

PART - II
"|| SECTION - I ||"

QUESTION 2: GENDER-BASED
CRIMES IN PAKISTAN

1. Introduction.

Gender-Based crimes in Pakistan are not just women's issues. They are public-safety crimes that weaken trust in the state, reduce women's mobility and create imbalance in the society.

2. Gender-Based Crimes: Rising Issue in Pakistan

The biggest criminological problem is not only that crimes occur. But its reporting is low and punishment is rare. Therefore, offenders realise that risk of getting caught or punished is minimal.

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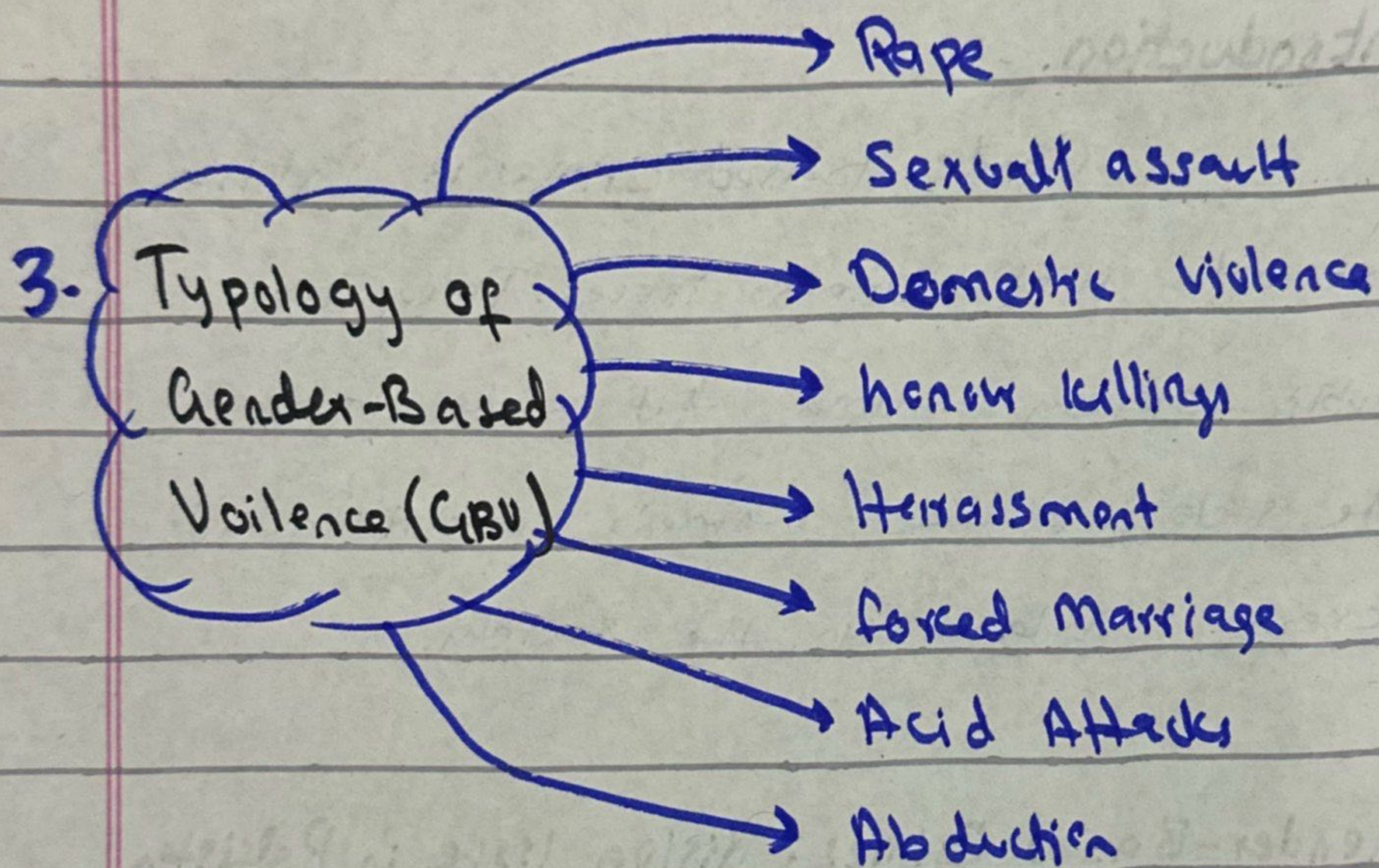
32,617 GBV cases in 2024.

5339 rapes, 2238 domestic

violence, 24439 kidnappings

547 honour killings. While reporting of conviction rate remained 0.57. for rape and honour killings."

- Sustainable Social Development Organisation (SSDO)



To combat GBV, Pakistan needs a full crime-centred strategy. That includes prevention, protection and prosecution. Moreover, with severe punishment, deterrence needs to continue and immediate and punishment must be given to victims.

4. A Criminology lens: Why GB crimes persist?

Gender-Based crimes persist due to a mixture of social causes, opportunity structures and criminal justice failures. Incapable guardianship to the individuals make easier for offenders to target them. Thus it becomes easier to do crimes.

Social Causes	Opportunity structures	Criminal Justice
- Honour culture - Patriarchal Society	- Unsafe public spaces - Weak guardianship	- poor investigations - Pressure - Delays

5. Examples of Crimes

i. Noor Mukadam Case:- punishment was possible because case became a national symbol.

ii. Motor Way Gang-Rape Case:- Incident occurred in 2011. and decision is still being followed by appeals being heard in 2025.

6. Measures to Control Gender-Based Crime in Pakistan

A. Strengthen Investigation and First Response

The fastest way to reduce GB crimes is to raise the possibility of arrest and conviction. Pakistan has legal frameworks, but it needs its implementation.

Practical Measures

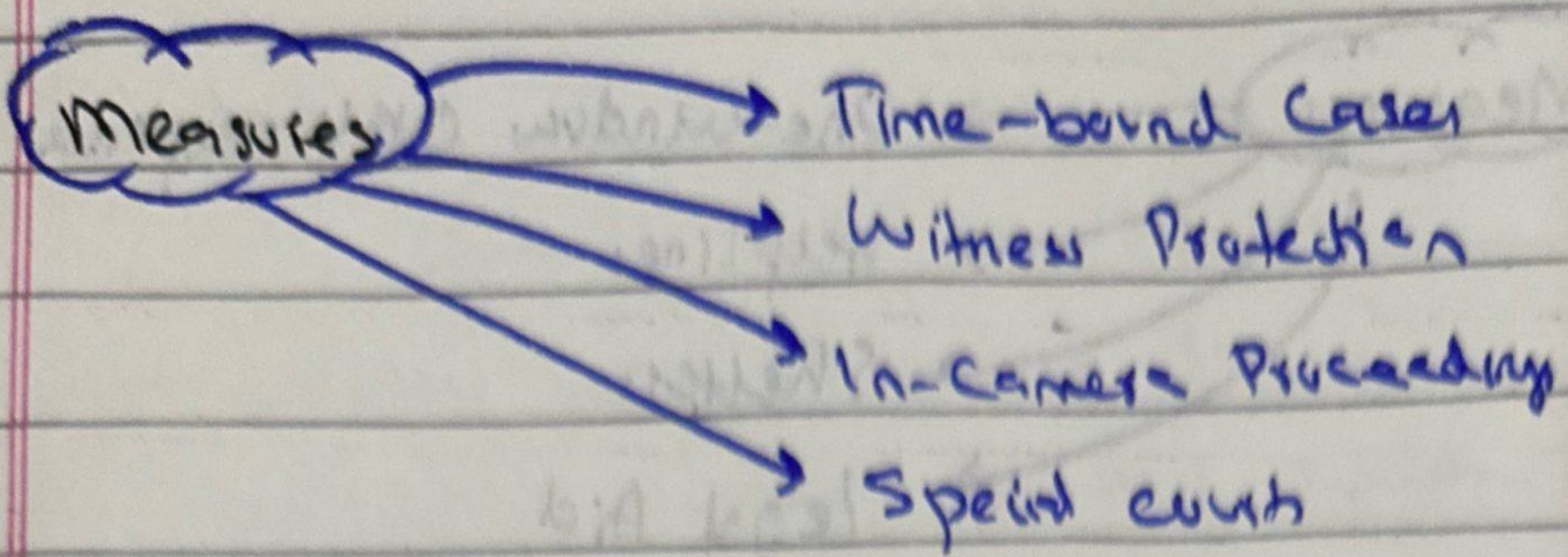
- 24/7 GBV desks in every police station
- Immediate medico-legal evidence
- Special courts

Legal framework in Pakistan

- Anti-Rape (Investigation and Trial) Act 2021

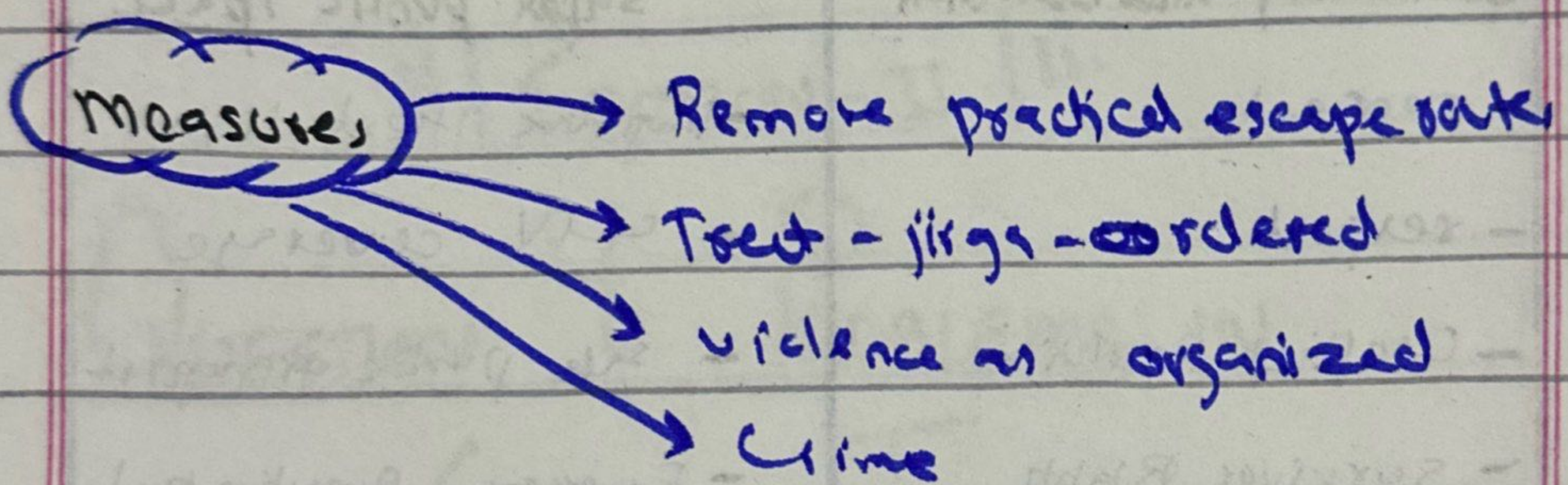
B. Fast-Track Trials

The certainty of punishment matters more than the severity. Pakistan's system depicts offenders then escape easily.



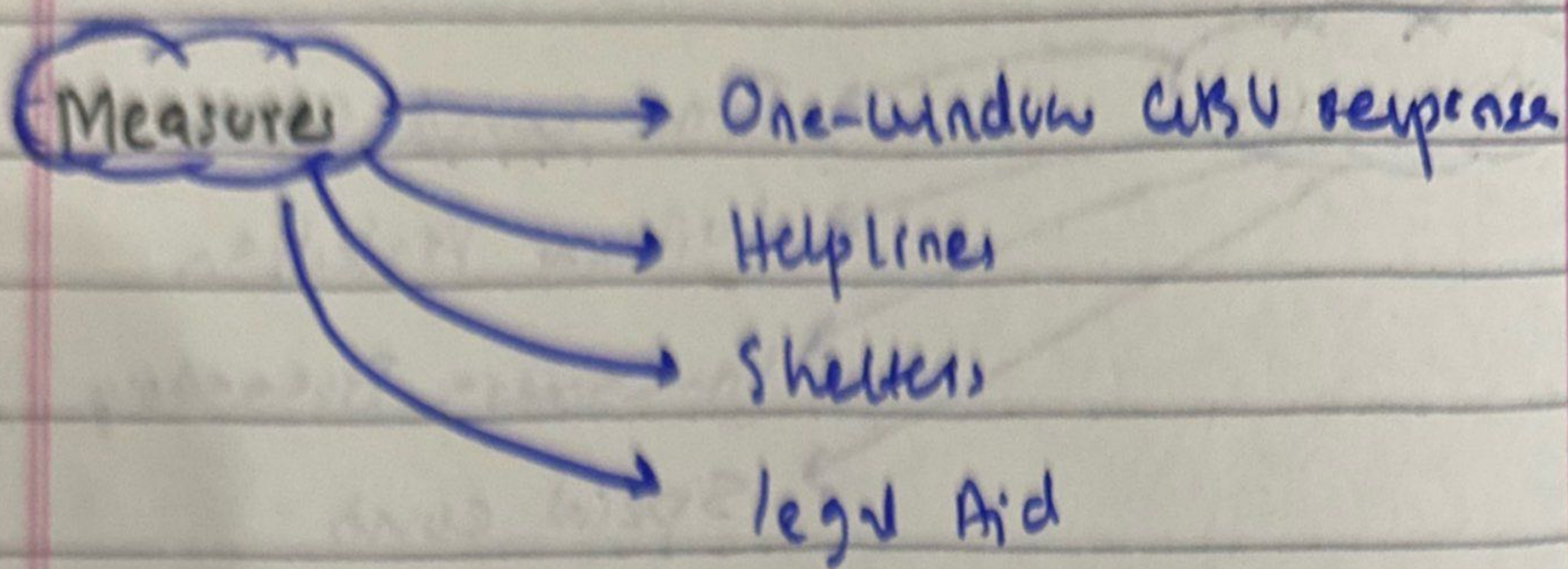
C. Ending honour Crime Impunity

Honour killings are extreme GB crimes because they are often committed by relatives and then managed through social pressure, compromise and parallel justice system.



D. B. Building a strong Survivor System

If victims do not report, offenders stay free. Reporting will automatically rise when survivors feel safe and supported.



E. Prevent CUB crimes through education, community and public spaces

Law alone cannot change behavior if society teaches boy entitlement and teaches girls silence.

Community and Education	Safer public spaces
- consent	- Improve street lights
- respect	- CCTV coverage
- Conflict Resolution	- Safe public transport
- Survivor Rights	- Emergency Reporting Tools

F. Data Monitoring and Institutional Accountability

States need a national CBU dashboard with district-wise trends, time to disposal, and conviction rates.

7. Conclusion

Controlling ABV in Pakistan needs moving from "laws on paper" to certainty in practice. For that, Pakistan should professionalise its investigative processes, faster trials, ending honour killings and banning jirga-system. The Noor Mokedden case illustrates that when system works, it can send a powerful message.

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QUESTION 4 PROBLEMS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS

1. Introduction

Pakistan's constitution guarantees "fair trial and due process" (Article 10A). Yet in practice Pakistan's criminal trials become slow, costly, and uncer-

-tain, which weakens cases, increases public frustration and leaves both victims and accused.

2. Key Problems in Pakistan's Criminal Trials

A. Delays and Repeated Adjournments:-

The most problem is delay in hearings due to which which cases takes months and years. This reduces victims' hope and accused stay under trial for years.

Reasons for Delay

- lawyers not ready
- lawyers strike
- witnesses not produced
- police's inability to submit record
- Judges overburden and transfer
- Accused not produced from
- Trial

"2.26 million cases pending nationwide at the end of December 2024."

-Prison studies

B. Weak Investigation and Acquittals

Various trials come to end because evidence is not collected, preserved or presented properly. Thus producing a benefit of doubt result.

C. Witness Intimidation and lack of effective witness Production

Witnesses and complainants are often threatened with murder, sexual violence and gang kidnapping. Without strong protection witnesses refuse to testify, turn hostile and settle under pressure.

D. Gaps in Forensic and Medico-legal

Even when law exists, practice remains weak. by poor evidencing,

delays in reports and limited forensic access. Hence, trial becomes dependent on oral testimony which is easier to influence.

E. Prevalence of Inequality, high cost and limited Legal Aid

The poor victim faces, weeks of delay, delays in tactics by the defence, and slow appeals. Thus creating perception 'law for the rich, jail for the poor'.

3. Practical Suggestions to Improve Criminal Trial

A. Strengthen Investigation Quality:-

Providing mandatory training on crime scene, evidence handling.

And specialised investigation unit for murder, sexual offences and cybercrime.

Through this, conviction rate will rise and quality not through coercion.

B. Reduce Unnecessary under-trial detention

There should be speedy hearing of bail matters to avoid "punishment before conviction". and Probation and other community-based measures must be encouraged where appropriate.

C. Strengthening forensics and Medico-legal

forensic unit must be expanded to beyond big cities. With that, fore-forensic lab must be initiated for violence and narcotics. Moreover, medico-legal service must be upgraded.

D. Digitizing Court Proceedings

Recent reform show that efficiency can improve with digitalization and video-link hearings. for example, KP Judiciary initiative reported large-scale case disposal and heavy use of video-link hearings in 2025.

E. Time-bound Trials and strict control of Adjournments

There should be ~~maximum~~ ^{minimum} adjournment except any genuine reasons. Cases should be managed through day-to-day hearing in serious crimes.

4. Conclusion

Criminal trial problems in India are mainly management failures, weak investigation and witness integrity that make huge backlog of cases. The way out is not one magic law, it is a chain of full reforms. From FIR to judgement, modern forensic and protected witness. When implemented, these steps can give real meaning to Article 10A, of fair trial and due process.

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QUESTION 6: FORENSIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

1. Introduction

Forensic criminal investigation means using science to investigate crime. It includes things like DNA. Forensic is currently facing hurdles in streamlining forensic criminal investigation like poor crime-scene management, weak chain and resources constraint. However,

2. Conceptualizing forensic Criminal Investigation

Forensic criminal investigation means using science to investigate crime. Instead of relying only on confession, witness, investigation and physical test.

3. What does forensic Science Includes

↳ DNA

- ↳ Finger Prints
- ↳ Drugs
- ↳ Blood force
- ↳ CCTV Reports

Pakistan has been moving toward stronger forensic support through new legal and institutional steps like the National Forensic Agency Act, 2024.

~~Hurdles in streamlining forensic Criminal Investigation in Pakistan~~

~~Weak Chain of Custody~~

4. Process of forensic Investigation

1. Crime Scene Secured
2. Evidence collected
3. Sealed
4. Chain of Custody maintained
5. Lab Analysis
6. Forensic Report
7. Expert Testimony in Court

5. Hurdles in Streamlining forensic Criminal Investigation in Pakistan

A. Weak chain of Custody

When documentation is incomplete or seal are broken, defence lawyers can create reasonable doubt. Thus, Pakistan's forensic system showcase the chain of custody issues including trail.

B. Poor Crime - Scene Management

Cases fail because of the crime scene is not protected properly. Evidence gets touched, moved and mixed or even destroyed before scientific collection.

C. Limited Capacity and Backlog in Labs

Pakistan has uneven forensic coverage, where demand is high, labs face pressure and backlog. For example, PESA reports discuss the backlog coming from previous periods, showing how workload

affects timely reporting

D. Resource limitation and Constraints

In some investigations, police submit very large numbers of samples, which increase cost and workload.

E. Weakness in Medico-Legal

In many cities, medico-legal services face problems like shortage of trained staff, weak documentation, delays and lack of coordination with investigators.

F. Lack of Training and Specialized teams

Forensic work is not when police have crime scene unit, mobile team and trained personnel.

G. Coordination Gaps

Police, prosecution, lab court are often not on one page. Because

prosecution join late, investigation do not know what evidence is needed for conviction, Labs are treated as 'support factories'.

H. Fragmentation of the Forensic System

Without uniform standards, and sep quality varies. The National Forensic Agency Act 2024 is an act to centralize the eg and improve standards quality.

I. Limited National Database and Integration Issues

DNA database searches can help identifying a suspect across jurisdictions but, national-level integration is still a challenge.

G. What Pakistan Should do

- ↳ District Crime-Scene Units
- ↳ Mobile Van

- ↳ Strict chain of custody
- ↳ Expand lab capacity
- ↳ Reduce Backlog
- ↳ Strengthen medico-legal system
- ↳ Implement National standards.

7 Conclusion

Forensic Criminal Investigation is one of the pragmatic ways to find out the real culprit. via DNA and other forensic science investigation. However, Pakistan is facing various complications in forensic investigation such as poor case management, fragile chain of custody, limited capacity and back log. Labor, medico-legal system ~~is~~ strengthen, and national standards are adopted. The forensic investigation would provide more benefit for future ^{cases} ~~cases~~ if persists.

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QUESTION 9: CYBER SPACE AND

YOUTH CRIME

1. Conceptualizing Cyber space and Youth Crime

Cyberspace is the online environment created by the internet, social media, apps, networks, clouds and other digital devices. While, youth crime in cyberspace means crime committed by young people online and crime targeting young people online.

2. How Youth get involved

A. Cyberbullying and Online Harassment:-

by creating memes, abuse, false profiles

- B. **Revenge Sharing:-** Blackmailing using private images and videos
- C. **Hacking and Account Takeover:-** WhatsApp, Instagram, Facebook.
- D. **Online fraud and Scams:-** phishing links, fake jobs
- E. **Digital Piracy and Illegal Content Sharing.**
- F. **Online radicalization and hate speech.**

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Over 73000 complaints were received but only 1604 cases were registered. Showing drastic gap between reporting and formal investigation."

FIA's Annual Report 2024

3. Reasons why youth are vulnerable

A. **Social Learning Theory:-** Youth learn,

behaviour by his peers or others that are surrounding to him.

B. **Different Association Theory:-** Youth has his own relation with others who are indulged in cybercrime activities.

C. **Strain Theory:-** inability to meet goals through legal means. ~~there~~ Henceforth, youth adopts illegal ways to acquire money.

D. **Anomie Theory:-** Society under drastic change, and no proper norms lead youth to attempt ~~any~~ unlawful act.

4. **Law and Controls in Protection Against Cybercrime**

A. **Protection Electronic Crime Act 2016 (PECA)**

It aims to reduce electronic frauds, offence against dignity, offence against modesty, child pornography and

cyber felony.

5. Preventive Measures

- ↳ Digital literacy
- ↳ Parent-Teacher Guidance
- ↳ Stronger Reporting
- ↳ Faster Response
- ↳ Cyber Unit
- ↳ Forensic Capacity
- ↳ Platform Cooperation

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QUESTION 9B Smuggling As A TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

1. Defining Smuggling as a transnational crime

Smuggling becomes transnational when it involves cross-border movement of

illegal goods, and people, and networks
operating in multiple countries.

2. Major Types of Transnational Crime

Goods smuggling

- ↳ fuel, oil
- ↳ drug assets
- ↳ electronics
- ↳ textile

Human smuggling

↳ illegal migration

Weapons smuggling

- ↳ gun powder

Drug smuggling

- ↳ heroin
- ↳ meth
- ↳ cocaine

3. How it thrives

- ↳ Profit motive
- ↳ low risk
- ↳ Porous Borders
- ↳ Informal Routes
- ↳ Organized Network

4. How it impacts on Pakistan

- ↳ Revenue loss
- ↳ Unfair Competition
- ↳ Corruption
- ↳ Security Risks
- ↳ Human Rights Harm

5. Examples in Pakistan

- One billion liters of Iranian oil
- Seizure of 18 million cigarette sticks

6. Controlling Measures

- ↳ Border Management
- ↳ Trace and Track System
- ↳ Anti-corruption enforcement
- ↳ Financial Investigation
- ↳ International Cooperation

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