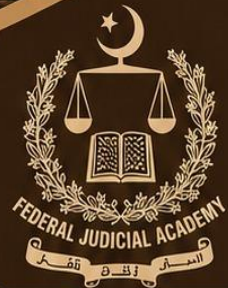
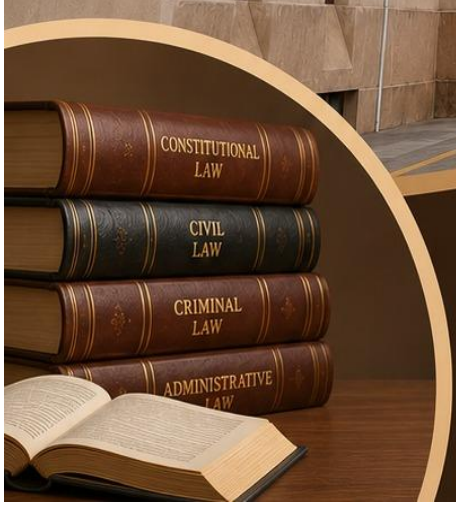
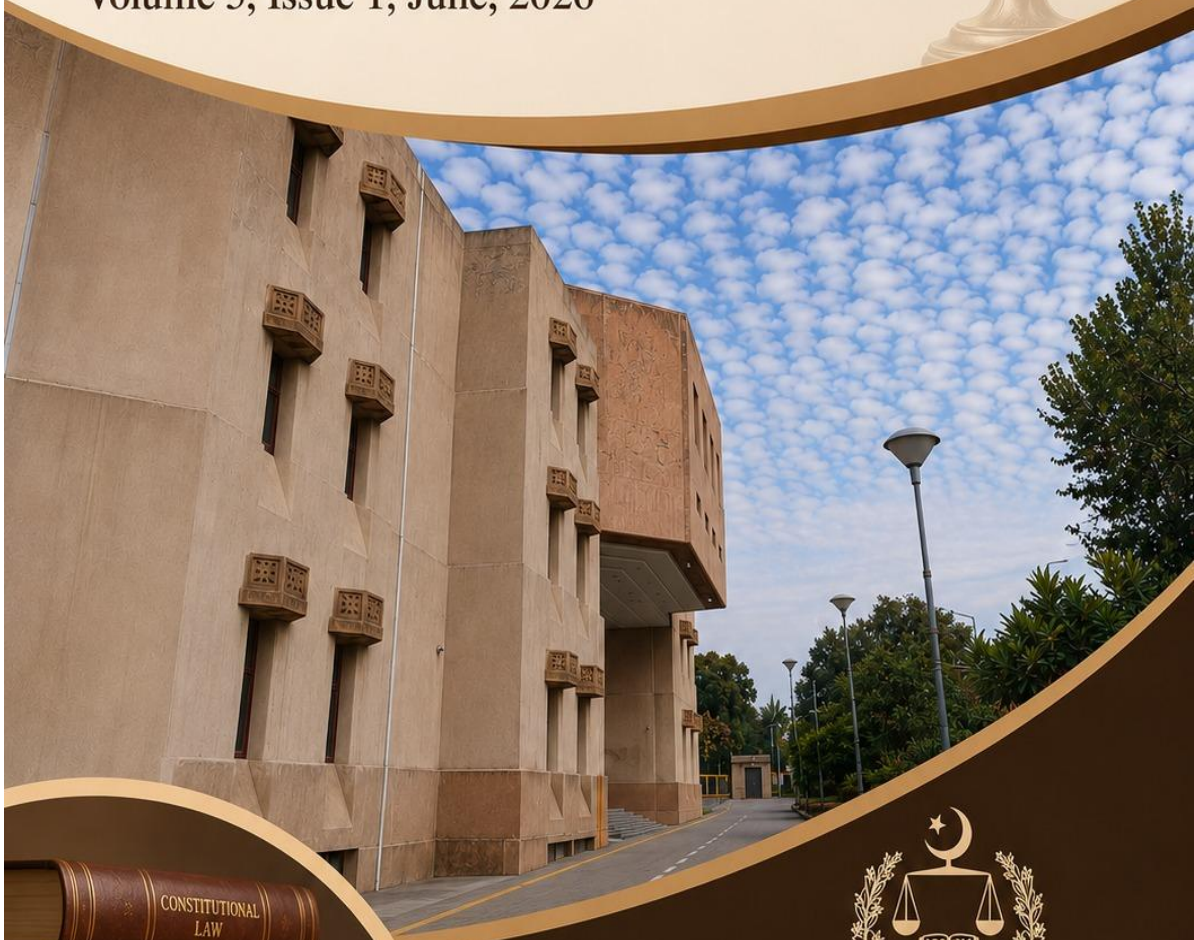


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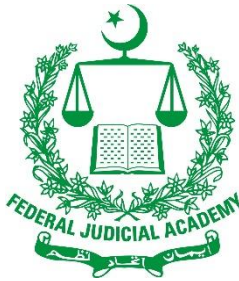
Volume 5, Issue 1, June, 2026



Federal Judicial Academy
Islamabad



FEDERAL LAW JOURNAL



**Federal Judicial Academy
Islamabad**

About The Federal Law Journal

The Federal Law Journal (FLJ) is a peer-reviewed, open-access legal research journal dedicated to promoting high-quality scholarship in the legal and judicial fields. The journal operates under a double-blind peer review system, ensuring transparency and objectivity in its publication process. Launched with Volume I, Issue 1 in September 2022, the journal has maintained an uninterrupted biannual publication schedule. In addition to the peer-reviewed section, FLJ includes a non-peer-reviewed section that publishes essays, case comments, reviews, and other writings contributing to judicial knowledge and education.

Publishing Institution

The Federal Judicial Academy, Islamabad, Pakistan's premier judicial training institute, publishes FLJ. The Academy was established through a Government of Pakistan Resolution in September 1988. It moved to its permanent campus in Islamabad in 1994. It is now operating under the Federal Judicial Academy Act of 1997, which mandates the publication of research journals, reports, and memoirs. The Board of Governors, chaired by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Yahya Afridi oversees the Academy's activities, including the publication of FLJ. Mr. Justice Miangul Hassan Aurangzeb, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, is an Advisor to the Board of Governors. The Director General of the Academy functions as the Principal Accounting Officer and the chief editor of FLJ, managing the academic and administrative responsibilities of the Academy.

Scope

The Federal Law Journal aims to foster a deeper understanding of legal mechanisms, issues, and reforms by welcoming various

submissions. The journal encourages research that contributes to judicial education and the administration of justice, focusing on applied, problem-solving, and developmental aspects of legal scholarship. Submissions that draw on interdisciplinary insights from allied fields like economics, political science, criminology, and international law are highly encouraged. FLJ accepts the following types of submissions:

- Research Papers, Articles, and Essays
- Case Notes, Case Reviews, and Legislation Reviews
- Book Reviews and Papers on Legal and Judicial Reforms

Aims & Objectives

FLJ strives to advance theoretical and empirical research by encouraging submissions from judges, legal professionals, academics, researchers, and students worldwide. The journal has the following objectives:

- To promote critical, high-quality research across all areas of law, with a focus on the administration of justice
- To offer a platform for judges, academics, court staff, and practitioners to disseminate ideas and research
- To identify gaps in the legal system for potential reforms and contribute to the overall improvement of the justice system
- To foster a culture of judicial education and research

Who Can Contribute?

The *Federal Law Journal* invites contributions from:

- Judges of the Superior Courts and District Judiciary
- Judicial officers, court staff, and faculty members of Judicial Academies

- Legal academics, practitioners, and scholars from disciplines related to the administration of justice
- Law students and legal researchers

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Editorial Foreword

The Federal Judicial Academy (FJA) proudly presents the *Federal Law Journal*, Volume 5, Issue 1, June 2026, in continuance of its unwavering commitment to fostering academic excellence through this scholarly contribution. This issue is an exciting addition to academic literature, giving our readers yet another opportunity to engage with intriguing and thought-provoking topics. This edition is unique as it includes several novel areas of study that have received limited scholarly attention.

Starting with one such captivating study, the peer-reviewed section opens with *False and Frivolous or Vexatious Accusations: An Analysis of Section 250 Cr.PC*. This article critically examines the efficacy and limited judicial application of Section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code while proposing practical recommendations for its effective enforcement to discourage false and frivolous complaints.

The second article, *Algorithmic Transparency in Judicial Decision-Making*, makes a timely contribution by examining legal concerns surrounding E-Challans generated through Automatic Number Plate Recognition and the use of unauthorised databases for imposing criminal liability through Face Recognition Technology. It underscores the importance of transparency, fair hearing, and due process in safeguarding fundamental rights against algorithmic decision-making.

The third article, *Justice Delayed: Unpacking the Backlog Crisis in Pakistan's Courts*, explores the persistent challenge of judicial backlog by identifying its underlying causes and institutional shortcomings. It offers well-considered and practical recommendations aimed at improving judicial efficiency and timely access to justice.

This issue also includes a unique study titled *Akl-e-Mayyet: A Doctrinal Critique of Pakistan's Penal Response to Cannibalism*. The article examines the concept of cannibalism and the scope of criminal liability in Pakistan through a comparative analysis of domestic law, Islamic jurisprudence, and foreign legal systems, culminating in meaningful recommendations for legislative reform.

Another significant contribution is presented through the scholarly discussion on *Strike of Bar Councils*. Addressing a matter of considerable contemporary importance, the article analyses the causes, legal implications, and consequences of lawyers' strikes while

highlighting their impact on judicial administration and access to justice.

Further enriching this edition, *Human Rights: An Achievement or a Stumbling Block* critically analyses the political, religious, social, and cultural dimensions influencing the implementation of human rights. It emphasises the need to strike a balance between effective human rights protection and good governance.

Completing the peer-reviewed section, *The Digital Cage: Constitutional Scrutiny of CNIC Blocking for Proclaimed Offenders in Pakistan* examines the constitutional implications and practical consequences of blocking CNICs of proclaimed offenders. It highlights the need for constitutional scrutiny to ensure that executive measures remain consistent with due process and fundamental rights.

The non-peer-reviewed section provides a timely and much needed discussion on one of the emerging topic of Artificial Intelligence titled, “Constitutional Caution of Prudence on use of Artificial Intelligence by Courts and Tribunals in Pakistan”.

At the end the Editorial Board extends its sincere appreciation to the contributing authors, reviewers, and editorial team for their invaluable efforts and steadfast support in upholding the Journal’s academic integrity.

Hayat Ali Shah
Chief Editor

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