

## **Stakeholder Joint Submission for Pakistan's Review under 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle of UPR**

Joint Submission by Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP), Center for Legal Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS) and Christian Conference of Asia, covering minority rights and freedom of religion or belief.

### **Introduction**

1. **Center for Legal Assistance and Settlement (CLAAS)** was established in 1992 to address human rights issues faced by the disadvantage groups, which includes religious minorities, women and children. The main objective of CLAAS is to provide legal assistance, rehabilitation and protection to the victims of blasphemy and intolerance and settlement to the victims of violence especially women and children. The acute need was to make these services accessible to the persecuted people in Pakistan. CLAAS is working with the commitment to address the acute need of legal aid assistance, protection and settlement for the victims of religious intolerance (especially victims charged under blasphemy), human rights violations faced by vulnerable groups, such as religious minority's women and children. CLAAS work in following thematic area is;

- Legal Aid assistance to victims of Human rights violations
- Fact-finding missions in incidents of human rights violations;
- Data Collection, Reports & Publication
- Accommodation to the faith-based religious survivors in CLAAS Rehabilitation centers
- Advocacy and Lobbying
- Women Empowerment by providing skills training and legal rights awareness
- Awareness raising sessions in communities
- Disaster Relief

2. **Catholic (National) Commission for Justice and Peace (CCJP)** is a human rights body, established by the Pakistan Catholic Bishops Conference in 1985. Following the dream of its founding Chairperson Bishop John Joseph, CCJP undertakes programs, projects, and campaigns; to build a society based on justice and to foster peace and harmony in society. As an advocacy organization the Commission focuses human rights of the marginalized, especially of religious minorities, women and labour in Pakistan that involves interventions regarding awareness, opinion building about law and policy reforms. CCJP carries out its activities through seven regional offices and 300+ human rights activists (volunteers) belonging to different religions, cultures and administrative regions of Pakistan. Thus this growth of CCJP over the years also allowed for the commission to broadly define its thematic area for work, which included the following:

- Legal Assistance for Victims discriminated on basis of faith
- Awareness, training and empowerment of communities/individuals and on Human Rights for sustainable progress
- Research and Publications as tools for Advocacy and Awareness
- Advocacy Campaigns

- Peace and Conflict Resolution

### 3. Christian Conference of Asia (CCA)

This submission is endorsed by the following Civil Society Organizations of Pakistan: The data/statistics and recommendation mentioned in this report is prepared after consultation with the Civil Society Organizations in Pakistan.

#### I. Follow-up First & Second UPR Cycles

4. First & Second cycle of Pakistan's UPR paid attention to ensure fundamental human rights in the country. Giving special focus on minority rights, women's rights, child's rights and freedom of religion or belief. It took notice of the discriminatory laws and restrictions on the right to freedom of religion, highlighting the plight of religious minorities and women and demanded for their equal rights<sup>1</sup>.
5. In the second UPR cycle, Pakistan received 166 recommendations in total under different thematic areas, including freedom of religion, freedom of expression, right to privacy, protection of human rights defenders and journalists, promotion of civil society and media, equal rights for women and minority groups and the internet rights<sup>2</sup>. During the review, the Switzerland, Austria, Netherlands (P-122.28), Spain (P-122.30), Belgium (P-122.31), Namibia, France(P-122.32), Holy See (P-122.33), Demark (P-122.38), USA (P-122.112), Norway (P-122.113), Egypt (P-122.122), Germany (P-122.125), Italy (P-122.155), Canada (P-122.156), Slovakia (P-122.157) recommended that Pakistan needs to ensure freedom of religion or belief, enhance legislative measure to address discriminatory laws and practices. At least three recommendations were made from Pakistan to protect religious minority from forced conversions (Canada P-122.102, Austria P-122.103 & Thailand P-122.121).

#### II. Socio-Political Situation Analysis since UPR

6. In the history of Pakistan, 2013 is marked as an important year, for the first time there was a democratic transition of power through elections, which was highly endorsed by the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and other sections of society. During the election campaigns all the political parties established an understanding with communities and marginalized section of society to ensure their rights and focus on protection and promotion of human rights, in particular the rights of the religious and indigenous communities. However, the worship places of religious minorities were attacked (Peshawar Church attack)<sup>3</sup> resulting into insecurity and distrust towards the state. As a result the Chief Justice of Pakistan took Suo Moto notice of the attack and gave a historic judgment dated June 19, 2014 to ensure the promotion and protection of the religious minority community and their worship places.<sup>4</sup> The government has also taken some positive initiatives to ensure the rights of women and children. In this regards legislations were passed as such, Anti-rape and Anti-Honor Killing Bill,<sup>5</sup> Punjab Domestic Violence Bill,<sup>6</sup> child sexual abuse bill<sup>7</sup> and National Commission on the Rights of the Child Bill.<sup>8</sup> The Sindh

government took one step ahead and passed a bill to establish minority rights commission at provincial level to ensure the rights of religious minority.<sup>9</sup> The Sindh government in December 2016 also proposed a bill for protection of minority women from forced conversion establishing it as criminal offence.<sup>10</sup> Unfortunately due to the pressure created by the religious-political parties, the bill was retreated.<sup>11</sup> Since the 2012 UPR of Pakistan, the government has established just 2 institutions for women and children but despite the growing situation against the religious and ethnic minorities there is no will to establishing the Minorities' Commission. Fortunately, a nail biting era is coming to an end as the government is now moving towards the direction of a pluralistic Pakistan with a slow but steady process such as the proposed and approved commission on minority and legislations related to the promotion and protection of the minority rights. The civil society believe that through this direction, gradually changes will occur despite some unlikely circumstances created by the government in first three months of the year 2016. Although the state is getting democratic strong with political transactions but the state machinery have also failed to implement the judgment or the approved bills in letter and spirit, giving an impression that the above mentioned steps are only taken to check the boxes in order to satisfy the international community during 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle of the UPR.

### **III. Systemic & Institutional Discrimination of Religious Minority**

7. This failure in implementation of legislations has led to justified continuous victimization of the religious minorities through systemic and institutional discrimination. Such practices are in direct contradiction with the constitutional articles. It is interesting to note that constitution of Pakistan itself has contradictory articles justifying socio-cultural practices resulting into intolerance and hostility towards minorities. For example, a Hafiz-e-Quran,<sup>12</sup> is given 20 extra marks<sup>13</sup> while applying for professional degree or job, providing more opportunity of selection of Muslim candidate rather than any Non-Muslim candidate. Likewise, if a prisoner is Hafiz-e-Quran his sentence is reduced from three to six months. However, the same treatment and recognition is not given to the religious minorities for learning their respective scriptures/Holy Books.
8. **Discriminatory public service recruiting process:** Although on every minority day, a quota is announced by the government but due to systemic stereotyping while recruiting only menial jobs are offered to religious minorities as per the job service rules.<sup>14</sup> This increases the inferiority complex, and as a result capable candidates are discouraged to apply. However, after protest from the CSOs, the government did take necessary steps and with an executive order revised the job service rules. However, this step is taken only at Punjab level and unfortunately other provinces continue the same practice of recruitment.
9. **Religious & Gender Biased and Historical Distorted material:** This religious subjectivity often starts from the school. The curriculum is religiously<sup>15</sup> & gender biased<sup>16</sup> and historically distorted, inciting intolerance, prejudice, sexism and chauvinism through school textbooks and publicly through loud speakers and pulpits from the majority community clerics. Such material is not only harmful for the minority community but the majority are also suffering resulting

into a mindset in which one religion is glorified as divine and sentiments of others are tedious compared to it. Examples include blasphemy law, forced conversion of minority women, attacks on minority community and their worship places, land grabbing under the banner of nationalization. It is strongly believed by the Civil Society that such practices are harmful for all citizens and develop an environment of lawlessness. The scholars, educationists, civil society are of a strong opinion that the religiously biased material mentioned in the textbooks needs to be removed. The positive steps taken up by the state of Pakistan was that after the Army Public School (APS) Peshawar attack, Punjab was the only province which took some positive steps in order to remove or change the syllabus/curriculum and as a result included religious minority Heroes and Personalities in the syllabus. This is a milestone and a gesture of understanding the rights of the minorities, but is still a long way to go to a more tolerant and hate free curriculum. Meanwhile in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is on its very worst situation these days as the dire wish of religio-political party Jamat Islami to include the Jihad Material as well as to remove the material that is promoting or portraying ethical and moral values towards minority religions in Pakistan. Similarly, Balochistan is also standing on the same position as in the previous years thus the political instability is causing hurdles in the curriculum reforms.

10. **Attacks on Religious minorities.** There have been multiple attacks on religious minorities in the past few years.<sup>17</sup> Many worship places were burnt and community displaced i.e., 52 attacks on worship places, 18 attacks on the community, 15 cases of land grabbing, 23 incidences of religious violence and others (Annexure I). The two blasts in Lahore's Churches of a densely populated Christian settlement in March 2015 raised the questions of religious minorities' persecution and the role of government in coping with the problem through law enforcement. They also demanded to establish the National Human Rights Institution for Minorities or Minority Rights commissions as the only means in terms of remedy of the protection of rights of the minorities. However, due to strong pressure of the religious groups the government is hesitant to work for the promotion of the religious minority and to ensure tolerance and coexistence. Thus the minority community fears that when the fundamental groups cease such small positive initiatives, then it is impossible to pledge any dialogue on issues related to religious discriminations and forced conversion.

11. **National Action Plan & Military Operations.** The anarchy caused by the extremist groups was the biggest challenge and resulted into failure in dialogues with tribal community, protection of children and protection of minority and indigenous groups, as a result a military operation was carried out and military courts were established to subdue the lawlessness and fear caused by extremist groups. Despite all the peace talk initiatives taken by provincial government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), the militants continued their attacks on civil and military personnel threatening the internal peace and security situation of the country. The attack on Army Public School (APS), Peshawar proved as the final straw, as more than 130 school children were killed by the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). The political parties agreed on a comprehensive National Action Plan (NAP) to combat terrorist and extremist ideology across the country. Along with the NAP, in an all parties' conference the government

decided to lift the moratorium on the death penalty, which caused two-dozen executions in the first two months of 2015. However, the implementation of National Action Plan was to ensure human rights in the country and established functional NHRIs at the federal and provincial level as per the international obligation the state of Pakistan. In order to implement the National Action Plan, the provincial governments were encouraged to introduce short stories based on the promotion of tolerance and existence of the Pakistani religious minorities. However, there is a long way to go while considering the developing regarding the human rights situation in Pakistan. The NHRIs are actively working to ensure rights but it is also important to note that during the past few years the government has restricted the civil society, in particular the rights based organization to work freely and declare their work as anti-state agenda. Several other civil society organizations faced the circumstances as halting their activities, asking for No Objection Certificates (NOCs), permission from the interior ministry especially by the security agencies.

#### **IV. Constitutional & Judicial Discrimination:**

12. The constitution of Pakistan is designed to support the human rights in the state and is in sync with the UDHR. However, there are various discriminatory policies and laws that victimize religious minorities living in Pakistan. These articles and amendments were made during the General Zia-ul-Haq era that have caused discrimination for the religious minority of Pakistan, such as the article 1,<sup>18</sup> 2,<sup>19</sup> 31A<sup>20</sup> and 41<sup>21</sup> along with 21 amendment<sup>22</sup> giving legal binding to the military courts as Anti-Terrorist Court and Pakistan Penal Code 295 (A,B,C).<sup>23</sup> The trickledown effect of these articles has resulted into lack of opportunity for religious minority on merit or general seats, discriminated during the public sector employment. They are stigmatized into minimal jobs. The institutions also give priority and have extra marks for learning Holy Quran by heart (Hafiz Quran). However, the minority students are not given any extra marks to learn their respective religions.
13. As per briefly mentioned above another aspect of constitutional discrimination which deprives minorities of their political rights is that a non-Muslim cannot be the head of the state, concluding that he/she cannot run for public office, i.e., to be a President or Prime Minister under article 41 and after the 18<sup>th</sup> amendment<sup>24</sup> the provinces have also adopted the same mechanism. Neither can he/she be appointed in the leading positions of the armed forces. We have seen that such discrimination causes hurdles and inferiority complex among the minority and indigenous groups. This also results into the victimization of the religious minority. As per the statistics collected by CCJP and CLAAS the number of cases registered of blasphemy i.e., 1470 cases (Annexure II). The mob attack on minority community such as the incidents of e.g., Yohanabad arrest,<sup>25</sup> Shanti Nagar, Sangla Hill, Gojra incident,<sup>26</sup> Joseph Colony incident,<sup>27</sup> lynching of Shama and Shahzad burning.<sup>28</sup> Beside attacks, the minority community are also a victim of forced conversion. The issue of forced conversions especially that of women belonging to Christian and Hindu communities has surfaced time and again in the national media, while there has been no serious effort to address or even inquire about the issue by any

government. About 1,000 Hindu and Christian girls are abducted in Pakistan every year. They are converted to Islam through use of forced marriages”, Dr. Ramesh Kumar Vankwani, chief patron of the Pakistan Hindu Council (PHC). Focusing primarily on the Christian community, the study says roughly 700 girls are abducted each year while “conservative estimates” indicate that about 300 are Hindu age bracket 12 and 25 years.<sup>29</sup> CCJP and CLAAS has documented incidents on yearly basis on this issue and advocated the need for legal safeguards against forced conversions as well as rehabilitation of victims (Annexure III).

## **V. Recommendation for Government of Pakistan:**

14. The state of Pakistan was given valuable recommendations; some of them have been implemented by the state but not in the true sense of the term. Therefore, it is important that the dignitaries and missions emphasize on improving the human rights situation in the country on priority bases. In order to ensure that the submitting organizations would like to request the following recommendations;
  1. Ensure amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan so that it acknowledges the diversity (multi-religious, multi-cultural, multi-national, and multi-ethnic & linguistic status) of the Pakistani society. The Constitution must make no preferences among the citizens on the basis of religion. Therefore; we ask for the repeal of Article 2<sup>30</sup>, Article 31<sup>31</sup>, Article 31-2A<sup>32</sup>, Article 41<sup>33</sup>, Article 203<sup>34</sup>, Article 203 A-J, Article 227<sup>35</sup> and Article 260<sup>36</sup>.
  2. Adopt procedural amendments in all legislation in the name of Islam, which has been proven to be unjust namely Blasphemy laws (CRPC Section 295 B, C and 298 A, B and C). The accused and the accuser both should be detained until trial and if the accused is found innocent the accuser should be awarded the same punishment as detailed out for the accused.
  3. Ensure constitutional arrangement to avoid any form of religious discrimination through constitutional amendment and establishing special institutions e.g., decentralization of national human rights commission at province level with the strength of mandate and authority as an independent commission to inquire about any case or incidence, to monitor the implementation of non-discrimination policy.
  4. Ensure that if majority students are entitled to receive religious education at school, then all other students should be able to avail this opportunity regardless of their religion or sect. Therefore, while implementing the Article 20<sup>37</sup> and 22<sup>38</sup> of the Constitution of Pakistan; it should be ensured that instead of alternative Ethics, the religious education of minority students, that are nearly 0.8 to 1 million, is a part of the curriculum. The government should ensure that religious lessons or teaching should only be taught in religious subjects.
  5. End all elements of prejudice and biased material on grounds of religion, sect or gender and thus should be eliminated from the curriculum. All religions should be treated equally. Moreover, an impartial approach should be used to allude or compare any

- religion in the lessons. In regard with the fact that Pakistan has signed the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child ", the federal and provincial governments should take steps to provide resources in schools, train the teachers; eliminate all kinds of prejudice from educational institutions, provide financial and technical resources to uplift the standards of education and give priority to education department.
6. Adopt complete restraint in teaching prejudiced history in school and encourage students on building a rationale opinion through accurate history.
  7. Ensure that the role of minorities in the creation of Pakistan should be mentioned in syllabus. Moreover, the services of minorities in national development should be added and recognized through the textbooks.
  8. Discourage extra marks on the grounds of religious qualification, for instance Hafiz-e Quran, should not serve as discrimination to others. Thus, it is highly important to be either declared invalid or some other standards of religious knowledge should be set for minority students so they can also avail such opportunities.
  9. Ensure socio-economic status of the religious minorities by providing equal opportunity at college/universities and public services.
  10. Ensuring the values of equity through quota system for minority might seem important but the government should ensure the minorities and women both are encouraged to apply on general seats as well. In other words the religious minority should be give an equal employment opportunity by the state.
  11. Take measures to ensure economic empowerment of all minorities through reservations of seats (quota) in colleges, universities and government jobs at all level
  12. Adopt policy to take serious action in order to stop provocation through loud speakers banning extremist outfits, publication, social media and seizing the hate mongering literature must be intensified, evaluated and their success must be ensured.
  13. Ensure that all Friday sermons should be free from hate speeches and regularly monitored and approved by the government. In lieu with the national action plan point 5 a dire need to take concrete steps for bringing an end to provocation through loud speakers, banning extremist outfits and seizing the hate mongering literature must be intensified and evaluated.
  14. Ensure article 36<sup>39</sup> of the constitution of Pakistan should be ensured; protection of the rights of minority, life, liberty, well being and properties, places of worship and graveyards should be protected proactively by the law enforcement agencies.
  15. Provide an equal ground for all religious communities in the media, education, public service and other spheres of life. The government should also take the responsibility to stop non-state actors from interfering with people's right to religious freedom.
  16. Ensure legislative reviews and reforms in family / personal laws of the religious minorities in consensus with the representation of minorities to examine any injustices against minority citizens. Family laws should be enacted for Kalash and other communities who are not governed by any such legislation. The government should

- ensure Sikh, Hindu, Christian and other religious minorities should be provided the right to register their marriage. The government should also institutionalize the family laws of religious minorities in order to stop malpractices and enable marriage without mandatory conversions, a Common Civil Code should be enacted to make it possible for the citizens to contract a civil marriage, interfaith and otherwise.
17. Develop training manuals for the police or other law enforced agencies should be reviewed to ensure sensitized training on human rights, minority rights, women's rights and right of children in order to ensure human dignity and justice for all.
  18. Abolish reservation of seats on the basis of religion and union councils should be divided into smaller constituencies to cater for representation on the basis of localities and population
  19. Ensure participation of minorities (ethnic, linguistic, national and indigenous) in all tiers of governance and decision making
  20. Encourage political parties to involve religious minorities in the general elections by awarding tickets to minority candidates on general seats for National and Provincial assemblies.
  21. Ensure legislations for forced conversion, as a crime and age of conversion should not be less than 18 years of age.
  22. Formation of Minority Rights Commissions at Federal and Provincial level. The government should ensure that the commission should be given the status and functioning of a court.



## Annexure I

### Attacks on Minorities / Places of worship / Settlements / Graveyards (1997-2016)

#### Mob Violence / attacks on places of worship

#	Incident	Instigation/Motive	Victim /Damages	District	Occurrence/Report Date	Source
1	Mob attack	Blasphemy	14 Churches, schools, houses	Shantinagar, Khanewal	06/02/97	HRM-1998
2	Mob attack	Blasphemy	Aslam Masih, severely beaten & stabbed in the back	Mammun Kanjun, Faisalabad	29/11/98	HRM-2000
3	Attack on Church	Hatred	Broke glass panes of the Church windows by heavy firing during the night	Jhelum	04/05/01	Daily Jang
4	Attack on Seventh Day Church	Religious intolerance/terror	Assailants entered Church during a prayer service, climbed the alter, threatened the Pastor to stop prayers or the Church and houses would be demolished	Dawood Nagar, Faisalabad	16/06/01	HRM 2002-2003
5	Mob attack on Ahmadi place of worship	Hatred	Ransacked the place, broke the TV set & dish receiver & set some articles on fire	Syedwala, Sheikhpura	28/08/01	Daily Dawn
6	Attack on Hindu temple	Hatred	The culprits destroyed religious articles & set the temple on fire	Kali Kand, Mastong, Quetta	30/09/02	Jehd-e-Haq HRCP
7	Attack on Ahmadis	Hatred	Killed five & injured six Ahmadis worshipers	Ghalotian, Sialkot	10/10/02	Daily Pakistan
8	Attack on a Temple	Hatred	Burnt the Hindu scriptures	Shirkarpur	15/01/03	Jehd-e-Haq
9	Attack on the houses	Blasphemy	Accused of throwing the Holy Quran on the floor during a scuffle with a man	Chichawatni	May 16-22, 2003	Friday times

<b>10</b>	Attack on Church	Religious intolerance	Attacked a family & 2 Churches & nearby shops	Mohammad Abid, Colony, Karachi	12/11/04	Jehd-e-Haq HRCP
<b>11</b>	Mob attack	Blasphemy	A mob set ablaze a temple & destroyed houses of Hindu community	Lamba Vera, Nowshera	28/06/05	HRM 2006
<b>12</b>	Mob attack	Blasphemy	Police station set on fire	Sheikhupura	28/06/05	Daily The News
<b>13</b>	Attack on Churches, schools etc.	Blasphemy allegation	2 Churches, Christian houses, a convent, a girl's hostel, a school building	Sangla Hill	11/11/05	NCJP report 2006
<b>14</b>	Attack on Church	Hatred	Three Bible & a wooden rack were gutted	Jivanpura, - Lahore	02/02/06	MCP
<b>15</b>	Mob attack	Blasphemy	Shezan Restaurant burnt down during the anti-cartoons demonstrations, suspecting this was an Ahmadi property	Lahore	14/02/06	The News
<b>16</b>	Attack on Churches	Blasphemy allegation	2 Churches, 1 school & Pastor's House burnt	Sukkar	19/02/06	HRM 2007
<b>17</b>	Attack on Ahmadis	Blasphemy allegation	Ahmadi place of worship demolished	Village Jhandoo, Daska	20/06/06	HRM 2007
<b>18</b>	Attack on Church	Land dispute	Dismantled the cross, Church demolished	Chak 348, Gojra	12/08/06	Jehd-e-Haq HRCP
<b>19</b>	Attack on Church by a Muslim landlord	Land dispute	Threw grenades, / set ablaze two houses / Church, beat Christian men, children & women.	Sharqpur	14/08/06	Daily Times
<b>20</b>	Attack on Church	Religiously charged violence / Terrorism	The gate & tube lights were broken	Manga Mandi	12/11/06	HRM 2007
<b>21</b>	Attack on Buddha religious site	Hatred	Bhudda's statue mutilated by extremists	Jehandabad, Swat	08/10/07	MCP
<b>22</b>	Attack on Church	Hatred	Cross on Saint Xavier damaged, the Church was also set on fire in Feb. 2006	Sukkar	10/05/07	HRM 2008

23	Mob attack	Hatred/ Use amplifier for the Church	Desecrated the Church and verbal provocations	Village Gowindh, Lahore	11/10/07	HRM 2008
24	Mob attack	Religious intolerance/ Hatred	Desecrated the Church	Chak 248, Faisalabad	17/06/07	HRM 2008
25	Attack on Church	Religious intolerance/ Terrorism	Desecrated Holy books & used derogatory words	Garjak, Gujranwala	03/03/08	Daily Nawa-e-Waqt
26	Attack on Hindu boy	Blasphemy	Stripped & beaten up, Hindu community terrorized	Tando Mohammad Khan	16/07/08	Daily Times
27	Attack on Church & community	Hatred/ honour revenge	Burnt a copy of the bible & damaged Church furniture	Kot Lakha Singh, Narowal	14/01/09	MCP
28	Attack on Ahmadis	Religious intolerance/ Hatred	Place of worship & houses besieged, three Ahmadis received injuries	Faisalabad	25/07/09	NCJP report HRM 2009 - 10
29	Attack on Hindu community	Religious intolerance (a Hindu boy drank water from a tap outside a mosque)	60 Hindus were forced to abandon the area	Karachi	09/07/10	MCP
30	Mob attack	Blasphemy allegation	Tabusm Malkani, Besieged the house	Sanghar	05/08/09	NCJP report HRM 2009 - 10
31	Local Muslims' attack on Church	Blasphemy allegation	Damaged & set the Church building on fire	Village Jaitheke, Sialkot	11/09/09	HRM 2009 - 10
32	Mob attack on Ahmadis	Hatred	Place of worship	Sialkot	27/10/09	Ahmadi community
33	Attack at midnight Christmas service	Hatred /stop construction of Church	65 Christians consisting men, women and children	Kalar Kahar	24/12/09	Christian Voice January 2010
34	Mob attack	Hatred/ trifling	Two churches and a Christian settlement attacked after a	Pahar Ganj, Karachi	21/02/10	UCAN report

			Christian boy stole plums from a fruit cart			
35	Attack on Ahmadi place of worship	Religious intolerance / Terrorism	Firing though no damaged	Moghalpura, Lahore	18/11/10	Ahmadi community
36	Attack on Pentecostal Church	Hatred	Killing two Christians and burning some copies of the Bible	Hyderabad	24/03/11	Asia News
37	Attack on St. Joseph's Church	Religious intolerance / Hatred	Threw stones and vandalized the sacristy	Karachi	27/08/11	The Christian Voice
38	Attack on Full Gospel Assembly Church	Blasphemy allegation	The church set on fire, copies of the Bible thrown into the street, claiming they found pieces of the Quran, not far from the church	Lahore	2011	Asia News
39	Attack on Gorakhnath Temple	Religious intolerance/Hatred	Attackers burnt pictures and damaged a shivling	Peshawar	20/05/12	Express Tribune
40	Attack on Ahmadi Mosque	Religious intolerance/Hatred	The minarets of the Ahmadi worship place demolished	Kharian, Jhelum	12/07/12	Ahmadiyya Times
41	Attack on St. Xavier Church	Religious intolerance/Hatred	Pelted stones /breaking the church windows, shots fired, a driver Mr. Amir Masih was wounded by a gunshot	Hyderabad	16/09/12	Agenzia Fides
42	Attack on St. Paul Lutheran Church	Religious intolerance/Hatred	Burnt the church and looted the surrounding residential quarters	Mardan	21/09/12	Express Tribune
43	Attack on St. Francis of Assisi Church	Religious intolerance/Hatred	Smashed the cars and vandalized the windows, doors & holy books	Old Haji Camp, Karachi	12/10/12	Weekly Aagahi /Pakistan Christian Post

44	Attack on Philadelphia Church	Religious intolerance/Hatred	Wrecked windows, threw the Bibles on the floor and took away cash donation worth Rs. 40,000	Essa Nagri, Karachi	20/10/12	Express Tribune
45	Twin explosions at All Saints' Church	Terrorism	100 dead and 130 injured	Kohati gate, Peshawar	22/09/13	Asia News
46	Attack on a Hindu temple & Dharamshala (a guest house for religious pilgrims )	Blasphemy	Dharamshala gutted and the temple partially damaged	Jinnah Bagh Chowk, Larkana	16/03/14	<a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/16/us-pakistan-hindu-idUSBREA2F0GT20140316">http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/03/16/us-pakistan-hindu-idUSBREA2F0GT20140316</a>
47	Kalimata Mandir, Shiv Bhulai Nath and Hanuman	Blasphemy	Deity statue broken and a small temple was partially damaged	Fateh Chowk, Tando Mohammad Khan Road, Hyderabad	29/03/14	Daily Dawn
48	Attack on a temple	Blasphemy	Statues in temple broken and scriptures burnt	Madiji town, District Shikar Pur	2014	International Unity for Freedom & Equality
49	Attack on a church	Political rivalry/land dispute	Demolish under construction church	Village 3/4-L, Okara	09/03/14	<a href="http://www.christianinpakistan.com">www.christianinpakistan.com</a>
50	Attack on a community & churches	Blasphemy	Ransacked the churches, burnt religious literature and opened fire	Dhup Sarri, Sanda, Lahore	24/05/15	NCJP

#### **Mob Violence / attack on communities**

1	Attack on a local Christian Community	Hatred	Beat the worshippers & damaged furniture, etc. of a Church	Chak 165-GB, Faisalabad	28/11/03	Daily Dawn
2	Landlord attack on labourers	Hatred /Jealousy	Christian agricultural labourers beaten & severely torture, Destroyed the crops & fired in the air while they	Thatha Azam, Gujranwala	27/05/04	Daily Nawa-e-Waqt

			were working in the fields belonging to his rivals			
<b>3</b>	Mob attack	Blasphemy	Younis Masih, beaten	Lahore	09/10/05	HRM 2006
<b>4</b>	Attack on Christian community	Religious intolerance/ Terrorism	Ratan Masih, a disabled beaten with brick, looted the houses & several assaulted	Toba Tek Singh	01/04/07	Human Development Centre
<b>5</b>	Attack on wedding ceremony	Hatred /Teasing the girls	Killed Inayat Masih & injured 11 other people of the family, as there was hot exchange between the attackers and the victims that not to tease the girls	Lahore	13/08/07	HRM 2007
<b>6</b>	Attack on Christians' Houses	Religious intolerance	Demolished	Kasur	18/11/07	Weekly Agahi
<b>7</b>	Attack on Christian settlement	Hatred/Erased the pro-taliban slogans	Houses attacked, fired & injured three Christians	Karachi	22/04/09	NCJP report HRM 2009 - 10
<b>8</b>	Attack on Christians' houses	Blasphemy allegation	A mob burnt 70 Christian houses & beat the Christians	Kasur	30/06/09	HRM 2009 - 10
<b>9</b>	Mob attack on Hindu community/temple	Religious intolerance/Hatred	Pelted stones and wrecked sculptures of temple and tore religious books	Karachi	21/09/12	Daily Dawn
<b>10</b>	Mob attack on Christian community	Blasphemy	Looted belongings & torched 140 houses including Church. 6 burnt alive	Village Korian / Gojra	01/08/09	NCJP report HRM 2009 - 10
<b>11</b>	Attack on Christian community	Hatred (Muslim girl eloped with a Christian youth)	Beat the boy and handed over to police	Karachi	20/11/10	Asian Human Right Commission
<b>12</b>	Attack on Hindu community	Religious intolerance (a Hindu boy drank water from a tap	60 Hindus were forced to abandon the area	Karachi	09/07/10	MCP

		outside a mosque)				
<b>13</b>	Attack on Joseph's colony	Blasphemy	100 Christians homes were burnt	Lahore	09/03/13	Asia News
<b>14</b>	Attack on Francis' colony	Religious intolerance (objection on music, played in a rickshaw belonged to Christians by some clerics)	Five Christians were injured with firing, more than dozen shops of Christians were destroyed and Churches were vandalized in Francis Colony in city of Gujranwala when Muslim mob attacked after calls from loudspeakers	Gujranwala	03/04/13	NCJP/PCP
<b>15</b>	Attack on Christian colony	Religious intolerance (Quarrel between Christians and a Muslim T.V cable providers as he demanded extra charges from Christians)	A lethal arms attack vandalized several Churches and homes of Christians, a Christian man Mr. Riaz also injured.	Shadbagh, Lahore	22/07/13	EOPM
<b>16</b>	Attack on Christian village	Hatred	Arguments on the issue of a thrasher machine between a Christian Mr. Asher Masih severely beaten by Muslims Mr. Naveed Ullah & Mr. Yousaf Khan. Later 50-60 Muslim attacked to stones the village and fired to wound Christians Mr. Albert Nathaniel & Mr. Samuel Masih, in defend Christians also opened fired and	Chak # 31-10/R, district Khanewal	26/04/13	PCP

			consequently Mr. Yousaf Khan died on the way to hospital while Mr. Iqbal Khan injured.			
17	Attack on Ahmadi community	Blasphemy	3 females (Bashiran (55), Kainat & Hira (7) died due to suffocation	Gujranwala	28/07/14	Daily Dawn
18	Attack on a factory (belongs to an Ahmadiyya community)	Blasphemy	Torched	Jhelum	21/11/15	The Express Tribune

#### Threat of violence

1	Attack at Christmas night, Gospel Church	Hatred	Harassed the Christians by heavy firing	Sahiwal	December - 2000	Jehd-e-Haq HRCF
2	Disrupting prayer service/ intimidation	Hatred	Aerial firing during a prayer services	Gujranwala	17/08/03	HRM 2002-2003
03	Attack on a Christian school	Revenge	Anti-Charlie Hebdo protestors attacked on the school, forcedly closed the school, damaged property and smashed windows. Four students were slightly hurt in the incident.	Bannu	27/01/2015	<a href="http://www.dawn.com/news/1159801">http://www.dawn.com/news/1159801</a>

#### Grabbing graveyard and other land

1	Attack on Christians	Land Grabbing	20 women & children were injured in the attack, whereas police arrested 4 Christian men	Chak 2/ML, Azizabad, Muzaffargarh	14/08/98	HRM-1999
2	Land grabbers' attack	Land Grabbing	Sadiq Masih, burnt the house & tortured the family	Rasoolpura, Satu Katla, Lahore	13/05/99	HRM-2000



3	Attack on Church	Land grabbing/ terrorism	Broke in during the prayer, humiliated the congregants & demolished the Church, using tractors	Chak. 321, Distt. Toba Tek Singh	12/02/04	HRM-2005
4	Attack on Hindu Community by Muslims	Land grabbing	With weapons, axes & clubs attacked the families, injuring men & women seriously	Dedo Meghwar	22/06/05	HRM- 2006
5	Mob attack	Land grabbing	Desecrating and occupying Church compound	Abubakar block, Garden Town, Lahore	16/12/07	The News
6	Attack on Bheel community	Land grabbing	About 100 families attacked, expelled from their houses	Village Wakario, Mithi, Tharparkar	June 2009	Jehd-e-Haq HRCP
7	Attack on Grace Ministry Church to grab property	Land grabbing/Terroris m	Injured two men Mr. Sajid Masih & Boota Masih in an attack	Faisalabad	19/02/12	Pakistan Christian post
8	Attack on Ahmadi graveyard	Religious intolerance/Hatre d	Over 100 tombstones inscription with Quranic verses broken/desecrated	Model Town, Lahore	03/12/12	Ahmadiyya Times

### Terror

1	Attack on Church	Terrorism	Catholic Church, 15 worshippers and a Muslim guard died on the spot, six injured	Bahawalpur	28/10/01	HRM 2002-2003
2	Attack on Church	Terrorism	Five persons killed & more than 40 injured in a grenade attack during the prayer.	Islamabad	17/03/02	HRM 2002-2003
3	Attack on Hindu temple	Terrorism	The Culprits sprayed kerosene oil & set a Hindu Temple on fire, burnt religious articles	Umar Kot	23/05/02	Jehd-e-Haq HRCP
4	Attack on Christian school	Terrorism	Six persons were killed & four injured	Murree	05/08/02	HRM 2002-2003

5	Attack on Christian hospital	Terrorism	Four Christian nurses & an attacker were killed while 21 were injured	Taxila	09/08/02	-do-
6	Attack on Idara-e-Aman-o-Insaf	Terrorism	Seven staffers of Committee for Justice & Peace assassinated, one paralyzed	Karachi	25/09/02	HRM 2002-2003
7	Grenade attack at Christian Hospital Bannu	Terrorism	No casualties but the explosion damaged hospital's windows / wall	Bannu	04/10/02	The News
8	Grenade attack on a Church	Terrorism	Three girls died, 18 were injured	Daska	25/12/02	HRM 2002-2003
9	Church attacked twice using grenade, which did not detonate	Terrorism	The police & the bomb disposal squad reached the spot & diffused	Rawalpindi	October 20-24, 2004	HRM 2005
10	Attack on Ahmadis under-construction Place of worship	Terrorism	Set some articles on ablaze and the construction material taken away	Sargodha	20/12/04	Jehd-e-Haq HRCP
11	Ahmadis' place of worship attacked	Terrorism/Hatred	8 died & 18 injured	Mandi Bahauddin	07/10/05	The News
12	Attack on Ahmadiyya mosque	Terrorism	Intimidating the worshippers by firing	Talwandi Musa Khan, Gujranwala	31/01/06	Ahmadi Community
13	Church set on fire	Terrorism	The main door & six windows of the church were damaged	Sargodha	28/02/06	Daily Times
14	Attack on Pastor's house/church	Terrorism/Hatred	Bible, furniture, sound system, academic certificate were burnt	Stunzabad - Mian Channun	04/04/06	MCP
15	Attack on the Hindus, returning from a holy place	Terrorism	Opened fire on them, two men were killed & 7 wounded	Sukkar	28/06/06	The News
16	Attack on Ahmadi place of worship	Terrorism/Hatred	8 killed by firing	Mandi Bahuddin	16/07/06	Daily Palkistan

<b>17</b>	Attack on Church	Terrorism	Church was attacked & desecrated	Muridke	25/12/06	HRM-2007
<b>18</b>	Attack on an evangelist	Terrorism	Sajid William shot dead	Peshawar	17/01/07	HRM-2008
<b>19</b>	Attacked by mob	Terrorism	Desecrated the Church, insulted & injured the worshipers including Pastor	Quetta	26/08/07	HRM-2008
<b>20</b>	Attack on different Churches	Terrorism	Smashed windows pans, desecrated Holy articles	Karachi	04/01/09	MCP
<b>21</b>	Attack on Ahmadis	Terrorism	Place of worship with grenades	Sialkot	11/02/09	Ahmadi community
<b>22</b>	Attack on Pastor	Terrorism	His family & his House	Sheikhupura	01/06/09	MCP
<b>23</b>	Attack by armed group	Terrorism	Desecrated Gordon college Chapel	Rawalpindi	02/04/10	MCP
<b>24 &amp; 25</b>	Attacks at Ahmadi places of worship	Terrorism (2 attacks)	90 Ahmadis killed and 124 injured	Garhi Shahu and Model Town, Lahore	28/05/10	Daily Dawn
<b>26</b>	Attack on Ahmadi place of worship	Terrorism	Pelted stones and abusive language	Khanewal	02/09/10	Ahmadi community
<b>27</b>	Suicide bomb attack on Ahmadi place of worship	Terrorism	A man killed and three injured	Muslimabad, Distt. Mardan	04/09/10	Daily Dawn
<b>28</b>	Attack on a Church	Terrorism	Desecrated the Church wall	Sardar Town, Raiwind	17/11/10	Daily Nawa-e-Waqt
<b>29</b>	Attack on Catholic Church	Terrorism	Threw stones at the windows, destroyed the light towers and tried to force into the Church door	Wah Cantt	28/03/11	NCJP report
<b>30</b>	Attack on a Church Service	Terrorism	Disrupted the Sunday service and desecrated a copy of the Bible and Cross	Kahna, Lahore	May, 2011	Express Tribune
<b>31</b>	Attack on Ahmadis	Terrorism	Sheikh Abdul Quddoos & Wasim Ahmad hit by bullet at his electronics' s store	Rahimyar Khan	16/03/06	Ahmadi Community

<b>32</b>	A Hindu Kolhi community torched	Terrorism	A village kowara nagarparkar burnt into ashes	Nagarparkar, district Tharparkar	08/05/14	Internatioan Unity for Freedom & Equality
<b>33 &amp; 34</b>	Attack on St. John's Catholic church and Attack on Christ church	Terrorism	Bomb blast (19 dead , 70 injured)	Youhannabad, Lahore	15/03/15	NCJP report
<b>35</b>	Attack on a Pakistan Gospel Assembly Church	Terrorism	Main gate of the Church caught fire after firing as the assailants, first sprinkled petrol on the gate	Chak # 214/RB, Distt. Faisalabad	27/05/15	NCJP report
<b>36</b>	Attack on a church	Terrorism	Vandalized a church and beaten six people including pastor due to the allegation of preaching Christianity to Muslims and converting youth	Chakwal	26/05/15	www.christiansinpakistan.com
<b>37</b>	Mob attacks on Hindus	Blasphemy	Shot 2 Hindus, one died and other injured	Ghotki	27/07/16	Express Tribune

#### **Demolished by Government**

<b>1</b>	Temple demolished	Eviction	Evacuee Trust Property Board built market, the contractor put the old bricks, window, doors, wood and other valuables of the Temple on auction	Vehari	09/04/05	Daily Dawn
<b>2</b>	A prayer / community centre	Eviction	A prayer / community centre was demolished by the Government Officials to construct a tube-well	Attock	January 2007	Jehd-e-Haq HRCP

3	Gosha-e-Aman ( a property of Catholic Church)	Eviction	Church compound demolished by Provincial Government of Punjab without the permission of Catholic church	Lahore	10/01/12	Express Tribune
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**Attempted to attack**

1	Attack on a Christian colony	Terrorism	4 terrorists trying to attack a Christian colony, a civilian killed during gunfire, two Frontier Corps soldiers, a police constable and two civilian guards injured.	Peshawar	02/09/16	Dawn
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## Annexure II

### THE PRICE AND LOCALE IGNORANCE: BLASPHEMY VICTIMS 1987-2016

#### Punjab-Province

#	District	Muslim	Ahmedi	Christian	Hindu	Total
01	Faisalabad	58	34	31	--	123
02	Lahore	85	42	26	--	153
03	Sialkot	47	36	08	--	91
04	Kasur	34	14	13	--	61
05	Bahawalpur	22	18	01	03	44
06	Gujranwala	19	09	17	--	45
07	Muzaffargarh	36	03	02	--	41
08	Jhang	75	22	04	--	101
09	Sargodha	06	20	05	--	31
10	Nankana Sahib	03	23	03	--	29
11	Sheikhupura	22	03	11	--	36
12	Khanewal	16	01	03	--	20
13	Rawalpindi	14	--	07	02	23
14	Chiniot	--	17	--	--	17
15	Toba Tek Singh	06	--	13	--	19
16	Sahiwal	05	01	09	--	15
17	Pakpattan	01	--	01	--	02
18	Hafizabad	04	08	01	--	13
19	Islamabad	12	02	04	--	18
20	Narowal	10	08	02	--	20
21	Gujrat	10	04	16	--	30
22	Vehari	06	05	01	--	12
23	Rahimyar Khan	03	09	--	--	12
24	Layyah	04	05	--	--	09
25	Okara	06	02	06	--	14
26	Multan	81	01	--	--	82
27	Bahawalnagar	07	01	03	--	11
28	D.G Khan	06	04	--	--	10
29	Jhelum	07	--	--	--	07
30	Mianwali	02	04	--	--	06
31	Khushab	04	04	--	--	08
32	Chakwal	02	02	01	--	05
33	Bhakkar	03	01	--	--	04
34	Mandi Bahauddin	01	02	--	--	03
35	Rajanpur	01	05	--	--	06
36	Attock	--	--	01	--	01
37	Lodhran	01	--	--	--	01

<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>	<b>616</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>1123</b>
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### **Sindh-Province**

#	District	Muslim	Ahmedi	Christian	Hindu	Total
01	Karachi	33	63	09	01	106
02	Mirpurkhas	05	44	<b>05</b>	06	60
03	Hyderabad	24	05	--	<b>01</b>	30
04	Sanghar	02	23	01	02	28
05	Larkana	02	21	--	<b>01</b>	24
06	Khairpur	--	14	--	--	14
07	Badin	--	13	--	<b>03</b>	16
08	Jacobabad	--	--	--	03	03
09	Nawabshah	01	02	--	--	03
10	Sukkar	01	--	01	--	02
11	Umerkot	01	02	--	--	03
12	Dadu	02	01	--	--	03
13	Qamber Shahdkot	01	--	--	--	01
14	Jamshoro	--	--	01	--	01
15	Shikarpur	01	--	--	--	01
16	Tando Allayar	01	--	--	--	01
17	Tando M. Khan	--	--	--	01	01
18	Thatha	--	--	01	--	01
19	Tharparkar	--	--	--	01	01
20	Kotri	05	--	--	--	05
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>		<b>79</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>304</b>

### **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa-Province**

#	District	Muslim	Ahmedi	Christian	Hindu	Total
01	Peshawar	11	--	--	--	11
02	Mardan	01	--	--	--	01
03	Abbotabad	05	02	01	--	08
04	Nowshera	03	--	01	--	04
05	Swabi	01	--	--	02	03
06	Swat	02	--	--	--	02
07	Gilgat	01	--	--	--	01
08	Mansehra	02	01	--	--	03
09	Hangu	01	--	--	--	01
10	Haripur	01	--	--	--	01
<b><i>Sub-Total</i></b>		<b>28</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>35</b>

**Balochistan-Province**

#	District	Muslim	Ahmedi	Christian	Hindu	Total
01	Quetta	04	--	--	--	04
02	Kalat	01	--	--	--	01
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<b>05</b>	--	--	--	<b>05</b>

**Azad Jammua Kashmir**

#	District	Muslim	Ahmedi	Christian	Hindu	Total
01	Mirpur	01	--	--	--	01
<i>Sub-Total</i>		<b>01</b>	--	--	--	<b>01</b>

**Religion/Name Not Known**

#	Religion/ Name Not Known	Total
<b>01</b>	--	<b>11</b>

**Blasphemy Victims (summary)****1987-2016**

#	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	K.P.K	AJK	Total
01	1123	304	05	35	01	1468
02	Religion/Name not known					11
<b>Total</b>						<b>1479</b>



**Annexure III**

**DATA ON FORCED CONVERSION OF RELIGIOUS MINORITY  
2011 to 2016**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the victim</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>offence</b>	<b>Age of the victim</b>	<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<b>Response of police</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
<b>2016</b>							
1	Asma Masih	Sialkot	Abduction, forced conversion and marriage		-	None	40
2	Monica	KotLakhpat, Lahore	Abduction, forced conversion and marriage	12 yrs & 8 months	-	-	41
3	Saima Bibi		Abduction, forced conversion and marriage	-	-	-	42
<b>2015</b>							
4	Naila Bibi	Changa Manga district Kasur	Abduction, forced conversion and married	-	-	-	43
5	Sana	Sialkot	Forced conversion and married	13	-	-	44
6	Fouzia	Pattoki district Kasur	Abduction, forced conversion and married	-	-	-	45
7	Tahira (21) & Reema (20)	Chak # 38, Janubi, Sargodha	Abduction, forced conversion and married	21 & 20	-	-	46
8	Anita Ghafoor	Chak Jhumra, Faisalabad	Abduction, forced conversion and married	24	-	Application was submitted but police presented a Muslim Marriage	

Sr. No.	Name of the victim	Location	offence	Age of the victim	Socio-economic status	Response of police	Ref.
						Certificate of the couple	
9	Naila Saleem	Rawalpindi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	22	-	None	
<b>2014</b>							
10	Tarki	Kohli Vairi village, Nangar Parka Taluka, Tharparkar District, Sindh.	Abduction + forced conversion	16	Unmarried / schedule caste Hindu	-	47
11	Beena	Kohli Vairi village, Nangar Parka Taluka, Tharparkar District, Sindh.	Abduction + forced conversion	14	Unmarried / schedule caste Hindu	-	
12	Rekha	Gadap Karachi, Sindh	Abducted + forced marriage and forced conversion	14	Unmarried / Working class Hindu	No action	48
13	Tarri	Toban Shakh, in Kanri, Sindh	Attempt for abduction (saved by other passengers & bystanders near bus station)		Married /	Refuse to file the case	49
14	Jamna Kumari	Arbab Rind village, Bhit Shah, Hyderabad.	Abduction + forced conversion & trafficking	12	Unmarried / Middle class	FIR was filed (no action was taken against the abductors)	
15	Ganga	Jhanjhri Street, Sarafa	Abducted + forced marriage	18	Unmarried/ Elite class	FIR was lodged	50

Sr. No.	Name of the victim	Location	offence	Age of the victim	Socio-economic status	Response of police	Ref.
		Bazaar, Jacobabad	and forced conversion				
16	Rinkle Kumari	Mathelo town, Mirpur	Abducted + forced conversion	19	Unmarried/ middle class	Case was dismissed	<sup>51</sup>
17	Najama bibi and her daughters; Kiran, & Muqadus	Faisalabad	Abduction, forced conversion and married	35	Married	Police filed an FIR against kidnapper but no remedy was provided by police to complainant	
18	Sohaina	Karachi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	-	-	Pressurized the victim's family and sent Sohaina with accused	
19	Anarkali	Karachi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	17	-	-	
20	Maria Rafique	Multan	Abduction, forced conversion and married	14	-	victim's family registered an FIR against perpetrator but magistrate sent her with husband after she spoke in his favor	
<b>2013</b>							
21	Saba Waris	Jameelabad, Faisalabad	Abduction + forced marriage & conversion	13	Unmarried/ working class	Court issued a warrant	<sup>52</sup>
22	Rozi Munir	Azizabad Colony Bahawalpur	Abduction + forced marriage & conversion	14	Unmarried/	FR register & victim was present before magistrate	<sup>53</sup>
23	Saba Waris	Faisalabad	Abduction, forced	13	-	Police registered a case against	

Sr. No.	Name of the victim	Location	offence	Age of the victim	Socio-economic status	Response of police	Ref.
			conversion and married			the kidnapper but no remedy was given by the police to the victim's family	
24	Sidra Katherine	Faisalabad	Abduction, forced conversion and married	17	-	Application submitted but the police presented a Muslim Marriage Certificate of the couple	
25	Nixon & Family	Rawalpindi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	-	-	None	
26	Nasir	Lalamusa	Abduction, forced conversion and married	-	-	None	
27	Haroon	Jamsahoro	Abduction, forced conversion and married	23	-	-	
<b>2012</b>							
28	Sidra Bibi	Sheikhupura	Abducted, raped and converted	14	Unmarried/working class	FIR/complaint was refused	
29	Tina Barkat		Abducted + forced conversion	28	Unmarried/working class	FIR/complaint was refused	
30	Samina Ayub	Lahore	Kidnapping and forced conversion	17	Unmarried/working class	FIR/complaint was refused	
31	Shazia Bibi	Gujranwala	Kidnapped, raped +forced conversion	19	Unmarried/working class	FIR was lodged not no further action	
32	Uzma	Lahore	Abduction+ Forced conversion	15	Unmarried/working class	No action	

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of the victim</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>offence</b>	<b>Age of the victim</b>	<b>Socio-economic status</b>	<b>Response of police</b>	<b>Ref.</b>
33	Saira	Lahore		20	Unmarried/ working class	No action	
34	Shafila	Faisalabad	Kidnap & Conversion	14	Unmarried	Police booked a case against kidnapper and recovered the girl	
35	Shumaila bibi	Faisalabad	Kidnap & Conversion	24	Unmarried	Police booked a case against Christian family for harassing the newly wedded couple	
36	Kinza Peter	Gujranwala	Abduction, forced conversion and married	19	-	-	
37	Mehwish	Gujranwala	Abduction, forced conversion and married	14	-	-	
38	Naseem Bibi	Sialkot	Abduction, forced conversion and married	50	-	-	
39	Nathan	Gujranwala	Abduction, forced conversion and married	35	-	-	
40	Graphain	Sialkot	Abduction, forced conversion and married	27	-	-	
41	Tehmena	Gujranwala	Abduction, forced conversion and married	15	-	-	
42	Ribqa	Usher	Abduction, forced conversion and married	27	-	-	

Sr. No.	Name of the victim	Location	offence	Age of the victim	Socio-economic status	Response of police	Ref.
<b>2011</b>							
43	Maria	Islamabad	Abduction, forced conversion and married	21	-	An agreement was signed between both the parties and the case was settled down	
44	Mehmood	Gujarat	Abduction, forced conversion and married	33	-	None	
45	Arifa	Quetta	Abduction, forced conversion and married	-	-	-	
46	Shazia	Wah Cantt.	Abduction, forced conversion and married	-	-	IFR Launched	
47	Nasreen Bibi	Rawalpindi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	53	-	None	
48	Azika Boota	Sialkot	Abduction, forced conversion and married	18	-	None	
49	Mehak	Gujranwala	Abduction, forced conversion and married	15	-	None	
50	Jennifer	Karachi/Malir	Abduction, forced conversion and married	15	-	-	
51	Rajni	Clifton Karachi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	15	-	police released perpetrator without any charges due to the pressure and sent the victim to	

Sr. No.	Name of the victim	Location	offence	Age of the victim	Socio-economic status	Response of police	Ref.
						Pannah shelter Home	
52	Mehwish Manzoor	Karachi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	18	-	–	
53	Rekha	Malir / Karachi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	17	-	Police presented certificate of conversion to victim's parents and sent them back. They were not allowed to meet Rekha	
54	Bharti	Karachi	Abduction, forced conversion and married	15	-	–	
55	Maria Illayas	Multan	Abduction, forced conversion and married	20	-	victim's family registered an FIR against perpetrator but magistrate sent her with husband after she spoke in his favor.	
56	Farah Hatim	Rahim Yar Khan		24		victim's family registered an FIR against perpetrator but magistrate had to sent her with the husband after she spoke in his favor	

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- 6 <https://www.dawn.com/news/1241626>,  
<http://www.af.org.pk/Important%20Courts%27%20judgement/Women%20protection%20against%20domestic%20violence%20bil%2013pages.pdf>
- 7 [http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1393407574\\_724.pdf](http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1393407574_724.pdf)
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- 10 <https://www.dawn.com/news/1298369>
- 11 <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1275738/parliamentary-capitulation-sindhs-retreat-forced-conversion-bill-damaging/>
- 12 Hafiz-ul-Quran means a person who has learnt the Holy Quran by heart.
- 13 <http://blogs.tribune.com.pk/story/10167/you-deserve-20-marks-if-youre-a-hafiz-e-quran/>
- 14 <http://www.thefridaytimes.com/tft/christians-required-only-as-sweepers/>
- 15 <https://www.dawn.com/news/1210920>
- 16 [http://www.pu.edu.pk/images/journal/ier/PDF-FILES/4\\_Jabeen,%20Qayyum%20&%20Omar\\_V36-no1-2014.pdf](http://www.pu.edu.pk/images/journal/ier/PDF-FILES/4_Jabeen,%20Qayyum%20&%20Omar_V36-no1-2014.pdf)
- 17 <https://tribune.com.pk/story/721785/timeline-attacks-on-minorities/>
- 18 (Article 1) Pakistan shall be a Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, hereinafter referred to as Pakistan. (<http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/>)
- 19 (Article 2) Islam shall be the State religion of Pakistan.
- 20 (Article 31) Islamic way of life: (2) the state shall endeavor, as respects the Muslim of Pakistan (a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran:
- 21 (article 41) (2)a person shall not be qualified for election as President unless he is Muslim of not less than forty five years of age and is qualified to be elected as member of the National Assembly
- 22 <http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/amendments/21amendment.html>
- 23 <http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/legislation/1860/actXLVof1860.html>
- 24 <http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/amendments/18amendment.html>
- 25 The recent examples in this regards is the Youhanabad arrests followed by suicide attacks on the twin churches in the area. The use of powers by the police as the lady driver who ruin many protesters under her car and got clearance from the police in the case but the fact is she killed and injured many persons by crossing the road; simultaneously the police booking innocent victims of the area in serious charges and wasting their life in the jail
- 26 <http://www.asianews.it/news-en/Eight-Christians-burned-alive-in-Punjab-15943.html>
- 27 <https://www.dawn.com/news/791408>
- 28 <https://tribune.com.pk/story/786012/christian-couple-killed-for-desecrating-quran-in-pakistan-police/>
- 29 <http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/05/minorities-pakistan-fear-forced-conversion-islam/>
- 30 Article 2: islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.
- 31 Article 31: **Islamic way of life. (1)** Steps shall be taken to enable the Muslims of Pakistan, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam and to provide facilities whereby they may be enabled to understand the meaning of life according to the Holy Quran and Sunnah. (2) The state shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan :- (a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran; (b) to promote unity and the observance of the Islamic moral standards; and (c) to secure the proper organisation of zakat, <sup>40</sup>[ushr, ]<sup>40</sup>auqaf and mosques.
- 32 Article 31-2A **Islamic way of life. (2)** The state shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan :- (a) to make the teaching of the Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory, to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language and to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran;
- 33 Article 41: Head of state should be a Muslim
- 34 Article 203: Federal Shariat Court (<http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/part7.ch3A.html>)



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<sup>35</sup> Article 227: all existing laws shall be brought in conformity with the injunctions of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah, in this part referred to as the Injunction of Islam and no law shall be enacted which is repugnant to such injunctions.

<sup>36</sup> Article 260: definitions (3): (a) Muslim" means a person who believes in the unity and oneness of Almighty Allah, in the absolute and unqualified finality of the Prophethood of Muhammad (peace be upon him), the last of the prophets, and does not believe in, or recognize as a prophet or religious reformer, any person who claimed or claims to be a prophet, in any sense of the word or of any description whatsoever, after Muhammad (peace be upon him); and (b) on-Muslim" means a person who is not a Muslim and includes a person belonging to the Christian, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist or Parsi community, a person of the Quadiani Group or the Lahori Group who call themselves 'Ahmadis' or by any other name or a Bahai, and a person belonging to any of the Scheduled Castes (<http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/part12.ch5.html>)

<sup>37</sup> (Article 20) Freedom of profess religion and to manage religious institution. Subject to law, public order and morality: (a) every citizen shall have the right to profess, practice and propagate his religion: and (b) every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions.

<sup>38</sup> (Article 21) Safeguard against taxation for purposes of any particular religion. No person shall be compelled to pay special tax the proceeds of which are to be spent on the propagation or maintenance of any religion other than his own.

<sup>39</sup> (Article 36) Protection of Minority. The State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities, including their due representation in the Federal and Provincial Services.

<sup>40</sup> [www.christiansinpakistan.com](http://www.christiansinpakistan.com)

<sup>41</sup> CLAAS

<sup>42</sup> [www.christiansinpakistan.com](http://www.christiansinpakistan.com)

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<sup>44</sup> The nation

<sup>45</sup> Agenzia Fides

<sup>46</sup> CLAAS

<sup>47</sup> <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/ahrc-news/AHRC-STM-136-2013>

<sup>48</sup> <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-115-2012>

<sup>49</sup> <http://ahmadiyyatimes.blogspot.com/2013/07/pakistan-jihad-to-convert-hindu-girls.html>

<sup>50</sup> [www.sociableinfo.com/hindus-protest-after-woman-converted-to-islam-in-pakistan/#.UeY5sG2bFVU](http://www.sociableinfo.com/hindus-protest-after-woman-converted-to-islam-in-pakistan/#.UeY5sG2bFVU) & [www.awamiawaz.net/jacobabad-protest-4](http://www.awamiawaz.net/jacobabad-protest-4)

<sup>51</sup> <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/04/10/city/karachi/the-mystifying-case-of-rinkle-kumari/>

<sup>52</sup> Asia News: <http://midnightwatcher.wordpress.com/2013/11/24/pakistan-13-year-old-girl-abducted-forced-to-convert-to-islam-and-marry-muslim-man/>

<sup>53</sup> <http://www.pakistanchristianpost.com/headlinenewsd.php?hnewsid=4313>