

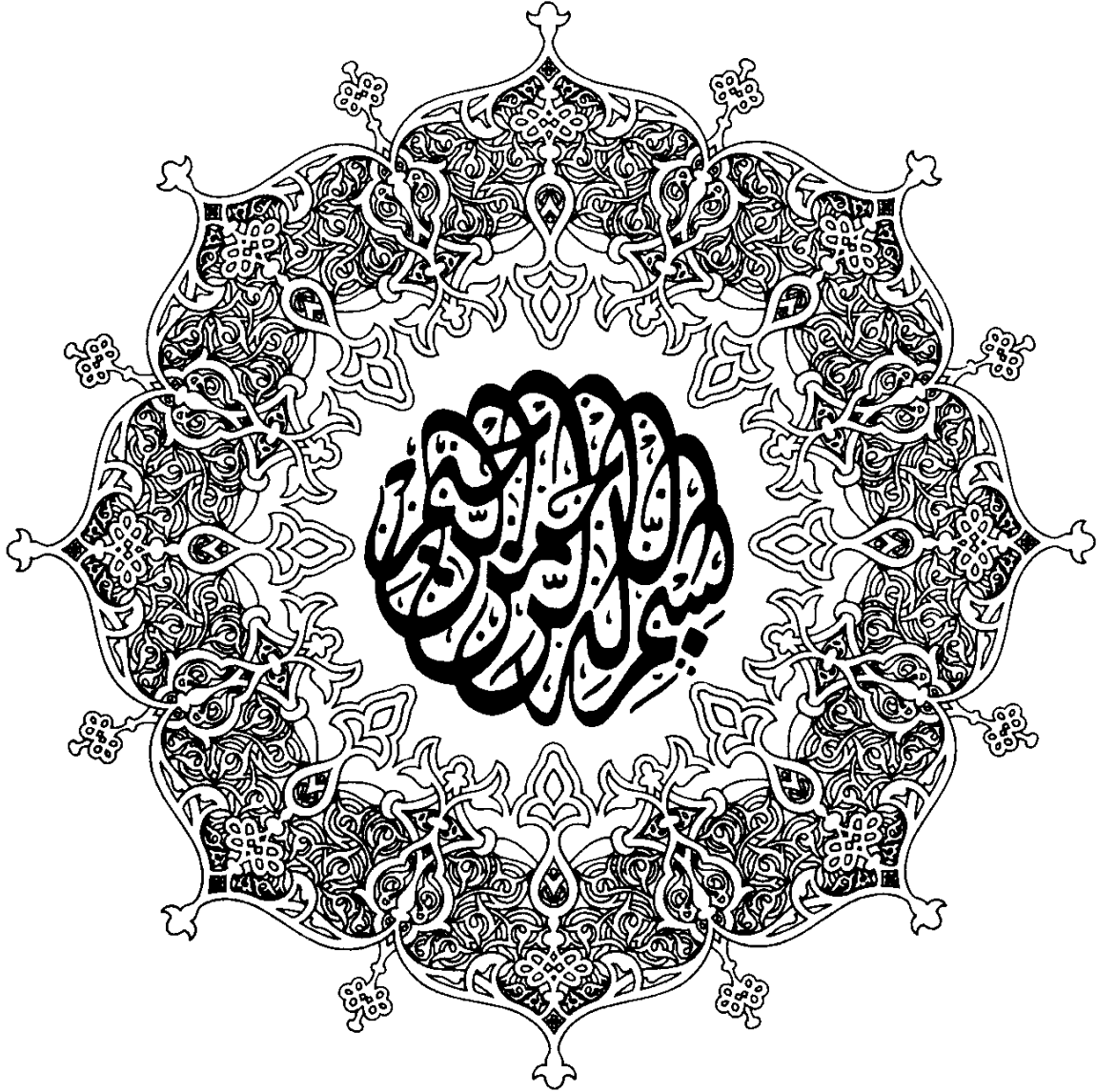


**19- 23 November
2013**

Report of First Training on Case Management Techniques For Prosecutors

Prepared by: Qazi Ataullah

Finalized by: Dr. Khurshid Iqbal



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Foreword

I feel highly privileged to write a note to this report. Prosecutorial functioning plays significant role in Criminal Justice System. Not necessarily conviction, but to seek justice is a real job. Prosecutor is required to assess the court in dispensation of justice; a divine virtue. Guess the stiffness of the job of a person who, apparently, fights against a world that strongly believes in innocence of human being, accused of an offence. A prosecutor is to work in atmosphere of conflict of interests. To roll out need-based training programs for prosecutors is, therefore, the need of the hour.

I am delighted that Academic Wing has successfully organized three five-day consecutive trainings on “Court and Case Management”. We have successfully imparted training to twenty five officials of Prosecution. The report has been prepared well in-time. It contains the details of all taken out proceedings. The role of participants was up to the mark. The results are encouraging. No doubt, there were some shortcomings in the course but we will make the deficiency in the next courses, where the area of ethics would be addressed by focusing on “Standards for Prosecution”.

Hayat Ali Shah

Director General

Faculty Note

The objective of the Academy is twofold: to enhance the professional competence and to polish the ethical standard of all those who are, in one way or the other, related to the sacred job of administration of justice. For the role of Prosecution could not be ignored in Criminal Justice System, and that the role of prosecutors is as important as any other part of the system, the Academy, organized three consecutive training programs on “Court and Case Management”. The UNDP sponsored the enterprise. Considering the obduracy of the Prosecution Department, the faculty allowed it to prepare list of topics and to arrange resource persons from their own fraternity. To what extent they were successful, could be ascertained from the feedback of the participants. To this end, Faculty issues disclaimer.

The job of prosecutors is not only sacred and hard but is fragile as well. Conducting legal proceedings against someone in respect of a criminal charge means an endeavor against the universal presumption of innocence. This requires a great deal of caution and care that further necessitates a training that could enhance capabilities on one side and ensure standard ethical values on the other. Ethics seeks to resolve the questions of human morality concepts such as good and evil, right and wrong, virtue and vice, and lastly justice and crime. So the significance of ethics, for prosecutors, cannot be ignored. They are to deal with various classes of people such as accused, defence counsel; private counsel of the aggrieved, witnesses, personnel of the law enforcing agencies, other prosecutorial entities, workers of human rights organizations, media persons and above all courts. They are required to act with dignity and integrity in all dealings, communications and interactions. Skipping of the subject of character building from schedule is, therefore, a bit stunning.

The sacredness of the duties of prosecutors is evident. Their task is threefold; to investigate the crime, to determine the strength of a case for hearing and to participate in the trial proceedings. Each stage has its own significance. Each plays a role in protecting the lives, properties and honors of citizens. Let the culprits not escape is divinity. Nevertheless, conviction should not be the sole objective of a prosecutor. His focus should be on “justice for all”. In courts they represent the government but in fact, in respect of all citizens whether aggrieved or accused, they are the trustees of Allah; the Al-mighty. Consequently, they are not only answerable to state authorities but also accountable before Him on the Day of Judgment. If an offender escapes punishment or an innocent turns scapegoat, in both cases,

liability lies on their shoulders alone. To keep a balance between the interests of the state and rights of an accused citizen is not an easy job. To impart training to prosecutors is, therefore, necessary.

A number of 25 trainees have successfully completed the course. The Academic Wing appreciates their performance both in learning of techniques and observing of discipline. May Allah help and guide them to perform efficiently, effectively and sincerely.

Qazi Ataullah

Director Instructions

Synopses of Lectures

Police Prosecution Coordination

By Zafar Abbas Mirza¹

The Brief

The importance of the coordination of two Major components of the criminal justice system (Prosecution & Police) will be explained to the participants. Further the supervision of the Investigation as provided in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Prosecution Act 2005 is possible only if these two important wings have close coordination. This will help to ensure the quality of investigation and subsequently effective Prosecution.

It will be explained to the participants that how to supervise the process of Investigation in different stages as per the mandate given by the Prosecution Act 2005. Further the duties of the Prosecutors in this context and that of the Police (Investigation Wing) will also be explained to them.

The object of this study and the results of the coordination will be highlighted. It will be explained that how the Coordination between the two wings results in restoring the public confidence. Further the relevant provisions of law in this context i.e. the Prosecution Act 2005, Police Order 2002 etc. shall also be discussed.

The participants will be given practical exercises through case study so that the concept of the discussion is elucidated.

¹ Deputy Director Prosecution/ Incharge Monitoring Cell, Directorate of Prosecution, Home and tribal Affairs Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.

Guidelines for Scrutiny of Criminal Cases

By Zafar Abbas Mirza

The Brief

The object of the scrutiny in the criminal cases will be explained to the participants. Its methodology, the stages etc. will be taught. Further the guidelines required to be given to the Investigating Officers at initial stage of scrutiny shall be explicated. The points to be taken into consideration, in follow up investigations, the solvability factoring models will be discussed with the participants in the session.

The strategies to be followed for ensuring the quality of Investigation through the process of scrutiny and issuing of the guidelines to the investigating will also be discussed in the light of relevant provisions of Law. Further the use of the forensic evidence, its importance and instructions in the light of same shall be discussed during the session. Case study will be given to the participants and they will be divided into groups to discuss the various aspects of the same and the participants will be given a task to give instructions to the investigating officers regarding the case study in the context, how to ensure the quality of investigation.

The session will be conducted through case study method and will be made more interactive so that the topic is trashed out.

With Hold & Discharge

By Zafar Abbas Mirza

The Brief

The important provision regarding the duties of the Prosecutors as provided in the Prosecution Act 2005 will be discussed during the session. The object of the withhold and the discharge as provided in the prosecution Act will be explained to the participants. The learning goals of the study, the procedure and the effects will also be discussed.

It will be highlighted that the provision of the discharge in the Prosecution Act provides that only those cases which are fit for the purpose of Prosecution from evidentiary point of view shall be forwarded to the Court. Similarly those cases where the parties have effected compromise in compoundable offences, the Prosecutors to withhold the Prosecution in accordance with section 4© i of the Prosecution Act.

It will be explained to the Participants that by recommending weak cases for discharge reduce burdens upon the Court, save the innocent from agony of Trial, restore the public confidence upon the Government functionaries. A case study will be given to the participants in order to put them in practical mood of the application of these Provisions.

The session will be conducted through case study method and the participation of the participants shall be encouraged.

Criminal Appeal /Revision/Petition/Drafting Skills

By Zafar Abbas Mirza

The Brief

The difference between Appeal / Revision, the definitions, object and the Law on the subject will be discussed. The cases where in Appeal lies and the cases wherein revision is filed along with the grounds for the Appeal and Revision will be taught through case study method so that the participants shall have intellectual and interactive session.

The participants will be encouraged to discuss the concept of Appeal and Revision. Further, the participants will be given the case study of a decided case wherein they will be asked that whether the circumstances of the case whether Appeal lies or Revision is to be filed. Plausible explanation will be required for filing either of those in the context of the Law on the subject.

Question/ Answer session will be held and the participants will be encouraged to come up with instances of cases experienced in their Professional life wherein Appeals or Revision have been filed. The same will be discussed in the forum so that the concept is further illuminated.

The drafting skills will also be conversed and the participant will be asked to come up with Appeals/ Revisions drafts

Supervision of Process of Investigation

By Irshad Ullah Afridi²

Subject for discussion:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Prosecution Service (constitution, Function and power) Act, 2005.

Provisions of the following sections are to be discussed in connection of topic cited above.

1. Section 8(2) of KP Prosecution Act, 2005 along with all other provisions of the Act ibid wherein prosecution are empowered to supervise process of investigation.
2. Provision of Criminal procedure Code regarding investigation.

Brief about the topic to be discussed:

How to supervise investigation process?

- Read out the FIR carefully and section applied.
- Read out the attached documents, specially first inspection note or site plan,if
- Check the recovery memos and statement of its witnesses.
- Careful examination of injury sheet/ inquest reports, medical evidence and FSL report.
- If accused absconding check proceedings u/s 204/87 CR.PC
- Interview the witnesses specially eye witnesses, if necessary
- Any major discrepancy or malafide action shall be brought to the head of investigation of the district.
- In case of arrested accused appropriate physical custody for proper interrogation is obtained
- Inspect interrogation report to judge the competency of investigation officer.
- Question/answer session will be taken with participants.

² **Deputy Director Legal**, Directorate of Prosecution, Home and tribal Affairs Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar.

Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000

By Irshad Ullah Afridi

Points for discussion:-

- ❖ Object of the ordinance.
- ❖ Separate Challan and trail of juvenile accused(s.5JJSO)
- ❖ In camera trail(S.6JJSO)
- ❖ Determination of age (S.7)
- ❖ Use of alternative sentencing(S.11 JJSO)
- ❖ No sentence of capital punishment or labor (S.12(a)JJSO)
- ❖ Placement in borstal institution (S.11(B)JJSO)
- ❖ No handcuffs or fetter (S.12(B) JJSO)
- ❖ No criminal responsibility below age seven(S.82 PPC)
- ❖ No criminal responsibility between the ages of seven and twelve (S.83 PPC)
- ❖ Section 306 (A),306(1),337(M)PPC
- ❖ View of superior courts over jjso (2002 MLD 1817)
- ❖ View of Supreme Court Judgments on the determination of age (PLD 2009Sec777.PLD2004 Sec 758)

Brief about the topic to be discussed:

- ❖ Prosecutors are to be guided and discussed with them regarding treatment of juvenile accused in order to assist trial court properly and according to the ordinance ibid.
- ❖ Question/Answer session will be taken with participants.

Guidelines for Scrutiny of Criminal Cases

By Kiramat Ullah Khan³

Section 7 Clause D of the Prosecution Act read with Police Rules 1934 Chapter 27 Rule A

1. Check Index:

The documents entered therein are correctly been attached to the file? Deficiency may be pointed out if any.

2. Challan: Ensure that it has been properly filled in?

3. Is it in printed form as required under the Police Rules if not whether a note to this effect has been given?

4. Whether the case property has been correctly mentioned in the relevant column? Does it match with the seized property as per recovery memo?

5. Name of the witnesses have been cited in the challan particularly professional witnesses i.e Doctors, MVE, Currency Officers etc?

6. Site Plan has been prepared and entries of the points showing the places of accused, witnesses and other articles like blood, empties etc. are properly shown?

7. Material seized and required for laboratory test have been sealed properly, and dispatched to laboratory?

8. Ensure that all the papers bear's signatures of the Police Station and the results received in this respect have been placed on file??

9. Discharge slips are available on files?

10. In case of murder the Post Mortem Exam report, Inquest reports are available on file and correctly been filled and signed by the concerned?

11. Statements of all the persons whether recorded u/s 161 or 364 Cr.PC are available on the file.

12. Full addresses and designation of all the official witnesses including their Cell Phones Numbers if possible may be obtained?

³ Kiramat Ullah Khan, Deputy Public Prosecutor. Bannu

Exercise through case files (Practical Scrutiny) by groups.

Safeguard the Public interest in Prosecution of the cases before the Courts.

Sections 4,5,7,8 of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prosecution Act, 2005 denoting the Powers, Responsibilities and Functions of the Public Prosecutors.

Sections 492, 493 and 494 Cr.PC describing the role of the Public Prosecutors.

What is Safeguard?

Abuse & Violation of Rights amounting to offence.

General Discussion Question /Answers.

Pre-Trial Prosecution of Arrested Accused

By Mr. Arif Bilal⁴

- A- Analysis/ Explanation of Topic.
- B- Stages of Prosecution.

1- Trial.

- Pre Trial-Trial-Post Trial.
- Preparation-production-assessment of evidence.

2- Prosecution.

- Prosecution Act.
- Role of prosecutor (Under prosecution Act)

3- Arrest.

- Who-How-When
- F.I.R
- Rights of an accused person (under constitution)
- Cognizable-Non cognizable Offence
- Bailable –Non Bailable Offence (Release by police)

4- Production of Accused before Magistrate.

- Release on bail
- Judicial Remand
- Discharge .S.63 CrPC.
- Police custody.
- Prosecutor not to forward request of police custody in mechanical manner.

5- Investigation/Interrogation of Accused.

- Recovery, Discovery, Disclosure.

⁴ Public Prosecutor, KPK.

- Prosecutor to issue guidelines.
- Legal requirement before confession-identification parade.

6- Supervision of Investigation under Prosecution Act.

Examination of FIR-Guidelines.

1. Prosecutor of record during investigation.
2. Inspection of crime scene.
3. Accomplice-S.337 Cr. Pc.

7. Scrutiny of Cases.

1. Lacunas in cases.
2. Compoundable/Non compoundable.
3. Discharge/ withhold.
4. Bond from complainant/witnesses.

The Sharia Nizam-E-Adl Regulation 2009

By Mr. Arif Bilal

A. Background/ History

1. History and background of Malakand
2. Traditional and religious values of the area.
3. Revolt by Sufi Muhammad in 1994.
4. Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi.
5. Article:247(3) of the constitution.

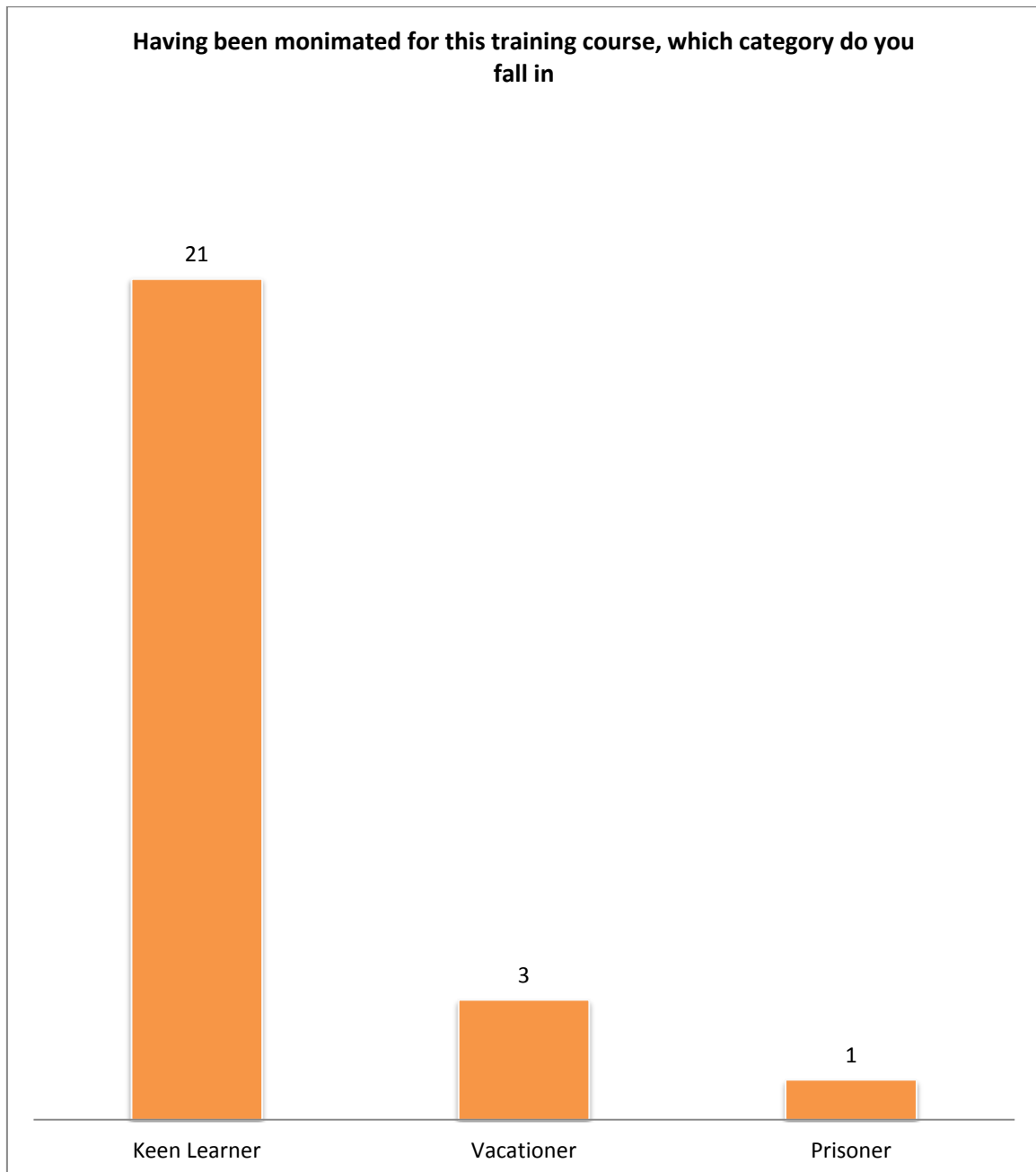
B-Provincially Administered Tribal Areas (Nifaz –E-Shariah) Regulation 1994.

Salient Features, explanation and discussion and comparison of the regulation.

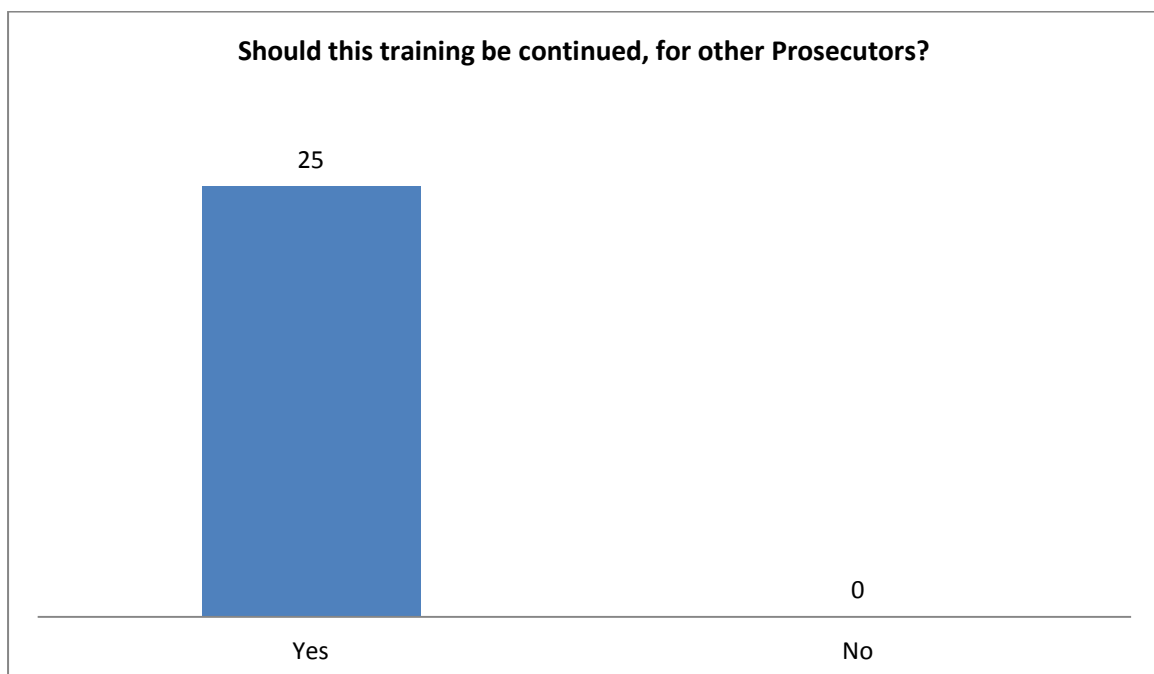
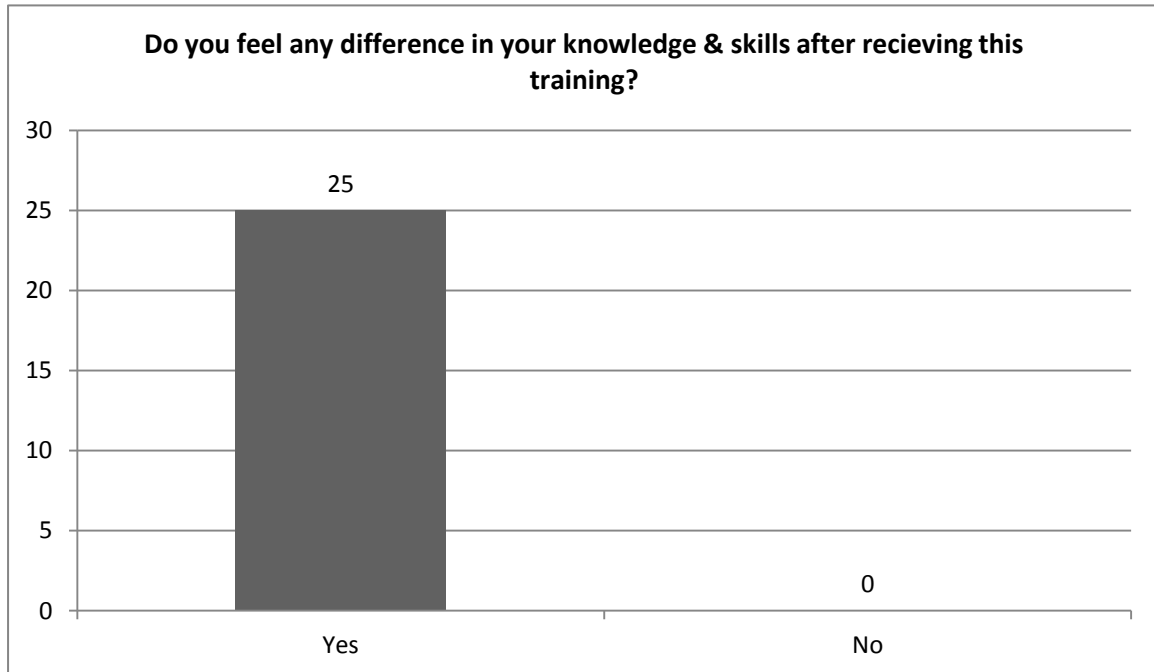
D- The Sharia Nizam-E-Adl Regulation 2009

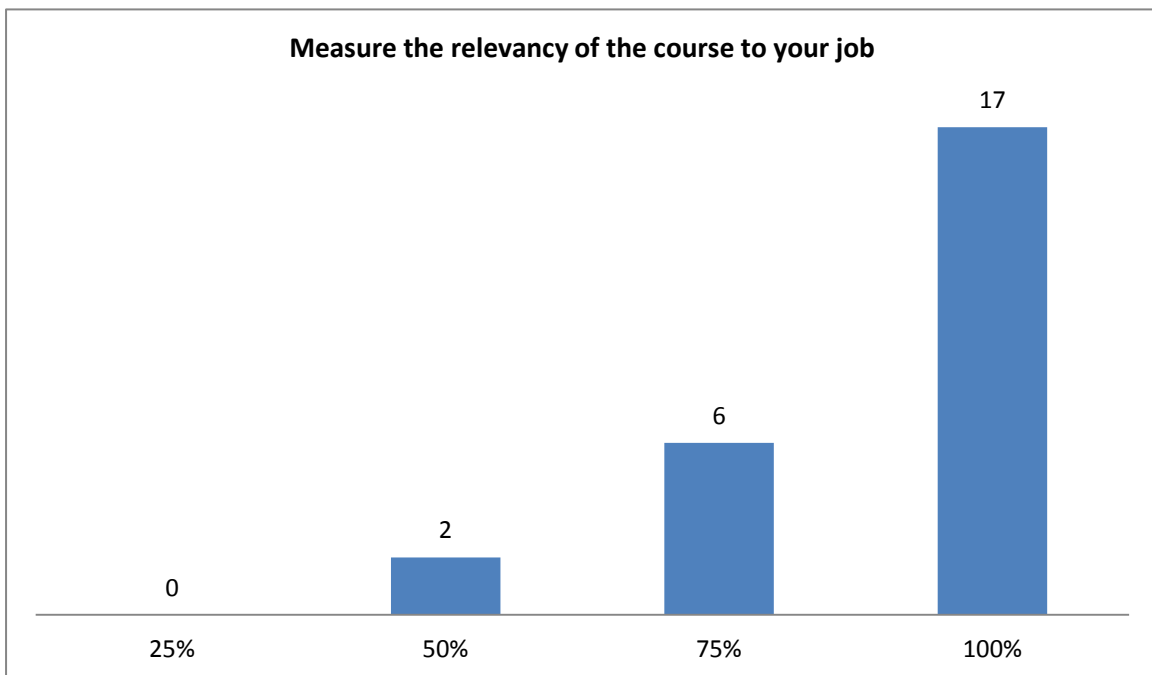
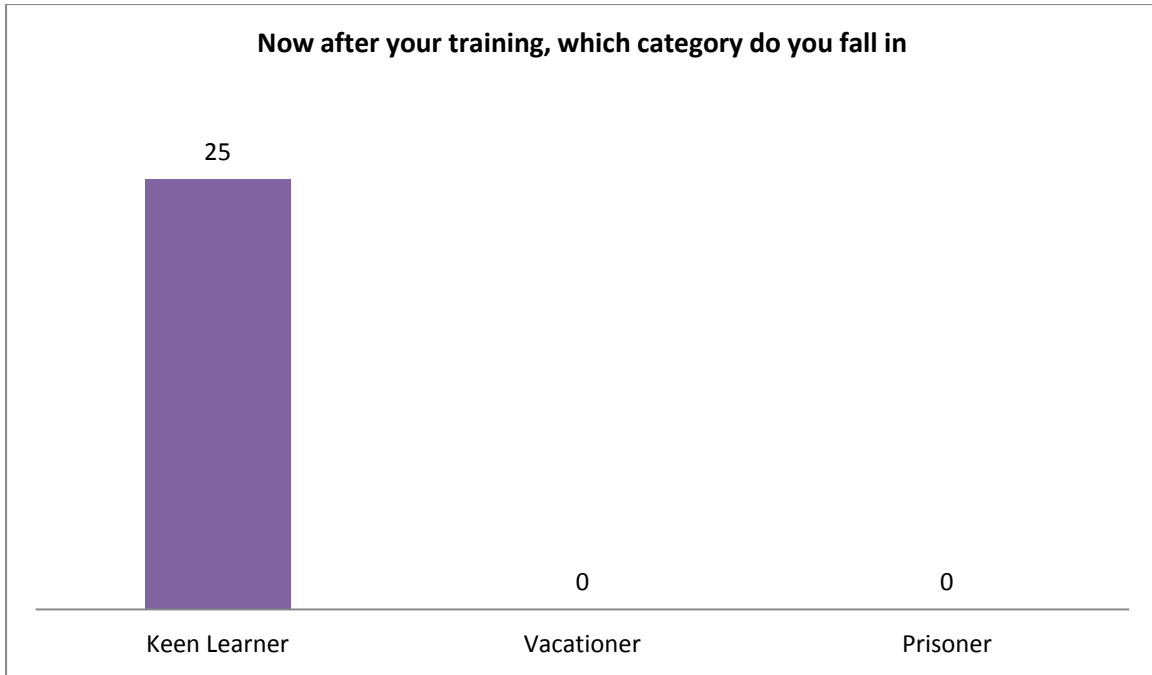
1. Salient features, explanation ,discussion and comparison of the regulation.
2. Critical analysis of the regulation.
3. Implementation.
4. Support for the regulation.
5. Opposition to the regulation.
6. International /non-governmental organizations, concerns.

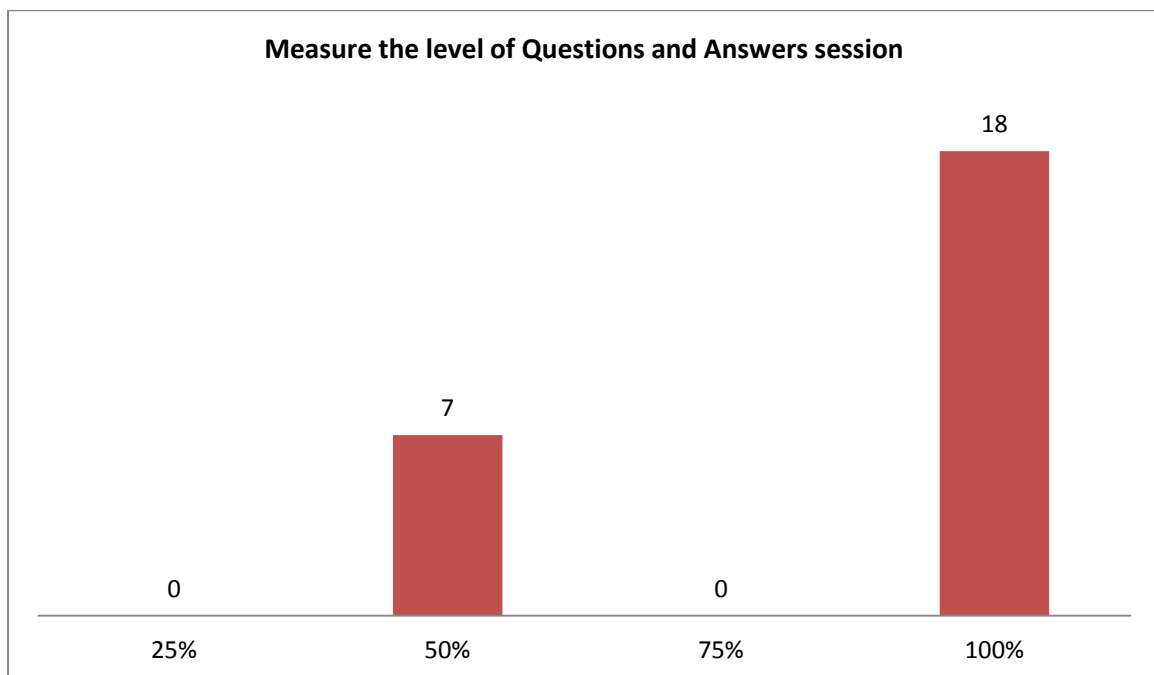
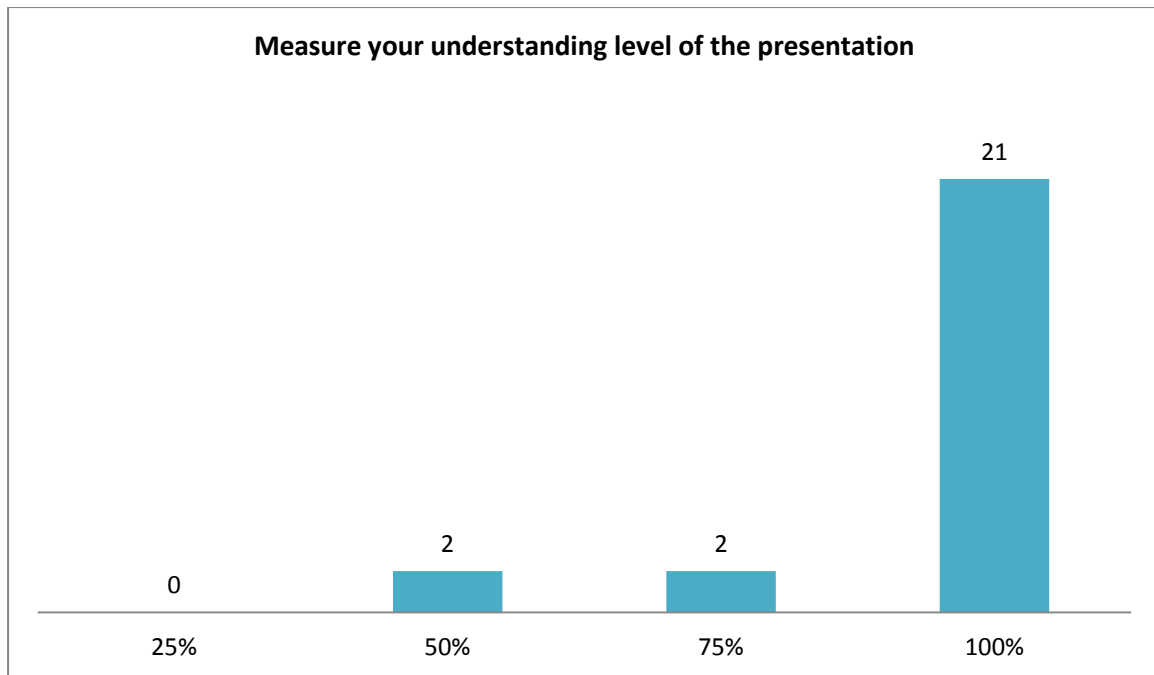
Pre Evaluation

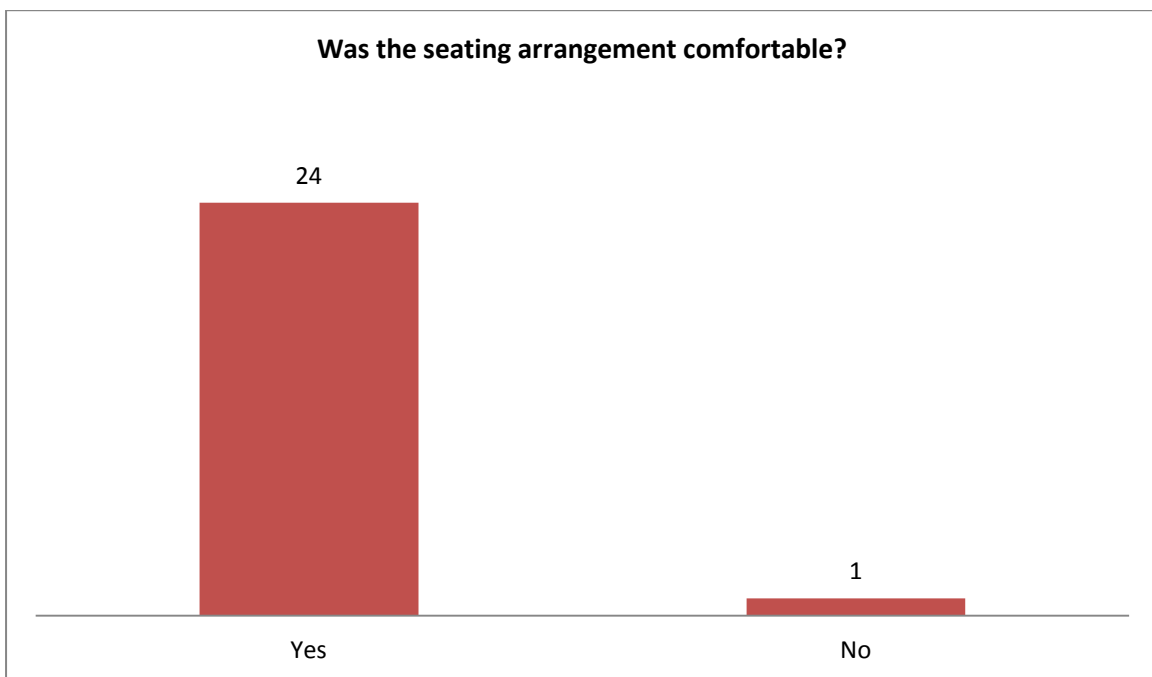
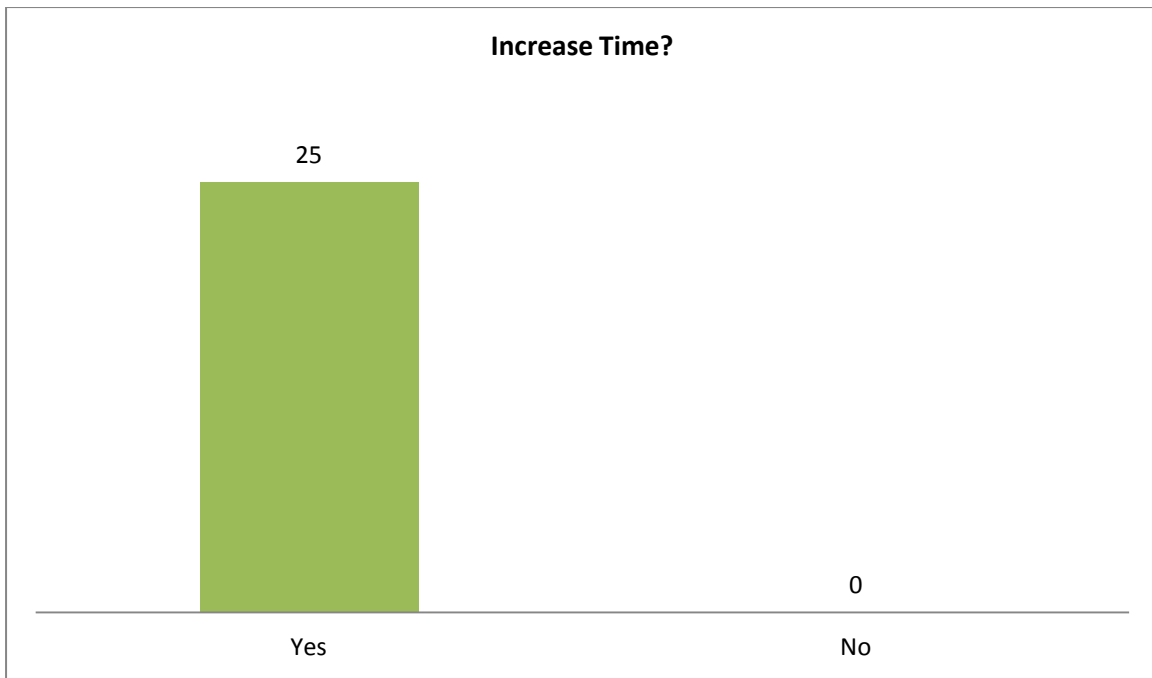


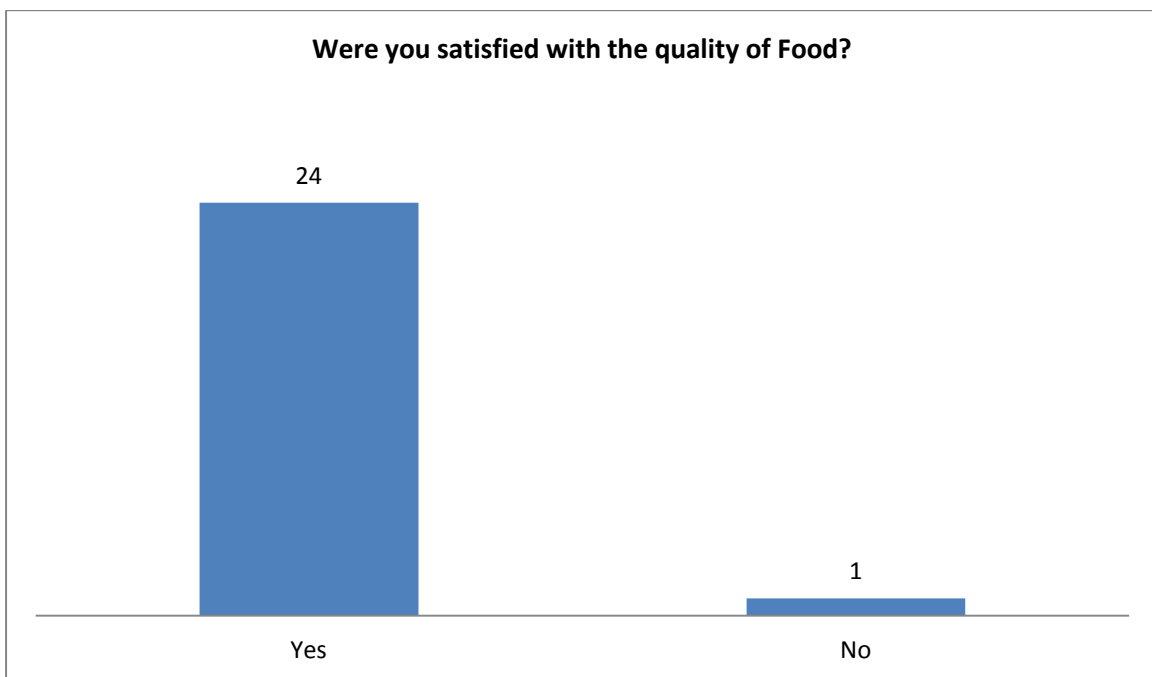
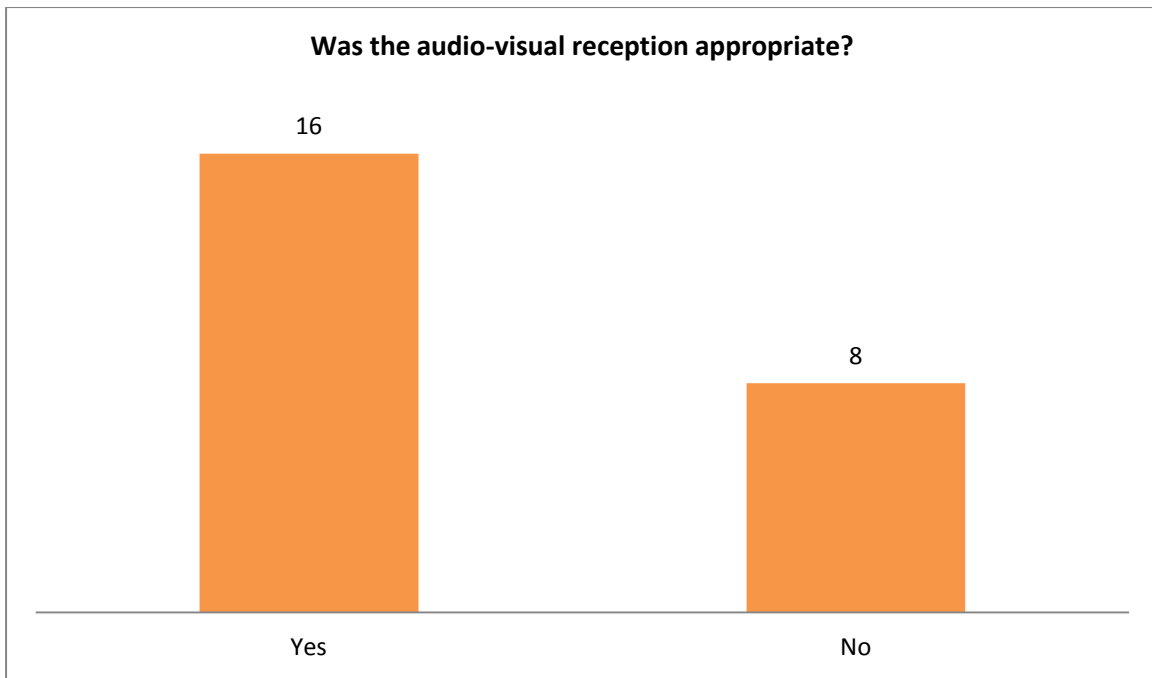
Post Evaluation Statistical Data



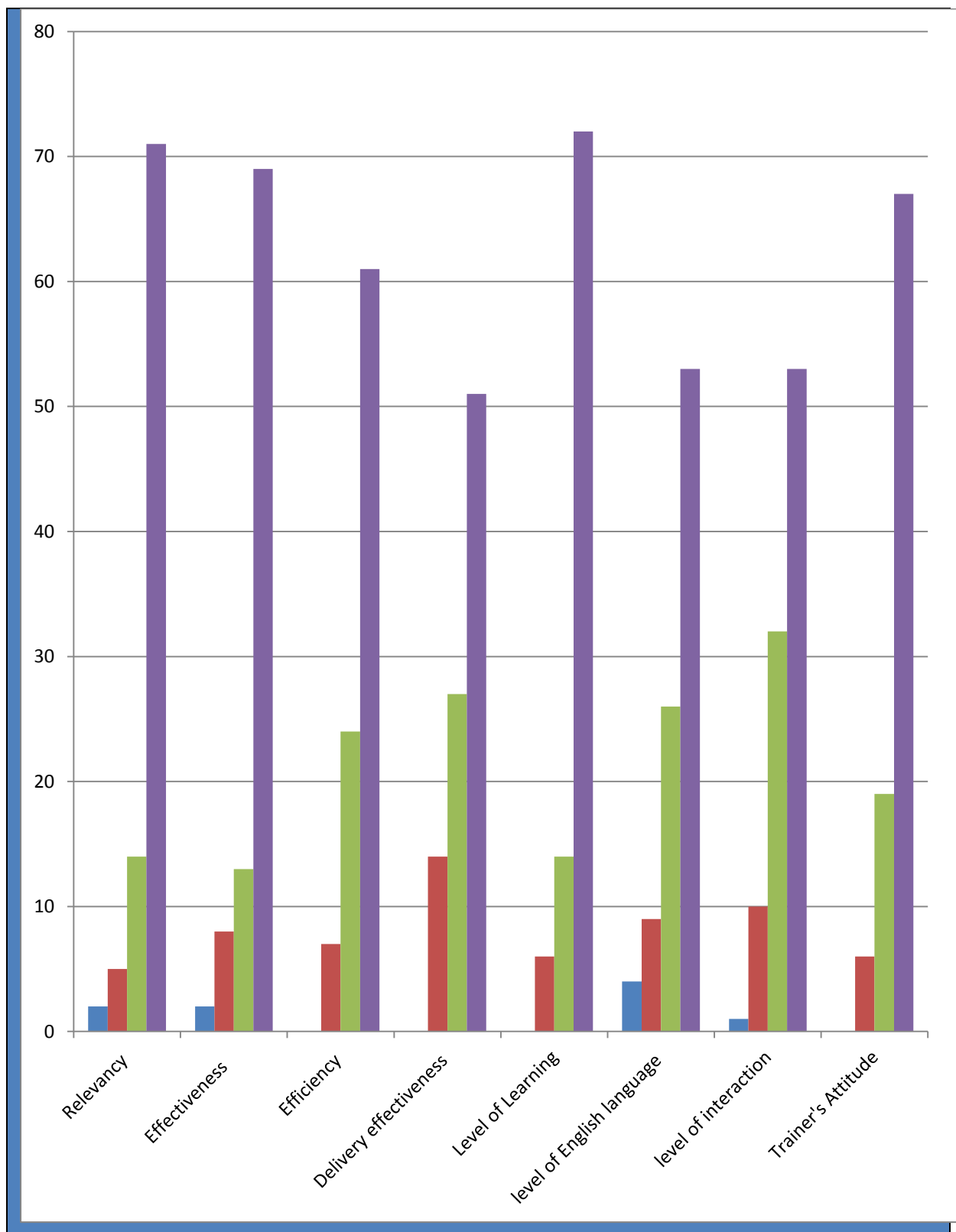








Consolidated Resource Person Evaluation by Trainee



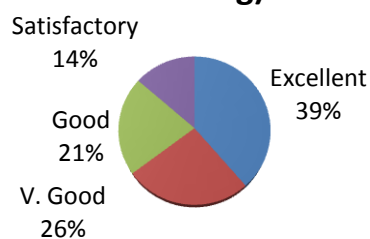
Comparative Statistical Statement of Pre & Post Training Evaluation

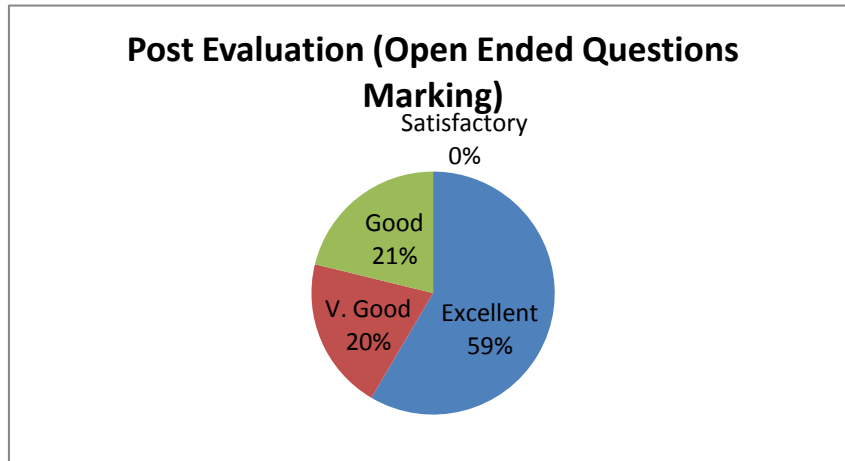
Pre & Post Training Open Ended Questions

- Q1-what do you understand by Criminal Prosecution?
 Q2-under what law a Public Prosecutor is appointed?
 Q3-what is the initial duty of a public Prosecutor?
 Q4-who conducts Trial before the Court of Anti Terrorism?
 Q5-what is nollie prosecutie?
 Q6-where lies the appeal against acquittal Orders passed by the Magistrate?
 Q7-what is the time limit for the Government to prefer an appeal against the Acquittal judgment?
 Q8-what is the relation of public prosecutor with public?(PTO)
 Q9-what is the Denovo Trial?
 Q10-what grants Pardons to an accomplice during investigation?
 Q11-what is the aim and object of KPK Prosecution Act 2005?
 Q12-what is Trail in absentia?
 Q13-what time limit is prescribed in Section 173 CrPc for submission of challan?
 Q14-what the Magistrate will do when an accused is produced before him in Custody during investigation?
 Q15-what is the role of a private engaged Council by complainant in the Trial?

Pre Evaluation

Pre Evaluation (Open Ended Questions Marking)



Post Evaluation

The scales show the capacity level of the participants before and after training. Figure 1 indicates pre – training intellectual level of the trainees at their arrival in the academy.

Figure 2 reveals their level after training. Figure 3 points at the difference between the two stages.

Annexure

Annexure - A

Address of Honorable Senior Puisne Judge, Peshawar High Court



Worthy Director General of the Academy,

Distinguished guests

and dear participants of the 3rd course on Case Management Techniques

Assalam o alaikum

I feel highly honored to address this learned gathering. This is obviously for two reasons.

First, the subject of the training is of great significance and,

Secondly, I am addressing my own fraternity, for I myself have been serving as provincial prosecutor for a long tenure ofyears.

Gentlemen! We are living in era of competition, progress and advancement. All nations of the world are striving to achieve the goals of prosperity and development. We must admit that peace is a condition precedent for prosperity and development. But the question is that how peace and tranquility in a society could be maintained? The only possible answer to this question would be the insurance of rule of law in a society. Where the principle of “might is

right” governs a society, the word peace, then, only be found in the lexicon; the dictionary of a dead language. Consequently, prosperity would flee and the society would be ruled by poverty, ignorance and lust for might.

My dears! Your profession is sacred for the only reason; the dispensation of justice via rule of law. You are the protectors of lives, properties or wealth, honors and even beliefs of the citizens; which are the basic objectives of our religion. This training of yours is the third one in the series of intensive training programs on “CASE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES”. Similar kind of trainings are also being imparted to the judicial officers and their court staff, which means that the aim is to bring all the concerned on the same page as to how to handle your work in a uniform and consistent manner. The objective of this training is nothing else but to enhance your capabilities, so that you may be enabled to perform your duties more efficiently, having no care for any fear or favour. We wish to enrich you in knowledge and to sensitize you on the subject of professional ethics and mannerism. Therefore, a prosecutor should be knowledgeable, sober, courageous and above all God fearing. Please take notice of the fact that your trainers put their sweat and blood in the preparation of lectures, talks and presentations. I expect that you may have learned a lot from the highly experienced resource persons. I congratulate you on successful completion of the training.

Please always remember that each one of you is the trustee of the state in the courts. If we would observe this in the light of the constitution of Pakistan, we would come to the conclusion that each prosecutor is the trustee of Almighty Allah. Because, you are the insurers of five objectives of Shariah, as I have stated earlier. Resultantly, every one of you is accountable not only to the state authorities but to Allah the Almighty in this world as well as on the Day of Judgment. So beware of the sacredness of, as well as fragile nature of your job. No doubt if you would perform sincerely, justly, you would be rewarded in this world and in the eternity as well. I wish you a safe return and pleasant journey back to your stations.

May Allah bless you all.

Thank You

Mr. Justice Mian Fasih-ul-Mulk

Senior Puisne Judge, Peshawar High Court

Annexure – B

Welcome Address of Director General, KPJA

Hosting three consecutive trainings on “Case Management Techniques” is indeed a matter of great pleasure for us. Sad to say that justice sector is the most neglected area of the agenda of the government, particularly the Criminal justice system. We astonish how a government can ignore an area that ensures peace and tranquility and paves the way for good governance.

Prosecutors are the stakeholders who have never been considered as important as they actually are. They are not given their due status. Again, how unfortunate is the fact that people from other continents of the world are coming and sensitizing us about the issue and wish us to realize the role of prosecution in the criminal justice system. Despite this, we are utterly heedless and are not ready to accept the significance of prosecution. We negligently forget that criminal justice system cannot be run without the prosecution and justice cannot be done sans competent prosecutor. Let me say that Criminal Justice System cannot be reformed without the commitment of prosecution wing and prosecution wing cannot work effectively unless the law is properly applied. No doubt, the competency of prosecutor is a *sign qua non* for proper implementation of law..

The prosecutors should be capable to understand the law, implement the law, know their duties, be aware of the fragility of their job, know their responsibilities and must occupy their place in the justice system. In our country, prosecution has become a scapegoat in the hands of the police. Prosecution is not welcomed to play any role in investigation. On the other side, prosecution is held responsible for failure at the trial stage. The obvious reason for this could be found in the prosecutors themselves. They lack required competency. They do not possess the required skills. Moreover, a successful prosecutor is the one who is not at home in law only but who can read the mind of the judge as well. What can make this deficiency? The answer to this question is proper training. What is the proper place for such training? The answer is the place where you are.

Ladies & gentlemen! I am not supposed to deliver a lecture. I am to welcome you formally. So I welcome you in this seat of learning. Enjoy your stay with us. Thank you.

Director General

CR's Remarks

Honorable Justice PHC, Worth DG, Learned Dean And Directors of the Academy, Dear Participants and distinguished guests

Assalam o alaikum

I feel highly honored to speak on behalf of my colleagues. It is also great honor for me to express my views, as class representative before this learned gathering.

The academy has been doing wonderful job of imparting training, not only to judicial officers, but to all those who are, in some way or other, related to criminal justice system of this country. After completion of this training, we rightly feel that those capabilities have been enhanced. We have, indeed, learnt a lot from the vast knowledge and rich experience of the resource persons. We seek ourselves different from what we were before.

We are grateful to the worth Director General as well as to his team for providing us this opportunity of learning. We are also thankful to the honorable chairman of the academy for his keen interest in the structure as well as in the functioning of the academy. I congratulate all concerned on successful completion of these trainings.

We promise that what we have learned here, would be seen in our performance at our work stations In-Sha- Allah

I wish a pleasant return and safe journey for all my colleagues.

Thank You

Annexure – D

Schedule of Activities for Prosecutors

Day -1			
SNo	Topic	Resource Person	Duration
1	Registration & Pre Evaluation		8:30 – 9:30
2	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an & Duaa		9:30 – 9:35
3	Introductory Remarks - DG, KPJA		9:35 – 9:45
4	Computer Skills - I	Mr. Arman Khan	9:45 – 11:15
Tea Break 11:15 – 11:30			
5	Computer Skills - II	Mr. Zulfiqar Khan	11:30- 1:00
Lunch & Prayer Break 1:00-01:45			
6	Opinion Writing Pre & Post Registration of Criminal Case	Mr. Irshad Ullah Afridi	1:45 – 3:15
Day -2			
SNo	Topic	Resource Person	Duration
1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an & Duaa		9:00 – 9:05
2	Nizam –e- Adil Sharia'h Regulation 2009	Mr. Arif Bilal	9:05-10:45
Tea Break 10:45-11:30			
3	Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000	Mr. Irshad Ullah Afridi	11:30- 1:00
Lunch & Prayer Break 1:00-01:45			
4	Linguistic Skills	Prof. Dr. Ismail Wali	1:45 – 3:15
Day – 3			
SNo	Topic	Resource Person	Duration
1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an & Duaa		9:00 – 9:05
2	Supervision of Process of Investigation	Mr. Irshad Ullah Afridi	9:05 – 10:45
Tea Break 10:45 – 11:30			
3	Criminal Appeal / Revision/ Petition	Mr. Arif Bilal	11:30- 1:00
Lunch & Prayer Break 1:00-01:45			
4	Pre Trial Prosecution of Arrested Accused	Mr. Arif Bilal	1:45 – 3:15
Day – 4			
SNo	Topic	Resource Person	Duration
1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an & Duaa		9:00 – 9:05
2	Guidelines for Scrutiny of Criminal Cases	Mr. Kiramat Ullah	9:05 – 10:45
Tea Break 10:45 – 11:30			
3	Safeguard the Public Interest in Prosecution	Mr. Kiramat Ullah	11:30- 1:00
Lunch & Prayer Break 1:00-01:45			
4	Expert Lecture for Judges & Prosecutors		1:45 – 3:45
Day – 5			
SNo	Topic	Resource Person	Duration
1.1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an & Duaa		9:00 – 9:05
1.2	Withholding of Prosecution	Mr. Zafar Abbas	9:05- 10:25
1.3	Post Evaluation		10:25-11:00
Tea Break 11:00 – 11:30			
2.2	Concluding Address – DG KPJA		11:30- 11:50

2.3	Address of Hon'able The Chairman, Chief Justice Dost Muhammad Khan	11:50 – 12:30
2.4	Certificate Distribution	12:30
Lunch & Prayer Break 1:00-01:45		

Annexure – E

List of participants

Case Management For Prosecutors Training 19 - 23 Nov, 2013			
S.No	Name	Designation	District
1	Mr. Muhammad Idress Khan	Senior Public Prosecutor	Peshawar
2	Mr. Nasrat ullah Jan	District Public Prosecutor	Nowshera
3	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Khan	District Public Prosecutor	Mardan
4	Sayed Amjad Ali	District Public Prosecutor	Swabi
5	Hafiz Muhammad Haroon	District Public Prosecutor	Haripur
6	Mr. Jamshed Khan	District Public Prosecutor	Kohistan
7	Mr. Mujarab Khan	District Public Prosecutor	Swat
8	Mr. Amir Subhan Khattak	Senior Public Prosecutor	Peshawar
9	Mr. Bashir Muhammad	District Public Prosecutor	Mansehra
10	Mian Shahid ur Rehman	District Public Prosecutor	Battagram
11	Mr. Nisar Alam	Public Prosecutor	ATC Swat
12	Mr. Atta ur Rehman	Public Prosecutor	Dir Lower
13	Mr. Gul Waris Khan	District Public Prosecutor	Bannu
14	Mr. Sayed Imtiaz ud din Mansoor	Public Prosecutor	D.I.Khan
15	Mr. Wajid Ali	Deputy Public Prosecutor	Charsadda
16	Mr. Qasim Farooq	Deputy Public Prosecutor	Abbotabad
17	Mr. Muhammad Saleem Khan	Deputy Public Prosecutor	Dir Upper
18	Mr. Ayaz Zarin	Deputy Public Prosecutor	Chitral
19	Mr. Taj Muhammad	Deputy Public Prosecutor	Lakki Marwat
20	Mr. Altaf Hussain	Deputy Public Prosecutor	Tank
21	Mr. Fawad Ahmad	Assistant Public Prosecutor	Shangla
22	Mr. Bakhat Baidar Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor	Buner
23	Mr. Zeshan Ullah Afridi	Assistant Public Prosecutor	Kohat
24	Mr. Yousaf Jamal	Assistant Public Prosecutor	Karak
25	Mr. Javed ur Rehman	Assistant Public Prosecutor	Malakand

Annexure – F

Group Photos



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

1st 5-Day Training Course on Case Management Techniques for Prosecutors
19-23 November, 2013

