

Deaths in Police Custody in

LAHORE



An HRCP fact-finding report

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August 2026



Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

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Introduction

The deaths of two young women, Amina and Anmol, reportedly in police custody at Lahore's Township Police Station, first came to public attention through the mainstream media on 5 August 2026. News reports indicated that the women had been taken into custody by the Township police after a local resident filed a complaint alleging theft. Reportedly, they became critically unwell while at the police station and were subsequently taken to Jinnah Hospital, where they were pronounced dead.¹

On 6 August, several news publications carried the police's version of events, stating that the women were drug users with prior criminal records.² The same coverage also included suspicions from unnamed sources that the women might have been subjected to violence while in custody. On 7 August, media accounts reported that a magistrate had examined the bodies and recorded statements from police officials and others.³ These accounts also included claims from the family that the women's bodies bore marks of violence. On 8 August, police claimed that the initial medical report attributed both deaths to cardiac arrest.

Conflicting reports emerged regarding the circumstances of their deaths. Some suggested that one woman had died at the scene while the other was still alive when transported to the hospital. Others stated that both women were already deceased before reaching the hospital. In one version, the women died after being transferred to the investigations team, while another claimed they died before the transfer. Their ages were also reported inconsistently, with one account citing them as 18 and 20, and a later account, based on post-mortem material, identifying them as 17 and 22, respectively.

The case subsequently attracted widespread attention on social media, including through videos and commentary by YouTube content creators. Purported videos of the two women and CCTV footage allegedly showing them in Township Police Station began circulating online. Against this backdrop of evolving media coverage, public discussion, family allegations, and police responses, the circumstances of the deaths came under increasing scrutiny. Consequently, a judicial inquiry under Section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was launched on 10 August.⁴

On 11 August, Lahore Capital City Police Officer (CCPO) Bilal Siddique Kamyana, accompanied by Deputy Inspector General of Police (DIG) Operations Faisal Kamran and DIG Investigations Zeeshan Raza, held a press conference regarding the deaths of Amina and Anmol. This marked the CCPO's first press conference on a crime case in over three years. The CCPO stated that the women had no identification documents and had been traced through the Criminal Record Office (CRO) using their names and photographs. He also referenced two previous cases registered against them in 2023 and 2024. Addressing allegations surrounding their deaths, he noted that interim reports had found no physical wounds and that the judicial magistrate had reached the same conclusion (see Appendix 1), while the final medical reports remained pending. He clarified that reports attributing the women's deaths to 'drug addiction' were inaccurate, although police had considered drug use a possibility based on statements allegedly made by the women during interrogation and syringe marks found on one woman's arm. He also explained that the police escort accompanying the bodies to Pakpattan (where the women's families lived) was arranged due to concerns that custodial deaths involving police could create law-and-order issues, particularly given the distance and the fact that the deceased were women.

¹ Two young women suspected of petty theft die in Lahore police custody. (2026, August 5). *Dawn*.

² M. Shahzad. (2026, August 6). Two custodial deaths put police under scrutiny. *The Express Tribune*.

³ Judicial inquiry into the deaths of two women in police custody. (2026, August 7). *Dunya News*.

⁴ A. Chaudhry. (2026, August 10). Judicial probe launched into death of 2 girls in Lahore police custody. *Dawn*.

The CCPO presented the police account of events on 4 August, outlining the following timeline:

2:54 PM: The complainant called the emergency helpline 15 to allege theft.
3:11 PM: The arresting sub-inspector arrived at the scene and took the women into custody.
3:26 PM: The women arrived at the police station and were handed over to the duty clerk of the operations wing.
4:00 PM: The complainant arrived at the police station.
4:39 PM: The complainant's application was submitted and e-tagged.
4:50 PM: An FIR was registered against the two women.
5:20 PM: Custody was formally transferred from the operations wing to the investigation staff.
5:30 PM: The women were handed over to the duty clerk.
5:48 PM: One woman collapsed, followed shortly afterwards by the second.
6:03 PM: An on-duty sub-inspector called Rescue 1122 emergency services, reporting the women's deteriorating condition.
6:09 PM: The Rescue 1122 team arrived at Township police station.
7:00 PM: The bodies were brought to Jinnah Hospital and were marked as being received dead.

Given the gravity of the allegations and ongoing public concern over the possibility that the women had died in police custody, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) constituted a fact-finding mission to examine the case. The mission was carried out from 11 to 13 August by a team comprising Raja Ashraf (vice-chair, HRCP Punjab), Fatima Razzaq (journalist), and Jaffer Ahmed (HRCP staff member and rapporteur).

The mission's terms of reference were to:

- Establish the sequence of events leading to the arrest, detention, and deaths of the two women.
- Examine allegations of torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and other human rights violations during police custody.
- Assess whether the women were afforded due process and legal safeguards throughout their detention.
- Identify institutional failures and recommend measures to strengthen safeguards against custodial torture and deaths.

Fact-finding exercise

Meeting with the family of the deceased

On 11 August, the mission arrived at an urban slum in Kela Colony, Chungi Amar Sadhu, Lahore, to meet the families of the two deceased women. The team observed extremely poor living conditions, including open drains, accumulated waste, substandard housing structures, and a lack of basic utilities. The mothers of the deceased women spoke to the mission, along with other relatives, including Amina's father, Anmol's husband, and their uncles.

According to the family, Amina and Anmol left home for work at around 8 AM on 4 August, as they did most days, and did not return that night. The family stated that they initially waited for

their return but began searching when it became late. They did not report the women missing to the police at that stage. The family explained that the two women performed part-time housework and sold pencils in the Township, Ichra, and Mozang areas, earning up to PKR 400–500 a day. A portion of their income contributed to the medical expenses of Amina’s disabled father. Anmol was reportedly her mother’s only daughter and had a four-month-old breastfeeding daughter named Fajr.



The home of the family of the deceased in Lahore

The family stated that they received no word from the police until around 4 PM on 5 August, when they were asked to come to the Township Police Station to collect Amina and Anmol. The family shared a screenshot of the initial call from the police with the mission. They were informed that the women had been taken into police custody in connection with a robbery complaint. Believing the girls were alive, they went to the police station. Anmol’s mother alleged that on arrival, the police coerced her into recording a video statement confessing that both women were drug addicts, under the impression that this would secure the women’s release on bail.

The family said that they were then taken to the Green Town Police Station by a police official in his private vehicle. After they requested a formal document outlining the allegations against the women, they were given a copy of an FIR concerning a separate case (see figure below), which had no apparent connection to Amina and Anmol or the allegations for which they had been taken into custody. The family was instructed to arrange for a lawyer so that Amina and Anmol could be released on bail the following day. The police also photographed the family. The family disputed the authenticity of a video shown to them by police at Green Town Police Station, which allegedly depicted the women taking earrings at the scene of the theft, stating that the women in the footage appeared to have different clothing and features. The family said they returned home and were informed later that day, at around 7–8 PM, that the women had died.

سرٹیفکٹ نمبر: LHR-GRT-140431

پولیس فارم نمبر: (15)

ابتدائی اطلاعی رپورٹ نسبت جرم قابل دست اندازی پولیس رپورٹ شدہ زیر ذمہ 154 مجموعہ ضابطہ فوجداری

Citizen Feedback

نمبر: 2836/26 تھانہ: گرین ٹاؤن ضلع: لاہور ای ڈی ٹیکٹ نمبر: 08/2026-8984 GT-0

تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ: 01-08-2026 08:45 AM

تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ: 02-08-2026 08:00 AM

تاریخ و وقت رپورٹ: 02-08-2026 02:00 AM

نام و سکونت اطلاع دہندہ مستفیض:

مختصر نسبت جرم (معدہ دفعہ) و ماہ اگر کچھ کو کیا ہے:

جائے وقوعہ و فاصلہ تھانہ سے اور سمت:

کارروائی متعلقہ تفتیش اگر اطلاع درج کرنے میں کچھ توقف ہوا ہو تو اس کی وجہ بیان کی جاوے:

دستخط: طارق محمود

سیل نمبر: 8615LHR

عہدہ: ASI

سیل نمبر: 03014831070

(ابتدائی اطلاع دہندہ درج کریں)

جناب SHO صاحب تھانہ گرین ٹاؤن لاہور جناب عالی گزارش ہے کہ سالک پتہ ذیل کی رہائشی ہوں مورخہ 01.08.2026 کو بوقت 8/45 بجے دن میں اپنے گھر واقع C1 پنجاب اسکول کے باہر موجود تھی تو اسی دوران ایک کس نامعلوم موٹر سائیکل سوار آیا اور میرے گلے سے طائرانی کولہ کی ایک مد چھین مالت 650000 روپے چھین کر فرار ہو گیا میرے ساتھ سخت زیادتی ہوئی ہے نامعلوم کے خلاف قانونی کارروائی کر کے میرا اذالہ کیا جائے الحاضری دستخط بحروف انگلی

ہوئی کہ ایک تحریری درخواست مارک شدہ فرٹ ڈیک موصول ہوئی جو مضمون درخواست و حالات و واقعات سے درست صورت جرم 356 پ پائی جا کر لہذا درخواست ہذا بغرض شن و تک کی جائے دستخط بحروف اردو عاشق علی ASI تھانہ گرین ٹاؤن لاہور اگرکہ تفتیش اندراج مقدمہ حوالے نمبر تھانہ کی گئی مقدمہ درج رجسٹر کر کے تفتیش حوالے شعبہ انویسٹی گیشن رجسٹر کر کے اصل تحریری درخواست مع نقل FIR بغرض تفتیش عتب انچارج انویسٹی بوقت 1:55 بجے رات مورخہ 02.08.2026 از تھانہ حسب آمد تحریری درخواست مقدمہ

طارق محمود

02-08-2026

The FIR given to the family concerning a separate case that had no apparent connection to Amina and Anmol or the allegations for which they had been taken into custody

The family said they were then asked to go to Jinnah Hospital to identify the bodies. There, they identified Amina and Anmol's bodies but said they were not permitted to examine them closely. They observed dried blood on Amina's face, a bruise on her wrist, and bruising on Anmol's face, and said that Amina's and Anmol's clothes were torn. The family said they suspected that the women may have been raped and that this could have contributed to their deaths, although they provided no evidence to substantiate this suspicion.

The women's maternal uncle stated that the station house officer (SHO) at Green Town Police Station told him the family would 'get justice' and receive the bodies if they signed the medical report. Despite not understanding the contents of the report, the family signed it. However, the bodies were not handed over to them that day and they subsequently returned home.

Later that night, the family called the police emergency number 15 to report the incident and were told to come to the police station if they wanted to file a complaint. It remains unclear if the police officers who handled this call were aware that the call was being made by the heirs of Amina and Anmol. Several hours later, according to the family, two police constables came to their home, took information about the case from them, and then left.

On the morning of 6 August, the family returned to Jinnah Hospital for the post-mortem examination. They reported that the bodies were not released to them after the examination and expressed serious concerns about the handling of the funerary rites. They stated they were not permitted to perform *ghusl*, the ritual washing of the bodies before burial. Instead, medical staff at Jinnah Hospital did so under police supervision, with officers reportedly telling the family that allowing them to touch the bodies would ‘create issues.’ The police then informed the family that they would transport the bodies to Pakpattan.

According to the family, they left Lahore for Pakpattan between 7 and 8 PM. By then, the police convoy accompanying the bodies had already departed, consisting of at least 10–12 police vehicles and an ambulance. The family stated the police convoy reached Pakpattan between 10 PM and midnight, while they arrived between 2 and 3 AM on 7 August.

On their arrival, the family reported that the police took control of the burial arrangements and pressed for immediate burial. The family initially proposed a burial at around 8 AM to allow community members to attend, but the police insisted on an earlier time, pushing for 3 AM. Following strong objections, the police agreed to 6 am. The family also stated that the police excluded them from the grave digging process. Several videos shared with the mission confirm the presence of multiple police vehicles at the burial site. The family claims they subsequently buried the bodies under police supervision.

The family strongly denied that the women were drug addicts, describing both as healthy with no known medical conditions. They added that they had not known the complainant before the incident and only learned through media reports that he had previously filed several FIRs in connection with other cases.

The family claimed they had not received the post-mortem report and were deeply sceptical of the police account of the deaths. One relative questioned, ‘Did both girls have the same heart beating in two chests, that both had a heart attack on the same day at the same time within 15 minutes of interrogation?’

The mission remained in contact with the family over the next two days. The family later informed the mission that, with the assistance of their legal counsel, they had obtained the interim post-mortem report on 12 August. They also reported being threatened with charges in multiple cases related to alleged criminal activity.

Meeting with the complainant

The mission met the complainant who had originally accused the two women of theft on 11 August in Lahore’s Township area at his home. According to his FIR against Anmol and Amina, the complainant had reported the two women for stealing earrings and PKR 5,000 from a family member on 4 August.

The complainant explained that he lived with his brother, sister-in-law, sisters, and other family members, and ran a jewellery business. He stated that the incident had affected him deeply and that, had he anticipated the women’s deaths, he would not have reported them. He said he had declined to speak to the media, citing concerns about harassment and being misquoted.

The complainant denied being a police ‘tout’ who filed complaints to help police target individuals. He claimed that he had filed three FIRs, not the eight reported in the media: one concerning a

stolen mobile phone, a second relating to a PKR 500,000 business dispute that was subsequently resolved, and the present case. The mission obtained the CRO data of the complainant from a crime reporter who confirmed its authenticity. The CRO records the complainant as filing three FIRs, being a witness in those three cases, and posting bail in two separate cases (see figure below).

نمبر	FIR نمبر	م	طرح	قصر	نم	دلالت
1	3732/23	356,411	لاہور	گارڈن چوک	ذیشان لطیف	لطیف احمد قریشی
2	3732/23	356,411	لاہور	گارڈن چوک	ذیشان لطیف	لطیف احمد قریشی
3	3346/23	420	لاہور	چوک شپ	ذیشان لطیف	لطیف احمد قریشی
4	1616/23	420	لاہور	قادر اعظم انٹر نل ای	ذیشان لطیف	لطیف احمد قریشی
5	772/26	489F	لاہور	چوک شپ	ذیشان لطیف	لطیف احمد قریشی
6	772/26	489F	لاہور	چوک شپ	ذیشان لطیف	لطیف احمد قریشی
7	1476/26	379,420	لاہور	چوک شپ	ذیشان لطیف	عبداللطیف
8	1476/26	379,420	لاہور	چوک شپ	ذیشان لطیف	عبداللطیف

CRO record of FIRs filed by the complainant

The complainant said that on 4 August at 2.15 PM, while he was not home, two women entered his house on the pretext of asking for water. They interacted with his sister-in-law and asked for money. He claimed that Amina and Anmol were *pirmis* who had cast a ‘hypnotic spell’ on his sister-in-law, leaving her frozen and compliant, before allegedly removing her earrings. When asked if the women had brandished any weapons, he replied that they had not. The complainant said he returned home soon after and witnessed the commotion outside his house, where he learned from neighbours about the alleged robbery (a neighbour, watching from an upper floor across the street, had alerted other neighbours, he said).

He stated that the women eventually returned the earrings after neighbours apprehended them and prevented them from leaving. He alleged that the women had torn their own clothes and threatened to accuse him of sexual assault if he did not let them go. He said one woman slapped the other in an apparent attempt to make her hand over the earrings, after which the earrings were returned to him. He alleged that the two women had stolen PKR 35,000, though the FIR records PKR 5,000—a discrepancy he did not explain. He said that he had detained the women because they resisted handing over the full amount.

The complainant said that the police arrived approximately 15 minutes after his call to the emergency helpline. He reached the Township Police Station soon after, where he was informed that CRO data showed the women had a criminal history, that their mother had been implicated in a firearm and robbery case, and that the women were part of a wider racket operating across the city.

The complainant described the women as healthy and said he observed no signs of drug use or intoxication. He added that, on the contrary, one of the two women was talkative, assertive, and perfectly lucid. He said police took evidence from the scene, including footage from a street CCTV camera. He remained at the station and left after ‘a couple of hours.’

Visit to Township Police Station and engagement with police staff

The mission visited Township Police Station on 11 August. Neither the investigation in-charge nor the SHO were present. The team met with three on-duty operations officers, inquiring whether any women police officers had been at the station on 4 August. A police officer responded that

no women police personnel posted at the station were present on the day of the incident, as all had been deployed elsewhere for security duties during *urs* festivities.

Members of the operations team informed the mission that only the investigations team could answer their queries. They referred the mission to a sub-inspector, who stated he had been on leave on the day of the incident. He asserted that only forensic experts could provide an adequate explanation for why the women abruptly died after being handed over to the investigations team. While denying that the women had been subjected to any physical violence, he claimed the police could say with '100 percent' confidence that the women were drug addicts who used injections. This assertion was based on police experience and training, and the alleged confession of the two women while in custody.

The mission inquired if the post-mortem report had been issued. The sub-inspector replied that the interim post-mortem report had reached the investigation team on 11 August, seven days after the incident, but had not been shared with the family. He also confirmed the existence of a video allegedly showing the women taking the earrings and reiterated the belief that associates of the women were operating elsewhere in the city, though no supporting evidence was provided.

When asked further questions, he informed the mission that a different sub-inspector, whose statement about what had transpired had been recorded, was present at the station when the women's health worsened. He also confirmed that the FIR provided to the mission was authentic and maintained that the women were never taken outside Township Police Station.

The mission returned to the police station that evening but found the SHO and investigation in-charge still absent. They again met the same sub-inspector, who declined to share his contact information, stating that arranging a meeting with the investigation in-charge would make matters difficult for the police. Instead, he shared the contact information of the arresting sub-inspector. This second sub-inspector was not present on the premises either and was contacted via telephone. After being informed about the mission's work, he declined to speak about what had transpired on 4 August, citing that he was on-duty and busy. The mission then obtained contact information for the investigation in-charge to arrange a meeting the following day, but he did not respond to the mission's calls despite several attempts.

On 12 August, the mission spoke to a representative of the police investigation wing over the telephone. He stated that the police had not themselves conducted the inquiry into the deaths, which was instead being carried out by a judicial magistrate nominated by the sessions judge under Section 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. He said the magistrate's initial findings showed no sign of violence. The mission asked him why female police officers were not present at the station on 4 August, to which he replied that women officers were typically present at the station. When asked if the women provided their basic information when they were taken into custody on the day of the incident, he argued the women had not been interrogated because they lost consciousness within 15 minutes of being handed over, leaving police only 15 to 20 minutes with them. He added that CCTV footage showing one of the women admitting to using injections was in police possession.

The representative attributed the delay in informing the family to the absence of identity documents, explaining that the police needed to confirm the women's identities before contacting relatives. When asked as to how the CCTV footage of the police station had reached the media, he said that the footage was genuine, but that only the operations wing could explain how it had been leaked.

Asked whether it was standard procedure for the police to record interrogations when a suspect was brought in for questioning, he said that it 'definitely' was. The mission followed up by asking if this meant the interrogations of Amina and Anmol were also recorded. The representative said that police had not had time to conduct any inquiry and again referred the mission to the

operations wing. He also said he had no information on whether the women had eaten or been given anything to drink while at the station.

Visit to Jinnah Hospital

The mission met an assistant professor at the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology at Jinnah Hospital on 12 August. He stated that the post-mortem examination had been conducted at the Dead House of Jinnah Hospital by staff from Mian Munshi Hospital, where a district standing medical board had been constituted because the deaths occurred in police custody. Jinnah Hospital staff had therefore not examined the bodies themselves and could not answer questions about their condition or say whether they had observed any bruises or marks on them.

Meeting with Rescue 1122

The mission believed that Rescue 1122's account was crucial for establishing an independent timeline of the women's final hours. This included the time the emergency call was received, the dispatch and arrival of responders, and the women's condition when attended to. Rescue 1122's records and personnel observations could also provide important independent evidence regarding the medical assistance provided and the information conveyed to responders at the police station.

Consequently, on 12 August, the mission met with Rescue 1122's public relations officer. The mission inquired whether the first responders, who arrived at the Township police station on 4 August, had made any observations regarding the physical conditions of the two women. The officer replied that Rescue 1122 personnel did not determine death in emergency responses. Citing time constraints and limited access to the data system, he requested that further questions be submitted in writing. He also stated that Rescue 1122 maintained a complete digital record of every emergency call, including logging time, vehicle departure, and arrival at the scene.

The mission subsequently submitted detailed written questions and requested access to relevant records. Despite repeated efforts, Rescue 1122 did not provide a response or access to the requested information.

Medical experts' review of interim post-mortem findings

The mission deemed it appropriate to consult three independent medical experts to review and interpret the interim post-mortem findings. The experts cautioned that several findings in the reports were non-specific, meaning they could occur in various medical conditions and did not indicate a single cause. Therefore, these findings alone could not establish the cause or manner of death.

Regarding the reported congestion of the brain, the experts identified several possible explanations, including post-mortem gravitational pooling, head trauma, and asphyxiation. One expert also noted that low oxygen levels can have multiple causes. The experts emphasised that a histopathological examination of the viscera would be necessary to determine if the finding was pathological or trauma-related.

Similarly, the reported congestion or blackish and patchy appearance of the lungs was considered non-specific. One expert attributed such changes primarily to post-mortem gravitational effects, while another noted that varying degrees of dark or mottled lung tissue are commonly observed in autopsies and do not, by themselves, establish smoking, drug use, poisoning, or another specific cause of death.

The experts differed on the significance of clotted blood in the heart. One considered it unusual and requiring further clarification through histopathology, while another described clots as a normal post-mortem finding. The experts also noted that the absence of an abnormality in the

uterus of a woman who had given birth three months earlier was not unusual, as the uterus generally returns to its normal state within approximately six weeks postpartum.

One expert identified multiple needle-prick injuries on the forearm of one victim as indicative of long-term intravenous drug use, though this finding requires interpretation alongside the complete post-mortem and toxicological evidence.

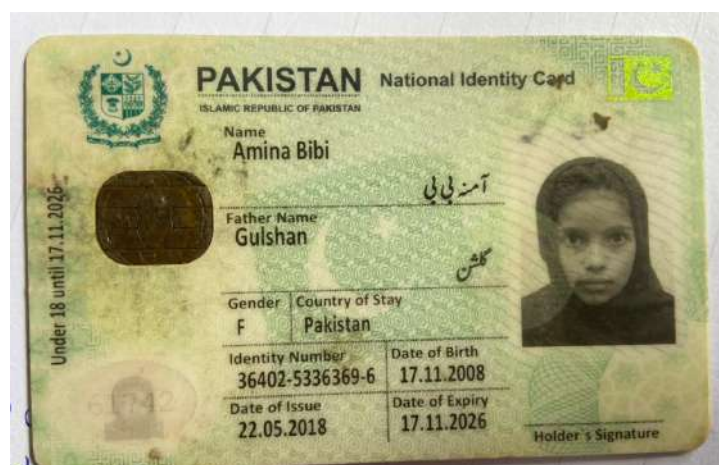
Overall, the experts stressed that the interim findings, considered in isolation, were insufficient to determine the cause or manner of death. Histopathological and toxicological analyses, along with the complete post-mortem findings and other evidence, were necessary for a definitive assessment.

Mission observations

The timing and manner of deaths. The mission regards the near-simultaneous and extremely rapid deaths of two young women, both of whom appeared healthy and functional shortly before their reported deaths, with no reported signs of physical distress, as a significant unresolved question warranting scrutiny.

Contradiction between the family's account and the official findings on bodily injury. The mission notes a direct contradiction between the family's account and the official record. The inquest report, the interim post-mortem report, and the judicial magistrate's inquiry each recorded no marks or bruises anywhere on the bodies. This is difficult to reconcile with the family's account of identifying the bodies, in which they described dried blood on Amina's face, a bruise on her wrist, and bruises on Anmol's face, as well as the torn clothing of one woman. The mission considers it significant that the family's description of visible injury stands at odds with every official account of the same bodies.

Age and identity of the deceased women. Unresolved questions also surround the ages and identities of the two women. Their ages have been reported inconsistently, and the family stated that one woman did not possess a CNIC while the other did. Documentation obtained by the mission records the latter's year of birth as 2008 (see below). The available information therefore does not conclusively establish that both women were adults at the time of their deaths—a matter of particular significance given the legal safeguards applicable to persons in police custody.



CNIC of the deceased woman Amina

Delay in notifying the family. The mission further notes that the women's basic information ought to have been obtained during the approximately two hours they spent with the operations team. Police subsequently attributed the delay in notifying their families to the absence of identity documents. Whether the operations team in fact recorded their names, addresses, family contacts,

or other identifying information before transferring them to the investigation team remains unclear, and the mission considers this uncertainty worth noting.

Absence of women police officers at the police station. The mission considers the absence of women police officers at the Township police station on 4 August significant, especially given the specific safeguards for women in police custody outlined in the Code of Criminal Procedure. These safeguards include requirements concerning the manner and circumstances in which women in police custody may be detained and interrogated.⁵

CCTV record of the women's time in custody. The mission notes that CCTV footage from the station reached the media without adequate explanation of its origin or authorisation for release. The publicly available footage appears to show nothing overtly untoward, but it is incomplete. When asked if the women's entire period at the station had been recorded, the CCPO representative confirmed that interrogations were 'definitely' captured on CCTV. However, the representative simultaneously maintained that no interrogation occurred because the women lost consciousness within 15 to 20 minutes of being handed over to the investigation team. The mission was not provided with the complete footage and remains concerned that the available clips do not establish what transpired during the women's entire time in custody.

Handling and burial of the bodies. The mission further notes the unusual circumstances surrounding the handling and burial of the bodies. The family stated they were not permitted to perform the *ghusl* or otherwise handle the bodies, while staff at Jinnah Hospital confirmed they had not examined them. The family also reported that police initially insisted the bodies be buried at 3 AM, in the middle of the night, under the direct observation of police squads. These circumstances collectively meant that, apart from state authorities and the medical board responsible for the post-mortem, no other party had a meaningful opportunity to observe the bodies for visible signs of injury, such as bruises or other marks that might indicate physical violence or torture. The mission also received independent and credible confirmation from three sources—two crime reporters and an HRC member—all of whom spoke directly with residents of Pakpattan, that police maintained a presence at the gravesite and restricted access to it for several days after 7 August.

The mission expresses serious concern about the stringent protocols established by police during the post-mortem procedure and burial process. The mission received multiple credible reports that these protocols at Jinnah Hospital prevented hospital staff from accessing their own workplace—an aberration from standard practice.

The mission also considers it necessary to establish whether such extensive police involvement in transporting and arranging the burial of bodies (reportedly comprising at least a dozen vehicles) and maintaining a presence over the gravesite for days afterward, is standard practice in custodial-death cases, and why the bodies were not simply handed over to the heirs for burial. Police attributed the heavy escort to anticipated law-and-order concerns but have not provided a rationale for such an elevated risk assessment.

The claim that the women were drug addicts. The police allegation that both women were drug addicts is difficult to reconcile with the available evidence. The CCPO described reports of drug use as a misreporting of a possibility raised by one officer. Yet, a police official who spoke to the mission stated unequivocally that there was 'no doubt' the women were drug addicts. No medical or documentary evidence was provided to the mission to substantiate this claim. The two women appear functional in both the CCTV footage reviewed by the mission and the footage

⁵ Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), s. 167(5). The provision requires that the investigating police officer interrogate the female accused in prison in the presence of a jail officer and a female police officer.

from the site of arrest. The complainant, too, told the mission that he observed no signs of intoxication.

The post-mortem findings. The interim post-mortem reports abnormalities in the lungs and hearts of both women without offering any explanation for them (see Appendix 2). Medical experts consulted by the mission noted that such findings can have multiple causes and are not, on their own, sufficient to establish the cause or manner of death. In particular, the reported blackish or mottled appearance of the lungs is non-specific and, in a young woman, would not by itself establish drug use. One expert identified needle-prick marks on the forearm of one woman as indicative of long-term intravenous drug use, but the other woman had no such marks—a discrepancy that requires explanation if both are to be regarded as long-term drug users. The mission has thus far found no evidence establishing that either woman was visibly under the influence of drugs in the hours immediately preceding her death.

The two interim post-mortem reports are also notable for the similarity of their findings. Both women are recorded as being 25 years old, although Amina’s identification card reportedly records her year of birth as 2008, and no explanation has been provided for how the ages recorded in the post-mortem reports were determined. Both reports record clots in the heart, blackish or mottled lungs, and congestion of the brain. The principal point of difference is that Amina’s report records needle-prick marks on her forearm, whereas no such marks are recorded in Anmol’s report.

Delay in the post-mortem process. The mission is concerned by the delay in completing the post-mortem process. The interim report was made available only on 11 August—seven days after the deaths—while the final report and the histopathological and toxicological findings remain pending. On their own, the interim findings are insufficient to establish the cause or manner of death.

The treatment of the family. The mission is also concerned by allegations made by the family about mistreatment by the police in the aftermath of the deaths, which the Township Police Station sub-inspector has denied. The family said police asked them to come and collect the women without informing them that they had already died and subsequently asked a family member to record a video describing the women as drug addicts, allegedly as a condition for securing their release. They have also alleged that they were asked to sign the preliminary medical report despite being unable to read or understand its contents, and that they were later threatened with being booked in multiple cases when they sought to obtain the post-mortem report. These allegations raise serious concerns as to whether the family was deliberately subjected to pressure and intimidation while seeking answers about the circumstances of the women’s deaths.

Conclusion

Taken together, the mission’s findings and observations cast significant doubt on whether the official account can be relied upon as a full or accurate record of what transpired. The near-simultaneous collapse and death of two apparently healthy young women shortly after being handed over to the police investigation team, the stark contradiction between the family’s account of visible injuries on the bodies and the initial medical report uniformly recording no marks of violence, the near-identical findings in the two women’s separate post-mortem reports, and the disproportionately heavy police presence at the early morning burial, collectively form a pattern that cannot be resolved by the material currently available to the mission or the public. These are not isolated irregularities but a consistent pattern running through nearly every stage of the case, from arrest to burial, and they justify a response that goes beyond the mechanisms so far employed.

Recommendations

The Torture and Custodial Death (Prevention and Punishment) Act 2022 provides the applicable statutory framework should the circumstances of Amina and Anmol's deaths in custody bear out the concerns raised in this report. Its mechanisms should be used irrespective of the mission's reservations about the Federal Investigation Agency's role in administering them. The recommendations below are intended to supplement, not substitute for, action under that Act. The mission accordingly recommends the following measures:

1. The Punjab government should constitute a judicial tribunal headed by a sitting judge of the Lahore High Court to investigate the circumstances of Amina and Anmol's arrest, detention, and deaths. The tribunal should be vested with the full powers of a civil court to summon and examine witnesses, including police officials of all ranks, and to compel the production of documents and records. Its findings should be made public in full and within a fixed, specified timeframe of its conclusion.
2. As part of its investigation, the judicial tribunal should order the exhumation of the bodies of Amina and Anmol and their examination by independent and impartial medical and forensic experts not affiliated with the police or any agency involved in the case. This should include histopathological and toxicological analysis to establish a credible and conclusive cause of death.
3. The complete and unedited CCTV footage covering the entirety of the women's time in police custody, from arrival to the point of collapse, should be preserved and produced to the judicial commission, along with an explanation of how partial footage came to be circulated in the media.
4. The judicial tribunal should independently verify the police's stated timeline of events on 4 August against call logs, custody registers, Rescue 1122 records, and any other available documentary evidence, rather than relying solely on the timeline as presented by police.
5. The family should be protected from any further intimidation or threats of prosecution and should be provided with legal aid to enable them to participate meaningfully in the tribunal's proceedings.
6. The government should review and strengthen safeguards for women in police custody, including the mandatory presence of women officers at all times, compliance with the relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure governing the arrest, detention, and interrogation of women, and the mandatory, tamper-proof video recording of all interrogations, with clear lines of institutional accountability for any breach.

Appendix 1: Judicial magistrate's report on deaths in custody

From	Kamran Karamat, Judicial Magistrate Sec-30, Model Town Courts, Lahore.
To	The Worthy, District & Sessions Judge, Lahore.
	No:- <u>290</u> Dated:- <u>05-08-2026</u> /
Subject:	<u>INTERIM INQUEST REPORT QUA DETERMINATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH OF DECEASED/ACCUSED NAMELY MST. AMNA D/O GHULSHAN & ANMOOL D/O AZMAT DIED ON ON 05.08.2026,</u>
Dear Sir,	
	With utmost reverence, it is respectfully submitted that, in compliance with your good office letter No. 12157 dated 05.08.2026, the undersigned was directed to conduct an inquiry under Section 176 Cr.P.C. to ascertain the cause of death of the aforesaid accused persons in accordance with law. 2- In pursuance of the said direction, the undersigned proceeded to Jinnah Hospital, Lahore, at 05:00 PM where the dead bodies of the deceased accused persons were lying in the mortuary. The undersigned examined the dead bodies and observed that, apparently, there were no visible marks of violence or torture on the bodies of the deceased accused persons. The undersigned also recorded the statement of Dr. Saeeda Amjad, PGR, Medicine Unit-I, Jinnah Hospital, Lahore, who stated that the deceased accused persons had been received at the hospital in dead condition. (The statment is enclosed herewith as Annexer-A) 3. Thereafter, the undersigned proceeded to Police Station Township, Lahore, at 07:00 PM where the statements of Danial Younas, SHO/IP; Muhammad Zaman Khan, IP/Incharge Investigation; Irfan Khaliq, 19551/HC/Moharrar Investigation; Bilal, 7640/C, Naib Moharrar; Ghulam Ghous, SI; Ishfaq Ahmad, ASI/INV; Qaiser Nadeem, ASI; Tasleem Arif, 659/HC; Mohsil Ali, PSA; and Shahid, EMT (1122), were recorded. (The statments are enclosed herewith as Annexer-B to Annexer K). After recording the relevant statements, the SHO, Police Station Township, Lahore, was directed to take custody of the dead bodies of the above-named deceased accused persons from Jinnah Hospital, Lahore, and to arrange for their post-mortem examinations in accordance with the law and prescribed rules. He was further directed to hand over the dead bodies to their respective legal heirs after completion of all

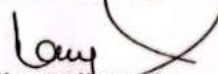
Scanned with
CamScanner

codal/legal formalities and due verification of the identities and legal status of the claimants.

4- As per the interim inquiry conducted by me u/s 176 Cr.P.C, prima facie, no apparent marks of violence or visible injuries were found on the bodies of the accused persons. However, a final determination in this regard shall be made upon receipt of the post-mortem report. At this stage, the interim report is most respectfully submitted for your Honour's kind perusal and for such further orders as deemed appropriate.

Report is submitted please.

Yours' faithfully,



D/ Kamran Karamat,
Judicial Magistrate Sec-30,
Model Town Courts, Lahore.

05.8.26

Appendix 2: Interim post-mortem reports

Page # 1/6



Govt. of Punjab, Health Department
POST MORTEM EXAMINATION REPORT
DISTRICT STANDING MEDICOLEGAL BOARD,
GOVT MIAN MUNSHI DHQ TEACHING HOSPITAL, LAHORE.

JINNAH HOSPITAL, LAHOREBook No. _____

Serial No. DSMB/92/26
P.M.R.No. 92/26

Name: Amna AGE: 25 years SEX: Female CASTE: Changar Bloch

Father/Husband's Name: Gulshan Residence: Kharian District Gujrat.

Body Brought By: 1-Name & Designation: Bilal 7640/C Police Station: Township
2-Name & Designation: Saif Ullah 18093/C District: Lahore

Body Identified by: 1-Name : Haji Bakhtiar CNIC No: 36402-4671116-7 Relation: Mamo
2: Name: Shazia CNIC No. 36402-5333597-2 Relation: Mother

Date & Time of : (1) Death 04.08.2026 07:00pm (2) Receiving Dead body in Dead house: 04.08.26 08:30pm

(3) Receiving Complete documents from Police: 06.08.26 01:30 pm (4) Conducting Autopsy 06.08.26 04.00pm

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY POLICE:

Received dead in Jinnah Hospital Lahore.

DIAGNOSTIC TEST:

Cause of death according to death certificate:

Radiological:
Ultrasound:

1-EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

General Physical Appearance (including length/weight of the body Rigor Mortis, Post Mortem staining Putrefaction condition of eyes, Condition of natural orifices, Congestion, Petechial Hemorrhages, etc.)

It is a dead body of female 25 years old with average height and weight. Eyes and mouth are closed. Body is cold and stiff due to preservation in refrigerator. Post-Mortem stains are present on the back of chest, trunk and on the buttocks.

Examination of Cloth: Body is clad in blue printed shirt and same printed trouser and black dupatta.

Examination of Neck: (Including findings on tissues under the skin, hyoid bone & thyroid/arytenoids Cartilages on dissection).






PMR: 92/2026

Description of Injuries: (Including findings on dissection)

Note: The Medico Legal Examiner should mention size, weight, gross appearance, any evidence of trauma / diseases / poisoning / malfunctioning of all the organs & viscera extremely & on cut section. If no diseases / injury / abnormally is detected, the word "Healthy" should be written.

II- CRANIUM SPINAL CORD

Scalp:	Healthy
Skull:	Healthy
Membranes:	Healthy
Brain:	Congested
Vertebrae:	Not explored
Spinal Cord:	Not explored

III-THORX

1-Walls, Sternum (Manubrium Body, Xiphisternum),	Healthy
2- Pleurae	Healthy
3- Larynx & Trachea	Healthy
4-Right Lung	Black Mottled
5-Left Lung	Black Mottled
6- Pericardium & Heart	Heart full of clots
7-Blood Vessels	Healthy

PMR # 92/2026

I-ABDOMEN Walls	Healthy
2- Peritoneum	Healthy
3-Mouth, Pharynx and Esophagus	Healthy
4-Diaphragm	Healthy
5-Stomach and its contents	Stomach was Healthy and contained semi-digested food
6- Pancreas	Healthy
7-Small intestine and its contents	Healthy
8-Large intestine & its contents	Healthy
9-Liver	Healthy
10-Spleen	Healthy
11-Kidneys Right	Healthy
Left:	Healthy
12-Urinary Bladder	Empty
13-Organs of Generation Testes / uterus	Healthy

V-UPPER AND LOWER LIMBS

	Injuries	Disease / Deformity	Fracture	Dislocation
Upper Limb	Multiple injection marks (Needle prick marks) on right forearm and wrist.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lower Limb	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PMR No. 92/26

Specimens sent for expert opinion to:

- Chemical examiner (Preserved in Saturated Saline)
- Histopathology (preserved in 10% Formalin)

Articles handed over to police:

Forensic toxicology

1. Piece of liver, half spleen, half both kidneys
2. Stomach with contents
3. Small intestine with contents
4. Blood
5. Preservative saline

Papers and All Forensic and Tool Jars.

Forensic histopathology

1. Piece of liver, half spleen, half both kidneys, heart
2. Half left lung
3. Half brain

سید

Signature of Police Officer/Official

OPINION:

Probable time that elapsed:

- a) Between death and post mortem 2-3 days

Dated: 06.08.26

ملی ہوئی تشہید / دستخط شدہ پارچہ جات / پوسٹ مارٹم رپورٹ / پولیس کا قذات / ایکس رے / آپریشن نوٹس /
 سہل شدہ Samples برائے لیبارٹری تجزیہ وصول پائے۔ جہاں میں پائندہ ہوں کہ لیبارٹری تجزیہ کے لئے Sample
 فوراً متعلقہ لیبارٹری میں جمع کروا دیں گا۔ بلال 7640
 دستخط پولیس کا مقبیل / تفتیشی آفیسر اسما
 نشان انگنٹھا نمبر 0321-6979422-6979422
 تاریخ 06-08-26 وقت 06-08-26

INITIAL OPINION

All the Members of DSMB are of unanimously considered the opinion that there is no mark of physical violence on any part of body at the time of autopsy. However Specimen have been taken and sent to PFSA for Histopathology and toxicology. Final opinion will be summed up after receiving these reports

Atul H. Kulkarni
 DISTRICT MEDICOLEGAL OFFICER
 (Technical Member)

(Signature)
 CONSULTANT SURGEON
 (Member)

(Signature)
 DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER
 (Member)

Now
 CONSULTANT GYNAECOLOGIST
 (MEMBER)

(Signature)
 (CHAIRMAN)
 DISTRICT STANDING MEDICAL BOARD/
 MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
 GOVT. MIAN MUNSHI DHQ TEACHING HOSPITAL
 LAHORE



Govt. of Punjab, Health Department
POST MORTEM EXAMINATION REPORT
DISTRICT STANDING MEDICOLEGAL BOARD,
GOVT MIAN MUNSHI DHQ TEACHING HOSPITAL, LAHORE.

JINNAH HOSPITAL, LAHORE

Book No. _____

Serial No. DSMB/91/26

P.M.R.No. 91/26

Name: Anmol

AGE: 25 years

SEX: Female

CASTE: Changar Bloch

Father/Husband's Name: Azmat Residence: Kharian District Gujrat.

Body Brought By: 1-Name & Designation: Bilal 7640/C Police Station: Township

2-Name & Designation: Saif Ullah 18093/C District: Lahore

Body Identified by: 1-Name : Haji Bakhtiar CNIC No: 36402-4671116-7 Relation: Mamo
2: Name: Shazia CNIC No. 36402-5333597-2 Relation: Mother-in-law

Date & Time of : (1) Death 04.08.2026 07:00pm (2) Receiving Dead body in Dead house: 04.08.26 08:30pm

(3) Receiving Complete documents from Police: 06.08.26 01:30 pm (4) Conducting Autopsy 06.08.26 04.00pm

INFORMATION FURNISHED BY POLICE:

Received dead in Jinnah Hospital Lahore.

DIAGNOSTIC TEST:

Cause of death according to death certificate:

Radiological:

Ultrasound:

1-EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

General Physical Appearance (including length/weight of the body Rigor Mortis, Post Mortem staining Putrefaction condition of eyes, Condition of natural orifices, Congestion, Petechial Hemorrhages, etc.)

It is a dead body of female 25 years old with average height and weight. Eyes and mouth are closed. Body is cold and stiff due to preservation in refrigerator. Post-Mortem stains are present on the back of chest, trunk and on the buttocks.

Examination of Cloth: Body is clad in yellow printed shirt torn from front neckline and front of chest with a knot present on torn sides + same printed trouser and black shawl.

Examination of Neck: (Including findings on tissues under the skin, hyoid bone & thyroid/ arytenoids Cartilages on dissection).

PMR: 91/2026

Description of Injuries: (Including findings on dissection)

Note: The Medico Legal Examiner should mention size, weight, gross appearance, any evidence of trauma / diseases / poisoning / malfunctioning of all the organs & viscera extremely & on cut section. If no diseases / injury / abnormally is detected, the word "Healthy" should be written.

II- CRANIUM SPINAL CORD

Scalp:	Healthy and intact
Skull:	Healthy and intact
Membranes:	Healthy and Intact
Brain:	Congusted
Vertebrae:	Not explored
Spinal Cord:	Not explored

III-THORX

1-Walls, Sternum (Manubrium Body, Xiphisternum),	Healthy
2- Pleurae	Healthy and intact
3- Larynx & Trachea	Healthy
4-Right Lung	Black Mottled
5-Left Lung	Black Mottled
6- Pericardium & Heart	Heart full of clots
7-Blood Vessels	Healthy

PMR # 91/2026

1-ABDOMEN Walls	Healthy
2- Peritoneum	Healthy
3-Mouth, Pharynx and Esophagus	Healthy
4-Diaphragm	Healthy
5-Stomach and its contents	Stomach was Healthy and contained semidigested food
6- Pancreas	Healthy
7-Small intestine and its contents	Healthy
8-Large intestine & its contents	Healthy
9-Liver	Healthy
10-Spleen	Healthy
11-Kidneys Right	Healthy
Left:	Healthy
12-Urinary Bladder	Partially filled
13-Organs of Generation Testes / uterus	Healthy

V-UPPER AND LOWER LIMBS

	Injuries	Disease / Deformity	Fracture	Dislocation
Upper Limb	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Lower Limb	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

PMR No. 91/26

Specimens sent for expert opinion to:

- Chemical examiner (Preserved in Saturated Saline)
- Histopathology (preserved in 10% Formalin)

Articles handed over to police:

Forensic toxicology

1. Piece of liver, half spleen, half both kidneys
2. Stomach with contents
3. Small intestine with contents
4. Blood
5. Preservative saline
6. Urine

Papers and All Forensic and Tool Jars.

Forensic histopathology

1. Piece of liver, half spleen, half both kidneys, heart
2. Half left lung
3. Half brain

Signature of Police Officer/Official

OPINION:

Probable time that elapsed:

- a) Between death and post mortem 2-3 days

Dated: 06.08.26

سلی ہوئی نعش برصا/ دستخط شدہ پارچہ جات/ پوسٹ مارٹم رپورٹ/ پولیس کا عداوت/ ایکس رے/ آپریشن فوٹا/ سیل شدہ Samples برائے لیبارٹری تجزیہ وصول پائے۔ عین میں پابند ہوں کہ لیبارٹری تجزیہ کے لئے Sample فوراً متعلقہ لیبارٹری میں جمع کرواؤں گا۔ بلال 7640 نسف اللہ 18093 دستخط پولیس کا نمبر/ تفتیشی آفیسر نشان آگوشا

نمبر 0221-6979422 مقامی طور پر تاریخ 26-08-26 وقت

INITIAL OPINION

All the Members of DSMB are of unanimously considered the opinion that there is no mark of physical violence on any part of body at the time of autopsy. However Specimen have been taken and sent to PFSA for Histopathology and toxicology. Final opinion will be summed up after receiving these reports from PFSA.

DISTRICT MEDICOLEGAL OFFICER
(Technical Member)

CONSULTANT SURGEON
(Member)

DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER
(Member)

CONSULTANT GYNAECOLOGIST
(MEMBER)

(CHAIRMAN)
DISTRICT STANDING MEDICAL BOARD/
MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT
GOVT. MIAN MUNSHI DHQ TEACHING HOSPITAL
LAHORE