

1. Strengthening Legal Framework and Enforcement

- Effective implementation of existing laws such as the Domestic Violence Acts, Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021, and Anti-Honour Killing Laws is ~~cruc~~ crucial.
- Specialized gender crime courts and fast-track trials should be expanded to ensure swift justice and reduce case backlogs.
- Police reforms are needed to ensure gender-sensitive investigation, including mandatory female officers in gender crime units.
- Strict punishment for false compromises in honour killing cases, which often undermine justice.

2. Police and Judicial Reforms:

- Establish Gender Crime Cells in all provinces with trained male and female officers.
- Continuous Capacity-building training for police, prosecutors, and judges on gender sensitivity, ~~victim~~ victim handling, and trauma-informed approaches.
- Independent oversight mechanism to hold law enforcement accountable for negligence or victim-blaming.

3. Victim Protection and Support Systems

- Expand shelter homes (Darl-ul-Amans with adequate funding, security, psychological counseling and legal aid.
- Introduce witness and survivor protection programs especially in honor crime and sexual violence cases.

- Ensure free medical, forensic, and psychological services through one-stop Crisis Centers in public hospitals.

4. Education and Social Awareness

- Integrate gender equality, consent, and human right education into school curricula from an early stage.
- Use media, religious scholars, and community leaders to challenge patriarchal norms and toxic masculinity.
- Promote responsible media reporting that avoids sensationalism and victim shaming.

5. Economic Empowerment of Women.

- Enhance women's access to education, vocational, training and employment opportunities.

- Provide microfinance, entrepreneurship support, and inheritance rights enforcement to reduce women's economic dependence.
- Economic autonomy significantly increases women's ability to report abuse and escape violent environments.

6. Role of Religious and Cultural institutions

- Encourage Islamic Scholarship that clearly condemns violence against women and emphasize dignity, justice, and consent.
- Engage mosques, madrasahs, and community jirgas in awareness campaigns - while legally restricting informal justice systems from handling gender crimes.

7. Community-Based and Grassroots Interventions.

- Strengthen the role of NGOs and Civil Society organization working on legal aid, advocacy, and rehabilitation.
- Establish community vigilance committees and helplines for early reporting and intervention.
- Encourage men and boys to become allies in combating gender-based violence.

8. Data Collection and Policy coordination.

- Develop a centralized national database on gender-based crimes for evidence-based policy-making.
- Improving coordination, police, health departments and social welfare agencies.

Regular monitoring and evaluation of gender policies with public reporting.

9. Political Will and Institutional Commitment.

- Allocate sufficient budgetary resources for gender protection mechanisms.
- Ensure representation of women in law-making law enforcement, and decision-making bodies.
- Move beyond symbolic legislation to institutional accountability and measurable outcomes.

Conclusion:

Gender-based crimes in Pakistan are not merely law-and order issues but reflect structural inequality, patriarchal social norms and institutional weaknesses. Sustainable control requires an integrated approach combining law enforcement, social reforms,

education, economic empowerment, and cultural change. Only with institutional coordination can Pakistan effectively curb gender-based crimes and ensure safety and dignity for all genders.

(Q:5)

Introduction:

Modern Criminology increasingly emphasizes the reformative and rehabilitative approach over purely punitive justice. Rehabilitation Centers play a pivotal role in transforming offenders into law-abiding citizens by addressing the psychological, social, and economic causes of criminal behavior. Rather than focusing on Retribution, these institutions aim to reform, resocialize and reintegrate offenders into society.

Role of Rehabilitation Centers in Reformative Treatment.

1. Psychological Assessment and Behavioral Correction.

Rehabilitation centers provide:

- Psychological evaluations to identify mental health issues, trauma, or substance abuse.

1. Counseling, psychotherapy, and cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) to alter criminal thinking patterns.

This helps offenders understand the consequences of their actions and develop emotional regulation and self-control.

2. Education and Skill Development.

- Formal education programs reduce illiteracy and improve cognitive development.
- Vocational and technical training (e.g. Carpentry, tailoring, IT Skills) enhance employability.
- Life-skills training promotes discipline, responsibility and problem-solving abilities. These measures reduce recidivism by offering lawful alternatives.

3. Moral and Social Reformation:

- Rehabilitation Centers inculcate ethical values, respect for Law, and Social norms.
- Religious and moral instruction encourages Repentance, empathy, and accountability.
- Socialization programs prepare inmates for lawful Coexistence in Society.

4. Medical and Substance Abuse Treatment.

- Drug- de-addiction and detoxification Programs address addiction-related criminality.
- Medical Care improves physical and mental Well-being which is essential for behavioral reform.
- Treating addiction reduces relapse into Crime driven by dependency.

5. Individualized Treatment Plans:

- Offenders are categorized based on age, offense type, and psychological profile.
- Personalized rehabilitation plans ensure targeted interventions.
- ~~Spere~~ Special programs exist for juveniles, women and first-time offenders.

Contribution to Reintegration into Society.

1. Reducing Recidivism

By addressing root causes of crime - poverty, addiction, psychological disorders - rehabilitation centers significantly lower repeat offending, enhancing public safety.

2. Restoring Social Identity

- Family counseling and ~~vision~~ Visitation Programs help rebuild ~~build~~ broken relationships.
- Social reintegration programs reduce stigma and promote acceptance.
- offenders regain a sense of dignity and self-worth.

3. Economic Reintegration

Job placement assistance and skill certification enable lawful employment.

Economic stability minimizes the likelihood of reoffending.

Partnerships with industries and NGOs support post-release employment.

4. Community-Based Reintegration Programs.
Halfway houses and Parole Supervision help offenders transition gradually.

Community Service promotes responsibility and social accountability.

Reintegration under Supervision ensures behavioral continuity.

5. Legal Awareness and Civic Education

Legal literacy programs educate offenders about rights and obligations.

Civil education fosters respect for law and democratic values.

Informed individuals are less likely to engage in criminal conduct.

Challenges Faced by Rehabilitation Centers:

- Inadequate funding and overcrowding limit effectiveness.
- Social Stigma and lack of employment opportunities hinder reintegration.
- Weak coordination between Prisons, Probation Services, and social welfare institutions.

Conclusion:

Rehabilitation Centers are indispensable to a reformatory Criminal Justice System, transforming offenders into productive members of Society. By focusing on Psych Psychological reform, education, Skill development, and Social reintegration these Centers reduce recidivism and contribute to Social harmony. However, their success depends on Sustained State support, societal acceptance and integrated post-release programs.