

*“Tracing of Juveniles facing the death penalty, and
life imprisonment across Pakistan (Volume II)”*

Tracing of Juveniles Facing /
Convicted of Offences Punishable
by Death Penalty (DP)
&
Life Imprisonment (LI)



VOLUME - II

BY:

**LEGAL AWARENESS WATCH PAKISTAN (L.A.W)
&
MARVI RURAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (MRDO)**

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Legal Awareness Watch Pakistan (L.A.W) is a non-profitable organization registered on 12th October, 1999 under law. **L.A.W** has been advocating and raising awareness in Pakistan on human rights of prisoners, and vulnerable. For two decades, **L.A.W** has been running a campaign in Pakistan on abolition of barbaric medieval time death penalty and life imprisonment practices upon vulnerable, and marginalized particularly minors, and women through awareness-based advocacy, and research. **L.A.W** does not only run advocacy sessions or forums against the barbaric punishment but also defends individuals those facing the death penalty, and life imprisonment across Pakistan. **L.A.W** provides pro-bono legal assistance to prisoners those who do not have access to legal practitioner (s) to any reason i.e. poverty, etc.

L.A.W aims that the United Nations Convention on Child Rights that Pakistan ratified in 1990, and other international human treaties, and covenants must be implemented in accordance with domestic laws in light of General Comments No. 10, and 21 on the CRC. Despite ratification children across Pakistan have not granted civil, political, economic, health and cultural rights instead subjected them to gallows and mass incarceration in recent times. In light of this **L.A.W** is also committed to help stakeholders through awareness raising advocacy, and authorities on eradication of brutality, corporal punishment, and violence of all forms as inflicted upon juveniles/children across Pakistan in prisons.

(SARMAD ALI)
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
LEGAL AWARENESS WATCH PAKISTAN L.A.W



Marvi Rural Development Organization-MRDO is registered under Societies Act as a non-profit non-government organization envisioned to support and alleviate social sufferings of marginalized masses, communities and in particular rural women & children. MRDO has almost two decades vast experience of designing and successfully implementing diversified projects for vulnerable, disastrous and underserved communities with harnessing, empowering and accountable approach.

Till present, MRDO has successfully implemented over 72 projects worth of PKR 860 million in collaboration with national and international donors. Such projects have directly benefitted 608182 male and female members in 162 union Councils of 32 Talukas of 11 Districts of Sindh and Punjab Province. Major themes of these projects were Social Mobilization, Women Empowerment, Child Rights, Protection of Human Rights Defenders, Education, Governance, Disability, Rule of Law, Emergency Response, Health, Strengthening governance, Peace & Harmony, and Social Cohesion. It is a proud moment for MRDO family that the work this organization has done so far been recognized at national and international level. For instance, Ms. Ghulam Sughra Solangi, the head of MRDO, was awarded with “Woman of Courage Award” in 2011 in Washington DC by the former first lady Michelle Obama and former US Secretary of State Ms. Hillary Clinton.

Saira Ahmed

Marvi Rural Development Organization-MRDO

PREFACE

This is the second such Survey conducted by our organizations. It proved being even tougher than last year's because we monitored detention centers farther away from our headquarters, entailing long distance trips and having to stay overnight in faraway towns. So, a task even more demanding but very much worthwhile given the significant data that we collected. And still more edifying because it allowed us to acuter study and pinpoint the multi-layered shortcomings and disruptions of the juvenile judicial processes.

Our organizations campaign for the abolition of the death penalty (DP) and of life imprisonment (LI) inflicted to minors, i.e. youngsters under the age of 18 at the time of the alleged offence. These sentences are still in the penal arsenal of dozens of countries in the world. However, almost all these countries have ratified the International Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 (CRC) which explicitly excludes the application of these two punishments.

Pakistan is among the countries likely to apply DP or LI to minors.

How many Pakistani minors are at risk of being executed or sentenced to DP or LI? Where are they in custody? How long have they been detained? What are they accused of? How has the judicial authority certified the age of the juvenile at the time of the alleged offence? Who defends them before the competent courts? What is the status of each youth's legal proceedings? Have they benefited from the favorable provisions of the recent law Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 (JJSA) granting minors protection from DP and treatment better suited to their age, (conditions of detention, assistance by social services, ad hoc confinement premises and tribunals, etc.)? Apart from our first Survey in 2020 we have not found any other authenticated answers to these questions.

The life, ill fate or death of thousands of young Pakistanis is at stake, perhaps even more. Each child is the future of all

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humanity. Each and every one of the youngsters in this study is of paramount importance to us. During our two operations, as many as 129 youngsters have been identified as risking critical sentences. The youngest was only ten years old when arrested!

Determined to have a clearer sight of this issue, within the limits of our human and financial means which are seriously narrow, we decided to continue a Survey throughout ten additional prisons in the states of Punjab and Sindh aiming at precise identification of the youngsters falling under the criteria set out in the introduction above. The objectives of this second publication remain straightforward:

1. Try to mobilize, as a second step but as soon as possible, the necessary resources to ensure the legal defense of a maximum number of the concerned youngsters who are currently deprived of it.
2. Try to activate the resources necessary to extend this survey to more prisons in Pakistan, or to encourage other organizations to do so. Additional resource is also necessary to surmount one of our impairments: because of limited means up to now we have not been able to identify among the detainees those young adults, over 18 at time of the visit, who were minors, under 18, at the time of their arrest and who therefore should be considered by our Surveys. Such unintentional non-inclusion is unfair to the cause of those who were victimized while being minors.
3. Attempt to prompt political, judicial and prison authorities to better implement the JJSA 2018.

We are at the disposal of the readers of these pages for any further explanation. We are also at the disposal of any person, organization or public authority wishing to join and/or provide support to the action summarized above.

M Hoffman.

SUMMARY

Exact population of juveniles those facing the DP, and LI across Pakistan have always been a mystery to the reason that authorities of **04** provinces of Pakistan tend to suppress figures from the stakeholders to avoid governmental and international groups’ pressure that demand proper facilitation to juvenile offenders in prisons i.e. rehabilitation instead incarceration. In recent times, the authorities generically quoted a figure of **618** corresponding to Population of under-trial and convicted juvenile offenders across Pakistan until 1st December, 2019. To our knowledge in recent times authorities across Pakistan never provided or public any data corresponding to minors such facing barbaric punishment i.e. death penalty, and life imprisonment. Thus, to clear those surmises associated with figures of juvenile offenders in prisons those facing medieval times punishment across Pakistan. **L.A.W** and **MRDO** launched a research survey titled as ***‘Tracing of Juveniles facing the death penalty, and life imprisonment across Pakistan (Volume I)’*** printed in 2020 and available online at www.legalawarenesswatch.com. However, **Volume II** released this year 2021.

Scope of Volume I & Volume II:

Volume I, and Volume II limited in scope to the extent that they only provide figures of those who were minors at the time of our visits to targeted prisons (**Volume I/April 2020 to June 2020, Volume II/March 2021 to May 2021**). It is likely that there might have been more juvenile offenders prior to our research survey in 2020, and 2021 but shifted to barracks those housing adult prisoners subject to growing the age of juvenility i.e. 18 years under domestic law. However, other reason of keeping this research survey concise that Punjab housed about **47,000** prisoners, **7617** out of those possibly facing LI, or DP however, in Sindh **1322** prisoners facing DP, and LI to these figures, it was highly impossible to screen all those prisoners with

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a mission of tracing out as much as juvenile offenders those facing DP & LI considering our financial limitations, and manpower.

Since the introduction JJSA 2018 in Pakistan and ratification of the CRC in 1990 minors still at-risk of facing gallows and mass incarceration. Article 37 of CRC prohibited the awarding of the death penalty to minors as well as life imprisonment without the prospect of parole in all circumstances however, section 16 of JJSA 2018 prohibited the awarding of DP instead permitted LI to minors in offences those carrying mass incarceration. Despite these stipulations minors in Pakistan still subjected to barbaric and inhuman punishment owing to inadequate age determination mechanism in the juvenile justice system i.e. “*Ansar Iqbal*” who was sentenced to death on **29th September, 2015** whose plea of juvenility was never considered by the courts. The arbitrary procedure of age determination in the justice system of Pakistan and lack of effective implementation of JJSA 2018 might dispatch more minors to gallows, and put to mass incarceration in coming years. Another example of Muhammad Iqbal alias “*Bali*” who was sentenced to death penalty in 1999 and released in July, 2020 after spending 18 years. “*Bali*” was defended by **L.A.W** in light of his second clemency plea which was submitted in 2017 on humanitarian grounds (without the merits of his case) his execution was halted by the then President of Pakistan.

To this point our research activity targeted following prisons in Punjab and Sindh in 2020, and 2021. The list of cases that we assessed in Punjab, and Sindh is appended at the end of this research survey report for the perusal of readership.

Name of prisons that we targeted in Punjab (2020-2021):

- i. Okara District Jail;**
- ii. Pakpattan District Jail;**
- iii. Rahimyar Khan District Jail;**
- iv. Rajanpur District Jail;**
- v. Attock District Jail.**

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- vi. Lahore District Jail;**
- vii. Lahore Central Jail;**
- viii. Gujranwala Central Jail;**
- ix. Kasur District Jail;**
- x. Sheikhpura District Jail.**

Name of prisons that we targeted in Sindh (2020-2021):

- i. Youthful Offenders Industrial School Karachi;**
- ii. Karachi Central Jail;**
- iii. Karachi District Jail;**
- iv. Youthful Offenders Industrial School Hyderabad;**
- v. Ghokti Central Jail;**
- vi. District & Central Jails Sukkur;**
- vii. Larkana District Jail;**
- viii. Sheikharpur District Jail;**
- ix. Jacobabad District Jail.**

Far from dealing only with the theoretical aspects, our affirmations and claims are based on tangible current hard facts that we monitored in *situ*. Among the most salient features of the data that we collected:

Volume I:

Identified total **87** juveniles possibly facing DP, and LI in Punjab and Sindh of which **71** in Punjab, **16** in Sindh, **03** female juveniles, and **01** facing terrorism related charges in Sindh none in Punjab. Major accusation against all was murder, and rape in Punjab as well as in Sindh. However, involvement of probation officer/social welfare officer (s) found in **01** case in Punjab **none** in Sindh at all.

Volume II:

We targeted ten prisons, **05** from the province of Punjab, and the same number of prisons from the province of Sindh. This year we identified as many as **42** juveniles (**21 in Punjab, & 21 in Sindh**) facing the DP, and LI. Thus, altogether **129** juveniles (under-trial and convicted) identified in two years. As we mentioned in **Volume I** that Punjab province had **41** prisons of which **02** juvenile *Borstals* in Faisalabad & Bahawalpur, **25**

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district prisons, **09** central prisons, **01** women prison in Multan district, and **01** high security prison in Sahiwal district. However, Sindh has **26** prisons including **04** Correctional Homes for child offenders altogether **20** prisons targeted in two years’ time span. Unlike **Volume I** this year not a single convicted juvenile had been traced out in both provinces facing LI or DP.

Blasphemy and Juveniles:

“Dani” (*pseudonym*) **16-year-old** facing blasphemy charges in Pakpattan district- who was allegedly implicated in the case of blasphemy offence under **section 295 of Pakistan Penal Code 1860** (PPC). “Dani” has been languishing behind prison since **28-03-2020** without a fair trial under Article 10 (A) of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973. However, no child is identified in Sindh facing blasphemy charges. It is also stated that “Dani” was a motor mechanic at the time of his arrest.

While visiting prisons in Punjab in connection with our research survey we also able to identify **39** (adults) those facing blasphemy related charges in Lahore city of which **05** women, **01** juvenile rest all men. **04** individuals facing blasphemy in Kasur of which **01** has mental health issues, **01** in Attock district, **02** in Nankana district, and **02** in Pakpattan district.

Female Juveniles:

Volume II identified no female juvenile facing DP, or LI in Punjab, nor in Sindh. However, last year we identified **03** female juveniles.

Probation/Social welfare department:

It transpired that the probation department of Punjab, and Sindh found to be *inactive rather hibernated*. **Not** a single juvenile whom we interviewed was mindful of probation officer appointed under Probation Offenders Ordinance, 1960 (XLV of 1960). Perusal of judicial and police investigation papers/*Challan* report under section 173 of CRPC 1898 provided that nor courts neither police mindful of role of the probation officer (s) in the judicial proceedings. It is arguable *whether a probation officer on its own could come in contact with the juvenile found in conflict with law or having committed a penal offence where he was not informed by the police about the arrest of juvenile or not*. In our legal acumen the probation officer (s) may come in contact with the juvenile- where

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the arrest of juvenile is not reported to him and/or intentionally concealed by the police (*Investigation Officer*) under section 5 of JJSA 2018. After interviewing number of juveniles in two years of time in connection with our research survey we submitted that police officer (s) intentionally hide the arrest of juvenile from the concerned probation officer in order to flout the overall procedure of juvenile justice system introduced under JJSA 2018 and progress with investigation in accordance with substantive criminal law procedure to rid of investigation as early as possible (as same as ordinary criminal cases investigation involving adults). Under JJSA 2018, the concerned probation officer (s) is required to support, and assist a child having committed an offence or in conflict with law during the pendency of judicial proceedings in the court of law, and to furnish report called *Social Investigation Report* (SIR) as when required by the court.

Murder and Rape:

Major accusation levelled against juveniles in Punjab, and Sindh is murder under section 302 PPC, and rape under section 376 of PPC both falling within the ambit of prohibitory clause of section 497 of Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (CRPC) not having bail as of right. Under PPC 1860 offences of murder, and rape are punishable by death penalty and in some circumstance only where mitigation circumstance is established the court might award life sentence instead the death penalty after taking all circumstances of the case in to consideration. In Punjab, we traced out **04** cases of rape, and **14** cases of murder; whereas in Sindh **11** murder cases, **02** rape case.

Terrorism and Juveniles:

In Sindh **04** minors along with adults (co-accused) those facing charges of terrorism. In both years not, a single juvenile identified in Punjab facing terrorism related charges.

Mental Health:

Traced out a juvenile in Punjab in the municipality of *Deepalpur* of Okara district- who is standing trial on charges of rape under 376 PPC 1860. During trial Farman (*pseudonym*) was found having mental health issues as being deaf, and dumb. However, the court him dispatched to mental hospital on **23-02-**

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2021. In Sindh no such like case identified in **Volume I** nor in **Volume II**.

Drugs Trafficking:

02 juveniles identified allegedly facing drugs trafficking charges under section 9-C of Control of *Narcotics Substances Act 1997* (CNSA) **01** in each province.

Age wise determination of juveniles:

It is noted that juveniles’ offenders those facing DP, and LI on accusation of murder and rape under PPC 1860 or heinous nature offence were in the age scale of 14-year-old to 17/18-year-old.

One-Timer:

Juvenile offenders identified are *one-time offenders* they had been used as a tool. Their (co-accused/adults) instigated those minors emotionally to commit a criminal act in order to save their skin from the hegemony of law or juveniles themselves inadvertently came in conflict with penal law of Pakistan.

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CONSOLIDATED RESULTS (2020, 2021)

	MRDO SINDH	L.A.W PUNJAB	TOTAL of 2 surveys
Topic	Results	Results	
General overview	A total of 37 interviews conducted during 7 visits in 2020, and 2021.	A total of 85 interviews conducted during 20 visits in 2020, and 2021.	A total of 122 interviews in two years. Data was collected for 129 cases.
Gender	All 37 cases are boys, no girls.	89 cases are boys, and 3 girls.	126 boys, 3 girls.
S I N D H	Population of juveniles detained at Larkhana District prison, and Hyderabad at time of the visit: 17.	Among those 17, 11 cases are possibly facing DP or LI.	
	Population of juveniles detained at Sukkur District, Central prisons and Karachi District and Central prison at time of the visit: 27.	Among those 27, 26 cases are possibly facing DP or LI.	
	Population of juveniles detained at Shiekharpur District Prison, Jacobabad District prison and Mirpur Khas District prison at time of the survey.	NIL	
P	Population of juveniles detained at Kasur District prison and Okara District prison at time of the visit: 32.	Among those 32, 09 cases are possibly facing DP or LI.	
	Population of juveniles detained at		Among those 57, 34

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U N J A B	Lahore District, Central prisons and Pakpattan District prison at time of the visit: 57.		cases are possibly facing DP or LI.	
	Population of juveniles detained at Gujranwala District prison and Rajanpur District prison at time of the visits: 49.		Among those 49, 25 cases are possibly facing DP or LI.	
	Population of juveniles detained at Sheikupura District prison, Rahimyar Khan district prison and Attock District prison at time of the visits: 28.		Among those 28, 24 cases are possibly facing DP or LI.	
	Total of cases in the two States			Among the 327 detained juveniles, 129 cases are possibly facing DP or LI.
	Under trial or already sentenced	Only 04 lad has already been sentenced to LI. 32 cases still under trial.	05 lads have already been sentenced. 87 cases still under trial.	Only 09 lads have already been sentenced. 119 cases still under trial.
	Category of (alleged) offense	Rape: 05 cases Murder: 29 cases Terrorism: 5 case (combined with MRDO SINDH)	Rape: 28 cases Murder: 61 cases. Terrorism case: None Blasphemy: 01 L.A.W PUNJAB	Rape: 33 cases Murder: 90 cases. Terrorism: 01 case (combined with murder).

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	murder) Blasphemy: NIL Narcotics: 01 Kidnapping: (combined with rape & murder): None.	Narcotics: 01 Kidnapping: 1 case (combined with rape & murder).	Blasphemy: 01 Narcotics: 02 Kidnapping: 1 case (combined with rape & murder).
Involvement of a probation officer during the legal process	None at all in 37 cases.	Out of total 129 cases only in 01 case.	Only in 01 case out of the 128 cases.
Involvement of a defense advocate during the legal process	None at all in the 37 cases.	None at all in the 92 cases.	None at all in the 129 cases.
Current ages of the concerned juveniles	Only 02 boys in their 18 th year of age. The other 35 range between 13 and 17 years old.	05 boys are in their 18 th year of age. However, 03 eldest boys are aged 24, 22 and 20 yr. The other 81 boys’ range between 11 and 17 years old. Female juveniles are 14, 15 and 17 years old.	07 boys of 129 juveniles are in their 18 th year of age. The 3 eldest boys are aged 24, 22 and 20 yr. The other 116 boys’ range between 11 and 17 years old. Female juveniles are 14, 15 and 17 years old.
Ages at the time of imprisonment	12 years old: 1 boy 13 yr.: 02 14 yr.: 8 boys MRDO SINDH	10 years old: 4 boys 11 yr.: 4 boys 12 yr.: 1 girl and 7 boys L.A.W PUNJAB	10 years old: 4 boys 11 yr.: 4 boys 12 yr.: 1 girl and 8 boys

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		15 yr.: 03 boys 16 yr.: 15 boys 17 yr.: 07 18 yr.: 01	13 yr.: 16 boys 14 yr.: 1 girl and 29 boys 15 yr.: 1 girl and 12 boys 16 yr.: 04 boy 17 yr.: 03 boys 21 yr.: 1 boy	13 yr.: 18 boys 14 yr.: 1 girl and 37 boys 15 yr.: 1 girl and 15 boys 16 yr.: 19 boys 17 yr.: 10 boys 18 yr.: 01 21 yr.: 1 boy
	Time spent in prison (at moment of the visit)	Ranges from 9 days to 3 years 7 months. Average 265 days, median 235 days	Ranges from some days to 4-5 years.	Ranges from some days to 4 - 5 years.

Notes: *In several cases the precise date of birth is unknown. Where only year of birth is known we calculated age as if he/she was born on January 1st. Cases on bail: information not available if/how long the concerned endured imprisonment.*

Conclusion

In culmination, it is submitted that research survey spreading in two years targeted to trace out as many as possible minors housed in over-crowded prisons of Pakistan those likely to face LI, or DP in coming years. The research is conducted to sensitize the stakeholders those given to have a role/duty under JJSA 2018 i.e. probation officers to ensure that they would perform their duties pro-actively and vigilantly in lines with JJSA 2018. It appeared to us in two years that the probation officers across Pakistan tend to hide behind the bushes of criminal justice system to avoid coming forward in protection of welfare of child offenders either naive of dealing with children in conflict or ignorant of JJSA 2018. Instead they labelled their reluctance, and hibernation resulting due to “lack of resources” *“that they require resources for protection of welfare of minors in conflict with penal law- despite receiving salaries and travelling allowances.”* Only in **01** case probation officer in Punjab appeared involved in the judicial proceedings none in Sindh in **129** cases. We dare say that police in Punjab, and Sindh violate or rather correct to say that flout provisions of JJSA 2018 either ignorantly or considering themselves above the law. Despite their flouting of JJSA 2018 probation officers may come forward pro-actively in protection of welfare of minors facing criminal charges. Lack of resources could be one of the hurdles but not the sole factor of their ignorant attitude towards protection of child offenders. By this research survey our organisations attempted to clear surmises associated with figures of juvenile offenders in prisons across Pakistan by targeting 20 prisons to an extent in two years of time. Children across Pakistan must be given free education as guaranteed under Article 25 (A) of the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 this fundamental right to be

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advanced even to child offenders. In **Volume I, & Volume II** those traced out mainly had street-connected background having no educational background thus, seemed vulnerable unaware of their rights under the law.

JJSA 2018 was introduced with a view of re-integrating and providing separate criminal justice system for juveniles/ children in conflict with law or having committed a penal offence. Under JJSA 2018 children to be rehabilitated in rehabilitation centers instead incarcerated in notorious prisons. Until the time of this report not a single rehabilitation center across Pakistan have been notified nor observation homes-where a juvenile is to be kept after being apprehended. Thus, minors’ under-trial and convicted housed in ordinary barracks of prisons with desperate and hardened criminals. For the time being, the decision of Inspectorate General (I.G) Prison (s) that declared 645 children barracks including 31 of *Lahore Camp Jail* as rehabilitation center (s)/shelter house (s) is praiseworthy. However, those must not be administered under *Pakistan Jail Manual 1978 (PJM)*, and children (if required) to be detained in custody of civilians instead of policemen. Prior to JJSA 2018 there was not a single comprehensive law for providing protection to children in conflict with law. Under Juvenile Justice Ordinance (JJSO) 2000 some functions were performed by the authorities for protecting minors those said to have infringed penal law. However, JJSO 2000 appeared to have weakness in its overall mechanism.

It is reasonable to submit that JJSO 2000 replaced JJSA 2018 in light of General Comment No. 10 on CRC adopted by the UN Committee on the Child Rights in 2007 that demanded member states to introduce comprehensive juvenile policy for the protection of welfare of the minors in conflict with law. Pakistan undoubtedly introduced JJSA 2018 in fulfillment of its international obligation under the international law however, slow and ineffective implementation of JJSA 2018 until the time of this report made this law ineffective rather dead. The courts, and social

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welfare department/ probation departments of Punjab, and Sindh appeared ignorant that could be due to lack of trainings and/or unawareness with JJSA 2018. Moreover, we recommend that children up to the age of 14-year those we’ve traced out must be released in light of section 82, and section 83 of PPC 1860 that provided nothing is an offence if committed by a person up to 14-year of age. It is seen that children, if found having committed a heinous offence i.e. murder, or rape arbitrarily considered to be more than 14-year of age by the police in sheer ignorance of law. We submit that effective and rapid implementation of JJSA 2018 across Pakistan will improve the already sordid and despicable overall juvenile justice system. It is reasonably correct to submit that children across Pakistan often used as a tool in the hands of adults’ in heinous nature cases those punishable by death or life imprisonment triable by the court of sessions. The Committee on the rights of children produced General Comment No. 24 by which it is suggested that sentences of life imprisonment and sentences of indeterminate term must be abolished falling not within the ambit of CRC. With respect to Pakistan separate juvenile justice system exists that means juveniles must be in all cases given a second chance through rehabilitation thus not to be hanged nor put to face mass incarceration without the prospect of releasing from prison.

END

THANKING NOTE

L.A.W would like to pay its humble gratitude to Marvi Rural Development Organisation (MRDO), Prison Departments of Punjab, and Sindh, Probation & Reclamation Departments of Sindh and Balochistan, last but not the least Home Department of Punjab for assisting us in **Volume I & Volume II**. With their support & efforts this research survey would not have been concluded not even originated.

SARMAD ALI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR L.A.W
1st May, 2021.

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Juveniles in prisons facing DP and LI across Sindh (Volume II)

Appendix I

N ^o	Name	Male / Female (write M or F)	Father's name	Place of origin	Age/date of birth (dd.mm.yy) If date unsure: write only year of birth	Offence (s) for which charged	FIR No:
1	Fida Hussain	M	Miran Bux Magsi	Sanghar	16 Years	302,506(2),114,504,34 PPC 23(i)-A Sindh Arms Act.	58/18, P.S Sarhar
2	Shahwez Ali	M	Muhammad Ramzan	Badin	18 Years	302,504 PPC, 23(i)A 25 Sindh Act	54/18, P.S Nindo 55/18
3	Saddam Hussain	M	Saleem Sohoo	Hyderanad	16 Years	302,109,34 PPC	41/19, P.S Rahoki
4	Lucky Ali	M	Nadeem Rajpur	Hyderabad	16 Years	302 R/W 17(4)H.O	169/19, P.S Market
5	Muhammad Arif	M	Muhammad Rind	Kotri	16 Years	302,427,34,120/ B PPC	175/19, P.S Kotri
6	Rashid Ali	M	Muhammad Kalar	Tando Muhammad Khan	15 Years	302,34 PPC	34/2020, P.S T.G. Hyder
7	Anji @ Jijo	M	Premchand Kolhi	Badin	16 Years	302,201,34 PPC	24/2020, P.S T.G. Ali
8	Ayaz @ Shoni	M	Muhammad Riaz	West Karachi	02.04.04	6/9-C	476/18, P.S Surjani Town
9	Shahzaib	M	Haji	South Karachi	10.02.04	392/394/302/34 PPC	295/18
10	Hassan Abbas	M	Safarish Ali	East Karachi	12.03.05	376 PPC	45/19, P.S Gulistan E Johar
11	Mujeeb-Ur-Rehman @ Shakeel @ Munna	M	Yousuf Ali @ Ghulam Rasool	West Karachi	15.06.04	302/34 PPC 512 CRPC	268/18, P.S Docks
12	Azan Zaffar	M	Zaffar Iqbal	East Karachi	20.04.04	365/R/W 302	374/19, P.S Zaman Town
13	Abdul Latif @ Chucha	M	Mohammad Umar	West Karachi	24.07.05	302/34	253/19, P.S Mominabad
14	Rizwan	M	Masoom Jan	Karachi	21.02.2005	363/365/A/34 R/W-7 ATA, 23 (i)-A	429/19, 430/19, P.S SITE- A AVCC
15	Sherullah @ Sheno	M	Abdul Malik	East Central	02.02.05	353/324/34 PPC SEC.7- ATA : 392/397 PPC: 23 (i) : 392/34 PPC: 393/394/34 R/W PPC : 353/324/427/34P PC Sec. 7-ATA	446/19 : 444/19 : 448/19 : 492/19 : 143/19, P.S Manghopir, Sohrab Goath
16	Raju	M	Habibullah	West Central	14.09.05	353/302/111/34 PPC 7-ATA	22/2020: 03/2020 : 37/2020, P.S NKIA, Surjani Town
17	Aamir Latif	M	Abdul Latif		13.06.04	365-B/392- C/34/376 PPC	71/2020, P.S Sachal
18	Muhammad Sajid	M	Muhammad Mukhtiar Ahmed	East	07.04.05	186/353/324/34 PPC Sec 7-ATA 1997	188/2020: 187/2020 P.S G.Gohar
19	Haroon @ Sher Ali	M	Ghulam Hazrat	Karachi	18.10.05	302/201/202/109 34PPC	72/19: P.S: Taimoria
20	Ali Raza	M	Mohammad Rafiq	Karachi	11.03.04	302/365/34 PPC	166/19: P.S Bilal Colony
21	Jan Raheem @ Muhammad Naeem Jan @ Jan Raheem @ Lala	M	Dilawar Khan @ Dularam Khan	Karachi	23.04.04	302/392/397/34 PPC	138/15: P.S: Defense

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Juveniles in prisons facing DP and LI across Punjab (Volume II)

Appendix II

N°	Name	Male / Female (write M or F)	Father's name	Place of origin	Age/date of birth (dd.mm.yy) If date unsure: write only year of birth	Offence (s) for which charged	FIR No:
1	Danish Ali	M	Safdar Ali	Pakpattan	01.01.2006	Section 295 B (blasphemy) PPC	104/2020, P.S Fareed Nagar
2	Ali Raza	M	Fazal Elahi	Lahore	01.01.2008	Section 9 © of Anti Narcotics Act 1997	423/2020, P.S Saddar Arifwala
3	Arslan	M	Unknown	Deepalpur	01.01.2008	Section 376 (rape) PPC	984/2019, P.S Haveli Laha
4	Muhammad Afzal	M	Afzal	Deepalpur	01.01.2007	Section 376 (rape) PPC	168/2019, P.S Baseerpur
5	Bagh Ali aka Malangi	M	Mukhar Ahmed	Deepalpur	01.01.2007	Section 302/34 (murder)	06/2019, P.S Hujra Shah Mugeem
6	Fayyaz aka Pechu	M	Bagh Ali	Baseerpur	01.01.2007	Section 376 (rape) PPC	37/2020, P.S Baseerpur
7	Naazar Azam aka Nadir Hussain	M	Azam aka Abdul Ghaffor	Okara	01.01.2008	Section 376 (rape) PPC	1373/20, P.S Saddar
8	Muhammad Wali	M	Daewood Khan	Attock	01.01.2004	Section 302/34 (murder)	32/2020, P.S Hazro Attock
9	Muhammad Fazeel	M	Hayadat Khan	Attock	01.01.2007	Section 302/34 (murder)	88/2020, P.S Rangu Attock
10	Danish Ali	M	Dilawar Khan	Attock	01.01.2003	Section 302/34 (murder)	51/2020, P.S Hazro Attock
11	Ikram Nawaz	M	Rab Nawaz	Attock	01.01.2003	Section 302/34 (murder)	247/2020, P.S Chontra Rawalpindi
12	Younis Khan	M	Sona Khan	Ranjanpur	01.01.2006	Section 302/34 (murder)	75/2020, P.S Muhammad Pur
13	Muhammad Younis	M	Muhammad Ismail	Ranjanpur	01.01.2005	Section 302/34 (murder)	273/2020, P.S City Jumpur
14	Amir aka Kamla	M	Ameer Umer	Ranjanpur	01.0.2006	Section 302/34 (murder)	273/2020, P.S City Jumpur
15	Shahzad	M	Sardar Muhammad	Ranjanpur	01.01.2005	Section 302/34 (murder)	395/2020, P.S Fazilpur
16	Ali Raza	M	Ghulam Haider	Ranjanpur	01.01.2006	Section 302/34 (murder)	731/2020, P.S Fazilpur
17	Sabir	M	Atta Muhammad	Ranjanpur	01.01.2005	Section 302/34 (murder)	47/2021, P.S Kot Mithan
18	Muhammad Amin	M	Muhammad Saleem	Ranjanpur	01.01.2006	Section 302/34 (murder)	60/2021, P.S Haji Pur
19	Muhammad Kamran	M	Abdul Salam	R.Y Khan	01.01.2006	Section 302/34 (murder)	661/2020, P.S City Sadigbad
20	Asad Bilal	M	Sajid Hussain	R.Y Khan	01.01.2006	Section 376 (rape) PPC	92/2021, P.S Kot Samaba
21	Hanzla	M	Muhammad Siddique	R.Y Khan	01.01.2008	Section 302/34 (murder)	320/20, P.S City C-Division

AFTER WORD

I congratulate Legal Awareness Pakistan for its strong leadership in Pakistan in addressing human rights especially concerning the death penalty and mass incarceration. LAW is not only providing inspiration to other countries in Asia but also worldwide.

*Charles Sullivan, President, International CURE, Washington,
DC USA
19th April, 2021.*

I strongly believe that best service delivery cannot be ensured without furnishing relevant and smart data. These are befitting facts and figures which set the very direction of policy making and its implementation. Unfortunately, our operations of public sector are not thoroughly data driven. Though jails in Pakistan are appreciated for record-keeping but most of it is manual. Apart from its coordination among the organs of Criminal Justice System is poor; therefore, enactment of different legal provisions such as JJSA 2018 is a major issue.

Having gone through the whole survey report of L.A.W, one can safely infer that Correction/Probation Services are badly under-utilized in Pakistan which have been stressed on different forums, be that Law and Justice Commission, Federal and Provincial Ombudsmen and International Organization such as UNODC etc.

Regular stock-taking and steady reforms should be encouraged. Reformative approach should be adopted while dealing with prisoners. Crimes are psycho-social problem and cannot be tackled by punitive methods only. The policy

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life imprisonment across Pakistan (Volume II)”***

makers can utilize the findings of this survey for future planning.

In last I would like to say that the very spectrum of the survey should be widened i.e. Balochistan and other provinces may be taken on board.

I appreciate the efforts of L.A.W for a strong Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan.

*Asmat Ullah Kharoti, Assistant Director Probation and Reclamation Department, Quetta Balochistan.
19th April, 2021.*

Legal Awareness Watch Pakistan and Marvi Rural Development Organization are working very hard to identify young people in Pakistan whose legal rights are being or have been violated. Importantly, the organizations are recommending solutions to address these problems. Let us hope that the key players in the Pakistan legal system rise to the challenge and ensure that all juveniles are properly identified at the time of arrest and are treated fairly by the system.

*Kay Perry, Michigan Chapter of CURE, USA
20th April, 2021.*

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This document has not been professionally edited