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CHILD MARRIAGES AND OTHER ABUSES UNDER THE MUSLIM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT OF SRI LANKA

By Justice Saleem Marsaf PC

A - Introduction

This article will focus on the much controverted and written about question of child marriage¹, which is inherently related to the urgent need to establish a minimum age of marriage for the Muslims of Sri Lanka, and related issues of abuse that have taken center stage in the currently topical debate on the reform of the Quazi Court System and the Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act of Sri Lanka (MMDA)². These issues also have cross-border dimensions, highlighted by recent scandals arising from incidents of Malaysian men crossing over to neighboring Muslim predominant provinces of Thailand to marry child brides.

Etymologically speaking, "marriage" had nothing to do with "age", though the latter represents the last three letters of the word "marriage" and the question of age of marriage has now become a hot topic in the MMDA debate. The word "marriage" is derived from the Middle English word "marriage", which first appeared in 1250-1300 CE, which in turn may be traced to the Old French, "marier" (to marry), and ultimately Latin, "maritare", meaning to provide with a husband or wife and "maritum", which means getting married. The history of marriage shows that it has evolved over the centuries from a manifestation of power, money and survival to a union based on mutual love and respect.⁴

It is important to note that Sri Lanka's current Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act (MMDA) does not have any provisions laying down a minimum age of marriage, and child marriages are considered lawful⁵. Section 16 of MMDA provides that-

"Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to render valid or invalid, by reason only of registration or non-registration, any Muslim marriage or divorce which is otherwise invalid or valid, as the case may be, according to the Muslim law governing the sect to which the parties to such marriage or divorce belong." (emphasis added)

¹ Much has been written about the minimum age of marriage and child marriage in Sri Lanka. See for instance, S. Goonesekere and H. Amarasinghe, *Emerging Concerns and Case Studies on Child Marriage in Sri Lanka* (UNICEF, 2013) accessible at: https://www.unicef.org/sri Lanka/2013_Child_Marriage_Case_Studies.pdf. G. Chandrasekera, *A Minimum Age of Marriage for all Citizens in Sri Lanka*, (Women's Education & Research Centre, 2017) <http://www.wesri.org/wordpress/minimum-age-of-marriage-for-all-citizens/>; Amina Hussain, *The Age of Reason, the Age of Marriage*, Sunday Times (9 April 2017) <http://www.sundaytimes.lk/170409/plus/the-age-of-reason-the-age-of-marriage-236073.html>; BBC News, *The Wounded Victims of Sri Lanka's Child Marriage Law* (20 June 2017) <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-39898589> and Bkthan Battha, *Child Marriage in the Muslim Sri Lankan Community* (31 October 2017), <https://bathanbattha.wordpress.com/2017/10/31/child-marriage-in-the-muslim-sri-lankan-community/>

² Muslim Marriage and Divorce Act No. 13 of 1951 as amended by Act No. 31 of 1954, Act No. 22 of 1955, Act No. 1 of 1965, Act No. 5 of 1965, Act No. 32 of 1969, Law No. 41 of 1975 and Act No. 24 of 2013.

³ "Middle English" is the English that was in vogue between the 12th and 15th centuries.

⁴ See, *Marriage, a History* (2009), <https://www.psychologytoday.com/it/articles/2009/06/marriage-history>

⁵ See, *Muhammad Lebbe vs Mohamad Tamby* 1 Muslim Marriage & Divorce Law Report (hereinafter cited as M.M.D.L.R.) 40 and *Muhammadawa vs Seylathumma* 2 M.M.D.L.R. 53.



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Uses and Abuses of Drug Decriminalization in Portugal

Hannah Lapaner

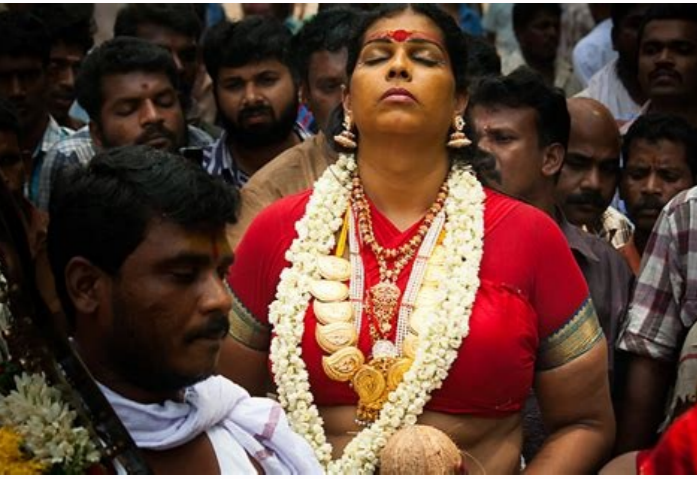
In 2001, Portugal decriminalized the acquisition, possession, and use of small quantities of all psychoactive drugs. The significance of this legislation has been misinterpreted. Decriminalization did not trigger dramatic changes in drug-related behavior because, as an analysis of Portugal's decriminalization laws and practices reveals, the reforms were more modest than suggested by the media attention they received. Portugal illustrates the shortcomings of before-and-after studies because, in the case of the de jure legal change largely confined to law enforcement. In the years before the law's passage, there was a period of relative inactivity in drug enforcement and the law's use. Subsequently, the change in law regarding use appears associated with a marked increase in drug trafficker sentencing. While the number of arrests for trafficking changed little, the number of individuals convicted and imprisoned for trafficking since 2001 has fallen nearly 50 percent.

INTRODUCTION

In 2009, the Cato Institute, a major libertarian think-tank in the United States, issued a report on the drug law reforms implemented by Portugal in 2001. Portugal's reforms decriminalized the acquisition, possession, and personal use of small quantities of all psychoactive drugs, including heroin and cocaine.¹ The Cato report, authored by Glenn Greenwald, argued that "judged by virtually every metric, the Portuguese decriminalization framework has been a resounding success."² The dire predictions of critics—"from rampant increases in drug usage among the young to the transformation of Lisbon into a haven for drug tourists"³—did not come to pass (Greenwald 2009, 2). Considerable international media attention followed in the wake of Greenwald's study—the Economist (2009), Time Magazine (Skolover 2009), Scientific American (Winters 2009), the Observer (Barnstone 2010), the New Yorker (Spector 2011), and the Boston Globe (2011), among others—most of it characterizing the drug reforms as a radical and successful legislative feat. Numerous editorialists and blogs cited Portugal as evidence in support of a range of drug reforms, including recent state campaigns in the United States to legalize and regulate the production and sale of marijuana (e.g., Mounamon 2010; Steves 2012).

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1. By law, the retail sale of all psychoactive drugs listed in Schedules I and II of the 1960 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs (Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1960) http://www.unhcr.org/refugees/1960-narcotic-drugs1961_Convention.html.



Abuses of internet in points. Abuses of internet dialogue. Abuses of internet paragraph. Abuses of internet jss2. Top 10 abuses of internet. Abuses of internet mobile phone. Abuses of internet letter. Abuses of internet essay.

^ Thalif Deen (25 July 2005). ^ "Abuse of Discretion". (AR 190-52) ^ Chance, Randal P. Abuse of authority surpasses the consent initially granted to positions such as employers, teachers, police officers, etc. Abuse of process Main article: Abuse of process A cause of action in tort arising from one party making a malicious and deliberate misuse or perversion of regularly issued court process (civil or criminal) not justified by the underlying legal action. Psychodynamic Perspectives on Abuse: The Cost of Fear. ^ Dutton, D.G. (Summer 1994). ISBN 978-0-399-53318-1. Retrieved 20 April 2016. It is estimated[84] that as many as 3% of children are dangerously abusive towards a sibling, making sibling abuse more common than other child abuse by parents or spousal abuse. It typically involves subtle methods of coercion such as intimidation. Archived from the original on 24 July 2011. 14 (2): 157-71. Alcohol consumption[35] and mental illness[36] have frequently been associated with abuse. Military sexual trauma is sexual assault and rape experienced by military personnel. ^ "Institutional abuse". ISBN 978-0-07-144672-3. Paper presented at the New England Conference on Workplace Bullying, Suffolk University Law School, Boston. Additionally, Goldsmith and Freyd show that these people also tend to exhibit higher than average rates of alexithymia (difficulty identifying and processing their own emotions). Gaslighting, the Double Whammy, Interrogation and Other Methods of Covert Control in Psychotherapy and Analysis. Torture: any act by which severe pain, whether physical or psychological, is intentionally inflicted Professional abuse Main article: Professional abuse See also: Malpractice, Professional ethics, Professional negligence in English Law, and Professional Responsibility Professional abusers[69] take advantage of their client or patient's trust exploit their vulnerability do not act in their best interests fail to keep professional boundaries Abuse may be: discriminatory financial physical/neglectful psychological/emotional sexual Professional abuse always involves betrayal of trust exploitation of vulnerability violation of professional boundaries Further reading Dorpat, Theodore L (1996). This includes sexual activity between children that occurs without consent, without equality, or as a result of coercion[24] particularly when physical force, threats, trickery, or emotional manipulation are used to elicit co-operation. Archived from the original on 23 December 2007. ISBN 9780857022301. Laurent; Hyoun K. Continuum 2005. In some cases criminal or anti-social behavior occurs when the person is under the influence of a drug, and long term personality changes in individuals may occur as well.[85] In addition to possible physical, social, and psychological harm, use of some drugs may also lead to criminal penalties, although these vary widely depending on the local jurisdiction.[86] Surveillance abuse Surveillance abuse is the use of surveillance methods or technology to monitor the activity of an individual or group of individuals in a way which violates the social norms or laws of a society. It is often accompanied by posttraumatic stress disorder.[61] Mind abuse or mind control Main article: Mind control See also: Category:Mind control and Mind games Mind abuse or mind control refers to a process in which a group or individual "systematically uses unethically manipulative methods to persuade others to conform to the wishes of the manipulator(s), often to the detriment of the person being manipulated".[62] The term has been applied to any tactic, psychological or otherwise, which can be seen as subverting an individual's sense of control over their own thinking, behaviour, emotions or decision making. It is passive, sometimes obstructionist resistance to following through with expectations in interpersonal or occupational situations. ISBN 978-1843103356. (the URL listed isn't the original source, but a reprint) ^ a b Adams, A.E.; Sullivan, C.M.; Bybee, D.; Greeson, M.R. (May 2008). Torture Main article: Torture See also: Category:Psychological torture techniques Torture is any act by which severe pain, whether physical or psychological, is intentionally inflicted. 23 (4): 260-268. American Journal of Preventive Medicine. Documents.manchester.ac.uk Oxford University Press. ^ "Terrorism defined in U.S. Army Regulation 190-52 [in Glossary - US Army Manuals, Field Manual 33-1]" (PDF). ^ Bennett, Elizabeth (2006). ^ Hines, D. Retrieved 22 April 2010. The word "stalking" is a term that has different meanings in different contexts in psychology and psychiatry, and some legal jurisdictions use it to refer to a certain type of criminal offence. Human Rights Watch. ^ "When Family Life Hurts" (PDF). "Guidelines for Psychological Evaluations in Child Protection Matters". Academic Press. It is similar to the American phenomenon known as hazing. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. European Journal of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Reproductive Biology, pp. 129-132. JSTOR 1556375. ^ Huffer, Karin (June 1995). Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Dyspraxia. The study that was conducted looked at the link between abusive supervision and different workplace events.[10] Academic abuse Main article: Workplace bullying in academia Academic abuse is a form of workplace bullying which takes place in institutions of higher education, such as colleges and universities. ISBN 978-0-399-14844-6. S2CID 143789640. ^ Economic capital, cultural capital, and social capital, according to sociologist Pierre Bourdieu[90] References [top] ^ Abuse - Defined at Merriam-Webster Dictionary. August 2002. Violence Against Women. Retrieved from " Ragging Main article: Ragging See also: Anti-raggers in Sri Lankan universities, Ragging in India, and Ragging in Sri Lanka Ragging is a form of abuse on newcomers to educational institutions in India, Sri Lanka, and Australia. Souvenir Press. Child abuse Main article: Child abuse See also: Category:Child abuse and Child neglect Child abuse is the physical or psychological/emotional mistreatment of children. Archived from the original (PDF) on 26 June 2016. ^ "Oxford Dictionary definition of "gaslighting"". doi:10.1016/S0145-2134(00)00212-X. 71 (3): 528-539. "On the double whammy and gaslighting". PMID 25157930. doi:10.1111/j.1468-4446.2005.00044.x. PMID 15777460. ^ Stotzer, R. 17 (3): 383-392. You can help by adding to it. "A multidimensional evaluation of a treatment program for female batterers: A pilot study" (PDF). ^ "Abuse of power or authority | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization". Retrieved 20 October 2008. ^ Coker, A. In their study of men emotionally abused by a wife/partner (n = 116), Hines and Malley-Morrison[121] report that mothers use physical discipline on children more often than fathers, while severe injury and sexual abuse are more often perpetrated by men.[116] Abusers may aim to avoid household chores or exercise total control of family finances. Send us a message using our Contact Us form. ^ Kraus, Michael W.; Oveis, Christopher; Allison, Maria Logi; Young, Randal C.; Tauer, John; Keltner, Dacher (26 August 2014). ^ Monique Mattel Ferraro; Eoghán Casey; Michael McGrath; Michael McGrath (2005). p. 33, p. 67. (January 2010) Heraldize Main article: Prejudice A prejudice is a preconceived belief, opinion, or judgment toward a group of people or a single person because of race, social class, gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, disability, political beliefs, religion, line of work or other personal characteristics. New Hampshire Department of Justice, p. 8. Allyn & Bacon. Juridic Sun. It is when sexuality or gender is used as a weapon by boys or girls towards other boys or girls - although it is more commonly directed at girls. M. 16 September 2008. ^ Carney MM, Buttell FP (July 2004). ^ Heidermarie K. doi:10.1016/S0749-3797(02)00514-7. In the financial world, insider trading can also be considered a misuse of internal information that gives an unfair advantage in investment. The Developing Person Through Childhood and Adolescence, 6th edition (3rd publishing). S2CID 8409012. Consequences of the BBC undercover report ^ Cathy Meyer (19 December 2009). It is a form of pride that one's own race is superior and, as a result, has a right to "rule or dominate others," according to a Macquarie Dictionary definition. See also [top] Abuse defence Abuse prevention program Aggression Anger Child grooming Destabilisation Dissociation Exploitation of labour Forced labour Human trafficking International Federation for Human Rights Narcissistic rage Pejorative Rage (emotion) Re-victimization School violence prevention through education Sexual slavery Slavery Social undermining Terms of abuse Victimisation Notes ^ e.g., in the case of the offense of defamatory libel under the common law of England and Wales, where prior to the enactment of section 6 of the Libel Act 1843 (defense of justification for the public benefit), the truth of the defamatory statement was irrelevant, and it continues to be sufficient that it is published to the defamed person alone. Archives of Disease in Childhood. ^ Jill Cory; Karen McArdless-Davis. Patient abuse Main article: Patient abuse See also: Category:Health care professionals convicted of murdering patients, Experimentation on prisoners, Introgensis, Medical harm, and Medical malpractice Patient abuse or neglect is any action or failure to act which causes unreasonable suffering, misery or harm to the patient. 2 April 2008. Children are commonly teased on such matters as their appearance, weight, behaviour, abilities, and clothing.[91] This kind of teasing is often hurtful, even when the teaser believes he or she is being playful. PMC 4144798. ^ Quarmy, Katharine (2011). The term owes its origin to Gaslight, a 1938 play and 1944 film, and has been used in clinical and research literature.[47][48] Gay abuse or gay bashing Main article: Gay bashing Gay bashing and gay bullying are verbal or physical abuse against a person perceived by the aggressor to be a gay, lesbian, or bisexual, including people who are actually heterosexual, or of non-specific or unknown sexual orientation. Widely differing definitions of substance use disorder are used in public health, medical and criminal justice contexts. ^ Inness, M; LeBlanc, M; Mireille; Barling, J (2008). Retrieved 8 December 2013. Answers.encyclopedia.com. It can manifest itself as learned helplessness, procrastination, stubbornness, resentment, sullenness, or deliberate and repeated failures in accomplishing tasks for which one is (often explicitly) expected to do. "Mistreat" redirects here. Elder Abuse: A Public Health Perspective. doi:10.1016/0145-2134(93)90061-9. However, teasing is often unwelcome and then it takes the form of harassment. Retrieved 7 December 2013. In Sheep's Clothing: Understanding and Dealing with Manipulative People. Archived from the original on 3 August 2016. Practice of Law practice is a lifestyle. New York: Turtle Point Press. The abuse includes violence, neglect, and other crimes committed against an elderly person and their forms include physical, mental, and financial abuses, as well as passive and active neglect.[41] Emotional abuse While there is an absence of consensus as to the precise definition of emotional abuse, it is classified by the U.S. federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act as a form of mental injury.[42] The typical legal definition, particularly in the area of child welfare, accepted by the majority of U.S. states describes it as injury to the psychological capacity or emotional stability as evidenced by an observable or substantial change in behavior, emotional response or cognition.[43] Employee abuse See: Workplace abuse or workplace bullying False accusations Main article: False accusations False accusations (or false allegations) can be in any of the following contexts: informally in everyday life, quasi-judicially, judicially. Character assassination

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