

Forward looking strategies for the advancement of women:

In 1985, the country became a party to the forward looking strategies for the advancement of women (FLSAW) adopted at the UN conference held in Nairobi. This was a pledge to gender equality and equality in all spheres, removal of negative stereotype and attitudes, elimination of violence and degradation, recognition of women's invisible economic contribution and spread of awareness about their rights and entitlements.

Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women:

In 1996 Pakistan signed the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) adopted by the UN General Assembly and often described as an international bill of rights for women. By accepting the convention states commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms including;

- 1:** incorporating the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system.
- 2:** Abolishing all discriminatory laws and adopting appropriate ones that prohibit discrimination against women.

3: Ensuring the legal equality of women in marriage and in family law.

4: Establishing tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination.

5: Ensuring elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises.

Muslim Family Law Ordinance (1961):

- The only reform law existing in Pakistan, today concerning women: personal rights is the Muslim family law ordinance of (1961).
- The bride and groom should freely consent to marry each other. There is no law against marriage between a man and women of different tribes, casts, bride price and dowry have no religious or legal section.
- There is a legally binding procedures of nikah where the nikahnama is to be negotiates by both the bride and groom. legally the bride put may in clauses and condition to strength her position and make the marriage “equal” in term the rights. For polygamy husband has to seek permission from the “Arbitration” council talaq-e-tafweez as well as the right of Khula is recognized.
- Compelling a woman into an unwanted marriage is punishable with life imprisonment and up to 30 lashes. Inflicting an inquiry is a crime even if by a relative. If police

refuse to register case, write petition can be filled in high court; if a woman is beaten by a male relative or anyone can write a report.

- Whoever assaults or uses criminal against a woman, intending to outrage or to knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty shall be punished with imprisonment of the either description for a term which may extend to 2 years with fine or with both.
- Public striping of a woman is punishable by the death penalty. Law enforcement agencies to differentiate between woman as victims and as criminals. The society to condemns the accused women as they are indicated by their own family member.