

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ON THE ISLAMABAD CAPITAL TERRITORY PROHIBITION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT BILL, 2019.

I, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Federal Education and Professional Training, have the honour to present this report on the Bill to make provisions for prohibition of corporal punishment against children [the Islamabad Capital Territory Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Bill, 2019] (Private Member's Bill), referred to the Standing Committee on 30th April, 2019.

2. The Committee comprises the following Members: -

1) Mian Najeeb ud Din Awaisi	Chairman
2) Mr. Ali Nawaz Awan	Member
3) Mr. Sadaqat Ali Khan	Member
4) Mr. Umar Aslam Khan	Member
5) Ms. Nafeesa Inayatullah Khan Khattak	Member
6) Ms. Andleeb Abbas	Member
7) Ms. Ghazala Saifi	Member
8) Ms. Asma Qadeer	Member
9) Ms. Tashfeen Safdar	Member
10) Mrs. Farukh Khan	Member
11) Ms. Mehnaz Akber Aziz	Member/Mover of the Bill
12) Ch. Muhammad Hamid Hameed	Member
13) Dr. Shazia Sobia Aslam Soomro	Member
14) Mr. Abid Hussain Bhayo	Member
15) Ms. Mussarat Rafiq Maheer	Member
16) Ms. Musarat Asif Khawaja	Member
17) Ms. Javairia Zafar Aheer	Member
18) Mr. Muhammad Farooq Azam Malik	Member
19) Mr. Asmatullah	Member
20) Ms. Kiran Imran Dar	Member
21) Mr. Shafqat Mahmood	Ex-Officio Member
Minister for Federal Education and Professional Training	

3. The Committee considered the Bill, placed at Annex-A, in its meeting held on 20th May, 2019 and recommends that the Bill as introduced in the National Assembly may be passed by the Assembly.

Sd/-
(Tahir Hussain)
Secretary
Islamabad the 17th July, 2019

Sd/-
(Mian Najeeb ud Din Awaisi)
Chairman
Standing Committee on Federal Education
and Professional Training

[AS REPORTED BY THE STANDING COMMITTEE]

A

Bill

to make provisions for prohibition of corporal punishment against children.

WHEREAS the Constitution recognizes the inviolability of dignity of a person as fundamental right;

WHEREAS it is necessary to make provisions for the protection of children against corporal punishment by any person, at work place, in all types of educational institutions including formal, non-formal, and religious both public and private, in child care institutions including foster care, rehabilitation centers and any other alternative care settings both public and private, and in the Juvenile Justice System;

AND WHEREAS Pakistan has ratified United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child (1989) and in accordance with Article 19 of this Convention, Government of Pakistan has committed to taking all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation;

It is hereby enacted as follows:-

1. Short title, extent and Commencement.— (1) This Act may be called the Islamabad Capital Territory Prohibition of Corporal Punishment Act, 2019.

(2) It extends to the Islamabad Capital Territory.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. Definitions.— (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “care institutions” means an educational institution, an orphanage or a place of safety for one or more children for the purposes of providing alternative care or foster care; it may include a children’s home, rehabilitation center or shelter either on permanent or temporary basis whether public or private; registered or unregistered;

(b) “child” means any person under the age of eighteen years;

(c) “corporal” or “physical” means any punishment in which physical force is used and intended to cause some degree of pain or discomfort, however light it may be, which may involve hitting (“smacking”, “slapping”, “Spanking”) a child, with the hand or with an implement (a whip, stick, belt, shoe, wooden spoon, etc.) including kicking, shaking or throwing a child, scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or boxing ears. Forcing a child to stay in uncomfortable positions, burning, scalding or forced ingestion for example, washing a child’s mouth out with soap or forcing him to swallow hot spices, including mental abuse or any other kind of punishment but not limited to:

(i) “assault” as defined in section 351 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) hereinafter referred to in this section as “the said Code”;

- (ii) "hurt" as defined in section 332 of the said Code;
- (iii) "criminal force" as defined in section 350 of the said Code; and

(iv) other non-physical forms of punishment which are cruel and degrading, for example, punishment which belittles, humiliates, denigrates, scapegoats, threatens, scares or ridicules the child;

(d) "educational institution" means any institution where any kind of instruction is imparted in a formal or non-formal way whether it is on a full time or part time basis; including boarding houses, both public or private; registered or unregistered;

(e) "work place" means the place of work or the premises where an organization or employer operates and includes building, factory, shop, commercial establishment, workshop, farm, residential hotel or restaurant, open area or a larger geographical area where the activities of the organization or of employer are carried out and including any situation that is linked to official work or official activity outside the office.

(2) "words and expression" used but not defined shall have the same meaning as assigned in the respective laws.

3. Prohibition of Corporal Punishment.— (1) The child has the right to be shown respect for his personality and individuality and shall not be made subject to corporal punishment or any other humiliating or degrading treatment.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 89 of the Pakistan Penal code, 1860 and any other law and regulation for the time being in force, corporal punishment of children by any person is prohibited in all its forms, at work place, in schools and other educational institutions including formal, non-formal, and religious, both public and private, in child care institutions including foster care, rehabilitation centers and any other alternative care settings, both public and private, and in the Juvenile Justice System.

(3) Disciplinary measures concerning the child can only be taken in accordance with the child's dignity, and under no circumstances corporal punishments, or punishments which relate to the child's physical and mental development or which may affect the child's emotional status are allowed.

4. Penalties.— (1) Whoever violates the provisions of section 3 of this Act shall be liable to the punishments prescribed for the said offences in the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 and in other enactments.

(2) The following minor and major penalties shall be in addition to other enactment, who violate the provisions of section 3 of this Act in educational, care institutions, and in other alternative care setting:-

(a) Minor penalties:

(i) censure;

(ii) withholding, for a specific period, promotion or increment, otherwise than for unfitness for promotion or financial advancement in accordance with the rules or orders pertaining to the service or post;