

HABIBIA ISLAMICUS

(The International Journal of Arabic & Islamic Research) (Quarterly) Trilingual (Arabic, English, Urdu) ISSN:2664-4916 (P) 2664-4924 (E)
Home Page: <http://habibiaislamicus.com>

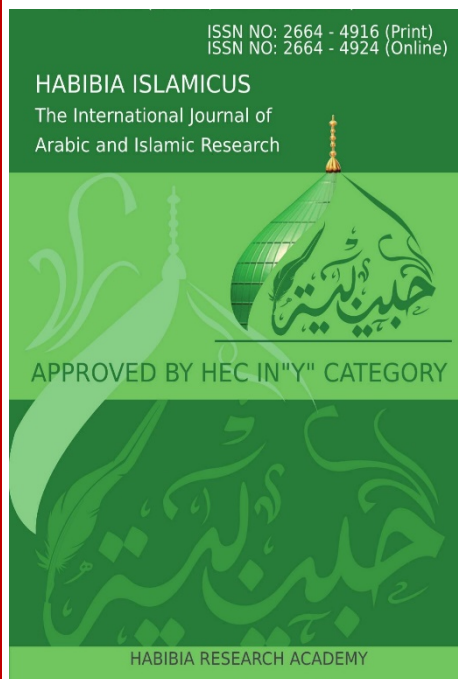
Approved by HEC in Y Category

We have indexed with IRI (AIOU), Australian Islamic Library, ARI, ISI, SIS, and Euro Pub.

PUBLISHER HABIBIA RESEARCH ACADEMY
Project of JAMIA HABIBIA INTERNATIONAL,
Reg. No: KAR No. 2287 Societies Registration
Act XXI of 1860 Govt. of Sindh, Pakistan.

Website: www.habibia.edu.pk,

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



TOPIC:

**RELEVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE:
AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN**

AUTHORS:

1- Aliya Saeed, Research Scholar PhD(LAW), School Of Law, University Of Karachi, Email ID: aaliasaeed@yahoo.com Orcid ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-00001-3823-4123>

How to Cite: Saeed, Aliya. 2025. "Relevance Of Human Rights And Judicial Assistance: An Analysis Of Pakistan".

Habibia Islamicus (The International Journal of Arabic and Islamic Research) 9 (3):01-11.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47720/hi.2025.0903e01>.

URL <http://habibiaislamicus.com/index.php/hirj/article/view/322>

Vol. 9, No.3 || July –September 2025 || P. 01-10

Published online: 2025-09-30

QR. Code



**RELEVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE:
AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN**

Aliya Saeed,

ABSTRACT:

This study explains the connection between judicial assistance and civil rights inquiries in Pakistan, in addition to discussing the struggle of the oppressed to obtain justice and how legal aid might help. Meanwhile, it understands how important it is for the state to provide strong support in order to ensure that everything reaches the law. Moreover, legal assistance is provided as life support to those who are the targets of injustices to achieve equality and justice. Assessment of Pakistan's civil rights protection and access to justice. A thoughtful investigation of these significant subjects.

KEYWORDS:

Social justice, human rights, judicial Assistance, and marginalized communities.

INTRODUCTION:

Any democratic society is supported by the judiciary, which upholds the rule of law and protects citizens' rights. However, Pakistan's legal system suffers from numerous structural and systemic problems that compromise its effectiveness. Public trust in the legal system is significantly eroded by persistent judicial delays, extensive political meddling, and pervasive corruption (Qadeer, Zafarullah, & Razi, 2025). Access to justice is disproportionately hampered for marginalized groups, especially minorities, women, and the impoverished. Inequality is further entrenched by inadequate legal aid, hidden litigation costs, and language barriers. The public's mistrust of judicial institutions is made worse by the abuse of anti-terrorism legislation and the opaqueness of military trials. Furthermore, media sensationalism and gender bias skew the neutrality and fairness standards that the judiciary is expected to maintain. Pakistan's failure to align its legal practices with international human rights standards has come under increased international criticism (Rafiq, Baig, Rana, & Safdar, 2022). Twenty major problems plaguing Pakistan's judicial system are thoroughly examined in this article. Strict scheduling procedures, improving case tracking technologies, investing in court infrastructure, and reforming the judicial appointment procedures have all been recognized as crucial steps in resolving the problem. Judicial delays will continue to deprive Pakistanis of their basic right to justice in the absence of comprehensive reforms appointment process. Furthermore, the absence of a merit-based system for judicial elevation leads to partiality and lowers the standard of jurisprudence (Razi, Zahoor and Abbas, 2021). This political involvement affects the public's trust in democratic institutions in addition to warping the judiciary's function as an impartial arbiter. Expert's advice creating an independent Judicial Commission to make appointments and guaranteeing the judiciary's administrative and financial independence from the executive branch. Pakistan can only aspire to a genuinely fair and esteemed legal system by preserving judicial independence.

In Pakistan, access to justice is greatly impacted by economic inequality. When seeking legal redress, people from low-income backgrounds face many obstacles (Rafiq, Baig, Rana, and Safdar, 2022). The impoverished are essentially denied their constitutional rights because of the prohibitive environment created by court fees, attorney costs, transportation expenses, and delays. Furthermore, intimidation from opposing parties, procedural complexity, and ignorance of legal rights deter marginalized groups from seeking legal action. Rural communities, minorities, and women are disproportionately impacted. Additionally, the report highlights how state sponsored legal aid programs are woefully underfunded, frequently inaccessible to those who need them most, and egregiously inadequate. Ineffective legal counsel increases the likelihood that underprivileged litigants will experience unfair results. To close this gap, local NGOs and international development organizations have pushed for streamlined court processes, public legal awareness initiatives, and the extension of legal aid services. However, access to justice for the poor will continue to be an unrealized ideal in Pakistan's legal system in the absence of consistent governmental commitment and systemic reforms.

In Pakistan, witness coercion and intimidation pose significant barriers to fair trials. Amnesty International (2020) claims that, especially in high-profile criminal cases, witnesses are regularly the targets of threats, harassment, and even violence (Bashir, 2025). Strong defendants or criminal organizations can easily manipulate testimonies in the absence of a strong and enforced witness protection framework, which frequently results in acquittals for "lack of evidence." Many people are deterred from coming forward out of fear for their personal safety, and others will retract their statements under duress. Pakistan has passed laws pertaining to witness protection, but their application is inconsistent and generally ineffectual. Most witness protection programs are either improperly coordinated between judicial and law enforcement entities or have insufficient funding. In addition to undermining the fairness of individual trials, witness vulnerability deters the public from participating in criminal justice procedures. Restoring trust in the legal system and protecting the safety and dignity of those who testify require the establishment of extensive, independently run, and fully funded witness protection programs.

1. Literature Review:

There is a significant study gap about the precise effect of juridical assistance on the defence of human rights in the context of Pakistan. Although earlier research has examined the wider range of opportunities for legal assistance and the accessibility to justice in the context of Pakistan, there are not many in-depth studies that look at how these benefits directly support the protection of human rights (Thaheem & Jawad, 2022; Talha et al., 2024; Baig, 2025). Therefore, this study systematically uncovers the gap in the following systematic review.

2. Pakistan's accessibility to justice

Access to legal services for underprivileged people is hampered in Pakistan by a number of issues and barriers.

These factors comprise societal stigmas, geographic isolation, advocacy, lack of knowledge of one legal rights and financial limitations. One of the financial hardships is the largest impediment because a good number of individuals are unable to pay legal representation (Qadeer, Zafarullah, & Razi (2025); Razi, Zahoor and Abbas (2021); Rafiq, Baig, Rana, and Safdar, (2022)). A greater understanding of the practical impact that the legal assistance can make in the attempts of Pakistan to respect human rights and seek justice is made known by examining such cases (Baig, Hashmi, Bukhari & Naeem, 2023).

3. The Importance of Legal Assistance

The legal assistance should be based on the principle of a society with equity that ensures it. The legal system is fairly accessible to all regardless of their economic status. It concerns giving legal help to individuals who cannot afford legal services. providing legal. advice, court defence, and provision of assistance throughout a legal. among the numerous services that are covered under the umbrella of legal aid are the procedures. Moreover, levelling its fundamental purpose is the equal opportunity and to ensure that the law can act as a protection to the weak instead of being used to work against them (Bashir, 2025; Uddin, 2024; Sultan and Fatima, 2024).

Human rights and legal aid have a close relationship. A fair trial, immunity from torture, and equal treatment before the law is just a few of the fundamental liberties and safeguards to which every individual is naturally entitled. Legal assistance serves as a protection for these liberties, ensuring that they are concrete guarantees for people rather than mere concepts on paper. Those whose freedoms have been infringed can seek compensation and make wrongdoers responsible by using legal help. Legal aid essentially gives people the ability to claim and defend their constitutional liberties (Talha, Noor & Mingfei, 2024).

There are well-defined norms and guidelines pertaining to legal assistance on the global scene. These guidelines highlight how important legal assistance is to guarantee a fair trial, protecting human rights, and advancing access to the legal system. For instance, the importance of legal support is difficult in the “International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights”. These are international agreements understand that justice should be accessible to everyone instead of being a right. Pakistan is obliged to maintain these values as a member to these accords. The primary legislation that regulates the provision is the Legal Aid Ordinance (2020). This ordinance explains the procedures of those who lack the financial capability.

4. Services for Legal Assistance in Pakistan

All these groups combine in order to develop the legal system of Pakistan more approachable.

To ensure that legal assistance services are made available to all citizens especially the highest level of marginalized, state-oriented advocacy initiatives is necessary. Indicatively, through the “Legal Aid Ordinance of 2020”, now the “Punjab Legal Aid Authority” can establish advocacy centres in all parts of the province where free advocacy services will now be provided by the same. This illustration lays stress on the role of the government to provide law that can be easily accessed. By ensuring that the neediest citizens are provided with an opportunity. Opportunity for justice, government-supported programs have a significant influence on. marginalized communities.

To identify and present the desire of marginalized populations, a nonprofit organizations and civil society organizations are necessary, as well as assistance services. One of “the Asma Jahangir Legal Aid” is one of the most valuable supporters of the underrepresented groups. Cell is an organization that is coordinated by social movements activists and whose agenda is concerned with human rights issues. This example of the bridging of the loan holes in the legal support by civic society. These groups play a key role in ensuring that the underprivileged people are able to access justice (Zaheer, Saddique, Ulla, & Kashif (2025)). Legal services are a source of power that people possess, and it provides them with information and support. need to make it through the legal system, as a lifeline to underserved populations. "The Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery Project (LEAD)” that provides legal aid in property disputes, has enhanced the daily living of women in rural Sindh.

5. Human Rights and Legal Assistance

They have managed to argue the defense of an essential freedom of religious freedom of individuals who have felt discriminated and persecuted due to religious beliefs. These examples indicate the importance of legal assistance in a substantial way. Which enhance the manner in that human rights violation is tackled and justice administered (Sherwani, 2019; Zaheer, Saddique, Ulla, and Kashif, 2025; and Zullah, 1992).

Legal assistance is the connecting factor between freedoms and their application and the practical expression of the international human rights agreements of Pakistan. The "Legal Aid Society of Pakistan" is very aggressive in terms of media freedom issues and media freedom. of expression, defending harassed and threatened bloggers and journalists. These examples can be used to show the role of legal help in the safeguarding of the fundamental human rights. Legal assistance in Pakistan has made the human rights not merely hollow words their actual enforcer (Gondal & Hatta, 2024).

Legal aid organizations in Karachi have dealt with forced conversions and minor other rights cases. They have successfully enforced the right liberty of conscience of individuals who have faced persecution and overture because of their faith. These enhance the mechanism of human rights violation and dispensing of justice (Haider, Ahmed, Riaz & Hassan, 2025).

6. Advocacy Support in Criminal Justice

The support of advocacy is very vital in ensuring that the accused get a fair trial. One of the NGO, “the Asma Jahangir Legal Aid Cell of Pakistan”, has been established by the major human rights groups in Pakistan. Fighting on behalf of people who are wrongly accused of blasphemy, which is punishable by severe penalty. They provide legal aid to ensure fair treatment and prevent unfair treatment. Legal aid upholds the notion that justice should win over prejudice and insures against false convictions (Fazi, 2020; Ahmad and Bhatti, 2023; Baig et al., 2023). The case of Blasphemy suspects who was cleared through the help of advocacy is known as story of Aasia Bibi. As one of the illustrations of how the life of a person can be changed by an unbiased jury and legal consultancy.

The legal assistance is necessary, yet it does not find its way assisting alleged persons. Obstacles include social prejudices, excessively full court schedules, and lack of resources. Despite these Hurdles, the "Legal Aid Society of Pakistan" continues to assist the accused ones, emphasizing that it is vital to overcome them to ensure that all are given justice. The case of one of the poor defendants who was given advocacy services despite economic constraints was a specific example of the devotion of advocacy support providers to address. the following problems (Hussain, Saeed & Mushtaq, 2021).

Given that death sentence cases are the most important in terms of stakes, legal assistance is highly significant. People risking the death sentence can be legally supported by the help of the organization of Justice Project Pakistan. Which often does so lay emphasis on the inadequacies of the criminal justice system. Their efforts highlight the worth of judicial help in protecting human rights, particularly in instances where there exists probability of permanent injury. The case of Zulfiqar Ali who was later exonerated after more than twenty years. The legal aid is so critical in the situation when it comes to execution row on the basis of the legal assistance preventing great injustices.

7. Pakistan's Legal Aid Challenges

One of the largest and most pressing problems of legal assistance is the acute shortage of funds in Pakistan. Legal aid organizations are often limited in terms of finances and resources, which is a great disability. The legal aid organization is one of the famous ones, an example, "Legal Aid Society of Pakistan" has the problem of funding that is a limiting factor on a regular basis. its capacity to meet the huge demand of legal assistance. The lack of resources impacts the standard of legal representation and prevents the growth of legal aid services (Khalid, 2025; and Ali, 2015).

Furthermore, seeking justice is significantly hampered by Pakistan's diversified geographic landscape. While rural and isolated areas continue to get inadequate legal aid, most legal assistance programs are focused in urban areas. Large segments of Pakistan's population have little to limited access to advocacy services as consequence of this geographic split, creating a justice imbalance. For instance, the lack of legal aid services is well-known in

the region of Balochistan, which makes up more than 40% of Pakistan's total land area. This shortcoming makes the already-existing disparity in receiving justice more severe, especially for isolated and underprivileged groups.

Meanwhile, a sizable portion of Pakistan's populace is still ignorant of their constitutional liberties and the availability of legal aid programs. The justice gap is made worse by this ignorance of the law. For example, a Punjabi study found that many participants did not know about legal aid programs and how to obtain them. This misunderstanding creates a major barrier to access by preventing people from accessing the judicial support to that they could be allowed (Butt, Sultan, Nazir & Saleem, 2025).

In addition, Pakistan is still plagued by pervasive prejudice and discrimination in society, especially against undertreated groups. Persons from less fortunate families, women, and members of religious minorities frequently encounter institutional discrimination while trying to obtain legal aid. In order to close this gap, services for legal aid are crucial, as evidenced by the "Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP)", which describes the discrimination religious minorities experience in Pakistan's judiciary. Legal assistance groups confront additional difficulties as a result of discrimination and biases, which calls for effective solutions to address these issues (Islam, Watto, Hussain & Sarfraz, 2024).

In a similar vein, the infrastructure for legal aid in Pakistan is dreadfully inadequate to satisfy the enormous need for services. The current legal aid groups frequently have too many cases and not enough staff to properly handle the caseload. For example, a legal aid association of Pakistan faces challenges in delivering prompt and high-quality legal help due to its low number of attorneys and employees. This restriction makes it more difficult for the organization to assist everyone who needs it and leads to bottlenecks in the legal aid procedure.

In addition, Pakistan's legal system is distinguished by intricate and frequently drawn-out legal processes (Mahmood, 2021). Many people think that obtaining legal rights is a difficult and time-consuming activity because of the intricacy of these legal systems, which can be intimidating for those who need help. People are discouraged from using the legal aid facilities to which they might be entitled because of this notion. The justice gap is exacerbated as a result of many people choosing not to obtain legal counsel.

8. Legal Assistance for Particularly At-Risk Populations

To combat gender-based violence and promote the rights of women, legal aid is needed. It offers crucial assistance to female who have experienced discrimination, harassment, or domestic abuse. For example, women in need can access a variety of legal assistance services from Pakistan's Aurat Foundation. They assist mothers in obtaining custody of their children, guardianship. Take out protection orders and make complaints against abusers. Legal assistance encourages gender equality and fights violence by empowering women to pursue protection and justice. The unfolding story of Sara, a victim of domestic

abuse, serves as an illustration of this. She was given a chance to obtain a protection order with the assistance of a lawyer against her violent husband, custodianship of her and her children (Khalid, 2025).

Children require particular legal assistance when getting in touch with the legal system. Legal help of children rights ensures that children are taken care of in a way that is in their best interest and in line with international standards. The legal help service of "the Child Rights Movement in Pakistan" have been focused on advocating child protection, especially on behalf of legally troubled kids. Reintegration assistance, rehabilitation, and legal are offered. They assist the youth to come out of a spiralling crime. An example is a case of Hasan, the young criminal who managed to return to the society and live his life. good person following rehabilitation rather than a heavy sentence courtesy of the law assistance (Rashid & Watoo (2020)).

Various legal complications, including refugee status or asylum, are often a problem face displaced people. Legal assistance agencies cooperate with such organizations as the "United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)" in order to assist migrants. refugees in Pakistan. To ensure that the displaced individuals are aware of their rights. and enjoy the legal mechanisms necessary to the resettlement and protection, legal assistance is. essential. Sania is another refugee who through the assistance of the legal aid was in a position to seek asylum in. Pakistan and defense against potential persecution at home. Her case is an example (Mairaj, Tullah & Azeem (2024)).

Indigenous and minority groups are also in need of legal support as they are, more often, threatened marginalization and discrimination threat of their land and culture. For this legal assistance to communities, the South Asia Partnership-Pakistan gives the answer to. such issues like land, religious freedom, and cultural preservation. These groups can guarantee their territories, liberties and societies, and through the aid of legal services. For instance, a disenfranchised native tribe set a precedent to other indigenous groups through legal assistance of ensuring that they own land and preserve their cultural heritage support. It boasts quite a few success stories and positive outcomes that prove the impact of judicial. support on human rights (Cheema & Riaz, 2022; and Abbas et al., 2022).

9. Conclusion:

The fundamental underpinnings of democratic governance and the rule of law are in danger due to a long-standing crisis in Pakistan's justice system. The problems across major issues show that the system is systematically biased against vulnerable groups, ranging from political meddling and judicial delays to police misconduct, corruption, and insufficient legal aid. Access to justice is disproportionately difficult for marginalized groups, such as women, ethnic minorities, and the impoverished. Trust in the judiciary is further eroded by the arbitrary application of anti-terrorism laws, the suppression of evidence, the covert

military trials, and the uneven application of the law. Women's access to justice is still severely hampered by gender bias in Pakistan's legal system. Gender stereotypes and deeply rooted social norms frequently permeate courtroom proceedings, impacting the conduct of judges, attorneys, and law enforcement personnel. Pakistan's judicial structure includes specialized tribunals such as environmental courts, service tribunals, and anti-corruption bodies. However, these forums often function in ways that exclude the public, contradicting the principle of a fair and public hearing. Therefore, Pakistan can only truly uphold the ideals of democracy and equality before the law when justice is achieved for all citizens, regardless of their wealth, gender, or social status. Also, Future studies can be done by exploring cross-province analysis of legal assistance and human rights.

REFERENCES

Abbas, R., Rashid, M. A., & Bilal, F. E. (2022). International human rights and its judicial enforcement in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Social Research*, 4(2), 1262-1271.

Ali, M. (2015). The Role of Human Rights in US Foreign Aid Policy: An Assessment of US Aid to Pakistan and its Nexus with Human Rights. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences (PJSS)*, 35(1), 465-477.

Ahmad, M. F. A., & Bhatti, S. H. (2023). Assessing Women's Rights in Pakistan: An Analysis of Legal & Social Challenges with Potential Solutions. *Pakistan Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 11(2), 991-1003.

Baig, K., Hashmi, M. A. I., Bukhari, S. W. R., & Naeem, A. (2023). Comparative Study of International Human Rights law and International Humanitarian law: Case study of their commonalities. *Pakistan Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 2(3).

Baig, B. D. A. (2025). The Prevalence and Legal Framework of Torture in Pakistan: Analyzing Systemic Challenges. *ASSAJ*, 3(02), 10-26.

Bashir, L. (2025). A Crisis of Enforcement: Corruption, Weak Institutions and the Invisibility of Human Trafficking Victims and Pakistan. *Insights of Pakistan, Iran and the Caucasus Studies*, 4(2), 86-107.

Butt, M. F., Sultan, S., Nazir, A., & Saleem, H. A. R. (2025). PARALLEL PATHS TO JUSTICE: EVALUATING THE INFORMAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN. *Qualitative Research Journal for Social Studies*, 2(2), 116-130.

Cheema, A. R., & Riaz, M. (2022). Community-based paralegals to build just societies: insights from a legal empowerment project in Pakistan. *Community Development Journal*, 57(4), 695-712.

Fazi, M. A. (2020). Enforced Disappearances and Constitutional Guarantees in Pakistan: A Human Rights Perspective. *European Journal of Social Sciences*, 59(3), 288-299.

Gondal, A. Q., & Hatta, Z. (2024). Women's rights laws in Pakistan: Challenges and solutions. *Annals of Human and Social Sciences*, 5(2), 336-343.

Haider, A., Ahmed, J., Riaz, M., & Hassan, S. F. U. (2025). The Incapability of the Pakistani Legal System in Addressing the Needs of Marginalized Communities: A Focus on Legislation and the Judiciary. *Social Science Review Archives*, 3(2), 114-119.

Hussain, A., Saeed, M. A., & Mushtaq, S. A. (2021). Application of Human Rights Laws in Pakistan: A Study with Reference to International Bill of Human Rights. *Journal of Business and Social Review in Emerging Economies*, 7(4), 963-976.

Islam, M., Jubeen, S., & Tayyaba, U. (2023). Legal Aid: A Cornerstone of Human Rights in Pakistan. *Current Trends in Law and Society*, 3(1), 50-57.

Islam, M., Watto, O. M., Hussain, S. A., & Sarfraz, M. (2024). Criminal Justice Reforms and Human Rights in Pakistan: A Comparative Analysis with Australia, the UK, and Canada. *Current Trends in Law and Society*, 4(1), 19-26.

Khan, A., Malkani, S., Shah, P., & Upreti, M. (2024). Litigating Reproductive Rights in Pakistan. In *Handbook on Sex, Gender and Health: Perspectives from South Asia* (pp. 1-15). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.

Khalid, H. (2025). Family Rights in Pakistan: Intersecting International Obligations and Plural National Legal Frameworks. *Indus Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(2), 320-340.

Ali, M. (2015). The Role of Human Rights in US Foreign Aid Policy: An Assessment of US Aid to Pakistan and its Nexus with Human Rights. *Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences (PJSS)*, 35(1), 465-477.

Mahmood, M. T. (2021). Rights of Accused Under International Human Rights, Islam and Domestic Legislation of Pakistan. *Unpublished doctoral dissertation*. Selinus University.

Mairaj, M. U., Tullah, M. R. A., & Azeem, H. M. (2024). Fair Trial Rights of the Accused: Evaluating Compliance with International Human Rights Standards in Pakistan. *Pakistan Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(2).

Qadeer, M., Zafarullah, Z., & Riaz, J. (2025). THE RIGHT A FAIR AND PUBLIC HEARING IN PAKISTAN. *Contemporary Journal of Social Science Review*, 3(2), 829-838.

Rashid, A., & Wattoo, M. A. (2020). Challenges and opportunities of globalization for the development of human rights in Pakistan 2010-2014. *South Asian Studies*, 30(2).

Rasool, K., Mubashir, M., & Hameed, A. (2024). In the Shadow of Justice: Custodial Torture and Human Rights Violations in Pakistan. *Pakistan JL Analysis & Wisdom*, 3, 232.

HABIBIA ISLAMICUS VOL 9 ISSUE 3 (2025)

RELEVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE: AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN

Razi, N., Zahoor, R., & Abbas, G. (2021). The Nexus between Fundamental Rights and Necessities of Life: A Case Study of Pakistan. *Global Legal Studies Review*, 6(1), 9-16.

Rafiq, W., Baig, K., Rana, F. A., & Safdar, M. A. (2022). Conceptualization of Legal Aid Under Right to Fair Trial in Pakistan. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 19(3), 1525-1540.

Sherwani, M. (2019). Rights of the accused in the legal system of Pakistan: a legal analysis. *Islamabad Law Review*, 3(3&4), 100-111.

Sultan, M. S., & Fatima, S. (2024). Access to Justice; Informal Justice System and Principles of Human Rights. *Pakistan Journal of Criminal Justice*, 4(1), 180-194.

Talha, A., Noor, S., & Mingfei, M. A. (2024). Environmental Rights as Human Rights: A Case Study of Pakistan and Multiple Approaches towards their Recognition. *Pakistan Social Sciences Review*, 8(4), 82-97.

Thaheem, M. S., & Jawad, S. (2022). Prosecuting Human Rights Violations: Prospects, Challenges and Solutions. *Pakistan Perspectives*, 27(1), 25.

Uddin, A. (2024). Opportunities and challenges in implementing a rights-based approach to community development projects in Pakistan: A social responsibility and human rights perspective. *Bridging human rights and corporate social responsibility: Pathways to a sustainable global society*, 255-282.

Zaheer, B., Saddique, A. A., Ulla, H. M. H., & Kashif, M. (2025). Violation of Human Rights in Pakistan, Challenges and Progress. *The Critical Review of Social Sciences Studies*, 3(1), 1864-1878.

Zullah, M. A. (1992). Human rights in Pakistan. *Commonwealth Law Bulletin*, 18(4), 1343-1384.



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).