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**REPORT ON**  
**05-day Training on Substantive and Procedural Law for civil**  
**judges/JM/Allaqa Qazis**  
**23-27 OCTOBER, 2017**



## Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
PROCEEDINGS CUM SYPOSES WITH INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE PERSON FEEDBACK.....	5
EVALUATION.....	19
• REACTION SURVEY (PRE-TRAINING) .....	19
• REACTION SURVEY (POST-TRAINING).....	26
ANNEXURE.....	37
• SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES .....	38
• LIST OF PARTICIPANTS .....	40
• GROUP PHOTO .....	42
• TRAINING PICTURES .....	43

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The training of judges, lawyers and other justice system professionals is an important element in the sustainable development of a country. Indeed, the justice system depends primarily on the quality of its human resources for its efficiency. The quality of these resources is evaluated in terms of qualifications, experience, and integrity. Given these criteria, the correlation between legal training and the efficiency of a judiciary is well established. The Act of the Academy provides guidance that the Academy shall use all modern techniques for imparting judicial training while teaching methods and evaluation system shall be at par with international standards. The Academy is striving hard to explore, understand and apply the modern teaching techniques and at the same time it is working on establishing an authentic regime of evaluations of the trainers, the trainees, the programmes and the Academy itself.

The objective of this training programme has been redefined keeping in view the knowledge, skills and attitude required to be inculcated in the judicial officers. To measure the objectives, an effective monitoring and evaluation system has been established for the purpose. The performance of the program as well as of the trainers and trainees will be evaluated to make the whole activity meaningful and result oriented.

The contents of the topics have been extended with focus on skills and attitude development. The training module will require active learning mode wherein each participant has to play an active role with the trainer. A series of practical exercises and case studies have been developed by the resource persons accordingly. The participants will be provided reading materials beforehand so that the time consumed in the class room is effectively used both by the trainers as well as the trainees. We have to note that the multi-dimensional approach of judicial education helps in bringing new perspectives to administration of justice and thereby adds efficiency, vibrancy, relevance and social context to the judicial decision making process. A judge then becomes an agent of change, bring improvement in dispensation of justice and serve the public and litigants in the best possible ways.

## **PROCEEDINGS CUM SYPOSES WITH INDIVIDUAL RESOURCE PERSON FEEDBACK**

Mr. Zia ur Rehman, Director Instructions, KPJA gave a comprehensive lecture on Pre-Trial Proceedings (Civil). The synopsis of his lecture is produced below:

### **1. PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS (CIVIL)**

#### **Introduction**

There has been a great concern across the world over the slow pace of judicial proceedings. The fear in many quarters is that this problem could ultimately defeat the very purpose of adjudication, to wit, dispensation of substantial justice. As a consequence, the pretrial conference procedure has evolved as way of preventing unnecessary delays in judicial proceedings and as a tool for case management. This session attempts a review of the extent to which the procedure has been put to use by the trial courts and how an effective mechanism of judge based investigation in the form of examination of parties, interrogatories, discoveries, affidavits and summary adjudication (Order X to XV CPC) has remained ignored and uninvoked. The session also aims at imparting skills for curbing delay and ensuring qualitative justice by utilizing techniques of pretrial conferencing and trial scheduling. In view of the fact that the world has become a global village, a comparative analysis of the use of the procedure by different countries of the world is also made in this session. At the end, the session recommends a way forward in the application of the pretrial conference procedure in Pakistani judicial proceedings.

#### **Objectives:**

Pretrial conference is quite a commendable practice as it ensures the just, economical and speedy disposition of cases. Thus the core objective of this session is the detail explanation of the techniques of pre-trial conference, which not only helps in expeditious and qualitative justice but also ensures effective and amicable settlement of disputes.

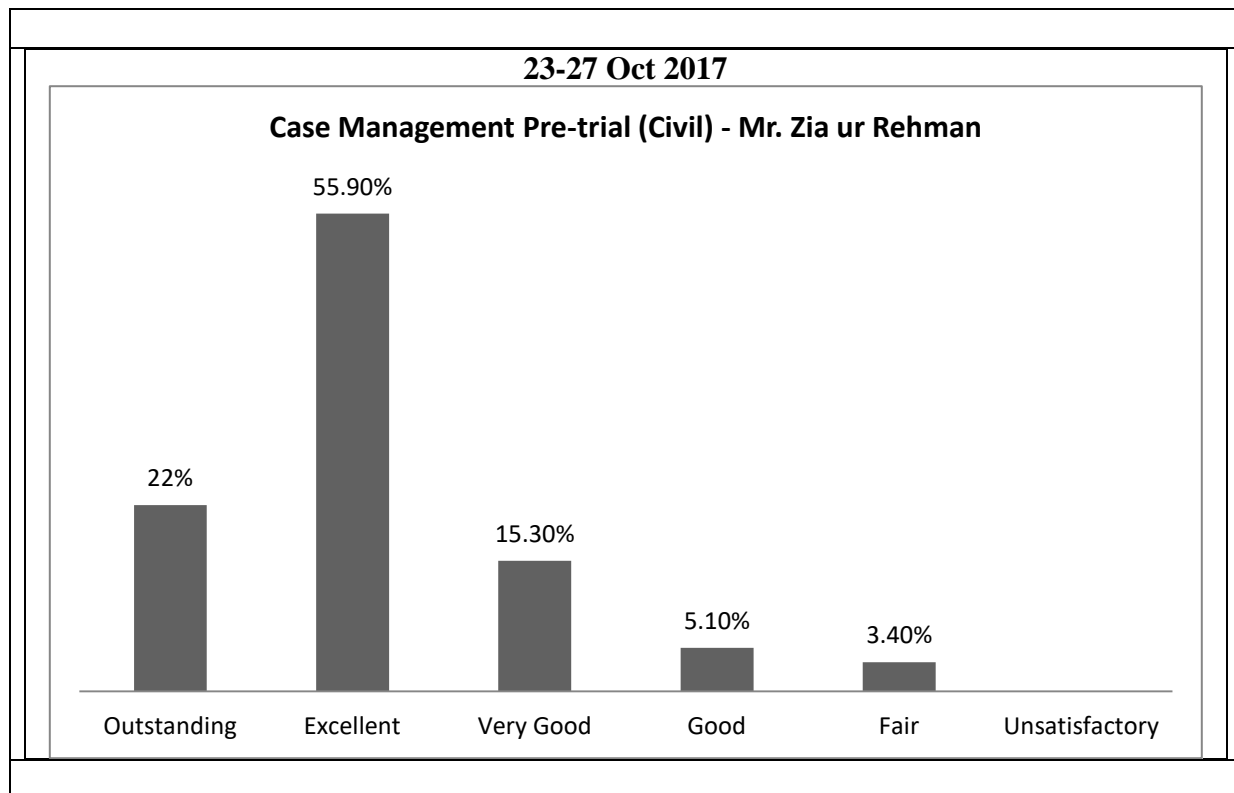
## Learning Outcomes

After the lecture, the participants will be able to understand and apply:-

- Significance of the matter in hand
- Explore potential benefits of pretrial conferencing in delay reduction
- Basic to advance command over pretrial conferencing techniques
- Apply the techniques learnt

## Methodology

The lecture is descriptive and analytical: descriptive as it studies the relevant law and analytical for it analyzes the techniques of pretrial proceedings vis a vis pretrial conferencing.



Mr. Sohail Noor Sani, Sr. director Research & Publication, KPJA delivered a comprehensive lecture on the topic “Case Management Techniques (Civil) Trial”. He appraised the participants about the concept of trial scheduling which is a key to curb delay in dispensation of justice. The synopsis of the lecture is produced below

## **2. CASE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES (CIVIL) TRIAL**

### **Introduction**

Every democratic State is bound to provide expeditious justice to its citizen and Pakistan is not an exception. Article 37 (d) of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973 stipulates that ‘State shall ensure inexpensive and expeditious justice to its people’. The delay in case settling undermines the purpose of the courts itself because delaying justice often implies its negating, as said by a great British statesman William E. Gladstone in nineteenth century that “justice delayed is justice denied”. In all developed countries delay reduction has been one of the primary focuses of twentieth century. An appropriate case flow management system makes justice possible both for individual cases and the entire judicial system. Generally in all the course of Pakistan and especially in subordinate courts, backlog of cases is gradually increasing and if the problem is not tackled by employing delay reduction techniques i.e. pretrial conferencing and trial scheduling to name a few. This session thus focuses on imparting skills for curbing delay and ensuring qualitative justice by utilizing techniques of trial scheduling by consulting and engaging the parties as well as the lawyers.

### **Objectives**

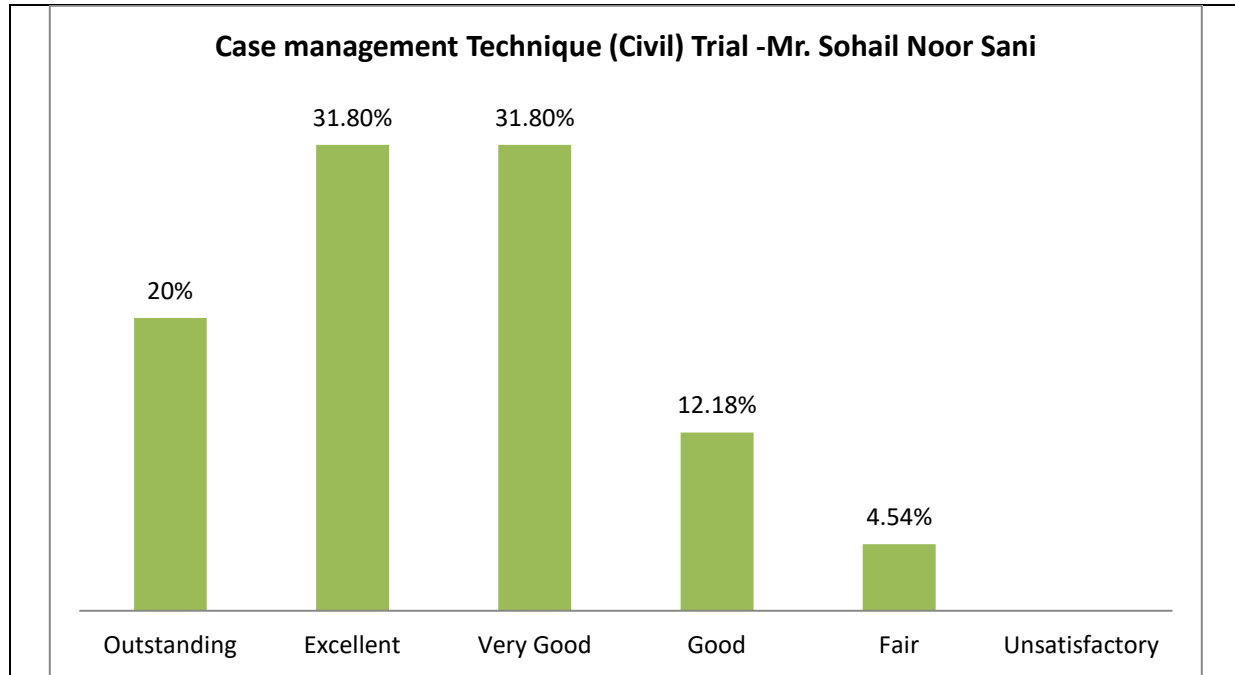
- Understand the normative as well practical understanding of the delay reduction tools
- To know the need and significance of trial scheduling
- Specific Provisions of CPC

### **Learning Outcomes**

After the lecture, the participants will be able to:

- The normative basis as well as practical significance of trial scheduling

- Maximize their performance for achieving the organizational objectives (Abilities)
- Apply the techniques of supervising and scheduling the trials.
- 



Mr. Muhammad Zeb Khan, District & Sessions Judge delivered a lecture on “Case Management (Pre-Trial) Criminal”.

### **3. CASE MANAGEMENT (PRE-TRIAL) CRIMINAL**

#### **Introduction**

The session will focus on Investigation of criminal cases, powers of magisterial courts, principles of remand of accused to police, search warrant, statements (witness and accused) under section 164 CrPC, and taking of cognizance. Three stages will be discussed; investigation (Registration of case to submission of



report/challan), pre-trial (post submission of challan to framing of charge) and trial (Evidence, arguments and judgment).

The difference between discharge under section 63 CrPC and release under section 169 of the Code. Special reference to the execution of warrants outside the district of the issuing court. The participants are advised to strictly follow the Rules and Orders of the High Court while recording confessional statements. They are also advised to avoid granting mechanical remand order of accused to police.

### **Objectives of the session**

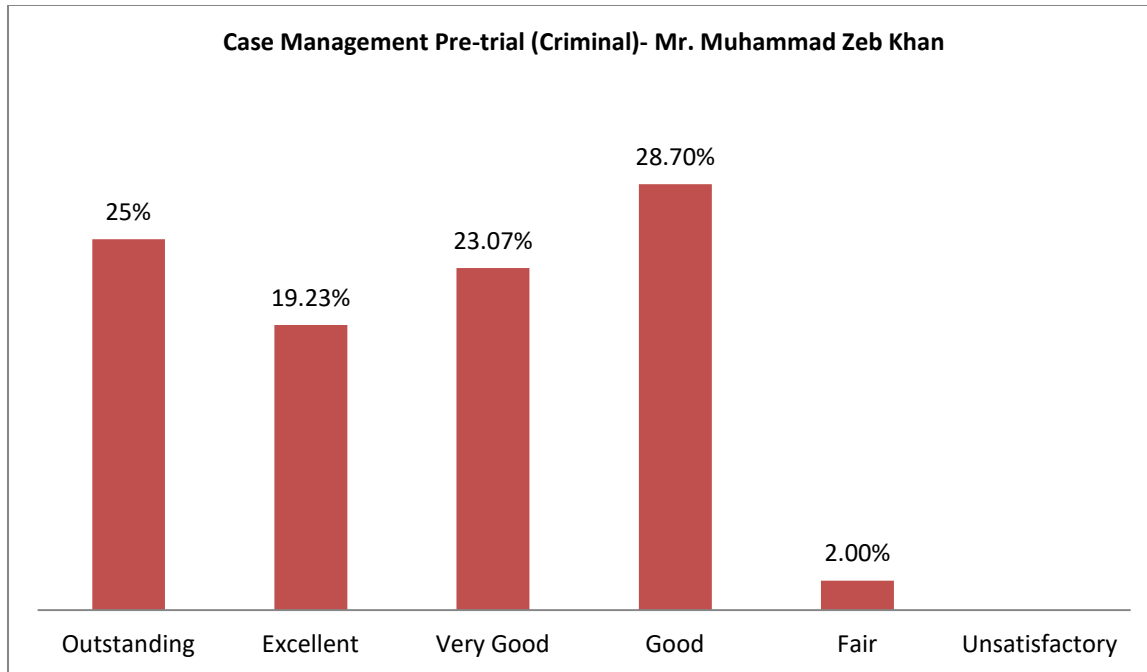
To train the participants to effectively supervise the process of investigation, safeguard fundamental rights of parties/ stakeholders & to differentiate between administrative and judicial functions of Magistrates and to set the platform for trial scheduling.

### **Strategy**

- Introduction.
- Identification of the areas of training needs.
- Presentation.
- Question Answers.

### **Theme**

- Pre-Trial
- Meaning
- Stages involved in Pre Trial Proceedings
- Conferencing



Mr. Fakhar Zaman, delivered a lecture on “Case Management Techniques (Criminal Trial). The synopsis of the lecture is reproduced below:

#### **4. CASE MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES (CRIMINAL TRIAL)**

##### **Introduction:**

Criminal justice system in Pakistan is confronted with serious crises of abnormal delay. The delay in case settling undermines the purpose of the courts itself because delaying justice often implies its negation, as said by the English writer and poet Walter Savage Landor that “delay in justice is injustice”. The session aims at imparting skills for curbing delay and ensuring qualitative justice by utilizing techniques of pretrial conferencing and trial scheduling in criminal cases.

##### **Objective:**

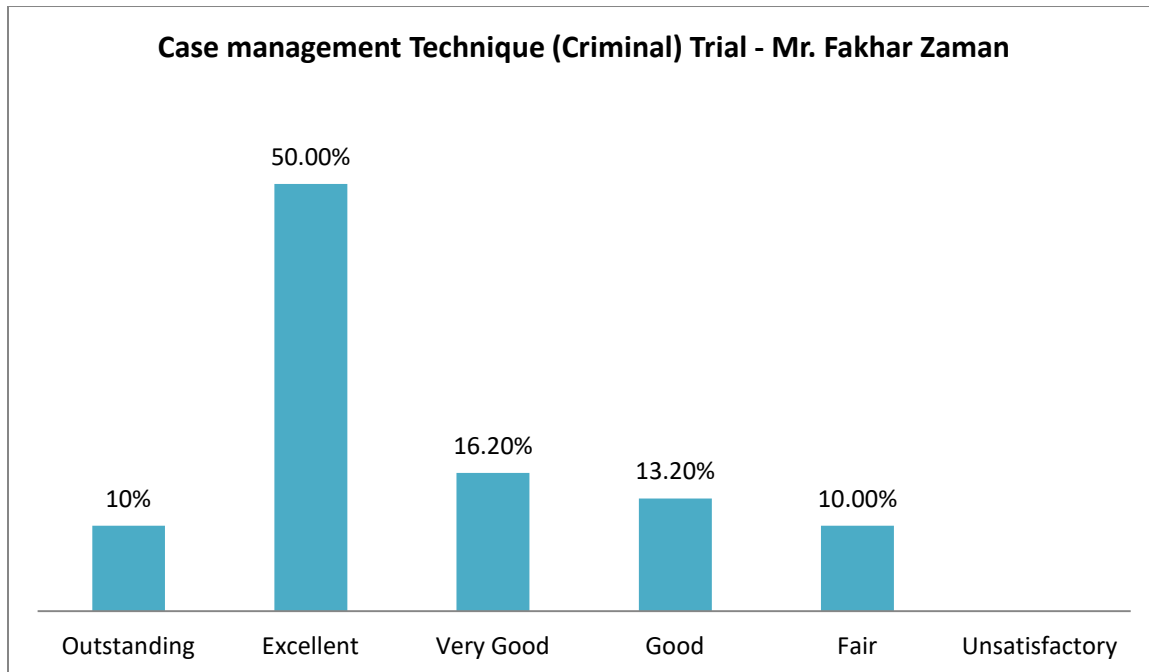
- Determination of various issues, pertaining to trial, fixing dates of hearing, for various stages of trial.
- Chalk out strategies to deal with many unexpected situations well in advance.

- Involving the public prosecutor, complainant, accused and their advocates.

### Learning Outcomes

After the lecture, the participants will be able to understand:-

- Significance of the matter in hand
- Explore potential benefits of pretrial conferencing in delay reduction
- Basic to advance command over pretrial conferencing techniques



Ms. Nusrat Yaseem Intekhab, District & Sessions Judge delivered a comprehensive lecture on the topic “Temporary injunctions, its impact on good governance and public at large”. She apprised the participants that the object of the interlocutory injunction is to protect the plaintiff against injury by violation of his right for which he could not be adequately compensated in damages recoverable in the action if the uncertainty were resolved in his favour at the trial. The synopsis of the lecture is produced below

## **5. TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS, ITS IMPACT ON GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC AT LARGE**

### **Introduction**

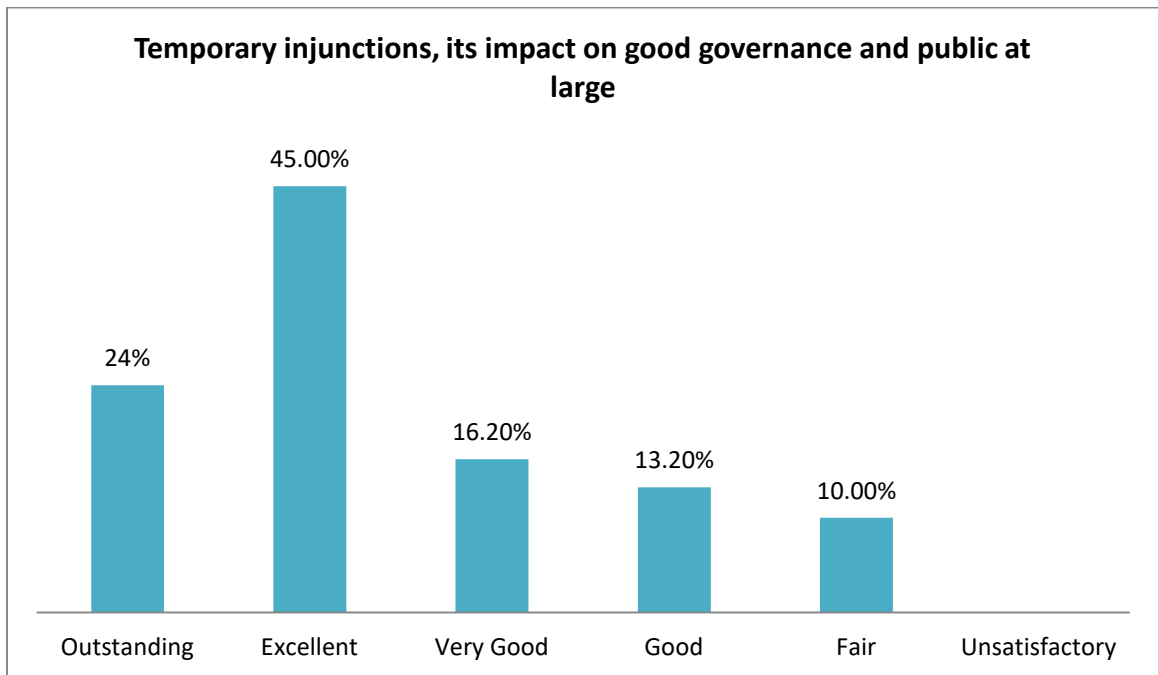
This topic is divided into three extensive portions, each covering the basic to advance learning on the subject. The first portion will cover

1. What is Injunction? Law of Injunction, Statutes, Requirement, Duration, impact etc
  - A Judicial Order !
  - Requiring a party “To do” certain act
  - Prohibiting & restraining “From doing” some other act
  - Commanding “An act” essential to justice OR
  - “Restraining an act” contrary to equity & good conscience
  - With the object to maintain “STATUS QUO”

Impact on good governance/public at large

- A.199(4)(4-A) Constitution of 1973
  - Order 39 Rule 4-A Code of civil procedure
  - Not to prejudice or interfere public work/harmful to public
2. Good Governance
    - Extension in lease period of local Govt. land
    - Provincial Govt. formulated policy
    - Grant of injunction against such policy
    - Interference with good governance
    - Public at large to suffer
    - Application as well as suit were dismissed
  3. Public at Large
    - Public interest is of material & relevant consideration

- Gross violation of law & grave injustice to public at large
- Construction of housing colony without approval
- Injunction was refused



Mr. Zia ur Rehman, Director Instructions, KPJA gave a comprehensive lecture on Law giving provisions of Holy Quran. The synopsis of his lecture is produced below:

## **6. LAW GIVING PROVISIONS OF HOLY QURAN**

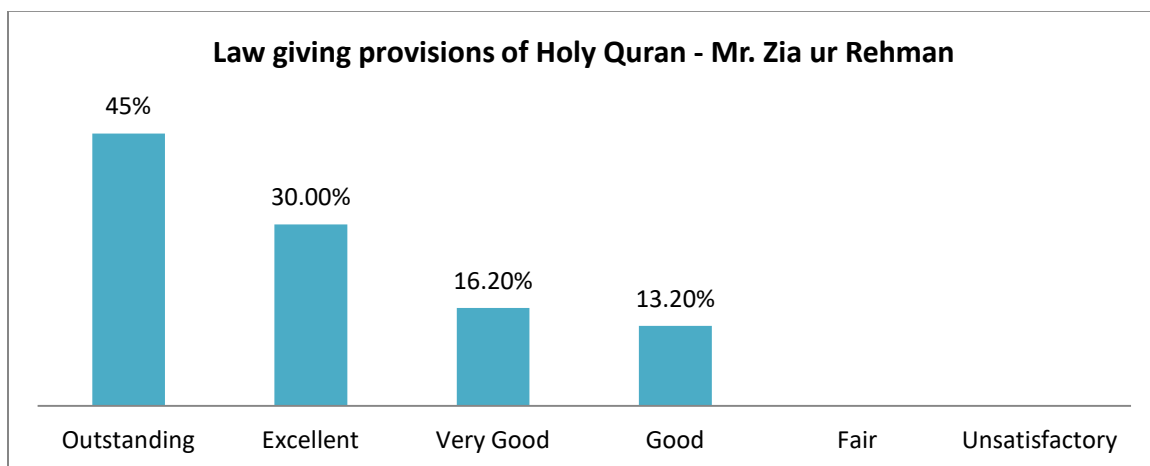
### **Introduction**

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973, by virtue of Art 2-A and Art 227, sets platform for Islamization of the Laws. Accordingly, not only new enactments were introduced but some of the existing laws were also amended so as to bring them in conformity with

Injunctions of Islam. Promulgation of Hadood Laws, Qisas and Diyat, Family Laws, Preemption Law, Qanoon-e-Shahadat etc and amendments in many others is result of the said process. Islamic law, besides providing substantive rights also gives comprehensive procedural mechanism for enforceability of the rights.

The legal fraternity has always been in need of a referencer | a' handbook for tracing law giving provisions of Islam. However, basic knowledge of the Islamic Jurisprudence and sources of the law is a must for such an endeavor. Having this perspective in mind the compilation in hand was aimed at. The Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet Mohammad (Peace Be Upon Him) are the only two agreed upon sources of law by all the famous and renowned schools of thoughts. There are almost five hundred (500) verses of the Holy Quran which provide laws and legal principles and only almost two hundred and thirty (230) verses amongst them are relevant to enforceable rights and administration of justice. These verses have been categorized in this compilation under different heads, Civil, Criminal, Family, Adjudication etc by further classifying them into sub-heads of the existing enactments.

However, subjects of Governance, Fiscal matters and International Law have not been included in this work. Further, an attempt has been made to cite law giving traditions | Ahadith under the relevant heads and sub heads. For Ahadith, the most authentic compilations Sahih Bukhari and Sahih Muslim were resorted to. A brief introduction of Islamic Jurisprudence and of the two compilations of Ahadith has also been given. This effort will help the judicial officers and members of the bar in tracing the Laws of Islam by referring to the original text.



Ms. Hajira Rehman, Director Instructions, KPJA, shed light on the topic of “Khula and Reconciliation”. The synopsis of his lecture is produced below:

## **7. KHULA AND RECONCILIATION**

### **Introduction:**

Marriage is highly revered and extolled in Islam and accorded a detailed treatment both in the Holy Qur’an and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). It is, for instance, called the sign of God, a way of prophets and the Sunnah of Muhammad (PBUH). The Qur’an uses the simile of a garment to describe the mutually protective and beautifying relationship between spouses, and requires them to be very kind and considerate to each other. It also assigns different roles to each spouse to ensure smooth functioning of the family that emerges as a result of the marriage contract between husband and wife in a prescribed way.

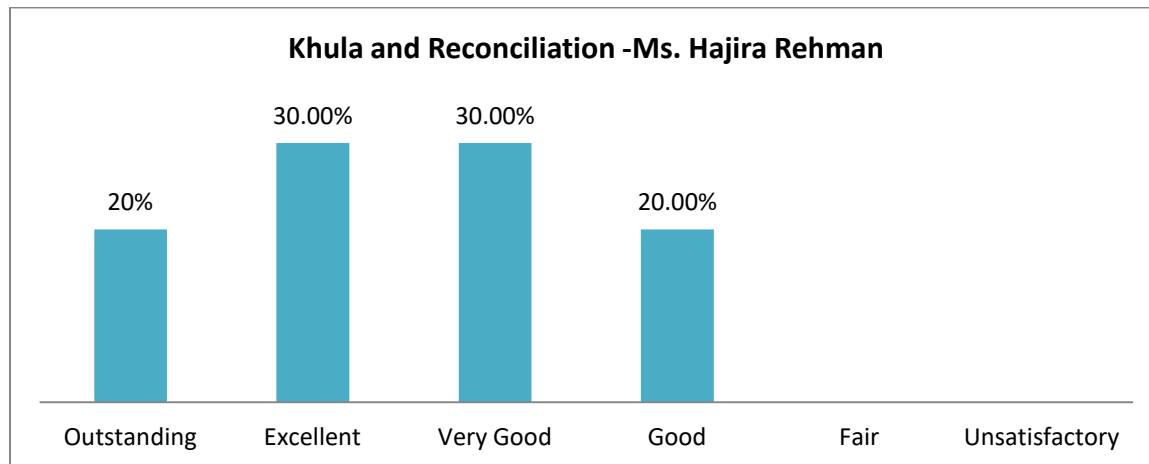
Islam treats marriage as an everlasting institution with specific rights and responsibilities assigned to each partner. A Muslim marriage is a social contract between two independent persons who have attained puberty. Islam introduces checks and balances to protect and secure the rights of all stakeholders in this matter—the husband, the wife, the children, and society at large. It prohibits all forms of extramarital relations, both before and after marriage, treating them as a transgression. Thus, Islam, with its provisions for establishing and maintaining the integrity of the family, is diametrically opposed to the viewpoint that stands for sexual laxity in the garb of “freedom of choice.”

In spite of its emphasis on marriage and its preservation, however, Islam does not rule out dissolution of marriage as a last resort for estranged couples. Describing divorce as the most detestable among the permissible acts, Islam gives both the partners the right to terminate their marriage contract if they fail to fulfill the primary objectives of marriage.

### **Sessions Break-up**

The session will discuss the different ways of dissolution of marriage in the context of Islamic teachings, contemporary practices and prevalent laws in Pakistan. The different forms of

marriage dissolution are discussed in detail, comparing the governing Islamic principles with the relevant laws of Pakistan and prevalent practices. This is followed by a discussion of the key issues that crop up immediately after the dissolution of marriage, again, comparing Islamic teachings with relevant laws and actual practices.



The learned speaker Mr. Khawaja Wajihuddin, Dean Faculty KPJA, deliberated and apprised the trainees on the topic of “Bail is a rule and refusal an exception”. The outlines of the synopsis of the lecture are produced below:

## 8. BAIL IS A RULE AND REFUSAL AN EXCEPTION

### Introduction

The thematic of the sessions are:

- Why Perception lock in grant of bail
- Grounds for grant of bail in non-bailable offences.
- In what cases bail may be granted in case of non-cognizable offence whether it can be claimed as a matter of right.
- Circumstances under which bail may be granted to an accused?
- Can bail be claimed as a right even in non-bailable offences or even after conviction?
- Principles of grant of bail in non-bailable offences.
- Principles of BBA



## **Sessions Structure**

Besides general and technical information on bail, this session contains introductory and complementary practical exercises. The session is designed to simulate practice using cases of different nature. Trainees will be expected to complete writing assignments. The focus of the exercise is to advance the level of understanding of the complexities of bail process.

### **Practical exercise**

The police arrest a 25 year old man for allegedly stealing the handbag of an 80 year old woman on the street after seeing her withdraw money from an ATM. The woman claims that while grabbing the handbag the man pushed her over and she fell to the ground - breaking her hip. She was taken to hospital where she had surgery. The doctors advise that she will have many months of rehabilitation before she can walk again. It is likely she will require the assistance of a walking frame for the rest of her life. Before making the arrest police collected evidence from CCTV cameras and witness statements. They charge the man with 'robbery with wounding'. The accused has a previous conviction for robbery when he was 19 years old. He is held in custody until a bail hearing can occur before a judge. Should he be granted bail? What factors have you taken into account to make your decision.

Mention at least 10 arguments on behalf of the accused:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Mention at least 10 arguments on behalf of the state/complainant:

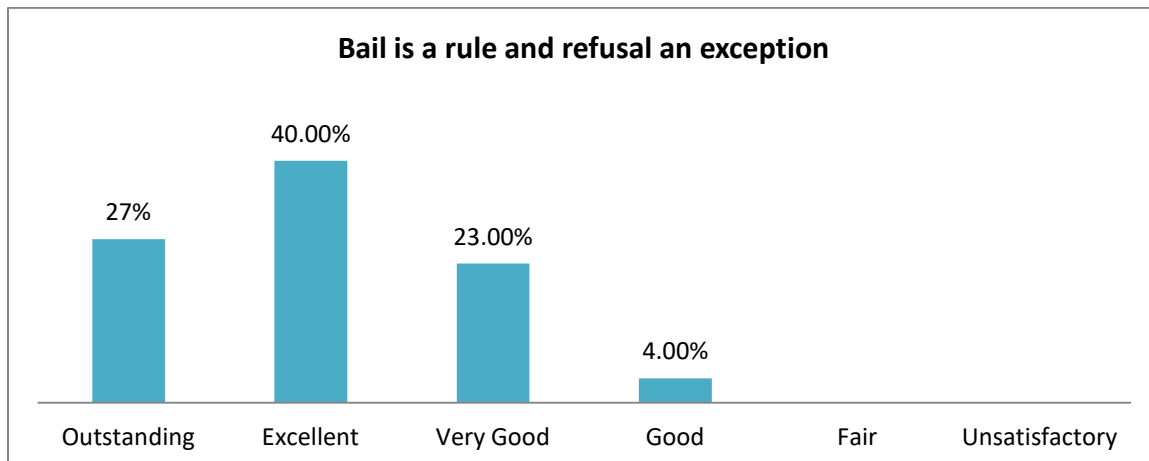
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

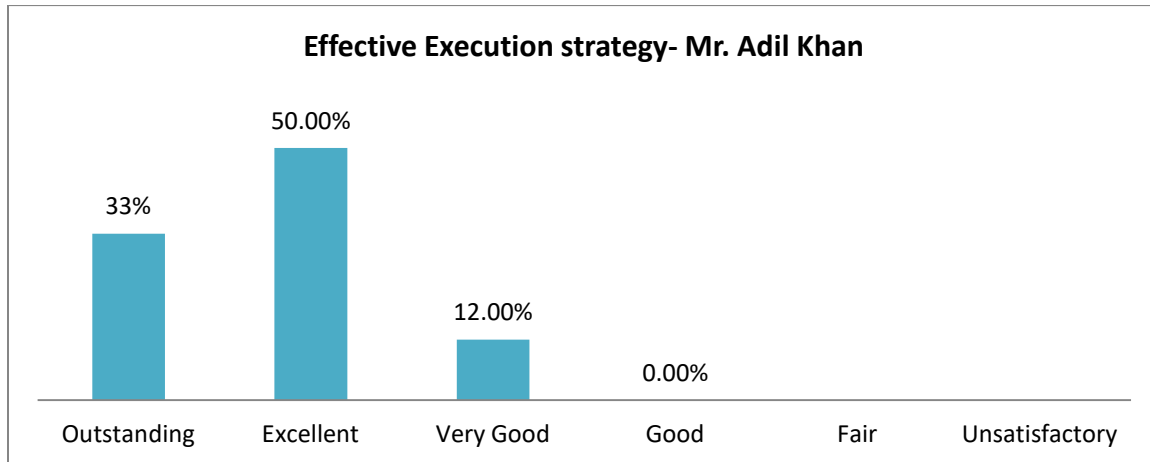
The final verdict with your reasons for having arrived at it:

### Class Responses

S.NO	Bail disallowed by 12 trainees (54.54%) on the following grounds	Bail Allowed by 10 trainees (45.46%) on the following grounds
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non bailable offence</li> <li>• Offence heinous in nature</li> <li>• Interest of the public</li> <li>• No malafide on part of complainant and prosecution</li> <li>• Likelihood of abscondance</li> <li>• Daylight occurrence</li> <li>• Directly charged</li> <li>• Cctv footage</li> <li>• Previous convictions</li> <li>• Habitual offender</li> <li>• Daylight occurrence</li> <li>• Medical reports supports the prosecution version</li> <li>• Serious nature of offence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bail is a right</li> <li>• No recovery made</li> <li>• No identification parade</li> <li>• No statement of complainant was recorded u/s 161 or 164</li> <li>• No confession made by accused</li> <li>• Investigation is incomplete</li> <li>• Previous criminal history is not ground for rejection</li> <li>• No eyewitness associated</li> <li>• Offence does not fall under prohibitory clause</li> <li>• Complainant has not charged the accused by name</li> </ul>



Mr. Adil Khan, District and Sessions Judge, shared a talk on “Effective Execution strategy” in detail with the participants of the training. The lecture was followed by questions and answers session.



### **WRAP-UP SESSION**

The Academy introduced a new idea of wrapping the training activity. All the resource persons were invited in the session & all queries and confusions were specifically addressed. The purpose was not only to remove doubts of the participants regarding topics but also enable the resource persons to learn from each other.

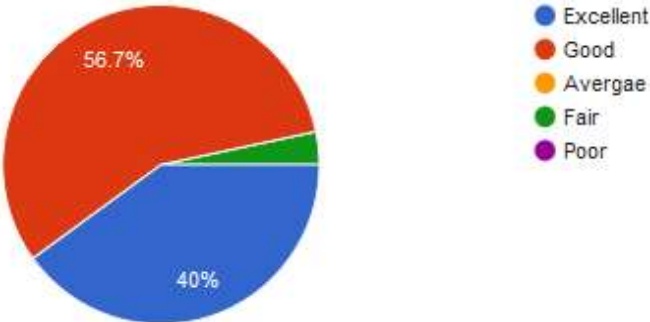
## **EVALUATION**

### **REACTION SURVEY (PRE-TRAINING)**

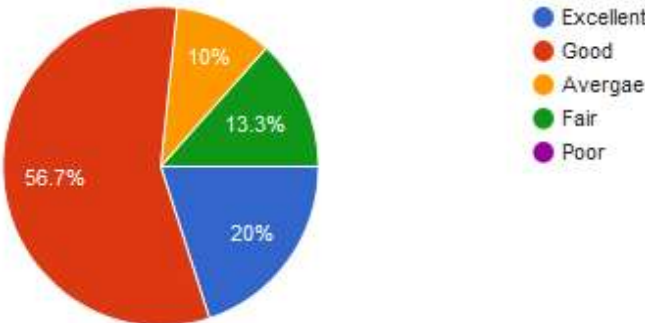
#### **Program Administration**

What was the level of information provided to you about the training program by KPJA? Please choose the appropriate level for each attribute given below.

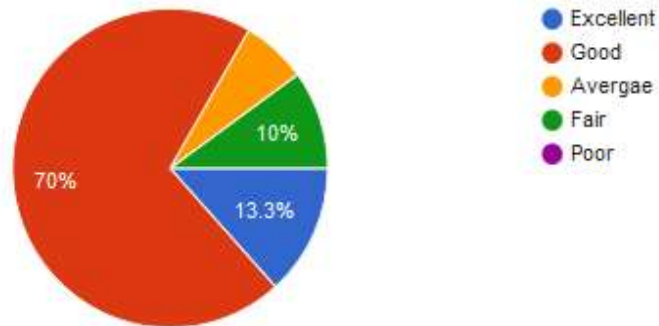
a. About the schedule of training program.



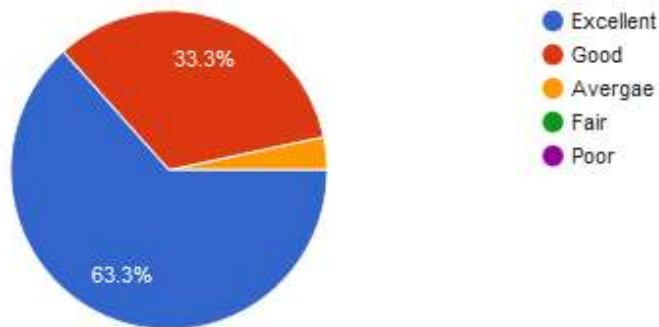
b. Sharing of pre requisites material for training.



c. Relevance of the pre requisite material to the training program.

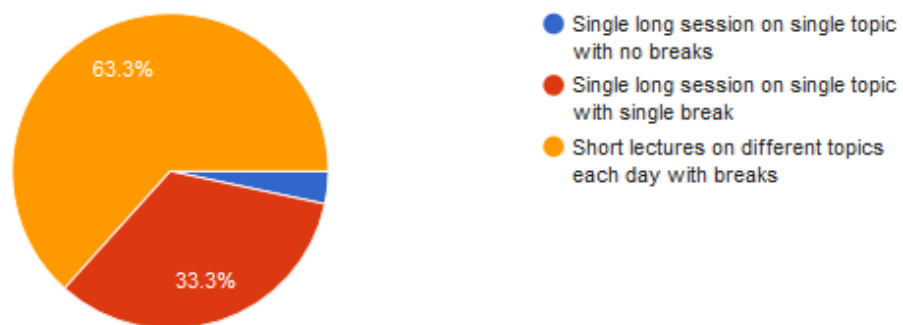


d. About the location of training program.



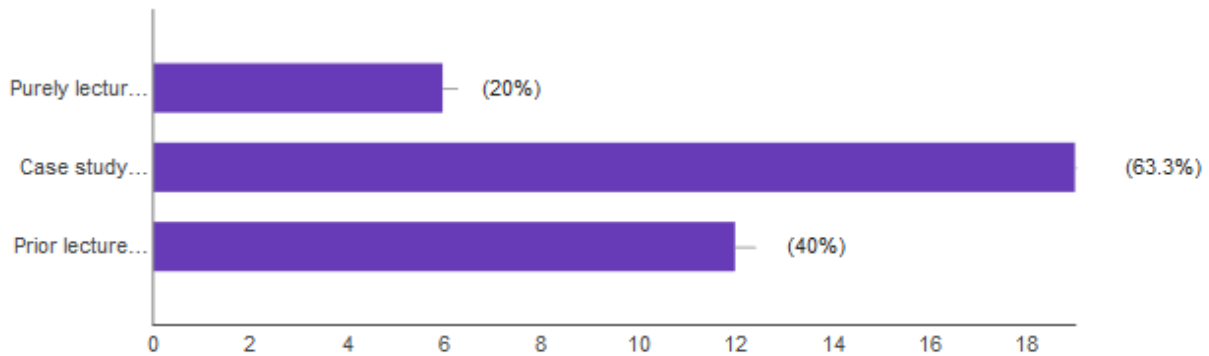
### Schedule

8. What do you think what should be the appropriate schedule for training program?



## Teaching Methodology

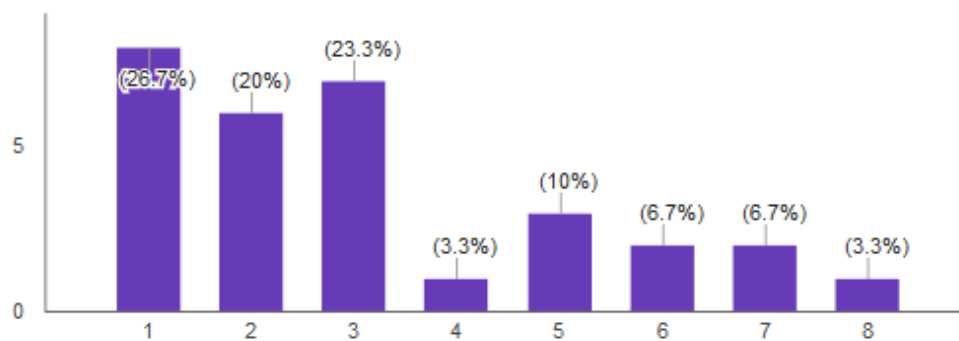
9. Which teaching methodology you would suggest to be followed during the training program?



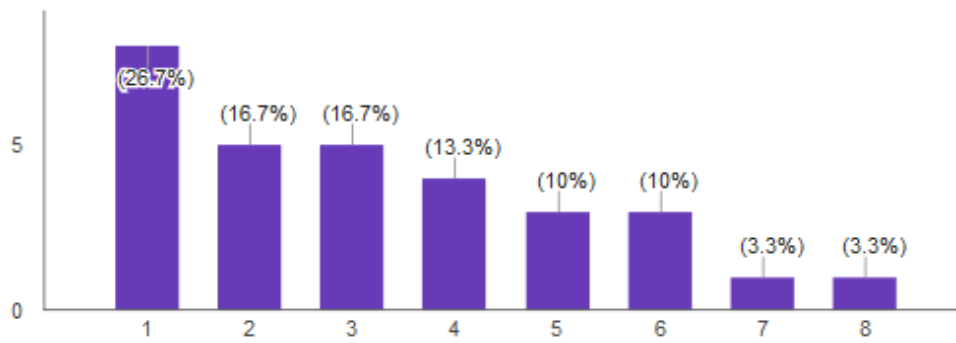
## Learning Survey (Pre Training)

As a result of attending a training course, apart from subject specific what sort of new **knowledge and skills** do you expect to gain? (**rank in order of your priority from 1-8**)

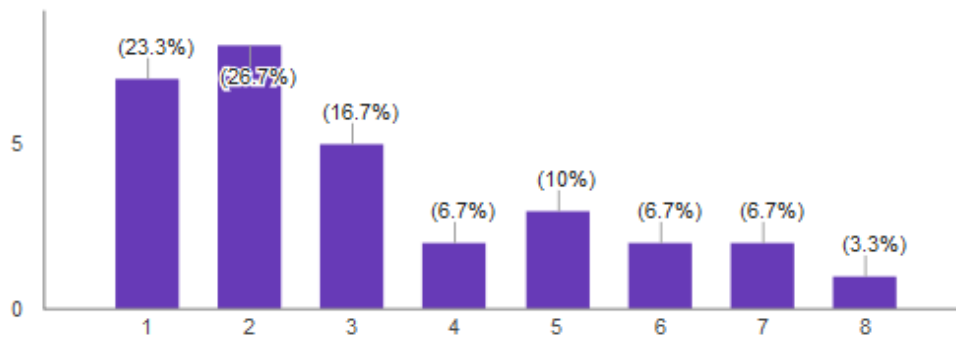
### a) Communication



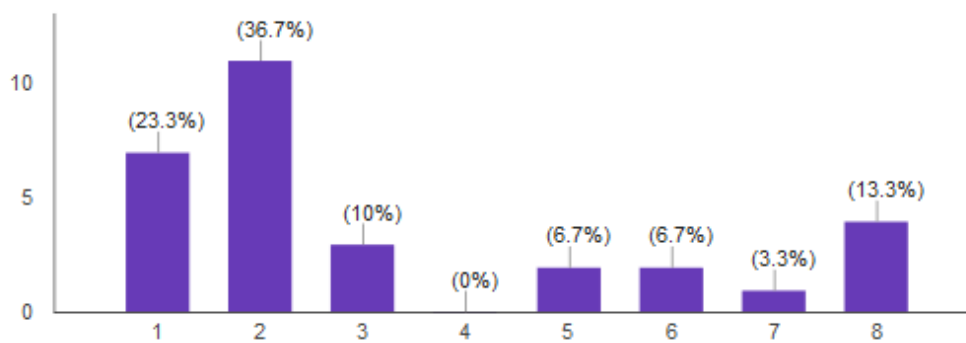
### b) Analytical



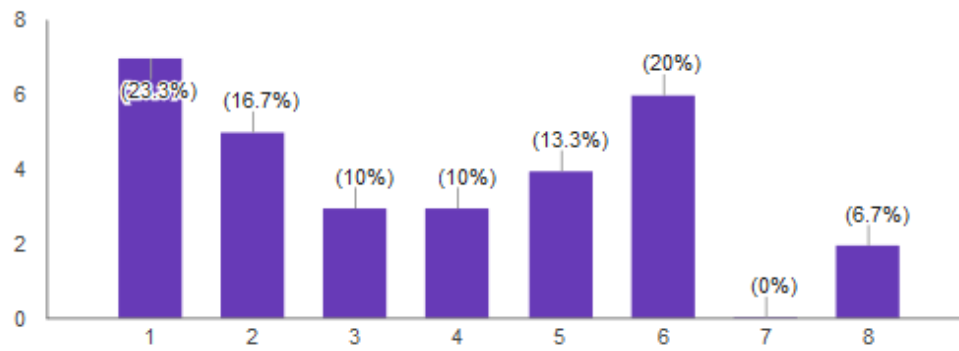
### c) Strategic



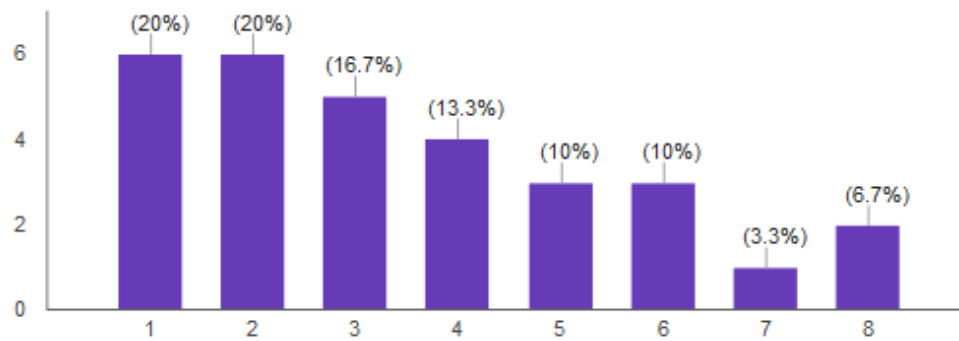
### d) Decision making



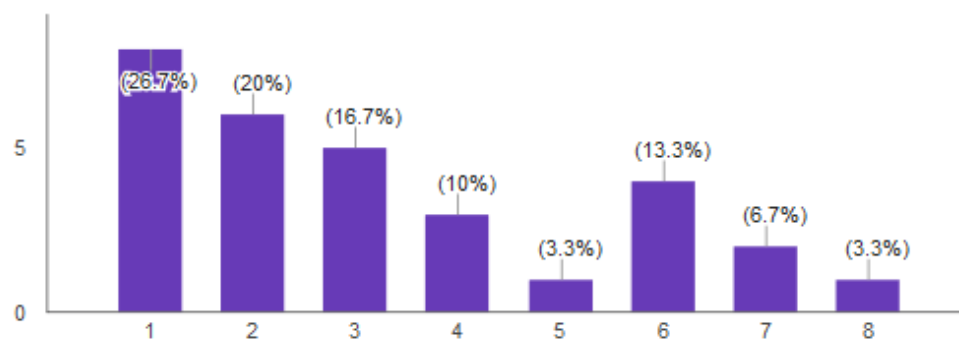
### e) Networking



### f) Interpersonal

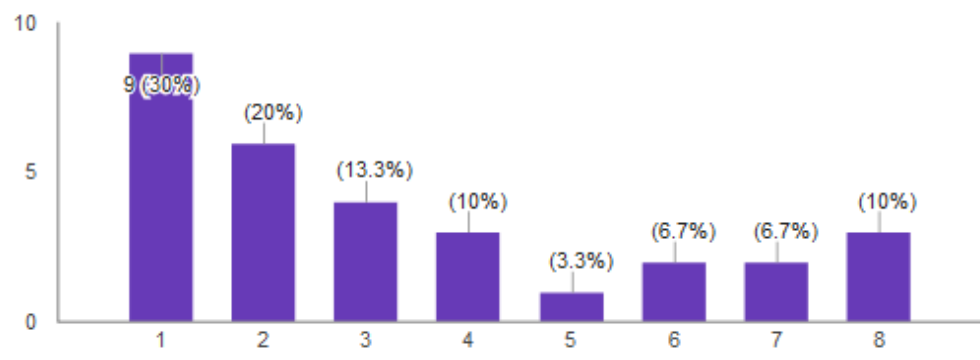


### g) Leadership





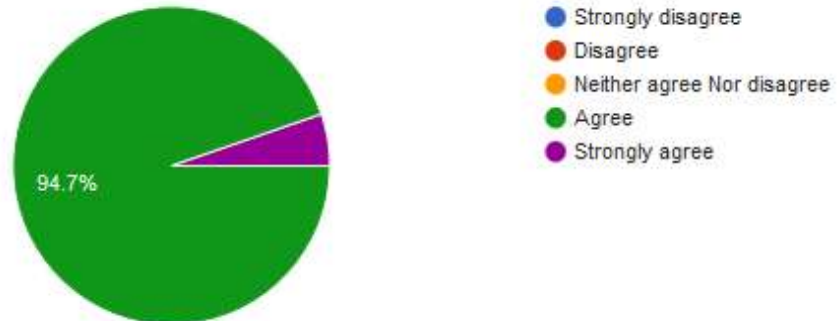
h) Management



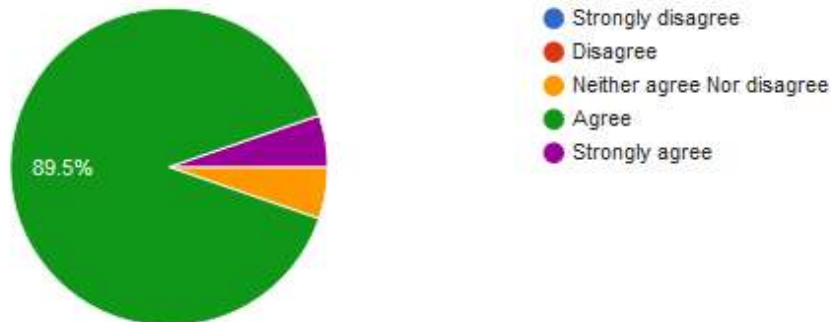
## REACTION SURVEY (POST-TRAINING)

### 1. Express your opinion about the attributes of training course you attended.

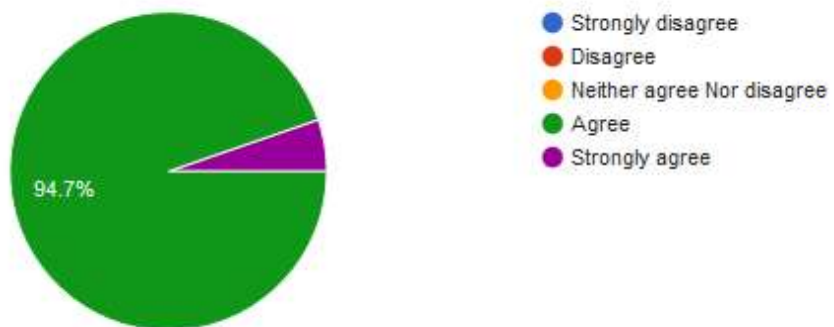
i. Overall course objectives were met.



ii. Concepts were clearly conveyed.

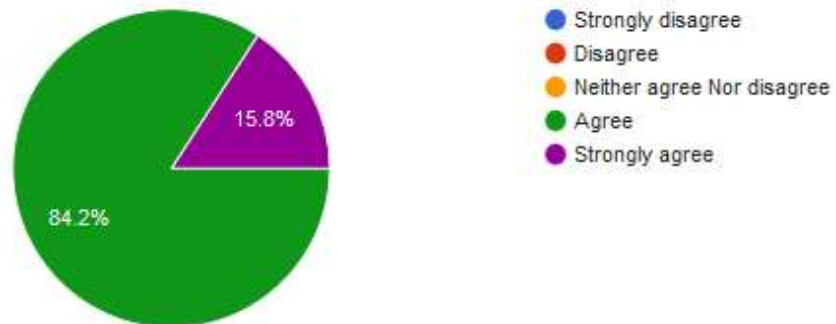


iii. The sequence of course was logical.

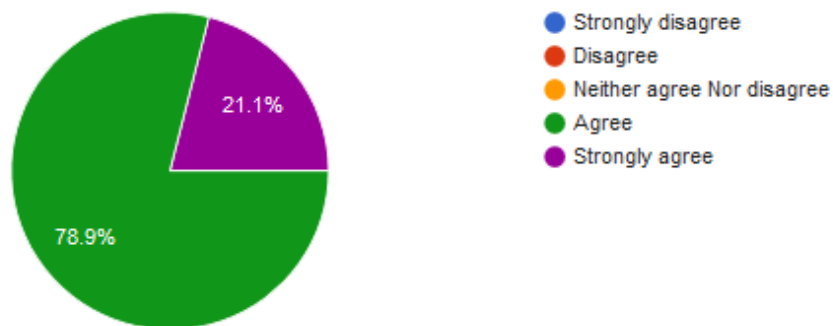


## 2. Interaction

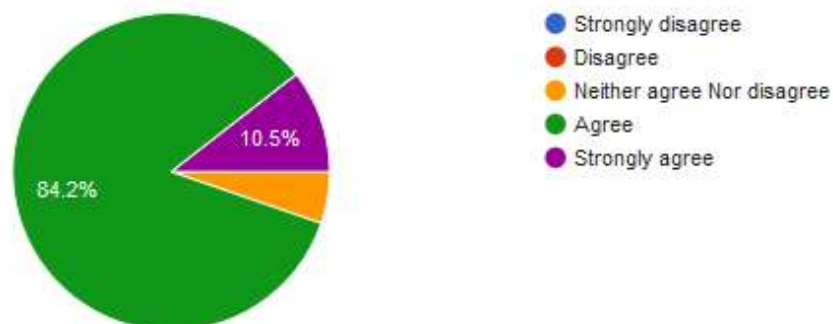
i. I felt comfortable asking questions.



ii. I was given the opportunity to contribute during class discussions.

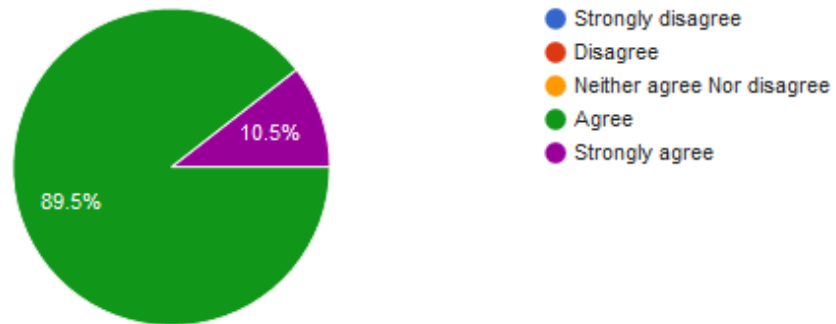


iii. I was provided opportunities to network with other participants.

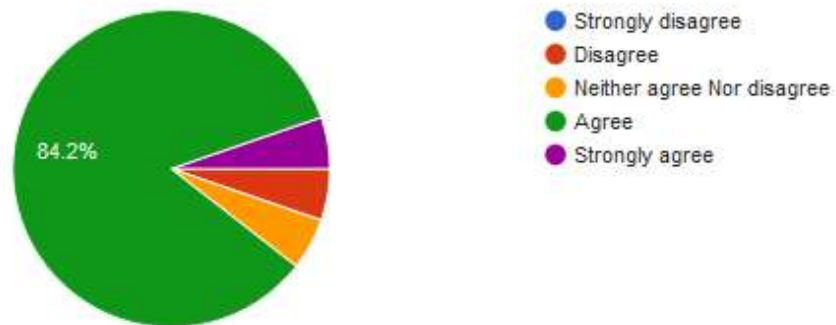


## 3. Instructor

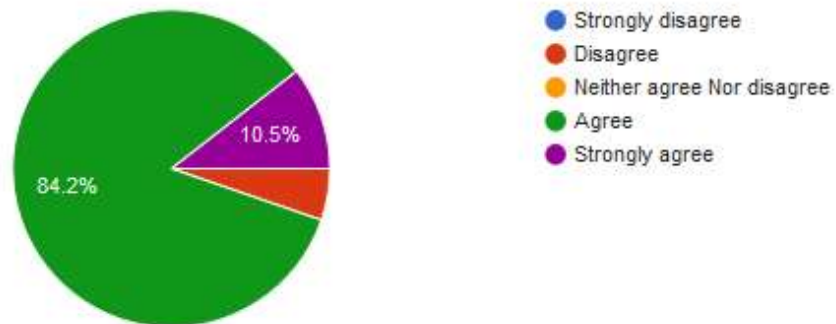
i. Instructor/s had lot of personal experience.



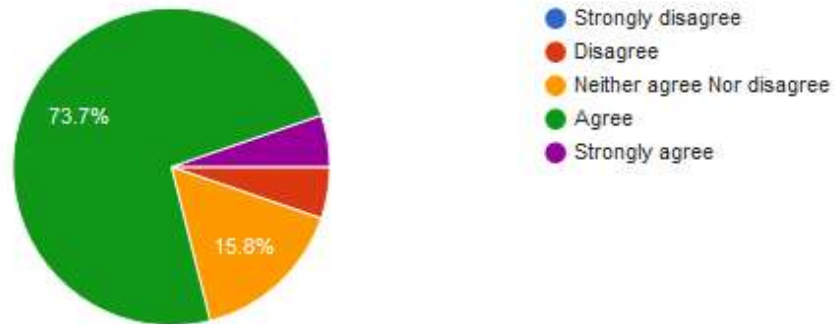
ii. Instructor/s had good understanding and knowledge of topics he was teaching.



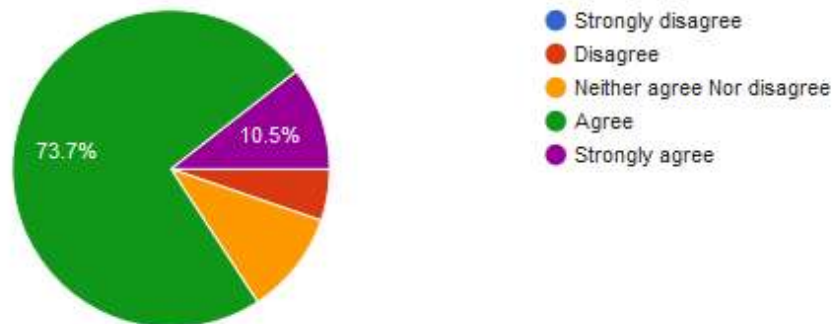
iii. Instructor/s was great at taking questions further into Law Enforcement aspects.



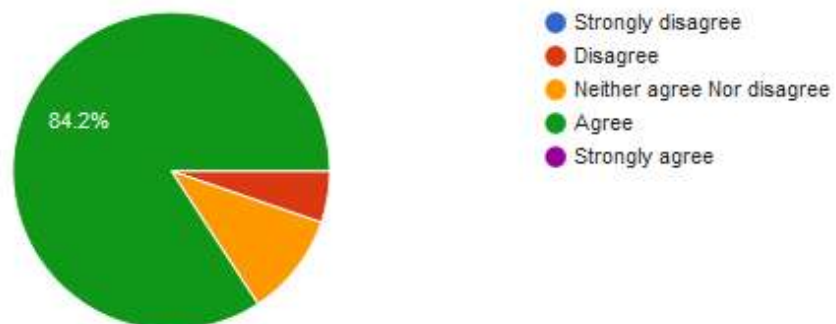
iv. He/she was dynamic and excellent speaker.



v. Instructor was comfortable with self and subject matter.

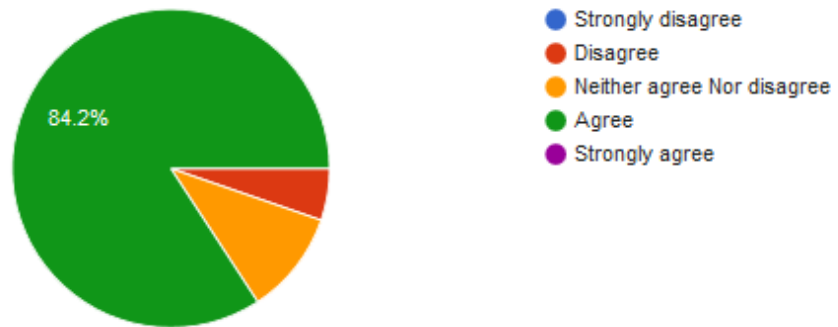


vi. Knowledge and communication skills of instructor were exceptional.

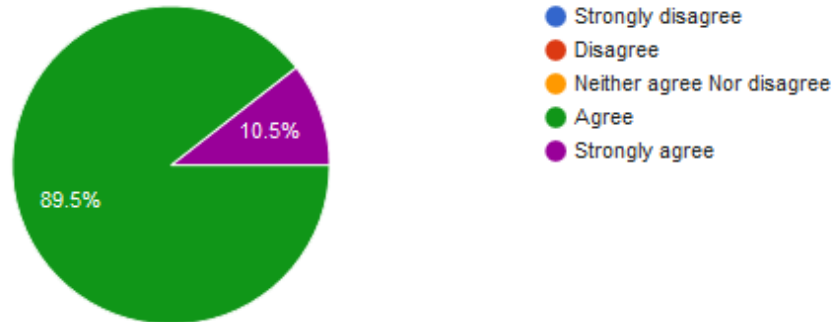


**4. Course content**

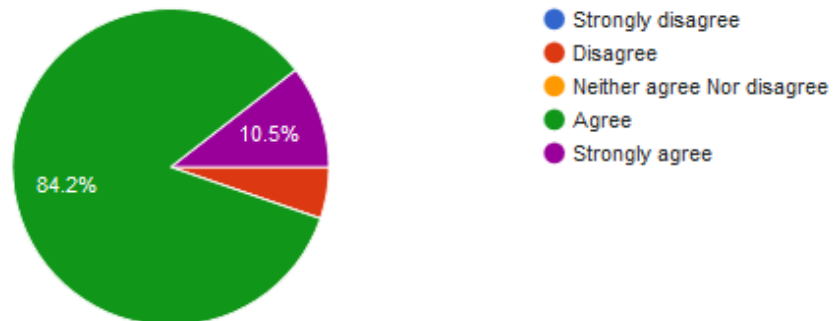
i. I was using the knowledge and/or skills presented in the training courses prior to attending a training course.



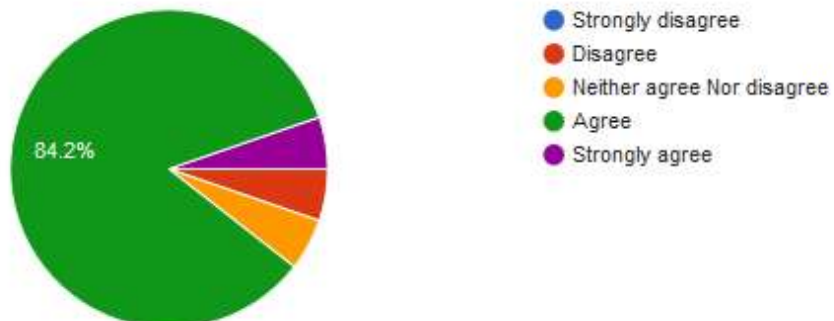
ii. The concepts and/or skills learned at the training courses were related to my work situation.



iii. I assume that training courses have offered me the required elements for the demands of my job.

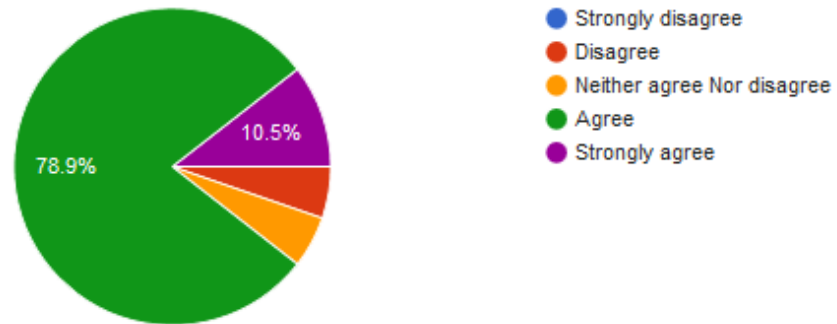


iv. The content of the training courses were appropriate for achieving the course objectives.

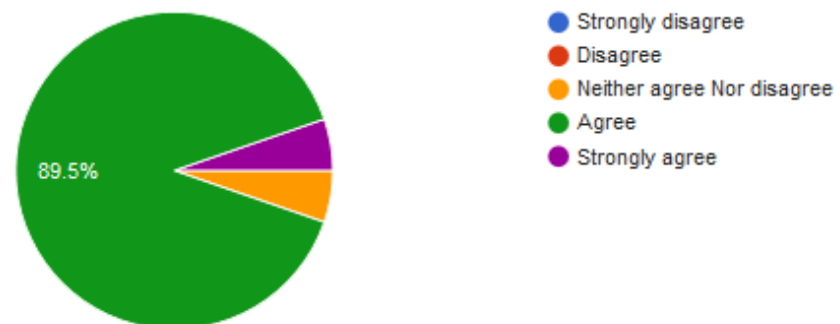


5. Expectations of the training course

i. I believe that the training courses create a sense of group cohesiveness among participants.

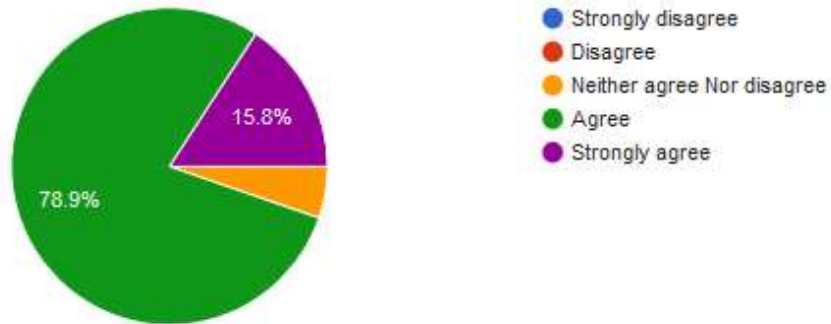


ii. I believe I have made a significant impact on my personal growth, as a participant in a training course. (e.g. new opportunities for learning, broadening of the intellectual level)

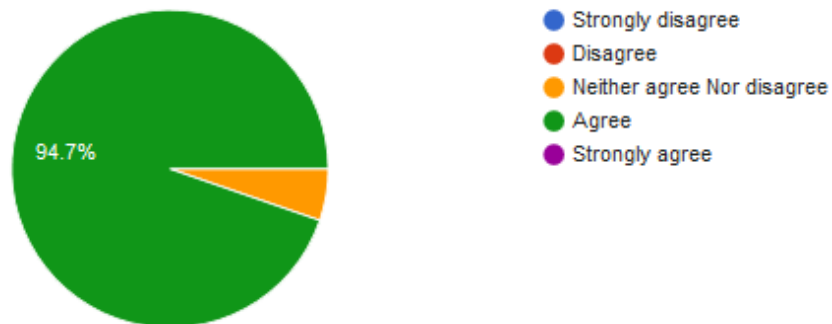




iii. I will encourage my peers to take part in the training courses.

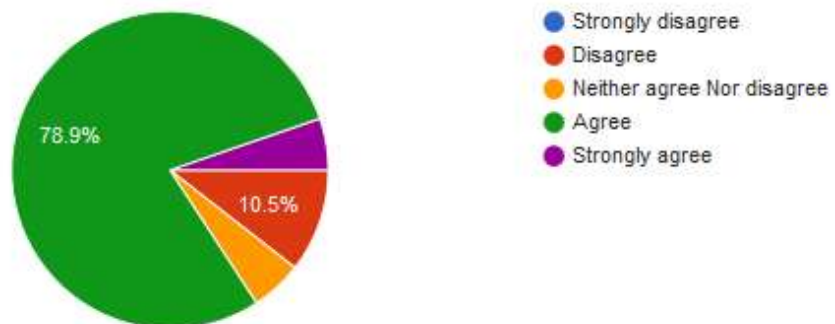


iv. The training courses have had an impact on how I lead and manage my team and work.

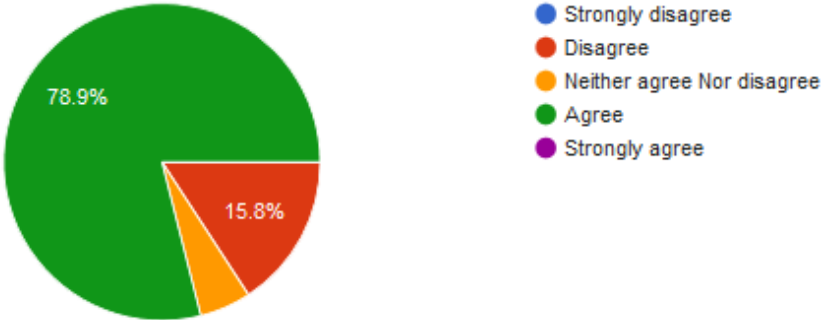


**6. Technical conditions**

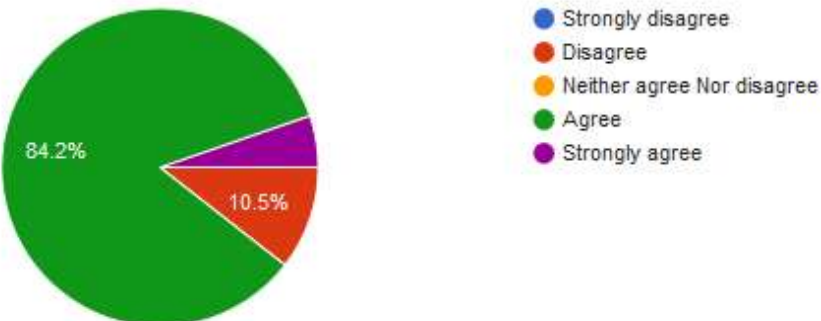
i. I received the necessary assistance in preparing for the training courses.



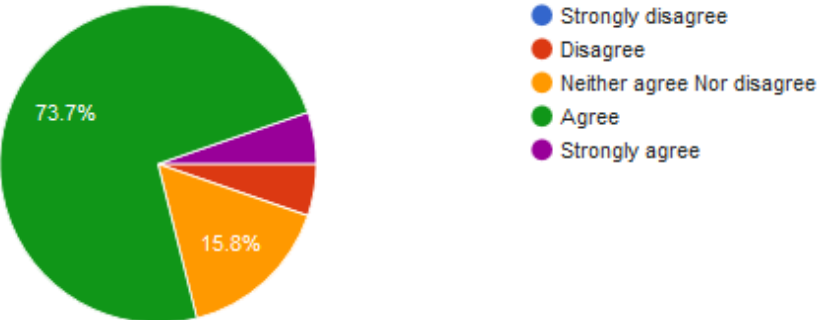
ii. I received help, through coaching and/or feedback in order to apply the knowledge and/or skills on the job. (after the training courses)



iii. I believe the course objectives were clearly written and well organized.

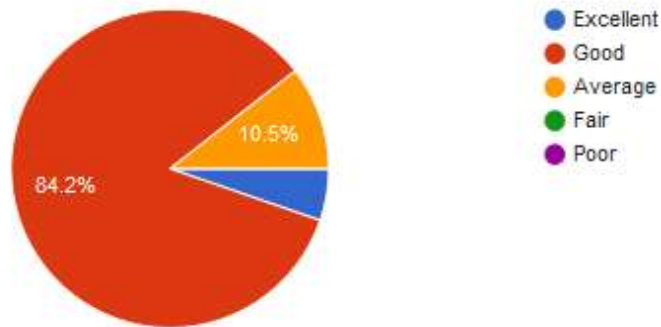


iv. I believe the course objectives were clearly communicated in the training courses.



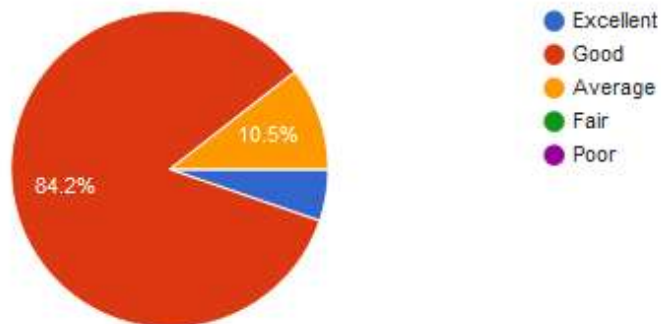
## 7. Quality of the Training

i. To what extent has the content of the training courses accurately reflected what happens on the job?

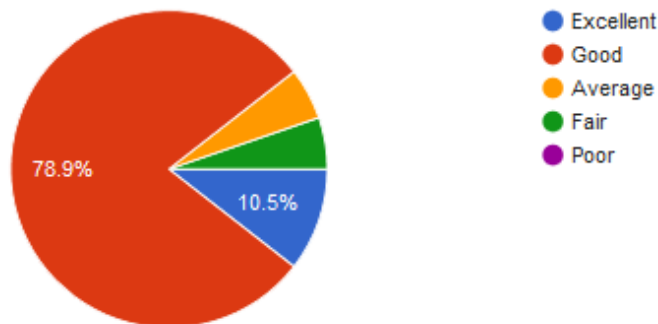


### Learning survey (Post Training)

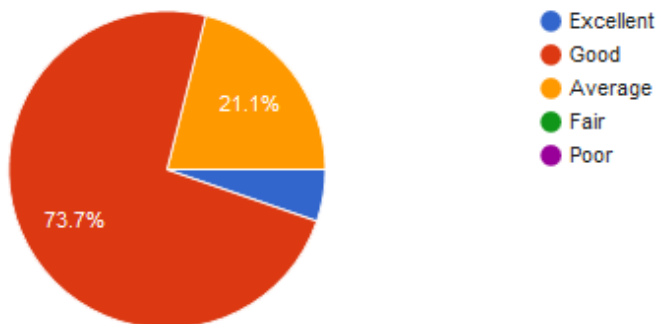
i. To what extent has the content of the training courses accurately reflected what happens on the job?



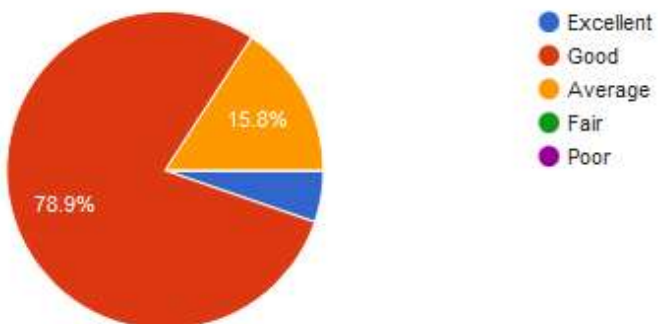
ii. The extent to which I have access to the necessary resources (such as, technology and information) to apply the knowledge and/or skills on my job.



iii. The extent to which training courses provide me with a different, helpful perspective of the changing environment/marketplace that my organization faces.



iv. The extent to which training courses left me better prepared for a leadership role in my organization.



# **ANNEXURE**

## SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

<b>Monday (23rd October, 2017)</b>			
<b>S#</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Resource Person</b>	<b>Duration</b>
	Registration & Pre Evaluation	Faculty & IT team	08:00 - 08:40
	Recitation of Holy Quran		08:40 - 08:45
	Inaugural address	Director General	08:45 – 9:00
<b>1</b>	<b>International best practices in case management</b>	Mrs. Ayesha Rasool	09:00- 10:30
<b>Tea break -- 10:30 - 11:00</b>			
<b>2</b>	<b>Case Management Techniques (Civil) - Pre-Trial</b>	Mr. Zia ur Rehman	11:00 - 12:30
<b>Launch &amp; Prayer break (12:30 - 1:30)</b>			
<b>3</b>	<b>Case Management Techniques (Civil) - Trial</b>	Mr. Sohail Noor Sani	01:30 - 03:00
<b>Tuesday (24th October, 2017)</b>			
	Recitation of Holy Quran		08:55-09:00
<b>4</b>	<b>Case Management Techniques (Criminal) - Pre-Trial</b>	Mr. Muhammad Zeb Khan	09:00 - 10:30
<b>Tea break -- 10:30 - 11:00</b>			
<b>5</b>	<b>Case Management Techniques (Criminal) - Trial</b>	Mr. Fakhar Zaman	11:00 - 12:30
<b>Launch &amp; Prayer break (12:30 - 1:30)</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Temporary injunctions, its impact on good governance and public at large</b>	Mrs. Nusrat Yasmeen Intekhab	01:30 - 3:00
<b>Wednesday (25th October, 2017)</b>			
	Recitation of Holy Quran		08:55 - 09:00
<b>7</b>	<b>Law giving provisions of Holy Quran</b>	Mr. Zia ur Rehman	9:00 - 10:30
<b>Tea break -- 10:30 - 11:00</b>			
<b>8</b>	<b>Khula and Reconciliation</b>	Ms. Hajira Rehman	11:00 - 12:30
<b>Launch &amp; Prayer break (12:30 - 1:30)</b>			
<b>9</b>	<b>Bail is a rule and refusal an exception</b>	Khawaja Wajihuddin	01:30 - 3:00
<b>Thursday (26th October, 2017)</b>			
	Recitation of Holy Quran		08:55-09:00
<b>10</b>	<b>Effective Execution strategy</b>	Mr. Adil Khan	09:00 - 10:30
<b>Tea break -- 10:30 - 11:00</b>			
<b>11</b>	<b>Common mistakes in decree sheet preparation</b>	Mr. Shakeel Azam Awan	11:00 - 12:30
<b>Launch &amp; Prayer break (12:30 - 1:30)</b>			

<b>12</b>	<b>Significance of presumptions in the law of evidence</b>	Mr. Muhammad Zeb Khan	01:30 - 3:00
<b>Friday (27th October, 2017)</b>			
	Recitation of Holy Quran		08:55-09:00
<b>13</b>	<b>Changing attitude of Judicial Officers</b>	Mr. Masood Khan	09:00 - 10:30
<b>Tea break -- 10:30 - 11:00</b>			
<b>Post Evaluation</b>			
<b>Launch &amp; Prayer break (12:30 - 1:30)</b>			
<b>Concluding Ceremony</b>			
<b>01:30 - 3:00</b>			

## **LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

### **05-DAY TRAINING ON SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL LAW FOR CIVIL JUDGES/JM/ALLAQA QAZIS**

**23-27 OCTOBER, 2017**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Name</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Mr. Johar Ijaz Ali Shah</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Sayed Fazal Wadood</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Mr. Shaukat Ali</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Mr. Muhammad Asif</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Mr. Muhammad Rehan Sammad</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Ms. Nadia Gul Wazir</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Ms. Sidra Azmat</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Ms. Qurrat-ul-Ain Rashid</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Ms. Kiran Shaukat</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Mr. Shah Faisal</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Syed Mansoor Shah Bukhari</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Ms. Sadia Haroon</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Mr. Kamal Farid Tanoli</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Mr. Amjid Ullah</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Mr. Ijaz Mahsood</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Ms. Nazia Parveen</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Mr. Shahid Zaman</b>



- 18 Mr. Saqib Khan**
- 19 Ms. Maliha Allauddin**
- 20 Mr. Inam Ullah**
- 21 Ms. Sehrish Rana**
- 22 Mr. Tahir Khan**
- 23 Mr. Muhammad Haris Nisar**
- 24 Mr. Hamid Sajjad**
- 25 Syed Ahmad Mujtaba Kamal**



# KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

*05-Days Training on “Substantive & Procedural Laws” for  
Civil Judges/JMs/Allaga Qazis, 23rd to 27th October, 2017*

## GROUP PHOTO



**Sitting L to R**  
Mr. Muhammad Asif Jadoon, Mr. Johar Ijaz Ali Shah, Sayed Fazal Waddood, Mr. Zia Ur Rahman (Dir-1), Ms. Hajira Rahman (Dir-III), Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan (SDA), Mr. Hayat Ali Shah, Mr. Muhammad Masood Khan(DG), Mr. Sohail Sheraz Noor Sant(SDR&P), Ms. Aisha Rasool(DR&P), Ms. Nadia Gul Wazir, Ms. Sidra Azmat, Ms. Sehrish Rana, Ms. Qurra-ul-Ain Rashid.

**Standing L to R**  
Syed Mansoor Shah Bukhari, Mr. Saqib Khan, Mr. Tahir Khan, Mr. Muhammad Rehan Samad, Mr. Shah Faisal, Mr. Shaukat Ali, Syed Ahmad Muftaba Kamal, Mr. Hamid Sajjad, Mr. Kamal Farid Tanoli, Mr. Mr. Shahid Zaman, Mr. Ijaz Malsood, Mr. Inam Ullah, Mr. Mr. Muhammad Harts Nisar, Ms. Sadia Haroon, Ms. Nazia Parveen, Ms. Kiran Shaukat, Ms. Malha Allauddin, Ms. Sidra Azmat, Mr. Anjid Ullah.

## TRAINING PICTURES





