

→ Question 2: Suggest measures to control gender-based crimes in Pakistan.

→ Introduction:

Gender based crimes, such as domestic violence, honor killing, sexual harassment, rape, acid attacks, and forced marriages, remain a serious and persistent challenge in Pakistan. Despite constitutional guarantees of equality (Articles 25 and 34), weak enforcement, patriarchal norms, and social silence continue to perpetuate violence against women and girls. Controlling these crimes require a multi-layered strategy involving legal reform, institutional strengthening, social change, and victim empowerment.

→ Constitutional and Legal framework.

Pakistan's Constitution provides a strong normative foundation for combating gender based crimes:

- **Article 25:** Equality before law and prohibition of discrimination on the basis of sex.
- **Article 14:** Inviolability of dignity of man.
- **Article 34:** Full participation of women in national life.

→ Key legislative measures include:

- Anti-Honor Killing (Criminal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016.
- Protection against Harassment of women at the workplace Act, 2010.
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2011 (acid crimes).
- Provincial Domestic Violence Acts.

Despite this legal framework, gender-based crimes persist mainly due to weak implementation and social resistance, rather than absence of law. ←

1 Strengthening legal framework and judicial Enforcement.

The criminal justice system remains the primary determinant against gender based crimes.

Measures:

- Ensure Uniform implementation of domestic violence law across all provinces.
- Establish specialized gender based crime courts to ensure speedy trials. ←
- Removes procedural loopholes that allow compromise in serious offenses.
- Make gender-sensitivity training mandatory for police, prosecutors, and judges.
- Ensure compulsory FIR registration in gender based crime cases.

Reference:

Salman Akram Raja-Government of Punjab

- The Supreme court emphasized the protection of women's dignity and unhindered access to justice.

So:

- Law without effective enforcement reinforce public distrust and embolden perpetrators.

2. Police and Criminal Justice Reforms.

Victims often avoid reporting crimes due to victim-blaming, harassment or fear of retaliation.

Measures

- Expanding women police stations and help desks in all districts.
- Introduce independent police accountability mechanisms.
- Penal action against officials involved in negligence or victim blaming.
- Use technology such as online FIRs, helplines, and case tracking systems to reduce direct exposure of victims.

3. Victim Protection, Support, and Rehabilitation.

Justice without rehabilitation remains incomplete.

Measure

- Strengthen state funded shelters (Dar-ul-Amans) with better security and living conditions.
- Provide free legal aid, medical care, and psychological counseling.
- Introduce witness protection programs in sensitive cases.
- Launch long-term economic rehabilitation programs through skills training and employment opportunities.

4. Social and Cultural Transformation.

Patriarchal mindsets and harmful customs legitimize violence.

Measures:

- Integrate gender equality education into school curricula.
- Use media campaigns to challenge honor-based and victim blaming narrative.
- Engage religious scholars to clarify that Islam does not justify violence against women.
- Promote male engagement programs focusing on positive masculinity.
- Without Cultural change, legal reforms remain superficial.

5. Role of Media and Digital Platforms.

Media can either expose injustice or reinforce stereotypes.

Measures:

- Encourage responsible reporting that protect victim identity.
- Penalize sensationalism and misogynistic content.
- Use digital platforms to raise awareness about legal rights and helplines.

6. Economic Empowerment of Women.

Economic dependency increase vulnerability to abuse.

Measures

- Expand women-focused microfinance and skills programs.
- Enforce workplace safety and equal laws.
- Increase women's participation in formal employment sector.

7. Data Collection and Policy Monitoring.

Underreporting distorts policy responses.

Measures:

- Development of a centralized national database on gender-based crimes.
- Regular audits of police and judicial performance
- Evidence-based policymaking rather than reactive legislation.

8. Community-Based and Preventive Approaches.

Local silence enables crimes.

Measures:

- Strengthen local dispute resolution mechanisms and with gender oversight.
- Support civil society organizations working at grassroots levels.
- Encourage community reporting and neighborhood watch initiatives

Conclusion.

Controlling gender based crimes in Pakistan requires more than symbolic legislation. It demands institutional accountability, cultural reforms, victim-centered justice, and sustained political will.

A society that tolerates violence against half its population cannot achieve true development or justice. Only through coordinated state action and social responsibility can gender-based crimes be effectively curtailed.

Question 5:

Role of Rehabilitation Centers in the Reformatory treatment of Criminals and Their Contribution to Social Reintegration.

→ Introduction:

Modern criminology increasingly emphasizes the reformatory and rehabilitative approach to crime control instead of purely punitive measures.

- Rehabilitation centers play a central role in this ~~addressing~~ approach by addressing the underlying causes of criminal behaviour - such as:

- Psychological disorders
- Substance abuse
- Lack of education
- Social exclusion

These prepare offenders for law-abiding lives

- These centers aim not only to reform the offenders ~~for law~~ but also to facilitate their successful reintegration into society, thereby reducing recidivism.

→ Role of Reformatory Treatment:

Rehabilitation centers facilitate personal transformation by identifying and treating factors that contribute to ~~criminal~~ criminal conduct:

- Addressing Root Causes:

Centers conduct individual evaluations to identify triggers such as substance abuse, trauma, mental health disorders, or socioeconomic deprivation.

- Psychological Intervention. Using Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), these facilities help offenders unlearn destructive behaviour patterns and development of positive coping mechanisms, anger management and empathy.

- Moral and Ethical Reformation:

Programs focusing on accountability, such as restorative justice and contemplative practices like meditation, help offenders recognize the impact of their actions on victims and the community.

- Substance Abuse Treatment:

Specialized centers provide medical detoxification and long term therapy to break cycle of addiction, which is a major driver of recidivism.

Global Trends in 2026:

In 2026, modern correctional practices increasingly favour community-based rehabilitation over institutional isolation, as data shows significantly lower recidivism rates for those reintegrated under structured community supervision.