

[AS PASSED BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY]

A

BILL

to ensure expeditious redressal of rape and sexual abuse crimes in respect of women and children through special investigation teams and special Courts providing for efficacious procedures, speedy trial, evidence and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows: -

1. Short title, extent, and commencement. — (1) This Act may be called the Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act, 2020.

(2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Federal Government may appoint.

2. Definitions. — (1) In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context, -

(a) “Special Court” means the Court established under section 3 of this Act;

(b) “Special Committee” means the Committee set up under section 15 of this Act;

(c) “child” means any male or female, who has not attained the age of eighteen years;

(d) “Code” means the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898);

(e) “Anti-rape Crisis Cell” is a Cell appointed under section 4 of this Act;

(f) “Government” means the Federal Government;

(g) “Independent Support Adviser” means a person appointed, enlisted or recognized as such under section 11 of this Act;

(h) “sex offender” means and includes any person convicted under sections 292A, 292B, 292C, 371A, 371B, 375, 375A, 376, 376B, 377, 377A, 377B of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860) or sections 21 and 22 of the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 (Act XL of 2016);

(i) “victim” means a woman or child who has been subjected to scheduled offences;

(j) “Schedule” means a Schedule annexed to this Act; and

(k) “Scheduled offences” means offences as set out in the Schedules against a “victim” or a “child” as defined in this Act.

Explanation. - It is clarified that where the Scheduled offences are committed against persons who do not qualify to be categorized as “victim” or “child” as defined under this Act, the offences shall be tried through procedure, rules of evidence and courts, functioning prior to this Act coming into effect.

(2) All other terms and expressions used but not defined in this Act, shall have the same meaning as are assigned to them in the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) or in the

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), or the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 (P.O. No. X of 1984).

3. Establishment of Special Courts etc.— (1) The President, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan, shall establish as many Special Courts throughout the country, as he may deem necessary, to try the scheduled offences.

(2) The President, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan, shall appoint any person as a Judge of the Special Court, who is or has been a Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge, or has been an advocate of the High Court for a period of not less than ten years, and is not more than seventy years of age at the time of appointment.

(3) In addition to or in lieu of the establishment of Special Courts under sub-section (1), the President may, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan, designate, throughout the country, as many Courts of Sessions Judges or Additional Sessions Judges as Special Courts, as he may deem fit.

(4) A Judge of the Special Court shall have the same powers and jurisdiction as the Court of Sessions, provided under the Code.

(5) A Judge of the Special Court shall be appointed for a period of three (3) years on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the President.

(6) A Judge of a Special Court shall only be removable before the expiry of his tenure if he is found guilty of misconduct.

(7) The disciplinary proceedings against a Judge of a Special Court shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same legal provisions and rules as prescribed for a District and Sessions Judge.

(8) During his tenure, a Judge of a Special Court may be transferred to another Special Court within the same Province, by the President, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan.

(9) Subject to sub-section (10), the trial of Scheduled offences shall ordinarily be conducted in the Special Court within whose territorial jurisdiction the offences are committed.

(10) In exceptional circumstances, which may include the protection of the victim, his or her family, witnesses, or other practicable reasons, the President, on his own or upon application, in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan, may transfer the trial and proceedings of a case to any Special Court anywhere in the country, as he may deem fit.

4. Anti-Rape Crisis Cells. — (1) The Prime Minister shall establish or designate as many Anti-Rape Crisis Cells throughout the country in relation to offences mentioned in Schedule-II, in such public hospitals with adequate medical facilities, as he may deem fit.

(2) The Anti-Rape Crisis Cells shall be headed by the concerned Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of the area, as deemed fit by the Prime Minister, and shall also comprise the Medical Superintendent of the public hospital designated under sub-section (1), at least one

Independent Support Adviser, and the District Police Officer of the concerned District or a Police Officer heading a Division, as deemed fit by the Prime Minister.

Provided that at least one member of the Anti-Rape Crisis Cell shall preferably be a woman.

5. Power, duties and functions etc. of the Anti-Rape Crisis Cell. — (1) As soon as an Anti-Rape Crisis Cell receives information from any source, on its own accord or upon application by any person, orally or in writing, of an offence mentioned in Schedule II, it shall without any delay ensure the following: -

- (a) conduct of a medico-legal examination without any delay, preferably not later than six (6) hours from the time of receipt of information;
- (b) securing, collection and gathering of such evidence as may be expedient;
- (c) conduct of a forensic analysis/examination;
- (d) registration of an FIR by the Police; and
- (e) performing of any other action as may be necessary.

(2) The actions mentioned in sub-section (1) may be taken without any preferred order, however, all the said actions are required to be taken up expeditiously.

(3) As soon as an officer-in-charge of a Police Station receives any information with regard to the commission of an offence mentioned in Schedule-II, he shall, without any delay, transmit such information to the Anti-Rape Crisis Cell.

(4) The Prime Minister may from time to time, upon recommendations of the Special Committee, issue guidelines for the Anti-Rape Crisis Cells to efficaciously carry out their powers, duties and functions.

6. Legal assistance. — (1) The Legal Aid and Justice Authority established under the Legal Aid and Justice Authority Act, 2020 (Act XVI of 2020) shall provide legal assistance to victims of Scheduled offences. In addition, the Fund established under this Act shall also be utilized for legal assistance under this Act.

(2) In addition to the legal assistance under sub-section (1), the Special Committee shall in consultation with the Ministry of Human Rights, approve panels of advocates and volunteers in each district or, if necessary, in any tehsil, for the provision of legal, financial or other assistance either on *pro bono* or on fee basis, for which the Fund under this Act and under the Legal Aid and Justice Authority Act, 2020 (Act XVI of 2020) will be utilized.

7. Prosecutor General and Special Prosecutors. — (1) The Ministry of Law and Justice may designate or appoint a Prosecutor General and Special Prosecutors in a manner as may be prescribed by rules notified by the Prime Minister.

(2) The Prosecutor General and Special Prosecutors shall prosecute the Scheduled offences.

8. Victim and witness protection. — (1) A victim and witness protection system shall be established as prescribed by the Prime Minister through rules notified by him and shall, with a view to carry out the propose of this Act and without generality of the aforesaid, include the following: -

- (i) special security arrangements for witnesses and victims;
- (ii) concealment of identity;
- (iii) distance recording of testimonies through video-conferencing, audio-video links and by the use of modern devices;
- (iv) re-location of victims and witnesses;
- (v) provision of reasonable financial assistance;
- (vi) compensation to legal heirs of protected victims and witnesses;
- (vii) safe-houses, dar-ul-amans etc.;
- (viii) such other measures as may be necessary and ancillary.

(2) Till such time the rules envisaged in sub-section (1) are prescribed, the witness protection system and benefits prescribed under the Witness Protection, Security and Benefit Act, 2017 (Act XXI of 2017) shall be applicable to both victims and witnesses under this Act, *mutatis mutandis*.

9. Investigation in respect of Scheduled offences. — (1) The investigation in respect of offences mentioned in Schedule-I shall be carried out by a police officer not below the grade of BPS-17, who preferably shall be a female police officer.

(2) The investigation in respect of offences mentioned in Schedule-II shall be carried out by a special Joint Investigation Team (JIT) comprising the following, out of which at least one shall preferably be a woman: -

- (a) the District Police Officer (DPO) as the Head;
- (b) one Superintendent of Police (Investigation);
- (c) one Deputy Superintendent of Police;
- (d) one Station House Officer.

(3) The officers of the JIT shall ordinarily be from the relevant area in which the occurrence of the offence has taken place; however, in exceptional circumstances, where the dictates of fair investigation warrant otherwise, the concerned Inspector General of Police (IGP) may depute in the JIT, officers from areas other than the area of occurrence.

(4) Upon completion of investigation, the JIT shall, through the Prosecutor General or Special Prosecutors, submit a report before the Special Court:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 (P.O. 10 of 1984), such report shall be admissible in evidence within the meaning of section 173 of the Code.

10. Connected offences not in the Schedules. — The investigation officer or the JIT, as the case may be, under section 9, may also take cognizance of offences, not listed in the Schedules, committed in connection with the Scheduled offences, as if those offences were Scheduled offences.

11. Independent Support Advisers. — (1) If so determined by the Anti-Rape Crisis Cell, an Independent Support Adviser shall accompany the victim during court proceedings, in to order reduce the risk of duress, victimization of any nature, or any adversity afflicted or likely to be afflicted upon the victim.

(2) The Special Committee, in consultation with the Ministry of Human Rights, shall prepare a list of Independent Support Advisers at District or Tehsil levels.

(3) For the purposes of sub-section (2), the Special Committee shall, in consultation with the Ministry of Human Rights, enlist a civil society or a non-governmental organization, whose members or nominees may act as Independent Support Advisers.

(4) An Independent Support Adviser shall be a person having skills to deal with victims of Scheduled offences, who may be a psychologist, or a doctor, or a lawyer, or a para-legal, or a lady-health worker, or a social worker, or a person who is a member or nominee of a civil society or a non-governmental organization enlisted under sub-section (3).

12. In-camera trial. — (1) The trial of Scheduled offences shall be conducted in-camera:

Provided that the Court, if it thinks fit, on its own or on an application made by either of parties, allow any particular person to have access to court proceedings, or be or remain in the Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, where any proceedings are held under subsection (1), the Court may adopt appropriate measures, including holding of the trial through video-link or usage of screens, for the protection of the victims and the witnesses.

(3) Where any proceedings are held under subsection (1), it shall not be lawful for any person to publish or broadcast any matter or information in relation to any such proceedings, except with the permission of the Court.

13. Evidence and guidelines. — (1) The two-finger virginity testing, for the purposes of medico-legal examination of a victim relating to Scheduled offences, shall be strictly prohibited and no probative value shall be attached thereto.

(2) In respect of any Scheduled offence, any evidence to show that the victim is generally of immoral character, shall be inadmissible.

(3) The testimonies and evidence of victims, accused and witnesses in Court shall be video-recorded, preserved and reduced in writing.

14. Statement under section 164 of the Code. — (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, as soon as practicable, a statement of the victim shall be recorded under section 164 of the Code only once.

Explanation: - The statement under this sub-section shall be video-recorded, preserved and reduced in writing.

(2) An opportunity of cross examining the victim shall be given to the counsel for the accused and not the accused himself, or the Court may itself put questions to the victim or any questions framed by the accused may be given to the Presiding Officer of the Court who may put such questions, as found appropriate by him, to the victim.

15. Special Committee. — (1) The Ministry of Law and Justice shall appoint a Special Committee comprising such members and in such numbers as it may deem fit on *pro bono* or honorary basis.

(2) The Special Committee shall take all steps, including reaching out to any Federal or Provincial ministry, division, office, agency or authority, for the purposes of effectual compliance of this Act.

(3) The Special Committee may comprise individuals from any Federal or Provincial ministry, division, department, authority or office, or from members of the legal or medical profession, legislators, retired judges, serving or retired public servants, civil society or non-governmental organizations, as deemed fit by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(4) For the purposes of effective compliance and proper working of this Act, the Special Committee, from time to time, may seek information or require the performance of actions by officers of the Federal or Provincial ministries, divisions, offices, agencies or authorities.

(5) If any person refuses or fails to comply with the directions issued under sub-section (4), the Special Committee may refer the matter to the appropriate authority for taking disciplinary action against the person who disregards the directions.

16. Trial. — (1) The Court upon taking cognizance of a case, under this Act, shall decide the case expeditiously, preferably within four (04) months.

(2) A Special Court shall not grant more than two (02) adjournments during the trial of a case, out of which one (01) adjournment shall be upon payment of costs by the person seeking adjournment. Where the defense counsel does not appear after two consecutive adjournments, the Court may appoint another defense counsel with at least seven (07) years standing in criminal matters for the defense of the accused from the panel of advocates maintained by the Special Committee.

(3) If, in the course of a trial, the Court is of the opinion that any of the offences which the accused is alleged to have committed is not a Scheduled offence, the Court shall record such opinion and try the accused only for such offences, if any, as if these were Scheduled offences.

(4) A Special Court may also try offences, not listed in the Schedules, committed in connection with the Scheduled offences, as if those offences were Scheduled offences.

Explanation. —It is clarified that sub-section (4) will also be applicable where the provisions of the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 (Act XXVII of 1997) are invoked or invocable in respect of offences under this Act.

17. Compensation to the victim. — (1) On conclusion of the trial, the Court may order the convict to pay a portion of the amount fined, if any, as compensation to the victim.

18. Appeal. — (1) Any person aggrieved by the final judgment of a Special Court may file an appeal to a High Court in whose jurisdiction the Special Court tendering the impugned judgment, is situated.

(2) Copies of the judgment of the Special Court shall be supplied to the accused and the prosecution, free of cost, on the day the judgment is pronounced, whereafter the record of the trial shall be transmitted to the concerned High Court within three (3) days of the decision.

(3) An appeal under sub-section (1) may be preferred within thirty (30) days of the final judgment by the Special Court.

(4) An appeal preferred under sub-section (1) shall be decided by a Division Bench of the High Court, as soon as practicable, preferably within six (6) months from its institution.

(5) While hearing an appeal the High Court shall not grant more than two consecutive adjournments.

(6) Pending appeal, the High Court shall not release a person convicted by the trial court.

19. Rules. — (1) The Prime Minister may prescribe rules, upon the recommendations of the Special Committee, for the purposes of carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide guidelines:

- (i) for the purposes of medico-legal examination of the victims;
- (ii) in respect of the investigation and prosecution of scheduled offences; including the collection and gathering of evidence;
- (iii) in relation to the rehabilitation of the victim, offender, suspect or a member of the society;
- (iv) pertaining to gender and children sensitization and training of all relevant stakeholders, including Judges, police-officers, prosecutors, medico-legal officers and staff and other duty officers or personnel, both at the time of induction and subsequently; and

- (v) for providing special trial court rooms; or special rooms or facilities for the victims, especially children, near the trial court rooms, for a conducive environment.

(3) The Special Committee, in formulating its recommendations under sub-section (1), may consult any ministry, division, office, department, agency or authority in the Federal or Provincial Government and shall take into account modern techniques and devices, as it may consider appropriate.

20. Fund. — (1) The Prime Minister shall establish a Fund to carry out the purposes of this Act.

- (2) The purposes of the Fund shall include the meeting of any expenses towards:
 - (a) the establishment of Special Courts; or
 - (b) with regard to the exercise of any other power, duty or function mentioned in this Act; or
 - (c) in respect of anything which is ancillary or sundry for the purposes of this Act.
- (3) The Fund shall consist of the following sources:-
 - (a) grants from the Federal Government and Provincial Governments;
 - (b) aid and assistance from local, national and international agencies;
 - (c) contributions from statutory bodies, corporations, private organizations and individuals; and
 - (d) income and earnings from moveable and immoveable properties acquired or leased by the Fund.

(4) The amount credited to the Fund shall not lapse by the end of a financial year and shall be available for utilization at any time.

21. Preventive action by police.— If any Police Officer receives information in relation to the commission or threat of commission of a Scheduled offence, he shall immediately interpose, act and take such action as may be necessary including and not limited to the exercising of powers under the Code, in particular sections 149 and 151 thereof, to prevent the commission of such offences, notwithstanding that the offence reported has been committed in an area not within the jurisdiction of such Police Officer.

22. False investigation or complaint.—(1) Whoever, being a public servant, entrusted to investigate Scheduled offences, fails to carry out the investigation properly or diligently or causes the conduct of false investigation or fails to pursue the case in any court of law properly and in breach of duties, shall be guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment of either description which may extend to three (03) years and with fine.

(2) Whoever gives to any public servant any information in relation to Schedules offences which he knows or believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, such public servant:

(a) to do or omit anything which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him; or

(b) to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person;

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three (03) years and with fine.

23. Jurisdiction and transfer of cases etc.— (1) The Scheduled offences shall be exclusively triable by the Special Court.

Provided that the Prime Minister, through notification, may authorize any of the Scheduled offences to be tried through procedure, rules of evidence and courts, functioning prior to this Act coming into effect.

(2) Subject to sub-section (3), upon commencement of this Act, the trial of Scheduled offences pending in any court shall stand transferred to the Special Court having jurisdiction under this Act and such Court shall proceed with the case from the stage at which it was pending immediately before such transfer and it shall not be bound to recall or re-hear any witness who has given evidence and may act on the evidence and procedures already recorded and complied with, respectively.

(3) Each time a new offence is inserted into any of the Schedules to this Act, sub-section (2) shall come into operation, *mutatis mutandis*, from the date of such insertion.

24. Register of sex offenders. — (1) The Special Committee may issue appropriate directions, from time to time, to the National Data-Base Registration Authority to prepare a register of sex offenders, the details whereof may not be published or released except to a court of law or a law enforcement agency.

(2) Notwithstanding the aforesaid, the Prime Minister may prescribe rules, upon the recommendations of the Special Committee, for the release of such data of the register of sex offenders to any person, agency, authority or segment of the society in public interest and safety.

(3) In issuing the directions under sub-section (1), the Special Committee may require the National Data-Base Registration Authority to prepare different categories of sex offenders in the register under this section.

25. Public reporting mechanism. -- The Prime Minister, upon recommendations of the Special Committee, frame rules for establishing a reporting mechanism for receiving information from the public about suspicious persons or those suspected to have committed or capable of committing the Scheduled offences.

26. Non-disclosure of identity of victims etc.— (1) No person shall disclose or reveal the identity of any victim or victim's family in respect of the scheduled offences, without prior

written permission of the victim or victim's guardian where the victim is a minor or the victim's family, as the case may be.

(2) Any person contravening sub-section (1) shall be guilty of an offence punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as provided under section 376A of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

27. Act not to derogate from other law. — In respect of offences mentioned in Schedule-I, the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

28. Overriding effect. — In respect of offences mentioned in Schedule-II, the provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent contained in any other law for the time being in force.

29. Application of Code. — The provisions of the Code, to the extent not inconsistent with anything contained in this Act, shall apply *mutatis mutandis*.

30. Amendment in the Schedule. — The Prime Minister may by notification in the official gazette, amend the schedule under this Act so as to include or exclude any offence or explanation.

31. Removal of difficulties. — Where any difficulty arises in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act, the Prime Minister may, by notification in the official Gazette, make such order, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to be necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

SCHEDULE-I

1. Offences under sections 34, 292A, 292B, 292C, 354, 365, 365A, 368, 369, 369A, 498B, 498C, 511 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860)
2. Offences mentioned in Chapters V and V-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860)
3. Offences under sections 21 and 22 of the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 (Act XL of 2016)
4. Offences under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 (Act XXVII of 1997) which are committed along with the offences in this Schedule

Explanation:- It is clarified that offences under sections 34, 365, 365A, 368, 369, 369A, 498A, 498C and 511 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) and offences mentioned in items nos. 2 and 4, above, shall only be cognizable and triable as offences falling under this Schedule, if they are connected with offences under sections 292A, 292B, 292C and 354 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) and offences mentioned in item no.3 above.

SCHEDULE-II

1. Offences under sections 34, 336A, 336B, 354A, 364, 364A, 365B, 366A, 366B, 367A, 371A, 371B, 375, 375A, 376, 376B, 377, 377A, 377B, 511 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860)
2. Offences mentioned in Chapters V, V-A and XVI of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860)
3. Offences under the Anti-Terrorism Act, 1997 (Act XXVII of 1997) which are committed along with the offences in this Schedule

Explanation:- It is clarified that offences under sections 34, 364, 364A and 511 of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860) and offences mentioned in items nos. 2 and 3, above, shall only be cognizable and triable as offences falling under this Schedule, if they are connected with offences under sections 336A, 336B, 354A, 365B, 366A, 366B, 367A, 371A, 371B, 375, 375A, 376, 376B, 377, 377A and 377B of the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XLV of 1860).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the recent years offences against women and children, especially pertaining to rape and child abuse, have increased manifold in the country. The main causes of these offences include poor investigation, archaic procedures and rules of evidence and delay in the trial, resulting in almost no conviction in the said cases. To effectively eradicate these offences, there is dire need for enactment of a special law providing for, *inter alia*.—

- (i) establishment of special courts;
- (ii) creation of anti-rape crisis cells in public hospitals to ensure prompt registration of the FIR, medical examination, forensic analysis etc;
- (iii) use of modern devices during investigation and trial;
- (iv) legal assistance to the victims on *pro bono* basis;
- (v) enlistment of independent support advisers, to provide support to the victims;
- (vi) appointment of special prosecutors for special courts;
- (vii) investigation by Joint Investigation Teams headed by District Police Officers;
- (viii) constitution of a special committee on *pro bono* basis to ensure overall implementation of the law;
- (ix) power to make rules for providing, medico-legal examination and investigation and prosecution guidelines, premised upon the latest modern techniques and devices;
- (x) maintaining the data of sex offenders through NADRA;
- (xi) a public reporting mechanism since the entire nation has been called upon to fight the menace of sexual offences against women and children; and
- (xii) punishment for false investigation or complaint.

2. The Bill is designed to achieve the aforesaid objectives.

Minister-in-charge

Note of Dissent

Anti Rape Investigation and Trial Ordinance 2021

In principle we support any law that strengthens deterrence against rape and reverses the prevalent rape culture in Pakistan. Any law introduced specially to deter and punish crimes against women should be done with the intention of building consensus and passing a law that has universal acceptance as it concerns half the population of Pakistan.

However, the way this law was introduced – as an ordinance, and then hurriedly passed from the Standing committee, without seeking comments from the stakeholders and without involving a debate has not served the cause of fighting violence against women. The present law has some important contributions as for instance a registry of offenders, forensic systems which will help the investigation. However the procedural provisions, creating multiple forums at the district level will further bureaucratise the systems of justice and will lead to institutional clashes. Here are some of the reasons for opposing the law in the present form of the draft:

- All reform in criminal system should be general rather than making specific changes for specific nature of crimes. This will undermine the already weak system of criminal justice
- This law expands the existing infrastructure by creating special courts for rape bypassing the present criminal justice system. This will be a huge burden on the exchequer.
- The system of investigation comprising a whole team again diverts from the general system of investigation. Creation of special teams, JITs etc indirectly places no confidence in the existing system of investigation.
- The law clashes with the principle of independence of judiciary as it authorises the federal government particularly the President to appoint special courts bypassing the existing system of appointment of courts and judges. In addition, the retirement age of judges in this case will be different to the regular retirement age, further complicating judiciary rules and creating discrepancies that are likely to create resentment.
- The law is federalized, and overlaps with provincial jurisdictions.
- The law provides for the crisis centres in each district which will be created by the Prime Minister. Besides crisis centres, there are special prosecutors, and independent advisors, all of which will be a challenge in implementation.
- Instead of building on the existing legal infrastructure in the provinces, it creates multiple forums which are likely to create further confusion on the ground.

Sd/
Dr Nafisa Shah
MNA

Sd/
Naveed Qamar
MNA

Sd/
Hussain Tariq
MNA

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

Respected Mr. Riaz Fityana
Chairman standing committee
On law and Justice

Assalam-o-alikum

It is submitted that an Ordinance namely, the Anti Rape (Investigation and Trial) Bill 2020 ahs been presented in the Committee we have opposed. As our deliberations were not recorded, so note of dissent is submitted thereupon. Sir the said ordinance which may get enacted as an Act extends to the whole of Pakistan and is about investigation/trial and punishment. This is a federal legislation which in every case would have priority over the law of provinces. On the said subject Prime Minister and Chief Justice of Pakistan would also play a vital role. It is imperative to point out some important points neglected while introducing the said law. Sexual molestation and Rape are inter-related. During the last few decades, the law about sexual molestation have been relaxed in this country. And perhaps now punishment here for has been rendered impracticable. But rape is being considered a crime. We do not support it in any way. We support the principle where Hadd has been invoked. Follow it in letter and spirt because Allah has determined the punishment and we should just follow then. Rape is the next stage of sexual molestation. In the first it is with and with other its consent that is one of the two are cognizable. That is only one is cognizable and liable to punishment. Here it has been neglected. It is also the tine of the Constitution that legislation should be made in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

The second important point is that investigations/trials are provincial matters, and court work under the supervision of High Courts of the provinces, so supreme court or its Chief Justice/Prime Minister has no role to play therein. Which is actually the aim of the constitution and the law. But they said legislation has imperfections and lacunas with reference tot constitution and legalities. As center/Federal Government always intervenes in the Provincial matters in one way or the other in our country, which was somehow stopped/halted through 18th amendment. Federal Government kept on trying to defeat the said constitutional amendment in so many other fields, it is also a similar attempt. Other mistakes have also been pointed out in the said law and more could be highlighted. But as the above-mentioned reasons proved this legislation in the wrong direction. So, this should be made part of the record.

Sd/
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