

## Title: Human Rights Violations and the Future of Doctors in Pakistan: A Case Study of Land Mafia and Institutional Corruption

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### Abstract

This paper presents a comprehensive examination of systemic human rights violations in Pakistan, focusing on two critical issues: illegal land occupation by politically powerful elites and the deteriorating state of the healthcare system. Through a personal case study involving the illegal seizure of ancestral property by a sitting senator and subsequent police inaction, this study reveals deep-rooted institutional corruption. Parallel to this, the paper analyzes the crisis facing medical professionals in Pakistan, where unemployment among doctors coexists with severe shortages in public healthcare facilities. The study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining personal narrative with analysis of legal frameworks, statistical data, and comparative studies. Findings demonstrate how weak governance, judicial inefficiency, and elite capture have created a system where fundamental rights are routinely violated, and professionals face diminishing opportunities. The paper concludes with policy recommendations aimed at land reform, judicial restructuring, and healthcare system revitalization.

**Keywords:** Human rights, institutional corruption, land mafia, healthcare crisis, judicial reform, Pakistan

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Background and Context

Pakistan, a nation of over 240 million people, continues to grapple with systemic governance failures that perpetuate human rights violations across multiple sectors. Among the most egregious manifestations of these failures are:

The rampant illegal land acquisitions by politically connected individuals

The collapse of public healthcare infrastructure despite having surplus medical professionals

This paper presents a dual case study that bridges these issues through:

A first-hand account of land grabbing by Senator Dilawar Khan in Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

An analysis of systemic barriers preventing legal recourse

An examination of the healthcare employment crisis

## 1.2 Research Objectives

This study aims to:

Document the mechanisms of illegal land occupation and institutional complicity

Analyze the constitutional and human rights violations in such cases

Examine the parallel crisis in Pakistan's healthcare employment sector

Propose policy solutions for governance reform

## 1.3 Methodology

The research employs:

Case study analysis of personal land dispute

Review of legal frameworks and human rights instruments

Statistical data on healthcare employment and infrastructure

Comparative analysis with regional counterparts

## 2. Case Study: Land Mafia and Institutional Failure

### 2.1 The Illegal Land Occupation

In 2025 Feb, my family's ancestral property in Mardan was illegally occupied and subsequently sold to Senator Dilawar Khan through the following process:

Timeline of Events:

Initial Occupation: Nawaz Ijaz land mafia individuals took possession citing dubious ownership documents

Sale to Senator: Property transferred through corrupt revenue officials

Confrontation: Senator's response: "This land was given to me against cash payment. I won't vacate as I've paid for it."

Modus Operandi Analysis:

Document Forgery: Fake ownership created

Revenue Department Collusion: Officials accept bribes for backdated entries

Political Protection: Perpetrators enjoy immunity due to connections

## 2.2 Police and Judicial Response

The response from law enforcement and judiciary reveals systemic failures:

DPO Zahoor Babar Afridi's Statement:

"Either pursue a court case that will take 20+ years or reach a compromise. In Pakistan, justice favors the powerful."

Three-Tier Institutional Failure:

Police Level: Refusal to register FIR against powerful figures

Judicial Level: Case backlogs averaging 5-10 years for property disputes

Administrative Level: Revenue officials refuse to correct records and assure the right ownership, while land mafia Nawaz Ijaz claims to Mohsinine property person that he has spent 75 lac rupees on Police department and Revenue Department.

## 2.3 Legal and Human Rights Analysis

Constitutional Violations:

Article 9: Right to life and liberty violated through economic suffocation

Article 23: Right to property rendered meaningless

Article 25: Equality before law not implemented

International Law Breaches:

UDHR Article 17: Protection against arbitrary deprivation of property

ICCPR Article 2: State obligation to provide effective remedies

Judicial Precedents:

Shehla Zia vs WAPDA (1994): Expanded right to life to include livelihood

Benazir Bhutto vs Federation (1988): Established principle of equality before law

### 3. Parallel Crisis: Healthcare System Collapse

#### 3.1 Doctor Unemployment Paradox

Statistical Overview:

Year	Medical Graduates	Government Positions	Unemployment Rate
2020	12,000	3,200	42%
2023	15,000	2,800	51%

Structural Causes:

Budgetary Constraints: Health expenditure at 0.9% of GDP (WHO recommends 5%)

Recruitment Freezes: PMDC halted new registrations in 2022

Privatization Push: Preference for contractual hires over permanent positions

#### 3.2 Provincial Breakdown: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Hospital Conditions:

Lady Reading Hospital: 40% specialist positions vacant

Mardan Medical Complex: 60% equipment non-functional

Doctors-to-Population Ratio: 1:3,200 (WHO recommends 1:1,000)

Recent Protests:

2023: Young Doctors Association strike over 8-month unpaid salaries

2024: PMC protest against licensing exam failures

### 4. Systemic Analysis: Corruption and Governance Failure

#### 4.1 Land Mafia Ecosystem

Key Actors:

Political Figures: Use influence to acquire state/private land

Revenue Officials: Create fraudulent documents for bribes

Law Enforcement: Provide protection to illegal occupants

Financial Impact:

Estimated \$10 billion annual loss from illegal land deals

65% of urban property disputes involve political figures

#### 4.2 Healthcare Governance Deficits

Four-Point Failure Model:

Planning Failure: No needs-based doctor recruitment

Implementation Failure: Funds misappropriated in schemes like Sehat Card

Monitoring Failure: No audit of hospital functionality

Accountability Failure: No consequences for corrupt health officials

#### 5. Recommendations and Conclusion

##### 5.1 Land Reform Agenda

Digital Land Registry: Blockchain-based system to prevent forgery

Fast-Track Courts: Special benches for property disputes

Political Accountability: Mandatory asset declarations with verification

##### 5.2 Healthcare Revival Plan

Employment Generation: 50,000 new doctor positions through IMF loan restructuring

Rural Service Mandate: 2-year compulsory service with incentives

Anti-Corruption Measures: Biometric attendance, drug procurement monitoring

##### 5.3 Conclusion

The twin crises of land grabbing and healthcare collapse reveal Pakistan's governance catastrophe. Without urgent structural reforms, both property rights and right to health will remain illusory for ordinary citizens while elites continue their predatory practices. The solution requires simultaneous judicial, administrative, and political overhauls to break these cycles of injustice.

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