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Women suicides increased by 50% in Daikundi province

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Officials in Afghanistan independent human rights commission for Daikundi province expressed concerns regarding growing suicide by women due to violence in this province.

The officials further added women committing suicide in Daikundi province has increased by 50% as compared to last year and around 31 suicide cases have been recorded since the beginning of the Afghan year.

A member of the provincial independent human rights commission Jawad Dadgar said family related violence is one of the main motive behind the summit attempts by women.

He said women are commonly using poison to commit suicide.

A women committed suicide two days in this province due to family related issues. According to provincial human rights commission the woman drunk poison around a week ago but the doctors could not save her life.

Mr. Dadgar said women in Daikudni province are generally committing suicide due forced marriage, family violence, poverty, second and third wedding by men, lack of proper access to judiciary institutions and women shelter houses.

He warned that suicide by women will continue unless a serious campaign against violence has not been started by Afghan security forces and other related institutions.

Jawad Dadgar also insisted that forced marriages and engagements should be immediately stopped in a bid to prevent women from committing suicide.

A law protecting women against domestic violence, forced marriage, child marriage and even murder is being largely ignored in Afghanistan, according to a new U.N. report issues earlier this month.

The Afghan government has a “long way to go” in protecting the rights of women against everything from beatings to rape to forced self-immolation despite the two-year-old Elimination of Violence Against Women law. That legislation, which criminalized 20 forms of violence against Afghan women and girls, has only been applied “sporadically,” the U.N. report says.

Though the rights of Afghan women have improved incrementally since the fall of the Taliban government a decade ago, allowing them more access to education, jobs and the public sector, women have remained a target of extremist violence for refusing marriage or promoting female education.