



## Rape Victims at The Mercy of Incompetent Justice System in Pakistan

Aleesha Maqbool<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> LLB Scholar. University of the Punjab Gujranwala Campus, Pakistan. Email: Aleeshamaqbool99@gmail.com

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### ABSTRACT

Unfortunately, in Pakistan a surrendered rape justice system is prevailing. This paper focuses on religious, social, and legal perspectives of Rape and the pitfalls and defects in the current rape laws of Pakistan. Furthermore, from the Lodging of FIR to the trial of Court how the culture of Police and Courts Affects the victim. Then the punishment of rape i.e., Capital and chemical castration for sex offenders, and at the last conclusion and possible solutions for future betterment. Due to the increasing participation of minors in heinous crimes such as rape, a combination of age, predisposition, and intention to commit a crime should be considered instead of setting a minimum age. of the accused, to protect against fallacious allegations of rape, the Qadhf law may also be invoked in PPC. The Long-term solution is to change attitudes toward women through education and concerted efforts to raise gender.

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Corresponding Author's Email: [Aleeshamaqbool99@gmail.com](mailto:Aleeshamaqbool99@gmail.com)

## 1. Introduction

Somber the culture of rape is very concentrated in Pakistan. Rape is the most heinous crime in the world which involves the unlawful penetration of male sexual organs into the female sexual organ without her will by force or threat of any sort. It is a criminal offence and is penalized by "Section 376 of the Pakistan Penal Code" and other laws of protection from sexual assault. Rape is a savage act of distress in which the victim has to suffer their whole life because it is referred to as an assassination of the victim's soul. It leaves the victim of rape not only in physical and mental torment but also in dreadful depression. "According to the Reports of HRC every two hours a woman is being raped in Pakistan; even though this is an underestimated figure the real one is much larger than this due to under-reporting of crime by victims. On Average ten cases of rape are reported in Pakistan within 24 hours according to the record statistics. "With a Pessimistic disgrace hooked with rape victims most of the cases failed to report especially in a conservative society like Pakistan where character assassination of victims is very common and women are taught to stay silent for the honour of the family.

## 2. Literature Review

Approach of the author in this article is to identify and set up the place of Rape in Islamic law and to find out whether the sanction is hadd or not under the Islamic criminal law. And how Rape is invoked in the PPC. This article provides support to my research but the author of the article focuses only on the Zina Ordinance and its implication against women that has amended in 2006; She should enlighten the Current Anti-Rape laws prevailing in Pakistan because one of the main causes of rape is Lack of education and awareness in Public

regarding the Rape so, there is a need to let the public aware about the Latest Rape laws in Pakistan.

The Paper focuses on the challenges faced by women in Patriarchal societies like Pakistani to seek Justice; hurdles faced by women from the lodging of FIR to the medico-legal examination of victims and then at Court during cross-examination the opponent counsel tries to paint the character of the victim black and white and the biased attitude of judges towards the victim. And how rape has always been connected with the female's integrity, respect and virtue; being raped is considered an eradication of female family reputation and respect in society. The mentioned article supports my research but I think the author should address how to improve the Criminal Justice System for victims rather than repeating the problems in the current system because to echo the problems is useless instead author focuses on the solution of problems the women faced in seeking justice and how the poor implementation of laws would be eradicated.

### 3. Research Methodology

*Qualitative research* has been adopted for this study to get a purposeful and meaningful understanding of the topic under consideration. It is believed that this method of study will provide deep insight into the legal issues (Creswell, J. and Poth, C., 2017). All the information in this paper is derived from secondary sources like books, articles, journals, websites, and newspapers. This paper focuses on the surrendered rape justice system prevalent in Pakistan. All other headings will serve as supporting information to reach the main issue.

#### 3.1. Religious Perspective of Rape

In the Quran, there is no explicit command about Coercive Sexual Intercourse or Zina bil Jabbr and only mentioned the rules of willful sexual relationships and their penalties. Thus, decrees related to rape are based on the Qiyas or Analogy. Other instances that support this are found in history during the life of Prophet SAWW: when a woman asserted of being suffered from rape the Prophet SAWW didn't blame her for any crime but granted a punishment of rajam to the rapist (Book of Hudoob, Chapter 22, Hadith 1458.). Another event took place during the Caliph Umar RA time when a female slave was sexually abused by a male slave. The female slave was freed from any charge and Caliph Umar RA decreed for the male slave to be whipped. ("Zina, Rape, and Islamic Law. An Islamic Legal Analysis of the Rape Laws in Pakistan")

#### 3.2. Social Perspective of Rape in Pakistan

Society plays an enormous role through its attitudes in the cases. If we see in Pakistan society which is a sort of conservative society in which character assassination of poor victims is very common. As we see **in the Lahore Motorway Rape Case** a woman ran short of fuel and on the advice of her relatives, she called the motorway police for assistance. Approximately after a half-hour two men with guns broke her car and robbed her of material possession and raped her in front of her 2 children. After that, the victim is blamed for wandering about and parents are blamed for not caring for their children properly. Notwithstanding the dreadful circumstances through which the victim passed; a senior police officer Umar Sheikh in an interview on National television blamed the victim that, she didn't choose a busier road, if she was travelling at 10 pm why didn't check the fuel of the car before travelling, as she is a French resident why she considered Pakistan as safe for women as France? These remarks of a senior police officer showed our flawed Justice System. Remarks like this from a senior police officer who is duty-bound for citizens' protection instead of empathizing with her, blamed her for travelling alone at night. This is the attitude of society towards victims and in this way, rape cases are being framed within Pakistani society. Moreover, rape has always been connected with the female's integrity, respect, and virtue; being raped is considered an eradication of female family reputation and respect in society. It is so heart-wrenching to see a system in society in which the victim and her family suffered a lot in seeking justice from the court due to social norms and attitudes and the culprit is freely roaming in society as if he did nothing. Due to social attitudes and norms, people consider it the fault of a victim of being raped and thought is prevailing that women should

escape from the rape and not the culprits to not rape women. Due to the norms, a woman is willing to accept herself as a recessive creature and an object or toy of sexual desire for the males and not as a human being who has the same rights as male members of society. (Rape Culture in Pakistan).

With a Pessimistic disgrace, hostility, and humiliation in a society hooked with rape victims, most of the cases failed to report in Pakistani society. (Chauhdry) As some cases come in limelight and with the assistance of International Media a culture of reporting rape cases is proliferating. Women in Pakistan need strict implementation of rape laws and scorn towards culprits is not adequate for their protection. *Pakistan is an Islamic country but when it comes to a heinous crimes like rape it comes under the world's 10 worst States. (Teha)*

### 3.3. Current Rape laws in Pakistan

Rape offences draw up squabble in 1979 when General Zia ul Haq decided to apply an immensely traditional and ambivalent sort of Islamic law. Its most **disastrous** outcome was the declaration of the Hudood Ordinances in 1979. Its most fatality is the removal of the offence of rape from the "Pakistan Penal Code" and moving of it under the offence of Zina Ordinance 1979; demonstrating such biasedness and unfairness in defiance of females. The Ordinance required 4 adult pious male eyewitnesses if females failed to produce them the case of Rape converted into Adultery, the ordinance failed in distinguishing the "attempt to rape" and "preparation of rape".

The Ordinance was used against the torment, utilization, and agitation of women. To put it in a nutshell the Hudood ordinance 1979 was designed to crush the religious splinter-group and women in society. (Langrial)

#### **The Offence of Zina Ordinance 1979 was finally revised by the Government in 2006 through the *Protection of Women Amendment Act*.**

Sections 375 and 376 of the PPC, 1890 deal with Rape and its punishment respectively. This involves the testimonial requirement of evidence is the same as of any other crime in civil law of Pakistan, allowing testimony of victim high place, forensic evidence, and circumstantial evidence admissible. The punishment for rape is capital punishment or a minimum of ten years or maximum detention of twenty-five years and a fine also. Gang Rapists shall be sanctioned capital punishment and life detention. (Zia) The certain aspects of clarity that we came to know about the commission of rape from this definition are: *Women must give crystal-clear, lucid, and explicit consent for sexual intercourse the absence of which is rape; a girl below 16 is unable to give consent for a sexual relationship. (Lari).*

***Marital Rape is also included in section 375 of the Pakistan Penal Code.*** ((Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act, 2006, section 5), 2006). This amendment of the removal of 4 male adult pious witnesses was encouraged by the Women's rights activists. ("Study to Assess Implementation Status of Women Protection Act 2006", July 27, 2014) This Act of 2006 not only removed the offence of rape from the offence of Zina ordinance 1979 but also other offences related to Zina bil jabr and included them in Pakistan Penal Code; these include "kidnapping a woman to coerce her for marriage; kidnapping for uncommon sex drive; for sex working selling or purchasing persons; evicting or imprisoning a woman with criminal desire". ((Protection of Women (Criminal Laws Amendment) Act, 2006, sections 2-4, 6-7), 2006) These changes are welcomed by human rights groups. Protection of women Act 2006 invoked a new Provision in the Pakistan Penal Code Section 365B kidnapping of a woman and coerced her to marry an offence and punished the offender with the detention of life and with a fine.

"Protection of Women Act, 2006" inserted Section 10 and defines confession as "a verbal statement, lucidly accepting the commission of an offence of adultery, deliberately before the competent session court of jurisdiction or under *Section 203A of the CrPC, 1898*. Receipt of summoning". ((The Offence of Zina (Enforcement of Hudood) Ordinance, 1979, section 2 (aa)), 1979) This removes the confusion between Zina and Zina bil jabr and protects victims from the punishment of hadd.

"**Section 376A of the Pakistan Penal Code** preserves the name of the rape victim and anyone who discloses the identity of the victim shall be sanctioned with detention for a 3year period and shall be responsible for compensation too".

**Section 166(2) and Section 186(2) of the Pakistan Penal Code** specified punishment of 3 years detention and shall be responsible for compensation if an ineffective investigation is done by the public servant.

**Section 53A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898** provided the direction and instructions for the procedure of medical assessment of accused of rape." ((Code of Criminal Procedure 1898, Section 173: Report of police officer))

**Section 164A of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898** provided the direction and instructions for the procedure of medical assessment of victim of rape."

"**Section 164B of the Code of Criminal Procedure,1898** concern with the medical test of both the parties."

"**Section 154 of CrPC,1898** deals with the recording of statement of rape's victim."

"**Section 352(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure,1898** stipulates that trial shall be conducted in camera."

### 3.4. The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 2020

This Ordinance changed Section 375 (definition of Rape) and Section 376 (Punishment of Rape) of the Pakistan Penal Code. By widening the scope of rape in Section 375 of PPC 1890, it broadens the horizon of possible classification of rape. '**Statutory rape**' includes rape with a girl less than 16 years who is unable to accede for sex. By the Invoking of *Section 375-A in the Pakistan Penal Code*, the offence of rape has been included as a crime. With the establishment of the Common Intention of all the rapists in a Gang rape; criminal liability is put on all the offenders irrespective of the role they play in rape.

Furthermore, this law brought an amendment to is *2<sup>nd</sup> schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898*, and announced the Zina bil jabr *gang rape as non-compoundable offences* in which a final decision is given by the Court and no conciliation is allowed between the parties. This Ordinance has also inserted *Section 375-b in Pakistan Penal Code for the punishment of Chemical Castration* to rare 1<sup>st</sup> attempt rapists and gang rape offenders. This Law also removed the obscurity of "*life imprisonment*" by linking it with "*remained the life of offender*";\_detention till he died naturally. (Bhatti)

### 3.5. The Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Ordinance, 2020

The procedural law laid out an executive design for the *establishment of Anti-Rape Crisis Cells by the Prime minister* throughout the State; led by a commissioner or deputy commissioner to make sure instant Filing of an FIR, and forensic examination. This law *directs the medical-legal assessment of all victims of sexual assault within 6 hours of filing of FIR*. The concept of an independent support adviser is latest in the Pakistan's legislation. Under this law, special courts will be established in the State to quicken the trials of rape cases on a preference and dispose of the rape cases within 4 months. To securely record the statements of sufferers and bystanders on-camera recording of testimony is permitted. The security of life of victims and witnesses is the duty of the State.

This Law restricted the interrogation of a sufferer by the offender for the protection of the reputation of the victims. Only the judge and the lawyers of the offender are permitted to cross-examine the victim. The law also obliterated the 2-finger virginity test for the victims of Rape during medical assessment and bar to disclosing the identity of a victim to the public. *A remarkable attribute of the said ordinance is the registry of sex offenders at the national level with the assistance of the Database & Registration Authority (NADRA) by establishing a sex-offenders register.*-(Bhatti, LAW: WILL THE NEW LAW STOP RAPES?)

### 3.6. Defects and Pitfalls in Current Rape laws of Pakistan

- No doubt the protection of current anti-rape laws secured female rights, but it seems that the legislator failed to protect males. No relief in the law for the protection of men in case the accusation is false. No Punishment of qazf is invoked against the women for falsely accusing the men of sexual abuse and is included in Tazir offences. The possibility arises that the female intentionally established a sexual relationship with the accused and after that put allegation of coercing her. In this situation, the woman is not petrified of being penalized at all. Thus, this law provides no shelter to the men. (Munir)
- A new Provision Section 365-B, is invoked in the Pakistan Penal Code due to the Protection of Women Act, 2006, according to it kidnapping of a woman and coercing her into marriage is considered an offence and it punished the offender with the detention of life and with a fine; this clause will have consequences in other cases like "court marriages". It's quite a common thing in Pakistan that if a girl fled away with someone parents of the girl filed an FIR against the boy for abducting their daughter and forced marriage against their wishes. According to the current law, only the husband can be given punishment in this case and the girls cannot be detained. The minimum punishment in this regard is 10 years of detention. (Munir, "Is Zina bil-Jabr a Hadd, Ta'zir or Syasa Offence? A Re-Appraisal of the Protection of Women Act, 2006 in Pakistan") The man is vulnerable in this state.
- According to the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 2020 punishment of chemical castration is given to serial rapists for creating a deterrent. There is no doubt that recidivism in sex offences is a grave issue to address but coping it with such shaming and disgracing penalization is purely a policy matter and it accommodates and bargains Article 14 of the Pakistan Constitution, 1973 that deals with the honorability of human beings and protect it if they commit heinous and grave offences. (Bhatti N. F.)
- The alliance of the punishment for rapists in "the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 2020" with international commitments is contentious. Pakistan is a signee of the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights" and according to "Article.7; No person shall be exposed to barbaric or savage or humiliating or shameful sanctions. Particularly no person shall be exposed without his free will to a scientific and medical examination." In 2010 Pakistan also became a signatory party to the "Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment"; so, Pakistan is constrained to lay its laws in coherence to its international obligations that violate the dignity of Humans.
- Under the ANTI-RAPE (INVESTIGATION & TRIAL) ACT 2021, special courts will be established in the State to quicken the trials of rape cases on a preference and dispose of the rape cases within 4 months. But the formation of special Courts for rape cases is immense to call into question, as the government has not sufficient sources as the government has failed to form juvenile Courts in Pakistan for the last 20 years.
- The Current Anti-rape laws failed to provide tutelage to investigation officers and medical staff, lawyers and the courts to sharpen and increase their proficiency in sex crimes.
- According to the current Anti-Rape laws, the investigating officer and Judge preferably be female in the rape cases but this is not a situation in real(htt39)
- According to the current Rape Laws in Pakistan the exclusive statement of the sufferer is adequate in cases of sexual abuse, ((The State v Abdul Khaliq [2011], 2019)) but this is untrue, the courts consider it in most cases; ocular-witness and other independent witnesses' appearance is considered as practically essential accused's conviction in the absence of it becomes hard. ((Sessions Case No. 61/OSC of 2017, FIR No. 120/2016: "))
- Section 376 of the Pakistan Penal Code deals with the punishment of women rape but there are no provisions in the Pakistan Penal Code covering the rape of children

### **3.7. Effects on the victim from a lodging of FIR to the trial of Case:**

#### **3.7.1. Role of the Police**

There are various grounds for delaying tactics of reports by the Police officers apart from a proclivity to distrust feminist charging ferocity. The unbridled double-dealing that pervades the police is a key element. The police force commonly delayed the filing of FIR as a bargaining chip and call hush money from both parties (victim and accused) in unabashed

moves to restrict justice. There are huge cases in Pakistan where the police force coerced or forced the victim not to file FIR or drop charges against the accused by receiving bribery from the criminals. Police Officers deliberately do not file FIR plainly because this indicates an increase in the crime rate in their demarcated territory that the Superiors do not want. (Zia A., 14 Septe, ber ,1990) Rather than, they manage their role in rape cases like that of a conciliator and mostly obstruct or hold up the filing of FIRs to pressurize the sides to resolve clashes, normally at the desire of the culprit. In this, the police officers bothered, coerced, and forced the victim and victim's family.

As Pakistani Police failed to take the victim for medico-legal examination before the registration of FIR the consequences of postponement are the loss of decisive forensic proof and seriously impairs the probability of securing a judgment in any later criminal proceedings. Many cases spotlight the hindrances experienced by women victims of aggression to Filing FIRs; one of the cases is that of Farhat K. a sufferer of 4 years, who demonstrates the way of police interrogative exercise in physical Assault cases. (interview with Farhat's immediate family, Lahore, 1997) When the victim's family reached on 13<sup>th</sup> February 1997 at a Lahore police station, promptly after the violence, the police compelled them to hire a vehicle to grab the culprit. The Police delayed the registration of the FIR and after confining the accused sent the victim for a medico-legal examination after 24 hours; But at the moment they flopped negotiating and mediating the matter between both the parties, an FIR was registered. ASI claimed and obtained Rs.1,000 from the sufferer's clan. He then asked the victim's family to bring the elder members of their family who testify the truth of their statements and if they failed to produce the eldest members to take back the FIR of an attempt to rape against the culprit. As the victim's family rejected the proposal of ASI he referred the case to the chief of Police, who pressurize them to take a vow of truth. The victim's clan refused these demands and the case was transferred to the Deputy Superintendent of Police Zaheerudin Babar he adopted an unprofessional attitude just like ASI and SHO. He asked both the accused and victim's family to nominate 6 members of their own choice from their community to take swear that they are speaking the truth if failed it proved that they are liars. Even after the victim's medico-legal assessment, there was no sign that any further fact-finding work would be taken up by the police.

### **3.7.2. Role of the Court**

There are a huge number of cases that remain unreported by the victims because they fear shameful and humiliating attitudes by medico-legal staff, police and the cross-examination of defence lawyers. There is a need to alleviate this fear from the heads of sufferers so that, the female instantly reports the crime to the police so, the trial is quickly carried and the women present her testimony in the court without any fear. Litigation cases like these in courts are a heart-wrenching situation for victims; especially for women and children. Besides a sense of perplexity within the courtroom, prolonged trials with excessive expenses of lawsuits make it burdensome for an individual to look for fair play. The situation is tougher for ladies who will have to affront the inquisitive gazes of male biasedness. "According to 13th February 2013, there were only 10% female Civil Judges and Judicial Magistrates and 21% district and session judges posted all over the Province of Sindh." ("Data received from the High Court Computer Department of Sindh via the Legal Rights Forum, a local NGO in Karachi")The Defence attorney try his full to extensively questioned the victims and characterise them as corrupt and a liar. "Till 2016 amendments character assassination of female on the name of cross-examination is common and unquestioned by the Court." (Section 151(4), Law of Evidence (Qanun e Shahadat) 1984).

Although this provision was overruled, it still left its mark on the way rape cases are concluded nowadays. As a result, it continues to be argued that the victim may have consented based on her past behaviour and her 'immorality' No indirect indications of a sexual relationship that undermine the victim/witness authority were found. Although, there are special powers for Judges to immediately put an end to inappropriate or immoral interrogation ("Section 146 Qanoon e Shahadat 1984") and deliberate queries to offend or defame ("Section 148 Qanoon e Shahadat 1984"), as supported by "Supreme Court's case-law of 1996." (1996 SCMR 3) By continuing to use these provisions, judges can control impulsive counsel and potentially avoid stress on victims.

### 3.7.3. Death penalty for rape offenders:

Section 376 of the PPC, 1890 deals with the punishment of rape. The punishment for rape is capital punishment or a minimum of ten years or maximum detention of 25 years and monetary compensation also. -Gang Rapists shall be punished with the death penalty and detention for life. (Lari, " Rape laws in Pakistan: a history of injustice".) The Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance 2020 changed Section 376 Punishment of Rape of Pakistan Penal Code. This law brought an amendment to is 2<sup>nd</sup> schedule of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 and announced the Zina bil jabr gang rape as non-compoundable offences in which a final decision is given by the Court and no compromise and conciliation is allowed between the parties. "A court in *Pakistan* sentenced capital punishment to 2 men who were convicted of raping a French-Pakistani woman in Lahore-motorway incident." (Shuti) In the *Zainab rape and murder case*, the convicted was hanged to death due to the country-wide movement protesting against the incident in *Kasur*. But rape has not stopped. (M Ilyas Khan, 17 October 2018) In 2016 a girl named; *Khadija Siddique* was stabbed 23 times by her boyfriend on a road in Lahore daytime after they broke up. And recently on 20th July 2020 the rape and murder of Noor Muqaddam, by a man from the same circle of rich friends have been seen and he has been sentenced to the death penalty. (Jaffery, 2019) In Muslim-majority countries, punishment is instant death. According to a survey, the percentage of rape crimes committed in these countries is low when compared to countries where rapists face penalties other than death. A rapist, in my opinion, is not safe for society and, as a result, should be given the death penalty, also known as capital punishment, to set an example for society and minimize the number of rape incidents. In rape situations, the age of the victim should not be taken into account while deciding whether or not to give the rapist the death penalty. (Meghna)The profound solution lies in changing attitudes towards women through education and a collaborative effort to raise gender awareness. (htt41)

### 3.7.4. Chemical castration of serial rapists

"On 17-11-2021, the Majlis e Shura of Pakistan has ratified the *Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill 2021* which layout forced chemical castration as a punishment for repeat offenders of sexual violence i.e., for serial rapists; it came into effect immediately." Castration is explicitly prohibited in Islam and is considered a violation, whether or not you castrate yourself or others. Abdullah ibn Masood reported: *We were campaigning with Allah's Apostle SAWW, but there were no women. We said: why aren't we castrated? But he forbade us.* Since it impacts the capacity to reproduce, it's miles tantamount to creating someone impotent, which isn't permissible in Islam.

Ulema of different schools of thought agree that depriving a person of one's manhood is tantamount to killing him and for this, the person who takes this ability away from them should pay Diyat. They also quote from the Holy Quran and Sunnah that Allah has prescribed cutting off one's hand for theft, but for rape, there is no command to cut off a man's reproductive organs. Fatwa added that if the person was married, castration would have the effect of stripping his wife of the right to marry. If the person is a serial offender and has committed the crime more than once, they may sentence to death as a punishment. Chemical castration is not Islamic as it means going against the punishment approved in the Quran and Hadith. (Obair).

The rationale behind chemical castration as a preventive measure is generally believed to be weaker than the justification for it as a restorative measure. According to a government official, a phrase in a new criminal code that allowed chemical castration as a possible penalty for repeat rapists has been removed. "We have changed the criminal legislation and agreed to remove the chemical castration clause," Maleeka Bukhari, the parliament's law secretary, said at a press conference in Islamabad. She explained that the decision was made after the Islamic Ideology Council, a government-run agency that evaluates laws from an Islamic perspective, declared chemical castration to be un-Islamic (Asif, 2021).

## 4. Conclusion: Recommendations for Improvement

When discussing the issue of a large number of rape cases in Pakistan, there is no single factor that can be considered in this complex situation. This problem can be viewed through a variety of lenses. The question of whether it is the state institution's inadequacy

that leads to a low actual victim reporting rate or the high number of fake cases that result in the inhumane treatment of actual victims by state agencies remains unanswered. (Zafar N.) Despite, the amendments made by the Protection of Women Act of 2006, rape legislation still requires significant reform to offer proper shields to rape sufferers. More reforms are needed to remove the prevailing attitudes that considered sufferers the designer of their agony. Specific changes to the criminal justice system must be brought to improve investigations. (Langrial, "Laws against Rape in Pakistan") The definition of rape should include gender.

- Various frameworks for implementing existing laws, namely the rape bill needs to be established and strengthened.
- Recruiting more female police officers and female lawyers can be beneficial to women who come from conservative backgrounds and are hesitant and afraid to discuss their problems with a man.
- Awareness campaigns for people of all ages should be arranged, to raise knowledge and understanding from the ground up. The burden of evidence for a rape allegation, which would include DNA testing and proof requirements in sexual crimes, should be thoroughly addressed to the general populace.
- A more open and frequent communication culture among family members should be encouraged, as well as a less restrictive parenting relationship approach to parenting. Steps must be taken to eliminate the victim-blaming culture.
- Attempts to prevent false accusations from being made at all levels, vengeance must be exacted. (Zafar N., "THE PLIGHT OF A RAPE SURVIVOR") It is estimated that more than half of all rapes, particularly in rural areas, go unrecorded. That leaves us with an actual conviction rate of about 13 per cent. So just under 90% of rapists manage to escape justice. The investigation of rape cases should be entrusted to a team of experts dedicated to gathering scientific evidence. Forensic technology shall use which supply indisputable proof and assurance of sentences. Government should establish female police stations so that the victim easily reaches them and report the crime instantaneously and escaped from the mental agony to appraise the male police officers about the crime. Although the above measures can control the rate of rape, it would be naive to assume that they will prevent it. In addition, prosecutions, forensic pathology, and medical-legal services are regulated by the provincial government. For implementation to be effective, immediate political and administrative action is needed by the provincial government The only way to stop rapes is to make strong the criminal justice system: police officers, health care, Courts, and prisons. Rather than focusing on punishment, we should focus on public consciousness and public education about rape. The Long-term solution is to change attitudes toward women through education and concerted efforts to raise gender awareness.

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