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Advocacy and Litigation for Death Penalty Reform Strategies and Challenges in Pakistan and Beyond

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ABSTRACT

This article analyzes the strategies and challenges of using advocacy and litigation to reform the death penalty, focusing on the complex socio-legal context of Pakistan. The research employs a qualitative methodology, examining national legislation, pivotal court judgments, reports from human rights organizations, and comparative international frameworks. The findings demonstrate that public advocacy campaigns have been crucial in raising awareness and stimulating national debate on the issue. Concurrently, strategic litigation has successfully challenged systemic flaws, such as unfair trials and the application of the death penalty to vulnerable groups, pushing for enhanced procedural safeguards. However, significant impediments to abolition persist, including strong public support for capital punishment, a lack of political will for reform, and profound institutional weaknesses within the broader justice system. The study concludes that achieving meaningful and sustainable reform necessitates an integrated, dual approach that synergistically combines sustained advocacy to shift public opinion and build political capital with targeted litigation to compel judicial accountability and legal change. This effort requires long-term commitment, international cooperation, and context-specific solutions to align Pakistan's practices with evolving global human rights standards.

Keywords: Reform Of Death Penalty, Campaign, Litigation, Pakistan, Human Rights.



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Introduction

Capital punishment, or the death penalty, is when an individual is legally sentenced to death for having committed a very serious offense, most commonly murder or terrorist acts. Throughout history, societies everywhere have employed this form of punishment, hoping it would deter crime and provide justice to victims and their families. It is, however, deeply controversial. Most individuals ask themselves if it is ever really fair or just, are concerned about the potential of innocent lives being taken, and argue about whether any government entity ought to be able to end a human life. All these moral, legal, and social issues push the death penalty as one of the most controversial and emotionally charged criminal justice topics of today (Rehman, 2024)

The issues surrounding the death penalty serve as a reminder of how important activism and legal action are to bringing about change. Although there are ethical, legal, and societal issues with the death sentence, lobbying works to change public perceptions, increase public knowledge, and put pressure on decision-makers to take other options or restrictions into account. (Bedau, 1984). Contrarily, litigation defends the rights of the accused, challenges unfair court practices, and creates precedents that may lead to a more



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compassionate administration of the law. These tactics complement one another and guarantee that initiatives to abolish the death penalty are both legally and socially justified (Garland, 2010)

Advocacy and litigation are both critical instruments for legal and policy changes, and they complement each other in bringing about change in society. Advocacy is concerned with creating public awareness, influencing opinions, and shaping policymaking, whereas litigation employs the law to oppose unfair legislation, safeguard rights, and establish crucial precedents. Together, they constitute a strategic strategy to reform, particularly in contentious issues such as the death penalty or human rights, where the support of the public and the enforcement through law are both important. (Crow, 2024)

Over the past decades, most individuals and institutions globally began wondering whether or not the death penalty is actually just and equitable. They reason that at times, innocent lives are unjustly lost, and that the punishment is excessive and cannot be undone. Human rights activists and international institutions believe that every person even a criminal deserves the right to life and a fair trial have campaigned to either abolish or limit the use of death penalty. They emphasize that justice system should ensure, fairness, transparency and equal treatment for all.

In Muslim nations such as Pakistan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia, the death penalty is justified based on religious and legal traditions. According to Islamic law crimes such as murder or blasphemy can be punished by death under the principle of Qisas and Hudood. However, in these nations most contemporary legal experts and international institutions such as Amnesty International and the United Nations Human Rights Council argue that the application of death penalty must adhere to strict standards of justice, transparency, and fairness. According to Hood and Hoyle the interpretation of capital punishment in the Islamic countries often reflects political and cultural factors rather than purely religious doctrine (Hood & Hoyle, 2015)

In Pakistan, the death penalty has its roots in both legal and religious history. The country inherited the colonial-era penal code from the British which included capital punishment for several crimes. Later, during Islamization under General Zia-ul-Haq, new Islamic laws reinforced punishment for crimes such as murder and blasphemy.

Currently, Pakistan has one of the largest death row populations in the world, with hundreds executed in the last decade. However, Pakistan's criminal justice system often faces criticism for weak investigations, delayed appeals, and unfair trials that sometimes result in wrongful executions.

Because of these problems, advocacy and litigation have become essential in Pakistan's justice system. Lawyers, activists, and human rights organizations such as the Justice Project Pakistan are working to make the death penalty system more transparent and just. Their goal is not to completely abolish it, but to ensure that it is applied only in the rarest and most justified cases, consistent with Islamic values and international human rights standards.

Therefore, this article explores how advocacy and litigation efforts are used to reform the death penalty in Pakistan, what challenges they face, and how other Islamic nations such as Bangladesh, Iran and Saudi Arabia are addressing similar issues.

Historical Context of the Death Penalty in Pakistan:

The application of the death penalty in Pakistan has origins running deep in history, both shaped by colonial law and Islamic law. Upon independence in 1947, Pakistan inherited



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the Indian Penal Code from colonial British rule. It incorporated the death penalty for heinous offenses like murder, treason, and violent crimes. The death penalty was initially used primarily for murder and state-offense crimes, along the lines of the British legal system (Bhattacharya, 2017)

Following independence, Pakistan incrementally incorporated Islamic values into its legal system. In the 1980s, under General Zia-ul-Haq's rule, a process of Islamization of laws was initiated, whereby many of the existing laws were changed and some new laws were enacted based on principles of Sharia. Some of these included the Hudood Ordinances and the Qisas and Diyat laws, which widened the ambit of capital punishment. For instance, Qisas made provision for victims' families to insist on the murderer being put to death, while Hudood laws imposed the death penalty for offenses such as adultery and blasphemy (Kennedy, 1995)

The Islamization era greatly escalated the application of the death penalty in Pakistan. Courts were more willing to impose capital punishment in both criminal and religion-sensitive cases. Consequently, death sentences increased sharply, and Pakistan increasingly found itself among the nations with the highest populations of death row inmates globally. In the early 2000s, there were hundreds of death row inmates, and the government executed some of them from time to time based on political, social, and international pressure (Tahir & Ullah, 2025)

Gradually, issues of unfair trials, poor investigations, and false convictions began to surface. Cases were criticized for confessions that had been extracted under compulsion, the lack of forensic evidence, and poor legal representation for defendants. These Problem became widely known through highly profile cases sparking public outreach and call for reforms

The main concerning case involving mentally ill prisoned and those convicted based on circumstantial evidence highlights the urgent need for stronger judicial safeguard and legal protection for vulnerable individuals. These Problem became widely known through highly profile cases sparking public outreach and call for reforms.

Besides, Pakistan's constitutional framework changed to accommodate international human rights standards. According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which Pakistan ratified, the death penalty must only be applied to grave crimes and guarantees of a fair trial must be rigorously upheld.

This established a legal mismatch between the traditional Islamic punishments and contemporary human rights commitments, giving a framework for advocacy and litigation actions in Pakistan. Pakistani courts have rarely intervened to halt executions in specific cases in the past. Groups such as the Justice Project Pakistan and the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan have moved courts to postpone or commute death sentences when there is weak evidence or the accused has a mental illness. These court cases show that even in a system with potent religious and historical backing for capital punishment, it is feasible to bring change by means of strategic litigation and campaigning (Rehman, 2024).

The history also indicates a clear trend: despite having roots in Pakistan that go deep both legally and culturally, the death penalty has always been accompanied by tension between human rights, mercy, and justice. This tension lays the groundwork for the contemporary reform movement, as lawyers, activists, and civil society groups seek to ensure that the death penalty is used justly, equitably, and only in the most extreme of circumstances. Examining current lobbying and lawsuit initiatives requires an



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understanding of this historical background because it demonstrates why reform is both necessary and challenging in the Pakistani experience

Advocacy Activities in Pakistan:

One of the most important tools for starting the process of reforming the death sentence system is advocacy. In Pakistan, advocacy entails influencing lawmakers, addressing public education, and informing the public about the need for an equitable justice system and the risks associated with erroneous convictions. The country faces many issues, including high crime rates, political and religious conflicts, and little public knowledge of human rights. An Amnesty International research states that before the legal system can take action, lobbying is required to lay the groundwork for reform. Campaigns to raise public awareness are one of the main advocacy strategies. To educate the public about the death sentence and its consequences, organizations such as the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and the Justice Project Pakistan (JPP) host conferences, workshops, and media campaigns. These campaigns highlight the perils of permanent punishment by focusing on cases where innocent people were wrongfully convicted or when trials were unfair. As explained by Bhattacharya (2017) and Hood and Hoyle (2017), advocacy through public education and the disclosure of wrongful convictions is essential in changing public opinion and putting pressure on the government to amend the law pertaining to the death penalty (Hood & Hoyle, 2017)

Influence on policy is another important component of advocacy. In order to propose improvements, advocacy groups communicate with lawmakers, the Ministry of Law, and the courts. In order to demonstrate why laws need to be changed or how procedures may be improved, they provide data, research findings, and expert evidence. For example, these organizations advocate for improved investigative procedures, sufficient legal counsel for suspects, and compliance with international human rights norms. By providing evidence-based claims, advocacy encourages policy-makers to perceive the long-term social and legal implications of unfair executions. also serve to link local issues.

In Pakistan to international human rights movements, driving further international scrutiny and backing for reform. Community leaders and religious scholars are also being engaged in advocacy. Because Pakistan is predominantly a Muslim nation, religious rationale is used to legitimize the death penalty. Religious viewpoints are sometimes used in advocacy to demonstrate that Islam values justice, equity, and compassion, and capital punishment must not be exercised indiscriminately. Advocacy incorporates religious rationale as a means of approaching society's concerns while supporting reform. Civil society groups also coordinate across borders. Coordination with international groups such as Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the United Nations Human Rights Council enhances local activism. These alliances offer technical assistance, legal guidance, and international pressure that can enhance reform movements. For instance, international reports frequently emphasize systemic issues in Pakistan's criminal justice system, including delayed trials, absence of forensic evidence, and coercion during inquiry, and it reinforces the arguments of domestic advocacy groups United Nation Human Rights council. (Crow, 2024)

Advocacy in Pakistan involves not only increasing awareness but also networking and making long-term differences. Lawyer training, judge training, and law student training are undertaken in order to raise the level of understanding of human rights and ethical



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obligations. With the help of the training, attorneys can apply international norms in their home courts and gradually change the culture to adopt more equitable judicial procedures. Complete reform cannot be achieved by advocacy alone, even with these steps. The complex social, political, and religious context of Pakistan guarantees that lobbying is combined with meticulous legal actions. While litigation works via the courts to achieve legal compliance, advocacy raises awareness and changes public perceptions. Together, they provide a strong plan to reduce the misuse of the death penalty, protect vulnerable inmates, and enhance Pakistan's legal system (Pakistan, 2024). They contend that while advocacy without court enforcement has a limited reach, it can result in long-lasting human rights reform when combined with litigation. (Schabas, 2011)

Litigation Initiatives in Pakistan:

Whereas advocacy creates public awareness and popular support for change, litigation brings actual legal reform. Litigation is the employment of the courts and the legal framework to challenge unjust practices, seek justice, and make laws enforceable. Justice Project Pakistan, Litigation has become a significant tool to change the death penalty system in Pakistan due to the nation's history, religion, and politics. (Naseem, 2025)

Legal Organizations' Role

A number of human rights organizations in Pakistan have become pioneers in litigation. The Justice Project Pakistan is one such highly active organization. Justice project Pakistan initiates petition in the Supreme Court and High Courts to appeal against death sentences where the evidence is tenuous or the trials unjust. They specialize in situations involving youngsters, convicts with mental problems, and those convicted through forced confessions. For example, Justice Project Pakistan successfully lobbied against the execution of mentally ill inmates, emphasizing that such killings violate both Islamic teachings and international human rights principles.

Similarly, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan helps legal petitions by providing facts, opinions, and studies. They help advance legal arguments for change and highlight structural flaws in Pakistan's justice system. These agencies also highlight Pakistan's international commitments under international covenants such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantees the right to fair trials and the protection of life (Bhattacharya, 2017) explain such organizations are essential in challenging wrong full belief promoting fair and legal stander and adjusting national practice with international human rights law.

Key Cases:

Several notable cases have resulted in significant consequences through litigation. Imdad Ali, a mentally ill criminal, was sentenced to death but his execution was postponed due to appeals filed by the Justice Project Pakistan and the Human Rights Council Pakistan. The case drew both public and legal attention to the issue of executing mentally ill prisoners. Another notable case is that of Safia Bibi, who was sentenced to death for murder and whose trial showed poor legal counsel and insufficient evidence in Pakistani courts. These cases have been used to establish precedents to protect vulnerable prisoners on death row.. (Jamsheed & Jan, 2023)

Litigation also targets commutation of sentences, in which death penalties are commuted



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to life imprisonment when standards of a fair trial are not adhered to. In rare cases, courts have intervened to avoid wrongful executions, proving that litigation can serve as an important check on the abuse of capital punishment. (Amnesty International , 2023)

Educating the Legal Community:

Yet another area of litigation is legal professional training and awareness. Various workshops, seminars, and conferences are held for judges, lawyers, and law students to impart knowledge of human rights, ethical codes, and global legal norms. Through raising awareness within the legal system, these initiatives ensure that the courts uphold standards of fair trials and reflect upon reforms according to international standard. For instance, in Balochistan the Balochistan judicial academy in collaboration with the Huqooq-e-Pakistan projects has organized human rights training for trial court judges and public prosecutor emphasizing judgement writing, witness protection and incorporation of human rights principle. (Huqooq , 2011)

Interconnection with Advocacy:

Litigation efforts in Pakistan are closely connected with advocacy. Advocacy builds public awareness and support, creating pressure on the courts and policymakers to consider reforms. Litigation provides practical enforcement of these reforms by using the legal system. For example, after a case like Imdad Ali's receives media attention, public advocacy amplifies the impact, encouraging courts to take more cases seriously and review death sentences carefully. This coordination of advocacy and litigation renders the reform process more efficient and sustainable (Kennedy, 1995)

Challenges in Litigation

While these successes have been made, Pakistan's litigation is also challenged by a number of issues. The judicial process is slow and appeals take years to determine. A large number of prisoners spend years on death row waiting for decisions from courts. Political pressures, public support for harsh punishment, and religious arguments also create opposition to legal changes. In addition, limited resources hinder the ability of organizations to bring and follow up on all cases that are required. However, litigation is still a very powerful tool. It ensures that even in a society with strong religious and cultural support for the death sentence, justice can be served to vulnerable victims. It also enforces the use of evidence-based choices, fair trials, and conformity to both domestic and international legal norms (Shafiq, 2022)

Impact of Litigation Efforts:

The influence of litigation is reflected in the changes that are gradually taking place in legal process and judicial practices. Courts are becoming more conscious of human rights requirements and the necessity of just trials. Lawyers and courts are increasingly aware of issues about mental illness, coerced confessions, and insufficient proof. These things contribute to a more transparent and accountable legal system in the country. Finally, litigation in Pakistan is required for revisions to the death penalty. Litigation strengthens advocacy efforts and the overall reform movement by contesting unjust trials, protecting vulnerable inmates, and advocating conformity with international human rights norms. Even if gradual and hampered, these judicial initiatives offer hope that Pakistan's death penalty system can evolve to be more equal, just, and in accordance with Islamic



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teachings and international human rights norms (Naseem, 2025)

Challenges to Reforms in the Death Penalty in Pakistan

Advocacy and litigation have succeeded well in Pakistan, but reforming the system of death penalty is challenged by several factors. These are religious, political, and legal considerations, as well as public attitudes, and hence, reform is slow and challenging.

Religious Rationale:

One of the largest challenges in Pakistan is the religious rationale for capital punishment. Pakistan is a Muslim majority nation, and Islamic law (Sharia) sanctions the death penalty for offenses like murder, blasphemy, and apostasy based on Qisas and Hudood. Most of the citizens feel that those punishments are God-given and should not be challenged. Human rights organizations usually receive backlash when they propose to curb or restrict the death penalty, as some interpret it as going against Islamic teachings. This religious mind-set also affects the courts and legislators. Judges might be pressured to maintain traditional penalties, particularly in murder or blasphemy cases. Even when there are legal deficiencies, the religious appeal tends to reinforce public support for capital punishment, so it becomes politically risky to suggest reforms. Thus, any campaign on behalf of the human rights cause or litigation must closely weigh human rights issues against religious precepts, demonstrating that proposed reforms do not violate Islamic doctrine (Shafiq, 2022)

Political Resistance:

Political forces also present barriers to death penalty reforms. Politicians frequently favor tough punishments in order to gain popular support or to be seen as being hard on crime. Cases of infamous murder or terrorism create media hysteria, and demands for clemency or reform are unpopular politically. Governments thus may object to putting in place policies restricting the death penalty use through fear of opposition from voters or religious groups (Harcourt, 2009)

Furthermore, incessant changes in government and poor political continuity retard long-term reform efforts. Advocacy groups might discover that policies or programs initiated by a previous government are dropped by the succeeding one, impeding progress and inducing uncertainty in legal reform campaigns. This political uncertainty prevents adopting uniform rules on fair trials, legal safeguards, and compliance with human rights (Hood & Hoyle, 2017)

3. Weak Legal Framework

Another important issue is Pakistan's fragile legal system. Death penalty convictions are made in many cases with less than proper evidence, solid forensic analysis, or fair legal representation for the defendant. False confessions are sometimes forced, and appeals are not heard for years. These shortcomings make it hard to provide justice, even when courts strive to provide fair trial standards.

There are no specialized institutions in the legal system to safeguard vulnerable groups, including children, mentally ill inmates, and indigent defendants (Gottschalk, 2012)

Lawyers and judges are not necessarily trained in human rights values or international standards of law. This diminution of expertise lessens the efficacy of advocacy and litigation campaigns since courts may not always appreciate or enforce reforms.



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Societal Support for Harsh Punishment

Another challenge lies in public opinion. Most Pakistanis approve of harsh punishments, such as the death penalty, for serious offenses. Campaigns by advocacy groups usually face an uphill battle when attempting to persuade the public that equitable trials, evidence-based convictions, and restraint on executions are vital. Anxiety about crime, coverage of violent crimes by the media, and societal norms support the view that capital punishment is crucial in ensuring law and order (Gottschalk, 2012)

Interlinking Challenges

These challenges are interlinked. Religious legitimation enables and reinforces societal support, which politically pressures politicians to resist reform. A weak judicial system aggravates these issues by not bringing about equitable trials, rendering campaigning and litigating more challenging. For instance, even if lawyers are able to successfully stall executions of mentally ill inmates, political and religious resistance can establish delays or limitations in enforcing wider reform. (Meyer, 2023) This perception of Pakistan's extraordinary challenges offers a basis for comparative analysis with other Muslim nations such as Iran, and Saudi Arabia. Analyzing how these countries reconcile religion, law, and human rights can bring valuable insights and practical solutions to Pakistan. Comparative analysis will allow scholars to identify techniques that have worked in other areas to guarantee that capital punishment is linked with justice, equity, and human rights, taking religious and societal settings into consideration.

Comparative analysis: Juvenile Death Penalty in Iran, Saudi Arabia and Pakistan

Although Pakistan faces unique problems in altering the death sentence, other Muslim countries have also implemented reforms, albeit in differing ways. A comparison of these states, Iran and Saudi Arabia, can shed light on how advocacy and litigation work in different legal, religious, and political contexts, as well as what Pakistan can learn.

Iran

Juvenile Executions and Limited Advocacy:

Legal Framework: In Iran, people are considered criminally responsible upon attaining puberty 15 years for males and 9 years for females. This legal framework has resulted in the execution of juveniles for offenses committed before they turned 18. (Aghtaie & Sines, 2022)

The Advocacy and litigation for juveniles are severely restricted due to strict state control and limited judicial independence. Scholar notes that structural violence, cultural norms and religious interpretation reinforce societal acceptance of this execution making reform extremely challenging (Aghantaie & Sines, 2022)

International Criticism: Iranian actions have been criticized by international human rights groups for being against the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which Iran is a signatory nation.

Saudi Arabia

Legal Reforms Through Limited Advocacy:

Saudi Arabia announced reforms in 2018 to abolish the death penalty for persons under 18 at that time of the offences limiting the maximum penalty to 10 years in prison. However, exception under counter terrorism laws persist and some juveniles'



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executions have continued (Gottschalk, 2012)

Advocacy and litigation within the country are constrained but international pressure and comparative legal example have influenced the govt partial reforms. This demonstrate that advocacy, external critiques and religious interpretation can prompt legal reform although full enforcement remain inconsistent

Pakistan: Active Advocacy and legal challenges

Pakistan allows the imposition of the death penalty on the juveniles as illustrated by the case of Shafqat Hussain who was alleged minor at the time of his crime (Tahir, 2025)

Legal Framework: The legal framework in Pakistan supports the imposition of the death penalty on juveniles. The execution of Shafqat Hussain, who was accused of being a juvenile when he committed his crime, illustrates the legal ambiguities and human rights issues in Pakistan's juvenile justice system.

Unlike Iran and Saudi Arabia civil society organization and legal Advocacy groups in Pakistan have been more used to challenge wrongful execution demand fair trial and push for reform aligned with international standards but political resistance, societal support for harsh punishment and differing religious interpretation legal barriers continue to slow progress. This highlights that even with strong advocacy and litigation systematic challenges can limit the impact of reforms. (Watts, 1998)

Comparing Insights:

Comparing these three countries shows that:

- 1-Effective advocacy and litigation require legal space judicial independence and societal openness.
- 2- Structural and cultural norms can block reform even when the law are changed.
- 3-Pakistan can learn from the partial successes in Saudi Arabia where Advocacy combined with international pressure led to some reforms and from Iran where lack of domestic advocacy makes reforms extremely difficult.

Conclusion:

The death penalty is still one of the most controversial issues in Pakistan and the world. This article has covered the history, campaign and court action, challenges, comparative experience, and global human rights approaches to capital punishment, illustrating how change is both needed and complicated. In Pakistan, death sentencing has profound origins in religious and legal culture. Although Islamic jurisprudence allows for capital punishment for serious offenses such as murder and blasphemy, the contemporary justice system is frequently plagued by weaknesses such as poor investigations, coerced confessions, and long-lagged appeals. These create the likelihood of errors in executions, and it is for these reasons that reform is urgently required Activities of advocacy in Pakistan have centered on sensitizing the public, policymakers, and citizens, as well as legal practitioners about justice, fairness, and human rights. The Justice Project Pakistan and Human Rights Commission of Pakistan have spearheaded campaigns focusing on the dangers of wrongful convictions, fair trial values, and the moral application of capital punishment (Rehman, 2024).

Litigation activity supports advocacy through legal proceedings that fight against unjust death warrants, seek commutations, and safeguard at-risk prisoners. Notable examples,



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like the case of Imdad Ali, reflect the role of the courts to ensure justice and ensure that capital punishment is carried out justly. However, change faces significant hurdles, including religious justification, political opposition, a weak legal framework, and public acceptance of harsh punishment. These limitations make it difficult to pursue advocacy and litigation, but they also highlight the significance of cautious, culturally acceptable techniques. A comparative analysis of other Muslim nations, Iran, and Saudi Arabia shows that reform is possible even in settings where religion and politics strongly support the death sentence. To enhance Pakistan's death punishment system coupled Advocacy, legal reforms, public awareness, and international cooperation are all required approaches. By implementing these methods, Pakistan can create a more transparent, fair, and moral judicial system that respects culture and religious beliefs. (Watts, 1998)

Recommendations:

Improve Legal Frameworks

Reshape and make clearer the laws on the death penalty to meet fair trial requirements, ensure adequate evidence, and safeguard vulnerable groups (Tahir, 2025)

Establish standard procedures for the appeal and review of death sentences to avert erroneous executions (Gottschalk, 2012).

Strengthen Advocacy and Civil Society Involvement

Provide support to non-government organizations and human rights groups in sensitizing people about the death penalty's constraints and dangers. Employ public education and media campaigns to counter societal acceptance of severe punishments.

Judicial Capacity and Training

Train lawyers, prosecutors, and judges in international law and human rights standards applicable to the death penalty. Set up specialized courts or units for cases involving mentally ill defendants, juvenile offenders, and other vulnerable populations.

Overcome Political and Religious Obstacles

Recruit policymakers, religious leaders, and community leaders to achieve reforms in harmony with Islamic teachings and human rights. Promote political consistency in reform initiatives to avoid policy U-turns with changes in governments.

Monitoring, Accountability, and Transparency

Establish independent monitoring agencies to monitor death penalty cases, ensuring respect for laws and international commitment. Release information on executions, appeals, and legal interventions to ensure transparency and public confidence.

International Collaboration and Learning

Cooperate with international human rights groups to bring Pakistan's policies at par with international best practices. Draw lessons from nations that have effectively abolished or reformed the death penalty using advocacy, litigation, and policy changes

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