



A Member Association of  
**IPPF** International  
Planned Parenthood  
Federation  
South Asia Region



# Advocacy Kit

on Child Marriage



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Perched innocently on her worn-out bamboo bed, Sumer watches her sisters in their naïve excitement as they cover her with the herbal upatan, which will make her skin like 'creamy milk'. Her innocent robin eyes glimmer with anticipation as she pictures the sparkling red wedding dress her mother has prepared for her. It's more beautiful than anything she's ever owned in all her twelve or thirteen years. Her mother smiles at her, and then hides her face behind her veil to cover the tears that drip helplessly down her cheeks. She sees the sparkling wedding dress as a symbol of the handcuffs her daughter will hereafter wear...the handcuffs of tradition.



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## The Prevalence of Child Marriage

**100 million:** Number of girls worldwide who will be married before 18 in the next decade.

**58 million:** Number of girls (ages 15 to 19) married worldwide.

**25,000** young girls become child brides each day.

**82%, 75%, 63%, 57% and 50%:** The percentage of girls in Niger, Bangladesh, Nepal, India and Uganda, respectively, who marry before 18.

### Child Marriage, Health and Well-being

**5:** Girls younger than 15 are five times more likely to die in childbirth than those in their 20s.

**2 million:** The number of women worldwide suffering from obstetric fistula, a debilitating complication of childbirth especially common among physically immature girls.

**6,000:** The number of adolescents infected daily by HIV.

**60%, 10%, 1%:** The share of girls in Mozambique with no education, secondary schooling and higher education, respectively, who are married by 18.

**895:** number of cases of child marriages reported in Pakistan in 2009 alone.



## Facts and Figures on Child Marriages

- ▶ Globally, 36 per cent of women aged 20-24 were married or in union before they reached 18 years of age.
  - ▶ An estimated 14 million adolescents between 15 and 19 give birth each year. Girls in this age group are twice as likely to die during pregnancy or childbirth as women in their twenties.
  - ▶ Marriage of young girls is most common in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In Niger, 77 percent of 20- to 24-year-old women were married before the age of 18. In Bangladesh, this rate was 65 per cent.
  - ▶ In Pakistan it is estimated that 30 percent of all marriages fall into the category of child marriages.
  - ▶ Statistics in Pakistan also reveal that child marriages are more prevalent in interior Sindh than in other parts of Pakistan.
  - ▶ Each day, more than 25,000 young girls become child brides, joining almost 60 million girls who have married before their eighteenth birthday.
  - ▶ Girls who marry before 18 are more likely to experience domestic violence than their peers who marry later.
  - ▶ Girls who marry early are more likely to believe that a man is sometimes justified in beating his wife than women who marry later.
  - ▶ Child brides often show signs symptomatic of child sexual abuse and post-traumatic stress. Such symptoms include feelings of hopelessness, helplessness and severe depression.
  - ▶ Girls with low bargaining power in the household are more likely to experience violence by an intimate partner.
- Women with low levels of education and adolescents ages 15 to 19 are at higher risk of violence than better educated or older women
- ▶ The practice of child marriage is essentially confined to the poorest 20 percent of the world population, most commonly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
  - ▶ For many families child marriage is seen as a way to protect young girls, ensuring they have a man to care for them. Unfortunately, early marriage does not protect girls, but leaves them physically and socially vulnerable to illness, poverty, and gender inequality.

- ▶ Child brides are at a heightened risk of sexual and physical abuse, reproductive health complications, HIV/AIDS infection, and other adverse physiological and social outcomes.
- ▶ Because of physiological vulnerabilities, girls aged 10-14 are five times more likely to die in childbirth than women aged 20-24.
- ▶ In developing countries, complications during pregnancy or childbearing has become the leading cause of death for girls aged 15-19.
- ▶ Contrary to the belief that marriage protects individuals from HIV/AIDS, rates of infection are higher among child and adolescent brides, because of spousal age gaps, unprotected sex, and the transition from no sexual exposure to frequent intercourse.
- ▶ Child brides are young and under pressure to prove their fertility, making them more likely to have early and frequent pregnancies. In many nations, adolescents (15-19) account for almost 20% of all births, amounting to 14 million births each year.
- ▶ In Bangladesh, 100% of women aged 20-24 with at least five children had been married before they were 18.
- ▶ Such high fertility rates among child brides are largely due to a lack of access to family planning and contraceptive methods. In many areas, child brides encounter substantial resistance when seeking family planning services. Consequently, adolescents account for at least 25% of the estimated 20 million unsafe abortions and nearly 70,000 abortion-related deaths each year.

## Rahnuma-FPAP

Rahnuma-FPAP started serving poor and marginalized people of Pakistan as the Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP) way back in 1953, as one of the pioneers in providing family planning services and advocating for the small family norm. The government later embraced the cause by establishing the Ministry of Population Welfare in 1962. In about a decade, Rahnuma-FPAP had grown up from one-room operation at Karachi, Lahore and Dhaka to an infrastructure of district branches with model clinics and information centers extending the message to men and women. It expanded its work through community based infrastructure by establishing the family welfare centers in peri-urban and rural areas. Now the organization has the biggest infrastructure by an NGO in Pakistan, which consists of the Family Welfare Centers, Family Health Hospitals, Focus Area Programs and a wide network of referrals from the private practitioners. Rahnuma-FPAP has also pioneered in the concepts of social marketing of contraceptives, family welfare centers and reproductive health services. Rahnuma has been working on various innovative programs to increased access of people to quality and affordable health services, advocate for a right-based agenda, empowering the communities, especially the women and young girls, and strengthen the civil society in Pakistan. To meet these ends, the organization widened its scope to cover sexual and reproductive health of the whole family as an offshoot of organizational concern for the total well being of women, children, families and communities, after the 1994's International Conference on Population and Development, in Cairo. Rahnuma is also working on its poverty alleviation program, as the health and wellbeing of people is directly linked with the socio-economic conditions. As the organization has celebrated over fifty years of momentous achievements and encouraging history, its name did not reflect the scope of its work. So FPAP renamed itself to 'Rahnuma', which means a guide for development and prosperity. The change in name and logo was an outcome of a management review, in which a comprehensive analysis of management and human resource was done to enhance the organizational capacity for meeting its development agenda and serving the communities in a better way. Currently, Rahnuma is working on its strategic framework of 5 A's that include: Adolescents and catering to their needs; combating HIV/AIDS; minimizing the risk of unsafe Abortions; increasing Access to services, particularly for the poor and the marginalized; and Advocacy for the Rights.

### Our Vision:

Rahnuma-FPAP to lead a right based movement using the ICPD holistic development paradigm which strengthens family well being, enables empowerment of women, supports youth and protects children.

### Our Mission:

Rahnuma-FPAP is committed to:-

- ▶ Promoting Family Planning and Sexual & Reproductive Health as a basic human right.
- ▶ Providing sustainable and quality sexual & reproductive health and family planning services to men, women and youth in partnership with government, NGOs and civil society.
- ▶ Improving the quality of life of the poor and marginalized.

## What is Child Marriage

Child marriage, also known as early marriage, is defined as "Any marriage carried out below the age of 18 years, before the girl is physically, physiologically, and psychologically ready to shoulder the responsibilities of marriage and childbearing? Marriage is a formalized, binding partnership between consenting adults, which sanctions sexual relations and gives legitimacy to any offspring. It is still a respected and valued social institution throughout the world, and may take different forms in different cultures.

Child marriage, on the other hand, involves either one or both spouses being children and may take place with or without formal registration, and under civil, religious or customary laws. In many societies in developing countries, child marriages are used to build or strengthen alliances between families. Sometimes this may even include the betrothals of young children or babies.

The 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that marriage should be "entered only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses." But, in the majority of child marriages, there is often an element of coercion involved: parents, guardians or families pressurize, collude or force children into marriage. Today girls are still socialized into accepting child marriage as the norm, a 'given', and many give their consent as a duty and sign of respect. However, where one of the parties in a marriage is under 18 years, consent to marry in such cases cannot always be assumed to be of 'free and full consent' and may also not always be in the best interest of the child.

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." The expert body that monitors the Convention on the Elimination on All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in its General Recommendation 21, which explicitly deals with equality in marriage and family relations, outlaws child marriage, and stipulates 18 years as the minimum age for marriage for males and females. This is the minimum age when young people attain "full maturity and capacity to act." This acknowledges that, from a child rights and equity perspective, marriage should not be permissible before 18 years of age. Although an adolescent girl may attain sexual maturity early, she will often not be physically mature enough to conceive a child, nor will she be cognitively or psychologically mature enough for marriage and the related responsibilities of being a wife and mother.

# Child Marriages and the Millennium Development Goals

In 2001, recognizing the need to assist improvised nations more aggressively, the United Nations member states adopted specific targets which are referred to as the Millennium Development Goals or the MDGs. The MDGs aim to spur development by improving social and economic condition of the world's poorest countries.

Child marriages have a direct relationship with the MDGs. It directly affects six of the eight MDG goals.

<b>Goal 1:</b> Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.	Child mothers often have limited skills, education and access to the economic assets and decision making powers necessary to properly nourish their offspring, and are therefore likely to perpetuate the cycle of poverty.
<b>Goal 2:</b> Achieve universal primary education.	Access to universal education is aright which many girls forced into child marriage are denied. Their limited education reduces their chances of acquiring related skills and economic opportunities. Globally, there is a strong link between child marriage and low .levels of education or non-education.
<b>Goal 3:</b> Promote gender equality and empower women.	Eliminating gender inequalities and empowering young women requires access to basic capabilities such as education, health and nutrition, as well as critical social and economic resources and opportunities within an enabling environment. Child marriage disadvantages women and girls and entrenches gender inequalities.
<b>Goal 4:</b> Reduce child mortality.	Children of child mothers are more likely to be premature and have low birth weight. Additionally, because child brides are more vulnerable to HIM there is an increased risk that they will pass their infection to their babies. Delaying child marriage will ultimately reduce child mortality figures.
<b>Goal 5:</b> Improve maternal health.	Maternal mortality remains a major problem for many countries in Africa which have high levels of child marriages. Child mothers have double the chance of dying during or after childbirth, and suffer more from maternal morbidities such as debilitating obstetric fistula.
<b>Goal 6:</b> Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases.	Marriage is a risk factor in the spread of HIV and other STIs. Child brides who marry older and more sexually experienced men have a heightened risk of contracting HIV. Reducing levels of child marriage should be an essential strategy in attaining targets for reducing the rate of HIV infection among young people aged 15-24.

“Ironically, marriage is becoming a risk factor for HIV, and many women are infected by their only sex partner, their husbands. In many societies, the biggest risk factor is marriage at an early age, always with an older man.”

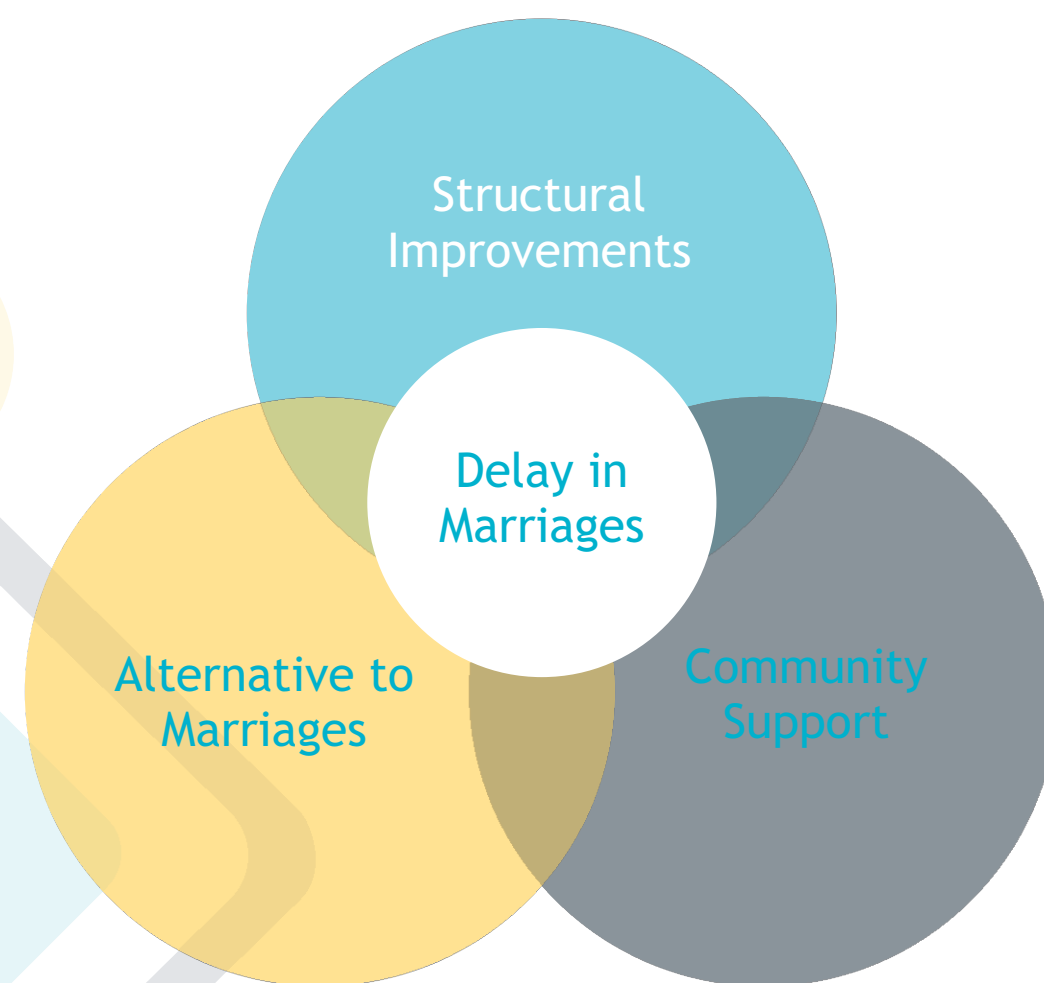


## Steps to End Child Marriages

- 1 Government commitment and capacity**  
Develop and implement systems to prevent or discourage this practice.  
Review customary and civil law.  
Government commitment to poverty reduction is likely to lead to a decrease in child marriages.
- 2 Legislation and enforcement**  
Establish 18 as the legal age of marriage for girls, as well as boys, and ensure its implementation.  
Promoting birth and marriage registration will help enforce these laws.
- 3 Attitudes, customs and practices**  
Addressing attitudes and customs that promote or condone the practice is vital to changing the acceptable age for marriage.
- 4 Open discussion**  
To foster behavioural change from within communities, human rights should be emphasized, particularly those of women - including equality, access to education and freedom from exploitation and discrimination.
- 5 Children's life skills, knowledge and participation**  
Educated girls are less likely to agree to marry at a young age.  
Cash incentives for parents and the expansion of non-formal education.

- 6 Capacity of families and communities**  
Development and education programmes can create dynamics leading to a change in customs, hierarchies and prejudices linked to the tradition of child marriage.
- 7 Essential services, including prevention, recovery and reintegration**  
Counselling services on abuse, reproductive health and protection from HIV infection are imperative for young girls.  
Girls who run away from marriages need emergency support, as do those running away from parents forcing them into an unwanted marriage.
- 8 Monitoring, reporting and oversight**  
Demographic Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys collect valuable data on prevalence and reasons for child marriage.  
Community level monitoring systems can also help record frequency of child marriage.  
Marriage registration should be promoted.

## Steps to Achieving a Delay in Age of Marriage



## Survivors' Speak!

**Sadia, married at 13 years, from Punjab.**

"My parents married me because they couldn't support me, my husband use to work out of town, back home my brother in law made many sexual advances at me and at last raped me, then I left home".

**Shumaila, married at 15 years, from Punjab.**

"I was married forcibly to a 40 year old man. I was interested in a boy my own age and wished to marry him one day".

**Azra, married at 12 years, from KPK**

"Like my other four sisters, I was sold to a person who was 45 years old, already married man with kids, based in Peshawar. My sale was of course camouflaged through marriage/nikkah. I was married off after my first menstrual cycle".

**Rukhsana, married at 11 years, from KPK**

"I was 11 years when I was married to a 20-year-old man and taken to Karachi. On the first night, I was forced to spend the night with my father-in-law, by my mother-in-law who proclaimed that it was a custom in Karachi. My husband is mentally challenged; he is clueless about any form of marital relationships and asks me to submit to his mothers demand".

**Meher-un-Nisa, married at 13 years, from Sindh.**

I was afraid of getting pregnant while having sexual relations with my husband and was afraid of dying during to delivery".

**Sarah, married at 15 years, from Punjab.**

"I had a love marriage despite the resistance from our families, had a child at 16 years, but I still feel I married too young because I do not know how to take care of myself, my child and my house".

**I was married at 13 years, from KPK**

"When I was married-off, I was only 13 years old and had not reached puberty. At that time, I had no information or knowledge on married life and for the first six months I slept with my mother-in-law. Slowly my mother-in-law educated me on marital relationships but I was still afraid.

"I had not reached puberty yet, when I was married to an already married 40 year old man almost 5 years ago. Immediately after the marriage, my husband took me across the border to a town in Afghanistan. I was too scared to engage that 40 year old man who only seemed to have brought me for sexual pleasure, the experience was very painful for me and initially I use to scream, cry and tried to run away, to this my husband tied me up with the bed".

**Saeeda, married at 12 years, from Punjab.**

**Shugufta, married at 10 years, from KPK.**

"Due to poverty, my parents married all of us at a very young age. I was married when I was 10 years old, to a boy of the same age. It seemed like they wanted a domestic servant".

## A Human Rights and Legal Perspective Convention on the Rights of the Child

### Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention.

Considering that, in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world.

Bearing in mind that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Recognizing that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

Recalling that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance.

Convinced that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community.

Recognizing that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding.

Considering that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.

Bearing in mind that the need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on

Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children.

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Bearing in mind that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth",

Recalling the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations

Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules) ; and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,

Recognizing that, in all countries in the world, there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,

Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,

Recognizing the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

## Article 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

## Article 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.
2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:
  - a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or
  - b) For the protection of national security or of public order (order public), or of public health or morals.

## Article 19

1. States Parties shall take 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, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.
2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

## Article 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.
2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:
  - a) To diminish infant and child mortality;
  - b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care;
  - c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through, inter alia, the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking - water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution;
  - d) To ensure appropriate pre-natal and post-natal health care for mothers;
  - e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breastfeeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents;
  - f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.
3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.
4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in the present article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

## Article 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:
  - a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;
  - b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education

## Pakistan's Child Marriage Restraint Act. 1929

Child marriage has been restrained in Pakistan through the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. But still widely practiced in some areas through Vani and other ceremonies. An Act to restrain the solemnization of child marriages.

Whereas it is expedient to restrain the solemnization of child marriages:

It is hereby enacted as follows:

### 1. Short titled extent and commencement.

- This Act may be called the Child Marriage Restraint Act (1929).
- It extends to the whole of Pakistan and applies to all citizens of Pakistan wherever they may be.
- It shall come into force on the 1st day of April, 1939.

### 2. Definitions.

In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

- a) "child" means a person who, if a male, is under eighteen years of age, and if a female, is under sixteen years of age;
- b) "child marriage" means a marriage to which either of the contracting parties is a child;
- c) "contracting party" to a marriage means either of the parties whose marriage is or is about to be thereby solemnized; "minor" means person of either sex who is under eighteen years of age,
- d) "Union Council" means the Union Council or the Town Committee constituted under the Law relating to Local Government for the time being in force.

## Punjab Amendment In Section 2:

- i. at the end of clause (c), the word "and" shall be added;
- ii. the comma appearing at the end of clause (d) shall be replaced by a full stop; and
- iii. Clause (e) shall be omitted.

### Punjab Ordinance, 23 of 1971.

1. Omitted by Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961 (VIII of 1961 S. 12 (w.e.f. 15.07.1961).
2. Punishment for male adult above eighteen years of age marrying a child. Whoever, being a male above eighteen years of age, contracts child marriage shall

be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### 3. Punishment for solemnizing a child marriage.

Whoever performs, conducts or directs any child marriage shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both, unless he proves that he had reason to believe that the marriage was not a child marriage.

### 4. Punishment for parent or guardian concerned in a child marriage.

- Where a minor contracts a child marriage any person having charge of the minor, whether as parent or guardian or in any other capacity, lawful or unlawful, who does any act to promote the marriage or permits it to be solemnized, or negligently fails to prevent it from being solemnized, shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both:

Provided that nowoman shall be punishable with imprisonment.

For the purpose of this section, it shall be presumed, unless and until the contrary is proved, that where a minor has contracted a child marriage, the person having charge of such minor has negligently failed to prevent the marriage from being solemnized.

### 5. Imprisonment not to be awarded for offence under section 3.

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 25 of the General Clauses At, 1897, or section 64 of the Pakistan Penal Code, Court sentencing an offender under section 3 shall not be competent to direct that, in default of payment of the fine imposed, he shall undergo only term of imprisonment.

### 6. Jurisdiction under this Act.

Notwithstanding anything contained in section 90 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no Court other than that of a Magistrate of the First Class shall take cognizance of or try any offence under this Act.

### 7. Mode of taking cognizance of offence.

No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by the Union Council, or if there is no Union Council in the area, by such authority as the Provincial Government may in this behalf prescribe, and such cognizance shall in no case be taken after the expiry of one year from the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

## Punjab Amendment

### In section 9:

The words and commas "except on a complaint made by the Union Council, or if there is no Union Council in the area, by such authority as the Provincial Government may in this behalf prescribe, and such cognizance shall in no case be taken" occurring after the words "under this Act" and before the words "after the expiry" shall be omitted.

### Punjab Ordinance, 23 of 1971, 5. 3.

### 8. Preliminary inquiries into offences under this Act.

The Court taking cognizance of an offence under this Act shall, unless it dismisses the complaint under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, either itself make an inquiry under section 202 of that Code or direct a Magistrate of the First Class subordinate to it to make such inquiry.

### 9. Omitted by Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961.

### 10. Power to issue injunction prohibiting marriage in contravention of this Act.

- Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act, the Court may, if satisfied from information laid before it through a complaint or otherwise that a child marriage in contravention of this Act has been arranged or is about to be solemnized, issue an injunction against any of the persons mentioned in sections 3, 4, 5 and 9 of this Act prohibiting such marriage.
- No injunction under sub-section (1) shall be issued against any person unless the Court has previously given notice to such person, and has afforded him an opportunity to show-cause against the issue of the injunction.
- The Court may either on its own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved, rescind or alter any order made under sub-section (1).
- Where such an application is received, the Court shall afford the applicant an early opportunity of appearing before it either in person or by pleader, and if the Court rejects the application wholly or in part, it shall record in writing its reasons for so doing.
- Whoever, knowing that an injunction has been issued against him under sub section (1) of this section disobeys such injunction shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both:

Provided that nowoman shall be punishable with imprisonment.