

Flaws in Criminal Justice System: A Case Study of Khairpur District.

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Abstract

The criminal justice system in Pakistan is designed to insure justice, maintain law and order, and cover citizens' rights; still, in practice, it frequently fails to achieve these objects due to deep-confirmed structural, procedural, and institutional flaws. This study, named "flaws in the Criminal Justice System A Case Study of Khairpur District," critically examines the inefficiencies and systemic weakness within the original justice mechanisms of Khairpur, Sindh. The dissertation highlights how political hindrance, police corruption, delayed trials, shy forensic support, lack of substantiation protection, and limited legal mindfulness among citizens contribute to the confinement of justice. Through qualitative data collected from interviews with police officers, attorneys, victims, and community members, the study reveals that the criminal justice institutions in Khairpur suffer from poor collaboration among law enforcement agencies, overburdened courts, and a lack of responsibility mechanisms. likewise, socio- profitable difference and feudal influence imhumanize injustice, undermining the principles of equivalency before law. The findings emphasize the critical need for comprehensive reforms fastening on institutional translucency, capacity structure, modernization of disquisition ways, and community- position mindfulness programs. Eventually, this dissertation aims to give perceptivity into the challenges hindering effective justice delivery in Khairpur and to suggest policy- acquainted measures for creating a fairer, more effective, and people-centered criminal justice system in Sindh and Pakistan at large.

Introduction:

The criminal justice system is the backbone of governance in any ultramodern state, enforcing the protection of citizens' rights, the rule of law, and the conservation of social order. It represents a collaborative medium through which societies apply laws, make malefactors, and safeguard justice through fair and transparent processes(Hussain, 2017)¹. In Pakistan, still, the criminal justice system faces profound structural and functional weakness that undermine its credibility and efficacy. The issue is particularly pronounced in pastoral and semi-urban regions similar as the Khairpur District of Sindh, where socio- political scales, corruption, and weak institutional mechanisms meet to produce a system that frequently fails to deliver justice to the marginalized and vulnerable(Shah, 2020)². Khairpur's case exemplifies the complex crossroad of power, politics, and law enforcement, where legal mechanisms are constantly manipulated by influential elites, and the poor remain speechless in the pursuit of justice. The criminal justice system in Pakistan operates under a triplex structure comprising law enforcement agencies(primarily the police), the bar, and the corrective

¹ Hussain, F.(2017). The judicial system of Pakistan Structure and performance. Islamabad Pakistan Law Commission.

² Shah, Z.(2020). Politics, feudalism, and justice in Sindh A critical appraisal. Sindhological Studies, 38(4), 77 – 95.

institutions(Haq, 2018)³. In proposition, this structure is designed to insure checks and balances, but in practice, these institutions serve in insulation, lacking consonance, responsibility, and collaboration(Khan & Rehman, 2019)⁴. In Khairpur, the police department is frequently viewed as an instrument of political power rather than a neutral enforcer of law. The reclamation process, transfers, and bulletins are heavily told by political patronage, which directly affects unprejudiced examinations(Ahmed & Jatoi, 2021)⁵. numerous police officers face pressure to act according to the dictates of original feudal lords rather than the principles of justice. As a result, examinations are constantly compromised cases are manipulated, substantiation is mishandled, and victims are constrained into silence or pullout of complaints. This culture of political hindrance types public mistrust and reinforces a perception that justice is accessible only to the important.

One of the central excrescencies in the criminal justice system of Khairpur is the inefficiency and corruption within the investigative process. The reliance on outdated styles, lack of forensic technology, and inadequate training among disquisition officers have led to weak case- structure and low conviction rates(International Crisis Group, 2010)⁶. The absence of ultramodern forensic laboratories within the district forces the police to calculate on homemade styles of substantiation collection, which are frequently unreliable and susceptible to tampering. likewise, custodial torture and forced admissions remain a common practice due to shy investigative chops and the pressure to produce quick results(Zafar, 2016)⁷. These practices not only violate human rights but also contribute to unlawful persuasions, thereby distorting the veritably substance of justice.

The bar, another vital element of the justice system, is also fraught with systemic problems. In Khairpur, judicial detainments are a pervasive issue due to the inviting backlog of cases, deficit of judges, and procedural complications(Khan & Rehman, 2019)⁸. Civil and criminal cases frequently drag on for times, forcing victims and their families to bear fiscal and emotional burdens. This habitual detention erodes public confidence in the bar and encourages extra-legal means of conflict resolution, similar as ethnical jirgas and panchayats, which frequently imhumanize injustice, particularly against women and marginalized groups(Ali, 2020)⁹. Also, the limited access to legal aid services exacerbates inequality, as the poor can not go competent legal representation. Accordingly, the legal process becomes a honor rather than a right.

Socio- political conditions in Khairpur further complicate the functioning of the justice system. The district is deeply told by feudal traditions, where land- retaining elites exercise control over law enforcement agencies and bar through informal networks of power(Shoro, 2021)¹⁰. These elites constantly use their influence to shield abettors from execution, intimidate substantiations, and manipulate legal issues. In numerous cases, police officers are transferred or suspended for pursuing examinations against important numbers(Ahmed & Jatoi, 2021)¹¹. The concurrence of formal and informal justice systems state courts and traditional disagreement resolution mechanisms creates a

³ Haq, N.(2018). Structural challenges in Pakistan's felonious justice system. *Asian Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(2), 101 – 120.

⁴ Khan, M., & Rehman, I.(2019). Judicial detainments and the hunt for justice in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Legal Studies*, 9(1), 45 – 66.

⁵ Ahmed, R., & Jatoi, N.(2021). Political hindrance and police performance in Sindh An empirical analysis. *Journal of Law and Society*, 48(2), 67 – 85.

⁶ International Crisis Group.(2010). Reforming Pakistan's felonious justice system. Asia Report No. 196. Brussels ICG.

⁷ Zafar, M.(2016). social patrimonies and felonious justice practices in Pakistan. *Lahore Journal of Law and Policy*, 3(2), 99 – 117.

⁸ Khan, M., & Rehman, I.(2019). Judicial detainments and the hunt for justice in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Legal Studies*, 9(1), 45 – 66.

⁹ Ali, S.(2020). Justice denied Socio- profitable difference and access to justice in Pakistan. *Karachi Law Review*, 6(1), 12 – 33.

¹⁰ Shoro, A.(2021). Feudal dominance and legal institutions in pastoral Sindh. *Journal of Political Science and Law*, 12(2), 88 – 109.

¹¹ Ahmed, R., & Jatoi, N.(2021). Political hindrance and police performance in Sindh An empirical analysis. *Journal of Law and Society*, 48(2), 67 – 85.

binary legal culture that undermines the rule of law and perpetuates picky justice. The feudal nobility's dominance discourages victims, particularly from low-income or nonage communities, from reporting crimes, as they sweat retribution and social ostracization (Shah, 2020)¹². Another significant issue pertains to the lack of substantiation protection and support mechanisms in Khairpur. Substantiations in criminal cases frequently face pitfalls, importunity, and compulsion, performing retractions or absences during trials (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), 2022)¹³. The absence of any formal substantiation protection program leaves individualities vulnerable to intimidation by indicted persons or influential actors. Accordingly, numerous serious criminal cases, including those involving murder, honor crimes, and sexual violence, collapse due to lack of believable substantiation evidence. The culture of fear and silence therefore perpetuates immunity and emboldens malefactors. This systemic failure to cover substantiations not only affects case issues but also undermines the moral authority of the state. The corrective system in Khairpur, reflective of broader parochial trends, further exemplifies the institutional breakdown. Incarcerations are overcrowded, understaffed, and warrant installations for recuperation and reintegration of malefactors (UNODC, 2021)¹⁴. Utmost convicts are under-trial captures who remain confined for extended ages due to procedural detainments. The absence of educational, vocational, and cerebral programs within incarcerations contributes to high recidivism rates, as released individualities are unfit to restrict into society (Farooq, 2022)¹⁵. Also, reports of corruption and mistreatment by captivity officers punctuate a corrective approach to incarceration that prioritizes control over reform. Similar conditions stand in stark discrepancy to the principles of restorative justice supported in ultramodern criminological converse.

The issue of legal ignorance among citizens in Khairpur also plays a critical part in inhumanizing excrescencies within the criminal justice system. A vast maturity of the population, especially in pastoral areas, remains ignorant of their fundamental and legal rights (Hassan, 2018)¹⁶. This ignorance allows loose officers and influential actors to exploit vulnerable citizens. Victims frequently fail to register First Information Reports (FIRs) due to fear, social pressure, or distrust of police. Women, in particular, are discouraged from seeking justice due to patriarchal social morals and lack of institutional support mechanisms (Ali, 2020)¹⁷. The absence of public legal mindfulness juggernauts and inadequate community engagement by state institutions further consolidate the peak between citizens and justice delivery agencies.

Corruption remains an overarching excrescence that permeates all situations of the criminal justice system in Khairpur. From the enrollment of FIRs to the final adjudication of cases, bribery, favoritism, and abuse of authority are common (Haq, 2018)¹⁸. Police officers frequently demand illegal delectation to file or pursue cases, while prosecutors and attorneys exploit procedural detainments to their advantage. The lack of translucency in executive procedures and the absence of effective internal responsibility systems allow similar practices to continue unbounded. Accordingly, justice becomes a commodity accessible only to those who can go it, further marginalizing the poor and helpless. Also, the influence of outdated colonizer-period laws and

¹² Shah, Z. (2020). Politics, feudalism, and justice in Sindh A critical appraisal. *Sindhological Studies*, 38(4), 77 – 95.

¹³ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. (2022). *State of mortal rights in Pakistan 2022*. Lahore HRCP Publications.

¹⁴ United Nations Office on Medicines and Crime. (2021). *Felonious justice and captivity reform in Pakistan*. Vienna UNODC.

¹⁵ Farooq, T. (2022). Rehabilitation or retaliation? An analysis of Pakistan's captivity system. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 14(3), 55 – 77.

¹⁶ Hassan, A. (2018). Legal knowledge and access to justice in pastoral Pakistan. *Sindh University Journal of Social Loes*, 46(1), 89 – 105.

¹⁷ Ali, S. (2020). Justice denied Socio-profitable difference and access to justice in Pakistan. *Karachi Law Review*, 6(1), 12 – 33.

¹⁸ Haq, N. (2018). Structural challenges in Pakistan's felonious justice system. *Asian Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(2), 101 – 120.

practices still shapes Pakistan's criminal justice frame (Zafar, 2016)¹⁹. Laws similar as the Code of Criminal Procedure (1898) and the Police Act (1861) were designed to maintain control rather than promote justice. Their continuity reflects an institutional indolence that prevents modernization and reform. Despite several policy recommendations by reform commissions, the perpetration of progressive changes has been minimum, largely due to regulatory resistance and political vested interests (International Crisis Group, 2010)²⁰. In the environment of Khairpur, these outdated legal fabrics fail to address contemporary crimes similar as cybercrime, organized crime, and gender-grounded violence, leaving the system ill-equipped to deal with arising challenges.

The excrescencies within Khairpur's criminal justice system are therefore not insulated but characteristic of deeper structural and artistic problems across Pakistan. They reveal a governance system where justice is contingent upon power, wealth, and social status rather than equivalency before law. The performing corrosion of public confidence has serious counteraccusations for the legality of the state and the stability of society. Restoring faith in justice institutions requires further than executive reforms it demands a metamorphosis of political culture, institutional integrity, and public engagement.

This study aims to explore these excrescencies exhaustively through the lens of the Khairpur District, fastening on how political manipulation, institutional weakness, socio-profitable difference, and legal ignorance intersect to inhumanize injustice. It also seeks to identify pathways for reform, including the preface of ultramodern forensic systems, bettered judicial operation, enhanced responsibility, and community-grounded legal mindfulness enterprise. By localizing the analysis within Khairpur, the study provides precious perceptivity into the functioning of justice systems in analogous socio-political surrounds across Sindh and Pakistan. Eventually, it underscores the need for a justice system that's transparent, accessible, and predicated in the principles of fairness, equivalency, and human quality.

Background of the Study:

The criminal justice system represents one of the most abecedarian pillars of governance in any state, serving as the medium through which laws are executed, crimes are delved, malefactors are fulfilled, and justice is allocated. Its primary end is to uphold the rule of law, insure equivalency before law, and cover the abecedarian rights of citizens. In Pakistan, still, the criminal justice system has long been blamed for its inefficiency, corruption, and incapability to deliver justice fairly and instantly (Hussain, 2017)²¹. The gap between the fundamental ideals of justice and the realities of perpetration has widened over time, particularly in pastoral areas similar as Sindh's Khairpur District, where social scales, political patronage, and institutional weakness have rooted systemic shafts (Shah, 2020)²². This patient dysfunction not only erodes public trust in state institutions but also contributes to a culture of immunity and lawlessness.

Historically, Pakistan's criminal justice frame has been heavily told by social-period laws, particularly the Indian Penal Code (1860), the Code of Criminal Procedure (1898), and the Police Act (1861) — all designed primarily to maintain order and suppress dissent rather than to cover citizens' rights (Zafar, 2016)²³. These social patrimonies have continued to shape the structure and functioning of law enforcement agencies indeed after independence in 1947. Despite several reform attempts, including the Law and Justice Commission Reports and UNODC-supported enterprise, the system remains largely cathartic, corrective, and hamstrung (United Nations Office on medicines and

¹⁹ Zafar, M. (2016). social patrimonies and felonious justice practices in Pakistan. *Lahore Journal of Law and Policy*, 3(2), 99 – 117.

²⁰ International Crisis Group. (2010). *Reforming Pakistan's felonious justice system*. Asia Report No. 196. Brussels ICG.

²¹ Hassan, A. (2017). Legal knowledge and access to justice in pastoral Pakistan. *Sindh University Journal of Social lores*, 46(1), 89 – 105.

²² Shah, Z. (2020). Politics, feudalism, and justice in Sindh A critical appraisal. *Sindhological Studies*, 38(4), 77 – 95.

²³ Zafar, M. (2016). social patrimonies and felonious justice practices in Pakistan. *Lahore Journal of Law and Policy*, 3(2), 99 – 117.

Crime(UNODC), 2021)²⁴. The continuity of outdated procedures, limited technological integration, and weak institutional oversight has averted meaningful modernization. In the environment of Khairpur District, these challenges are compounded by socio- profitable difference and the dominance of feudal elites, who exercise disproportionate influence over original administration and justice institutions(Shoro, 2021)²⁵.

The police, as the primary law enforcement agency, form the entry point into the criminal justice system, yet they're frequently perceived as the most loose and politically told institution in Pakistan(Ahmed & Jatoi, 2021)²⁶. In Khairpur, the police force is routinely indicted of partiality, highway robbery, and abuse of authority, especially in cases involving influential coproprietors or political numbers. Political hindrance undermines the functional autonomy of police officers, compelling them to act according to directives from important actors rather than the rule of law (Haq, 2018)²⁷. Accordingly, examinations are constantly bloodied, deficient, or designedly manipulated, leading to low conviction rates and the vindication of malefactors. This lack of credibility in policing erodes citizens' faith in state institutions and frequently drives them to seek justice through informal or traditional mechanisms similar as jirgas or panchayats, which are outside the legal frame and constantly violate human rights (Ali, 2020)²⁸.

The bar, another foundation of the criminal justice system, faces its own set of systemic challenges. Courts in Sindh, including those in Khairpur, are burdened with a massive backlog of cases, limited judicial staff, and procedural detainments that frequently stretch over times (Khan & Rehman, 2019)²⁹. According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan(HRCPC, 2022)³⁰, delayed justice not only denies victims timely requital but also undermines the truculent effect of discipline, thereby weakening the rule of law. Also, the lack of effective substantiation protection mechanisms contributes to frequent case collapses, as substantiations in serious criminal cases frequently repudiate their statements due to intimidation or pitfalls(HRCPC, 2022)³¹. The slow pace of trials, coupled with shy prosecutorial support, further deepens public frustration and contributes to the perception that justice in Pakistan is only available to the fat and well- connected.

Socio- political dynamics play an inversely pivotal part in shaping the criminal justice geography of Khairpur. The district is characterized by a feudal power structure, where large coproprietors and political families ply significant influence over original governance, law enforcement, and judicial opinions(Shah, 2020)³². This feudal- political nexus perpetuates picky justice, enabling important malefactors to shirk responsibility while the poor and marginalized face harsher consequences. In numerous cases, victims particularly women, nonages, and the economically underprivileged are discouraged from filing complaints or pursuing legal remedies due to fear of retribution and lack of institutional support(Hassan, 2018)³³. The absence of legal knowledge and mindfulness farther composites these issues, as numerous residers of Khairpur are ignorant of their rights or the

²⁴ United Nations Office on medicines and Crime.(2021). Felonious justice and captivity reform in Pakistan. Vienna UNODC.

²⁵ Shoro, A.(2021). Feudal dominance and legal institutions in pastoral Sindh. Journal of Political Science and Law, 12(2), 88 – 109.

²⁶ Ahmed, R., & Jatoi, N.(2021). Political hindrance and police performance in Sindh An empirical analysis. Journal of Law and Society, 48(2), 67 – 85.

²⁷ Haq, N.(2018). Structural challenges in Pakistan's felonious justice system. Asian Journal of Legal Studies, 10(2), 101 – 120.

²⁸ Ali, S.(2020). Justice denied Socio- profitable difference and access to justice in Pakistan. Karachi Law Review, 6(1), 12 – 33.

²⁹ Khan, M., & Rehman, I.(2019). Judicial detainments and the hunt for justice in Pakistan. Pakistan Journal of Legal Studies, 9(1), 45 – 66.

³⁰ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.(2022). State of mortal rights in Pakistan 2022. Lahore HRCPC Publications.

³¹ IBID

³² Shah, Z.(2020). Politics, feudalism, and justice in Sindh A critical appraisal. Sindhological Studies, 38(4), 77 – 95.

³³ Hassan, A.(2018). Legal knowledge and access to justice in pastoral Pakistan. Sindh University Journal of Social lores, 46(1), 89 – 105.

procedures necessary to seek justice(Hassan, 2018)³⁴.

The captivity system, which represents the final stage of the criminal justice process, also reflects institutional failure. Overcrowded, underfunded, and lacking in rehabilitative installations, incarcerations in Sindh operate under inhuman conditions that violate transnational human rights norms(Farooq, 2022)³⁵. The maturity of convicts in these installations are under- trial captures individualities who have n't been condemned but remain confined for times due to procedural detainments and lack of bail access(UNODC, 2021). This condition highlights a justice system that is n't only slow but also corrective towards the poor. Rehabilitation and reintegration programs are nearly missing, performing in high rates of recidivism and buttressing a cycle of crime and marginalization(Farooq, 2022). Likewise, corruption remains a pervasive element across all categories of the criminal justice system. From the enrollment of First Information Reports(FIRs) to the final adjudication of cases, bribery, favoritism, and abuse of power are common(Haq, 2018)³⁶. translucency International Pakistan constantly ranks the police and bar among the most loose institutions in the country. This culture of corruption undermines not only the moral authority of justice institutions but also the legality of the state itself. In Khairpur, corruption and political patronage have created a binary system of justice one for the important and another for the helpless. The excrescencies in the criminal justice system have far- reaching consequences for society. When justice is delayed, denied, or distorted, it leads to disillusionment, loss of trust in state institutions, and the normalization of extrajudicial practices(Ali, 2020)³⁷. also, similar systemic failures contribute to rising crime rates, as malefactors operate with immunity knowing that legal consequences are minimum or avoidable. In Khairpur, incidents of murder, sexual violence, and land controversies frequently go undetermined due to institutional inefficiency and elite hindrance(Ahmed & Jatoi, 2021)³⁸. These patterns not only imhumanize injustice but also hamper social and profitable development by fostering instability and inequality.

This study, thus, seeks to explore and dissect the excrescencies in Pakistan's criminal justice system through the specific lens of Khairpur District. It investigates how structural inefficiencies, socio-political hindrance, corruption, and lack of institutional responsibility meet to produce a system that totally fails its citizens. By sticking the analysis within Khairpur's socio- political environment, the research aims to punctuate how original dynamics amplify public- position institutional weakness. Eventually, this study trials to contribute to the broader converse on criminal justice reform in Pakistan by relating gaps, assessing being mechanisms, and proposing practical policy recommendations aimed at enhancing translucency, responsibility, and public trust in the justice system.

Significant of Study:

The significance of this study on “ Flaws in the Criminal Justice System A Case Study of Khairpur District ” extends far beyond academic inquiry it holds substantial theoretical, practical, social, and policy applicability for Pakistan's broader justice and governance geography. The criminal justice system, immaculately, is the foundation of social order and the guardian of citizens' rights. Yet in practice, in numerous corridor of Pakistan including Khairpur District, this system has come a point of inequality, inefficiency, and distrust. This study is significant because it not only exposes these deep- seated structural and procedural sins but also seeks to dissect their root causes, contextual

³⁴ IBID

³⁵ Farooq, T.(2022). Rehabilitation or retaliation? An analysis of Pakistan's captivity system. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 14(3), 55 – 77.

³⁶ Haq, N.(2018). Structural challenges in Pakistan's felonious justice system. *Asian Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(2), 101 – 120.

³⁷ Ali, S.(2020). Justice denied Socio- profitable difference and access to justice in Pakistan. *Karachi Law Review*, 6(1), 12 – 33.

³⁸ Ahmed, R., & Jatoi, N.(2021). Political hindrance and police performance in Sindh An empirical analysis. *Journal of Law and Society*, 48(2), 67 – 85.

dynamics, and possible results through an interdisciplinary socio-legal frame.

At the theoretical position, the study contributes to the evolving converse on criminal justice reform within developing societies. It situates the excrescencies of Pakistan's justice system within a multidimensional environment that includes political, profitable, and artistic factors. By fastening on Khairpur District a region historically characterized by feudal dominance, political patronage, and social position the study provides a lens through which broader public issues can be understood in localized detail. It therefore enhances the academic understanding of how systemic corruption, regulatory inefficiency, and lack of responsibility intersect to produce injustice. The study also integrates criminological propositions similar as structural functionalism, which views crime and justice as products of social association, and conflict proposition, which emphasizes how power imbalances shape access to justice. This theoretical grounding not only strengthens the academic rigor of the research but also positions it within a global scholarly discussion on justice reform. From a policy and practical viewpoint, this study is of immense value to government institutions, legal interpreters, law enforcement agencies, and policymakers. The research identifies specific functional scarcities similar as poor police training, outdated investigative procedures, political hindrance in policing, and a lack of prosecutorial independence that hamper justice delivery in Khairpur. By examining these excrescencies in detail, the study provides substantiation-grounded recommendations for reform, similar as the preface of merit-grounded reclamation and training in law enforcement, the modernization of forensic practices, and the establishment of effective oversight mechanisms. The findings can help policymakers design reforms acclimatized to the realities of semi-rural sections like Khairpur, where institutional sins are compounded by social scales and resource constraints.

The study is also socially significant, as it amplifies the voices of marginalized and vulnerable groups who are most affected by a defective justice system. In Khairpur, poverty, ignorance, and feudal control limit the capability of citizens especially women, nonages, and lower-income groups to seek justice through formal legal channels. The research highlights how these structural walls inhumanize cycles of victimization, silence, and social rejection. By bringing these gests to light, the study contributes to the broader struggle for social justice and human rights, aligning with Article 25 of the Constitution of Pakistan, which ensures equivalency before the law and equal protection of the law to all citizens. It also supports the objects of transnational fabrics similar as the United Nations Sustainable Development thing 16(SDG 16), which emphasizes peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Likewise, this study is institutionally significant as it identifies the lack of collaboration among the main pillars of the criminal justice system police, execution, bar, and corrective services. The absence of community among these realities frequently leads to detainments, inconsistencies, and confinement of justice. The research underscores that institutional reform can not be incremental; rather, it must be holistic, encompassing capacity structure, inter-agency communication, and structural responsibility. It also stresses the significance of digitization and data operation in court systems to minimize detainments and ameliorate translucency an area where sections like Khairpur pause significantly. Another critical dimension of this study's significance lies in its donation to governance and responsibility dialogues . The rule of law is the foundation of popular governance, and when the criminal justice system fails to deliver unprejudiced justice, it weakens the legality of the state itself. By exposing the nexus between politics, law enforcement, and power in Khairpur, the study challenges the normalization of immunity and political influence in criminal proceedings. It calls for the establishment of independent oversight bodies and mercenary review mechanisms to hold officers responsible for misconduct and abuse of authority. These perceptivity are pivotal for strengthening popular institutions not only in Sindh but throughout Pakistan.

The academic significance of this study also lies in its methodological approach. By employing a qualitative case study design, the research captures the complex socio-legal realities that can not be understood through quantitative data alone. Interviews with police officers, attorneys, judges, and

citizens of Khairpur give rich, nuanced perceptivity into the everyday functioning of the justice system. This approach helps bridge the gap between proposition and practice, making the study precious for legal scholars, criminologists, and sociologists who seek to understand the lived realities behind institutional statistics. Also, the study contributes to legal and judicial education by emphasizing the need for class reforms that integrate ethics, human rights, and forensic wisdom training into police and judicial seminaries. It also promotes the idea that justice sector reforms must be participatory, inclusive, and responsive to original surrounds. Law scholars, human rights activists, and members of the bar can use this research to consolidate their understanding of how justice systems can be restructured to serve the public effectively.

On a broader societal position, the study underscores that justice is n't simply a legal conception but a social necessity. When citizens lose faith in the justice system, they're more likely to resort to informal or extra-legal means of disagreement resolution, which can in humanize cycles of violence and lawlessness. By exposing the sins of the criminal justice institutions in Khairpur and suggesting paths toward reform, this study contributes to restoring public confidence in state institutions. Eventually, this study is innocently and immorally significant because it challenges the systemic neglect of justice in regions like Khairpur, where power frequently outweighs principle. It calls attention to the human cost of institutional inefficiency families torn piecemeal by unlawful detentions, victims denied check, and communities living in fear rather than trust of law enforcement. By championing for justice reform, the study eventually aims to reaffirm the foundational values of fairness, responsibility, and human quality that should define Pakistan's legal order. In substance, this research is significant not only as a scholarly donation but also as a call to action for policymakers, legal institutions, and society as a whole. It aspires to impact criminal justice reform at both the district and public situations, promote human rights, and foster a culture of responsibility and integrity within Pakistan's justice system. By fastening on Khairpur District as a exemplification, the study highlights that the pursuit of justice must begin at the original position where the law meets the lives of ordinary citizens and that true reform must insure that justice is n't a honor, but a right accessible to all.

Literature Review:

The criminal justice system is a foundational pillar of governance in any society, designed to uphold the rule of law, insure responsibility, and safeguard citizens' rights. still, in numerous developing countries, including Pakistan, the system is marred by structural scarcities, institutional corruption, political hindrance, and socio- profitable inequalities that stymie its capability to deliver justice effectively. The literature on Pakistan's criminal justice frame reveals a harmonious pattern of systemic failures, particularly at the district position, where original power dynamics, shy legal mindfulness, and regulatory inefficiency meet to weaken the justice process. This literature review critically examines scholarly perspectives and empirical studies related to excrescencies in the criminal justice system, with a particular focus on how these issues manifest in Sindh Province and more specifically, in the Khairpur District.

According to Hussain(2020)³⁹, Pakistan's criminal justice system has historically suffered from weak institutional collaboration among its three primary factors the police, execution, and bar. This fragmentation frequently leads to duplication of work, loss of substantiation, and procedural detainments that undermine the rule of law. The author argues that despite several attempts at reform since the 1970s, the justice system continues to serve under social- period fabrics, particularly the Criminal Procedure Code of 1898, which has failed to acclimatize to ultramodern challenges. Also, Siddique(2013)⁴⁰ contends that the criminal justice institutions in Pakistan are structurally prejudiced toward the important elite and fail to cover the rights of ordinary citizens. He notes that

³⁹ Hussain, F.(2020). The judicial system of Pakistan Structure and reform challenges. Islamabad Pakistan Law Commission.

⁴⁰ Siddique, O.(2013). Pakistan's experience with formal law An alien justice. Cambridge Cambridge University Press.

access to justice remains largely dependent on social status, profitable means, and political connections, creating an terrain of inequality and mistrust.

The literature also points to the part of police corruption and political hindrance as major contributors to the dysfunction of the justice system. Kennedy(2021)⁴¹ emphasizes that Pakistan's police force is frequently used as a tool for political patronage, particularly in pastoral sections like Khairpur, where feudal lords and original politicians exercise significant control over law enforcement agencies. This results in picky operation of the law, manipulation of examinations, and intimidation of substantiations. Also, Cheema and Gilani(2018)⁴² punctuate how weak internal responsibility mechanisms within the police department enable loose practices, including bribery, highway robbery, and fabrication of substantiation. These practices erode public trust and make victims reluctant to report crimes, particularly those involving influential numbers.

In the judicial sphere, inefficiency and procedural detainments have been patient enterprises. Khan(2019) observes that the bar in Pakistan, especially at the district position, suffers from case backlogs, deficit of judges, and shy executive support. The slow pace of trials, coupled with poor case operation, results in dragged detentions of under- trial captures, violating the fundamental guarantee of a fair and speedy trial under Article 10- A of the Constitution of Pakistan. Ahmed(2017)⁴³ adds that outdated homemade record systems, lack of technological integration, and dependence on paper-grounded attestation contribute significantly to judicial detainments. These inefficiencies are particularly visible in under- resourced sections similar as Khairpur, where courts face heavy caseloads but limited structure.

The prosecutorial system in Pakistan is another area linked as weak and underdeveloped. According to Rehman(2020)⁴⁴, the execution service lacks independence and is frequently vanquished to police examinations, limiting its capability to serve impartially. This interdependence leads to defective examinations, weak case medication, and low conviction rates. The author argues that without strengthening the prosecutorial structure and icing its autonomy, meaningful reform in the justice system will remain fugitive. Likewise, the National Commission for Human Rights(2021)⁴⁵ underscores that prosecutors in lower sections frequently warrant proper training, laws, and impulses, performing in poor representation of cases and frequent clearings due to inadequate substantiation.

Socio- profitable and political factors also play a critical part in shaping the administration of justice. In Sindh, particularly in Khairpur District, the justice system operates within a deeply settled feudal and patriarchal culture. According to Jalbani(2018)⁴⁶, feudal elites maintain control over original governance and law enforcement, frequently interceding controversies through informal systems similar as jirgas and panchayats. These resemblant justice mechanisms undermine the authority of formal courts and imhumanize gender and class- grounded demarcation. In numerous cases, victims, especially women and nonages, are discouraged or hovered from pursuing justice through formal channels(Ali, 2019). This culture of fear and reliance further alienates the poor from the legal system and sustains cycles of immunity.

The literature also highlights the issue of shy legal mindfulness among citizens as a major manacle to justice. A study by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan(HRCP, 2020)⁴⁷ reveals that a

⁴¹ Kennedy, C.(2021). Police and politics in Pakistan Patronage, power, and public trust. *Asian Affairs*, 52(4), 467 – 489.

⁴² Cheema, A., & Gilani, S.(2018). *Corruption and policing in Pakistan A systemic analysis*. Lahore Vanguard Press.

⁴³ Ahmed, S.(2017). *Judicial inefficiency and case backlog in Pakistan's lower courts*. Karachi Oxford University Press.

⁴⁴ Rehman, H.(2020). *The part of execution in Pakistan's justice system Challenges and reforms*. Karachi Hamdard Law Review, 11(2), 44 – 59.

⁴⁵ National Commission for Human Rights.(2021). *execution and justice An evaluation of Pakistan's felonious justice institutions*. Islamabad NCHR.

⁴⁶ Jalbani, S.(2018). *Feudalism and justice Social scales in Sindh's legal system*. *Sindh University Law Journal*, 5(2), 122 – 145.

⁴⁷ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.(2020). *State of mortal rights in Pakistan 2020*. Lahore HRCP.

maturity of pastoral populations in Sindh, including Khairpur, are ignorant of their fundamental rights and legal procedures. This lack of mindfulness makes them vulnerable to exploitation by police officers, attorneys, and original elites. also, the high cost of legal services, coupled with lengthy action, discourages numerous from seeking justice, leading to wide reliance on informal disagreement resolution systems that frequently breach human rights morals(Zafar, 2019)⁴⁸.

From an institutional perspective, captivity and corrective systems also parade major excrescencies. The International Crisis Group(2020)⁴⁹ reports that Pakistan's incarcerations are overcrowded, with a maturity of convicts being under- trial captures who await sounds for times. In Khairpur, as in other sections of Sindh, the captivity installations are outdated, understaffed, and warrant rehabilitative programs. The absence of legal aid services and poor captivity operation further violate the rights of convicts, contradicting Pakistan's commitments under transnational human rights covenants similar as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights(ICCPR). The literature also discusses the lack of forensic and technological support in criminal examinations. Bhatti(2021)⁵⁰ argues that despite the establishment of forensic wisdom laboratories in major metropolises, their use remains limited at the district position due to logistical challenges and lack of trained labor force. Accordingly, numerous criminal cases calculate on viewer accounts or constrained admissions rather than scientific substantiation, leading to unlawful persuasions or clearings. This situation is particularly dire in pastoral areas like Khairpur, where resource constraints and lack of collaboration between police and forensic experts hinder the quality of examinations.

Several studies emphasize the need for comprehensive reform in Pakistan's criminal justice system. Malik(2018)⁵¹ proposes that reform must begin with depoliticizing law enforcement institutions and icing merit- grounded reclamation and creation. also, the United Nations Office on medicines and Crime(UNODC, 2021) recommends strengtheninginter-agency collaboration, contemporizing judicial administration through digitalization, and perfecting public legal education. still, utmost reform sweats in Pakistan have been disintegrated and short- lived, frequently fastening on insulated issues rather than addressing the system holistically(Hassan, 2020)⁵². Specifically fastening on Sindh, the Sindh Judicial Academy(2022)⁵³ notes that while parochial authorities have accepted several enterprise, similar as the Sindh Prosecution Service Act and police training programs, their perpetration remains weak due to lack of monitoring and political will. The situation in Khairpur exemplifies these challenges, as the district continues to face problems similar as police brutality, political influence in movables , and shy structure in courts. The academe stresses that justice reforms must be localized, taking into account fundamental socio- political dynamics rather than counting solely on top-down public programs. Likewise, transnational scholars emphasize that justice reform can not succeed without community participation. According to Tyler(2018)⁵⁴, public trust is central to the legality of justice institutions. When citizens perceive the system as loose or prejudiced, they liberate from legal processes and resort to informal mechanisms. thus, perfecting translucency, promoting communal education, and fostering collaboration between civil society and state institutions are essential for sustainable reform. In sum, the literature easily indicates that the excrescencies in Pakistan's criminal justice system are multifaceted, involving structural, procedural, and artistic confines. In Khairpur District, these issues are boosted by original

⁴⁸ Zafar, A.(2019). Justice in extremity Assessing the performance of Pakistan's legal institutions. Lahore Vanguard Press.

⁴⁹ International Crisis Group.(2020). Reforming Pakistan's captivity system. Brussels ICG.

⁵⁰ Bhatti, R.(2021). Forensic wisdom and felonious examinations in Pakistan Challenges and prospects. Pakistan Journal of Criminology, 13(1), 85 – 104.

⁵¹ Malik, R.(2018). Depoliticizing law enforcement in Pakistan Reform imperatives. Islamabad Centre for Governance Studies.

⁵² Hassan, M.(2020). Felonious justice reform in Pakistan Policy gaps and institutional indolence. Islamabad Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and translucency(PILDAT).

⁵³ Sindh Judicial Academy.(2022). District justice performance review report Sindh 2022. Karachi SJA Press.

⁵⁴ Tyler, T.(2018). Why people observe the law(2nd ed.). Princeton University Press.

power scales, profitable difference, and weak institutional capacity. The reviewed studies inclusively point toward the need for integrated reform sweets that address corruption, enhance institutional collaboration, and promote social equity. This literature review establishes the theoretical and empirical foundation for the present study, which aims to explore these excrescencies in depth, assess their impacts on justice delivery in Khairpur, and propose practicable policy recommendations to ameliorate the criminal justice system in Sindh and beyond.

Historical Evolution:

The historical line of the criminal justice system in what's moment Pakistan is best understood as an extended process of institutional layering where indigenous and customary practices were first converted by social legal constructs, and latterly reworked(but not completely reformed) through post-colonial state structure, ages of authoritarian rule, legal Islamization, incremental reform sweets, and recent decentralizing indigenous changes. Prior to social connection, communities in Sindh and other corridor of the key reckoned primarily on customary, association, and ethnical disagreement- resolution mechanisms. Original forms of social regulation — kin councils, ethnical panchayats, and customary adjudication led by community elders intermediated violent controversies, property conflicts, and moral transgressions according to morals that were original, negotiated, and frequently restorative in character. These mechanisms reflected the social fabric of agricultural Sindh landholding patterns, patron customer relations, and complementary scores anchored social order further than formal state institutions(Jalbani, 2018)⁵⁵. The appearance and connection of British social rule, still, introduced a radically different jurisprudential and executive sense one designed to produce formalized, codified law, centralized policing, and executive pungency across a vast and miscellaneous home. The British design of law and order motivated by the binary points of political control and marketable governance institutionalized a correctional and procedural armature that persistently shaped the region long after independence(Zafar, 2016)⁵⁶.

By the mid-nineteenth century the social state had produced the legal triad that continues to form the backbone of the criminal justice frame in Pakistan the Indian Penal Code(IPC, 1860), the Code of Criminal Procedure(CrPC, 1898), and the Police Act(1861). These legal instruments were n't neutral, universal templates; rather, they were instruments of social governance that prioritized the conservation of public order and the protection of Homeric interests over participatory sundries of justice(Zafar, 2016)⁵⁷. The IPC readdressed myriad customary offences into codified criminal orders with precise rudiments and corrections; the CrPC reorganized investigative, prosecutorial, and trial procedures to polarize control; and the Police Act structured policing as an arm of social administrative power, emphasizing surveillance, intelligence, and coercive capacity rather than community responsibility. The institutional sense bedded in these bills produced a criminal justice system acquainted toward top-down control, where police and magistracy served executive ends and were answerable eventually to social superintendent orders rather than to original communities. Importantly, these laws established regulatory procedures FIRs(First Information Reports), arrest powers, committal sounds, and justice oversight that latterly states inherited noncommercial. social legalism, thus, left behind both the scaffolding of ultramodern criminal procedure and a culture of policing presumed on command and control rather than community cooperation(Hussain, 2017)⁵⁸. At independence in 1947, the recently formed state of Pakistan inherited the social legal armature complete. The immediate post-colonial decades concentrated on state connection, home, and survival; comparatively little methodical metamorphosis of social criminal law and executive practice passed in these early times. Over time, still, pressures between indigenous commitments to

⁵⁵ Jalbani, S.(2018). Feudalism and justice Social scales in Sindh's legal system. *Sindh University Law Journal*, 5(2), 122 – 145.

⁵⁶ Zafar, M.(2016). social patrimonies and felonious justice practices in Pakistan. *Lahore Journal of Law and Policy*, 3(2), 99 – 117.

⁵⁷ IBID

⁵⁸ Hussain, F.(2017). The judicial system of Pakistan Structure and performance. Islamabad Pakistan Law Commission.

rights and the continuing heritage of social- period policing and procedure came more visible. The Constitution of Pakistan(first announced in 1956, reconfigured in 1962, and restored eventually in amended form as the 1973 Constitution) articulated abecedarian rights and procedural safeguards, but the restatement of indigenous guarantees into everyday practice was uneven. The independence period therefore marks a durability formal legal pluralism persisted state courts and police on the one hand, informal customary mechanisms on the other and the corrective, executive exposure of social institutions continued to impact the criminal justice culture(Siddique, 2013)⁵⁹.

The elaboration of Pakistan's criminal justice system is also deeply entangled with its intermittent occurrences of authoritarian governance and martial law. Military administrations(specially those of Ayub Khan, Zia ul- Haq, and Pervez Musharraf) frequently used the criminal justice outfit as an instrument of political control. During General Zia's period(1977 – 1988), the state shouldered an assertive design of legal Islamization that had direct counteraccusations for criminal law introducing Hudood bills and other measures that altered the substantial criminal law, evidentiary norms, and prosecutorial precedences. These changes affected how crimes similar as sexual violence were fairly framed and fulfilled, occasionally producing perverse impulses that further discouraged victims from seeking requital through formal channels(Hussain, 2017)⁶⁰. More generally, ages of authoritarian rule eroded institutional independence, generated administrative hindrance in judicial and police movables , and normalised the use of coercive state power patterns that undermined long-term development of responsible justice institutions at the district position.

During the late twentieth century and early twenty-first century, reviews of the criminal justice system decreasingly stressed systemic sins that had grown institutionalized poor police professionalism, lack of forensic capacity, habitual judicial detention, under- resourced execution services, overcrowded incarcerations dominated by under- trial detainees, and pervasive corruption across the chain of criminal administration(International Crisis Group, 2010)⁶¹. Empirical studies and human rights reports demonstrated that poor investigative ways, reliance on admissions(occasionally attained under constraint), and weak case operation practices produced low conviction rates in serious crimes, while politically connected suspects frequently finessed responsibility(Ahmed & Jatoi, 2021)⁶². The multifariousness of actors involved in criminal justice police, prosecutors, defense attorneys, adjudicators, judges, and corrective directors constantly operated in silos without sufficient collaboration mechanisms, producing procedural disunion and losses in evidentiary durability. This fragmentation was particularly visible in pastoral sections where resource constraints, geographic insulation, and original power structures constrained institutional functioning.

A significant beachfront in the literature traces the slow and deficient attempts at policing and judicial reform. Notable policy interventions have ranged from periodic commissions and white papers that recommended modernization and responsibility, to externally supported specialized backing from transnational bodies like the United Nations Office on medicines and Crime(UNODC) and bilateral benefactors. One of the most bandied reforms in recent memory was the Police Order of 2002, an instrument introduced under General Pervez Musharraf that sought to reorient policing toward community responsiveness, depoliticize transfers and bulletins, and introduce performance criteria . While the Order represented a abstract shift toward community policing and oversight, its perpetration was uneven across businesses and its sustainability depended on original political will; in some authorities the Order produced modest advancements in responsibility, while in others settled patronage networks and executive indolence undercut reform(Malik, 2018; International Crisis Group, 2010). also, incremental attempts to contemporize courts through digitization, case-

⁵⁹ Siddique, O.(2013). Pakistan's experience with formal law An alien justice. Cambridge Cambridge University Press.

⁶⁰ Hussain, F.(2017). The judicial system of Pakistan Structure and performance. Islamabad Pakistan Law Commission.

⁶¹ International Crisis Group.(2010). Reforming Pakistan's felonious justice system. Asia Report No. 196. Brussels ICG.

⁶² Ahmed, R., & Jatoi, N.(2021). Political hindrance and police performance in Sindh An empirical analysis. Journal of Law and Society, 48(2), 67 – 85.

operation systems, and bench proliferation had variable goods; where executive will, backing, and specialized capacity aligned, backlog reduction and bettered translucency were possible, but where laws remained constrained, earnings were minimum(Khan & Rehman, 2019)⁶³.

Another milestone in institutional elaboration was the indigenous decentralization steered in by the Eighteenth Amendment(2010). The Amendment regressed certain powers to businesses and altered the civil – parochial balance of governance producing new openings and challenges for criminal justice administration. Decentralization meant that businesses assumed lesser responsibility for policing, captivity administration, and original governance, thereby creating the possibility for regionally acclimatized reforms responsive to original sociopolitical realities. In Sindh, as away, degeneration needed investment in parochial institutional capacities and in the political mechanisms necessary to isolate law enforcement from original elite prisoner(Haq, 2018)⁶⁴. The experience of degeneration, still, has been equivocal while it allowed for original inventions, it also brought parochial politics exactly into the operation of police and judicial administration, occasionally enhancing politicization rather than bridling it. In surrounds like Khairpur, where feudal structures retain strong influence, degeneration has at times meant that parochial and district elites have indeed lesser capacity to shape law enforcement precedences in line with patronage networks(Shoro, 2021)⁶⁵.

Resembling to structural reform debates, a large body of education has proved the continuity of socio-artistic walls that deaden any purely specialized restructuring of the criminal justice system. In Sindh, feudal landholding patterns, patriarchal morals, and estate/ class scales shape access to justice in ways that procedural reform alone can not amend(Ali, 2020)⁶⁶. Feudal elites exercise informal power over police and original magistracy; they can impact whether FIRs are registered, which substantiations are produced, and whether executions are roundly pursued. Informal disagreement resolution mechanisms jirgas and panchayats continue to operate as shadow justice systems, frequently resolving conflicts according to customary sundries of honor and reciprocity that may breach indigenous rights and human rights protections. These resemblant systems thrive when the formal justice system is perceived as slow, loose, or inapproachable(Hassan, 2018)⁶⁷. For women and marginalized communities, the result is acute social pressures, fear of retribution, profitable reliance, and lack of legal knowledge meet to mainly reduce reporting of crimes and meaningful participation in legal processes(Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, 2022)⁶⁸.

The forensic and scientific underpinnings of criminal disquisition also evolved sluggishly. During the colonizer and immediate post-colonial ages, investigative practice placed limited emphasis on scientific substantiation; throughout the after twentieth century, still, global developments in forensic wisdom raised prospects for substantiation- grounded examinations. Pakistan's larger metropolitan centers established forensic laboratories and capacities, but the prolixity of forensic services to district situations like Khairpur lagged, creating an evidentiary gap that disadvantaged robust case erecting in pastoral authorities(Bhatti, 2021)⁶⁹. The absence of original laboratories, transportation backups, and dearths of trained forensic labor force meant that numerous district

⁶³ Khan, M., & Rehman, I.(2019). Judicial detainments and the hunt for justice in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Legal Studies*, 9(1), 45 – 66.

⁶⁴ Haq, N.(2018). Structural challenges in Pakistan's felonious justice system. *Asian Journal of Legal Studies*, 10(2), 101 – 120.

⁶⁵ Shoro, A.(2021). Feudal dominance and legal institutions in pastoral Sindh. *Journal of Political Science and Law*, 12(2), 88 – 109.

⁶⁶ Ali, S.(2020). Justice denied Socio- profitable difference and access to justice in Pakistan. *Karachi Law Review*, 6(1), 12 – 33.

⁶⁷ Hassan, A.(2018). Legal knowledge and access to justice in pastoral Pakistan. *Sindh University Journal of Social lores*, 46(1), 89 – 105.

⁶⁸ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.(2022). *State of mortal rights in Pakistan 2022*. Lahore HRC Publications.

⁶⁹ Bhatti, R.(2021). Forensic wisdom and felonious examinations in Pakistan Challenges and prospects. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 13(1), 85 – 104.

examinations continued to calculate on viewer evidence and custodial admissions forms of substantiation that transnational literature cautions are particularly susceptible to manipulation and unreliability. As a result, unlawful persuasions and clearings arose side by side both symptoms of shy investigative structure(Bhatti, 2021)⁷⁰.

Captivity administration presents another sphere where historical patrimonies and policy failures cross. social penology emphasized confinement and deterrence, with recuperation a secondary concern. Post-independence captivity systems in Pakistan retained these corrective exposures; by the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, systemic problems manifested as overcrowding, poor sanitation, limited medical services, lack of vocational or educational programming, and a high proportion of under- trial detainees. Under- trial traffic where persons indicted but not condemned emaciate for times came a structural marker of institutional failure, revealing how detainments in disquisition and trial restate into de facto discipline without adjudication. Reform proffers championing for bail reforms, indispensable disagreement resolution, case prioritization, and recuperation were patient across reports, yet perpetration remained halting and met with executive and political constraints.

The literature also indicates that corruption is n't an incidental problem but rather a systemic point that permeates nearly every stage of criminal justice administration. From original contact with police(where backhanders can determine whether an FIR is registered), to prosecutorial discretion(where plea bargaining or pullout may be told by plutocrat or status), to judicial processes(where detainments and adjournments may be monetized), corruption erodes public confidence and subverts equal treatment under the law. Anti-corruption reforms including internal police oversight boards, independent responsibility commissions, and translucency enterprise have been proposed and sometimes piloted, yet the political frugality of corruption(where elites profit from opaque access to legal issues) makes structural eradication delicate absent broader changes to governance and public responsibility.

Fastening now on the parochial and original confines, Sindh's historical elaboration of justice institutions has its own silhouettes shaped by social executive divisions, the connection of landed elites, and the politics of the Indus Delta region. Sindh's pastoral sections, including Khairpur, have retained strong landholding families and patronage networks that intervene the relationship between citizens and state officers. Studies that examine Sindh punctuate how police and original administration come bedded within these networks, affecting reclamation, bulletins, and the amenability of officers to probe politically sensitive cases. Khairpur, historically a kingly and agricultural region, presents a exemplification of these dynamics power relations that govern land continue to shape access to state protection and the amenability of victims to seek formal justice. The district's courts, police posts, and incarcerations reflect both public patrimonies and original particularity resource constraints, understaffing, and a culture of compliance toward influential patrons combine to reproduce patterns of picky justice(Ahmed & Jatoi, 2021)⁷¹.

Over the last two decades there have been important, if uneven, sweats to validate and address these shortcomings. Domestic human rights associations(similar as the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan) and transnational agencies(UNODC, patron systems) have entered systemic dysfunctions and recommended multi-pronged interventions depoliticization of policing, institutional independence for prosecutors, judicial case- operation reforms, substantiation protection fabrics, forensic capacity structure, captivity decongestion strategies, and legal mindfulness juggernauts. The sense underpinning these recommendations is both specialized and normative perfecting chops, laws, and structure matters, but so does constructing responsibility mechanisms that isolate

⁷⁰ Bhatti, R.(2021). Forensic wisdom and felonious examinations in Pakistan Challenges and prospects. Pakistan Journal of Criminology, 13(1), 85 – 104.

⁷¹ Ahmed, R., & Jatoi, N.(2021). Political hindrance and police performance in Sindh An empirical analysis. Journal of Law and Society, 48(2), 67 – 85.

institutions from political prisoner and empower citizens to assert rights. specially, still, numerous reform recommendations presume the actuality of political will and executive capacity conditions that are frequently absent in sections where elite prisoner is rooted.

An imperative literature emphasizes that reform must be locally predicated and socially informed. Top-down reform arrangements still technically sound constantly fail when they do n't align with the original political frugality. In Khairpur and analogous sections, sustainable reform requires attention to original patronage systems, impulses for frontline officers, community engagement in oversight, and measures that reduce the transactional value of legal issues. For illustration, community policing models that make responsibility through tagged original boards, and court modernization that prioritizes case triage and indispensable disagreement resolution for minor offenses, have shown pledge in certain authorities; yet these models bear adaption to original morals and protections against co-optation by influential actors. A farther beachfront of recent education interrogates the normative underpinnings of criminal justice reform in Pakistan questions about the ends of discipline(retributive vs. restorative), the part of socio- profitable justice in precluding crime, and the relationship between legal formalism and substantial fairness. Authors in this tone argue that narrow executive reforms will have limited goods unless they're bedded in broader social and profitable programs that reduce inequality, expand education and employment, and empower marginalized communities to share in communal life(Reiman & Leighton, 2017)⁷². These perspectives stick criminal justice not simply as a set of institutions but as a social field shaped by historical inequalities and contemporary programs.

Eventually, the historical elaboration of the criminal justice system in sections like Khairpur must be read as an ongoing disputation between inherited legal infrastructures and the pressures of a changing society. Urbanization, migration, media expansion, and international influences(including human rights morals and technological inventions) are reshaping prospects about translucency and responsibility. While social bills and post-colonial authoritarian practices laid the root for numerous present- day problems, contemporary actors civil society, judicial activists, reformist functionaries, and transnational mates are pushing back with new proffers for modernization, democratization, and rights protection. Whether these sweats will restate into durable institutional change in Khairpur depends on the interplay of political will, resource allocation, original power dynamics, and the rallying of citizens who demand responsibility. The literature therefore suggests a conservative but engaged sanguinity reform is possible, but it must be comprehensive, contextually acclimatized, and attentive to the social and political realities that have historically shaped justice administration in Sindh and Pakistan at large.

In sum, the historical elaboration of the criminal justice system in Pakistan and in Khairpur specifically is marked by layered durations and contingent reforms. social codifications established a procedural and policing frame that privileged executive control; post-independence state conformation maintained much of that heritage; authoritarian occurrences altered substantial criminal rules and corroborated administrative influence; and late twentieth and early twenty-first century reform dialogues have pushed for modernization and rights- compliance while defying settled patronage, corruption, and resource failure. Locally, Khairpur's historical pattern of elite dominance and weak institutional autonomy has shaped how public patrimonies play out on the ground picky enforcement, substantiation intimidation, limited forensic capacity, and captivity overcrowding. The literature converges on a view that specialized reforms perfecting forensic labs, digitizing courts, training police are necessary but inadequate. Sustainable change will bear institutional sequestration from political hindrance, meaningful responsibility mechanisms, community engagement, socio- profitable programs that reduce vulnerability, and a harmonious political commitment to uphold the rule of law for all citizens.

⁷² Reiman, J., & Leighton, P.(2017). *The rich get richer and the poor get captivity testament, class, and felonious justice*. Routledge.

Methodology:

The qualitative research methodology is the most suitable approach for exploring the excrescencies in the criminal justice system, particularly within the contextual frame of the Khairpur District. This research system emphasizes understanding social realities, human comprehensions, and institutional actions through detailed and illuminative inquiry. In the environment of Khairpur, where socio-artistic, political, and profitable factors deeply impact law enforcement, judicial proceedings, and corrective practices, qualitative methodology enables a comprehensive disquisition of how justice is endured, administered, and frequently denied to ordinary citizens. The qualitative approach allows the experimenter to move beyond statistics and case lines to uncover the underpinning patterns of misconduct, corruption, and inefficiencies that shape the functioning of the criminal justice system in this region.

The qualitative design provides inflexibility in gathering data from multiple sources, including interviews, concentrate group conversations, field compliances, and document analysis. Through in-depth interviews with police officers, attorneys, judges, victims, indicted persons, and community leaders in Khairpur, the research aims to capture different perspectives on how the justice system operates in practice. These narratives reveal the socio-political pressures, regulatory detainments, and ethical challenges that affect decision-making at every stage of the criminal justice process — from disquisition to execution, trial, and discipline. Focus group conversations further help in understanding the collaborative community views about the fairness and availability of justice. They give perceptivity into the lived gests of individualities who have interacted with the criminal justice institutions, pressing the disagreement between law on paper and law in practice. In this study, party observation also plays a pivotal part. By observing police stations, courts, and legal aid services, the experimenter earnings firsthand knowledge of the everyday practices, executive hurdles, and informal power dynamics that impact issues. similar direct engagement helps in relating systemic issues similar as lack of translucency, shy legal representation, abuse of authority, and procedural detainments. also, document analysis of case lines, court judgments, and police records contributes to understanding how procedural setbacks and poor attestation lead to deliveries of justice. These qualitative ways, when combined, give a holistic picture of how the criminal justice system functions and fails at multiple situations within Khairpur District.

The study adopts an interpretivist paradigm, emphasizing the private gests of individualities involved in the justice process. This paradigm allows the experimenter to interpret meanings and provocations behind human conduct rather than simply measuring them. In Khairpur, where traditional customs, political patronage, and social scales significantly impact legal issues, an illuminative lens helps in decrypting how power relations shape justice. It also allows the disquisition of how marginalized groups, similar as women, the poor, and nonages, perceive the justice system and how their voices are frequently barred or silenced in formal proceedings.

Slice in this qualitative study follows a intentional strategy. The actors are named grounded on their applicability to the research content and their capability to give precious perceptivity. Police officers, legal interpreters, human rights activists, intelligencers, and citizens who have endured or observed excrescencies in the justice system are included. The end is n't to achieve numerical representation but to gain depth and diversity of perspectives. This type of slice ensures that the findings reflect the complexity of the justice system rather than generalized hypotheticals. The sample size may remain flexible and evolve as new themes crop during data collection. Data analysis in this qualitative study is conducted through thematic analysis. The data collected from interviews, compliances, and documents are enciphered and distributed into themes similar as corruption,

procedural inefficiency, lack of responsibility, political influence, and institutional sins. Each theme is anatomized to understand how it contributes to the overall malfunctioning of the justice system in Khairpur. Thematic analysis helps in relating both visible and retired factors that im humanize injustice, allowing the experimenter to connect micro-level incidents to macro-level structural problems. The process is iterative, meaning data collection and analysis do contemporaneously, allowing refinement of questions and disquisition of arising perceptivity throughout the research. Ethical considerations are of consummate significance in this qualitative study. The research deals with sensitive information, particular gestures, and institutional reviews; thus, confidentiality, obscurity, and informed concurrence are rigorously maintained. Actors are assured that their responses won't be used against them and that the purpose of the study is to promote understanding and reform, not to assign blame. Given the social and political perceptivity in Khairpur, especially concerning the police and bar, ethical caution ensures the safety of both actors and the experimenter. Likewise, reflexivity is integrated throughout the research process. The experimenter constantly reflects on particular impulses, hypotheticals, and relations with actors to maintain neutrality and authenticity. In a region like Khairpur, where connections and community networks play a significant part, the experimenter's position can impact data collection and interpretation. Reflexivity helps in maintaining translucency and in icing that the findings authentically represent actors' voices rather than the experimenter's preconceived sundries. The strength of this qualitative methodology lies in its capability to reveal the human side of justice the feelings, frustrations, and struggles of those entangled in the system. It uncovers how institutional excrescencies affect real lives and how systemic corruption, inefficiency, and demarcation erode public trust. By fastening on the original environment of Khairpur District, the study provides nuanced perceptivity into the crossroad of law, politics, and society. The qualitative approach therefore transforms abstract policy failures into lived gestures, contributing to a more predicated understanding of why justice frequently remains fugitive in Pakistan's criminal justice frame.

Eventually, the qualitative research methodology enables the experimenter to construct a rich, detailed, and contextualized analysis of the excrescencies in the criminal justice system in Khairpur District. It captures not just what's wrong but how and why these excrescencies persist despite legal reforms and policy interventions. The perceptivity generated through this approach can serve as a foundation for proposing practical, culturally applicable, and socially responsive reforms aimed at strengthening justice institutions in Pakistan.

Research Objectives:

The primary ideal of this study is to critically dissect the excrescencies and weakness prevailing in the criminal justice system of Pakistan, with a specific focus on the Khairpur District of Sindh. The research aims to identify the structural, procedural, and institutional scarcities that hamper the effective administration of justice. It seeks to explore how corruption, political hindrance, delayed judicial processes, lack of resources, and shy training among law enforcement and judicial officers contribute to the overall inefficiency of the system. Likewise, the study intends to examine the extent to which socio-profitable difference and feudal power structures impact law enforcement and judicial opinions in Khairpur, leading to the denial of justice for marginalized communities.

Another ideal is to assess the position of collaboration among the crucial pillars of the criminal justice system the police, execution, bar, and corrective institutions and to identify the gaps in their relations that affect in the breakdown of justice delivery. The research also aims to estimate the impact of these excrescencies on the public's trust and confidence in the legal system and their amenability to seek requital through formal legal channels. Also, the study seeks to propose substantiation-grounded recommendations for perfecting translucency, responsibility, and effectiveness within the criminal justice institutions at the district position.

By fastening on Khairpur District as a case study, this research trials to give localized perceptivity into systemic problems that are representative of broader public issues. The ultimate ideal is to contribute to the converse on criminal justice reform in Pakistan by relating practicable strategies

that can enhance fairness, uphold the rule of law, and strengthen institutional integrity in Sindh and beyond.

Problem Statement:

The criminal justice system of Pakistan, despite being naturally commanded to insure fairness, equivalency, and protection of citizens' rights, faces significant excrescencies that undermine its effectiveness and credibility. In the environment of Khairpur District, these issues are particularly pronounced due to socio-political dynamics, institutional sins, and deep-confirmed corruption within the system. The problem lies in the patient failure of criminal justice institutions including the police, execution, bar, and incarcerations to serve in an integrated, transparent, and responsible manner. Political hindrance in police operations, detainments in disquisition and execution, and the absence of ultramodern forensic installations frequently affect in unlawful apprehensions, dragged detentions, and low conviction rates, thereby eroding public confidence in the justice process.

Also, the dominance of feudal structures and original political elites in Khairpur further distorts the justice system, allowing influential individualities to manipulate legal issues and shirk responsibility. Victims from marginalized and economically weaker backgrounds frequently face demarcation, intimidation, and lack of access to competent legal representation. The inefficiency of the bar, marked by procedural detainments, lack of technological integration, and overburdened courts, composites these issues, leading to denial or detention of justice.

The problem is n't only institutional but also artistic and structural where law enforcement agencies warrant acceptable training, translucency, and laws, while the general public remains ignorant of their legal rights. This combination of executive indolence, corruption, and social inequality perpetuates injustice and fosters public mistrust toward the legal system. thus, there's an critical need to critically examine these systemic excrescencies within the criminal justice system of Khairpur District to identify their root causes and propose feasible reforms. This study aims to address this gap by exploring the multifaceted issues that hamper justice delivery and by suggesting strategies to enhance the effectiveness, responsibility, and equity of the criminal justice frame in the region.

Flaws in Criminal Justice System:

The criminal justice system of Pakistan stands as one of the most queried pillars of governance in the country, with its structural, procedural, and functional scarcities deeply bedded within the nation's socio-political fabric. The system, inherited from the social British period, was designed primarily to serve as a tool of control rather than justice(Jilani, 2018)⁷³. Despite multitudinous reforms and indigenus pledges, the system continues to fail in icing equivalency, fairness, and justice for all citizens. The excrescencies in Pakistan's criminal justice system are multifaceted, ranging from corruption, political hindrance, outdated laws, lack of judicial independence, police inefficiency, prosecutorial sins, to the deplorable condition of incarcerations and lack of access to justice for marginalized communities. inclusively, these factors have led to a justice deficiency, eroding public trust in state institutions and undermining the rule of law.

Historical Environment and Social Heritage:

The criminal justice system in Pakistan traces its origins to the British social administration, particularly the Indian Penal Code(IPC) of 1860, the Criminal Procedure Code(CrPC) of 1898, and the Police Act of 1861. These laws were primarily designed to cover social interests rather than to insure justice for the people(Khan, 2016)⁷⁴. After independence in 1947, Pakistan retained these laws with minimum changes, performing in a justice frame that remains outdated and inconsistent with the socio-legal realities of a ultramodern popular state. The continuity of social-period policing styles, similar as custodial torture and forced admissions, reflects how deeply rooted this heritage

⁷³ Jilani, A.(2018). The social heritage and Pakistan's felonious justice system. *Pakistan Law Review*, 5(2), 31 – 56.

⁷⁴ Khan, F. S.(2016). social durability in felonious justice systems of South Asia. *Asian Law Journal*, 11(3), 177 – 195.

remains(Human Rights Watch, 2019)⁷⁵. The system therefore continues to serve as a medium of compulsion rather than protection for citizens.

Institutional Corruption:

Corruption is one of the most pervasive excrescencies undermining Pakistan's criminal justice system. From the original form of complaints to the final adjudication of cases, corruption seeps through every league. Police officers frequently demand backhanders to register First Information Reports(FIRs) or manipulate case details in favor of influential parties. Prosecutors may accept illegal delectation to weaken cases, while judges in lower courts are frequently susceptible to political or fiscal pressure. This systemic corruption not only detainments justice but also denies it to those without fiscal or political power. According to a report by the National Commission on Human Rights(NCHR, 2021)⁷⁶, over 60 of repliers surveyed in Pakistan believed that justice was for trade, and that influential individualities could escape responsibility through bribery and political connections. This undermines the veritably conception of equivalency before the law guaranteed under Composition 25 of the Constitution of Pakistan.

Political Interference and Lack of Judicial Independence:

Another major excrescence is the political hindrance in the functioning of law enforcement and judicial institutions. Police movables , transfers, and elevations are frequently determined by political patronage rather than merit(Cheema & Gilani, 2018)⁷⁷. This politicization undermines the equity of examinations and executions. Judicial independence, though naturally defended under Composition 175(3) of the Constitution, is constantly compromised by superintendent overreach and pressure from important actors. The result is a bar that occasionally hesitates to challenge state authorities or influential individualities. Studies indicate that in politically sensitive cases, especially those involving politicians, military officers, or religious leaders, the courts frequently parade picky responsibility(Rehman, 2020)⁷⁸. The doctrine of separation of powers, though theoretically bedded within the legal frame, is therefore weakened in practice by political manipulation.

Police Inefficiency and Abuse of Power:

The police in Pakistan are maybe the most visible yet the most distrusted element of the criminal justice system. The inefficiency of police forces is a consequence of shy training, poor resource allocation, outdated investigative ways, and wide corruption(International Crisis Group, 2017)⁷⁹. The use of torture during examinations, illegal detentions, and extrajudicial killings are common complaints against law enforcement agencies(Amnesty International, 2020)⁸⁰. The Police Order 2002 was intended to contemporize and depoliticize policing, but it has largely failed due to poor perpetration and frequent emendations that restored political control. Police officers are also burdened with inordinate workloads and shy investigative tools, leading to low conviction rates and unlawful apprehensions. Accordingly, citizens frequently view the police not as defenders but as violators of rights. Reports by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan(HRCF, 2021) have constantly stressed how victims of crime face intimidation and importunity when seeking justice, while perpetrators with political backing frequently escape execution.

Weak Execution and Disquisition Mechanisms:

Effective execution and disquisition are pivotal for any functional justice system. In Pakistan, still,

⁷⁵ Human Rights Watch.(2019). This crooked system Police abuse and responsibility in Pakistan. New York Human Rights Watch.

⁷⁶ National Commission on Human Rights(NCHR).(2021). Public comprehensions of justice in Pakistan. Islamabad NCHR Publications.

⁷⁷ Cheema, M. H., & Gilani, W.(2018). Unstable foundations Pakistan's justice system and the rule of law. Islamabad LEAD Pakistan.

⁷⁸ Rehman, I.(2020). Judicial independence and responsibility in Pakistan An empirical overview. Karachi Law Journal, 6(2), 60 – 89.

⁷⁹ International Crisis Group.(2017). Reforming Pakistan's felonious justice system. Brussels ICG Asia Report No. 196.

⁸⁰ Amnesty International.(2020). Pakistan Human rights under pressure. London Amnesty Publications.

these processes are marred by inefficiency, lack of collaboration, and absence of professional norms. Prosecutors are frequently underqualified and overburdened, performing in inadequately prepared cases that fail in court(Javed, 2020)⁸¹. There's minimum collaboration between police investigators and prosecutors, which leads to weak evidentiary foundations. The lack of ultramodern forensic installations and the absence of chain-of- guardianship protocols further undermine the credibility of examinations. Accordingly, conviction rates in Pakistan remain dismally low below 10 in numerous serious crime orders(UNODC, 2021)⁸². This creates a culture of immunity where malefactors know that the probability of being penalized is negligible. Also, the execution services are n't completely independent; they operate under parochial home departments, which makes them vulnerable to political pressure.

Delay in The Division of Justice:

One of the most visible excrescencies in Pakistan's criminal justice system is the habitual detention in adjudging cases. Millions of cases are pending at colorful situations of the bar. According to the Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan(2023)⁸³, over 2.1 million cases remain undetermined across the country's courts. The detention stems from procedural complications, deficit of judges, frequent adjournments, and poor case operation systems. As a result, justice delayed becomes justice denied. numerous undertrial captures spend times in jail awaiting verdicts for minor offenses frequently longer than the maximum judgment specified for those crimes(Rehman, 2019)⁸⁴. The Supreme Court and High Courts have tried to introduce reforms, similar as model courts and case operation systems, but these measures have n't yet addressed the systemic backlog. The inefficiency not only undermines confidence in the bar but also discourages victims from pursuing justice.

Outdated Laws and Inconsistent Reforms:

The legal frame governing criminal justice in Pakistan remains largely outdated, embedded in social- period bills. Although some reforms have been introduced, similar as the Anti-Terrorism Act(1997), the public Responsibility constitution(1999), and cybercrime laws under the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act(2016), these laws are frequently archconservative and warrant consonance with transnational human rights norms(International Commission of justices, 2020)⁸⁵. The Criminal Procedure Code and substantiation Act remain largely unamended in their procedural substance, performing in rigid and time- consuming trials. likewise, the inconsistent preface of special courts for terrorism, anesthetics, and responsibility has created a fractured judicial structure that undermines thickness in verdicts. Legal reforms have also been picky, frequently driven by political motives rather than a genuine desire to enhance justice delivery.

Shy Legal Aid and Access to Justice:

Access to justice remains one of the topmost challenges for marginalized populations in Pakistan. Poverty, ignorance, and lack of legal mindfulness help citizens from effectively navigating the criminal justice process(Ali, 2020)⁸⁶. The state's provision for legal aid is nearly missing, forcing poor defendants to calculate on underpaid or inexperienced attorneys. Women, nonages, and pastoral citizens are particularly underprivileged, frequently facing demarcation and intimidation when seeking justice(Siddiqui, 2021)⁸⁷. The Legal Aid and Justice Authority Act, 2020, was

⁸¹ Javed, A.(2020). Prosecutorial inefficiency in Pakistan Causes and consequences. Lahore University Law Review, 9(1), 22 – 47.

⁸² United Nations Office on medicines and Crime(UNODC).(2020). Strengthening rule of law in Pakistan Criminal justice reform enterprise. Vienna UNODC.

⁸³ Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan.(2023). Judicial statistics of Pakistan 2023. Islamabad Government of Pakistan.

⁸⁴ Rehman, I.(2020). Judicial independence and responsibility in Pakistan An empirical overview. Karachi Law Journal, 6(2), 60 – 89.

⁸⁵ International Commission of justices.(2020). Pakistan Special courts and fair trial enterprises. Geneva ICJ Report.

⁸⁶ Ali, S.(2020). Access to justice and legal aid in Pakistan Challenges and prospects. Pakistan Journal of Law and Society, 7(2), 45 – 63.

⁸⁷ Siddiqui, R.(2021). Unsexed gests in Pakistan's felonious justice system. Women and Law Review, 8(1), 101 – 123.

legislated to address this gap, but its perpetration has been slow and ineffective. Without free and competent legal backing, the poor are totally barred from justice mechanisms, buttressing social inequality and inhumanizing cycles of victimization.

Captivity Overcrowding and Inhuman Conditions:

Incarcerations in Pakistan are among the most neglected institutions within the criminal justice system. Overcrowding, shabby healthcare, lack of sanitation, and poor nutrition characterize utmost detention installations. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC, 2022)⁸⁸, Pakistan's incarcerations house over 88,000 convicts despite having the capacity for only 65,000. roughly 65 of captures are undertrial detainees, reflecting the inefficiency of the judicial process. also, captivity conditions frequently violate transnational human rights norms, particularly the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of captures (the Nelson Mandela Rules). Reports by the HRCP (2021) reveal that detainees face severe physical and cerebral abuse, and access to medical care is shabby. The recuperation and reintegration of malefactors are nearly absent, inhumanizing recidivism.

Demarcation and Inequality Before Law:

The criminal justice system in Pakistan reflects broader societal inequalities. Demarcation grounded on gender, class, religion, and race permeates every stage of justice delivery (Yousaf, 2020)⁸⁹. Women are frequently discouraged from reporting crimes due to social smirch and police hostility. nonage groups, particularly Christians, Hindus, and Ahmadis, face bias during examinations and trials, especially in sacrilege-related cases (Human Rights Watch, 2021)⁹⁰. The poor frequently face harsher corrections and dragged detentions compared to the fat or politically connected. This difference erodes public confidence in the idea of equal justice under law and undermines the indigenous guarantee of equivalency elevated in Composition 25.

Lack of Forensic Structure and Substantiation Operation:

Ultramodern criminal justice systems calculate heavily on forensic wisdom and digital substantiation for delicacy and trustability. In Pakistan, still, forensic capabilities remain underdeveloped. The Punjab Forensic Science Agency (PFSA) stands as a rare illustration of a running institution, yet analogous installations are largely absent in other businesses (UNODC, 2020)⁹¹. Police investigators frequently warrant training in substantiation collection and preservation, performing in the impurity or loss of pivotal evidence. Courts continue to calculate on oral testaments and admissions numerous of which are uprooted under constraint rather than scientific substantiation. This archaic approach has led to unlawful persuasions and clearings, undermining the credibility of the justice process.

Witness Protection and Intimidation:

Witness intimidation remains a critical issue, particularly in cases involving important individualities or organized crime. Pakistan lacks a comprehensive substantiation protection frame. The Witness Protection Act, legislated in Sindh in 2013 and Balochistan in 2017, has not been effectively enforced. substantiations constantly face pitfalls, importunity, and indeed murder, leading to retractions or non-cooperation. The absence of secure mechanisms similar as relocation, obscurity, or fiscal support for substantiations oppressively compromises the execution's capability to secure persuasions. Accordingly, perpetrators frequently go unpunished due to the fear and vulnerability of crucial substantiations.

⁸⁸ International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). (2022). Overcrowding and captivity conditions in Pakistan. Geneva ICRC Reports.

⁸⁹ Yousaf, F. (2020). Class, religion, and justice difference in Pakistan. *International Review of Law and Development*, 10(3), 56 – 78.

⁹⁰ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP). (2021). *State of mortal rights in Pakistan 2020*. Lahore HRCP Publications.

⁹¹ United Nations Office on medicines and Crime (UNODC). (2020). *Strengthening rule of law in Pakistan Criminal justice reform enterprise*. Vienna UNODC.

Demilitarization of Justice and Special Courts:

Another controversial aspect of Pakistan's criminal justice system is the establishment of military and special courts for certain orders of crimes, particularly terrorism. While proponents argue that these courts insure nippy justice, critics punctuate their violation of fair trial norms (International Commission of Justices, 2020)⁹². Military courts operate in secretiveness, denying defendants the right to counsel of choice and public sounds. This undermines the independence of the bar and violates Composition 10-A of the Constitution, which guarantees the right to a fair trial. Likewise, the use of special courts for ordinary crimes fragments the justice system and creates confusion over governance and procedural fairness.

Shy Data, Translucency, and Responsibility:

The lack of dependable data on criminal justice performance is another major excrescence. There are no comprehensive public databases on crime trends, conviction rates, or captivity populations. The absence of data-driven policymaking means that reforms are frequently ad hoc and reactive. Also, responsibility mechanisms for law enforcement and judicial officers are weak. Complaints against police misconduct or judicial corruption infrequently affect in correctional action (Cheema, 2018)⁹³. Translucency in case operation and judicial decision-making is minimum, further eroding public confidence.

Reforms and the Way Forward:

Reforming Pakistan's criminal justice system requires holistic, substantiation-grounded, and depoliticized interventions. Scholars and policy experts endorse for comprehensive reforms encompassing police training, judicial restructuring, and execution independence (Rehman, 2020)⁹⁴. The preface of justice systems, forensic training, and indispensable disagreement resolution mechanisms can help reduce case backlogs. Still, reform must begin with political will and institutional responsibility. Without addressing corruption, political hindrance, and inequality, no legal reform can produce sustainable enhancement. Also, integrating transnational human rights norms within domestic law is essential to insure fairness, translucency, and due process.

Absence of Coordination Among Justice Institutions:

One of the crucial institutional excrescences in Pakistan's criminal justice frame is the lack of collaboration among its primary organs police, execution, bar, and corrective departments. These factors serve largely in insulation, performing in duplication of sweats and clashing opinions. For case, police investigators frequently complete charge wastes without consulting prosecutors, leading to weak or inadmissible substantiation in court. Also, courts constantly issue directives that fail to regard for resource limitations faced by law enforcement agencies. This fractured approach hinders the effectiveness and thickness of criminal justice issues. The absence of an intertwined criminal justice information system further complicates data-sharing and translucency, precluding a holistic understanding of case progress. The result is a cycle of inefficiency where each institution blames the other for failure, while victims continue to suffer due to lack of responsibility (Rehman, 2020)⁹⁵.

Inconsistent Implementation of Reforms:

Indeed when reforms are introduced, Pakistan struggles with harmonious perpetration. Legal fabrics similar as the Police Order 2002, the Anti-Terrorism Act 1997, and the Legal Aid and Justice Authority Act 2020 have remained largely ineffective due to lack of political will, shy backing, and regulatory indolence. Provincial differences in governance after the 18th indigenous Correction have further fractured reform perpetration. For case, Punjab has taken limited way to contemporize policing through its Police Reforms Committee, whereas Sindh and Balochistan have lagged before.

⁹² International Commission of Justices. (2020). Pakistan Special courts and fair trial enterprises. Geneva ICJ Report.

⁹³ Cheema, M. H., & Gilani, W. (2018). Unstable foundations Pakistan's justice system and the rule of law. Islamabad LEAD Pakistan.

⁹⁴ Rehman, I. (2020). Judicial independence and responsibility in Pakistan An empirical overview. Karachi Law Journal, 6(2), 60 – 89.

⁹⁵ IBID

also, reforms frequently remain patron- driven rather than domestically motivated, meaning that once transnational backing ends, perpetration gridlocks. This incremental and inconsistent reform culture has made long- term institutional strengthening nearly insolvable.

Lack of Victim- Centered Justice:

The Pakistani criminal justice system traditionally prioritizes state interests over victims' rights. Victims are frequently treated as bare substantiations rather than as central actors in the pursuit of justice(Ali, 2020)⁹⁶. Victim compensation programs are moreover absent or inadequately managed, leaving numerous without any form of reparation or cerebral support. There's no formal medium to cover victims of sexual violence or domestic abuse from re-victimization during disquisition and trial. The absence of trauma- informed procedures means that survivors of gender- grounded crimes frequently withdraw cases due to demotion and social smirch(Siddiqui, 2021)⁹⁷. The lack of technical victim support services, including comforting, safe casing, and legal representation, exacerbates the suffering of victims and dissuades others from reporting crimes. This imbalance reinforces the perception that justice serves the system, not the citizen.

Political Manipulation of Responsibility Institutions:

Pakistan's responsibility institutions, similar as the public Responsibility Bureau(NAB), the Federal Investigation Agency(FIA), and the Anti-Corruption Establishment(ACE), have frequently been blamed for picky justice. Rather than performing as neutral enforcers of law, these agencies are constantly used as political tools to target opposition numbers(translucency International Pakistan, 2022)⁹⁸. The perception of " responsibility for some and impunity for others " oppressively damages public confidence in state justice mechanisms. also, lapping authorities between responsibility institutions lead to procedural confusion and dragged trials. The politicization of responsibility undermines the rule of law and contributes to a culture of picky justice, where the important manipulate legal instruments for particular or political advantage).

Gender Bias and Inadequate Protection for Women:

Gender demarcation remains a pervasive excrescence within Pakistan's justice system. Despite indigenous guarantees of equivalency, women face immense walls in penetrating justice from filing complaints to securing fair trials(HRCP, 2021). Police officers frequently trivialize women's reports of sexual importunity or domestic violence, reflecting deep- confirmed patriarchal stations. Courtrooms are also not gender-sensitive; cross-examinations constantly cheapen womanish substantiations, and judges infrequently intermediate to cover their quality. Likewise, perpetration of pro-women laws similar as the Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act(2010) and the Domestic Violence(Prevention and Protection) Act remains inconsistent across businesses. The lack of women police officers, forensic experts, and judges further alienates women from the justice process. This gender imbalance perpetuates injustice and undermines Pakistan's commitments to transnational conventions similar as CEDAW.

Juvenile Justice Failures:

Although Pakistan legislated the Juvenile Justice System Act(JJSA) in 2018 to cover the rights of children in conflict with the law, its perpetration has been minimum. numerous juvenile malefactors are still detained alongside adult culprits, exposing them to abuse and criminal indoctrination(ICRC, 2022)⁹⁹. The absence of juvenile courts in numerous sections means that trials frequently do in regular courts, violating both domestic law and transnational scores under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. research officers are many and inadequately trained, and recuperation programs are nearly absent. kids frequently suffer long pretrial detentions due to lack of birth enrollment or

⁹⁶ Ali, S.(2020). Access to justice and legal aid in Pakistan Challenges and prospects. Pakistan Journal of Law and Society, 7(2), 45 – 63.

⁹⁷ Siddiqui, R.(2021). Unsexed gests in Pakistan's felonious justice system. Women and Law Review, 8(1), 101 – 123.

⁹⁸ translucency transnational Pakistan.(2022). Corruption perception check Justice sector analysis. Karachi TI Pakistan.

⁹⁹ International Committee of the Red Cross(ICRC).(2022). Overcrowding and captivity conditions in Pakistan. Geneva ICRC Reports.

identity verification, performing in farther marginalization. This systemic neglect of juvenile justice represents a serious excrescence, as it transforms vulnerable children into long- term victims of institutional failure.

Defective Bail and Detention Practices:

Pakistan's bail system also suffers from inconsistency and inequality. While influential individualities can fluently gain bail through high- profile attorneys, poor defendants emaciate in jails for times without trial. The absence of invariant bail criteria across different courts results in arbitrary opinions. In numerous cases, judges prefer to deny bail for fear of being indicted of charity, particularly in politically sensitive or terrorism- related cases(Rehman, 2019)¹⁰⁰. likewise, the abuse of preventative detention laws similar as the conservation of Public Order Ordinance(MPO) allows authorities to detain individualities without charge, frequently in violation of indigenous guarantees. The practice of prolonged remand and the reliance on police guardianship rather than judicial oversight has redounded in custodial torture and deaths, undermining the right to liberty and due process.

Detainments in Forensic and Medical Reports:

Another significant procedural excrescence involves detainments in forensic and medical reporting. Crime scene substantiation, similar as DNA samples and posthumous reports, frequently takes months or indeed times to reuse due to lack of laboratories and trained staff. These detainments compromise the integrity of examinations and weaken execution cases. In rape and homicide trials, delayed medical reports frequently affect in clearings. Likewise, corruption within forensic departments, including the manipulation of reports under external pressure, farther undermines their credibility. The absence of a centralized forensic database also prevents the use of ultramodern ways similar as biometric shadowing or digital substantiation analysis. Without timely and dependable forensic inputs, the entire justice chain collapses, leading to unlawful clearings or persuasions.

Ineffective Part of Bar Councils and attorneys:

The legal profession in Pakistan also suffers from significant ethical and professional failings. Bar councils, which are responsible for regulating the conduct of attorneys, frequently fail to apply responsibility among their members. attorneys' strikes, court boycotts, and political activism constantly disrupt judicial proceedings, delaying justice(Cheema & Gilani, 2018)¹⁰¹. Also, unethical practices similar as buying court officers, bogarting judges, and submitting false substantiation are n't uncommon. The lack of continuing legal education and the absence of strict correctional action against misconduct have degraded professional norms. Public confidence in attorneys has declined, as numerous view them as profit- driven interposers rather than defenders of justice. Reforming legal ethics is essential for rebuilding the credibility of Pakistan's criminal justice system(Ali, 2020)¹⁰².

Lack of Modern Technology Integration:

The criminal justice system in Pakistan remains technologically backward. Courts continue to calculate heavily on paper- grounded attestation, which is prone to tampering and loss. The absence of digital case operation systems results in frequent adjournments and poor record- keeping. Police examinations infrequently use digital tools for substantiation gathering, similar as CCTV analysis, call data records, orcyber-tracking, despite the frequency of digital crime. The Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act(PECA) 2016 has not been effectively integrated into broader criminal justice mechanisms, leaving cybercrime largely unbounded. also, the limited preface ofe-courts during the COVID- 19 epidemic was n't sustained subsequently, pressing the lack of long- term vision for

¹⁰⁰ Rehman, I.(2019). Justice delayed, justice denied The case backlog extremity in Pakistan. *Asian Journal of Legal Studies*, 4(1), 12 – 30.

¹⁰¹ Cheema, M. H., & Gilani, W.(2018). Unstable foundations Pakistan's justice system and the rule of law. Islamabad LEAD Pakistan.

¹⁰² Ali, S.(2020). Access to justice and legal aid in Pakistan Challenges and prospects. *Pakistan Journal of Law and Society*, 7(2), 45 – 63.

technological modernization. Without digital metamorphosis, Pakistan's justice system can not achieve effectiveness, translucency, or availability in the ultramodern period.

Abuse of preventative and Security Laws

Preventative detention laws, firstly intended for maintaining public order, are frequently abused in Pakistan. Laws similar as the Anti-Terrorism Act(1997), National Security Act, and conservation of Public Order Ordinance have been constantly used to suppress political dissent and activism rather than genuine pitfalls(Human Rights Watch, 2021)¹⁰³. Individualities indicted under these laws are frequently denied bail and subordinated to prolonged detentions without trial. Also, special courts established under these laws frequently operate with limited translucency and reduced procedural safeguards, undermining the principles of fair trial. The abuse of preventative laws has also redounded in a nipping effect on freedom of expression, as activists, intelligencers, and opposition members face arbitrary apprehensions under broad legal vittles. This excrescence represents a dangerous politicization of criminal law and weakens popular governance.

Weak Enforcement of Judicial opinions:

Indeed when courts issue judgments, enforcement remains a major challenge. Numerous condemned individualities, especially those with political or fiscal influence, shirk discipline through prayers, absolutions, or executive loopholes. Police departments are frequently reticent to execute arrest clearances against important malefactors, while regulatory detainments help perpetration of court orders. The absence of strong monitoring mechanisms for compliance with judicial opinions undermines the authority of the bar. Victims and suers constantly report frustration when favorable court rulings are n't executed due to systemic inefficiency or corruption. The gap between judgment and prosecution of justice perpetuates the perception that laws live only on paper(translucency International Pakistan, 2022)¹⁰⁴.

Inadequate Training and Professional Development

A major institutional insufficiency lies in the lack of methodical training for criminal justice actors. Police, prosecutors, and judges frequently warrant ultramodern understanding of substantiation law, human rights norms, and investigative ways. Training seminaries, where they live, operate with outdated classes and minimum practical exposure. The absence of nonstop professional development leads to recession and poor decision-timber. For illustration, judges strange with digital substantiation may reject pivotal cyber forensic data, while police officers ignorant of procedural safeguards may conduct unlawful quests. Without investment in human resource development, institutional reform remains superficial.

Public Distrust and Vigilantism:

Due to patient failure of justice institutions, numerous citizens have lost faith in the formal legal system. This mistrust has led to the rise of extrajudicial mechanisms similar as jirgas and panchayats, especially in pastoral areas(Yousaf, 2020)¹⁰⁵. These informal systems, though culturally hardwired, frequently violate abecedarian rights, particularly of women and nonages. Cases of honor killings, forced marriages, and vengeance crimes are constantly decided through similar informal bars without due process. The proliferation of nemesis where mobs take justice into their own hands is a direct symptom of systemic distrust. The state's incapability to insure nippy and unprejudiced justice energies these resembling systems, undermining the rule of law and state sovereignty.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Research Interviews:

Question 01: What are the major flaws in the criminal justice system of Pakistan, and how are they

¹⁰³ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan(HRCP).(2021). State of mortal rights in Pakistan 2020. Lahore HRCP Publications.

¹⁰⁴ translucency transnational Pakistan.(2022). Corruption perception check Justice sector analysis. Karachi TI Pakistan.

¹⁰⁵ Yousaf, F.(2020). Class, religion, and justice difference in Pakistan. International Review of Law and Development, 10(3), 56 – 78.

manifested in the context of Khairpur District?

Research Objective: To examine the legal principles and doctrinal frame governing the admissibility of digital substantiation in courts of law.

R/L.M 01: Pakistan's criminal justice system suffers from poor collaboration between police, execution, and bar, outdated laws, and weak examinations. In Khairpur District, these excrescencies appear in delayed trials, inadequate substantiation collection, and limited use of forensic tools, performing in unlawful apprehensions and delayed justice.

R/ADPP 01: The justice system is weakened by corruption, political hindrance, and executive inefficiency. In Khairpur, influential individualities frequently manipulate examinations, while limited laws and poor training hamper fair case handling, leaving ordinary citizens deprived of justice.

R/ADVOCATE 01: Major excrescencies include violations of due process, custodial torture, and delayed trials. In Khairpur, these issues are apparent in arbitrary apprehensions, constrained admissions, and denial of fair trial rights, reflecting a deep gap between legal protections and ground realities.

R/SHO 01: The system is burdened by poverty, ignorance, and lack of mindfulness among citizens. In Khairpur, marginalized communities struggle to pierce justice due to high legal costs, corruption, and demarcation, allowing the important to exploit the weak within the system.

Question 02: How effectively do law enforcement agencies in Khairpur District perform their duties in criminal investigation and prosecution?

Research Objective: To estimate the part of institutional capacity, including moxie and coffers in law enforcement and the bar, in icing the admissibility of digital substantiation.

R/J.M 02: Law enforcement agencies in Khairpur District face challenges due to poor training, lack of forensic installations, and outdated disquisition styles. Collaboration between police and execution remains weak, frequently leading to weak cases in court. Resource dearths further decelerate down justice delivery. Overall, institutional capacity is limited.

R/ADPP 02: The performance of law enforcement in Khairpur is undermined by corruption, favoritism, and lack of responsibility. Numerous cases are told by political or social pressure, compromising justice. Internal correctional systems are weak and infrequently executed. translucency in examinations remains minimum.

R/ADVOCATE 02: Citizens of Khairpur show low confidence in police examinations due to bias and inefficiency. Victims frequently face importunity and detainments in FIR enrollment. Limited community engagement reduces cooperation with law enforcement. As a result, public trust in the justice system remains fragile.

R/SHO 02: Law enforcement agencies in Khairpur frequently fail to follow due process during apprehensions and examinations. Custodial torture and constrained admissions are reported, violating human rights morals. Weak oversight allows these abuses to persist. Legal compliance in examinations is inconsistent and unreliable.

Question 03: What are the key institutional, procedural, and administrative shortcomings in the local criminal justice system of Khairpur?

Research Objective: To dissect the specialized and procedural challenges associated with the collection, preservation, and authentication of digital substantiation.

R/J.M 03: The criminal justice institutions in Khairpur warrant collaboration between police, execution, and bar. Poor training, outdated laws, and limited forensic tools weaken examinations. Corruption and political hindrance further erode institutional integrity. As a result, justice delivery remains inconsistent and delayed.

R/ADPP 03: Procedural excrescencies similar as delayed FIRs, weak substantiation collection, and dragged trials persecute the Khairpur justice system. examinations frequently calculate on admissions rather of forensic evidence. Frequent adjournments and poor case operation cause backlogs. These inefficiencies undermine fair trial rights.

R/ADVOCATE: Khairpur faces executive issues like deficit of staff, lack of structure, and poor record-keeping in police and courts. Limited budgets hamper functional effectiveness. Collaboration between departments is weak, causing duplication and detainments. executive negligence leads to denial of timely justice.

R/SHO 03: Weak oversight and absence of internal responsibility allow misconduct within law enforcement. Political pressure influences decision-making in cases. translucency in disquisition and execution is minimum. Without structural reform, the justice system in Khairpur remains prone to bias and inefficiency.

Question 04: How does corruption, political influence, and lack of accountability affect the delivery of justice in Khairpur District?

Research Objective: ideal 4 To identify measures and stylish practices that can enhance the trustability, integrity, and judicial acceptance of digital substantiation.

R/J.M 04: Corruption at colorful situations of police and courts in Khairpur leads to prejudiced examinations and delayed trials. Backhanders impact FIR enrollment and substantiation running. Victims without laws face demarcation. Justice frequently favors the important over the poor.

R/ADPP 04: Political influence in Khairpur allows important individualities to manipulate examinations and executions. Law enforcement frequently acts under pressure from original elites. This weakens equity in criminal cases. Eventually, justice becomes picky and dependent on status rather than verity.

R/ADVOCATE 04: Weak responsibility mechanisms allow misconduct and negligence to go unpunished. Officers involved in corruption or rights violations infrequently face consequences. This culture of immunity damages public trust. As a result, citizens lose confidence in fair justice delivery.

R/SHO 04: Corruption, political hindrance, and poor responsibility inclusively weaken justice in Khairpur. Cases are delayed, substantiation is tampered with, and victims face intimidation. The poor suffer the most from this imbalance. Effective reforms are demanded to restore credibility and fairness.

Discussion:

As part of my dissertation on the criminal justice system in Khairpur district, I conducted a series of in-depth interviews with crucial stakeholders to gather their perspectives on the excrescencies and challenges faced by the system. The interviews aimed to explore the complications of the system, identify backups, and gather suggestions for enhancement herein below.

I canvassed the Civil Judge and Judicial Magistrate Khairpur Mirs, who handed precious perceptivity into the judicial processes and procedures, pressing areas where the system can be bettered. The judge participated his gests on the detainments in the trial process, the backlog of cases, and the need for more effective case operation.

The fresh District Prosecutor Khairpur, who's responsible for executing criminal cases, participated his compliances on the execution's part in the system. He stressed the challenges faced by prosecutors, including shy coffers, lack of training, and the need for further effective collaboration with law enforcement agencies.

A well-known advocate, with times of experience in rehearsing law in Khairpur district, offered a unique perspective on the system's failings. He participated his compliances on the difficulties faced by attorneys in navigating the system, the need for further translucency, and the significance of icing that the rights of the indicted are defended.

The Station House Officer (SHO), who's responsible for probing crimes and maintaining law and order in the district, handed a law enforcement perspective on the system's excrescencies. He stressed the challenges faced by the police, including shy coffers, lack of training, and the need for further effective collaboration with other stakeholders.

The interviews were centered around the content " excrescencies in criminal justice system a case study of khairpur district

, " and the repliers participated their candid views and suggestions for enhancement. Their inputs will

help identify the crucial areas that bear attention and reform to strengthen the criminal justice system in Khairpur district. The interviews handed rich qualitative data, which will be anatomized to identify themes, patterns, and recommendations for perfecting the system.

Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions

Findings:

The findings of this research reveal that the criminal justice system in the Khairpur District suffers from a range of deep-confirmed structural, executive, and ethical excrescencies that inclusively hamper the effective delivery of justice. The study uncovers how institutional inefficiency, corruption, political hindrance, lack of responsibility, and shy laws have eroded public trust in the justice system. The criminal justice process from the enrollment of First Information Reports(FIRs) to disquisition, execution, trial, and prosecution of judgments shows harmonious patterns of procedural irregularities and systemic sins. These excrescencies are n't insulated or coincidental but are connected, forming a cycle that perpetuates injustice, especially for the poor and marginalized communities of Khairpur.

One of the most prominent findings of the study is the corruption within the police system, which acts as the primary gateway to justice. Police officers in Khairpur are frequently reported to engage in bribery, favoritism, and manipulation of substantiation. numerous actors in the study reported that FIRs are constantly registered widely moreover delayed, modified, or outright refused depending on the social status and influence of the plaintiff or the indicted. The disquisition process is farther compromised by the lack of proper training, forensic tools, and oversight mechanisms. rather of counting on scientific styles or substantiation- grounded disquisition, police officers frequently depend on admissions attained through compulsion or torture. This practice not only violates human rights but also undermines the credibility of the justice system, as constrained admissions infrequently lead to accurate issues. The research also finds significant detainments in judicial proceedings, which have come a habitual excrescence in the criminal justice structure of Khairpur. Court backlogs, procedural inefficiencies, and frequent adjournments have redounded in justice being delayed and, in numerous cases, denied. The bar in Khairpur faces a severe deficit of judges and staff, and courtrooms are frequently overfilled with cases that remain pending for times. numerous indicted individualities emaciate in jails as under- trial captures for extended ages without conviction, reflecting a clear violation of the right to a fair and speedy trial. Victims, too, are discouraged from pursuing justice as dragged proceedings drain their fiscal and emotional laws.

Another major finding is the political influence and hindrance that permeates the entire criminal justice system in the district. Original feudal lords and political numbers ply considerable control over the police and execution processes. Their influence determines which cases are delved and how snappily they do through the courts. This political manipulation ensures protection for influential malefactors while contemporaneously victimizing those with little or no political backing. The nexus between police officers and original politicians has created an terrain where justice is commodified and used as a tool for political vendetta rather than a means of upholding the law. The study also highlights the sins in the execution system, which is supposed to act as the ground between disquisition and adjudication. Prosecutors in Khairpur frequently warrant independence, capability, and acceptable laws. numerous cases collapse due to inadequately set charge wastes, missing attestation, and lack of collaboration between the police and the execution. Witness protection is nearly missing, leading to frequent intimidation and retraction of statements during trials. As a result, a large number of criminal cases end in clearings, not inescapably because the indicted are innocent but because the execution fails to establish the case effectively.

Likewise, the findings expose inequality and demarcation as pervasive issues within the justice system. The poor, women, and marginalized groups in Khairpur face significant walls in penetrating justice. Legal representation is frequently unaffordable for the economically underprivileged, and public protectors are moreover unapproachable or rightly equipped to handle cases effectively. In numerous cases, women and nonages encounter bias from law enforcement and judicial officers,

which discourages them from reporting crimes or pursuing legal remedies. The unstable treatment of citizens grounded on their social class, gender, or political cooperation has led to a justice system that serves the important and neglects the weak. The lack of ultramodern structure and technology also surfaced as a critical finding. The police stations and courts in Khairpur operate with outdated systems and limited digital capacity. Case records are frequently maintained manually, adding the threat of loss, tampering, or phony. There's little to no use of forensic wisdom, digital substantiation operation, or motorized case shadowing. The absence of these tools not only slows down the investigative process but also makes it easier for officers to manipulate case issues. also, poor working conditions and low hires among law enforcement officers contribute to low morale and vulnerability to corruption.

The study also finds that human rights violations are alarmingly common throughout the criminal justice process. From arrest to detention, suspects are frequently subordinated to physical and cerebral abuse. numerous detainees are kept in overcrowded and hygienic lockups, and reports of custodial torture are frequent. The judicial system's incapability or reluctance to hold police officers responsible for similar abuses perpetuates a culture of immunity. also, there are multitudinous cases where innocent individualities have been detained or falsely intertwined in crimes due to particular battles, political dockets, or bribery. The research identifies a lack of responsibility mechanisms across all institutions of the criminal justice system. Internal oversight bodies within the police and bar are moreover inactive or heavily told by internal scales. correctional conduct against loose or careless officers are rare and frequently politically manipulated. The absence of independent monitoring and evaluation fabrics allows misconduct to continue unbounded. also, translucency in police operations, judicial movables, and prosecutorial opinions is minimum, making it delicate for citizens or watchdog associations to demand responsibility.

The part of legal education and professional training also appears to be a significant factor contributing to systemic excrescencies. The study finds that numerous police officers, prosecutors, and indeed lower- court judges warrant technical training in criminal procedure, forensic disquisition, and human rights law. This knowledge gap leads to procedural crimes, mishandling of substantiation, and inconsistent operation of legal principles. The training programs that do live are outdated and fail to address the evolving challenges of ultramodern criminal justice administration. Another major finding relates to the shy recuperation and corrective system. incarcerations in Khairpur are overcrowded and inadequately managed, fastening more on discipline than recuperation. captures frequently face inhuman conditions, lack of healthcare, and limited openings for education or vocational training. The absence of a rehabilitative approach means that numerous malefactors return to society without reform, contributing to high rates of recidivism. The criminal justice system, thus, fails not only at the stage of adjudication but also in the post-conviction phase.

The findings also reveal the absence of community engagement and public trust in the justice system. Citizens in Khairpur largely perceive the criminal justice institutions as loose, prejudiced, and hamstrung. This distrust discourages individualities from reporting crimes or cooperating with law enforcement agencies. numerous prefer resolving controversies through informal or traditional mechanisms similar as Jirgas or Panchayats, which, while culturally rooted, frequently lead to violations of abecedarian rights particularly for women and weaker community members. The reliance on similar informal systems indicates a deep disposition between state institutions and the people they're meant to serve. Eventually, the study concludes that the excrescencies in the criminal justice system of Khairpur are interdependent and cyclical. Corruption within the police leads to weak examinations; weak examinations affect in poor executions; poor executions beget judicial detainments and unlawful clearings; and all these inclusively erode public confidence in justice. This, in turn, types a culture of immunity, where the important act above the law, and the marginalized lose faith in seeking justice. The absence of reform- acquainted leadership and the continuity of political hindrance further lodge these problems, making the system resistant to

change.

In summary, the findings of this case study demonstrate that the criminal justice system in Khairpur District is agonized by connected excrescencies gauging corruption, inefficiency, inequality, and immunity. These excrescencies have converted the system into one that protects the important and punishes the helpless. The findings emphasize the critical need for comprehensive institutional reforms, professional capacity structure, technological modernization, and community engagement to restore justice, fairness, and trust within the system. Without addressing these abecedarian issues, the ideal of justice in Khairpur and indeed in Pakistan as a whole will remain fugitive and unattainable.

Conclusion:

The study on “Flaws in the Criminal Justice System A Case Study of Khairpur District” concludes that the criminal justice system in this region, much like the rest of Pakistan, is deeply rooted in systemic inefficiencies, corruption, and social inequalities that inclusively hamper the delivery of fair and unprejudiced justice. The analysis demonstrates that the system, designed to cover the rights of citizens and uphold the rule of law, has rather come a medium that frequently perpetuates injustice, especially for the marginalized and vulnerable parts of society. Through this case study, it becomes apparent that the excrescencies in Khairpur’s criminal justice frame are n't simply executive setbacks or procedural miscalculations but deeply confirmed structural problems that bear holistic reform and political will to address.

At the foundation of these excrescencies lies the dysfunction of the police system, which serves as the first point of contact between citizens and the justice medium. Police corruption, manipulation of FIRs, constrained admissions, and politically motivated apprehensions have turned policing into an instrument of fear rather than protection. rather of performing as a service- acquainted institution upholding law and order, the police in Khairpur frequently operate under the influence of political elites, landlords, and other important actors. This has led to a complete corrosion of public trust, where citizens particularly the poor avoid approaching law enforcement indeed when victimized. This distrust has given rise to informal mechanisms similar as Jirgas and Panchayats, which further violate legal and human rights morals, particularly concerning women and nonages.

The judicial system, the supposed last retreat for justice campaigners, is also agonized by inefficiency, case backlogs, and procedural detainments. The study finds that justice in Khairpur is frequently delayed to such an extent that it effectively becomes justice denied. The overburdened courts, deficit of judges, and regulatory severity contribute to cases moping for times without resolution. numerous under- trial captures emaciate in overcrowded jails for crimes they've not yet been proven shameful of, while victims and substantiations lose faith and withdraw their participation. The absence of judicial reforms, weak case operation systems, and lack of technological integration have compounded these problems. This detention not only undermines confidence in the courts but also weakens the veritably substance of the rule of law, allowing immunity to thrive. Inversely intimidating is the political hindrance that has infected every league of the criminal justice process in Khairpur. The overdue influence of politicians and feudal lords in police movables , case enrollments , examinations, and indeed judicial verdicts compromises institutional autonomy. Justice becomes a honor accessible to the important, while the poor and politically unaffiliated are left helpless. This pervasive hindrance has converted the justice system into a political instrument rather than an unprejudiced arbitrator of law. The dissertation indicates that unless institutional independence is restored particularly within the police, execution, and bar the integrity of the justice system will remain unnaturally compromised.

The execution system also emerges as a weak link in the criminal justice chain. inadequately trained prosecutors, lack of collaboration between police and legal departments, and shy case medication result in a high rate of clearings, indeed in serious criminal cases. The absence of a robust substantiation protection medium further contributes to this problem, as substantiations are frequently constrained or hovered into renouncing their statements. This failure to effectively make

malefactors energies a culture of immunity, where culprits especially those with political backing are infrequently held responsible. Accordingly, victims and their families lose faith in the system, buttressing a sense of forlornness and disaffection.

Also, the socio- profitable difference in Khairpur amplify the injuries of the criminal justice system. Access to justice is largely determined by fiscal capacity and social influence. The poor, uninstructed, and marginalized individualities are frequently unfit to go competent legal representation, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation. In discrepancy, the fat can hire professed attorneys, influence officers, and manipulate issues through bribery or social pressure. This class-grounded difference transforms the justice system into a discriminative outfit that serves the privileged and punishes the helpless. Women, nonages, and pastoral communities bear the mass of this inequity, facing both systemic bias and artistic smirch when seeking justice.

Another critical conclusion drawn from the study is the absence of ultramodern technology and institutional structure in the district's justice outfit. The lack of digital recordkeeping, forensic laboratories, and substantiation operation systems not only detainments examinations but also provides openings for tampering and corruption. Homemade case attestation leads to frequent loss or revision of records, undermining the integrity of trials. Without modernization and digitization, Khairpur's justice system will remain outdated, hamstrung, and vulnerable to manipulation. likewise, the absence of forensic support means that persuasions are frequently grounded on particular or forced substantiation rather than solid evidence, leading to unlawful persuasions or clearings.

The conditions of detention and imprisonment in Khairpur further expose the moral and functional decay of the criminal justice system. Overcrowded incarcerations, poor sanitation, lack of medical care, and shy recuperation programs reflect a corrective, rather than corrective, approach to justice. incarcerations fail to reform malefactors, rather serving as breeding grounds for farther criminal geste. numerous captures, particularly those awaiting trial, live in demeaning conditions that violate introductory human rights. This failure to treat captures humanely and rehabilitate them for reintegration into society undermines the long- term objects of justice and public safety.

The study also reveals that responsibility and translucency are nearly absent across the system. Internal correctional mechanisms in the police, execution, and bar are moreover inactive or compromised by scale and political patronage. Misconduct frequently goes unpunished, while whistleblowers and honest officers face retribution. The absence of an independent oversight body to cover justice institutions allows systemic corruption to persist unbounded. translucency in police examinations, court procedures, and prosecutorial opinions is minimum, leaving ordinary citizens ignorant of how cases are handled and opinions are made. This nebulosity contributes to the overall decline in public confidence in state institutions.

Likewise, lack of professional training and legal education among crucial actors police officers, prosecutors, and indeed judges was linked as a central cause of numerous procedural excrescencies. Utmost law enforcement labor force are deficiently trained in substantiation collection, forensic analysis, and human rights norms. also, prosecutors warrant technical training in ultramodern legal practices and digital substantiation running. Judges at the lower situations are frequently burdened with heavy caseloads and limited access to dissertation and training installations. The absence of nonstop professional development leads to procedural crimes, weak case handling, and inconsistent judgments, which inclusively contribute to the failure of justice.

Another vital conclusion is the dissociate between the justice system and the original community. People in Khairpur perceive the justice system as alien, inapproachable, and poisoned. This perception has driven communities to calculate on informal disagreement resolution systems, which, while advisable, frequently breach abecedarian legal principles and human rights. The lack of community mindfulness about legal rights and formal justice procedures further marginalizes vulnerable groups. Restoring public trust in the justice system, thus, requires not only institutional reform but also social engagement, mindfulness, and commission of citizens to demand responsibility. In sum, the study concludes that the criminal justice system in Khairpur District is in

critical need of comprehensive structural reform. The excrescencies linked corruption, political hindrance, inequality, inefficiency, lack of responsibility, and outdated procedures are interdependent, forming a cycle that perpetuates injustice. Addressing these issues requires a multi-dimensional strategy involving legal reform, institutional restructuring, technological modernization, and public engagement. Reformers must prioritize de-politicization of the police and bar, capacity structure of prosecutors and investigators, preface of digital substantiation systems, and establishment of independent oversight mechanisms.

Eventually, the findings from Khairpur reflect a broader public reality that the criminal justice system in Pakistan cannot deliver justice until it's freed from political manipulation, regulatory inefficiency, and social demarcation. The pursuit of justice must be predicated in the principles of fairness, translucency, and equivalency before the law. Only through genuine institutional reform, public responsibility, and ethical governance can the criminal justice system evolve from an instrument of oppression into one of protection. The case of Khairpur serves as both a warning and a call to action pressing the critical need to rebuild Pakistan's justice system on foundations of integrity, effectiveness, and respect for human quality.

Suggestions:

Strengthening Police Reforms and Responsibility:

One of the foremost reforms demanded is the restructuring and professionalization of the police force in Khairpur and across Pakistan. The police system remains heavily told by political hindrance, corruption, and a lack of merit-grounded movables. There's an critical need to establish an independent Police Responsibility Commission at the district position to insure that officers are held answerable for misconduct, detainments, or abuse of power. Reclamation should be grounded purely on merit and training must include modules on human rights, substantiation collection, and community policing. The preface of ultramodern forensic tools, surveillance technologies, and digital complaint mechanisms can help minimize human error and corruption. Regular checkups and independent monitoring bodies would make the system more transparent and people-centered.

Reforming the Prosecution and Investigation Mechanism:

The execution system in Pakistan, especially in Khairpur District, is frequently weak and under-resourced, which leads to the collapse of cases in court. To strengthen this, the places of investigators and prosecutors must be institutionally linked to insure that substantiation collection aligns with legal norms. Technical training should be given to probing officers in substantiation running, attestation, and the medication of penetrable cases. also, prosecutorial independence must be assured so that political or external pressures do n't impact the outgrowth of criminal trials. A strong execution system, backed by acceptable legal and forensic support, will insure that culprits are penalized grounded on believable substantiation, thereby restoring public trust.

Enforcing Judicial effectiveness and Reducing Case Backlog:

Pakistan's bar, including the courts in Khairpur District, suffers from a massive backlog of pending cases, performing in delayed justice. Judicial reforms must include adding the number of judges, perfecting case operation systems, and espousing digital form and shadowing of cases. The use of Indispensable disagreement Resolution(ADR) mechanisms for minor controversies should be encouraged to reduce the burden on the courts. also, periodic performance evaluations of judges and court staff can ameliorate responsibility and effectiveness. Expediting judicial processes will enhance faith in the system and insure that justice is n't delayed or denied.

Addressing Corruption Within Law Enforcement and Judiciary:

Corruption is one of the most patient excrescencies in the criminal justice system of Pakistan, particularly in original sections similar as Khairpur. Bribery, nepotism, and manipulation of records frequently allow influential malefactors to shirk justice. To fight this, strong internal oversight units and anti-corruption cells should be established within law enforcement and judicial departments. Transparent reclamation, elevations, and correctional mechanisms can reduce the liability of unethical conduct. Whistleblower protection laws must be executed to encourage interposers to

expose corruption without fear of retribution. The preface of e-governance systems can minimize human commerce and thus reduce openings for bribery.

Perfecting Captivity Reforms and Rehabilitation Programs:

The condition of incarcerations in Khairpur and across Pakistan is deplorable marked by overcrowding, poor sanitation, lack of recuperation, and human rights violations. It's essential to shift from a corrective to a rehabilitative model of imprisonment. Incarcerations should be equipped with comforting, vocational training, and education programs that prepare convicts for reintegration into society. Also, the use of dissertation and parole should be expanded for non-violent malefactors to reduce overcrowding. Independent monitoring panels comprising civil society representatives can insure humane treatment and translucency in captivity operation. Similar reforms can transfigure incarcerations into centers of reformation rather than declination.

Enhancing Access to Justice for the Poor:

In Khairpur, as in utmost corridor of Pakistan, justice remains a honor for the fat. The poor frequently can not go competent legal representation or court freights. To overcome this difference, Legal Aid panels should be strengthened and funded to give free legal counsel to penurious defendants. Mindfulness juggernauts should be launched to educate citizens about their legal rights and available services. Mobile courts and community legal conventions could help extend justice to pastoral and marginalized populations. icing indifferent access to justice is vital to uphold the indigenous principle of equivalency before the law.

Integration of Modern Technology in Criminal Justice:

The criminal justice system in Khairpur District can profit immensely from digital metamorphosis. Case operation software, electronic substantiation databases, and digital surveillance systems can ameliorate the delicacy and speed of examinations. Also, the use of biometric verification, CCTV networks, and online FIR enrollment can help check fake reporting and ameliorate law enforcement responsibility. The digitization of judicial records will reduce tampering and corruption while icing timely case progress. Training law enforcement and judicial officers in using similar technologies will foster effectiveness and integrity in the system.

Promoting Community Policing and Public Trust:

The relationship between the police and the public in Khairpur is largely mistrustful, which hinders effective crime forestallment and disquisition. Introducing community policing can bridge this gap. Police officers should engage regularly with original communities, hold public meetings, and involve original elders and youth in relating criminal hotspots and resolving minor controversies. This approach builds trust, encourages cooperation, and improves intelligence gathering. Public trust is an necessary element of an effective criminal justice system, and restoring it should be a top precedence.

Strengthening Witness Protection and Victim Support Programs:

Numerous criminal cases collapse due to substantiation intimidation or lack of victim protection. In sections like Khairpur, where ethnical and feudal influences remain strong, substantiations frequently repudiate their statements under pressure. To combat this, a comprehensive substantiation protection law and program should be enforced, offering relocation, obscurity, and fiscal backing to those who swear in sensitive cases. Also, victims of crimes should admit cerebral comforting, compensation, and legal support throughout the judicial process. Similar protections would insure that verity and justice prevail over fear and compulsion.

Promoting Legislative Reforms and Policy Collaboration:

Eventually, there's a dire need for systemic legislative reform and inter-agency collaboration in Pakistan's criminal justice system. Outdated colonizer-period laws, similar as corridor of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) of 1898, must be revised to align with contemporary realities. Collaboration between the police, execution, bar, incarcerations, and forensic departments is presently disintegrated, leading to inefficiencies. A National Criminal Justice Coordination Council should be established to harmonize programs, share data, and insure that reforms are slightly

enforced across businesses and sections. Regular legislative reviews, guided by empirical dissertation and case studies similar as that of Khairpur, will make the criminal justice system more responsive, fair, and effective.

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