



REPORT OF

Roshan Pakistan (Hum Sab ka Pakistan) Eid Milan Party & National Religious Freedom & Rights of Minority Conference PAKISTAN

At

PC-Hotel Lahore, Thursday, July 29th, 2021

**TOPIC: - A DECLARATION EXECUTED BY RELIGIOUS FREEDOM & RIGHTS OF
MINORITY CONFERENCE 20TH FEBRUARY 2021 AT AWAN-E-SADAR PAKISTAN.**

Organized By: -

Implementation of Minority Right Forum Pakistan
& All Neighbors





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Pakistan's current law sets the legal marriage age in Sindh 18 years for girls and in other Provinces 16 years, for, setting different and thereby discriminatory, marriage ages for girls.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2012-13, Pakistan is the sixth populous country in the world having an estimated 184.35 million people with 2 percent growth rate. By 2050 Pakistan will become the fifth populated country if it continued with the same pace of growth rate. Of this about 48 percent are estimated to children. A big number of these children mainly girls are married in their innocent age even 7 years old. In 2001, estimated 37 percent women were reported to married below 18 years of age, the percentage is still feared to be the same after 12 years of the lapse. In Pakistan, there are various causes of early or child marriages. The most amongst those causes are: extremely weak legislation; lack of implementation of the existing laws; another important cause of the child marriage is ineffective and non-responsive birth registration system. The birth registration for children, especially girls is never prioritized, which gives room for manipulation of the age of the child/girls at the time of marriage. In addition, there are no central, independent and strong child rights bodies that could monitor child rights violations including the issue of child marriages, discusses importance of Religious Freedom & Rights of Minority and landmark judgment regarding rights of minorities 19th June, 2014 (PLD-669)





IMRF is Non-Profitable, Non-Political and Non-Religious Forum working for the implementation of the Rights of Minorities in Pakistan.

Aims & Objectives

1. It is the responsibility of the IMRF to raise voice for the rights of the minorities at every Forum through Seminars, Conferences, Electronic & Print media, and Social Media as well so that lack of awareness and ignorance about the fundamental rights might be abolished and the status of the religious minorities deserves may be implemented and executed.
2. Coordinator shall be deployed in all provinces to make sure the awareness program to be organized by the IMRF so that the awareness shall be provided to the Government officials and the Masses as well.
3. It is also the responsibility of the IMRF to constitute delegates to conduct the meeting with the Government Officials both on the Federal and Provincial Level.
4. It is further the duty of the IMRF that it shall keep on working for the implementation of the vulnerable Judgment of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and in case of any failure, IMRF shall approach the Full Bench of The Honorable Supreme Court of Pakistan till its implementation into its true letter and spirit, More over this bench is constituted that it shall hear the complaints of the minorities and IMRF shall take all these applications and complaints and shall place before the Honorable Bench of The Supreme Court of Pakistan as directed in the judgment.
5. The IMRF will provide free legal aid to the deprived sections of minorities.
6. The IMRF shall announce and conduct an award ceremony “Justice Alvin Robert Cornelius” annually.

Vision of Minority Right





Importance of Religious Freedom & Rights of Minorities

Religion has played an important role in human history, and faith has influenced the minds and actions of individuals, societies and nations down the ages. By freedom of religion and belief is meant the right of a person to follow a doctrine or belief system which, in the view of those who profess it, provides spiritual satisfaction. However, it is impossible to define the term 'religion' in rigid terms. The freedom of religion must then be construed liberally to include freedom of conscience, thought, expression, belief and faith. Freedom, individual autonomy and rationality characterize liberal democracies and the individual freedoms thus flowing from the freedom of religion must not be curtailed by attributing an interpretation of the right to religious belief and practice exclusively as a community-based freedom. The freedom of religion and conscience has been protected in several treaties and declaration⁴. Article 18 of the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 provides as follows: -

“Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.”

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Minorities

Every country has national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities within its borders. Persons belonging to minorities aspire to participate in the public, social, economic, cultural and religious life of the societies in which they live, on an equal footing with the rest of the population.

Twenty years ago, UN Member States adopted unanimously the Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, an acknowledgment that a gap existed in minority rights protection. This gap persists today.

The Minority Rights Declaration established that States have an obligation to acknowledge and promote the rights of minorities to enjoy their own cultures and identities, to profess and practice their own religions and use their own languages.

The Declaration ushered in a new era for minority rights. It sets essential standards for protection and offers guidance to States as they seek to realize the human rights of minorities

National Anthem of Pakistan Played before starting Religious Freedom & Rights of Minority Conference



Recitation of Holy Quran & Holy Bible





Welcome Speech by **MR. SAMUEL PAYRA**

**Chairman Implementation Minority Rights
Forum & Chief Organizer International
Religious Freedom & Rights of Minorities
Conference 2021 to all participants of
Conference.**

Mr. Samuel Payra warmly welcomed to the Honorable Guests, to the, clergies, and respected people from civil society. He thanked to all guests for their generous support and participation. He also thanked to IMRF team for organizing the Conference Hum sab ka Pakistan, Eid Milan Party and National Religious Freedom & Rights of Minority Conference organized by IMRF

He said in his speech that Pakistan was established on the ideology of Islam. Most of the population in Pakistan is Muslim however non-Muslim minorities are also part of Pakistan

They were anxious concerning their future. Quaid-e-Azam was absolutely responsive to the actual fact. So in his initial address to the Constituent Assembly on eleven August 1947, special attention was given to the minorities in these words:

“You are free; you are to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the State”

He said according to the Supreme Court orders and Pakistan of Jinnah, we want the implementation of equal minority rights in Pakistan.





Speech by: - Mian Imran Maqsood (VC. University of South Asia)



Speech By: - Dr. Shahzad (VC Minhaj University)



Speech by: - Advocate Saqib Jinlani (Member Implementation Minority Commission)



Ch. Arshad Bajwa
Vice President Supreme Court Bar Pakistan



Dr. Khawaja Akbar



**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PAKISTAN (ORIGINAL JURISDICTION) 19th June, 2014
(PLD-669, 2014)**

- (i) The Federal Government should constitute a taskforce tasked with developing a strategy of religious tolerance;
- (ii) Appropriate curricula be developed at school and college levels to promote a culture of religious and social tolerance. In 1981 in one of its seminal declarations, the United Nations resolved that “the child shall be protected from any form of discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief. He shall be brought up in the spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood, respect for freedom of religion or belief of others, and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men.” (UN Declaration on the Elimination on All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief)
- (iii) The Federal Government should take appropriate steps to ensure that hate speeches in social media are discouraged and the delinquents are brought to justice under the law
- (iv) A National Council for minorities’ rights be constituted. The function of the said Council should inter alia be to monitor the practical realization of the rights and Safeguards provided to the minorities under the Constitution and law. The Council should also be mandated to frame policy recommendations for safeguarding and protecting minorities’ rights by the Provincial and Federal Government;
- (v) A Special Police Force be established with professional training to protect the places of worship of minorities.
- (vi) In view of the statement made by learned Attorney General for Pakistan and learned Additional Advocate Generals of Punjab, KPK and Balochistan regarding reservation of quota for minorities in the federal and provincial services, it is directed that the Federal Government and all Provincial Governments shall ensure the enforcement of the relevant policy directives regarding reservation of quota for minorities in all services.
- (vii) In all cases of violation of any of the rights guaranteed under the law or desecration of the places of worship of minorities, the concerned Law Enforcing Agencies should promptly take action including the registration of criminal cases against the delinquents.
- (viii) The office shall open a separate file to be placed before a three Members Bench to ensure that this judgment**



Mr. Javid Gill Advocate
Legal Head IMRF legal Team



Brig. (R) Azam Effendi
Pattern Chief Bright Future Society



Prof. Mehmood Ghaznavi
Chairman IHCP



Allama Syed Kazim Raza Naqvi



Allama Nasir Madni



Allama Dr. Badar Munir



Allama Rai Bakar Ali



Prof. Zafar Daniel



Mr. Ilyas Masih
Chairman All Neighbors



TASSADUQ HUSSAIN JILLANI, CJ.-

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“All mankind is from Adam and Eve, an Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab; also a white has no superiority over black nor a black has any superiority over white except by piety (taqwa) and good action”



Implementation of Minority Rights Forum Pakistan

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