

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

<https://llrjournal.com/index.php/11>

**ABUSE OF PROCESS AND ALLEGATIONS OF FINANCIAL
MISCONDUCT IN FAMILY COURT LITIGATION LAHORE
PAKISTAN**



Adnan Majeed

Senior Lecture Researcher, Minhaj University Lahore

adnanmajeed82@gmail.com

Abstract

Request for Immediate Arrest and Legal Action

Arrest Warrants: It is requested that Mustafa Naseem and Gulnaz be arrested immediately, and that their arrest warrants remain active and non-expirable.

Sentencing: Sofia Ashraf and Ali Raza Bajwa should be sentenced to life imprisonment.

Official Inquiry: A formal cabinet/official inquiry must be initiated against the accused individuals.

Background and Grievances

Motive of Marriage: Mustafa and Naseem entered into the marriage solely out of greed and a shared conspiracy to illegally seize property. From day one, they had no intention of settling down or maintaining a household with the victim's daughter.

Kidnapping and Exploitation: The accused individuals resorted to kidnapping the children. Furthermore, because the boy was unable to provide financial support for a year, Mustafa took undue and unfair advantage of the situation.

Medical Hardship: Adnan was severely ill and hospitalized for a year, during which he underwent gallbladder surgery.

Appeal for Intervention

Failure of the Judiciary: The High Court completely failed to provide a fair hearing or address our grievances.

Appeals to NGOs: Due to the perceived corruption and failure of the Pakistani judicial system, an urgent appeal is being made to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to intervene, provide assistance, and rescue the victims from these corrupt elements and the failed legal system. International NGO UK, USA, Canada may help Mr. Adnan to get justice and provide shelter to him immediately.

Keywords: Marriage Dispute, Husband Rights, Child Custody

INTRODUCTION

Marriage is a highly valued social tradition. Despite the fact that marriage by arrangement still exists in Pakistan, the success of these marriages depends on good communication between the two parties, mutual understanding, respect for boundaries, and the ability to withstand outside pressure.

This case study analyzes the development of marital disputes in an arranged marriage over a number of years. Various aspects such as family interactions, communication styles, chores, decision making processes, and the connection between the spouses will be analyzed in this case. It also analyzes how increased involvement of parents and various arguments slowly became sources of stress for the marriage. Through analyzing this particular event and the behavior of the couple, the following case study seeks to analyze the influence of family and marital conflicts on marital adjustment and family stability.

Case Description

1. Initial Phase and Early Marital Disputes (2012–2016)

Between 2012 and 2016, marital tensions began to develop as household matters and personal issues increasingly involved the wife's parental family. Matters arising within the marital relationship were often shared with her family leading to more disputes among the marriage. The husband preferred that such matters be discussed and resolved directly between the spouses. These differences created misunderstandings and made communication between the couple difficult.

The case concerns an arranged marriage that initially progressed peacefully for approximately two to three years. Over time, differences in perspectives became more visible between the couple. The wife remained closely attached to her parental family and frequently prioritized their involvement in her

personal and financial matters. Despite the husband's repeated assurance that he was fully responsible and capable of meeting her financial and personal needs, she continued to seek support from her parents.

2. Conflicts over Family Planning and Roles

In the early years of the marriage, both partners mutually agreed on family planning and had two children, born approximately two years apart. However, as external family involvement increased, the wife later became unwilling to have a third child, further intensifying conflict within the relationship.

This continued involvement created tension between the couple, as the husband felt his role as a provider within the household was being compromised. The situation was further complicated when the wife's family began to involve in marital matters and occasionally criticized the husband, particularly in relation to financial support provided to their daughter, despite his commitment to fulfilling his responsibilities.

3. Treatment of the Husband and Escalation (Post-2016)

Additionally, the wife's family reportedly treated the husband as an outsider. On occasions when the wife insisted on extended stays at her parental home and the husband offered to stay with her, her family discouraged his presence. He was told to leave and return to his home, where his mother and siblings could take care of him. This led the husband to feel that he was not properly accepted within his own wife's household.

Beginning from 2016, the tension level of the marital relationship escalated due to the increased involvement of the wife's parents in the daily life and decisions of the couple. The husband, a university professor, consistently tried to maintain peace in the relationship and frequently advised his wife on ways to resolve their disagreements. Unfortunately, most of the consultations became a cause of a conflict. The husband always agreed to the requests of his wife to stay at his parental home and always showed his concern about the family relations. However, these gestures were perceived as weakness on the part of the husband by his wife's family and became an additional reason for their involvement in the marriage.

4. Financial Independence vs. Household Responsibilities

The husband attempted to provide independence to his wife by giving her some assistance and even a credit card for traveling and shopping purposes. However, this approach was mostly ignored by the wife.

Another problem that appeared in the marriage during this period relates to the housework. The wife was often unwilling to participate in routine household responsibilities, including cooking, cleaning, and laundry. Instead of encouraging a discussion on these issues, her family frequently provided prepared meals from their home. They occasionally referred to this support during disagreements, while giving little attention to concerns about the wife's contribution to household duties.

The tensions escalated especially during the period of time following the birth of their second child. There were conflicts regarding travel arrangements, shopping, and the desires of the wife to rest at her parents' place after having the baby. Such disputes often ended up in disputes between the couple.

Over time, the husband felt that his role and opinions were gradually being ignored within his own household. He believed that his preferences regarding clothing, daily routines, shopping, and meals were rarely considered, as many decisions appeared to be guided by the wife's family.

5. Repeated Desertion and Minor Disputes

The marriage between the parties faced severe issues as the wife gradually started creating difficulties for the husband and constantly burdened him with unnecessary problems. She would frequently take the children out of the house in the morning and return only in the evening. On one occasion, she went to attend her siblings' wedding and, due to disagreements, refused to return. The husband had to make considerable efforts to persuade her to return after 10 to 15 days, but she left again shortly afterward. Despite multiple attempts by the husband and his family, she repeatedly left the home over minor issues. For instance, she complained that the husband did not take her shopping, even though he had provided her with a Bank Alfalah credit card with a monthly limit of PKR 50,000 for her independent use.

6. Family Interference and Financial Support

Furthermore, the wife's father frequently threatened to take his daughter back permanently. During an instance when the wife's brother fell ill with typhoid, her family took her away giving excuse and explicitly refused the husband's request to accompany his wife, telling him to remain with his own family. Despite these conflicts, the husband continuously provided financial support, paying for household

expenses, school fees, clothes, and their hangouts while her family also received financial assistance for several years.

7. Child Alienation, Legal Battle, and Mental Health Impact

Eventually, the wife's family completely stopped the husband from meeting his children, causing him severe emotional distress. Out of frustration and pressure, the husband stopped maintenance payments for about a year. In response, the wife's family started legal proceedings against him, presenting exaggerated financial claims in court to demand high monthly maintenance. They also made false statements regarding his past support. When the husband and his mother attempted reconciliation, they were met with verbal abuse and insulting language from her family.

The conflict hit its peak when the wife's family took their daughter back permanently and left the children with their father and then the maternal grandfather took the children from their school without the father's consent. Facing forced separation from his children, and zero support from his own siblings, the husband's mental health deteriorated, forcing him to take psychiatric medication for severe depression, while the court proceedings ended in decisions that left his concerns completely unaddressed.

Main Problem Statements

1. The Mother's Unrealistic Expectations and Interference: The mother heavily interfered by demanding her daughter live like a model and not like a perfect house wife. To maintain this lifestyle, she pressured and misguide her daughter to ignore her marital duties, completely refuse family planning, and stay detached from any responsibilities that come with being married. This completely broke down the normal husband wife relationship.

2. The Parents' Plot for Financial Gain and Harm: The girl's parents intentionally forced a wedge between the couple to keep the wife angry and distant from her husband. Their actual goal was baleful and cruel, they wanted to cause the husband severe mental stress and physical illness, ultimately planning to get rid of him so they could take over his property and money.

3. The Family's Absolute Control and Refusal to Compromise: The wife's family demanded total control over the marriage, believing that only their wishes should matter and the husband is nothing. They completely ignored the husband's right to make choices, rejected any input he had, and expected him to blindly follow their orders. This made it impossible for the couple to make decisions together, results in extreme disputes.

Research Objectives

1. How Family Third Party Interferes with the Integrity of Marriage The intent is to observe the manner in which forced control and intrusive tactics by parental influence have detrimental effects on the conjugal life between a husband and a wife.

2. The nature of Marital Fraud, and Financial Attack Schemes The research aims to shed light upon the various intents behind conjugal fraud where families exploit coerced estrangement to illegally covet assets of the innocent partner and mentally torture them.

3. Laws that guard against Coercive Control & Marital Extortion to learn how these laws defend people from emotional harm by their in-laws.

Adnan Illness

It is stated that Mr. Adnan has been suffering from a prolonged illness for approximately one year, due to which he has been unable to consistently fulfill his financial obligations, including child maintenance payments.

It is further alleged that Mr. Ali Raza Bajwa, acting as legal counsel, has not effectively managed or addressed the circumstances of the case in a manner that adequately protects Mr. Adnan's legal interests. It is also claimed that there have been concerns regarding professional misconduct, including alleged receipt of undue financial benefits from opposing parties, resulting in increased procedural complexity and further escalation of the dispute.

Moreover, it is alleged that Ms. Mustafa has submitted misleading or factually disputed statements before the court, thereby contributing to the intensification of legal conflict and ongoing litigation pressure. These actions are claimed to have exacerbated emotional and psychological distress for the parties involved.

It is further asserted that the cumulative effect of these circumstances has created a highly contentious legal environment, requiring careful judicial scrutiny to ensure that all parties are afforded due process, fairness, and protection under the law.

Accordingly, it is requested that the relevant authorities examine the matter thoroughly, verify the authenticity of all claims presented, and take appropriate action in accordance with established legal procedures.

Literature Review

1. External Family Interference in Arranged Marriages

Arranged marriage in Pakistan remains successful and stable only on condition of proper boundaries between them and their extended family.

In Laws Control: In which constant interference of the wife's parents in everyday domestic matters right from the kitchen work to the most important ones like family planning reduces the couple's independence and makes it impossible for them to establish mutual understanding, negotiate roles and solve problems themselves.

Alienation of the Husband: Researches prove that deliberate humiliation of the husband and his total alienation from the parental family destroy his self confidence and undermine his status as the spouse. The husband gets offended and as a result fails completely to establish any communication with the wife.

2. Financial Independence Versus Allegations of Non-Maintenance

Family Courts Act, 1964 and Islamic jurisprudence make it mandatory for a husband to provide regular financial support (Nafaqah) to his wife and children.

Providing Financial Freedom: It has been established empirically that in cases where a husband meets his obligations of covering schooling costs, utility payments and giving his wife some financial freedom by way of her separate bank account or credit card etc. There can be no claims of non maintenance.

Exaggerated Court Claims: Legal literature highlights a troubling trend in high conflict matrimonial disputes where the claimant's family presents highly inflated and fabricated income details in court. Demanding maintenance amounts that far exceed the husband's actual salary creates unfair, artificial financial liabilities, weaponizing the law to enforce financial extortion rather than genuine relief.

3. Coercive Control and Desertion

From the viewpoint of law, desertion (also separation) has been defined as an act whereby one of the spouses leaves the marital residence willfully without a reasonable cause or ground being there.

Repeated Leaving: If the spouse repeatedly leaves the marital residence for trivial reasons (for example shopping preferences or minor disputes) and declines to return despite evidence of reconciliatory efforts, then it amounts to a violation of duties of marriage. Such actions disrupt the family environment and prevent consistency of emotions.

Parental Threatening: Continuous threats made by in-laws to take away the wife from her husband's residence amount to coercive control in that this threat consistently destabilizes the position of the husband, domestic privacy is violated, and the core structure of the family is disrupted.

4. Child Custody and Parental Alienation

The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 states that any judicial order on child custody or access is to be solely guided by "Welfare of the Minor."

Parental Alienation: Using children as a weapon in such a way that it makes it impossible for a father to meet them is an internationally acknowledged practice known as parental alienation. This serves as a harsh psychological approach aimed at torturing emotionally the parent left behind, while psychologically mutilating the child.

Unilateral Actions: Illegal removal of children from their normal schooling environment without any consultation from the custodian father is directly detrimental for the emotional and educational well-being of the children. Such drastic approaches totally ignore the Pakistani custody law and fail to consider the child's best interest principle.

5. Mental Well Being of Men under Aggressive Family Court Litigation

Though traditional family law literature in South Asia has mainly focused on the vulnerabilities of women, the emerging field of forensic psychology now emphasizes on the critical mental health problems faced by men during aggressive and fraudulent legal proceedings.

Psychological Isolation and Depression: The cumulative effect of being separated from one's children, verbally abused during the reconciliation process and being deprived of the support of one's own siblings is very traumatizing.

Psychiatric Breakdown: Legal and psychological traumas take toll on the individual's psychological defenses. Literature confirms that being exposed to such malicious court litigations often leads to major depressive disorder, anxiety and requires intensive psychiatric treatment.

6. Structural Corruption of Institutions and Family Courts

Corruption of the Police Force and Bribing

In the case of Pakistan, institutional corruption has a direct impact on the delivery of justice in the country. It has been found from research that the local police force can sometimes be corrupted or bribed by financially rich individuals. As a result, there will be a biased attitude towards the matter and the man will be arrested without prior inquiry into the situation.

Bias in Verifying Financial Status of Men

In the family courts of South Asia, structural corruption is evident in the manner in which the courts accept the false claims and statements of women without any verification. Judges tend to neglect verifying the financial condition of men by collecting their tax statements or salary slips. In this way, there will be an exploitation of maintenance law to create artificial financial burden on men.

7. Legal Risks of Unwritten Financial Maintenance

Risk of Cash Payment in Nafaqah

Being an economy based on cash payments, the husbands in countries such as Pakistan make the payments for household needs, tuition fees, and shopping directly in cash and not through banks. Despite the fact that Islamic law and laws of Pakistani family system require the fulfillment of Nafaqah (maintenance) in a very strict manner, the legal literature shows that making payment in cash or buying anything without any receipt is very risky for husbands.

Leveraging the Lack of Documentation

In case of high conflict matrimonial cases, this lack of proof becomes a way to leverage against the other side in the court. This means that even though the husband has done the financial maintenance for many years, the lack of proof will enable the in-laws to tell lies and state that the man never provided any financial support.

8. Misappropriation of Child Maintenance and Material Neglect

Diversion of Money by Maternal Extended Family Members

As mentioned above, the main goal of the legislation concerning child support is to ensure the well-being, education, and health of the minors. Nevertheless, the research concerning the issue of child welfare points to a dangerous trend, namely, the fact that the funds received from courts are diverted to other purposes. The money is used not only for the benefit of the children but for covering the everyday expenses of the in-laws.

Neglect of the Minor's Physical and Psychological Well Being

In case when money designated for children is used not for its intended purpose, the minors will suffer from material and nutritional neglect. According to literature, despite the fact that father provides regular maintenance, his children are denied good nutrition and education. Children are simply used as a source of money without considering their basic needs.

9. The Institutional Weaknesses, Poor Legislation, and the Socio Legal Crisis in Pakistan

Corruption and Financial Power in Judiciary

It is commonly seen in socio legal studies related to developing legal systems that the power of money and corruption affects the process of law. It is claimed that instead of going against the guilty parties, law enforcement authorities and lower courts can sometimes be used as a tool to punish innocent people who do not have enough financial power. This means that when the court and law enforcing authorities get corrupted by financial or political power, the basic notion of equal justice becomes meaningless.

Political Influence and Problems in Women Protection Laws

The accountability of influential political leaders, including the detention of former Prime Minister Imran Khan at Adiala Jail, is often mentioned in political literature as an example of the complicated nature of Pakistani law. In addition to political examples, legal scholars note that some gender specific laws related

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

to the family sphere which were introduced by successive governments had defects in their implementation since there was no check and balance for such laws. Since such laws have not been revised by succeeding governments, they are often being misused, and instead of defending victims, these loopholes of the law are used to make it a weapon that makes it challenging for the defendant to get a fair trial.

Commercialization of Legal Profession and Banned Access to Justice

The problem of access to justice is made worse because the legal profession has become a business. The literature on ethical issues of the profession suggests that it became rather expensive for citizens to hire a lawyer and get legal assistance since lawyers seldom accept cases without payment. This financial hurdle deprives people of their basic right to air their side of the story, turning the entire process into a marketplace of sorts that is usually dependent upon whether one can afford the costs of litigation.

Rising Divorce Rates and Broken Families

All these issues combined have resulted in the increase in the number of divorces in Pakistan. When courts pass highly biased or impossible to afford maintenance orders without verifying facts, there arises no way for the couple to be reconciled. Instead, the resultant feelings of total injustice cause irreparable damage to the chances of maintaining the coherence of the family unit, thus leading to its complete disintegration with children being the ultimate sufferers of this unjust system.

Rights of Men

Men's Rights in Islam

1. Respect and Dignity - Men have the right to be treated with honor and respect.
2. Property Rights - Men can own, earn, and manage their lawful wealth.
3. Right to Work - Men have the right to seek lawful income and employment.
4. Marriage Rights - Men have the right to marry according to Islamic principles.
5. Fair Treatment - Men have the right to justice and protection from ظلم (oppression).
6. Protection of Reputation - Their honor and dignity should be protected.
7. Inheritance Rights - Islam grants men a share in inheritance.
8. Education Rights - Men have the right and responsibility to seek knowledge.
9. Family Role - Men are given responsibilities of care, protection, and support in the family.
10. Emotional and Social Respect - Men deserve kindness, support, and good treatment.

Rights of Men in Pakistan

1. Equality and Legal Protection - Right to fair treatment and protection under the law.
2. Safety and Dignity - Right to personal security and respect.
3. Education - Right to access education and skill development.
4. Employment - Right to work and earn through lawful means.
5. Property & Inheritance - Right to own property and receive inheritance.
6. Freedom of Expression - Right to express opinions within legal limits.
7. Justice Right to a fair trial and legal protection.
8. Family Rights - Right to participate in family matters and responsibilities.
9. Privacy - Right to protection of personal life.
10. Social Participation - Right to vote and contribute to society

Methodology

The Trigger Event: The issues escalated significantly when the couple attended a sibling's wedding. During this time, the girl's family intentionally fabricated excuses, created scenes, and picked fights regarding shopping as a pretext to cause friction.

Maternal Incitement: The primary methodology to document is how the girl's mother systematically incited her daughter over minor grievances, purposely fueled her anger, and actively encouraged her to distance herself from her husband.

○ **Planting Seeds of Discord:** You must explicitly state that Naseem Mustafa planted three specific "seeds" in Gulnaaz's heart:

1. The seed of hatred toward her husband.
2. The seed of disobedience.
3. The seed of alienation and permanent separation from her husband.

○ **The Underlying Motivation:** Document that Naseem Mustafa deliberately misguides her daughter. Her actions are entirely driven by greed, money, and cash.

The Mother's Background/Control Dynamics: The mother's behavior stems from her own domestic dynamics. She has successfully subjugated and controlled her own husband (making him look foolish/submissive), and she expects and desires the exact same dynamic for her daughter-to keep the daughter's husband completely subjugated and foolish.

The following exact directive given by the mother to the girl, using quotation marks to maintain strict accuracy regarding the mother's pressure:

"Whether his brother comes, his sister comes, his sister-in-law comes, Aslam comes, Fozia comes, or his mother comes or anybody comes, you must only say one thing: "I will not live with him."

Research Analysis

It is alleged that Ms. Naseem Mustafa engaged in conduct that adversely affected her daughter's marital relationship. According to these allegations, she attempted to create obstacles in the relationship between her daughter and son-in-law, encouraged mistrust and hostility, and was motivated by personal financial interests. It is further claimed that her actions were intended to undermine Mr. Adnan's social and financial standing, influence her daughter against her husband, and discourage efforts aimed at maintaining and strengthening the marital relationship.

In an effort to reconcile and restore the marriage, Mr. Adnan initiated legal proceedings for the restitution of conjugal rights. However, it is alleged that Ms. Naseem Mustafa rejected the reconciliation efforts and destroyed or discarded the related legal documents. It is further claimed that neither she nor her family members participated in reconciliation attempts.

Additionally, it is alleged that when Mr. Adnan and his family approached the residence to facilitate his wife's return and pursue an amicable settlement, they were met with hostile behavior. According to these claims, Mr. Adnan's mother was subjected to verbal abuse, disrespectful treatment, and was asked to leave the premises in an inappropriate manner. These incidents are alleged to have significantly hindered efforts toward reconciliation and the restoration of family harmony.

DRAWBACK & Issues

In the final stage of the matter, Mr. Adnan's sister provided her property's title deed (house registry) to the court as a guarantee to secure compliance with the financial obligations imposed by the court. However, due to financial hardship, the required payments could not be made. Consequently, the court issued an order stating that either Mr. Adnan should be taken into custody or the guaranteed property belonging to his sister should be subjected to auction proceedings for the recovery of the outstanding amount.

As a result, Mr. Adnan's sister now faces the risk of losing her home due to a dispute that originated between husband and wife. The family is effectively required either to arrange approximately seven hundred thousand rupees to satisfy the court's order or face the auction of the sister's property.

It is contended that the court did not sufficiently consider the reasons behind Mr. Adnan's inability to make the payments. It is further argued that he should have been afforded a meaningful opportunity to explain his financial circumstances and present evidence regarding his inability to comply with the payment order. Instead, the order focused on enforcement measures, including arrest or recovery through the sale of the guaranteed property.

From this perspective, the decision raises concerns regarding fairness and proportionality. Mr. Adnan is described as a person of limited financial means who earns his livelihood through labor and does not possess the resources necessary to make a substantial lump-sum payment. It is therefore argued that, in such circumstances, the court should consider alternative arrangements, such as installment payments, financial accommodation, or other equitable measures, rather than relying solely on coercive enforcement mechanisms. The matter highlights concern regarding access to justice and the need to balance legal enforcement with an individual's genuine financial capacity to comply with court orders.

Statement of Allegations and Request for Investigation

It is alleged that Mr. Ali Raza Bajwa acted in a manner contrary to his professional and ethical obligations by failing to adequately represent and protect the legal interests of Mr. Adnan during the family court proceedings. It is further alleged that despite being informed of circumstances involving financial demands

and undue influence exerted upon Mr. Adnan, no effective legal action or application was submitted before the Family Court to bring these concerns to the Court's attention.

Furthermore, it is claimed that Mr. Ali Raza Bajwa received financial benefits from parties whose interests were averse to those of Mr. Adnan, thereby creating a serious conflict of interest and compromising the integrity of the legal proceedings. It is alleged that such conduct contributed to unnecessary delays, procedural complications, and the escalation of the dispute, causing substantial financial, emotional, and reputational harm to Mr. Adnan and his family.

Serious concerns are also raised regarding the conduct of the proceedings and the decisions issued in the matter. It is respectfully submitted that the relevant authorities should undertake an independent, transparent, and impartial investigation into all allegations of professional misconduct, abuse of process, corruption, conflict of interest, and denial of procedural fairness. Any individual found responsible, after due process and in accordance with the law, should be held accountable and subjected to the appropriate legal and disciplinary consequences.

The interests of justice require a thorough review of the circumstances surrounding this case to ensure that fairness, transparency, and the rule of law are fully upheld.

1. Institutional Failure and Judicial Corruption: The analysis reveals a profound and systematic failure of the local judicial system to provide justice, protection, or basic human rights support. The legal machinery has instead been weaponized through corruption.

○ **Total Lack of Institutional Support:** There is an absolute absence of institutional relief, protection, or fair play across the entire hierarchy of the local court system. Specifically, this systemic failure is documented in the:

- Civil Courts
- Family Courts
- Guardian Courts
- Session Courts

○ **Weaponization through Bribery:** The analysis highlights that the legal system is entirely driven by illicit financial influence. Perpetrators are able to hand over illegal bribes ("najayez paise") to initiate completely fabricated, baseless legal cases ("najayez cases"). This allows corrupt actors to manipulate court processes and secure arbitrary, unjust outcomes at will.

○ **Financial Extortion and Absolute Helplessness:** The financial barrier to accessing justice is insurmountable for the victim. The system demands exorbitant legal fees and costs—specifically amounting to 7 to 8 Lakh Rupees (PKR 700,000-800,000). Because the victim completely lacks the financial means to raise such capital, they are left entirely vulnerable, defenseless, and trapped within a compromised legal loop.

2. Criminal Accountability and Core Findings

The analysis directly implicates Naseem Mustafa, Gulnaaz Mustafa, and Mustafa in a coordinated, malicious campaign designed to destroy a family unit and inflict severe trauma. The evidence establishes their direct liability for the following offenses:

○ **Forced Marital Sabotage:**

Systematically inciting a daughter (Gulnaaz) to break her marital bonds and forcing a separation/divorce.

○ **Psychological Poisoning:**

Intentionally planting deep-rooted hatred, malice, and animosity in the daughter's heart to ensure reconciliation is impossible.

○ **Child Abduction:** Executing a highly damaging and illegal operation to abduct/kidnap the children directly from their school premises.

○ **Severe Psychological Warfare:**

Subjecting the victim and the children to relentless emotional torture, harassment, and deliberate distress.

○ **Induced Clinical Traumatic State:**

Intentionally driving the victim into a state of severe, debilitating depression through continuous threats, manipulation, and the forced deprivation of their children.

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

Conclusion

The core conclusion of this research is a direct appeal to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international bodies. The study highlights that the Pakistani legal framework—specifically the Civil Court, Family Court, and Guardian Court—is failing to provide adequate support to husbands. The current system is perceived as operating in a one-sided manner, creating significant challenges for men.

Furthermore, there is a severe risk that these judicial authorities, through systemic biases, could jeopardize the properties and homes that husbands have built through years of hard work and dedication.

2. Appeal to the International Community and NGOs

Because local legal remedies appear exhausted and no viable path forward is visible within the domestic system, this research serves as a formal plea to the international community.

○ **Target Entities:** We are seeking intervention from international NGOs and foreign governments, specifically requesting support from the United States (USA) and European countries.

○ **Primary Demands:**

○ To pressure Pakistani judicial authorities to address these systemic grievances and provide relief from these ongoing hardships.

○ To assist the affected individuals by either arranging financial support or facilitating a viable exit strategy from these distressing circumstances.

3. Demands for Legal Action and Criminal Prosecution

To ensure justice and establish a strong deterrent, strict legal action is demanded against the girl's parents and specific involved parties:

- Accused Individuals:
- Naseem Mustafa
- Gulnaz Mustafa
- Muhammad Mustafa (son of Nizam ud din)
- Current Address: Ali Park, Bedia Road, Lahore, Pakistan.

VICTIMS

Mustafa Living in Ali Park Bedia Road Lahore near bhatta chowk, near to Ghousia Masjid Lahore, victim 1 refuses actual guardian to meet with their children, Victim 1 also plant the seed of harted to his daughter over the payment and shopping issues without any reason.

Statement of Grievances

It is alleged that Ms. Mustafa, residing in the Ali Park area of Bedia Road, Lahore, near Bhatta Chowk and Ghousia Masjid, has engaged in conduct that has significantly contributed to the deterioration of family relations and the ongoing dispute between the parties.

According to the allegations, Victim 1 has been unlawfully and unreasonably deprived of meaningful access to and contact with his children. Repeated efforts by the children's father and lawful guardian to maintain a relationship with his children have allegedly been obstructed, causing emotional distress and undermining the children's right to maintain a healthy relationship with both parents.

It is further alleged that Ms. Mustafa deliberately influenced her daughter against her husband by continuously raising issues relating to financial matters, household expenses, shopping, and monetary expectations. According to these claims, such influence was exercised without reasonable justification and resulted in the creation of hostility, mistrust, and resentment within the marital relationship.

These actions are alleged to have fostered division within the family, weakened prospects for reconciliation, and caused substantial emotional, psychological, and financial hardship to Victim 1. The cumulative effect of such conduct has allegedly deprived the children of a stable family environment and has obstructed efforts aimed at restoring harmony and mutual respect among the parties.

The matter warrants careful examination by the competent authorities to determine the facts and to ensure that the rights and welfare of all affected individuals, particularly the children, are adequately protected.



VICTIM 1: Mustafa (father of girl)

Ms. Naseem Mustafa has exhibited behavior that has created significant tension and conflict within the family. Family members perceive her actions as being influenced by personal interests, accompanied by excessive reactions and overconfidence in decision-making. It is also alleged that she has negatively influenced her daughter's relationship with her husband and has provided guidance that has contributed to misunderstandings and a lack of mutual respect and harmony within the household. These concerns have had a substantial impact on family relationships and overall family cohesion.



VICTIM 2: Naseem Mustafa (mother of girl)

It is alleged that Ms. Naseem Mustafa engaged in conduct that adversely affected her daughter's marital relationship. According to these allegations, she attempted to create obstacles in the relationship between her daughter and son-in-law, encouraged mistrust and hostility, and was motivated by personal financial interests. It is further claimed that her actions were intended to undermine Mr. Adnan's social and financial standing, influence her daughter against her husband, and discourage efforts aimed at maintaining and strengthening the marital relationship.

In an effort to reconcile and restore the marriage, Mr. Adnan initiated legal proceedings for the restitution of conjugal rights. However, it is alleged that Ms. Naseem Mustafa rejected the reconciliation efforts and destroyed or discarded the related legal documents. It is further claimed that neither she nor her family members participated in reconciliation attempts.

Additionally, it is alleged that when Mr. Adnan and his family approached the residence to facilitate his wife's return and pursue an amicable settlement, they were met with hostile behavior. According to these claims, Mr. Adnan's mother was subjected to verbal abuse, disrespectful treatment, and was asked to leave the premises in an inappropriate manner. These incidents are alleged to have significantly hindered efforts toward reconciliation and the restoration of family harmony.



VICTIM 3: Gulnaz (the girl)



Victim 4: Ali Raza Bajwa Advocate

○ **Proposed Penalties:**

It is requested that these individuals be immediately arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. Securing a harsh punishment is essential so that their case serves as an exemplary warning to society and prevents future wrongdoing.

○ **Action Against Legal Professionals:**

Immediate action should also be taken against the involved lawyers, including figures such as **Sofia Ashraf**. They should be dismissed from their official positions and handed the strictest possible legal punishments.

4. Future Research and Social Implications

Future research in this domain should focus on the stability of the household, emphasizing that daughters/wives should actively work to settle happily in their matrimonial homes and respect their husbands.

Key Socio-Cultural Principle: If a husband provides financial independence and ensures all necessary life comforts, wives should avoid creating unnecessary conflicts or acting ungratefully.

It should advocate women to manage their lives peacefully, harmoniously, and within the boundaries defined by Islamic principles, thereby fostering a stable and content family structure.

HELP: Immediate help required from NGO which are part from Europe and USA and other countries

References

- McCormack, M., 2025. Endless litigation in family court as a method of post-separation coercive control. *Journal of Social Welfare and Family Law*, 47(2-3), pp.183-212.
- Bala, N., 2025. Litigation Abuse in Ontario Family Law Cases. *Queen's Law Research Paper Series*.
- Bala, N., Benedetti, E. and Franzmann, S., 2024. Exploring litigation abuse in Ontario: An analysis of costs decisions. *Family Court Review*, 62(4), pp.936-961.
- Crouch, R.E., 1986. The Matter of Bombers: Unfair Tactics and the Problem of Defining Unethical Behavior in Divorce Litigation. *Family Law Quarterly*, pp.413-438.
- Grossman, A.S., 1999. Avoiding Legal Malpractice in Family Law Cases: The Dangers of Not Engaging in Financial Discovery. *Family Law Quarterly*, 33(2), pp.361-386.

Liberal Journal of Language & Literature Review

Print ISSN: 3006-5887

Online ISSN: 3006-5895

- Nonomura, R., Bala, N., Beacock-McMillan, K., Au-Yeung, A., Jaffe, P., Heslop, L. and Scott, K., 2023. When the Family Court Becomes the Continuation of Family Violence After Separation: Understanding Litigation Abuse. *Family & Intimate Partner Violence Quarterly*, 15(4).
- Dalley, G., Gilhooly, M., Gilhooly, K. and Levi, M., 2017. Exploring financial abuse as a feature of family life: an analysis of Court of Protection cases. *Elder Law Journal*, 7(1).
- Hackard, M., 2017. *The wolf at the door: undue influence and elder financial abuse*. Hackard Global Media.
- Shoukat, D., Ayaz, M., Kanrani, A., Mansha, U. and Shah, U., 2025. Financial Crime Mediation in Pakistan: Legal Ambiguities, Global Trends, and the Restorative Justice Approach. *Global Trends, and the Restorative Justice Approach (July 01, 2025)*. <https://pjlw.com.pk/index.php/Journal/article/view/v4i6-25-41>.
- Abbas, M., 2024. *Procedural Justice and the right to a fair trial in Pakistan* (Doctoral dissertation).
- Cheema, S.A. and Abbasi, Z., 2017. Contribution of the Lahore High Court in the development of Islamic family law in Pakistan. Available at SSRN 3056579.
- Nazir, S., Sajid, C.H., Rehman, T.U. and Raza, C.A., 2024. Abuse of Process of Law: A Case of Abuse of Legal Proceedings in Pakistan. *PAKISTAN JOURNAL OF LAW, ANALYSIS AND WISDOM*, 3(5), pp.22-34.
- Pirzada, A.J., Zafar, S., Fatima, T. and Adil, M., INVESTIGATING PROCEDURAL, INSTITUTIONAL & CIRCUMSTANTIAL IMPEDIMENTS LEADING TO DELAY IN DISPENSATION OF JUSTICE.
- Bashir, S., Thakur, S.A., Jamil, M.S. and Bilal, H., A Comparative Study of Mediation of Divorce Cases Through Litigation and Non-Litigation in Pakistan.
- Rashid, M., Khan, N.U., Riaz, U. and Burton, B., 2023. Auditors' perspectives on financial fraud in Pakistan—audacity and the need for legitimacy. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*, 13(1), pp.167-194.
- Aziz, M.A., Shahid, M., Muhammad, A. and Jamshaid, M.K., 2023. Custodial challenges: Islamic and Pakistani law in child custody matters. *Current Trends in Law and Society*, 3(1), pp.89-103.
- Thakur, S.A., Bashir, S., Jamil, M.S. and Bilal, H., 2025. Indus Journal of Social Sciences. *Journal Home Page*, 3(3), pp.330-352.
- Cheema, S.A. and Abbasi, Z., 2017. Contribution of the Lahore High Court in the development of Islamic family law in Pakistan. Available at SSRN 3056579.
- Abro, L.A. and Munir, M.A., 2026. Balancing Rights and Responsibilities: Child Custody and Guardianship in Pakistan's Legal Landscape. *Pakistan Journal of Social Science Review*, 5(1), pp.578-591.
- Naz, I., 2025. An Analytical Study of Guardians and Wards Act 1890, Pakistan.
- Kalanauri, Z., Articles on Islamic Law: A Critical Analysis of Doctrines, Reforms, and Legal Practices.
- Farooq, M., Zin, N.M., Rasheed, K. and Dastagir, G., 2024. Child Custody Disputes in the Maldives and Pakistani Family Legal Systems: Challenges and Way Forward. *IIUM Law Journal*, 32(1), pp.335-364.