She aged of 27 years and the child of Shaukat Mukadam, a former ambassador. On July 20, 2021, she was assassinated in a posh suburb of the capital of the P, Sector F-7/4. Noor was kidnapped and tortured for two days before being beheaded with a knife. Noor got assaulted before she was killed. Zahir Jaffer, 27, was recognised as the murder suspect and was apprehended at the crime site and transferred to the police department. Jaffer's parents and domestic workers were arrested for concealing evidence and cooperation after Noor attempted repeated escapes but was denied by the household staff. The killing was planned, since Jaffer later admitted to authorities that he plotted to murder Noor if they denied his wedding proposal. In February 2022, an Islamabad session court convicted Zahir Jaffer to execution for the assassination of Noor Mukadam, while Jaffer's bodyguards, Iftikhar and Mohammad Jan, were sentenced to 10 years in jail.

The timeframe occurred on 7th July 2021, as Jaffer purchased just one aircraft ticket to New York, according to Geo News. On July 19, Jaffer was set to leave at 3:50 a.m. (PST). Jaffer arranged for a cab to take himself to the International Airport of Islamabad on July 18. Jaffer contacted Noor later that evening. Noor was at home in the Naval Anchorage neighbourhood of Islamabad. She left her house at 9:05 p.m. and reached at Jaffer's house in Sector F-7/4 about 10 p.m. On July 19, at 2:15 a.m., Jaffer emerged from his residence with a "barefooted" Noor, and the two boarded a cab. While driving, Jaffer abruptly warned the driver that they were "too late" and it would "not even be able to make there."

Noor's father texted her three times at 12:57 a.m. on July 20 to inquire about her whereabouts, but she did not answer. Her mother texted her at 5:48 a.m., backed by people calling from two friends of the family. Finally, at 10:43 a.m., Noor sent her mother a voice recording, the contents of which were not brought to light; it was her final communication before her horrible murder. Jaffer quickly contacted Noor's parents from his own telephone after she received the message, telling her, "Noor isn't around at my place." Jaffer is suspected of torturing and murdering Noor between 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Noor attempted to flee by leaping from the balcony, but Jaffer pursued her and the home security guard returned her to him. The authorities believe the murder may have been prevented if the security officer had alerted them. Noor's headless body had stab wounds and traces of torture. According to a leaked audiotape, Jaffer called his parents after the murder. They phoned Therapy Works, a psychotherapy and counseling clinic where Jaffer worked, instead of the police. When Therapy Works arrive, Jaffer contacted Noor later that evening. Noor was kidnapped and tortured at home in the Naval Anchorage neighbourhood of Islamabad. She left her house at 9:05 p.m. and reached at Jaffer's house in Sector F-7/4 about 10 p.m. On July 19, at 2:15 a.m., Jaffer emerged from his residence with a "barefooted" Noor, and the two boarded a cab. While driving, Jaffer abruptly warned the driver that they were "too late" and it would "not even be able to make there."

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The culprit is the son of a rich industrialist, Zakir Jaffer, and Asmat Adamjee, and holds a dual nationality of Pakistan and America. Shaukat Mukadam, Noor's father, was previously Pakistan's representative to Kazakhstan and South Korea. Both families were also acquainted, in contrast to the suspect and victim. Investigating the death, a First Investigation Report was filed against Jaffer under Section 302 of said PPC, and he was apprehended near the crime scene. Jaffer's father, mother and house employees were arrested four days later on suspected participation in the killing. Therapy Works was also probed by the police. Data obtained from Jaffer's phone revealed that he had previously been engaged in violence against women. The Pakistani government placed Affer's name just on Provincial National Identification List (PNIL) and Exit Control Record to prevent him from exiting the country. Investigators were able to compare biometrics and DNA on 15th August, 2021, proving Jaffer's participation in the murder. A session court in Islamabad sentenced Jaffer, along with collaborators Iftikhar and Jan, of the murder on February 24, 2022. Jaffer was given the death penalty. Zahir's mother, Asmat Adamjee, his father, Zakir Jaffer, and his chef, Jamil, were all found not guilty (Desk, 2022).

The case's result was issued by additional session magistrate Atta Rabbani on February 24, 2022. Zahir Jaffer was condemned to death for murder and 25 years in jail for rape, while watchman Iftikhar and...
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gardener Jan were each sentenced to ten years in prison for aiding and abetting. The defense's argument that Zahir was diagnosed with a mental illness and may be exonerated on these grounds was disregarded by the court. While Zahir's parents were found not guilty by the court, Therapy workers' staff were found not guilty by the court.

6. Farzana Parveen Iqbal Case
Among the roughly 20 assailants were her father, two brothers, and her fiancé. Farzana was slain in the custom of honor killing because she had started a relationship with a guy of her choosing and had conceived by him. For years, Farzana had already been covertly dating, with Muhammad Iqbal. They chose to marry after she became conceived. Farzana's family had already engaged her to a guy they deemed respectable and appropriate at this point. Farzana's parents were taken aback when she confessed her infatuation (but not her motherhood) to them. They did, however, consent to see Muhammad Iqbal. Farzana's father, Muhammad Parveen, stated during the meeting that he would agree to the wedding on the condition that Iqbal pay a large sum of money in Farzana's name as Mehr. The money would provide Farzana with a safety net in case the wedding went apart later. Iqbal said he couldn't afford it. The lovers were dead set on marrying, and Farzana's child bearing meant they couldn't afford to waste any time, so they decided to get married and married without telling anybody. Farzana's family reported her missing after she vanished from her parents' home one day, and on the advice of attorneys, launched a Writ petition in court. The cops immediately apprehended the fleeing couple and brought them to justice. Farzana Iqbal, 30, was attacked by a dozen fathers outside a Pakistani High Court on May 27, 2014. Her father, Parveen, led the assaults, which comprised her two younger brothers and other close relatives. "I killed my daughter because she had disgraced our entire family by marriage without our approval, and I have no regrets," he told police investigator Mujahid (BBC News, 2014). Members of Farzana's relatives were acquitted of manslaughter and condemned to death in November 2014.

CONCLUSION
The reluctance of Pakistan to take a stand against domestic abuse is a flagrant violation of women's human rights. In Pakistan, women are subjected to frightening acts of violence with little recourse from the government. Domestic violence is routinely camouflaged as a private, familial matter, and women are constantly discriminated against and neglected by law enforcement authorities and the judicial system. Furthermore, allowing women to suffer from abuse and domestic violence under the cover of Islam is a flagrant abuse of the religion. Women's fundamental human rights, as guaranteed by customary international law, are denied by police forces, lawyers, and magistrates. Pakistan is guilty for breaking international law by restricting women from exercising their basic rights since these persons are state agents. Pakistan must restructure its social and legal systems to ensure that women have access to the rights provided by international law.

If Pakistan fails to defend these women's rights, as it has in the past, the problem will be brought to the attention of the world community. In international law, there is a lot of discussion over normative duties. These responsibilities are founded on ethical responsibilities, and by signing treaties and declarations condemning domestic abuse and ensuring women's discrimination on the grounds, the Security Council is effectively acknowledging an ethical commitment to women's rights. In the past, males established international human rights, therefore women's rights, protections, and viewpoints were not taken into account. As a result, the contemporary understanding of human rights is centered on the requirements of the masculine elite. The international community must be held accountable for the enforcement and preservation of women's rights under international human rights law.

The international community must outlaw violence against women and impose gender equity across the world, much as the United States government forbade racism and sought to establish racial fairness among its states. Terrorist acts against groups were appropriately met with widespread involvement, and violence against women is also deserving of such action and protection. Similarly, the deaths of 3030 persons on September 11, 2001, necessitated widespread action to improve global security. In a five-year period in Pakistan, roughly 3560 women reported being assaulted with gas, fire, or acid. If this statistic included all women who have been mistreated, raped, or killed throughout the world, the statistics would be staggering, and it would still leave out those who have not been abused, raped, or murdered. Shouldn't these hate crimes elicit worldwide awareness and action as well? Isn't the protection of women almost as crucial where domestic governments fail decade after decade if the global community decides to attack Iraq and Afghanistan for different security reasons? Who will aid them if women keep dying and authorities are unable to protect them? The global community can take economic action against Pakistan,254 try to intervene in the International Court of Justice,255 nor allow Pakistani women survivors to raise global human rights allegations in a domestic setting (Bond, 2003).
Whatever tactics are used; the moment has come is for international community to accept responsibility for abuses of basic human rights. To defend women from of the violence condoned and accepted by their governments, the global community must remove the curtain of sovereignty. Violence against women will exist forever across the world until human rights are redefined to impose duties on the global community, denying women their basic rights and allowing criminals to continue breaking these rights.

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