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Due Process Violations In Death Penalty Cases Against The Poor And Marginalized In Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The administration for the death penalty in Pakistan often features procedural shortcomings affecting marginalized communities and the poor disproportionately. Due process systemic violations in capital cases reflect socio-economic inequalities within the legal system since they are not isolated. Even with the constitutional guarantee of a fair trial under Article 10A, disadvantaged defendants frequently face insufficient legal representation because coerced confessions and reliance on flawed or unverified evidence do increase the risk of wrongful convictions and disproportionate sentencing. The aim for this research paper is to thoroughly examine these issues. First, it will pinpoint process errors which occur in Pakistan's capital justice system. These flaws impact the poor and marginalize disproportionately. Secondly, it will evaluate those gaps from Pakistan's constitutional obligations together with domestic legal practices as well as international human rights standards including the ICCPR. Lastly, the study will propose reforms including improved legal representation, stricter safeguards against coercion, and procedural updates based on evidence so that fairness and equity in capital trials are ensured. This study will employ a doctrinal research methodology by analysis of the relevant statutes, case law, and commentary by scholars. This research will examine the systematic failures and shall propose reforms. Ultimately, the study shall advocate toward a capital justice system that is more transparent as well as evidence based.

KEYWORDS: Capital Punishment, Human Rights, Fair Trial, Poverty, Marginalization.

INTRODUCTION

Though there is a worldwide controversy on the issue of using the death penalty, however, in countries that still follow it, like Pakistan, the very last nature of the penalty makes it mandatory to have full and strict compliance with the law and justice procedures. In this regard, Pakistan consistently has the death penalty applied, having a remarkable death row prisoner population which equals the world's largest, and hence, it has major problems



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with the criminal justice system is alive as the intense pressure for its perfect and proper functioning is exists. still, the ground reality points out to a severe gap, especially for those who are to be hanged and are poor or alternatively marginalized. The inadequacies in the functioning of the capital justice system are not accidental or random but structural and serve as a mirror reflecting the deeply ingrained socioeconomic disparities that will ultimately determine judicial judgements.

The legal framework of Pakistan may be highly supported but ironically, at first glance, it gives the impression of having several fail safes in place. The supreme right of having due process and a fair trail has been added to the Constitution explicitly by the 18th Amendment in 2010, as the Article 10A. This depiction in the constitution mandates state authorities and judicial forums to allow all the parties to express their views and give plausible defenses. Moreover, Pakistan, being a member of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), has made a promise to follow the human rights norms contained in the ICCPR, specifically Article 14 that deals with fair trials and Article 6 which deals with the restricted use of the death penalty to the 'most serious crimes' only. This committal in two ways of the directly and indirectly controlled crime, international and national, could be taken as a critique against the deficiencies that are found in the operational area of the criminal justice system according to the stringent legal standard.

Even though these promises are made formally, all evidence has proven that still, there is a crisis in the implementation phase of the rights given. The human factor in all this is that the disadvantage in socioeconomic area is the cause that the poor, the meek or the very old have their rights and powers to legal procedures weakened. The poverty of the defendants translates right away into deficiency of legal aid, absolute lack of resources to discredit the state versions, and the attaining of much greater susceptibility to tactics of the police, including their giving of coerced confessions. It is through the flaws of the justice process, for example, the eliciting of confessions by force and submission of parallel evidence, that the structural bias comes out, thus promoting more case of wrongful conviction and unjust punishment for the deprived individuals through the whole pattern. In contrast, the still ongoing and frequent making of mistakes in the legal courts shows that the declared constitutional guarantee of Article 10A has remained mostly an embellishment, and the people who look up to the government the most for protection are the ones who are the most affected.

This research paper is entitled "Exploring Pakistan's Legal Aspirations and Judicial Realities: A Critical Analysis." It tackles the issue of disconnect between Pakistan's legal aspirations and its judicial realities. It aims to point out the particular technical flaws of the capital punishment system that have a higher percentage of impact on the underprivileged and marginalized as well as its legal reality. By using law and justice as its top points, this study continues to weigh down on the matter of corruption and injustice in the death penalty cases, not only from a national perspective but also on an international scale. Because of this, the ICCPR is given special attention. On balance, the research is anticipated to come up with logical and reasonable changes that are backed by facts and to provide the necessary legislation through the judicial system that is going to be fair and just, having an open and robust evidence based capital punishment justice system as its foundation.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS



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What are the particular due process violations at the systemic level that are unfairly and excessively against poor people and minorities in the system of criminal justice in Pakistan's capital?

How far away from the ideal are the flaws in Pakistan's domestic justice system set forth in Article 10A of the Constitution, as well as the relevant international human rights standards, particularly Articles 14 and 6 of the ICCPR?

What corrective measures based on the evidence such as better legal representation, stricter measures for the evidence and the procedures, will ensure that the fairness and the equity are kept intact in capital trials?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The research explores the contentious issue of capital punishment in Pakistan by providing the necessary macro context through its historical trajectory and incompatibility of the practice with international human rights commitments. It points out the presence of a long list of capital crimes and calls for reforms in the entire criminal justice system to make it fair, transparent, and respectful of human rights standards. (Khalid et al., 2025)

The indepth study gives an empirical and jurisprudential view of the systemic defects in the top court's rulings on execution cases. It uncovers significant matters such as misguided trials, poor defense representation, and insufficient review of appeals, proving that these shortcomings mainly affect the poorest defendants and thus, make the whole process contrary to the principles of due process. (Foundation for Fundamental Rights & Reprieve, 2019)

The entire study examines the constitutional framework of the fair trial rights in the first place, officially recognizing the right to counsel at the state's expense for the poor as evident in the critics of the analysis. However, the critics of the analysis point out the actual, on the ground implementation of this constitutional right, suggesting there is a very wide and lasting gap between what the law promises and what actually happens in practice, which is felt most strongly and negatively by the poor. (Shaikh, 2025)

The paper highlights specific procedural failures more sharply and argues that the practical realization of Article 10A still remains unfinished, describing due process violations that are very serious and frequently occurring in the pre-trial stage. What these violations include are problems with caution warnings, widespread use of custodial torture, and forced confessions, along with the non-disclosure of critical evidence, which are practices aimed at exploiting and targeting those who are without legal representation or social power. (Hafeezullah Ishaq, 2014)

The writer takes a very close look at the pre trial criminal justice procedures of Pakistan and compares them through a microscope. The authors reach the final verdict that those national procedures do not very much correspond with the international standards that are set for the fair trial rights and thus the legal system is such where practically from the very first step of arrest, the rights of an accused person are at stake and it also sets a very bad precedent for the whole process of trial. (Mehmood et al., 2024)

The aspect of being out of compliance with global standards is even more pronounced while performing a qualitative study of legal documents and leading case laws. This investigation marks a considerable gap between national laws and international human rights standards that might be described as the worst case scenario, thus, the researchers plead for amendments in procedural laws. (Mairaj et al., 2024)

The paper goes beyond mere description as it thoroughly critiques the entire procedural



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justice system in Pakistan bringing about an academic foundation that is all encompassing. The whole issue of the systemic deficiencies that can lead to the breach of due process rights is placed under a powerful theoretical lens from which the practical failures in the cases of poor and marginalized people subjected to death penalty can be seen and dealt with. (Abbas, 2024)

RESEARCH GAP

The mainstream of scholarly research has put it that due process rights do exist formally and they are based on Article 10A and the ICCPR. At the same time, empirical evidence provided in the shape of quality research in the field has shown that systemic failures have a high reversal rate and make police use coerced confessions. Yet, there is still a very important aspect that has been neglected, a whole comprehensive analysis carried out in a way that the focus is upon the nature of the causal process of the systemic weaknesses as a result of Pakistan's procedural codes, the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order (QSO) and the social and economic vulnerability of the accused in capital cases.

Even though popular reports that are written by the general public often depict capital punishment as an unfair practice towards the poor, they tend to also point out that the judicial system's procedural mistakes like lack of searching for greater evidence of coerced statements along with the accused's economic impotence (lack of income, being illiterate) are two separate causes that join in the same effect. The core of this study is to show that the economic status of the accused is not just a factor that the results of the justice system depend upon, but it also gives room to the systematic flaws of the system to grow and take root. In the practice of legal aid, the absence of funds and cash stops the poor defendant from going through with the process of uncovering the system's weak points; thus, the aforesaid the mentioned weaknesses the latter may include the lack of magistrates keeping the rules of Section 164 CrPC to the minute for recording confessions, or the judges' receiving and using weak points in circumstantial evidence, start to be seen as regular occurrences rather than once in a while happenings.

A very high rate of reversal in court appeals, established through a careful review by such organizations as the one that monitors capital cases, is a very useful indicator. The same data upon which the appellate courts are believed to have such power at the same time provides evidence of poor quality filtering at the first stage, where a large part of the accused are poor and underprivileged. This first phase trial part was deliberately made to provide quick convictions based on light and weak evidence like forced confessions, instead of scientific, critical inquiry leading to proof. The inequality in the system is as great as the delay in justice, the suffering due to the prolonged detention, the psychological devastation, and, the wasted years in death row are all on the disadvantaged side waiting for the high court's decision. The amalgamation of poverty, procedural law, and human rights doctrine as the basis of the study has opened up a new research avenue that will help to demonstrate how shortages in resources work as the root cause of the systematic erosion of constitutional rights, and, thus, is the very foundation of making targeted prescription of policies possible.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research's methodology is based on the combination of a really rigorous approach to



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research known as Methodology of Doctrinal Legal Research and careful analysis of the already existing legal frameworks, statutes, materials, judicial precedents, and scholarly commentary. The examination of these sources can assist ascertain the reliability of the principles that have been royally accepted and that are engaged in such issues as the right to a fair trial and due process. The research design framework further examines how such principles can operate in the legal system by looking at the data from other studies on the same topic in the general public sector.

Doctrinal Analysis and Constitutional Scrutiny

Through the lens of doctrinal emphasis, the legal standards that capital trials are supposed to adhere to are precisely looked into. This even goes as deep as a scrupulous examination of the Constitution of Pakistan, in particular, the Article 10A which is vested with the power to ensure the fruition of a fair trial and due process. The research studies the superior court judicial interpretations on this article which set the conditions for a fair hearing, a fast trial, and the right to a lawyer or legal representation.

Major procedural laws like the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (CrPC) and the Qanun-e-Shahadat Order 1984 (QSO) are given an exhaustive treatment. Some importance here is also given to the procedural checks that are installed in order to protect the accused and one amongst them is the requirement for confessions to be recorded under Section 164 CrPC. The approach taken here is to see how the non observance of these procedural requirements in a substantial way is a common phenomenon and mostly associated with the defendant's fragile position and how, through this, faulty evidence is allowed to slip into the record of the case hence the trial's fairness is immensely compromised.

Comparative International Law Analysis

The methodology comprises the application of a comparative analysis which measures the domestic application of justice in Pakistan against the obligations that derive from international law. The study applies a comparative approach that contrasts the local legal practices with the minimum guarantees enumerated in Article 14 of the ICCPR and with the restrictions imposed by Article 6. Using the interpretative commentaries issued by the UN Human Rights Committee, the study is able to categorically distinguish between mere formal enforcement of rights and the requirement of substantive efficacy, thus showing where the laid down procedural mechanisms are deficient in comparison to internationally accepted standards.

Integration of Empirical Validation

The research, in its core, is doctrinal, but it absorbs and distills information from analytic studies and scholarly work specially done by human rights organizations such as Justice Project Pakistan (JPP) and legal professionals. In the same manner, the presentation of secondary data, which is focused on the ratio of judgements being overturned, the methods of getting coerced confessions, and the flaws in police investigation, is a crucial backup for the doctrinal analysis. Being practical the superior court which needed a "unbroken chain" of circumstantial evidence was put in comparison with the reports saying about the lack of scientific cleanliness and forensic ability in police investigations and reveals the institution's asymmetry. Such error in the system leads to mandatory usage of unjust methods like confessions, and the example of this is that the criminal justice system requires proof when the police force cannot generate it by structure. This teamwork ensures



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that the research is on the solid ground saving the essence of the matter and, above all, connects the academic part to the operational one, making it even more informative.

DISCUSSION

The flaws in the Pakistan's capital justice system's due process are not only administrative mistakes; rather, they are of such a nature that the underprivileged and marginalized groups face these flaws, thus compromising the trials where death sentence is pronounced to a considerable extent. The analysis has uncovered three interconnected areas of systemic failure which together make it a case that the verdict is often reliable depending on the socio-economic status of the concerned parties.

The Crisis of Ineffective Legal Representation

The right to legal representation is one of the main principles in due process, which is one of the rights guaranteed by Article 10A of the Constitution. In cases where the sentence is death the state, by law, is required to give a lawyer to those who cannot pay for one. Nevertheless, the actual state lawyers' performance is very often below the standard of effective representation. The skill required for death penalty case litigation has been compared to "brain surgery" because of its complexity, but the state defense lawyers are often underfunded and untrained. As a result of this lack of provision, the counsel assigned is not able to possess the necessary expertise and resources to effectively challenge the complicated evidence presented by the state, carry out independent investigations, or properly present mitigating evidence, which is an important part in the sentencing stage of a capital trial.

This systemic defect is a clear breach of the principle of "equality of arms," which is a very basic and inherent right provided by international law. A poor defendant, who is assisted by a lawyer who has little resources or no proper training, is not able to fight the state prosecution with all its resources and thus the necessary balance in the criminal justice system is destroyed. It is significant that the lack of skilled counsel at the beginning of the process leaves weak and uneducated defendants very much at the mercy of police intimidation. The Human Rights Committee of the UN underlines that in capital cases, effective assistance is a given at every stage of the proceedings. Pakistan is a country where this standard is not always met. As a result, the constitutional right to counsel is nothing but a formality without any real protection, which is the main way through which poverty deprives people of their rights in the shape of non justice.

The Pervasiveness of Coerced and False Confessions

The systematic dependence on confessions as a quick way to conviction, due to the inherited from colonial policing, and institutional inertia and inadequate modern forensic capability, is a direct exploitation of the vulnerability of marginalized defendants during police custody. The Qanun-e-Shahadat Order (QSO) declares that police elicited confessions are not acceptable as evidence, however, police practically use physical and psychological coercion plus threats of torture and abuse to take unvoiced confessions. This implementation homes in on the fragile ones who are the least capable of comprehending their legal rights or opposing police coercion.

One of the major safeguards against this kind of abuse is the recording of statements before a magistrate under Section 164 of the CrPC, which requires the magistrate to check that the confession is made willingly. But studies continue to point out that this judicial



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oversight mostly fails. The judges of the trial and the first appeal often count on the admissions made during and outside the courtroom and later, in the appeal, they are classified as involuntary, retracted, implausible, contradictory, or unsupported by any proof. The reason for this failure is often cited as faulty reasoning by the lower courts who throughout the process are making inferences that the evidence does not support. This judicial lapse has the effect of the police being given a free hand to apply their shortcut methods of investigation, which, in fact, places the indigent accused directly under the burden of systemic justice failure, thus violating the constitutional protection against self incrimination.

Judicial Acceptance of Weak Evidentiary Standards

In addition to forced confessions, the judicial system's acceptance of weak or inaccurate evidence heightens the possibility of erroneous financial convictions. High courts, aware of the gravity of the death penalty, require an extraordinarily high standard of proof based on the principle that "it is better that ten guilty persons be acquitted rather than one innocent person be convicted or found guilty" or something like that. In trials based on circumstantial evidence, the verdicts insist that the data should create an "unbroken chain" that not only rules out all the hypotheses of the accused's innocence but also points directly to his guilt.

Nevertheless, lower courts in the majority of the cases show lack of proper application of the demanding rigor, This is a worldwide concern that affecting more the defendants who are not financially strong enough to hiring a proper defense. The shortcomings consist mainly in the use of unreliable testimony, such as inconsistent eye witnesses accounts, which are widely acknowledged as the main reason for wrongful conviction. The situation of the police system in terms of forensic capacity and scientific investigation, which is not very powerful and rigorous, is so bad that courts have to depend on circumstantial evidence which does not even fulfill the "unbroken chain" requirement standard most of the time. The systematic production of error is clearly reflected in the fact that more than 85% of death sentences are reversed by the Supreme Court during appeals, in most cases because of these flawed investigations and trial proceedings. This high reversal rate indicates that the trial phase, during which the most susceptible people are evaluated, is fundamentally inadequate for determining the guilt of the defendant in death penalty cases, which causes extended agony and years of waiting on death row before eventual exoneration. The situation itself can be considered cruel and barbaric behaviour.

FINDINGS

The systemic problems highlighted in legal aid, police investigation, and trial court scrutiny are a clear indication of the widespread non compliance with Pakistan's constitutional safeguards and international human rights obligations. The discourse reveals that the working arrangements of the capital justice system are a significant factor in the erosion of the formal legal framework.

Systemic Due Process Violations

The systemic breaches that hit hardest the poor and the marginalized, among others, are the monumental judicial mistakes, the habitual provision of inadequate legal assistance, and the police coercion and the defendant's dishonest influence during the investigation,



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among others. The disparity of resources is so huge that the police even resort to extracting involuntary and misleading confessions which is the main reason for the lack of modern forensic methods used by the police and a stubborn policing culture that comes from colonial times. At the trial level, this has been made worse by the courts accepting flimsy evidence, such as an alarmingly high beginning judicial mistake rate results from unreliable eyewitness accounts, unsupported confessions, and imprecise links that fail to satisfy the "unbroken chain" criterion required for a death sentence, thereby creating an alarming initial judicial error rate. The truest representation of the above described systemic procedural flaws, stretching from the investigation through to the trial, is the fact that more than 85% of death sentences are later annulled by the Supreme Court on account of flawed proceedings, therefore indicating that the trial stage is a highly unreliable filter for the weak.

Violation of Constitutional and International Obligations

The extensive procedural flaws that have been uncovered act as a coup de grâce to Pakistan's tacit agreement of due process under Article 10A of the Constitution, which grants every accused person the right to a fair trial and the opportunity to present their case effectively. The breakdown of the legal system in the country has been a clear cut violation of the international obligations that Pakistan had committed under the ICCPR. In particular, the nonprovision of effective legal assistance and the lack of procedural rigor constitute violations of Article 14 and the presumption of innocence. Furthermore, the widespread application of torture to get confessions is a violation of Article 9 and the absolute prohibition against cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Last but not least, the lower courts regularly contravene Article 6 of the ICCPR by issuing death sentences for non deadly and nonaggravated crimes that do not fulfill the "most serious crimes" criteria set internationally, thus making it easier for the poor and marginalized to be victimized by the arbitrary and discriminatory application of capital punishment.

Proposed Evidence Based Reforms

The evidence based reforms that the study proposes focus on three main areas to bring about fairness and justice in capital trials. The first core area is legal aid which needs a major overhaul. This means that the establishment of an independent specialized body for capital defense is a must, the reason being that the effectiveness of the representation and the equality of the resources will be guaranteed, rather than relying on the state counsel whose participation might just be a mere formality. Judicial cooperation with the police must be strict around confessions and confessions must be recorded under Section 164 CrPC in a manner laid down by the Supreme Court to ensure that statements obtained under duress are not accepted by the courts. Secondly, the area of evidence has to be safeguarded by strong legislative measures to redress the issues facing the police in indetermination of the modern forensic standards and the reliance on confessions to extract statements from suspects will be greatly reduced. The third area deals with the accountability of the judiciary and the judicial system in the country. This will be done by exposing trial judges to a new standard of evidence, i.e., the "unbroken chain" standard applicable in circumstantial cases, through mandatory training and setting up a mechanism to monitor and investigate the causes of high reversal rates at the trial court level. These intertwined legal and capacity building efforts are needed to bring the practice in Pakistan in line with the ICCPR and constitutional standards.



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RECOMMENDATIONS

To address the systematic due process violations at the first place and subsequently to bring Pakistan's capital justice system in line with the constitutional mandates and international human rights commitments, the following evidence based reforms are urgently recommended:

Legislative and Procedural Reform for Investigation and Evidence

Mandatory Introduction of Scientific and Forensic Standards: The government needs to pass laws as well as finance extensively, about the professionalization of capital crime investigators through the imposition of modern forensic and scientific methods. This policy will result in a drastic reduction in the use of custodial confessions in the judicial process and will thus indirectly lessen the main reason for the obtaining of such statements through coercion. Moreover, victims will no longer be subjected to undue influence as the investigations will be based on objective evidence.

Strict Enforcement and Oversight of Confession Recording: To tackle this problem, the CrPC will be amended and judicial protocols will be implemented that will guarantee the magistrates' observance of the procedural requirements of the Section 164 of CrPC while carrying out their duties. One of those requirements is the physical and temporal separation of the accused from police custody before recording confession. Moreover, it is incumbent upon the judges to ensure that a confession is being given in the presence of legal counsel and to require the forensics, the evidence of the crime scene and the body, to be independent of the confession itself, thus cutting off the judicial reliance on the statements obtained through coercion.

Ensure Accountability and Criminalization of Coercion: The governance of impunity together with the full and immediate enactment of the Torture and Custodial Death Act, 2022, and further measures is the key to phasing out the infrastructural backdrop facilitating false confessions from the weak. Besides, it is very important to investigate and prosecute within a short time the police officers suspected of torturing or coercing people by means of the respective measures.

Reforming Legal Aid to Ensure Effectiveness

Establish an Independent Capital Defense Body: The state should not only appoint counsel quite formally but should also create and fund an independent authority that would be responsible for setting and monitoring quality standards in capital defense. The authority needs to require the highly qualified state-appointed attorneys to have specialized training, be allocated resources, and have supervision in order to guarantee constitutional protection through legal assistance of effective quality in life or death cases.

Guarantee Early Access to Counsel: The law is to be set up to ensure that the presence of legal counsel is obligatory throughout the whole process of interrogations in capital cases. The provision of prompt legal assistance at the time of arrest is absolutely the most important preventive measure against coercive practices and for assuring that the rights of poor and marginalized defendants are not violated from the very beginning of the criminal justice process.

Ensure Resource Parity for Defense: The structure of state funded legal aid must be such that it gives equal access to the resources necessary for the defense to effectively contest the prosecution's evidence, including investigative services, independent expert witnesses, and technical resources. This not only eliminates the chronic disparity but also reinstates the basic principle of equality of arms in capital trials.

Judicial and Compliance Measures



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Strict Adherence to ICCPR Article 6: The use of the death penalty should only be allowed for the most heinous offenses, according to the international human rights laws. The courts should take the lead in this issue and concentrate on preventing and limiting the use of the death penalty through reviewing its application. Where necessary, they can issue an overturn of the convictions for such offenses so that the death penalty is not applied unjustly or too much to certain groups or people for political reasons, etc.

Mandatory Judicial Training in Evidentiary Rigor: In the trial courts, judges should receive comprehensive and mandatory training that would emphasize the strict and thorough examination of evidence in capital cases. The training should include the legally enforced criteria for circumstantial evidence, the "unbroken chain" test, and the dangers of relying on uncorroborated eyewitness testimony or retracted confessions. Thus, the training would not only raise awareness of the potential pitfalls but also passively reduce the occurrence of systematic judicial error that is indicated by high reversal rates.

Systemic Accountability for Trial Courts: It is necessary to set up a very strong system for the judicial monitoring and accountability that will be able to detect the trial courts with the reversal rates of capital conviction that are statistically excessive. The establishment of such a system would lead to the probing of possible local systemic deficiencies or procedural misconduct, thus making it sure that the judiciary is always at its best in terms of justice and not at all harboring the structural failures that mainly affect the marginalized.

CONCLUSION

Pakistan's death penalty practice is a very critical and alarming divergence between legal protections on paper and judicial realities on the ground. The study backs up the claim that the due process violations seen in the criminal justice system are not just random incidents but are a result of the inability of the courts which are always linked to the unequal distribution of wealth and power in society. The criminal justice system literally rolls out the red carpet for the poor and the neglected during the investigative and trial stages, which are completely and utterly broken: investigations are based on coercion, which is made possible due to the lack of modern forensic methods; the legal defense appointed by the state regularly lacks both the necessary skills and resources for the creation of a level playing field; and the trial courts do not meet requirements of rigorous constitutional arbiters but instead accept involuntary confessions and weak evidence.

This comprehensive failure is a violation of the constitutional right to a fair trial in Pakistan as stated in Article 10A and its explicit obligations under ICCPR Articles 14 and 6. The superior courts' overturning of death sentences in 85% of the cases is a proof that the trial system is not functioning properly and the poor people are the ones who suffer most with years of wrongful conviction and psychological trauma. To solve this problem, it would take something more than simple cosmetic changes, it would take a complete overhaul of the system and the institutions that have been involved so far, so that every stage of the capital justice process will be transparent, based on scientific evidence and true equality of the legal arms, thus upholding the constitutional dignity and rights of every individual, no matter what their socioeconomic status.

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