

Dominant Role of Forensic Evidence in Multidimensional Crimes Over Other Types of Evidence in Sexual Violence, Torture, Rape and Killing against Women and Children

¹ Dr Aftab Ahmad Malik Ph.D (England); M.Phil; MSc; LL.B.

Professor, Department of Software Engineering, Lahore Garrison University (LGU)

² Dr Waqar Azeem PhD (Micro-Electronics Engineering); M.Phil; BS (Hons)

Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science (LGU), Lahore

³ Mujtaba Asad MS (Computer Science); MS (Electronics) BS(Hons); PhD Scholar,
School of Electronics Information & Electrical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University
Shanghai China

Abstract:

The trend in multidimensional crimes of Sexual Violence, Torture, Rape and Killing of Innocent Women and Children is exponentially increasing. The impact in the society is extremely adverse and unhealthy causing agony and mental torture to the common person. The life of citizens, women and children is not safe. The abduction of children under 16 accompanied with rape and torturous killing is becoming prominent and similarly women are victims. Their dead bodies are normally disposed of near city/village waste filth depot. On the other hand, children of religious schools mostly orphans are victims of “religious instructors”, who are apparently out of the scope of law enforcing agencies. The “religious instructors” inflict and impose rigorous punishments including Sexual Violence, Torture, Rape and Killing. The character of “religious instructors” of the privately managed schools (madrasas) seems highly unreliable. The voice of their victims not heard in the nearby surroundings and neighborhood of society. Some rich and influential people with a blend of western culture, living without peace of mind are involved in heinous, monstrous, atrocious, odious, terrible multidimensional crimes of Sexual Violence, Torture, Rape and Killing of Innocent Women and Children. The authors of this paper have been advocating that the state, courts and law enforcement agencies must implement a strong deterrent strategy, preventive measures with restrictive approach to restrain such crimes. There must exist a real deterrent force in society to combat such crimes committed in series. The paper presents case studies to analyze and compare circumstantial evidence, the forensic evidence with that evidence tendered by eye- witnesses. Can the prosecution entirely rely upon the forensic evidence and circumstantial evidence in court of law? The paper addresses this question of law. The most sever part of the our assertion is who will control heinous offences of abduction, sexual violence, torture, rape and killing of innocent women and children, the legislation, the executive of the country, the courts or the law enforcement agencies?

Key words: Evidence, abduction, murder, Rape, mutilation of human body.

1. Introduction

In this paper, we present case studies to

highlight and explain the essence of various kinds of forensic and digital evidence. The authors of this paper have been projecting the

core issues of the forensic evidence in various research papers [1] to [12]. The idea of strengthening the legal frame work and to strengthen prosecution has been discussed in [1], [2] and [3]; particularly in criminal cases related to evidence in terrible crimes of sexual violence, abduction, abuse, torture, rape and killing against innocent women and children. In [4], [5] [6] and [7], the present authors have advocated the following important assertions:

- Need to promulgate new strong legal framework for women and children for protection against offences of torturing, abusing or killing.
- Standardization of digital forensic evidence, its attaining, protection and presentation in court of Law using FBI techniques by FIA.
- Proposals to amend the Prevention of Electronic Crimes Act, 2016 (PECA) to facilitate Investigating Agencies, Courts and Prosecution, for proper use of Electronic Devices and effective implementation of relevant Law.

In [7] to [12], we the authors of this paper have discussed important applicable legal notions and main points:

- Electronic Devices must be used to Investigate Offences of Torturing, Abusing, Molesting Assaulting or Killing the Innocent Children,
- To make the task of prosecution effective using digital forensic evidence during investigation and court proceedings.
- Procuring confessional evidence of crimi-

nals, its significance as compared to forensic, digital and other oral evidence of witnesses and to prioritizing one over the other for effective case building,

- DNA fingerprints, facial prints and other digital forensics are most important as evidence in criminal investigation and court proceedings.

The terms morality and ethics are frequently used interchangeably, in literature in order to express exact vengeance, retaliation, and revenge on innocent people, including women and children, Some members of society are becoming enraged, irritated, vengeful, offensive, furious, and reactive. Furthermore, we are certain that the application and enforcement of Islamic law is required in accordance with the inherent principles of the law. Paralegals work behind the scenes, but their tireless work can be critical in helping lawyers crack their cases. There are a variety of different types of law you could dedicate your professional life to. The options for a fulfilling paralegal career are vast. As we work toward becoming a paralegal, it is beneficial to be familiar with the various types of evidence that may encounter throughout our career.

The main purpose of this paper is to highlight the preposition that in case of absence of sufficient eyewitnesses, how to present the case successfully based on available strong circumstantial evidence, the digital evidence and other type of forensic evidence collected from scene of crime. Depending upon the merits of the case and available evidence, one need to choose kinds of evidence to focus in order of merit. There are two main types of evidence i.e. the direct and circumstantial. The

direct evidence directly links a defendant to the crime, for example, eyewitness on oath; whereas the circumstantial evidence suggests that, a person committed a crime. Other kinds

of evidence are narrated in Table 1.

Table 1: Categories of Evidence. Source: [13]

Admissible evidence	Character evidence	Circumstantial evidence	Corroborating evidence	Demonstrative evidence	Digital evidence
Direct evidence	Documentary evidence	Exculpatory evidence	Expert witness evidence	Forensic evidence	Hearsay evidence
Inadmissible evidence	Individual physical evidence	Insufficient evidence	Physical evidence	Testimonial evidence	Trace evidence

The real evidence is also termed as Physical evidence, which mentions the material body or any object collected from scene of offence and relevant to crime committed. For example, a gun, pistol, or other sharp edged knife or weapon, a shoe print, bullets lying on floor, or even tiny fibers from a piece of fabric, ropes or an item of clothing worn by the perpetrator. The physical evidence is concerned with and related specifically to the individual for example DNA or the fingerprints on the pistol from which bullet fired. Before the presentation of evidence, in the courts of law, we must examine the availed different types of evidence into two groups with respect to the impact such as admissible evidence and inadmissible evidence, then perused, and formally presented before the judge.

2. Forensic and Digital Evidence in Multidimensional Offences

The forensic evidence based on the science and plays pivotal role as reliable evidence, which may lead towards conviction of an offender. It is refereed and denoted to as scientific evidence/ Forensic evidence is often among the most helpful types of evidence in criminal litigation; that is based on knowledge that has been developed by using the scientific method.

As such, the basis for admissible forensic evidence; it has been hypothesized, tested and accepted within the scientific community and courts. This includes **things like DNA matching, fingerprint identification, hair evidence, fiber evidence** and more. The trace evidence is prepared using two objects together, like **gunshot remainder, hair, fibers, soil, wood and pollen; helpful for linking the criminal (defendant) and/or a victim to a mutual location.** After obtaining the forensic evidence, the expert presents it to investigators as well as in the court. Expert witnesses are permitted to testify about matters within their field of expertise evidence from witnesses. The majority of what we see on TV in a typical courtroom drama is testimony. This is when a witness is called to stand to state under oath before a judge and jury. In a trial, witnesses can be beneficial by both, the prosecution and the defense. When prosecutors question prosecution witnesses, this is direct examination; when questioned by defense attorneys, referred to as cross- examination. A forensic analyst testifying about the results of a DNA test, a doctor testifying about an X-ray analysis, or a fingerprint analyst testifying about findings related to prints lifted from a crime scene or weapon are examples.

The digital evidence is most important to collect from electronic devices. Nowadays, in our technologically connected world, digital evidence has become critical, as computer data can leave a trail to a wide range of crimes. Any relevant information that is stored or transmitted in binary form is digital evidence. This includes anything found on a computer hard drive, a cell phone, a flash drive, and similar devices previously used only in the prosecution. No one can deny the importance of other types of evidence such as documentary evidence, demonstrative evidence (contained in documents) and the habit evidence. The character evidence establishes the previous conduct of the offender in the context of present offence.

3. Multidimensional Crimes Against Women and Children

We define the Multidimensional_crime in a case, committed by one, or group of persons involving a series of crimes against a person or group of persons, For example, a multidimensional crime may involve abduction, sexual violence, abuse, torture, rape and ultimately killing, all interconnected, integrated, interlinked and interwoven. In this section, the reliance and facilitation of research is mainly be based on the principles determined in [3]. The number of cases involving innocent women and children is steadily increasing. The perpetrators are engaging in sexual intimidation and harassment, as well as a high level of torture and murder as ‘modus operandi’. The prosecution witnesses are the foundation of the criminal case in court. Because they know the relevant information and knowledge about the offence, the criminals and their aliases continue to pursue witnesses in order to prevent and avert evidence in court. Therefore, the reliance

on digital and forensic evidence gains importance to strengthen the prosecution. According to [14], Zina Ordinance established by Pakistan's legislative criminal law, addresses fornication, adultery, and incest, as well as their evidentiary standards and penalties, treating them as similar crimes. If such evidentiary requirements are met. Quran specifies death by stoning or public flogging for all such offences as follows:

Let us quote from [15] the Islamic Model of punishment from Quran Sura Al-Noor verse 2, 4 and 5.

Quote:

“The woman and the man guilty of adultery or fornication, flog each of them with a hundred stripes: Let not compassion move you in their case, in a matter prescribed by Allah, if ye believe in Allah and the Last Day: and let a party of the Believers witness their punishment.” (24:2).

Quote:

“And those who launch a charge against chaste women, and produce not four witnesses (to support their allegations), flog them with eighty stripes; and reject their testimony ever after: for such men are wicked transgressors;- Unless they repent thereafter and mend (their conduct); for Allah is Oft-Forgiving, Most Merciful.” (24: 4-5).

The haddood laws are of special concern as for as this research paper is concerned. Under Islamic law, hudood offences (apostasy, rebellion against the monarch, stealing, highway robbery, adultery, slander, and consuming alcohol) are punishable by amputation of hands and feet, flogging, and death. The Qur'an

mentions several hudood offences and, in some cases, prescribes penalties for them. For punishment however strong evidence is required. As for as homosexuality is concerned, According to [16], Islam is clear about its probation. Regarding the punishment for homosexuality, there is a consensus the Shafi, Maliki, and Hanbali schools generally prescribe the death penalty for penetrative same-sex intercourse. Consensus among the four leading Sunni schools of thought and most Islamic scholars that homosexual acts are a major sin and may be punishable by death. The Holy Quran has described three kinds of punishments that were meted out to the people of Lut (a.s.), one was a terrible scream and shriek, the second was the shower of stones that rained upon them, and the third was that the earth turned upside down. After mentioning the last calamity, it is said in Surah Hud: **"Marked (for punishment) with your Lord and it is not far off from the unjust."** (Surah Hud 11:83). Hazrat Imam Ali ar-Reza (a.s.) has said, "Refrain from adultery and sodomy, and this sodomy is worse than adultery. These two sins are the causes of seventy two ills of this life and the Hereafter." (Fiqh-e-Reza). The Quran has used the word 'indecent' for adultery in the way it has also used it for sodomy; Allah says in Surah Araf: "And (we sent) Lut when he said to his people: What! Do you commit an indecency which anyone in the world has not done before you?"

"Most surely you come to males in lust besides females. Nay you are a prodigal people". (Surah Araf 7:80-81). What could be more indecent than the act where man squanders away his sperms in a way prohibited by Allah instead of allowing them to reach the wombs of women to ensure the continuation of the human race? Sodomy and homosexuality are

denounced in Surah Hud, Surah Ankaboot, Surah Qamar, Surah Najm in addition to Surah Araf; so that the people are fully warned. Allah has strictly forbidden such a loathsome act.

4. Permanently Achieving Deterrence Effect

In light of this, the National Research Council's study [17] deterrence and the Death Penalty investigates whether existing data provides a scientific basis for determining whether and how the death penalty affects murder rates. According to a new report by the Committee on Law and Justice, the available research on the effects of capital punishment on murder rates is insufficient to determine whether the deterrent effect has been effective. According to [3], the death penalty is enforced and exercised for a full range of offences; Saudi Arabia has both capital and corporal punishment. Murder, kidnapping, cocaine abuse, sodomy, armed robbery, apostasy, and many other crimes are punishable by beheading publically. Rape in Saudi Arabia is serious with punishment by flogging and death, according to Sharia law. In 2019, Saudi Arabia carried out at least 150 killings, eight of which were for rape. The death penalty is usual as prescribed under law in Bangladesh, China (see Table 2), India, Iran and in some cases in Pakistan. According to [3], Pakistan is a country in South Asia. The gang rape suspects in Pakistan be punished to death or life imprisonment under the (PPC) Pakistan Penal Code. In the United Arab Emirates, forced Rape with a woman is punishable by death. According to [17], statistics show that the death penalty, when applied publicly, has a significant deterrent effect on crime rates in China, particularly in countries such as Saudi Arabia.

Table 2: Offences qualified for death penalty. Source: [3]

There are 42 offences; the punishment is death penalty in China. A few are given in this Table			
Rape	Trafficking women & children	Robbery	Kidnapping
Theft, snatching of guns,	Stealing, spying,	Theft of weapons,	Robbery of guns,
Arson	Betrayal of Country	Bribery	Explosion

5. Cases Involving Multidimensional Crimes

This section of the paper presents well-known criminal cases involving multidimensional crimes. We select first two cases from [3] for analysis. After a brief review, a comparison presented, regarding how case becomes stron-

ger for the prosecution based on various types of evidence given in table 1.

5.1: Case study 1:

Zainab Ansari's Murder case contested without any eye-witness

Table 3: Facts of the case:

Sr#	Details	
1.	Name of 8 years girl murdered	Zainab Ansari
2.	Name of Accused	Imran Ali
3.	City	Kasur, Punjab
4.	Previous history	Involved in at least nine rape-cum-murder of minors confessed by him
5.	Modus operandi	Abduction by persuasion and killing by homicide via strangulation
6.	Offences committed:	Abduction, captive (kept girl in confinement for 5 days), torturing, rapping, and killing; threw dead body in garbage heap ; as well as for committing a terrorist attack
7.	Evidence	The accused's confessional declaration, testimonies, oral proof, forensic evidence, DNA report
8.	Prominent Feature of case	Prosecution based the case on strong circumstantial and forensic evidence
9.	Punishments:	21 counts of capital murder, three life terms, and a total of 23 years in prison. The court has also imposed a Rs 4,1 million fine. The death penalty was implement.

Only solid facts gathered by police and presented successfully in court by the prosecution allowed Zainab to justice. Riots erupted almost immediately in Kasur, as result of the heinous nature of the murder. The Supreme Court of Pakistan dismissed Ali's appeal against his death sentence for the rape and murder of Zainab due to solid facts, recalling that the appellant would have confessed to the crime.

5.2: Case Study 2:

Case regarding rape of a woman on highway

The goal of this case study is to demonstrate the critical importance of proper witness procurement and presentation in a court of law. In September 2020, a woman driving with her children stopped near Gujjarpura due to a lack of gasoline. She called a relative and texted him, her location on the highway. When the relative arrived, he noticed that the woman was upset and that there were bloodstains all over her clothing. Her vehicle's windows were also shattered and broken. The information of this case and salient points of judgment presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Facts of Motorway case

Sr#	Details	
1.	A women travelling on Motorway	
2.	Name of criminals	Abid Malhi and Shafqat Hussain
3.	City	Lahore
4.	Previous history	Robbery
5.	Modus operandi	Mischief, Robbery, Abduction by force, took the victim to jungle, Torture, gang raped in front of her children
6.	Chain of offences committed	Breaking car window glass, Abduction, captive (kept women and children in confinement), torturing, rapping, as well as for committing a terrorist act on road including robbery.
7.	Evidence	35 different evidence presented in court including the accused's confessional declaration, testimonies, oral proof, forensic evidence, DNA report, Mobile Data, geo-fencing record.
8.	Prominent Feature of case	Prosecution based the case on strong circumstantial and forensic evidence and confessional statements
9.	Judgment	The Judgment was written under the provisions of Pakistan Penal Code and Anti-Terrorist Act (ATA).against the criminals Abid Ali and Shafqat Ali on the allegations of Abduction, mischief, Rape and Robbery
10.	Charges	Award of Punishment to both criminals
	Abduction	Life imprisonment
	Robbery	14 years plus a fine of Rs 200,000
	Rape	Death sentence
	Mischief	5 years imprisonment plus Rs 50,000 fine
		Payment of Daman to victim by both convicts: Rs 500,000/-

The prosecution successfully contested each witness' evidence, correctly, appropriately, properly, suitably, and in accordance with legal procedure. This approach is also advantageous to the prosecution's case. After the decision of the case regarding rape of a woman on highway activated protests for publicly hanging the criminals. Prime Minister of Pakistan stated that the rapists must be chemically castrated.

5.3: Case Study 3:

Case regarding rape and killing a woman

The woman was found dead in a house in Lahore's DHA Phase V on May 3, 2021 Mayra Zulfiqar had come to Pakistan two months back and had been living with a friend in her

house. She graduated from Middlesex University UK. Two men who wanted to marry her threatened her. According to Police investigation, the murder was committed, and confessed by murderers of a young girl, who was strangled and shot dead. Police had previously visited the area looking for CCTV of a car involved in the alleged abduction, according to residents on the upmarket street where Ms Zulfiqar was renting the upper portion of a house. On condition of anonymity, a neighbor told the BBC that loud arguments could often be heard from the property, and that men brandishing knives had been seen threatening Ms Mayra Zulfiqar on one occasion.

Table 5: Facts of Marya Zulfiqar case

Sr#	Details	
1.	Name of 26 years girl murdered	Mayra Zulfiqar Belgian Pakistani national living in London, Pakistani
2.	Name of Accused	Zahir Jadoon
3.	City	Lahore Punjab
4.	Previous history	Personal hostility
5.	Modus operandi	Threatened to kill earlier, Abduction, criminal had intoxicated Maryra, had a scuffle, fight and brawl with her. She was strangled, shot and Murdered
6.	Offences committed:	House breaking, intoxication, torturing, rapping, and killing; as well as for committing a terrorist attack
7.	Evidence	The accused's confessional declaration, testimonies, oral proof,
8.	Prominent Feature of case	Prosecution based the case on strong circumstantial and forensic evidence
9.	Punishments:	Case pending for trial/decision.

5.4: Case study 4

Harassment and Sexual terrorism on a woman by 400 men

According [19] and [20], a demoralizing and heart touching incident occurred in Lahore while people were celebrating the Independence Day on 14th August 2021 at Miner-e-Pakistan, where adequate security was not engaged. A woman was taking snaps and filming, wearing green respectable dress with her colleagues and a camera operator. A big group of 400 people attacked her camera operator and 5 colleagues, snatched the camera, took away her ornament and purse containing cash. She was severely and harshly beaten and repeatedly thrown upward in air. The entire nation is sad on the manner; she was assaulted and harassed. The innocent women was Tortured, Intimidated and Harassed for

more than 3 hours. The FIR is registered. The case can be traced and identified by using geo-fencing, CCTV footages and videos prepared by other people shared on social media in the gathering and volunteer eyewitnesses. The identities of the offenders can be traced, using their images from NADRA's Database. The Police is using the forensic and digital forensic techniques to trace the mobile numbers and identities of persons available at that time in the gathering. The images of people are clear and identified. The incident has elicited strong reactions from the public. The incident was described as "shameful" and "disgusting", by political leaders and human rights activists. People have demanded that the perpetrators be apprehended as soon as possible, and have questioned the government's policies for protecting women from assaults.

Table 6: Facts of Mina-e-Pakistan Case

Sr#	Details	
1.	Name of Victim	Miss Ayesha Akram
2.	Number of alleged offenders	400 unidentified persons, as per FIR
3.	City	Lahore Punjab
4.	Previous history	No personal hostility

5.	Modus operandi	Attacking a women, making her naked publically, insulting , assaulting , harassing, Theft of gold earrings, camera and cash, Torturing by throwing her upward multiple number of times, kept her under threat to kill as she was fainted during the scuffle, fight and brawl with innocent woman
6.	Offences committed shown in FIR	Torturing, committing a terrorist attack, threat to kill, assaulting , harassing Sections 354-A (assault or use of criminal force against woman and stripping her of her clothes) Section 382 (theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to commit the theft), Section 147 (rioting) Section 149 (unlawful assembly) of the Pakistan Penal Code.
7.	Present status of the case	Case pending for investigation under strong and non-bailable clauses

5.5: Illustration

The above case studies clearly show that the success of the every criminal case depends upon the careful investigation; collection of relevant evidence; witnesses and other types of evidence listed in Table 1 and organized tactfully to strengthen the hands of the prosecution leads to right direction in the court of Law. In the Multidimensional crime there may be long linked list of occurrences of crimes to commit target offence, for, example, murder; Table 5 shows such a linked list. It is not neces-

sary that all the following offences must exist at a time, but a combination or a permutation may exist to formulate a multidimensional crime. For example, a man may kill another person first attempting abduction by persuasion, ask for and gets ransom money, keep in confinement in a solitary place for some time, inflict extensive torture and ultimately execute the killing.

Table 7: Illustration of multidimensional offences in case of Murder

Narcotics addiction	Mischief	Abduction by persuasion	Abduction by force	Robbery	Torturing	Child abuse
Harassment to women	Sexual Violence	Causing serious injuries	Zina	Rape	Attempt to murder	Murder

5.6: Significance of confessional statement

Confession is the admission of guilt, or the stating or implying of guilt, by an accused person while in custody. A "confession," according to Justice Stephen, is an admission made at any time by a person charged with a crime stating or implying that he committed the crime. The commentary on the confessional statement and its recording under section

164 and 364, 533, Cr.P.C, available in [18]. According to Lord Macaulay [18], words may easily be misunderstood by an honest man," says one expert. Knave could easily misinterpret them. What was said in a metaphorical sense could be taken literally. What was said ironically could be taken seriously. A participle, a tense, a mood, or an emphasis could mean the difference between guilt and innocence. Section 5A makes it mandatory for the Magistrate to record the prosecutrix's

statement under Section 164(5A) of the CrPC. As soon as the crime is brought to the officer's attention, he is obligated to take the victim to the nearest Judicial Magistrate to have his/her statement recorded. Section 164 of the code gives power to the Metropolitan Magistrate or judicial magistrate to record confession and statements during the course of investigation under chapter 12 or under any law for the time being in force, or at any time afterwards before

the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

Procedure for Recording Confessional Statement

The Magistrate must ask following prescribed questions before recording a confessional statement:

Table 8: Mandatory Questions asked before recording confessional statement

Sr#	Questions
1.	How long have you been with the Police?
2.	Has any pressure been brought to bear upon you to make a confession?
3.	Have you been threatened to make a confession?
4.	Has any inducement been given to you?
5.	Have you been told that you will be made an approver?
6.	Why are you making this confession?

6. The Important Ingredients of Forensic Reports

There are several element and aspects of the forensic and digital forensic reports depending upon the nature of offences committed. For example, if rape is committed prior to killing the petitioner (victim); then offence proved by means of matching DNA report. The recovery of sharp edged weapon used for torture with bloodstains and the fingerprints on the weapon are relevant and of extremely important in investigation and prosecution both in the trial. The weapon recovered can be used to determine the brutality during course of offence. Digital forensic science is a branch of forensic

science that focuses on recovering and investigating data from digital devices used in crime. The sources of information may be computers, personal Mobile, PDAs CCTV footages. Fingerprints and DNA are more highly distinguishing forensic evidence. Forensic evidence is "always trustworthy, establishes the elements of a crime. In case of death of the victim / (woman), **the "Post Mortem Report"** is most significant document to determine the cause of death and provides evidence if rape was committed.

Table 9 : Important points to remember in Evidence preparation:

Collection	preservation	Identification	extraction	documentation
Validation	Analysis	Interpretation	Evidence Assessment	Evidence Examination
Evidence Acquisition	Fingerprints	Blood	Blood stains	semen stains
Drugs and Alcohol	DNA test	Hairs	Fibers	Toolmarks
Messages	Images,	Videos	Sd cards	Call logs

Table 10: Crime Statistics of Punjab (January-July 2021)

Sr#	Crimes	Number
1.	Abduction of women	6954
2.	Rape and Zina	1890
3.	Child Abuse	752
Note: Maximum cases reported at Lahore		

7. Why Attacks and Torture on Innocent Children and Women?

Children are tortured, abused, raped, molested, and killed in religious schools and their associated hostels. Police recently arrested a "private school" instructor who was flogging and lashing innocent children under the age of seven with a long rubber pipe for forgetting their lessons. School sticks inflict serious wounds on the delicate bodies of children. Criminals have psychiatric problems and disorders. The major reasons are absence of any deterrence force of Law or Police, which can prohibit offenders. Police is silent spectator most of the times. Poverty, delay in young male marriages, unemployment, projection of nude and pornographic material and video on social media, and films.

8. Recommendations:

1. The investigation of the criminal cases where forensic science is helpful, the modern techniques be applied, using information technology, roaming information stored on the telephone and service provider end, the addresses of the travelling offenders can be identified.
2. The Prosecution may rely for successful results, on forensic and digital forensic evidence collected and presented properly for court proceedings as demonstrated in study case 1 and 2 above.
3. Easily trace the forensic data retrieved from mobile messages and other necessary information about the offenders' mobile phones and laptops, such as messages, images, videos, SD cards, and call logs.
4. Enforcement of strict laws is the need of day. Owing to non-reporting of incidents, the real figures are exceptionally high.
5. Federal authorities must prohibit domestic child and women abuse and torture during labor.
6. Torture and abuse of orphan children studying and staying at religious schools by instructors must be looked into its real existence and offender punished.
7. Mufi Abdul Qavi, who was arrested and nominated in the murder of a girl Qandeel Baloch was set free.
8. The case of Mufi Aziz-ur-Rehman is a test case for exemplary punishment, no clemency, mercy or leniency be extended to him.
9. The death penalty be imposed where (as provided in Law) and criminals proved guilty by courts; the death penalty, according to public demand; be exercised publicly in cases of horrible, heinous, unlawful, dreadful, scandalous, and wicked offences committed against innocent women and children.
10. The rapists must be chemically castrated

as desired by Prime Minister or publicly executed as per law,

11. The terrorist attacks committed by certain criminals against innocent women and children and civilians, as discussed in the above study cases be punished with death penalty, in accordance with law. "We must protect women and children from cultural warfare attacks and the dangers posed by abuser gangs, untrustworthy families, and "boy-friend-culture" with poor habits," says Attorney General Eric Holder.
12. Abuser organizations and gangs must be apprehended, taken into custody, questioned, and, if necessary, held under the rules to defend our women and children from both internal and external forces of darkness.

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