

Exploring the Functions and Role of Public Prosecutors in the Criminal Justice System of Pakistan: A Case Study of Punjab, Multan District

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Abstract

This study conducted with complete analysis of the function of public prosecutors (PPs) inside the criminal justice of Pakistan (CJP) in the context of province of Punjab, Multan District using a mixed approach. The research employed questionnaires such as each open-ended and close-ended question to accumulate facts from individuals representing the judiciary, PPs, lawyers, and the general public. The findings of the observe suggest that PPs preserve a full-size position inside the CJP serving as a critical pillar in ensuring the truthful and green administration of justice. However, the analysis found out numerous demanding situations faced via PPs, including immoderate workload, negligence, lack of skills, and inadequate abilities, which frequently preclude their capacity to perform their obligations efficiently. The take a look at highlights the need for addressing those challenges and emphasizes the significance of presenting adequate schooling and guide to PPs to enhance their performance and effectiveness. The questionnaires conducted as a part of the observe aimed to gather insights from different stakeholders concerned inside the criminal justice system. Participants from the judiciary, PPs, legal professionals, and most of the people were included to capture diverse perspectives and studies. The findings of the examination shed mild at the critical position of PPs in the criminal justice machine. They act as representatives of the nation and play a pivotal role in offering proof, representing the interests of justice, and ensuring the rule of regulation.

Keywords: Criminal Justice of Pakistan, Public Prosecutors, Stakeholders, Victims

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1. Introduction

The criminal justice system (CJS) in Pakistan can be divided into four basic stages (Safdar, 2020). First Stage: Registration of FIR The initial step in the criminal justice system is the registration of

FIR under Section 154 of the criminal procedure code (Cr.P.C). The FIR is the first official report that informs the police about the commission of a cognizable offense. It serves as the foundation of the prosecution's case and should accurately describe the nature and location of the offense. Any discrepancies or weaknesses in the FIR can have a significant impact on the prosecution's case and may result in the acquittal of the accused.

Second Stage: Investigation by Police after the FIR is registered; the police initiate the investigation, which is the second stage of the criminal justice system. The Officer in-charge of the police station, empowered under Section 156 of the CrPc, conducts the investigation in cognizable cases. The investigating officer collects evidence, records statements of witnesses, and arrests individuals involved in the offense. The investigation officer is responsible for compiling all relevant information and submitting an investigation report to the prosecutor under Section 173 of the Cr.P.C.

Third Stage: Submission of Investigation Report to Prosecutor The investigation report, also known as the "Challan," is submitted by the investigating officer to the prosecutor's office. After the completion of investigation, it is duty of investigation officer to submit report under section 173 of the Cr.P.C. After the submission of report the prosecutor have power to reviews report and also have authority to identify deficiencies and give direction for further investigation. Once satisfied with the report, the prosecutor forwards it to the relevant court to initiate the trial proceedings.

Fourth Stage: Submission of Report in Court by Prosecutor after Scrutiny In this stage, the independent prosecutor, established through legislation such as the Punjab Criminal Prosecution Service Act 2006, plays a significant role. The prosecutor thoroughly scrutinizes the investigation report and, if deemed fit for trial, mentions it on a memorandum and submits it to the court. The trial commences based on the recommendation of the prosecutor. The trial concludes with a verdict of either conviction or acquittal, marking the final stage in the criminal justice process.

The establishment of Public Prosecutions at both the provincial and federal levels ensures that criminal cases are effectively prosecuted and justice is sought. These offices work in collaboration with the police, investigating agencies, and the judiciary to uphold the rule of law and protect the interests of the state and society (Ali, 2015).

Section 492 of Cr.P.C in Pakistan establishes that public prosecution is carried out by officers appointed by the executive authority of the province. In this context, the executive authority refers to the Governor of the province. However, it is important to note that the exercise of this authority is done through the Chief Minister, as stated in Article 129 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. As per Article 129, the executive authority of the province is exercised in the name of the Governor by the Provincial Government, which consists of the Chief Minister and Provincial Ministers. The Chief Minister, acting on behalf of the Provincial Government, has the authority to appoint officers, including the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with the law (Mughal, 2014)).

Section 492 Cr.P.C grants the Provincial Government the power to appoint individuals as PPs. These appointments can be made for a variety of scenarios, including general appointments, specific cases, or for a specified class of cases in any local area. In situations where the appointed Public Prosecutor is unavailable or if no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, the Officer In charge of Prosecution in the District can designate another person to act as a Public Prosecutor for a particular case. However, this person must not hold a position as a police officer below the ranks specified by the Provincial Government (Mughal, 2014).

2. Research Questions

- i. Whether the perceptions of dissatisfaction exist about work of public prosecutors among the general public?
- ii. What is the nature, process practices and challenging of public prosecutors and their remedies?

3. Questionnaire for this study

The questionnaire for studying the role of PPs in the criminal justice system of Pakistan Have begins with an introduction outlining the purpose of the study and emphasizing the importance of participants' responses. It has included questions to gather demographic information, assess their understanding of their role and responsibilities, explore challenges and constraints they face, evaluate the support and resources available to them, and examine their perception of the justice system

4. Participant for collection of data

The stakeholders have been categorized into different groups, and the breakdown of the quantity for each category is as follows

Judiciary – 12 stakeholders were chosen for this category;

Prosecutors- 09 stakeholders were chosen for this category;

Advocates - 10 stakeholders were chosen for this category;

General public – 19 stakeholders were chosen for this category

5. Functions of PPs in criminal justice system of Pakistan

The PPs deeply matter in the CJS of Pakistan and represent the state by taking criminal cases against those accused. The CJS of Pakistan is highly reliant on these public prosecutors. Primarily; they serve as government attorneys while at the same time acting as prosecutors in criminal matters (Safdar, 2020).

Firstly it is a duty of PPs to initiate and conduct prosecutions on behalf of the State and evaluate evidence; determine its admissibility at trial or invalidity thereof. During trial hearings or court proceedings, they indict accused persons, give testimonies as witnesses and make submissions explaining that an accused person is guilty. Secondly PPs have a duty to protect society by ensuring that those who violate the law are held accountable. They work to maintain law and order, promote public safety, and uphold the rule of law. Their role is essential in maintaining public confidence in the criminal justice system.

Thirdly the PPs have legal knowledge and criminal law skills. These are the laws, processes, and legal cases they must learn and interpret. Fourthly this information should help them bring accused persons to book. In addition to that public prosecutors should be neutral and independent in performing their duties. They should not be swayed by anything apart from facts in the case before them as well as evidence provided therein.

Moreover the PP's work together with investigation agencies such as police in the course of criminal trial. Therefore, they would go through inquiry reports advice on legal issues and advice investigators. It is important to note that a prosecutor has no direct authority over investigations. Additionally, prosecutors are responsible for presenting evidence in court. Consequently, it must be admitted by the court and presented properly by them as well. This process entails questioning witnesses from both sides; prosecution witnesses undergoing cross examination by defence witnesses; lastly making submissions aimed at convincing court that what the accused was proven beyond doubt guilty.

Lastly notwithstanding their major function of putting forward the case against the person accused, PPs also have a function to play in ensuring that defendants' rights are safeguarded. In this regard, they must disclose all evidence relevant to the defense, ensure fair trial and also be governed by principles of due process. PPs in Pakistan face some challenges and constraints which include resource limitations, delays in criminal justice system and need for continuous reforms. There are ongoing moves aimed at enhancing the role of PPs, increasing their independence and efficiency in handling criminal cases.

6. The Role of Public prosecutors (PPs)

The Pakistan's Cr.P.C 1860 section 173 states that police reports can contain dismissal of FIR (first information report) or demand for the release of a suspect. This is the document that a nominated lawyer in accordance with the legislation brings to Court. A Police prepared report must either consist of an initial canceled FIR or request for release of an accused person or a suspect in summary. The designated Prosecutor is then tasked with submitting this report to the Court (Cr.P.C section 173).

The case of Tanveer Hussain Qureshi and 8 others versus District Public Prosecutor, Sialkot and 2 others overseen by Justice M.A. Zafar, involved a review of a cancellation report by the District Public Prosecutor. Disagreeing with the report, the District Public Prosecutor instructed the Station House Officer (S.H.O.) to prepare a challan under Section 173 of the Cr.P.C against the accused for their trial in compliance with the law. The validity of this directive was challenged on the grounds that Sections 9 and 10 of the Punjab Criminal Prosecution Service (Constitution, Functions, and Powers) Act of 2006 did not grant the Public Prosecutor the authority to direct the submission of a report or challan under Section 173 of the Cr.P.C. for the trial of the accused. It was further argued that the Public Prosecutor exceeded their jurisdiction and committed a serious illegality by assuming the functions and authority of the Trial Court and issuing such directions to the S.H.O.

7. Results and Discussion

Table 7.1 Demographics: Age

Age

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 27	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
28	2	4.0	4.0	6.0
29	2	4.0	4.0	10.0
30	1	2.0	2.0	12.0
31	4	8.0	8.0	20.0
32	1	2.0	2.0	22.0
33	3	6.0	6.0	28.0
34	1	2.0	2.0	30.0

36	4	8.0	8.0	38.0
37	1	2.0	2.0	40.0
38	3	6.0	6.0	46.0
39	1	2.0	2.0	48.0
40	2	4.0	4.0	52.0
41	1	2.0	2.0	54.0
43	1	2.0	2.0	56.0
44	6	12.0	12.0	68.0
45	2	4.0	4.0	72.0
46	1	2.0	2.0	74.0
47	2	4.0	4.0	78.0
48	3	6.0	6.0	84.0
49	2	4.0	4.0	88.0
50	4	8.0	8.0	96.0
52	1	2.0	2.0	98.0
55	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The table 7.1 represents demographic data associated with age. It gives the frequency, percentage, valid percentage, and cumulative percentage for every age organization. Here is an interpretation of the table:

The full range of individuals blanketed inside the evaluation is 50.

The age organizations range from 27 to 55.

The "Frequency" column suggests how many individuals fall into every age institution. As an example, there is one who is 27 years, 2 individuals who are 28 years, and so forth.

The "percent" column represents the proportion of individuals in each age organization out of the whole pattern. As an instance, 1% of the pattern is 27 years vintage; 4% are 28 years vintage, and so forth.

The "valid percent" column indicates the percentage of individuals in each age institution, except any missing or invalid records. In this situation, the valid percent is similar to the percentage when you consider that there are not any missing or invalid entries.

The "Cumulative percent" column shows the cumulative percent of people up to a specific age organization. It shows the buildup of chances as you move down the desk. For instance, at the 27-

yr-old group, the cumulative percentage is 2.0%, this means that that 2.0% of the full sample is 27 years vintage or younger. As look at circulate down the table, the cumulative percent will increase.

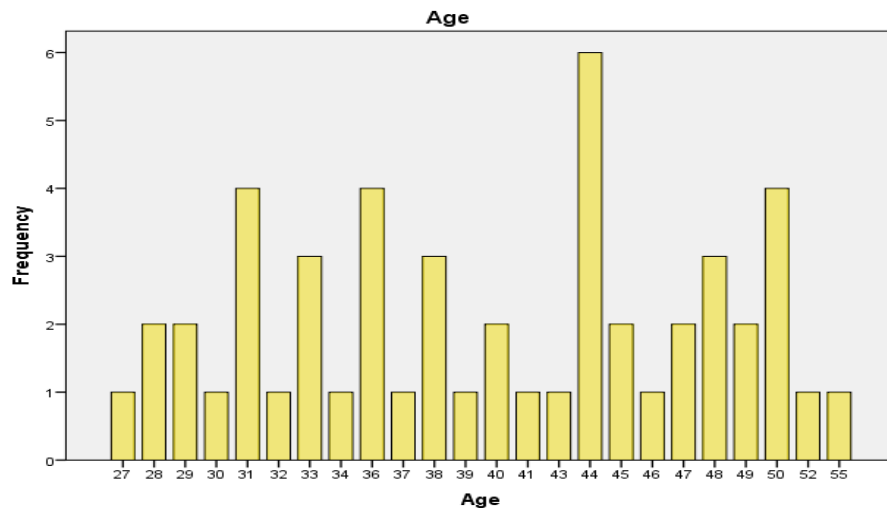


Figure 1 represents the age graph for all participants in deep breathing group.

Table 7.2 Demographics: Gender

Gender

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	40	80.0	80.0	80.0
	Female	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.2 provides demographic records on gender, offering statistics on the frequency, percent, valid percentage, and cumulative percent for each gender category. Allows delve into a detailed rationalization of the table and its implications. The table includes three columns: "Gender," "Frequency," "percent," "valid percent," and "Cumulative percent," in addition to a "general" row at the lowest to summarize the general statistics.

Gender: The "Gender" column represents the distinct classes of gender. On this table, there are two valid categories: "Male" and "female." those classes are relevant to know-how the distribution of gender within the analyzed sample.

Frequency: The "Frequency" column illustrates the number of individuals belonging to each gender class. In this case, there are 40 people diagnosed as male and 10 people recognized as female inside the pattern.

Percentage: The "percent" column indicates the proportion of individuals within each gender category as a percent of the overall pattern. As an example, 80% of the sample population identifies as male, whilst 20% identifies as woman.

Valid percentage: The "valid percent" column demonstrates the share of individuals inside every gender class, excluding any lacking or invalid data. When you consider that there are no lacking or invalid entries in this table, the valid percent suits the percent column.

Cumulative percent: The "Cumulative percent" column gives cumulative percentages up to a specific gender category. It showcases the buildup of chances as you development down the table.

The cumulative percent at every row represents the blended percentage of people up to that particular class. In this table, the cumulative percentage reaches 80. 0% at the "Male" category, indicating that 80. 0% of the entire pattern identifies as male.

The cumulative percent reaches 100. 0% on the "woman" class is representing the complete distribution of gender within the sample. The table's statistics well-known shows insights about the gender distribution inside the analyzed pattern. With forty males and ten females, most of the people of the individuals constitute 80. 0% of the sample, identify as male. Alternatively, ladies account for a smaller element, making up 20.0% of the sample.

Figure 2

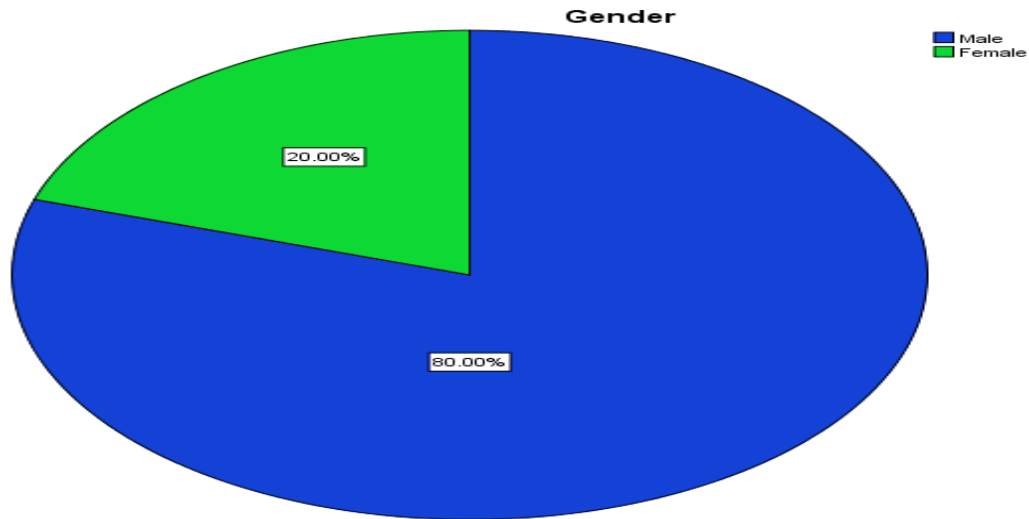


Figure 2: Shows the gender graph of participant.

Table 7.3 Demographics: Experience

Work Experience

Frequency	No. of years	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2	5	4.0	4.0	4.0
3	6	6.0	6.0	10.0
3	7	6.0	6.0	16.0
1	8	2.0	2.0	18.0
2	10	4.0	4.0	22.0
4	12	8.0	8.0	30.0
4	13	8.0	8.0	38.0
1	14	2.0	2.0	40.0

10	15	20.0	20.0	60.0
3	16	6.0	6.0	66.0
1	17	2.0	2.0	68.0
4	18	8.0	8.0	76.0
1	19	2.0	2.0	78.0
7	20	14.0	14.0	92.0
2	25	4.0	4.0	96.0
1	30	2.0	2.0	98.0
1	35	2.0	2.0	100.0
Total				
	50	100.0	100.0	

Table 7.3 gives demographic facts on work experience, specifically the variety of years of experience. The table includes columns for "Frequency," "No. Of years," "percent," "valid percentage" "and" Cumulative percentage." allows examine the table in element:

Frequency and No of years: The "Frequency" column represents the number of individuals who've a particular wide variety of years of work revel in. The no. of years" column lists the corresponding variety of years for each frequency. As an instance, there are two people with five years of work enjoy, three people with six years of experience, and soon.

Percentage: The "percentage" column shows the proportion of individuals inside each paintings revel in class out of the full sample. It suggests the share of people with a selected quantity of years of revel in. For instance, 4% of the pattern has five years of enjoy, 6% has six years of work revel in, and so on.

Valid percent: The "valid percent" column presentations the share of individuals within every work experience class, aside from any lacking or invalid records. In view that there are not any lacking or invalid entries in this table, the valid percentage fits the percent column.

Cumulative percent: The "Cumulative percent" column represents the cumulative percentage of individuals as much as a specific work revel in category. It suggests the buildup of possibilities as passed down the table. The cumulative percent at each row shows the blended percentage of individuals up to that specific work revel in category. As an instance, the cumulative percentage reaches 4.0% at 2 years of work experience in, indicating that 4.0% of the whole pattern has 2 years of work experience. As progress the table, the cumulative percentage increases as a result.

Based totally at the table, here are some key observations: The variety of work experience within the analyzed sample spans from 5 years to 35 years. The most common wide variety of years of work experience is 15 years, with 20.0% of the sample falling into this category.

Cumulatively, 60.0% of the people inside the sample have 15 years of work experience or less. The distribution of work level in seems to be rather definitely skewed, as there's a higher frequency of people with fewer years of enjoy as compared to people with more massive level in.

Figure 3

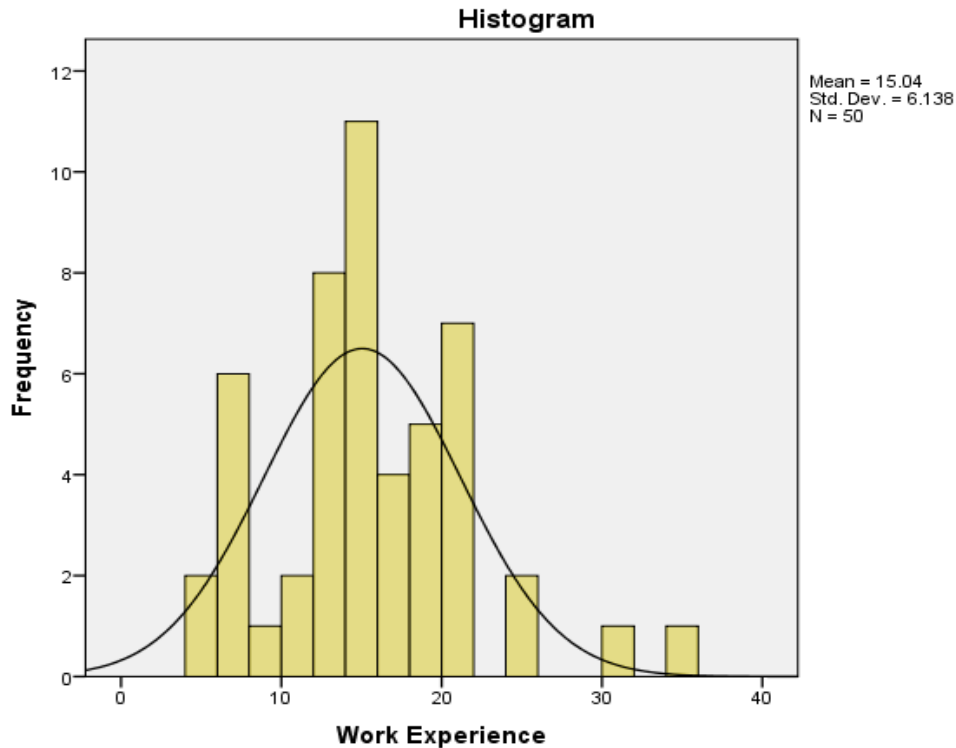


Figure 3 shows the experiences of all participants from deep breathing group

Table 7.4 Demographics: Profession

Profession

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Judge	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
Lawyer	10	20.0	20.0	44.0
Public Prosecutor	9	18.0	18.0	62.0
Public	19	38.0	38.0	100.0

Total	50	100.0	100.0	
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The given table, categorized "table 7.4," provides demographic records at the distribution of professions inside the analyzed pattern. The table consists of numerous columns, which include "career," "Frequency," "percent," "valid percentage," and "Cumulative percent." allows analyze and interpret the data presented in the table.

Profession: The "profession" column lists the specific professions represented in the sample. On this unique desk, there are four wonderful professions: "Judge," "Lawyer," "Public Prosecutor," and "Public." **Frequency:** The "Frequency" column shows the number of individuals belonging to every profession class. As an instance, there are twelve people who are judges, ten people who are legal professionals, nine that are PPs, and nineteen individuals within the public. **Percent:** The "percent" column represents the share of individuals within each profession category as a percentage of the whole sample. As an example, 24.0% of the pattern includes judges, 20.0% are legal professionals, 18.0% are PPs, and 38.0% are inside the general public.

Valid percentage: The "valid percent" column shows the percentage of people inside every profession class, except for any missing or invalid data. Seeing that there aren't any missing or invalid entries in this table, the valid percent fits the proportion column.

Cumulative percentage: The "Cumulative percentage" column offers the cumulative chances as much as a selected profession class. The cumulative percentage at every row represents the combined percentage of individuals as much as that precise career category. On this table, the cumulative percentage reaches 24.0% at the "judge" category, 44.0% on the "lawyer" category, 62.0% at the "Public Prosecutor" category, and one 100.0% at the "Public" category.

By means of reading the table, the following observations may be made: The most represented profession in the pattern is "Public," which debts for 38.0% of the people. This indicates that a giant part of the analyzed pattern belongs to the general public profession. Judges make up the second largest institution, with an illustration of 24.0% within the sample. This indicates that there may be exceptional presence of judges in the analyzed populace. Lawyers and PPs incorporate 20.0% and 18.0% of the sample, respectively. This indicates that these two professions have exceptionally comparable representation inside the analyzed institution. The cumulative possibilities offer insights into the distribution of professions inside the analyzed pattern. The highest accumulation (62.0%) takes place within the "Public Prosecutor" category, and it reaches 100.0% inside the final "Public" class. This information shows that the sample is various in phrases of the professions represented but additionally indicates the dominance of positive professions in the group

Figure 4

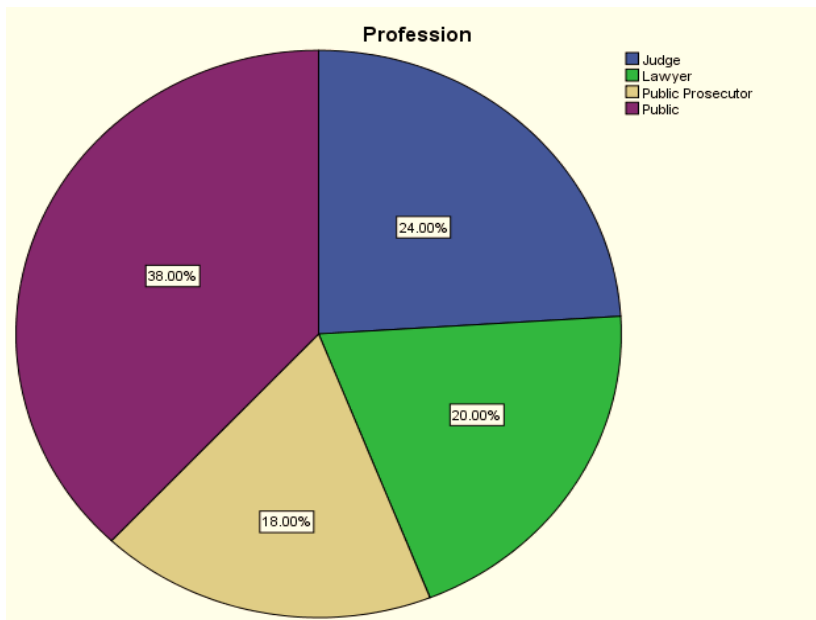


Figure 4 shows participates of judges 24%, PPs 18% public 38% and lawyer 20%

Table 7.5 Questioners results Chi-square test:

i. Do you agree there is a perception of dissatisfaction exists about the work of PPs?

	Profession			
	Judge	Lawyer	Public Prosecutor	Public
Agree	11	6	2	7
strongly agree	1	1	0	1
Disagree	0	2	2	5
strongly disagree	0	1	2	2
unable to decide	0	0	3	4
Total	12	10	9	19

This table represents the results of a questionnaire related to the perception of dissatisfaction approximately the work of PPs. The table includes distinctive responses categorized through profession, which include judges, lawyers, PPs, and most of the people. It additionally affords a complete be counted for each reaction category.

Let's examine and interpret the table: Profession: The "profession" column lists the exclusive expert categories covered in the evaluation: judges, lawyers, PPs, and general public. Response classes: The rows underneath the "profession" column represent exceptional reaction classes to the questionnaire announcement: "Do you agree there is a perception of dissatisfaction exists about the work of PPs? The reaction categories encompass "agree," "strongly agree," "disagree," "strongly disagree," and "not able to determine." Frequency: The frequency numbers inside the

table constitute the matter of people within each profession and response category. As an example, there are twelve judges, ten lawyers, nine PPs, and nineteen individuals from the general public who agree that there is a belief of dissatisfaction about the work of PPs.

General: The "total" row at the bottom provides the sum of the frequencies for every career category and response class. To interpret the effects: The, eleven judges, agree, one strongly concurs, and none disagree or strongly disagree with the notion of dissatisfaction approximately the work of PPs. There aren't any judges who had been not able to determine. For lawyers, 6 agree, 1 strongly consents, 2 disagree, and 1 strongly disagrees with the notion of dissatisfaction. There are not any legal professionals who were unable to determine. Among PPs, 2 agree, none strongly agree, 2 disagree, and two of strongly disagree with the belief of dissatisfaction. Moreover, 3 PPs have been unable to decide. Ultimately, among most of the people, 7 agree, 1 strongly agrees, 5 disagree, 2 strongly disagree, and 4 were not able to determine. The table affords a breakdown of responses, taking into consideration an examination of the perceptions of dissatisfaction approximately the paintings of PPs throughout distinctive professions. To in addition analyze the records and check for any sizeable associations between the career and response categories, a chi-square test may be conducted. This statistical check can determine if there may be a courting between the variables and if the differences found are statistically enormous.

ii. Do you agree the public prosecutor work is full of challenges?

	Profession			
	Judge	Lawyer	Public Prosecutor	Public
Agree	9	8	4	10
strongly agree	3	0	5	2
Disagree	0	1	0	3
strongly disagree	0	1	0	0
unable to decide	0	0	0	4
Total	12	10	9	19

This table provides the effects of a questionnaire related to the belief of demanding situations in the work of PPs. The table consists of exceptional responses categorized by using profession, judges, lawyers, PPs, and the general public. It also offers a complete matter for each response category.

Allows examine and interpret the table:

Profession: The "profession" column lists the unique professional categories blanketed in the evaluation: judges, legal professionals, PPs, and the public.

Response classes: The rows below the "profession" column constitute special response classes to the questionnaire assertion: "Do you agree the public prosecutor work is full of challenges? The

reaction classes consist of "agree," "strongly agree," "disagree," "strongly disagree," and "not able to decide."

Frequency: The frequency numbers inside the table represent the count number of individuals inside each career and response category. For instance, there are nine judges, eight lawyers, four PPs, and ten individuals from most of the people who agree that the work of PPs is complete of challenges. The "total" row at the lowest gives the sum of the frequencies for each profession category and reaction category.

To interpret the effects: Among the judges, nine agree, three strongly agree, and none disagree or strongly disagree that the work of PPs is complete of demanding situations. There aren't any judges who had been unable to decide. For lawyers, 8 agree, none strongly agree, 1 disagrees, and 1 strongly disagrees with the belief of challenges in the work of PPs. There are no legal professionals who had been unable to decide. Amongst PPs, 4 agree, 5 strongly agree, and none disagree or strongly disagree with the belief of challenges. Additionally PPs have not able to decided.

Finally, amongst the majority, 10 agree, 2 strongly agree, 3 disagree, and none strongly disagree with the belief of challenges inside the work of PPs. 4 individuals from the general public have been not able to determine. The table indicated a breakdown of responses, taking into consideration an exam of the perceived challenges within the work of PPs across one-of-a-kind professions. The table affords the frequency counts of different responses to a questionnaire concerning the belief of demanding situations inside the paintings of PPs amongst judges, lawyers, PPs, and the majority. The data provides insights into the various perspectives amongst distinctive professional companies and most of the people concerning the demanding situations confronted by way of PPs.

iii. Does the dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs affecting the public at large?

	Profession			
	Judge	Lawyer	Public Prosecutor	Public
Agree	5	6	0	8
strongly agree	1	0	0	0
Disagree	5	3	4	7
strongly disagree	1	1	3	3
unable to decide	0	0	2	1
Total	12	10	9	19

This table provides the outcomes of a questionnaire associated with the belief of whether the dissatisfaction toward the work of PPs is affecting the public at large. The table includes distinct responses categorized with the aid of career: judges, lawyers, PPs, and most of the people. It also gives a total count for each response category.

Allows analyze and interpret the table:

Profession: The "profession" column lists the distinct professional classes included in the evaluation: judges, lawyers, PPs, and the general public.

Reaction classes: The rows under the "career" column represent different reaction categories to the questionnaire announcement: "Does the dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs affecting the public at large? The reaction classes encompass "agree," "strongly agree," "disagree," "strongly disagree," and "not able to determine."

Frequency: The frequency numbers in the table represent the count of people inside each profession and reaction category. For instance, there are five judges, six lawyers, and eight people from most of the people who agree that the dissatisfaction in the direction of the work of PPs is affecting the general public at large. The "total" rows at the lowest offers the sum of the frequencies for every profession category and response category.

To interpret the results: among 12 of the judges, 5 agree, 1 strongly consents, five disagree, 1 strongly disagrees, and none had been not able to determine whether the dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs is affecting the general public at massive. For lawyers, 6 agree, none strongly agree, 3 disagree, 1 strongly disagrees, and none were not able to determine.

Amongst PPs, none agree, none strongly agree, 4 disagree, 3 strongly disagree, and 2 have been not able to determine. Lastly, amongst the general public, 8 agree, none strongly agree, 7 disagree, 3 strongly disagree, and 1 turned into not able to decide. The table provides a breakdown of responses, taking into consideration and examination of the perceived effect of the dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs on the general public at massive across unique professions. As with the preceding tables, the statistical significance of the institutions among the career and reaction classes could require the actual values of the chi-square test information or the p-values.

The table provides the frequency counts of various responses to a questionnaire concerning the perception of whether or not the dissatisfaction toward the work of PPs is affecting the public at large among judges, lawyers, PPs, and the general public. The statistics offers insights into the various views amongst distinctive expert organizations and the majority regarding the ability effect of PPs' work dissatisfaction at the broader public.

iv. Does the dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs are affecting the work of criminal courts?

	Profession			
	Judge	Lawyer	Public Prosecutor	Public
Agree	9	4	0	4
strongly agree	3	2	0	0
Disagree	0	3	5	7
strongly disagree	0	1	4	4
unable to decide	0	0	0	4

Total	12	10	9	19
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The table provides a breakdown of responses to the question, "Does the dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs are affecting the work of criminal courts? The table is categorized with the aid of profession: judges, lawyers, PPs, and most people.

Analyze and interpret the information: Among judges, 9 agree and 3 strongly agree that the dissatisfaction closer to the work of PPs impacts the work of criminal courts.

For legal professionals, 4 agree and 2 of strongly agree. PPs, however, do now not agree or disagree, as all responses fall underneath "not able to decide." This indicates that PPs may not have a clear consensus on the impact of dissatisfaction at the work of criminal courts. Amongst the general public, 4 agree and none strongly agree. The table shows that judges, legal professionals/lawyers, and a few individuals of general public accept as true with that the dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs does have an effect on the paintings of criminal courts. Alternatively, PPs, as a professional organization, seem uncertain or not able to decide.

v. Does this dissatisfaction towards the work of PPs will affect courts in future?

	Profession			
	Judge	Lawyer	Public Prosecutor	Public
Agree	10	6	0	11
strongly agree	2	0	0	0
Disagree	0	3	4	4
strongly disagree	0	1	4	2
unable to decide	0	0	1	2
Total	12	10	9	19

This table presents the responses to the query, "Does this dissatisfaction toward the work of PPs will have an effect on courts in the future?" The table categorizes the responses with the aid of career: judges, legal professionals, PPs, and most of the people.

Allows examine and interpret the records: Among judges, 10 agree and 2 strongly agree that the dissatisfaction towards to the work of PPs will have affect on courts inside the future. For lawyers, 6 agree and none strongly agree.

PPs do not agree or disagree, as all responses fall beneath "not able to decide." This shows that PPs may not have a clean consensus on whether the dissatisfaction will affect courts within the destiny.

Among the general public, 11 agree and two strongly agree. Universal, the statistics suggests that judges, lawyers, and a massive part of the general public accept as true with that the dissatisfaction

towards the work of PPs can have an impact on courts in the future. However, PPs, as a expert organization, seem unsure or unable to decide.

The table affords precious facts approximately the perceptions and reviews of different expert organizations and most of the people regarding the capability future impact of dissatisfaction closer to PPs on the courts. But, it's miles vital to recall the constraints of the facts, together with sample length and representativeness, when interpreting the results.

8. Results and discussions from Stakeholders (Open ended Questioners)

In keeping with District and Session judge Multan, Mr. Akmal Khan, the notion of dissatisfaction about the work of PPs can be attributed to two most important factors: insufficient numbers of PPs and competency troubles.

First off, Mr. Khan suggests that the dissatisfaction arises due to the fact there may be a lack of satisfactory wide variety of PPs. Inadequate staffing can cause multiplied workloads and problems in dealing with cases efficaciously. Whilst there are fewer prosecutors available to address the workload, it could result in delays, backlogs, and demanding situations in presenting timely justice. Secondly, Mr. Khan factors out competency as another reason for dissatisfaction. He argues that PPs might also face problems in appearing their obligations due to a loss of good enough training, know-how, or competencies required to deal with complicated cases. In a few times, PPs might not own the vital knowledge or specialization wanted for unique kinds of instances. This will impact their effectiveness and cause dissatisfaction the various stakeholders involved within the criminal justice system. In keeping with Mr. Rashid Nawaz, additional and session Judge in Multan, there are several reasons that contribute to the perception of dissatisfaction concerning the work of PPs in Pakistan. He highlights three primary factors: work load, loss of interest, and absence of difficult work.

Work Load: Mr. Nawaz shows that the heavy work load placed on PPs is a substantial issue leading to dissatisfaction. PPs are liable for handling a huge variety of cases, frequently simultaneously. This heavy workload can result in challenges in dealing with instances efficaciously, assembly cut-off dates, and imparting adequate attention to each case. Due to pressure of work PPs cause fatigue, strain and can affect the excellent of their work.

Mr. Nawaz states that there may also be a lack of passion among some PPs for their work, which can lead to unhappiness. Seeking justice is what being in the Public Prosecution Office calls for. Though not enthusiastic about themselves as legal representatives, this could cause lack of motivation hence inability and perceived coldness regarding those cases they have handled. Total output and office performance may be hampered by such indifference on the part of public prosecutors.

Lack of tough work: Mr. Nawaz additionally highlights the difficulty of inadequate attempt or tough work amongst some PPs. Public prosecution demands meticulous attention to element, thorough preparation, and effective presentation of instances in court. However, a lack of tough work and willpower can hinder the right managing of cases, compromise the pursuit of justice, and contribute to dissatisfaction amongst stakeholders, along with the judiciary, defendants, and the public.

Mr. Nawaz's observations shed light at the internal factors which can affect the work of PPs in Pakistan. Addressing these troubles requires efforts at multiple degrees, which includes reforms in the justice system to relieve workloads, enhancing the selection and education procedures for PPs, and fostering a subculture of professionalism, dedication, and accountability within the crime system. Ms Asmat Parveen, a District Public Prosecutor in Multan, and Mr. Nazar Hussain, a

Deputy District Public Prosecutor (DDPP) argue that there is no dissatisfaction with the work of PPs in Pakistan; it indicates a contrasting attitude to the triumphing notion of dissatisfaction.

The opinions of most of the people regarding the dissatisfaction with the work of PPs, as expressed thru open-ended questions, spotlight numerous key concerns. These evaluations propose that the general public perceives screw ups in the duty, corruption, negligence, loss of development, and lack of hard work as contributing elements to their dissatisfaction. People do not know the work of PPs that's why this dissatisfaction prevails among the general public.

Failure of obligation: most people can also specific dissatisfaction with PPs because of perceived screw ups in fulfilling their responsibilities. This can include times in which prosecutors fail to correctly look into cases, present study proof, or efficiently recommend for the rights of victims.

Corruption: The presence of corruption in the public prosecution can be referred to as a motive for dissatisfaction. The general public may also perceive instances of bribery, favoritism, or other styles of corruption among PPs, leading to compromised justice and eroding public consider.

Negligence: Public dissatisfaction may additionally stem from instances of perceived negligence at the part of PPs. This will consist of conditions in which prosecutors fail to very well prepare for instances, lack attention to element, or display a lack of commitment in pursuing justice.

Loss of progress: the public may additionally explicit dissatisfaction after they understand a loss of development in the instances treated by using PPs. This could consist of delays in trial lawsuits, prolonged investigations without seen outcomes, or a perceived loss of efficiency within the prosecution method.

9. Conclusion

The criminal justice system of Pakistan is such that it requires the prosecution to be multifaceted and critical so as to function effectively. The PPs represent the state at large while conducting prosecutions against accused persons on behalf of the victim states during criminal proceedings. They play crucial roles in ensuring fair process, upholding victims' rights as well as promoting rule of law.

The Qualitative method in the domain of open ended questioners' questioners) provided valuable insights into the perceptions, experiences and demanding circumstances faced by PPs in Pakistan. Interviews with prosecutors, protection legal professionals, judges, and other stakeholders could explore their views on the jobs, duties, and decision-making processes of PPs. Those interviews also has shed mild on the dynamics of court interactions, the challenges faced by means of prosecutors for the duration of case training, proof presentation, and argumentation, as well as the impact of outside factors on their work. Further to interviews, direct observed of court proceedings provided a firsthand understanding of the challenges confronted by using PPs and observing the court environment, researchers can benefit insights into the interactions between prosecutors, protection attorneys, judges and different contributors. They could analyze the strategies employed by means of PPs, the excellent of their arguments and proof presentation, and the effectiveness of their conversation and persuasion capabilities as well as observed the monitor any systemic issues inclusive of case delays procedural inefficiencies, or useful resource constraints that can affect the performance of PPs.

Quantitative method then again, offer a broader angle through reading numerical statistics related to public prosecution outcomes. The Researchers examined factors through questioners (close ended questions) trial intervals, and the character of offenses to assess the performance and effectiveness of PPs. Statistical evaluation can monitor styles, tendencies, and variations in results based on unique variables, along with the socioeconomic historical past of the accused, the type

of offense, or the geographical place of the trial. With the aid of quantitatively reading the facts, researchers can become aware of areas of improvement, evaluate the effect of coverage changes, and examine the overall performance of PPs throughout different areas or time periods. The integration of qualitative and quantitative findings through a combined methods approach permits for a more comprehensive and nuanced expertise of the role of PPs in Pakistan's criminal justice system. By using triangulating facts from interviews, observations, and statistical analysis, researchers can discover styles, identify gaps or inconsistencies, and offer proof-based totally suggestions for development. This blended approach enables a deeper analysis of the challenges faced by means of PPs, the effect of these demanding situations on trial effects, and the capability strategies to decorate the efficiency and effectiveness of the prosecution procedure.

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