

## **Unveiling the Deficiencies of Pakistan's Criminal Justice System and Their Far-Reaching Impact on Society**

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### **Abstract**

*The issues plaguing Pakistan's criminal justice system have detrimental effects on society. This research paper seeks to investigate the causes of criminal justice system flaws, their effects on society, and potential solutions to these issues. Among these problems are institutional malfeasance, a lack of funding, ineffective investigative techniques, and inadequate law enforcement training. A high rate of wrongful convictions, which can result in the imprisonment of innocent individuals for crimes they did not commit, is one of the most devastating consequences of these flaws. These deficiencies frequently result in case processing delays, which can prolong the detention of alleged criminals and leave victims without closure. Transparency can be increased in the criminal justice system, and adjustments can be made to eliminate corruption and inefficiency. These are only a few of the solutions that can be implemented to address these issues. In addition, efforts can be made to improve the quality of defense counsel provided to criminal defendants and to provide crime victims with more assistance. An enhanced criminal justice system can also contribute to a safer and more stable society.*

**Keywords:** *Criminal justice system, Deficiencies, Impact, Pakistan, Society.*

## **Introduction**

A society that places a high value on the preservation of individual rights and the maintenance of law and order must have a robust and efficient legal system(Bok, n.d.). To uphold the rule of law, maintain social order, and protect individual rights, every society requires a functioning judicial system. (Harlow & Rawlings, 2013). None of these goals can be met in the absence of such a system. As a result, the legal system is an essential component of all civilizations. The judicial system is in charge of enforcing society values and holding criminals accountable for their crimes(David, 1978).The legal system is also responsible for holding individuals accountable for actions that violate social norms(Young, 2006). Those employed in the justice system are exclusively responsible for shouldering this obligation. (Editors et al., 2007). It provides a framework for resolving disagreements and conflicts between people and objects, as well as a mechanism for compensating people when their rights are violated. It also provides a framework for settling conflicts and disagreements between persons and entities. In other words, it helps people restore their rights after they have been abused(Yu, 2010). Moreover, it establishes a conceptual structure for the purpose of addressing and resolving divergences and disputes that may emerge among people and collectives. The primary purpose of the legal system is to uphold the principles of justice and equality by ensuring that individuals are treated fairly and impartially, irrespective of their socioeconomic background, race, ethnicity, religion, or any other personal characteristic, in accordance with the established legal framework(Shelby, 2004). Getting here is one of the goals of the legal system(Okin, 2004). The legal system is intended to fulfill this function, according to the United States Constitution. All facets of the legal system can be improved upon by using this core concept(Gibson et al., 2008). In addition to ensuring that justice is administered in accordance with the norms, values, and beliefs of the society it serves, the purpose of this institution is to retain its independence and impartiality(Bottoms & Tankebe, 2013). This objective is in addition to ensuring that justice is administered in a fashion that is consistent with those considerations(Tyler, Tom, 2003). Individual rights protection and the maintenance of peace and order in any community are impossible to achieve without the legal system working in its whole and in an acceptable manner. This is true regardless of the size of the town or the population. This is due to the importance of the judicial system in assuring the continuing operation of any given society and preserving the level of stability within that community. The vast majority of anomalies in

Pakistan's legal system have substantial ramifications for the citizens of that nation(Abbas, 2011).

## **Scope of the Study**

The primary objective of this research paper is to examine the various shortcomings inherent in the judicial system of Pakistan, along with their consequential adverse impacts on the broader society. Subsequently, the article aims to propose feasible remedies for the discovered difficulties. Furthermore, this paper aims to investigate the various shortcomings inherent in the judicial system of Pakistan.

## **Research Problem statement**

The issues affecting Pakistan's judicial system, the ways in which those issues impact society, and the solutions being used to address those issues. One of the most significant shortcomings in Pakistan pertains to the lack of independence of the judicial system from other branches of government. The principle of the rule of law is contingent upon the judiciary's autonomy, as it is essential for guaranteeing the dispensation of justice in an unbiased and equitable manner (Sial, 2018).

## **Flaws in Pakistan's Judicial System / Literature Review**

### **I. Lack of Independence**

The lack of independence of the Pakistani judicial system is one of its most severe problems. The presence of political interests exerting undue influence on the legal system is an often seen phenomenon, resulting in inequitable verdicts and substantial delays in the administration of justice. Furthermore, the exertion of political pressure has the potential to manipulate the selection process of justices, so compromising their ability to remain impartial(Papers, 2021).

But there are a variety of ways that Pakistan's judicial system's independence has been undermined. Political influence is one of the key reasons the legal system cannot be viewed as impartial(Hussain, 1988). There is a real risk that judicial officials will be swayed by political pressure, which could affect their impartiality in deciding cases or show bias against one side or another. Applying pressure can be accomplished in many ways, including through the use of

threats, bribes, and other forms of coercion. The impartiality and autonomy of the judicial system could be jeopardized by the aforementioned methods (Act, 1985). Another area where the Pakistani judiciary does not have the necessary autonomy is in the appointment process. The Pakistani government possesses the authority to nominate judges, which it frequently exercises to appoint individuals who align with the government's preferred political agenda to judicial positions. There is a possibility that this could lead to a judiciary that exhibits prejudice and impartiality (Fatima et al., 2022). The presence of corruption within Pakistan's legal system further amplifies the pre-existing dearth of judicial autonomy (Ahmad et al., 2014). Corruption within the court system can lead to miscarriages of justice, eroding public confidence in the legal system. The problem of corruption is exacerbated by the absence of accountability and transparency in the judicial system. Consequently, it may be challenging to identify and discipline dishonest judges and court personnel.

To address the judicial system's lack of independence, reforms that promote accountability and transparency are needed. Establishing independent oversight organizations to investigate and punish corruption, ensuring that the selection process is free of political interference, and giving judges with the resources and assistance they need to carry out their duties impartially and fairly are all ways to do this. Only via the implementation of such measures can the judicial system's autonomy be improved, and public trust in the legal system restored.

## **II. Scarce Resources**

Lack of personnel, office space, and financial assistance are all factors that hinder Pakistan's judicial system and add to the backlog of cases. This causes a number of issues, such as trial delays, inefficient legal counsel, and subpar court infrastructure. The quantity of cases that are still outstanding is daunting, and it could take years to sort through them all and reach a decision (Newburn, 2020). The judicial system in Pakistan faces significant challenges due to resource constraints, encompassing a scarcity of personnel, inadequate physical infrastructure, and limited financial backing. These constraints all contribute to the accumulation of pending cases within the system. This gives rise to a range of issues, encompassing trial delays, suboptimal legal representation, and insufficient court infrastructure.

### **III. Lack of financial resources**

The Pakistani judiciary is likewise plagued by financial issues. The legal system is rarely underfunded by the government, which makes it challenging to provide the tools and assistance required to administer justice (Nadeem & Khan, 2017). This includes financial resources for judicial infrastructure, judge and court employee compensation and benefits, and legal practitioner training. Several reforms have been proposed in recent decades to solve Pakistan's court system's resource shortage. These techniques include hiring more judges and court personnel, investing in new technology and infrastructure to improve legal procedures, and supporting the legal system. Nevertheless, the pace of growth has been sluggish, and the dearth of resources in Pakistan remains a substantial impediment for the nation's justice system. The justice system in Pakistan must overcome this challenge. The lack of adequate resources is a significant challenge in ensuring the provision of justice and fostering public trust in the legal system. Both of these objectives are unattainable.

### **IV. Corruption**

In Pakistan, the legal system is rife with corruption. Power and money may buy legitimacy and favorable treatment in many locations. This affects public trust in the legal system and government legitimacy. Unfortunately, bribery is common, and corruption pervades all levels of the Pakistani legal system. When justice can be bought with money and influence rather than being delivered impartially and equitably, both the rule of law and public trust in the judicial system suffer. Bribery and favoritism are widespread issues in Pakistan's court system. Litigants, for example, rarely bribe judges or other court workers in order to obtain favorable rulings in their cases. Buying favorable court judgements, influencing judge selection, or buying court clerks to modify records or destroy evidence are all examples of this (Javaid, 2010).

Bribery does not constitute the sole form of corrupt practices that might occur within the justice system. Instances of this phenomenon include cronyism and nepotism, whereby judges and court personnel are selected not based on their professional qualifications, but rather on their personal affiliations or political loyalties. Consequently, judges may exhibit a greater propensity to render decisions in favor of those with whom they have personal affiliations or political alliances, potentially eroding public confidence in the integrity of the judiciary. The pervasiveness of

corruption inside the judicial system of Pakistan poses a significant obstacle, necessitating a continuous and dedicated commitment from the government to address and overcome this issue. Furthermore, apart from enhancing the transparency and responsibility of the judicial system, a comprehensive public education initiative would be necessary to enhance public knowledge of this matter and promote citizen engagement in reporting cases of corruption. The judicial system in Pakistan is afflicted by issues of corruption, however various proposed measures have emerged with the potential to ameliorate the situation. The implementation of a comprehensive set of measures includes salary increases for judges and court workers, enhanced educational prospects for lawyers, and the establishment of anti-corruption oversight bodies. Currently, all of these modifications are being deliberated. Nevertheless, the successful implementation of these reforms necessitates a strong political resolve and a steadfast commitment to transformative action, posing potential challenges in the realm of practicality(Khan, 2007).

#### **V. Lax and Inadequate Legislation**

The legal system in Pakistan is characterized by its archaic nature, as well as its deficiency in crucial components and insufficient administration across many settings. Consequently, the presence of interpretive space may lead to contradictions and delays in the implementation of justice. Furthermore, a deficiency in the implementation of appropriate legal protocols exacerbates the prevalence of injustice within the system. It is widely acknowledged that a significant proportion of Pakistan's legal rules suffer from obsolescence, inadequacy, and ineffective implementation. This phenomenon can potentially pose challenges to the efficacy of the justice system in dispensing justice, thereby undermining public confidence in the integrity of the legal system(Anderson, 2003).

One of the primary challenges inherent in the legal system of Pakistan is to its failure to adapt and align with the evolving societal needs. This issue holds great significance. A significant proportion of the laws were promulgated during the colonial administration; yet, they fail to consider the contemporary social, economic, and political context of the nation. As a consequence of these circumstances, the justice system may have challenges in effectively addressing emerging complexities, perhaps resulting in the exploitation of legal gaps by individuals occupying positions of authority and influence. A significant proportion of Pakistan's legal statutes exhibit obsolescence and insufficiency in their provisions. This phenomenon may

arise from the insufficiency of legal provisions in safeguarding citizens' rights, or from the lack of clarity and precision in the language employed within the legislation. For example, the legislation pertaining to sexual assault and domestic violence is often characterized by insufficiencies, hence posing challenges for victims in their pursuit of legal recourse and potentially facilitating the perpetration of additional forms of mistreatment. Insufficient legislation might also give rise to other forms of abuse. The efficacy of law enforcement in Pakistan occasionally raises concerns over the reliability of the nation's legal framework. However, this point should not be seen as insignificant. The potential causes for this phenomenon may include a lack of enough resources, influence from political entities, or unethical conduct exhibited by government workers. In instances where the enforcement of laws is inadequate and the absence of a judicial process, the significance of laws becomes diminished. Throughout its history, Pakistan's legal system has garnered numerous recommendations for reform. These suggestions aim to address the identified deficiencies within the system. Proposed reforms encompass modernizing and updating the legal system to align with contemporary standards, enhancing public awareness of legal rights and responsibilities, and bolstering the capacity of legal professionals through improved training and increased resources (Siddique, 2010). On the other hand, there hasn't been much improvement, and Pakistan's justice system continues to face numerous problems.

## **VI. Discrimination**

Pakistan's legal system is riddled with discrimination and needs to be addressed. Women, members of minority groups, and those living in poverty are regularly discriminated against, and their rights are frequently violated. They have little access to justice, and as a result, they are regularly abused. Discrimination is unfortunately prevalent across Pakistan's judicial system. Someone can be discriminated against for a variety of reasons, including their gender, religion, color, or social status. This has the potential to lead to unequal treatment before the law and to erode public trust in the judicial system (Van Metre, Geiger, 2010). Gender discrimination is one of the most prevalent forms of prejudice in the Pakistani legal system. When Pakistani women pursue justice, they frequently encounter formidable obstacles due to a legal system that is frequently biased against them. If women are suspected of bringing dishonor to their families, they may face victim shaming or be accused of bringing disgrace to their families if they report

sexual assault or domestic violence. In addition, they may encounter discrimination at the hands of judges and other court personnel who may be biased against women or influenced by patriarchal ideals.

The courts in Pakistan have a serious problem with religious and ethnic discrimination. Ahmadiyyas, Hindus, and Christians are just some of the religious and ethnic minorities in Pakistan who may experience discrimination at the hands of judges and court staff who harbor biases against them. Because of this, minorities are sometimes given harsher sentences or are denied justice altogether. If everyone plays by the rules, we can avoid this. Another aspect that can influence a person's treatment in Pakistan's legal system is their socioeconomic status. Those who are wealthy and powerful may be able to buy their way out of trouble or avoid punishment altogether, while the poor and the disadvantaged may be singled out for harsher treatment. Those with the financial means to do so may be able to completely avoid justice. It would need a concentrated effort to promote equality and human rights in Pakistan's legal system to end prejudice there. It is possible to raise awareness of the problem and encourage people to report discrimination. Another alternative is to make more programs available that instruct and prepare legal professionals to recognize and handle bias and discrimination. A commitment to diversity and inclusion must permeate the whole legal system if we are to ensure that the courts and court workers accurately reflect the variety of Pakistani society. This will be necessary since a functioning judicial system is vital (Jamal Shah, 2012).

## **VII. delayed justice**

For a very long time, Pakistan's justice system has struggled with the issue of delayed justice, which has had a substantial negative influence on the nation's legal and social institutions. The issue of delayed justice is caused by a number of things, including out-of-date laws, a lack of resources and facilities, and a backlog of cases in the court system. The Pakistani court system has long struggled with the issue of delays in the delivery of justice. Long delays in the administration of justice may have negative effects on the person and society at large. Possible repercussions of this scenario include the buildup of a large backlog of unsolved cases that could last for many years, if not decades. This result could undermine faith in the rule of law and the integrity of the legal system (Chemin, 2009). The complexity of Pakistan's legal system contributes to its delayed justice system. The legal process can be drawn out and challenging to



understand because there are so many different steps and requirements that must be followed. This could make it challenging to settle disputes quickly and could cause delays in the legal system.

### **VIII. Political meddling**

Possible causes of such delays in Pakistan include political interference in the administration of justice. People in positions of authority and influence might be able to influence the legal system for their own ends, delaying the resolution of certain cases. Individuals in positions of power and influence may be to blame for this delay. As prospective solutions to the issue of delayed administration of justice in Pakistan, a variety of ideas for potential changes have been made. Increasing the number of judges and other court employees, improving the legal system's efficiency, simplifying legal procedures, and incorporating more technology into the legal process are some potential remedies (Chodosh, 2003). Despite this, there has been little progress, and Pakistan continues to face a major impediment in the form of a backlog in the administration of justice.

## **Impact and Consequences on Society**

### **I. Impunity**

Due to flaws in the legal system, criminals in Pakistan can commit crimes without fear of prosecution, a phenomenon known as impunity. As a result, there is an increase in criminal behavior as well as a lack of deterrence. Criminals in Pakistan may go unpunished due to inadequacies in the country's justice system. Impunity occurs when perpetrators of crimes or infractions are not held accountable for their actions. When there is a lack of law enforcement, this can happen. This can happen when individuals who are culpable are not brought to justice because the legal system is incapable or unwilling to do it. One of the biggest factors to Pakistan's culture of impunity is the court system's lack of independence. When the judiciary lacks independence, it is vulnerable to political influence or pressure, which can result in bias or corruption in the legal process. Neither of these things can occur when the judiciary is independent. Consequently, certain individuals may develop a sense of impunity, perceiving themselves as exempt from legal constraints and capable of transgressing laws or infringing upon the rights of others without facing apprehension or retribution.

In the legislative framework of Pakistan, the presence of corruption and bribery poses significant challenges, perhaps contributing to the cultivation of an environment conducive to impunity. Individuals who possess significant wealth or wield considerable authority may potentially elude legal consequences for their unlawful actions due to the ability to procure justice through financial means or influential connections, hence increasing the likelihood of successfully evading prosecution. In order to effectively address the issue of impunity in Pakistan, it is imperative to enhance the autonomy of the justice system, enhance the efficacy of the legal framework, and hold individuals responsible for criminal acts and transgressions accountable. This may involve implementing strategies to enhance public consciousness on the issue of impunity, allocating adequate financial resources and assets to the judicial system, and reinforcing internal mechanisms aimed at combating corruption. Furthermore, it necessitates a commitment to the preservation of human rights and adherence to legal principles, with measures to ensure equitable and impartial treatment of all individuals in compliance with legal frameworks. The feasibility of this proposition is contingent upon the collective cooperation of all those involved. This is only possible if everyone works together.

## **II. Vigilantism**

Citizens may try to enforce the law on their own without the approval of the legal authorities when the public has lost faith in the judicial system. This practice is known as vigilantism. As a result, there is a breakdown in law and order, and public confidence in the justice system is steadily declining (Sax, 1970). Since the beginning of time, people have argued over whether there is a connection between having faith in the legal system and taking part in vigilante actions. While some believe there is a connection, others do not. People may feel driven to take matters into their own hands because they feel they have no other choice if they don't trust the legal system to offer appropriate protection or to generate fair and just outcomes. They can also think there is nothing else they can do because they don't feel the system will deliver fair and just outcomes. On the other side, people who have faith in the legal system could think that it will offer sufficient protection and generate fair and just results. The term "vigilantism" refers to the act of someone acting as their own judge, jury, and executioner in the pursuit of justice. People may engage in vigilantism as a result of this.

Contrarily, vigilantism can result in the breakdown of the rule of law and social order, making it even more challenging for people to have faith in the legal system. Vigilantism can also threaten social order and the rule of law. People who engage in vigilantism put a nation's social order and respect for the law under peril. This is due to the fact that violence and force are frequently used in vigilantism, which can be indiscriminate and inflict harm to or the death of innocent bystanders. Another explanation is that most vigilantism entails the use of violence and aggressive conduct. Vigilantism also avoids following established legal procedures, which can lead to arbitrary and subjective judgments. All of these elements may reduce public confidence in the legal system.

### **III. Abuses of Constitutional Rights**

Numerous violations of human rights, including as arbitrary executions, the use of torture, and illegal detention, are the result of the Pakistani court system's deficiencies (Scharf, 1998). These abuses typically target the poor and the marginalized members of society. It is common knowledge that human rights breaches in Pakistan have been fueled in part by the country's flawed judicial system. These issues have contributed to the current state of affairs. Extrajudicial killings, torture, and illegal incarceration are all examples of such atrocities. The lack of openness and responsibility in Pakistan's judicial system is a major issue. The resultant surge in human rights breaches is mostly attributable to widespread corruption and the abuse of power by law enforcement. Law enforcement officials are often unprofessional and incompetent due to a lack of resources and training. In addition, people who need it are often denied access to counsel because of delays and backlogs in Pakistan's legal system, which can lead to indefinite incarceration without charge. This has the potential to violate numerous human rights, including the right to a fair trial. There has to be major changes made to the way the justice system in Pakistan operates in order to fix the problems that have been uncovered and prevent more human rights abuses. Law enforcement agencies should be held to higher standards of accountability and openness, funding and training should be increased, and backlogs and delays in the legal system should be reduced. Human rights should be protected and respected at every stage of the judicial system. Access to legal counsel must be ensured, and autonomous oversight agencies must be set up. These steps are essential if Pakistan is to establish a legal system that guarantees everyone's rights and maintains the rule of law.

#### **IV. Economic Costs**

Huge financial losses are caused by the Pakistani court system's inefficiency. The accumulation of open cases hinders productivity, while the absence of effective deterrent leads to a rise in criminal behavior. Additionally, corruption comes at a steep price, raising both the general cost of doing business and the amount of foreign investment received by the nation. To start, the inadequate enforcement of legal contracts and property rights has negatively impacted Pakistan's investment climate and rate of economic growth. This is because investors are less likely to invest in a nation where they lack confidence that the legal system will uphold their rights to their property and their investments. For businesses, it is substantially more difficult to plan for the future and to make investments with a long-term view when there is a lack of legal predictability and assurance.

Second, the state itself bears some of the consequences of corruption and inefficiency in the legal system in addition to individuals and businesses. This is owing to the fact that legal corruption costs the government money and makes it more difficult for it to provide public services.

Thirdly, the fact that many Pakistanis, especially those who are disadvantaged and live in poverty, are unable to access the legal system has a significant negative impact on the country's economy. This is because those who lack access to justice may be unable to assert their legal claims, pursue revenge for wrongdoings, or participate fully in society's economic activities. The quality of life for those impacted and their communities may suffer as a result, and there may be fewer opportunities for economic success.

#### **V. Social cost and its impact**

The Pakistani society as a whole incurs considerable additional expenditures as a result of the inefficiencies in the legal system. The disintegration of social cohesion and the growth of vigilantism are two effects that can be linked to a lack of confidence in the legal system. The level of social unrest and instability has consequently increased as a direct result of this. Pakistan's flawed legal system has a large social cost that affects both individuals and groups living in various regions of the country on a daily basis. These expenses are thought to be in the

tens of billions of rupees. When examining these expenditures, a variety of viewpoints might be taken into consideration.

1. A culture of impunity as well as a breakdown in social trust can result from poor access to justice and a majority of human rights abuses in a community. These two scenarios are both conceivable. It is possible for people to feel depressed and dejected when they realize they cannot rely on the legal system to uphold their legal rights and hold wrongdoers accountable for the harm they have caused. Realizing that one cannot rely on the legal system frequently results in these feelings. As a result, people and organizations could decide to handle issues independently, which can result in a vicious cycle of violence and vengeance.
2. It's possible that the shortcomings in our legal system help to keep discrimination and socioeconomic inequality alive. Those who are oppressed or discriminated against are put in a position where they are at a serious disadvantage when people do not have equal access to justice. When people do not have equal access to justice, this can occur. It's probable that this will contribute to the perpetuation of social hierarchies and the prejudice against certain groups of people.
3. Justice system flaws can significantly and negatively affect people's physical and mental health as well as the welfare of entire communities and cultures. Human rights breaches like torture, wrongful detention, or extrajudicial murders can have long-lasting psychological impacts that can impair a person's capacity to function normally in society. Torture, wrongful detention, and extrajudicial executions are all examples of human rights breaches.
4. The flaws of Pakistan's legal system result in considerable societal costs that are borne by both individuals and groups spread out across the nation. The Pakistani government splits these expenses. In order to promote social cohesion, eliminate inequality, and create a more inclusive and equitable society, it is crucial to address these issues and create a legal system that is accessible, fair, and just for everyone. Without doing so, it is impossible to achieve these objectives.

## **Conclusion**

The major inadequacies in the judicial system are directly harming Pakistani society. Numerous consequences include, but are not limited to, social instability, financial hardship, vigilantism, human rights violations, and impunity. To address these difficulties, Pakistan must strengthen its legal system. These investments should be used to provide sufficient financing, ensure the independence of the court, develop and implement stringent legislation, and combat corruption. This will result in a society that is more just and stable, where the rule of law is preserved, each person's rights are protected, and inequality is decreased.

### **Recommendations**

As was previously mentioned, numerous objections and concerns have been raised over the duration of Pakistan's criminal justice system's existence. This essay makes some recommendations to fix these problems. These problems are amenable to a number of fixes. Among the potential strategies are:

1. The first step in preventing acts of vigilantism is to establish a judicial system that is transparent, accountable to those who participate in it, and responsive to the demands of each and every member of a society. To do this, it is crucial to make sure the legal system is devoid of bias, prejudice, and corruption and that everyone in the community trusts the justice and fairness of the judgements it renders. In order for the judicial system to function effectively and efficiently in the pursuit of justice for all, it must also be given the tools and support necessary.
2. Because they have severe economic ramifications for the country, Pakistan's justice system needs to be improved in order to encourage economic growth, eliminate poverty, and create a more just and equal society. Reforming the legislation that controls Pakistan's criminal justice system is the first and most important action that needs to be made to remedy its inconsistent nature.
3. The criminal justice system in Pakistan has to be reformed, which is a big step that needs to be taken. This article will concentrate on the processes of "updating" and "modernizing" existing criminal laws, even though "enacting new laws to address emerging issues" and "enhancing legal protections for victims and witnesses" are also valid ways to phrase these concepts.

4. To improve the practices used by law enforcement. This tactic is intended to address the system's recognized issues. Increasing cooperation between law enforcement agencies, giving law enforcement officers additional resources and training, and developing efficient supervision structures to promote accountability and openness are a few examples of what this might entail.
5. To remove barriers that prevent each citizen from having easier access to the justice system. This may entail providing those who cannot afford it with legal aid, improving the effectiveness of the court system to lessen backlogs and delays, and promoting the use of alternative dispute resolution techniques.
6. To promote the implementation of restorative justice approaches, which, in contrast to traditional justice systems, which primarily focus punishing offenders, place a higher emphasis on rehabilitation of criminals and mending the harm inflicted by criminal activities.
7. Growing public trust and confidence, increasing accountability and transparency, and promoting more just and efficient outcomes can all be achieved through increasing community involvement and engagement in Pakistan's criminal justice system.
8. The Pakistani criminal justice system will require a diverse strategy that involves a variety of different stakeholders in order to be successful. These people consist of those who are in positions of authority, those who belong to civil society groups, those who work in the legal profession, and members of the general public. It is possible to create a criminal justice system in Pakistan that upholds the rule of law, protects human rights, and promotes justice and equality for all citizens by working together to reform the legal system, improve law enforcement practices, increase access to justice, support restorative justice theories, and strengthen community engagement. If we work together to enhance the legal system, law enforcement practices, access to justice, restorative justice techniques, and community involvement, all of this is feasible. Together, we can improve the legal system, boost access to justice, strengthen law enforcement methods, and advance restorative justice techniques.

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