



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

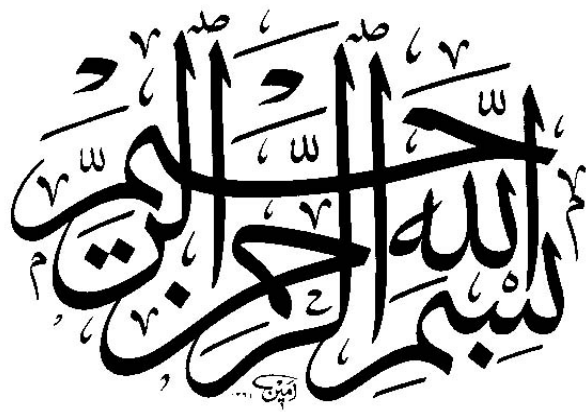


REPORT ON
01-Week Training on Substantive & Procedural
Law for Prosecutors (Batch-I)
29 November – 3 December 2016

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FOREWORD

The Criminal Justice System is standing on three pillars:

Investigation,

Prosecution and,

Trial.

2. For effective and smooth functioning of the system these three pillars should appropriately balanced within their respective allocated sphere. Under the provisions contained in chapter XIV of the Criminal Procedure code, the Police investigate offences. The Job of investigations consist of spot inspection, ascertain of facts and circumstances touching the offence under investigation, collection of evidence and arrest of the accused as and when sufficient evidence in support of the charge is made available.

3. There is no denying that without effective investigation, effective prosecution cannot follow. An effective investigation is a condition precedent which provides a concrete base to effective prosecution. It needs no emphasis that the state is not oblivious of this situation. In this background, the KP Prosecution service (Constitution, Functions and Powers) Act No. I of 2005 has been promulgated on 29.01.2005 to re-organize and establish a "Prosecution Institution" for achieving speedy justice and matters ancillary thereto. Its Chapter II pertains to establishment of prosecution institution and Chapter III enunciates a workable mechanism to improve investigation system as a whole as well as investigation of individual cases at district level. Section 8 of the Act is relevant, sub-section 2 thereof makes a station house officer bound to send copy of each FIR of his Police Station to District Public Prosecutor and it bestows an extra-ordinary responsibility on the DPP to peruse FIR and wherever necessary to suo moto issue guidelines to investigation officer and that would be in the shape of directions to the head of investigation, he can also inspect, securitize and supervise the whole investigation process of the cases. Under section 7 (d) of the Act, the Public Prosecutor on completion of investigation by the police shall scrutinize the case file. 'Scrutiny' means to examine a matter from all pros and cons and attend all its aspects with due care and cautions. This mandatory exercise of course delegate upon the prosecutors to find out lacunae into the report under section 173 CRPC or in the investigation so that the

same can be cured before submission to the court of law for its trial. I am confident in saying that the office of District Public Prosecutor is not only a post office but it is a bridge between the police and the court to promote the procedure of prosecution for better achievement of justice. After making scrutiny of the report under section 173 CRPC, the prosecutor has to take two steps as have been described in section 4 and 7 of the Act and that are either he has to return the report to the investigation officer after pointing out the defects with the instructions to remove the same or he has to forward it to the court of law, if he found it fit for submission before the trial court. This exercise also makes it clear that the intention of the Act is to confer on the prosecutor the powers to examine the matter minutely and then take steps as he deems appropriate after making his legal expert opinion.

4. For successful prosecution, the prosecutors ought to consider certain principles such as:

Whether the provisions of code of criminal procedure has been violated? If so, how to make the necessary rectification.

If the FIR contains technical flaws, how to streamline the case during the investigation as well as prosecution.

Whether the investigating officer conducted the investigation as per law? If not, how might the case be improved upon.

Do the oral, documentary and circumstantial evidence comply with the criteria laid down in the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order, 1984

Whether the facts as reflected in the FIR have been addressed in the challan i.e. report under section 173 CRPC? If not, how to plug the loop holes.

Whether the challan has been submitted in court within the prescribed period as laid down in section 173 CRPC?

Whether the defense of the accused, if any, is plausible? If not, how to highlight and rebut the same before the court?

5. The principles of ethics, etiquettes and mannerism are also very important for effective prosecution. Accordingly the prosecutors must be:

Independent in the performance of their functions and should exercise them free of any extraneous influence, inducement, pressure, threats or interference (direct or indirect) from any quarter or for any reason.

The prosecutors shall all times uphold the rule of law, the integrity of criminal justice system and the right to a fair trial.

They shall at all time respect the fundamental rights of all concerned to be held before the law and abstain from any wrongful discrimination.

They shall not use or disclose confidential information acquired in their capacity as a prosecutor for any purpose unconnected with the performance of their duty or the needs of justice.

They must always act in the interest of justice and not solely for the purpose of obtaining a conviction.

6. No doubt, our prosecutors and our system a facing several problems and challenges and also lapses in the relevant law, but even then they are trying to deliver. In the wake of growing extremism, militancy and terrorism couple with the sophisticated nature of crime in the society, reforming the Criminal Justice System is not only a necessity now-a-days but it should also be our national Priority so that all stake holders of the system should be in a better position to deliver in a more professional manner. I believe that effective investigation followed by effective prosecution is imperative to combat crime in the society and for this the Government should play its due role to strengthen the concerned departments such as Police and Prosecutions etc. Moral bankruptcy and corrupt practices should also be discouraged for effective delivery in Criminal Justice System. Although the justice system is far from perfect, a close liaison between prosecution and investigation agency could play a decisive role in overcoming all the difficulties to ensure that the perpetrators of crime can be successfully brought to justice.

Director General

DEAN'S NOTE

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Judicial Academy Act, 2012 in section 4 laid down the Aims and Objectives of the Academy. It inter-alia also included training to the personnel of all those departments, organizations, bodies and institutions, which are directly or indirectly connected with the system of administration of justice like police, Prosecutors, Government Pleaders, Probation Officers.

The role of the public prosecutor in a wider paradigm of the justice system is significant. Realizing the importance the Academy in collaboration with UNDP arranged the present training course. The requisites functions of the public prosecutor entail to prosecute, watch or direct the prosecution of cases in the courts of the district. He is required to supervise and distribute the work of prosecuting officers subordinate to him. Public prosecutor is legally required to scrutinize challans and intermediate reference and applications from police stations in connection with the prosecution of cases. He is to deal with, articles and property received in connection with cases. He is supposed to supervise the transmission of warrants and summonses to the executive police under the orders of the criminal courts, and to see that returns to such processes are made without delay etc. He maintains a register of proclaimed offenders declared as such by the courts. He has other multifarious duties to perform as state counsel. Chapter XXX-VIII of the CrPC in part IX from sections 492-495 deals with the appointment, duties etc of the Public Prosecutors. A Public Prosecutor means any person appointed under section 492 CrPC and includes Assistant Public Prosecutor and any person conducting prosecution under public prosecutor.

Keeping in view this aspect the exercise was meant to identify the role of each stakeholder in the justice system, be able to pinpoint likely steps tools and mechanism that can be resorted to for improved performance. Thus the need to amplify the training process of PP would entail an overall improvement in the judicial process.

A training need assessment was conducted with the identify the areas in which the PP's knowledge and capacity would be enhanced. The gaps identified included common flaws in investigation process; one of the grey areas which required training.

Subjects included Professional Conduct, ethics & mannerism, Role of Prosecutor & importance of prosecution, Scrutiny of brief -- pre-trial stage, The concept of *Hadd*, *Qisas* & *Tazir* with focus on hurt, Concordance & discordance of laws, The Role of Prosecutor during Trial, Justice of Peace, Role of Prosecutors in Pre-trial proceedings, Law of Bail, and Developing effective communication skills were imparted.

We hope that our learned readers would find this report interesting and highly informative. We continuously work to improve. Any positive suggestions by the readers will be welcome which could be reflected the future trainings.

Khawaja Wajih-ud-Din
Dean Faculty

INTRODUCTION

This 05-day training course aims at developing skills of Regular Prosecutors in effective and efficient prosecution. Two trainings of 05-day duration on this course were rolled out on 8th Nov 2016. These were sponsored by Strengthening Rule of Law Project [SRLP] UNDP.

Prosecution plays a significant role in the criminal justice system. On promulgation of the THE KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROSECUTION SERVICE CONSTITUTION, FUNCTIONS AND POWERS ACT, 2005 an independent prosecution service was established thereby exclusive spheres were provided to investigators & prosecutors to independently evaluate the cases and sift the facts from the falsities. There is a downside to this independence, the Prosecution service needs to build its capacity and institutional strength as the weakness on account of the nascence may at time casts doubts over the efficacy of this separation of prosecution from the investigation.

KPJA has the statutory mandate of capacity uplift of the key players of the Justice sector. An inseparable segment of the justice sector is Prosecution. For achieving this goal KPJA has devised an integrated approach of training. Prosecutors have participated in a variety of our academic programmes, ranging from trainings to workshops and seminars.

The proposed training is a further step in that direction.

Aims & Objectives

The capacity building of prosecutors

Objectives

The participants would be able to:

- develop their communication skills
- Have more knowledge of their role in pre-trial & trial proceedings
- Explore professional ethics

- Have a well-focussed study of their role as prosecutors
- wriggle their way in the concordance and discordance of laws.

PROCEEDINGS

Day-1

On 8th Nov 2016, the training session started at 8.30 am with the registration and Pre-Evaluation Activity. This was carried out online in Google Forms. Through registration the profile of trainees is recorded, while pre-evaluation helps us to evaluate both trainees' and trainers' performance by drawing a differential between pre and post training knowledge and understanding.

The 1st lecture was on **Professional Conduct, Ethics & Mannerism**. It was delivered by Dr. Qazi Attaullah. The learned Resource person is both Academician as well as Judicial Officer. He has recently successfully defended his P.HD. Thesis on Comparative Study of ADR in Shariah And Law. Qazi Sb discussed the religious and Service Rules and Regulations dimension of honesty, loyalty to the cause, patience & tolerance.

Sahibzada Sikandar is a retired career prosecutor. The learned Resource Person has many decades of field experience as Prosecutor. He graciously spared time to make a presentation on the Role of Prosecutor and the Importance of Prosecution. The participants appreciated the tips of the trade shared for their guidance by the learned Resource person.

The last lecture of the day was on scrutiny of brief -- pre trial stage. before the promulgation of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prosecution service constitution, functions and powers act, 2005. In the past the role of prosecution and police overlapped considerably. At the lowest tier the Police Officer had in the past acted as Prosecutors. With the many evils that this duplicity brought there were some positive effects. Years of experience of working as both Prosecutor and investigator had build considerably experienced work force. These were conversant in scrutiny of the pre-trial briefs and steering the course of investigation. In this background, Mr. Falak Nawaz Khattak, Assistant Inspector General of Police was selected as the resource person for this topic. He had work as Investigators and Prosecutor. For a considerable length of time he had scrutinized the briefs and given opinions.

Day - 2

Dr. Qazi Attaullah, Director Instructions - II delivered his first lecture of the day on the **CONCEPT OF HADD, QISAS & TAZIR HAVING FOCUS ON HURT**. Dr. Sb discussed different kinds of hurts from the prospective of the Qisas & Diyat Ordinance. The Shariah background was elucidated. Participants were familiarized with the different connotations. Through the aid of pictorials the differentiations between different types of injuries was made.

The next lecture was delivered by Mr. Niaz Muhammad Khan, District & Sessions Judge. The learned Resource person is an icon researcher and there are many compilations to his credit. Sometime in the past Mr. Niaz had designed and delivered a presentation on, '**Concordance & Discordance of Laws**' in a training course of Judicial Officers. The lecture was highly appreciated and found of practical importance by the field judicial officers. During the process of designing this training course, a short Training Need Assessment was carried out through telecom. It revealed a need for training on this topic, as on account of emerging laws, the question of precedence of one law on the other has gained considerable significance. With this background the topic was included. Mr. Niaz as always made the presentation to the best of his abilities and was widely appreciated.

The last presentation was on, '**the role of prosecutors in pre-trial proceedings**'. I (Mohammad Zeb Khan) had the honor to deliver this presentation. This was stretched over two sessions. Pre-trial proceedings is of utmost importance to the Prosecutors. At this stage the foundation of the Prosecution case is laid. The stronger the foundation the better would the edifice of the prosecution case. Thus, conceptual clarity of the complicated issues would led to efficient and effective prosecution.

Day-3

The concept of the **JUSTICE OF PEACE** was introduced in Indo-Pak Subcontinent during the British Rule. The rationale was to execution of executive authority through designated personals. On inclusion of subsection 6 to section 22A Criminal Procedure Code, the significance of the Justice of peace has attained considerably. A Court of Session would now

invariable be confronted with petitions moved in the capacity of Justice of Peace. This was the reason for adding this lecture to the course. Mrs. Sofia Waqar Khattak, Senior Director Administration made the presentation. She discussed the historical development of the concept of justice of peace. In a chronological order the various amendments made in section 22A CrPC was discussed. The salient case laws were also brought to the notice of the participants.

A clear understanding of the role assigned to the prosecutors is vital. This gains considerable significance, during trial, as a Prosecution under the CrPC has to play a leading role irrespective of the fact that the complainant can engage a private counsel to plead his case. The Academy selected Mr. Zubair District & Sessions Judge for presentation on, '**THE ROLE OF PROSECUTOR DURING TRIAL.**' Mr. Zubair has rich experience of prosecution as he has remained Prosecutor for over a decade. The Resource person's presentation was stretched over 02 sessions. He discussed the procedure for trial in special context of the role of prosecutor. The way, an opening statement is to be made, the examination of chief of witness is conducted, the statement of accused recorded and the cross examination of the defense witnesses is carried out. When and where to raise objection on irrelevant cross examination and when to seek declaration of a witness turning hostile. These matters elaborately dealt during the 02 sessions by the Resource person.

Day-4

Bail matters are as important to prosecutor as are to defense lawyers. With this in prospective a topic on '**LAW OF BAIL**' was added to the course. Mrs. Sofia Waqar Khattak Senior Director Administration was the Resource person. At the outset she discussed the difference between bail and bond. She highlighted that for seeking bail detention or anticipated detention is *sine qua non*. There was a discussion on pre and post arrest bail besides the post and pre arrest transitory bails. The recent precedents on bail was also brought to the notice of the participants.

The next lecture was the 2nd session on, '**CONCORDANCE & DISCORDANCE OF LAWS**'. Mr. Niaz Muhammad Khan was the learned Resource person.

The last lecture of the day was the second session on, '**ROLE OF PROSECUTOR PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS**'. This session was moderated by Mohammad Zeb Khan, Director Instructions-I.

Day-5

Dr. Ismail Wali enlighten the participants on, '**DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS**'. He encouraged them to write and speak simple and plain English. He further explained that the participants should necessarily avoid ambiguous phrases, lengthy sentences and complicated structures in all sorts of communication. The Resource person required the participants that they should always write for their readers. He also drew the attention of the participants towards the Simple and Plain English Act passed in the United State of America. He also placed emphasis on the appropriate and proper use of the active and passive voices in their respective areas.

Thereafter, post evaluation was carried out. The participants of the two batches were assembled at the Auditorium for the concluding ceremony. The proceedings started with the recitation of the Holy Quran. The Class Representative gave the participants' perspective of the trainings. He thanked the Academy for arranging the trainings. He appreciated the input of the Resource persons besides the arrangements made by the Administration.

Mr. Zia ud Din Khattak, Director General, in his concluding address appreciated the Faculty for designing this training course. He also appreciated the Resource persons for sparing time and for delivering lectures. The DG also applauded the conduct and dedication of the trainee officers. Mr. Adil Saddique Director General Prosecution KPK was invited for the concluded ceremony. He spoke of the future plans for providing facilities to the Prosecutors and appreciated the role of this Academy in its drive to enhance the capacity of the prosecutors.

The Director General, KPJA thereafter bestowed certificates on the trainees of the this course. It was followed by group photo and lunch.

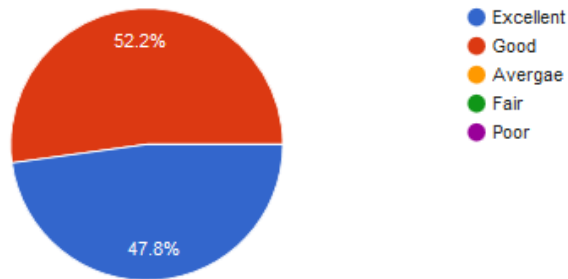
Evaluation

Reaction Survey (Pre-Training)

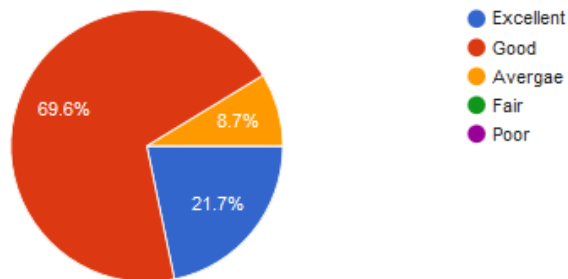
Program Administration

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.

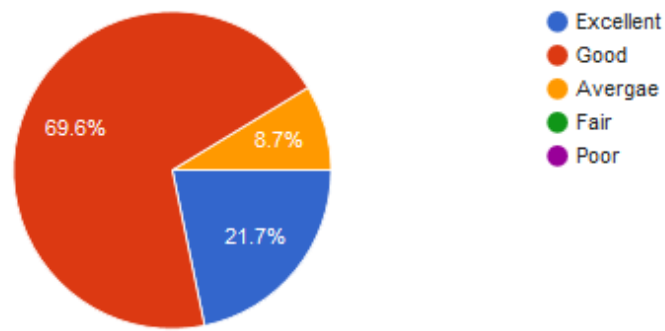
a. About the schedule of training program.



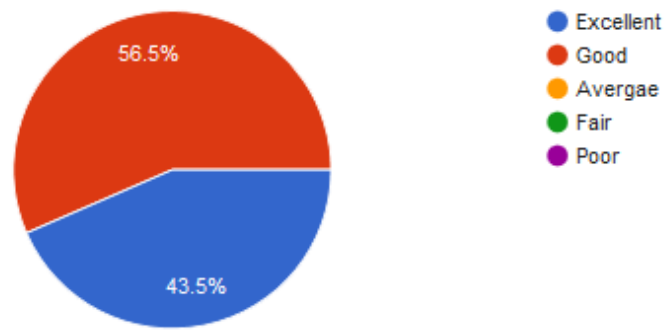
b. Sharing of pre requisites material for training.



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

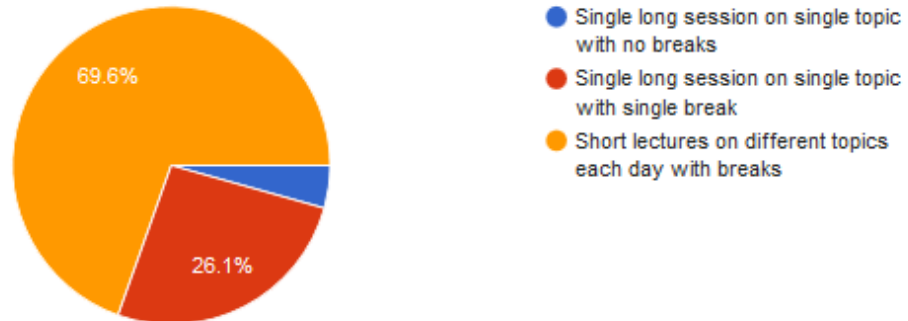


d. About the location of training program.



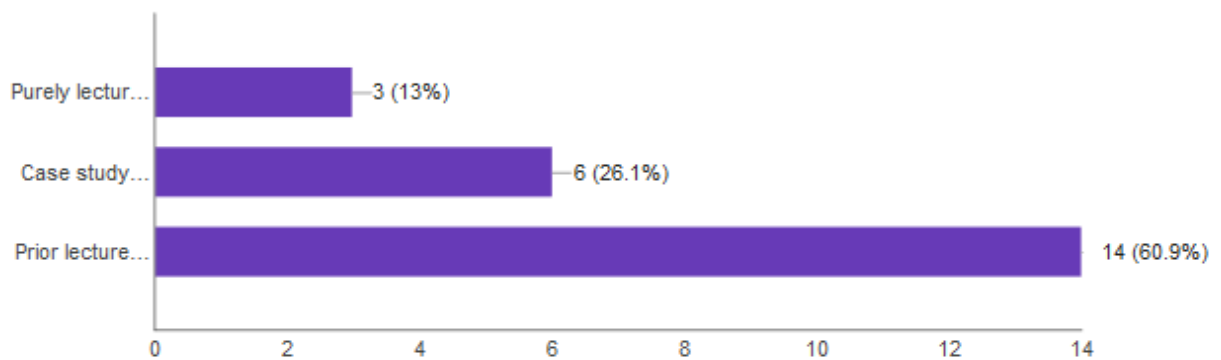
Schedule

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



Teaching Methodology

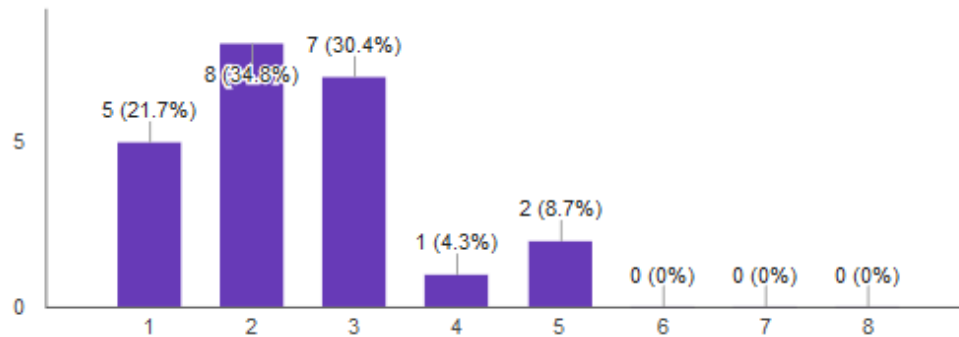
9. Which teaching methodology you would suggest to be followed during the training program?



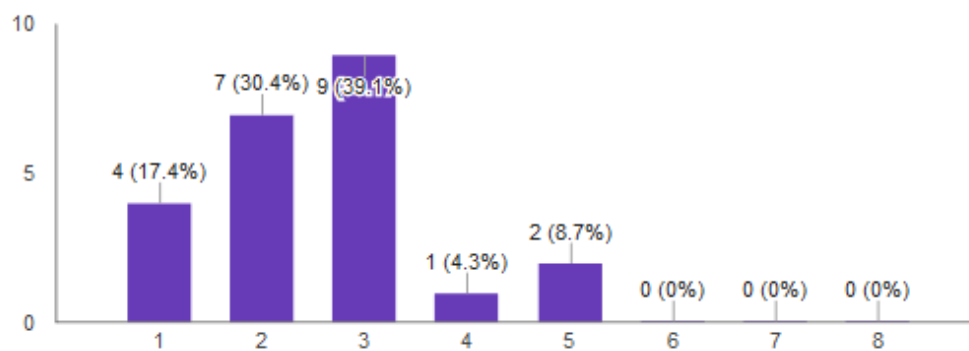
Learning Survey (Pre Training)

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**)

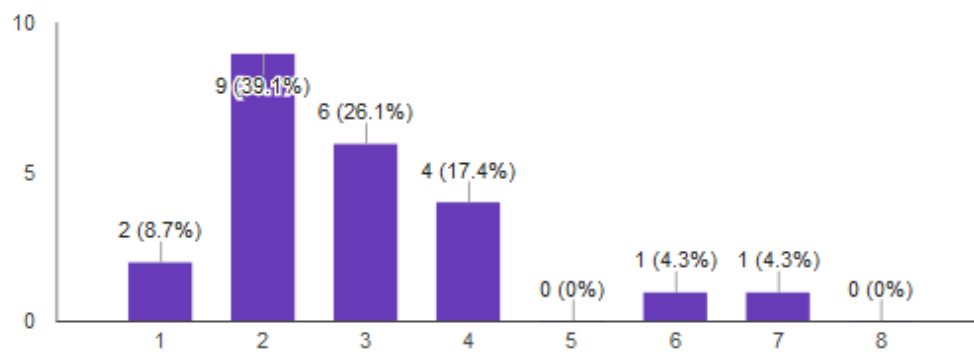
a) Communication



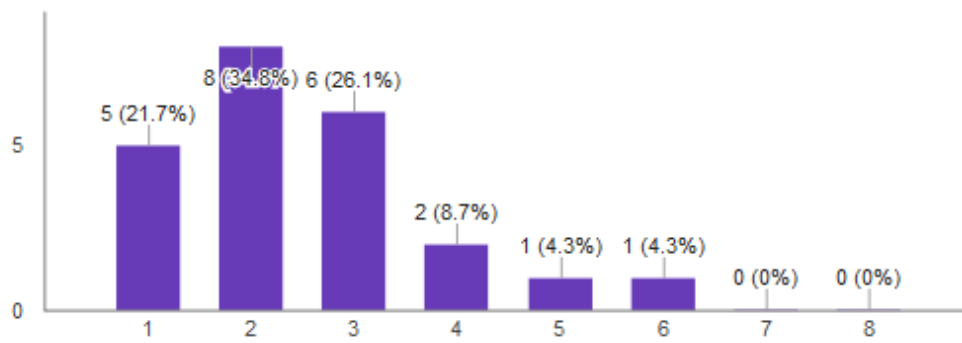
b) Analytical



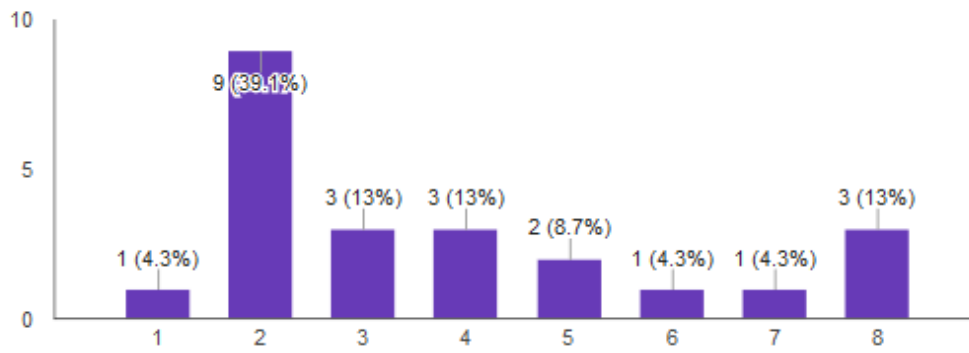
c) Strategic



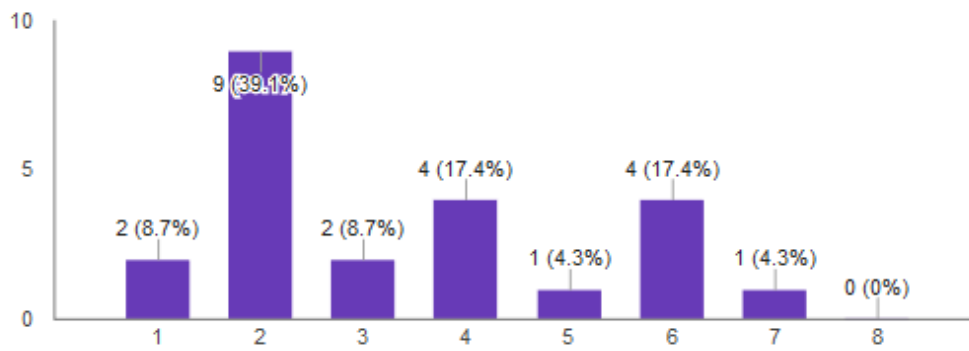
d) Decision making



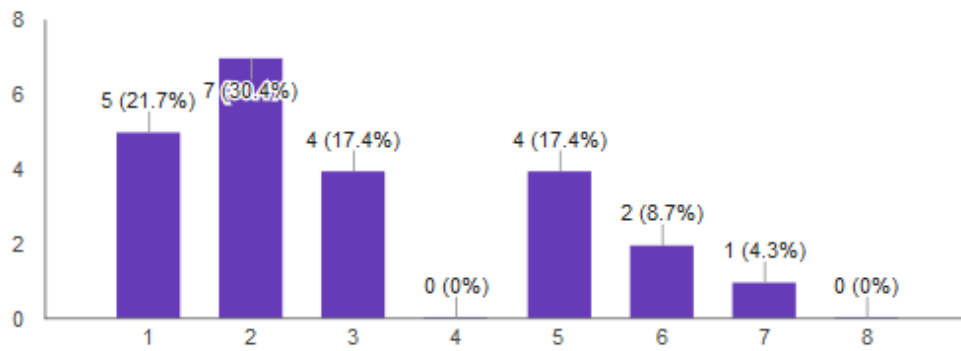
e) Networking



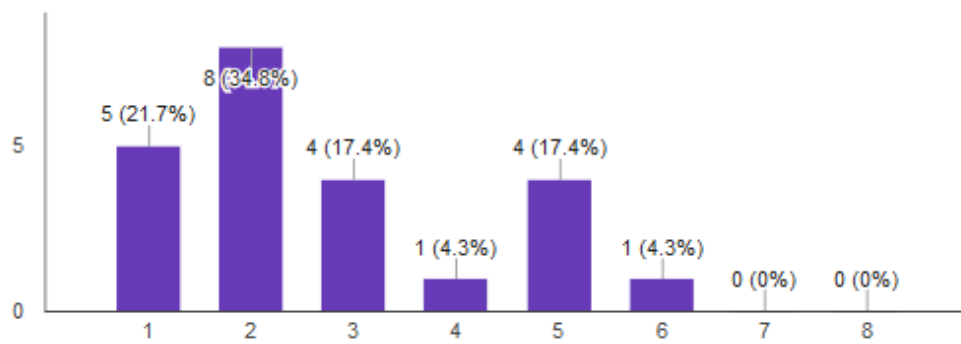
f) Interpersonal



g) Leadership



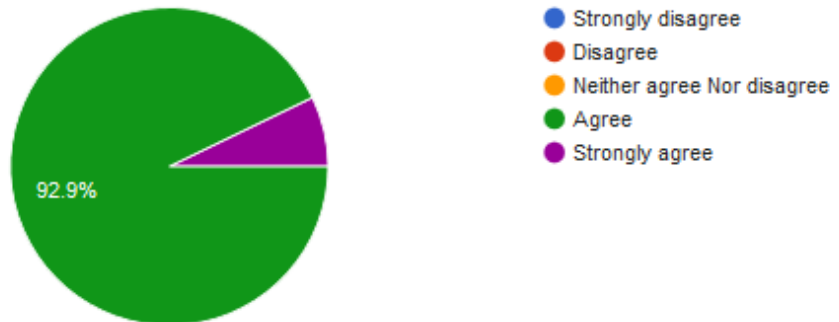
h) Management



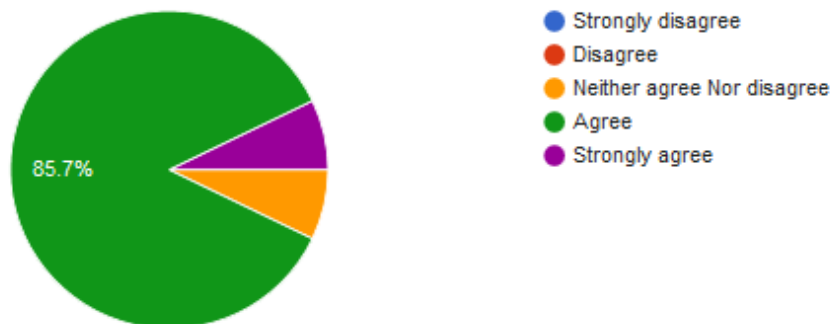
Reaction survey (Post-Training)

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

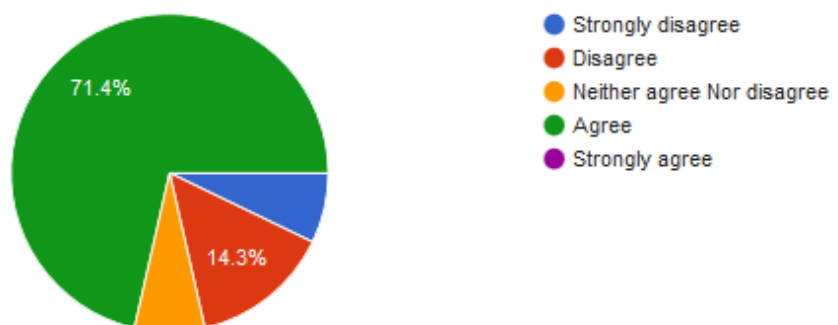
i. Overall course objectives were met.



ii. Concepts were clearly conveyed.

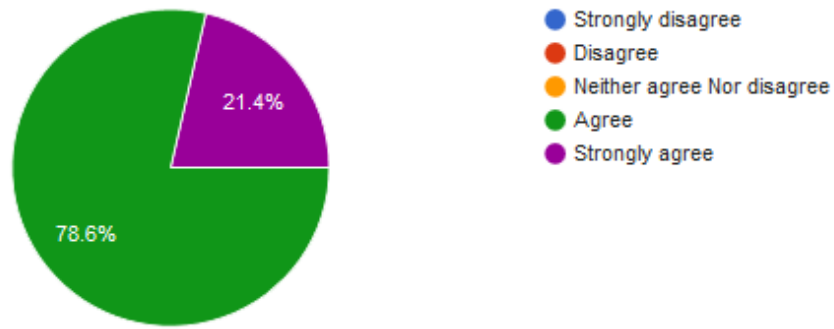


iii. The sequence of course was logical.

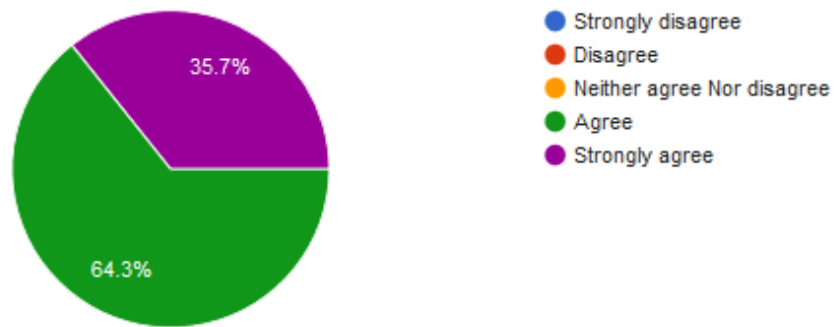


2. Interaction

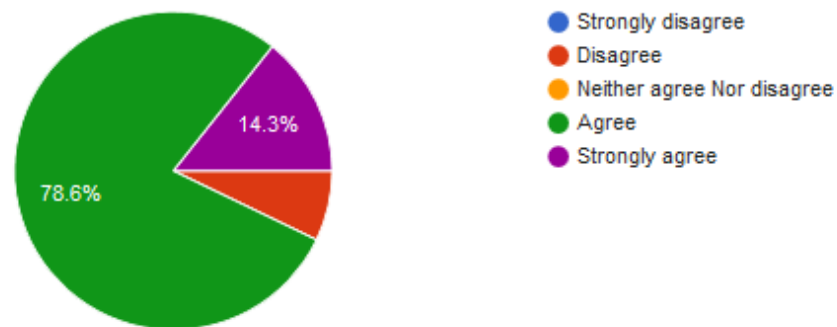
i. I felt comfortable asking questions.



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

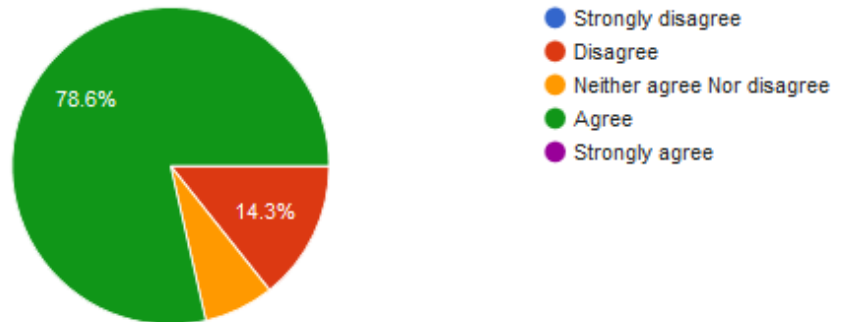


iii. I was provided opportunities to network with other participants.

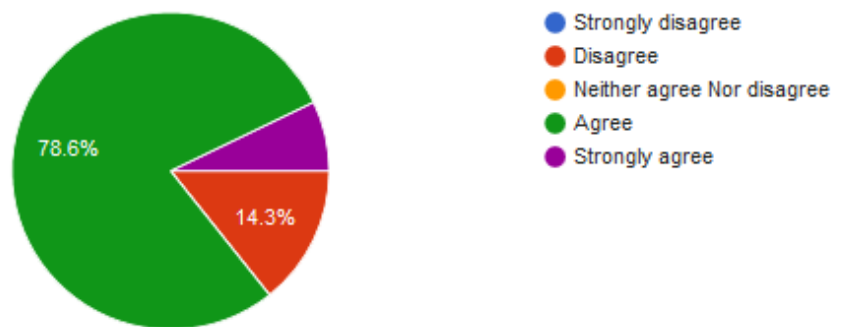


3. Instructor

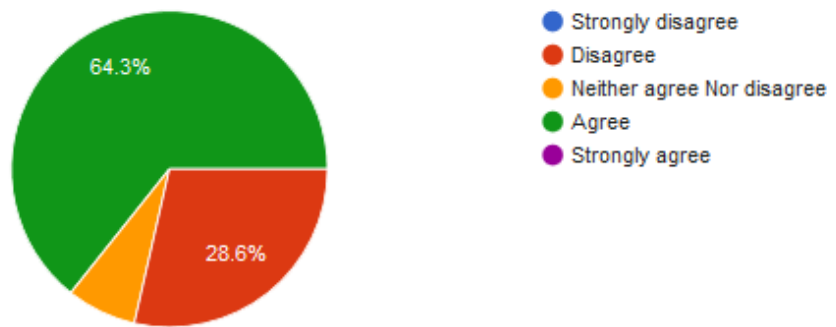
i. Instructor/s had lot of personal experience.



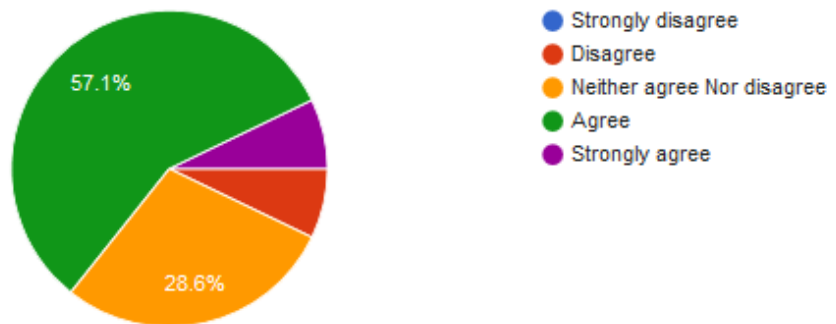
ii. Instructor/s had good understanding and knowledge of topics he was teaching.



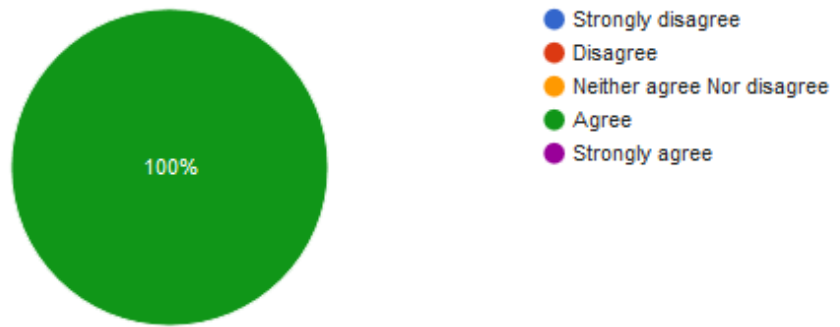
iii. Instructor/s was great at taking questions further into Law Enforcement aspects.



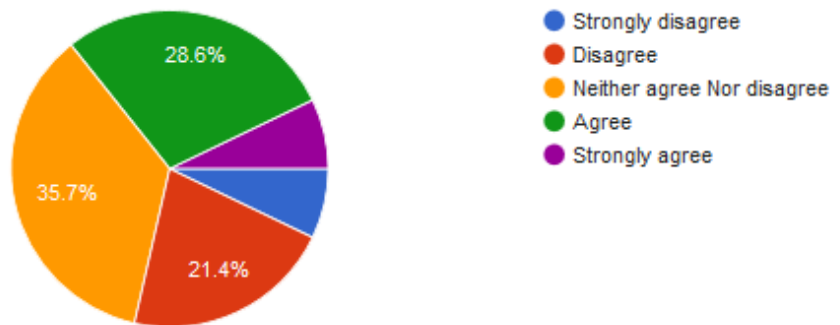
iv. He/she was dynamic and excellent speaker.



v. Instructor was comfortable with self and subject matter.

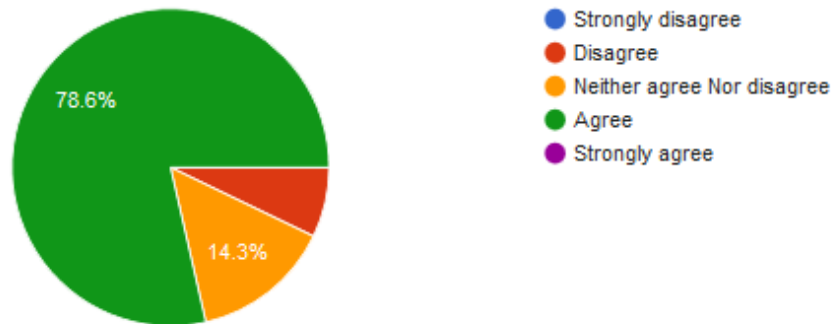


vi. Knowledge and communication skills of instructor were exceptional.

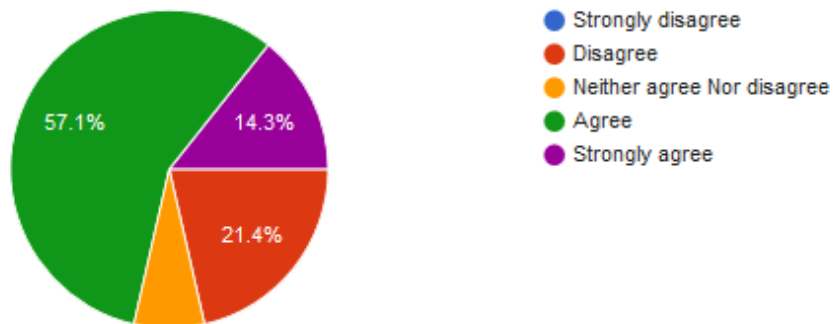


4. Course content

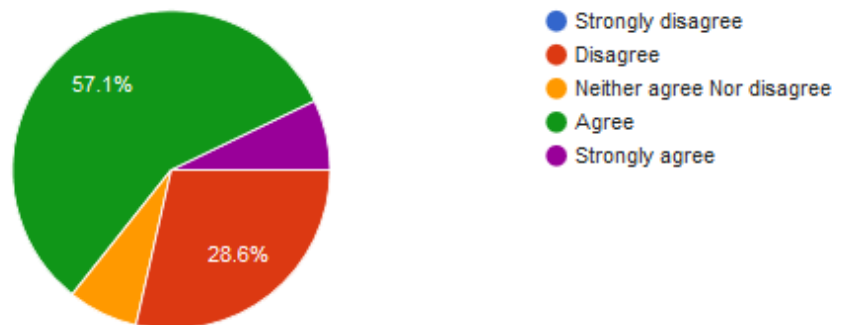
i. I was using the knowledge and/or skills presented in the training courses prior to attending a training course.



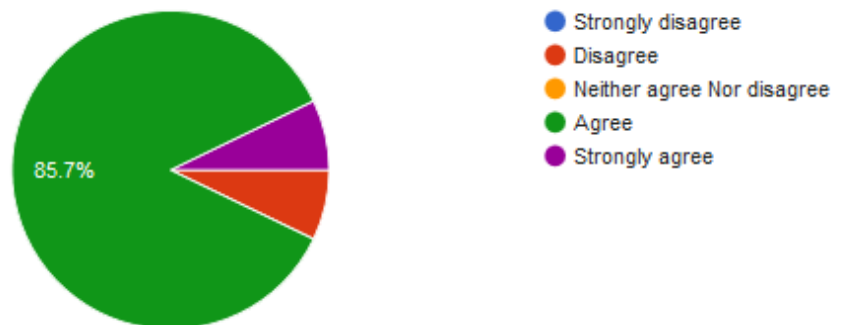
ii. The concepts and/or skills learned at the training courses were related to my work situation.



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

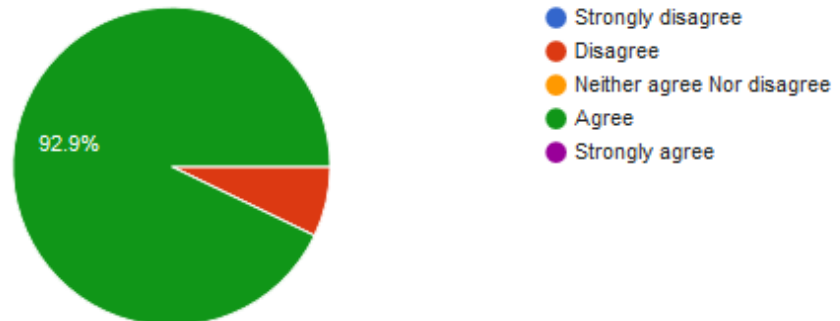


iv. The content of the training courses were appropriate for achieving the course objectives.

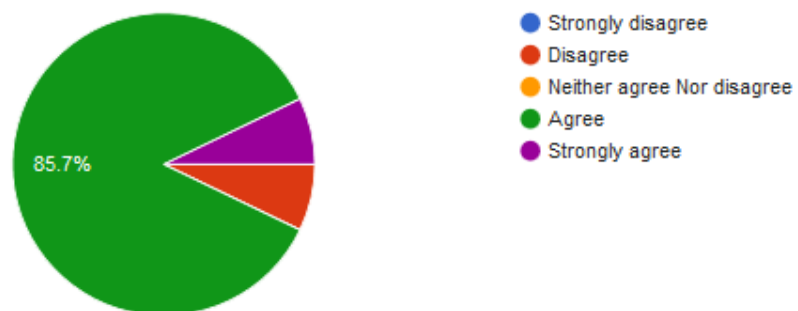


5. Expectations of the training course

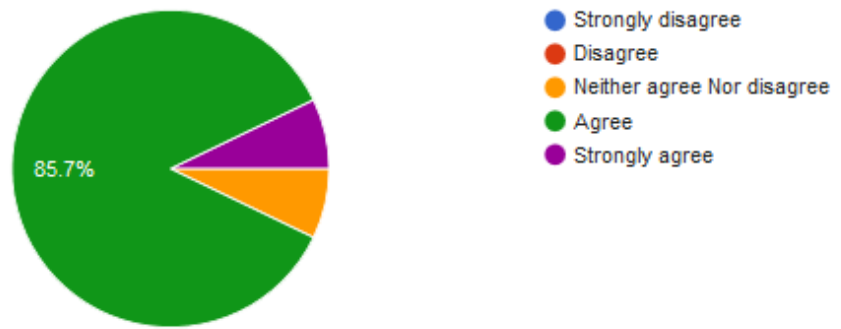
i. I believe that the training courses create a sense of group cohesiveness among participants.



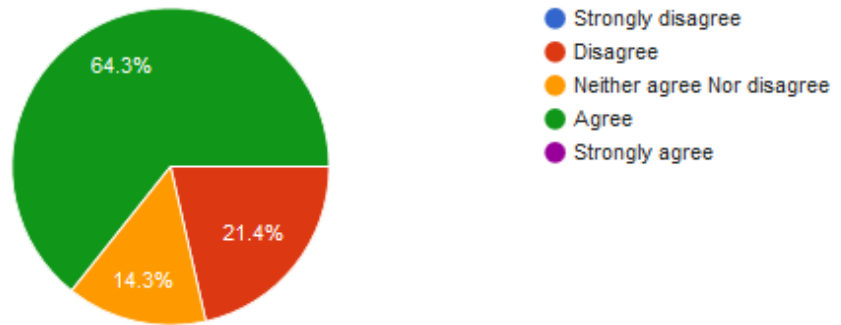
ii. I believe I have made a significant impact on my personal growth, as a participant in a training course. (e.g. new opportunities for learning, broadening of the intellectual level)



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

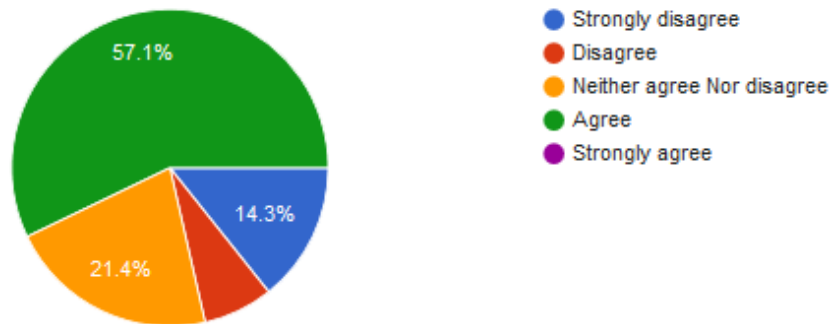


iv. The training courses have had an impact on how I lead and manage my team and work.

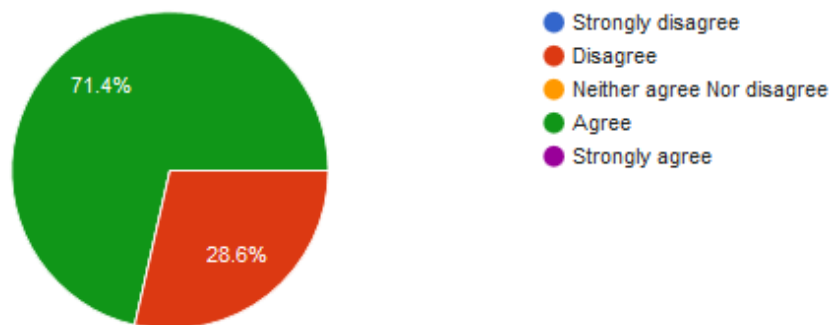


6. Technical conditions

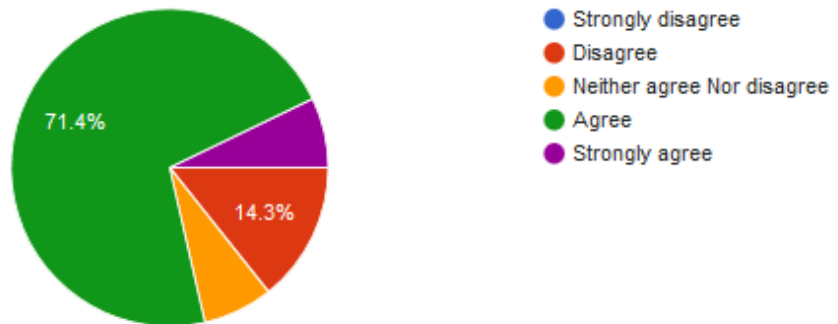
i. I received the necessary assistance in preparing for the training courses.



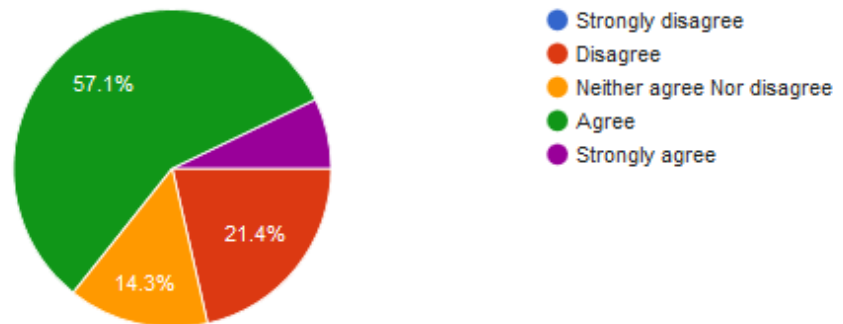
ii. I received help, through coaching and/or feedback in order to apply the knowledge and/or skills on the job. (after the training courses)



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

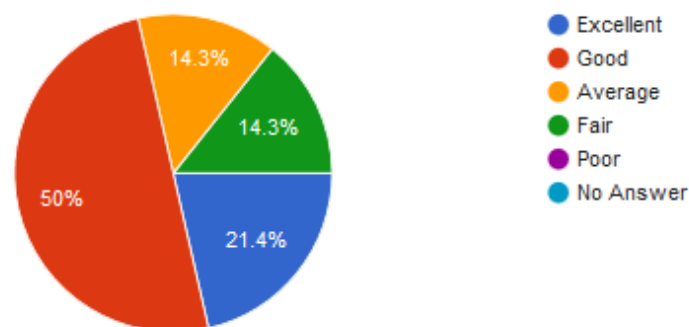


iv. I believe the course objectives were clearly communicated in the training courses.



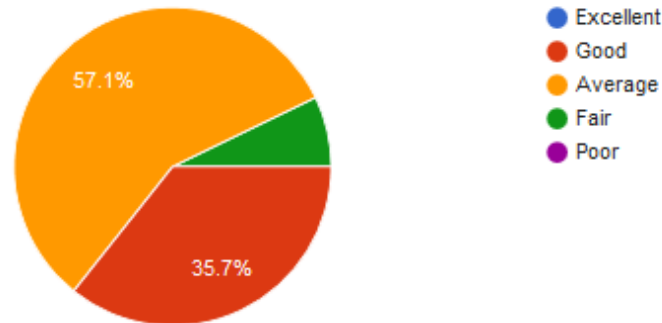
7. Quality of the Training

7. Please rate overall quality of the training.

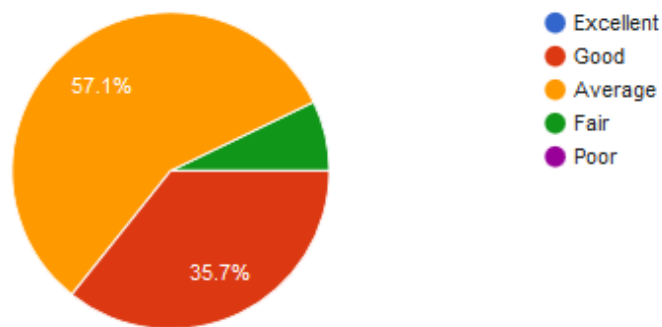


Learning survey (Post Training)

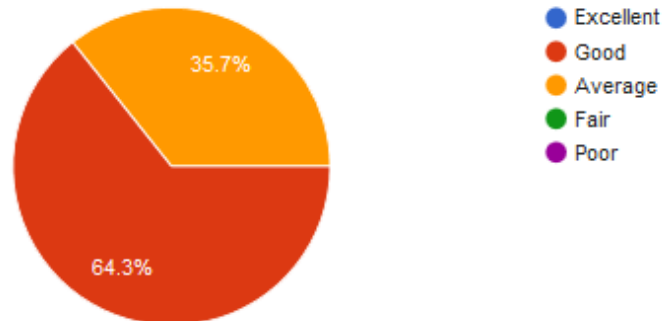
i. To what extent has the content of the training courses accurately reflected what happens on the job?



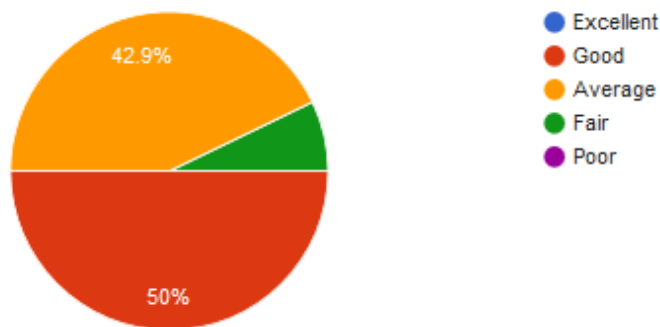
ii. The extent to which I have access to the necessary resources (such as, technology and information) to apply the knowledge and/or skills on my job.



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 –A Schedule of Activities

Day -1 Tuesday			
S No			Duration
1.1	Registration & Pre Evaluation		8:30 -- 8: 55
1.2	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an	Qazi Attaullah	8:55 -- 9:00
1.3	Professional Conduct, ethics & mannerism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • honesty • loyalty to the cause • patience & tolerance • competence 		9:00 – 10:30
Tea Break 10:30 – 11:00			
1.4	Role of Prosecutor & importance of prosecution	Sahibzada Sikandar	11:00 - 12:30
Lunch & Prayer Break 12:30 - 1:30			
1.5	Scrutiny of brief -- pre-trial stage	Mr. Falak Nawaz Khattak Assistant Inspector General of Police.	1:30 - 3:00
Day -2 Wednesday			
2.1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an	Qazi Attaullah	8:55 -- 9:00
2.2	The concept of <i>Hadd, Qisas</i> & Tazir with focus on hurt.		9:00 – 10:30
Tea Break 10:30 – 11:00			
2.3	Concordance & discordance of laws Session - I	Mr. Niaz Muhammad Khan	11:00 - 12:30
Lunch & Prayer Break 12:30 - 1:30			
2.4	Role of Prosecutors in Pre-trial proceedingsSession I	Mr. Mohammad Zeb Khan	1:30 - 3:00
Day -3 Thursday			
3.1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an		8:55 -- 9:00
3.2	Justice of Peace	Mrs. Sofia Waqar Khattak	9:00 – 10:30
Tea Break 10:30 – 11:00			
3.3	The Role of Prosecutor during Trial Session - I	Mr. Zubair khan	11:00 - 12:30
Lunch & Prayer Break 12:30 - 1:30			
3.4	The Role of Prosecutor during TrialSession - II	Mr. Zubair Khan	1:30 - 3:00
Day -4 Friday			
4.1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an		8:55 -- 9:00
4.2	Law of Bail	Mrs. Sofia Waqar Khattak	9:00 – 10:30
Tea Break 10:30 – 11:00			
4.3	Concordance & discordance of laws. Session - II	Mr. Niaz Muhammad Khan	11:00 - 12:30

Lunch & Prayer Break 12:30 - 1:30

4.4	Role of Prosecutors in Pre-trial proceedingsSession II	Mr. Mohammad Zeb Khan	1:30 - 3:00
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Day-5 Saturday

5.1	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an		8:50 – 9:00
5.2	Developing effective communication skills	Dr. Ismail Wali	9: 00 - 10:30

Post Evaluation

Tea Break 10:30 – 11:00

Concluding Ceremony

5.3	Recitation from the Holy Qur'an
5.4	Class Representative remarks
5.5	Concluding Address – DG KPJA
5.6	Certificate distribution

Lunch

Annexure-B List of Participants

S. #	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Zia Ullah Wazir	Assistant Public Prosecutor
2.	Mr. Zafar Ali Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor
3.	Mr. Amjad Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor
4.	Mr. Muhammad Zaib Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor
5.	Mr. Javed Hussain	Assistant Public Prosecutor
6.	Mr. Asfandyar	Assistant Public Prosecutor
7.	Mr. Irfan Ullah	Assistant Public Prosecutor
8.	Mr. Sher Bahadar	Assistant Public Prosecutor
9.	Muhammad Naseem Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor
10.	Mr. Khalid Khan Wazir	Assistant Public Prosecutor
11.	Mr. Mazhar Ali Shah	Assistant Public Prosecutor
12.	Mr. Abdul Sattar	Assistant Public Prosecutor
13.	Mr. Attaullah Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor
14.	Muhammad Sajjad	Assistant Public Prosecutor
15.	Muhammad Inam	Assistant Public Prosecutor
16.	Mr. Rashid Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor
17.	Mr. Sher Alam	Assistant Public Prosecutor
18.	Mr. Imran Khan	Assistant Public Prosecutor
19.	Mr. Raham Dil Haq	Assistant Public Prosecutor
20.	Mr. Shah Saud	Assistant Public Prosecutor
21.	Mr. Qasim Farooq	Deputy Public Prosecutor
22.	Mr. Manzoor Alam	Assistant Public Prosecutor
23.	Mr. Yousaf Jamal	Assistant Public Prosecutor
24.	Mr. Attaullah Shah	Assistant Public Prosecutor
25.	Mr. Mukhtiar	Assistant Public Prosecutor



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA JUDICIAL ACADEMY

05-Day Trainings Course on “Substantive & Procedural Law” for Government Pleaders held on Nov 29 - Dec 03, 2016(Batch#I)



Sitting L to R Ms. Hina Ghafoor, Ms. Aamina Bibi, Mr. Umer Farooq, Mr. Usman Ghani, Mr. Muhammad Zeb Khan (DIR-I), Mr. Niaz Muhammad Khan(SDR&P), Mr. Zia Ud Din Khattak-
(Director General), Mr. Khwaja Waqih Ud Din(Dean Faculty), Dr. Qazi Atrash Ullah(DIR-ID), Syed Abul Sami Shah, Mr. Zahid Karim, Ms. Shaiza Mughul, Ms. Bushra Bibi,

Standing L to R Mr. Sher Hasan Khan, Mr. Anwar ul Haq, Mr. Noor Iahbi, Mr. Muhammad Tariq Khan Tareen, Mr. Abdul Wakil, Mr. Hayat Ullah, Mr. Muhammad Jan, Mr. Maqbool Rahman,
Mr. Khurshid Ahmad, Mr. Masood ul Hasan, Mr. Zubair Muhammad, Mr. Arshad Alam, Syed Adnan Shah, Mr. Azmat ullah Khan, Mr. Muhammad Rasheed, Mr. Tariq Aziz,
Mr. Khalid Sarwar, Mr. Muhammad Daud Jan, Mr. Imran Ullah, Mr. Shams ul Haq

GROUP PHOTO