



## **Importance of Prosecution Witnesses in Terrible Crimes of Sexual Violence, Abduction, Abuse, Torture, Rape And Killing Against Innocent Women and Children**

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### **Abstract:**

The cases against innocent women and children are tremendously increasing day by day. The offenders are committing sexual intimidation and harassment accompanied by high degree of torture and killing. The burglars are also observed in such offences with rape, torture and/or killing as modus-operandi. Rape is defined under 'Haddood Laws' in Islamic Jurisprudence and suggests strong punishments. The 'Taazir' sanctions sanctify emerging and contemporary types of criminality. The majority of Islamic penal law's sentences are 'Taazir' in nature. The most popular forms of 'Taazir' include imprisonment, whipping, fines, and the death penalty. According to Islamic jurisprudence, the society must protect its morals, Apart from other factors, this paper focuses on the importance of the prosecution witnesses. The prosecution witnesses are the backbone of criminal case in the court. The criminals and their alias keep on following up the witnesses to prevent and avert the evidence in court; because they know the related information and knowledge about the offence. The paper probes the psychological and psychiatric reasons, why the offenders have abnormal behavior of this type. Therefore, the protection and safe custody of witnesses is of very high importance, particularly in cases of murder and rape. We highlight the ordinary as well as expert witnesses and their role in the cases, regarding proceedings by prosecution. The role of witnesses is of immense importance. This paper presents two case studies to justify that prosecution must built up and collect enough and strong evidence to win the case in court.

**Keywords:** Sexual violence, Abduction, Rape, Burglary, Terrorism.

### **1. Introduction**

According to [1], [2] and [3] the practice of murdering and torturing innocent children, including babies, can be dated back to Moses' time. At the time of

Muhammad's peace be upon him proclamation of Prophet-hood, the burying of alive innocent girl babies under the age of ten occurred often. Torture, violence, and killing on a large scale are currently happening and being recorded in all subcontinents. A father recently hanged his two-year-old son because the boy was begging

for food. These offences are on the rise, particularly among boys and girls in primary and secondary schools. The "teacher" and his accomplices assaulted a 10-year-old boy multiple times in a "campus." Who will look after the children: the law or the parents? In [3] six relevant case studies have been presented by the authors of this paper.

Despite extrajudicial lynching's and guerilla violence, Pakistani courts have stopped enforcing the hadd sanctions altogether. Just one official amputation took place in Colonel Qaddafi's Libya, in an event against four persons, engaged in robbery in 2003. Nigeria has exercised the same number of hands but no stoning has been reported.

According to [3], a case study of a "religious school" teacher and his accomplice who repeatedly raped a 10-year-old child, with the boy crying blood tears after the attack. In today's world, there are a number of cases involving the raping, beating, molesting, torturing, sexually harming, or murdering of young children, of which the perpetrators use a high level of torture. According to [4], morality and ethics are two terms used interchangeably. Some members of society are becoming enraged, irritated, vengeful, offensive, furious, and reactive in order to exact vengeance, retaliation, and revenge on innocent people, including women and children. Furthermore, we are certain that the exercise and implementation of Islamic law must be implemented in accordance with the law's inherent goals and purpose.

## 2.0 Rape and Zina in Islamic Law

The Zina Ordinance [5], as established by Pakistan's legislative criminal law, deals with fornication, adultery, and incest, as well as

their evidentiary standards and penalties, treating them as similar crimes. If such evidentiary conditions are met. It states the sentences of death by stoning or public flogging for all offences. However, the legal concept of Zina in Pakistan [16], [17] continues to muddy the line between zina and rape. Both zina and "zina by force" are unlawful sexual intercourse, i.e. rape, were specified for the purposes of the ordinance. Clearly, the source of the issue is not theological, but rather a **social behavior** that must be eradicated. As things stand, the abused woman and children bear an unreasonably heavy load. If a woman says that she was assaulted, she should not be forced to validate her point, either to defend her adulterous pregnancy or must report the offence occurred. Her name alone suffices as evidence.

Let us quote the Islamic Model of punishment from Quran Sura Al-Noor verse 2, 4 and 5.

### Quote:

"The woman and the man guilty of adultery or fornication, flog each of them with a hundred stripes: Let not compassion move you in their case, in a matter prescribed by Allah, if ye believe in Allah and the Last Day: and let a party of the Believers witness their punishment." (24:2).

### Quote:

"And those who launch a charge against chaste women, and produce not four witnesses (to support their allegations), flog them with eighty stripes; and reject their testimony ever after: for such men are wicked transgressors;- Unless they repent thereafter and mend (their conduct); for Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful." (24: 4-5).

Hadd is a term used in the Islamic faith to describe punishments that are mandated and fixed by God under Islamic law (shariah). In pre-modern Islam, these penalties were scarcely used. In Islamic law, offences are divided into two categories: those against God and those against man. Hudud offences (apostasy, rebellion against the monarch, stealing, highway robbery, adultery, slander, and consuming alcohol) are punishable by amputation of hands and feet, flogging, and death under Islamic law. The Qur'an mentions a number of hudud offences and, in some cases, prescribes penalties.

The violation of God's prescribed limits for violation, strict punishments having deterrent effects are prescribed by God, are called hudud, or "boundaries". They are linked with punishments stated explicitly in the Quran and explained in hadith. Zina (illegal) is the crime that is punishable by hudud. For example, the *hudud* requirements for *zina* and theft is almost impossible without a confession in court, which could be invalidated by a retraction. Jurists stipulated that the slightest questions or ambiguities should be avoided in order to avoid hudud penalties. There is a hadith of the Prophet May Allah's Peace be him, regarding "shubuhah", shubha. The stricter hudud penalties are intended to discourage people to avoid such offences. According to [18], the offences of accusation of illicit sex against chaste women without four witnesses, hudud punishment is founded in verses of Holy Quran: (9:66), (16:106). (24:2), (24:4) and (24:6).

For example, in Holy Quranic (5:38), the hudud offence of stealing is stated below:

وَالسَّارِقُ وَالسَّارِقَةُ فَاقْطَعُوا أَيْدِيَهُمَا جِزَاءً بِمَا  
كَسَبَا نَكَالًا مِّنَ اللَّهِ وَاللَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ

**Translation:** "As for male and female thieves, cut off their hands for what they have done—a deterrent from Allah. And Allah is Almighty, All-Wise"

### 3.0 Kinds of Witnesses and their Role

A regular witness is one, who has seen or overheard offence firsthand. A regular witness may be the arresting officer or someone who was present at the crime scene. A professional witness is a person who has specialized knowledge of a particular aspect of the crime. A psychiatrist, psychologist, accountant, or other professional may serve as an expert witness. Ordinary witnesses must respond to the lawyers' inquiries and describe what they saw or heard to the court. They don't express their thoughts about what happened.

Expert witnesses offer their views after interpreting the truth of the case. The evidence that witnesses give is made part of proceedings. The testimony is used to decide whether or not the accused committed the offence. When determining whether the accused is guilty or innocent, the judge or jury weighs all of the testimony, including what the witnesses said. The witnesses aid in the clarification of events by informing the judge or jury of what they know about the occurrence of offence.

A witness knows about the case. Government's lawyer and the accused's lawyer will order witnesses to appear in court and tell the judge, and occasionally a jury, for this evidence. Witnesses shall swear or say solemnly that they will testify truthfully in court. Witnesses under the age of 14 or with a learning infirmity will clearly agree to say the truth in such circumstances. The witnesses and the evidence is extremely important, therefore, they must be

protected at any cost. Over the past decade, a variety of factors have raised attention to the involvement of witnesses in criminal trials on a European and international basis.

According to [6], the advent of interest in the role of suspects and witnesses in court cases, as well as the dramatic spike of **terrorist and organized crime**, are perhaps the two most critical causes. All citizens have a civic obligation to provide truthful evidence as witness, if the criminal justice system requires it. Governments, on the other hand, have a responsibility to safeguard witnesses from undue intervention by providing them with security for adequately guaranteeing their safety. Since the successful completion of and step of criminal trials also depend on the assistance of witnesses, providing proper and reasonable security to witnesses will play a serious role in bringing criminals to justice. As a result, the role of the victim is crucial in every current criminal justice system, as adequate forensic evidence is not always available. Furthermore, according to [7], European Union encourages their members to promulgate suitable legislation and measures to guarantee that witnesses may affirm freely and without pressure, while respecting the rights of the defense. The projected actions include practical and legal protective measures.

#### 4.0 The Death Penalty

The death penalty is implemented for certain offences in various countries. For a full range of offences, Saudi Arabia has both capital and corporal punishment. **Murder, kidnapping, cocaine abuse, sodomy, armed robbery, apostasy**, and many other crimes are punishable by beheading. Beheading or Crucifixion is a method of execution. In Saudi Arabia, the most common method of execution

is beheading with a sword. According to Islamic law, executions must be fast and painless, with the head being separated from the body with a single rapid motion to the back of the neck. Saudi Arabia is a country in the Middle East. Rape in Saudi Arabia serious with punishment by flogging and death, according to Sharia law. In 2019, Saudi Arabia carried out at least 150 killings, eight of which were for rape.

In China, capital punishment is prescribed for some civil offences, murder and cocaine dealing are the most common crimes for which it is used and executions are carried out by lethal injection or gunshot. According to [9], Bangladesh has prescribed death penalty for the offence of rape, as in other six countries but due to an alleged gang rape who sexually raped a woman. In Bangladesh there has been an increase in sexual crime with nearly a thousand cases were reported and registered in 2020, with more than 200 of them were gang rapes. Anyone accused of raping a woman or child will now face "death or life imprisonment" under a new amendment to the country's rape statute. Here are more countries where rapists will face the death penalty.

**Pakistan** is a country in South Asia. Gang rape suspects in Pakistan may be punished to death or life imprisonment under the (PPC) Pakistan Penal Code. After the decision of the case regarding rape of a woman on highway activated protests. Prime Minister of Pakistan stated that the rapists must be chemically castrated or publicly hanged. In this paper, we present the case study of this incident of Robbery with rape.

**India**, three years back by an executive order it was proclaimed that the death penalty for rapists of girls under the age of 12 will be awarded to criminals. This was as result of

reaction to general outcry over a gang of rape allegations, the decision was made. Rapists with previous criminal history had been involved. Some of them were awarded with death penalty under ry's criminal law.

**Iran** is a country in the Middle East. According to Amnesty International, Iran carried out the second largest number of executions in the world in 2020, after China, with at least 250. According to Iran's Islamic Penal Code, 12 of the executions were for rape. **In the United Arab Emirates**, forced Rape with a woman is punishable by death. Compulsion is presumed whether the female victim is under the age of 14 at the time of the offence, according to the statute. In 2019, the UAE did not carry out any executions, but at least 18 people were sentenced to death for offences such as homicide, kidnapping, and armed robbery.

## 5.0 The Death Penalty in China

It is well known that the death in various crimes play important role of deterrence. According to [8], forty two criminal offences in China will be accountable for the death penalty up to the year 2020. Criminals who commit one of these 42 offences in especially heinous conditions can face the death penalty. Anyone who murders a woman or has sexual relations with a child is subject to the country's penal law. The National People's Congress (NPC) elects and can dismiss President of Supreme People.



Photo 1: China's Supreme People Court.  
Courtesy: [8]

The death sentence in China is prescribed only for heinous offences, according to PRC criminal law. A two-year delay in carrying out execution is permissible in few situations, concurrently with the death penalty. If a local court considers using the death penalty on a criminal, he must appeal to the Supreme People's Court (SPC). Anyone who rapes a woman or has sexual relations with a child under the age of 14 will be sentenced to death, whether the victim survives or is fatally wounded, whether the victim is assaulted in public, or whether the rapist attempts numerous rapes, according to the country's penal code. Amnesty International, the International Labor Organization, and the Death Penalty Database are among the organizations that have provided information about the death penalty.

Table 1: Offences qualified for death penalty.  
Courtesy: [8]

There are 42 offences, the punishment is death penalty in China. A few are given in this Table			
Rape	Trafficking women & children	Kidnapping	Robbery
Theft, snatching of guns,	Stealing, spying,	Theft of weapons,	Robbery of guns,
Arson	Betrayal of Country	Bribery	Explosion

## 6.0 Element of Deterrence of Death Penalty Imposed Publicly

The statistics show that death penalty imposed publically has a great deterrent impact in reducing the crime rate in China particularly in countries like Saudi Arabia. In Iran and Bangladesh public hanging has been exercised. According to [15], the principle of deterrent is important dimension of a sanction scheme is

the likelihood of death, if convicted of a capital punishment qualifying murder. Many trials have been conducted during the last five decades to see whether the death penalty has any impact on murder rates. Researchers have come to highly disparate, often conflicting conclusions. Some reports have shown that the possibility of capital punishment deters killings and saves many lives; others have found that executions increase homicides; and even others have found that executions have little effect on murder rates. Researchers, supporters, and lawmakers weigh in on the scientific findings and statistics.

In light of this, the National Research Council's study *Deterrence and the Death Penalty* examines whether the existing data offers a scientific foundation for determining whether and how the death penalty impacts murder rates. A new report by the Committee on Law and Justice concluded that the available research on the effects of capital punishment on murder rates is inadequate to assess if the death penalty increases, decreases, or has little effect on these rates. The key question is whether capital punishment is less or more effective as a deterrent than other alternatives, such as life without the possibility of parole.

## 7.0 Psychiatry Based Analysis on Why Rape and Sexual Violence?

Why women and children are abused and tortured? It is due to poverty, a lag in young male marriages, unemployment, and the lack of any legal deterrent force absence of fear of God, which is the most powerful source of deterrent and avoidance, projection of naked and obscene content and footage on social media, films; anti-social elements' use of drugs. The other reason is that the criminals

suffer from psychological issues and disabilities. The reasons for committing the rape may be due **bipolar disorder, severe psychosis, depression, serious organic brain disorders or learning disability**. The recent increase in sexual violence against women as rape perpetrators have mental health and psychosocial causes. But they sustain, and continue to commit the crime. Psychiatrists can help criminal justice departments manage this scourge in a positive and educational way. According to [10], a variety of preventive programs have emerged in reply to the terrifyingly high prevalence and harmful effects of child sexual misuse. In this article, both overt and indirect primary and secondary intervention are discussed. Although there are many innovative and engaging preventive projects for kids, scientific validation has lagged behind their actual creation and execution. Our investigation has revealed that further adult-oriented policy implementation and assessment is wanted to help in child sexual exploitation. A number of studies issue must be addressed.

According to [11], in recent years, treatment of sexual disorders is being focused. Sexual dysfunctions, and gender identity disorders are distinct. "Hyper active-sexual desire disorder" and other sexual desire disorders should be included in the sexual dysfunction disorders. There should be a separate category for paraphilias "with hyper-sexuality" and "without hyper-sexuality." Despite functional neuro-anatomical and neuro-pharmacological research, there is still a lack of complete understanding of the neurobiology of sexual disorders.

According to [12], there has been a surge of research in the treatment of sexual illnesses. Sexual dysfunctions, paraphilia's, and gender identity disorders are all categorized as sexual



disorders in the DSM-IV. Non-deviant or non-paraphilic sexual dysfunctions exist. "Hyperactive sexual appetite disorder" should be included under sexual desire disorders in the list of sexual dysfunction disorders. There can also be a distinction between paraphilias "with hyper-sexuality" and "without hyper-sexuality." While functional neuro-anatomy and neuro-pharmacological studies have shown the neurotransmitters, receptors, and hormones involved in sexual disorders, there is still a lack of knowledge of the neurobiology of sexual disorders.

According to [13], there exist a connection between Psycho disease and symptoms of sex-offending tendency in men with schizophrenia, which are common. An experiment was conducted by the authors of [13] with eighty four males in sample and restricted medical order having schizophrenia, in 1997, with an index conviction for a contact sex offence against a woman Their record were searched from Home Office database. It was found that eighty men were delusional at the time of their offences, and half of them suffered visions or hallucinations linked to the offences. Only eighteen men had a specific psychotic or illness of "hallucinatory motor", but majority of men did.

According to [14], the effectiveness of recovery services in rehabilitating rapists has yet to be determined empirically. Care can be based on a scientific view of rape and abusers, as well as evidence-based experience of treatment outcomes for rapists, according to a scientist-practitioner viewpoint.

## 8.0 Case Study 1:

Imran Ali, a Kasur native, was accused of being involved in at least nine rape-cum-murder of minors, including

Zainab's, which he admitted to during the investigation into her murder. Zainab's rape and murder earlier in 2020, caused indignation and demonstrations around the country after the six-year-old girl was discovered dead in a garbage heap in Kasur after going missing. Over the course of a year, Zainab's case was the twelfth such incident to occur within a 10-kilometer radius of the district. The court has reached a decision in five of the seven rape and murder lawsuits filed against Imran. Imran Ali, the man accused of terrorism, was sentenced to death by an Anti-Terrorism Court (ATC).

In Zainab's case, the prosecution presented all of the testimonies, oral proof, computer forensic evidence, and the accused's confessional declaration very tactfully and skilfully in logical sequence. The ATC had sentenced him to death on four counts, as well as a life sentence, a seven-year prison sentence, and Rs 4.1 million fine. The four men were sentenced to death for abduction, rapping, and killing Zainab, as well as for committing a terrorist attack under the provisions of "Section 7 of (ATA) Anti-Terrorism Act". Imran Ali has been sentenced to 21 counts of capital murder, three life terms, and a total of 23 years in prison. The court has also imposed a Rs 2.5 million fine on him, which is less than the amount he owes.

Only solid facts gathered by police and submitted in court by the prosecution was able to bring Zainab to justice. As a result of the horrific nature of the murder, riots erupted in Kasur almost immediately. Ali's appeal against his death penalty for the rape and murder of Zainab was dismissed by the Supreme Court of Pakistan due to solid facts, recalling that the appellant had confessed to committing similar crimes with eight other minor victims and that "in that backdrop, he did not deserve any

sympathy in the matter of his punishments."

### **8.1 Case Study 2: Motorway Gang-Rape Case Where Prosecution Presented 53 Witnesses**

The purpose of this case study is to prove that proper procurement of witnesses and presentation in the court of Law is extremely important. The prosecution had very successful contested each and every evidence of 53 witnesses correctly, appropriately, properly, suitably and in befitting manner and legal procedure. This approach also is beneficial to the prosecution case.

A lady travelling in her car with children in September 2020, vehicle stopped near Gujjarpura due to lack of petrol. She dialed a relative's number and texted him, her place on the highway. When the relative arrived, he observed that the woman had been distressed and there were blood stains all over her clothing. Her vehicle's windows were also broken and shattered.

The victim told investigators that she and her children were waiting for a parent to pick them up when she was assaulted by two armed men. One of them used stick to attack her, while the other took them detained at gunpoint, insulted, kidnapped her with the children and gang-raped her in a nearby forested location. The heinous crime sparked a nationwide outcry. The crime attracted widespread outrage around the country, with demonstrators calling for the perpetrators to be publicly hanged, while others marched through the streets urging judicial changes to protect women and children. The shocking event sparked a discussion on mass and social media about behavioral patterns and the troubling increase in cases of sexual assault as well as the law enforcement system's failure to provide people with protection, as even driving on a highway

has become dangerous.

Abid Malhi and Shafqat Hussain, the defendants, were said to have seen the woman waiting for help in her vehicle, according to prosecutors. The assailants smashed a window and pulled her outside, where they raped her at gunpoint in front of her frightened children, despite the fact that she had locked the car doors. They later left her stranded after robbing her of valuables including Rs 100,000 cash, two items of gold jewelry, a ring, registration card and papers of car along with three ATM cards. The rape victim's unwillingness to file a police report demonstrates his distrust of the procedure. They were apprehended afterward due to matching of DNA samples, obtained from the crime scene. The men were later detained by police and charged.

### **Court Proceedings**

In December 2020, Pakistan promulgated new rape laws. Special courts were set up for hearing such cases.

The prosecution and the investigator were asked to be active to peruse such matters. The criminals Abid Malhi and Ali depended on state defense layers. The investigators had identified the criminal Abid Malhi as main accused. The request of the prosecution to record the evidence of the minor children of the victim was turned down by court. However, the children appeared before the court. The judge asked them simple question like: "which school you study?" and "In which class you are?". The children did not reply and said they don't know.

The prosecution very successfully pleaded and presented all the 53 witnesses. The defense council pleaded that criminals are not guilty but could not establish. Then the Judge recorded and cross-examined statements of



around 35 prosecution witnesses.

## Judgment

The Judgment was written under the provisions of Pakistan Penal Code and Anti-Terrorist Act (ATA).against the criminals Abid Ali and Shafqat Ali on the allegations of Abduction, mischief, Rape and Robbery, which is summarized below:

Charges criminals	Award of Punishment to both
Abduction	Life imprisonment
Robbery	14 years plus a fine of Rs 200,000
Rape	Death sentence
Mischief	5 years imprisonment plus Rs 50,000 fine
	Payment of Daman to victim by both convicts: Rs 500,000/-

### Quote:

“The offence of rape is heinous offence and when it is committed in the eye sight of children of the victim, heinousness further magnified and which is shocking for general public as well so such accused persons should be dealt with iron hand,” the judge wrote in a verdict. The court noticed that both accused took victim from the vehicle forcibly and brought her down in a jungle; “which reflect common intention of both the accused so both the accused persons committed offence u/s 376(ii) PPC [Pakistan Penal Code] in furtherance of their common intention, thus both the accused namely, Abid Ali s/o Akbar Ali and Shafqat Ali and Bagga s/o Allah Ditta are convicted and punished u/s 376(ii) PPC to Death”.

Unquote.

The judgment said that convicts be hanged until; but sentences should not be executed till its confirmation by the Lahore High Court. Besides confiscating their properties, the court also awarded them life sentences over kidnapping and abducting charges. The court also imposed Rs 200,000 fine each and also awarded 14 years imprisonment to both accused under Section 392 of PPC for robbery. The court awarded five years imprisonment to both accused under Section 440 of PPC for mischief, besides imposing Rs 50,000 fine.

“It has been established on record that during instant occurrence victim received injuries which comes within the ambit of Jurh Ghayr Jaifah Damiyah, thus both the accused persons are convicted and punished u/s 337-F1 and they are directed to pay Daman Rs.50,000/- each to the victim”. All the sentences shall run concurrently and benefit of Section 382-B CrPC shall be given to each convict, it added.

## Recommendations:

- Cultural warfare, poverty, unemployment and economic deprivation have a negative impact on humanitarian ideals, morality and ethical expectations. Terrorist attacks are being committed by certain criminals against innocent women and children and civilians, as discussed in the case study. Today strict laws are needed. The death penalty, according to public demand, must be exercised publically in cases of horrible, awful, dreadful, scandalous, and wicked offences committed against innocent women and children.
- Owing to non-reporting of incidents, the real figures are exceptionally high. Domestic child and women labor must

be prohibited by federal authorities.

- Abuse and inhumane torture disproportionately affect girls and boys under the age of 15. Village women take their daughters to cities to work as maids on a monthly or advance payment basis, and they don't care what happens to them afterwards. More action is needed by the state to protect children from neglect and death.
- Most challenges occur when fighting lawsuits in a court of law due to naïve evidence. The executive and the police-prosecution division are two essential parts of the police force. The executive reviews and sends the matter to the district attorney for legal advice, who then forwards and appeals the case as a public lawyer before a court of justice, where the state is a party in criminal trials.
- The argument to remember is that our legal system must be sufficiently strong to deal with all complex circumstances that arise from the application of law. For crimes such as kidnapping, molestation, rape, sodomy, incest, and murder, the solid proof is required for the case to be heard in court presented by the prosecution.
- We advocate enacting a strict regulatory system to shield women and children from acts of torture, rape, violence, and murder. Our greatest interest, right of way, and first priority must be the safety of women and children.
- Abuser organizations and gangs must be apprehended, taken into custody, questioned, and, if necessary, held under the rules to defend our women

and children from both internal and external forces of darkness. We must protect women and children from cultural warfare attacks and the dangers posed by abuser gangs, untrustworthy families, and "boy-friend-culture" with poor habits, particularly those who use drugs.

- The rapists must be chemically castrated or publicly executed.
- Using information technology, roaming information stored on the telephone and service provider end, the addresses of the travelling offenders can also be identified. Forensic data may be retrieved from mobile messages. Other information on the offenders' mobile phones and laptops, such as images, videos, SD cards, and call logs, can be easily traced.

## Conclusions

We conclude that proper procurement of witnesses and presentation in the court of Law is extremely important. In this way as seen in both case studies above the prosecution can successfully contest each case and every evidence, if presented the witnesses correctly, appropriately, properly, suitably and in befitting manner and in conformity with legal procedure. This approach also is beneficial to the prosecution in all cases. The death penalty, according to public demand, must be exercised publically in cases of horrible, awful, dreadful, rape, scandalous, and wicked offences committed against innocent women and children. The state of Pakistan must seriously restrain, curb, control, limit or curtail the occurrences of heinous offences and violence against innocent women and children in spite of the availability of various enactments/legal

instruments in the field including amended PPC and ATA.

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