

FORENSIC AND MEDICO-LEGAL EVALUATION OF A SEXUAL ASSAULT  
CASE: A CASE REPORT

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**Abstract**

Rape represents a multifaceted crime profoundly influenced by institutional structures, cultural norms, and individual perspectives, manifesting across diverse typologies including stranger, acquaintance, date, and spousal rape. This research examines the complex interplay between societal constructions of sexual violence and the challenges inherent in investigating and prosecuting these cases. The concept of classic rape characterized by stranger perpetration and physical resistance commands greater institutional credibility, while acquaintance and marital rape are frequently minimized through victim-blaming narratives, creating a hierarchy of victimhood that significantly impacts legal outcomes. Forensic science plays a pivotal role in rape investigations through DNA analysis, medical examinations documenting injuries, toxicology screening for drug-facilitated assault, and digital forensics. However, utility is often constrained by delayed reporting, evidence degradation, and inadequate collection protocols. Contemporary cases face systemic challenges including chronic underreporting, scarcity of timely forensic evidence, and pervasive victim-blaming, and institutional skepticism toward survivor testimony. Trauma research reveals that neurobiological responses including memory fragmentation and delayed disclosure are often misinterpreted as fabrication indicators, necessitating trauma-informed approaches. This paper incorporates case study sexual assault case to illustrate disparities in societal response and judicial outcomes. Effective reform requires enhanced forensic capabilities, trauma-informed training for personnel, improved victim-centered policies, and comprehensive survivor support systems. Addressing these multidimensional challenges is imperative for achieving equitable justice and advancing societal frameworks that comprehensively address sexual violence.

INTRODUCTION

Any sexual act performed against someone's will or with someone who is incapable of giving permission is considered sexual violence [1]. Sexual offenses including rape, assault, coercion, harassment, and trafficking are included in this classification. Women make up the majority of rape victims, and socially created standards can often require more restrictive conduct toward girls and women. These women fear social, cultural, and ethnic isolation as well as judgment, stigmatization, and revenge, including victim blaming [2]. Moreover, the definition of rape varies greatly among cultural settings. Sexual violence is an egregious, terrible conduct that clearly violates people's human rights and self-control. A well-known instance of sexual violence is rape, in which a person is sexually without their consent and with the use of force either physical, psychological, or both. In terms of the crime's legal definition, any forced sexual conduct, regardless of location, bodily position, or nature of the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, is considered a rape [3]. This study disclose a very significant discrepancy of the ideas about rape between the legal, cultural, and social aspects. At the heart of this argument lies the differentiation between normative rape, those forms that are implicitly allowed or downplayed within certain cultural surroundings, and non normative rape, which is met with an unequivocal societal condemnation [4] (figure 01).

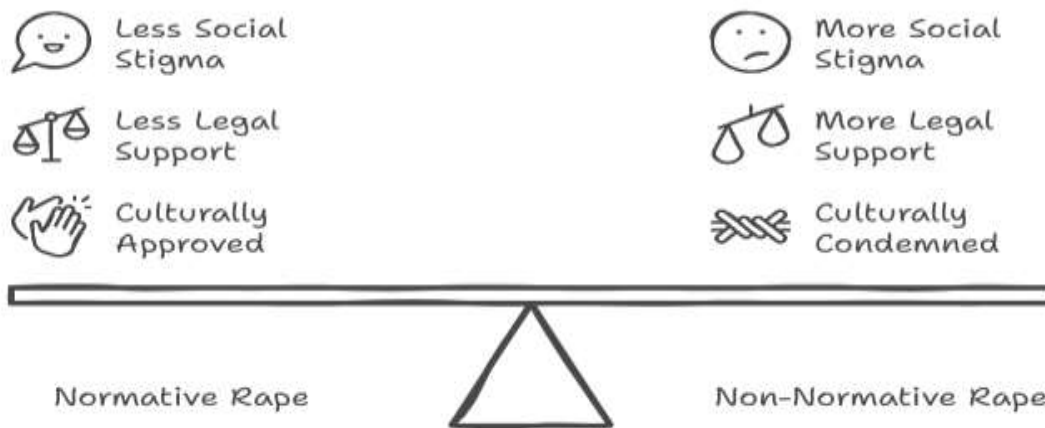


FIG: 01 Cultural perceptions in response to rape.

Normative rape is frequently the outcome of society at large having serious flaws such as dominated by hierarchically structured power and gender ideologies that consider women's rights to their own bodies as dictated by patriarchy, thus showing that the problem arises not only from individual criminal acts but also from the systemic patterns of oppression [5].

Furthermore complexities to this field is a victim, blaming phenomenon, which researcher's state is heightened by cultural beliefs that frequently depict survivors as partially or entirely responsible for their own victimization. The case is even more dreadful when the perpetrator, victim relationship is used to discredit the survivors and to downplay the offensive's nature [6]. Therefore, these sorts of responses highlight the necessity of an urgent call for a comprehensive grasp of sexual assault that goes beyond the limitations of prevailing categorizations and takes into account the psychological and socio, cultural factors that not only make people susceptible to victimization but also cause the problematic social reactions that follow. To overcome all these problems Forensic evidence plays a central and decisive role in the investigation and prosecution of rape cases [7]. Sexual assault is often committed in private settings, frequently without eyewitnesses, making physical and scientific evidence crucial for establishing the occurrence of the crime and linking

the accused to the victim. Biological evidence such as semen, blood, saliva, vaginal or anal swabs, and DNA profiles provides objective proof of sexual contact and can conclusively identify or exclude a suspect [8]. DNA analysis, in particular, is considered one of the most reliable forms of forensic evidence, as it offers a high degree of individualization and withstands legal scrutiny in courts of law.

This study clearly illustrates that cultural endorsement, social standing and forensic science have the most determining role in the way sexual violence is categorized, prosecuted, and perceived along with real time case study. The primary purpose of this case study is to demonstrate the practical application of forensic science in a rape investigation, from the reporting of the incident to the final judicial outcome [9]. While theoretical knowledge provides an understanding of legal provisions and forensic principles, case studies offer insight into real-world challenges, procedural accuracy, and interdisciplinary coordination among police, medical professionals, forensic experts, and the judiciary [10].

### **Types of Rape:**

**Rape Types** There are two types of rape (Figure02): attempted and accomplished. Completed rape denotes touch or penetration of the genitalia by a bodily part or foreign object, and indicates penetration per vagina or anus [11]. The three types of penetration that constitute completed rape are consent, statutory, and forced rape. The remaining instances are called tries. The majority of sexual assaults are classified as non-homicidal rapes, providing proof that the attacker typically wants to kill, injure, or exact revenge on the victim in order to feel motivated to perform the crime [12]. Rapists are a common behavioral pattern among criminal offenders that is linked to fury and violence. The offense can be an admission of helplessness. Children may be sexually abused or raped as a form of revenge against caregivers employed by the government or parents who are in positions of responsibility over them [13].

### **Acquaintance Rape:**

A subset of sexual contact is acquaintance (non-consensual) sexual activity, which can take many different forms. Since the victim knows the attacker and may have been in the same area or in a safe place when the attack occurred, it differs from stranger rape [14]. (a) Forced rape: The victim's opposition is defeated. (b) Incapacitated rape: This type of sexual assault occurs when the victim is unconscious, high on drugs, or under the influence of alcohol and is unable to give permission. (c) Non-coercive and non-consensual rape: These incidents frequently include close friends or family members, and drugs and alcohol serve as a bridge between them. (d) Rape between men: The victim's resistance is defeated. (e) Statutory rape: Victims under the legal age of majority are subject to a special statutory punishment in a few of states. They are all related to non-consensual sex, but they differ in terms of the victim's relativity and the attacker's interpersonal context [15]. These categories offer a framework that allows different kinds of relationships between the attacker and the victim to be identified. The term "rape" has been used quite loosely, and disagreements will only grow now that a debate collection has been started [16].

### **Stranger Rape:**

When the victim is physically subdued by the rapist and does not know or is unable to identify them, this is known as stranger rape [11]. The fact that the attacker and the victim are strangers to one another defines it. In this kind of rape, the perpetrator typically chooses the victim randomly and uses a high degree of organization and forethought to carry out the crime [17]. This kind of rape frequently takes place when the perpetrator roams around hunting for possible victims. The primary feature of all stranger rapes is the victim and the perpetrator's lack of prior acquaintanceship. Most victims are simply victims of circumstance or timing.

Another feature of stranger rape is that the victims may display signs of force, aggression, terror, or even silence when they would have otherwise screamed for assistance [14]. In some situations, the sufferers may have even become immobile and ceased to respond. Stranger rape affects the evidential indicators because it entails delayed reporting of the crime and other contributing variables. A direct attack is thought to be the most common type of

violence committed by strangers; since it comes out of nowhere and surprises the victim, the perpetrator is able to carry out the crime. Witnesses are of no concern to the attacker as they attack the victim. When rapes take place in this way, the likelihood of physical attacks increases dramatically [18].

**Date Rape:**

One type of sexual assault known as "date rape" is when someone goes out or knows someone else, and the incident happens during that date either at home or out. The culprit is almost always someone the victim knows. According to the criminological literature, date rapes are frequently the type of rape that is least reported [19]. The significance of filing charges is frequently less than for more violent acts of the same since the offender is a person the victim knows and the act is not necessarily violent or as severe as cases of other types of rape. But if the victim knows the attacker, the psychological toll that person takes might be far higher than if the attacker is a complete stranger [20]. The likelihood that a date rapist will still be a trusted individual and the fact that members of the same social circles are frequently quite tiny are the likely reasons why many date rapes remain undetected. In cases such as these, it is crucial to make sure that, should a sexual predator be prosecuted, the victim maintains their innocence and believes they were set up. Additionally, this chapter looks at specialized forensic investigation methods that are especially pertinent to date rape. Like alcohol, especially if it has a history of recreational use, using illegal drugs can actually weaken the victim's ability to resist. Instances of date rape may entail an offender using illegal drugs to gain the upper hand over the victim [21]. As quickly as possible, you must obtain information and proof from the victim to ensure that they are not a victim who can provide evidence. You also need to get information in circumstances where toxicological tests have been filed for the victim and/or possible offender.

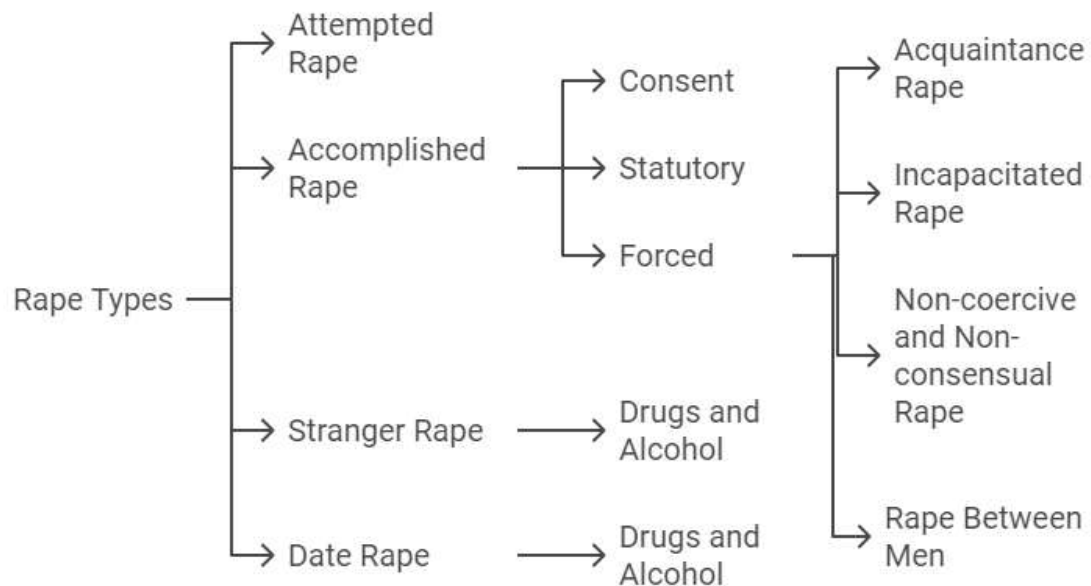


Fig. 02 Flowchart indicating types of rape.

**Types of Forensic evidence in rape case:**

Two significant forensic discoveries from the 1985 Uniform Crime Reports data were that 46% of rape cases involved the use of personal force as the primary weapon, and that almost 40% of victims did not sustain any physical injuries [10]. Regardless of the victim's age, the UCR data showed that at least 50% of victims were unable to provide information regarding the kinds of forensic evidence gathered when the sample was restricted to rape victims who reported the crime. The research has identified five main categories of forensic evidence (Figure 03):

physical, biological, trace, anecdotal, and video or photographic [22]. All forms of samples taken from the victim's body, including as DNA, hair, and fiber, are considered physical evidence. Blood and/or saliva are the most commonly gathered biological evidence from the victim. In nearly all cases, the laboratory receives samples of blood or saliva for DNA testing; in a small number of cases, hairs or fibers are also sent for testing. Physical evidence is crucial because it may identify the attacker, circumstantial evidence of a big crime, and show the commission of the crime [23]. Lastly, by knowingly or unknowingly keeping and preserving their attacker's biological and/or physical forensic evidence, the victim might take an active investigative role. Because it was not gathered by a party with legal standing in the inquiry, this material was excluded from the analysis. This is not the case, though, for the 60% of victims of forced rape [22].

## DNA Evidence

DNA profiling can be used to evaluate a suspect's exclusion, or to weed out those who aren't likely to have left a biological sample that was found at the site of the crime [24]. Furthermore, the method can validate the presumed identification of a person from any evidence that is not directly linked to or obtained from a living person, like blood left on a surface by a cough droplet, provided a positive match is established between the suspects' DNA profiles and the biological samples gathered at the crime scene [25]. The legal authorities find the most value in the exclusion and confirmatory DNA analysis; yet, the media and law enforcement sources fail to adequately portray the informative capability of DNA data. Because of this, law enforcement organizations and the judiciary are more likely to voice concerns about the gathering and processing of DNA evidence and to overlook the substantial advantages that DNA analysis can provide for organizing and conducting investigations pertaining to sexual offenses like rape [26].

## Physical Evidence

Most forensic evidence in cases of sexual assault is gathered from the victim's body. In many cases, the people in charge of recording and gathering evidence of sexual assault are emergency department staff members, especially doctors and nurses [27]. The woman's body is the subject of most of this evidence gathering, including blood, saliva, or seminal fluid evidence, nail clippings, pubic and head hair combings, smears and scrapings from the an genital area, and more. The dry and wet parts of the swabs are often immediately placed in test tubes or regular envelopes with screw covers, and vacuum aspiration techniques are frequently employed to gather information from these kinds of injuries [23]. However, because of these conditions, a large number of rape records are lost, either by simple oversight due to unskilled workers collecting and examining the evidence or by a failure to identify that injuries in these places may be indicators of nonconsensual sex. The majority of collecting staff members that have been seen focus their attention on the potential formation of a forensic connection, namely semen. They are interested in doing the investigation in order to announce findings in a small number of situations where they are uncertain if there was sufficient sexual evidence. It is less common to uncover clinical evidence supporting particularly important conclusions, especially in busy departments [28]. While rape evidence kits have been a great help in this regard, evidence is often not subjected to laboratory analysis, especially in large urban centers where evidence may stay in the forensic service for some time before records of the crime scene or some of the arrested perpetrators are made available.

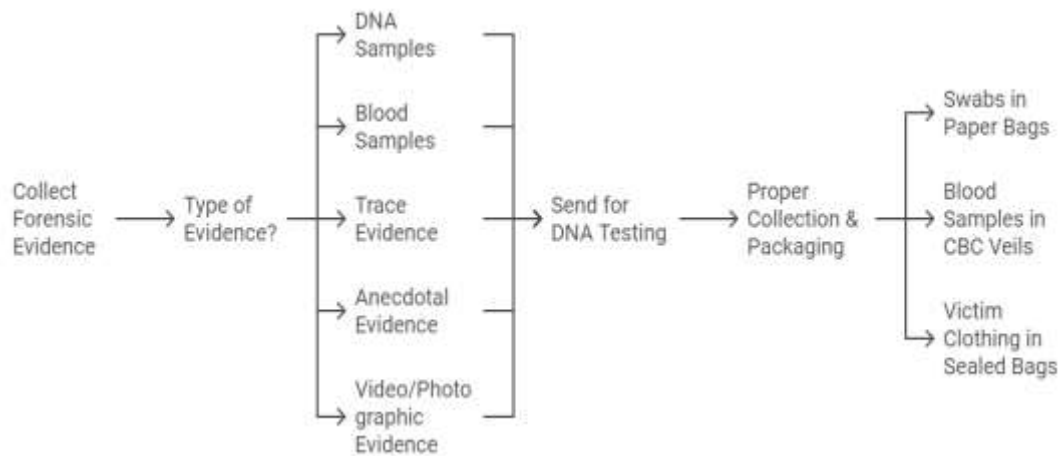
## Collection and Packaging of Evidence

The effective investigation and prosecution of sexual offenses depend on the gathering and preservation of evidence from the victim's person and possessions as well as from the crime scene [29, 30]. Failure to take particular measures may cause evidence to be lost or destroyed, which might be crucial for establishing sexual contact or for successfully prosecuting cases of rape and other serious sex offenses. In addition to receiving care for their injuries, the victim should consult a doctor to gather proof, protect themselves from venereal disease, and maybe even get pregnant. Even though the crime scene itself may not be very significant, all the locations that are most closely connected to the victim or locations where evidence may be present—such as a hat or hair comb—

should always be of possible interest [30]. It is advisable to support victims of sexual assault in refraining from using the restroom following the claimed attack. This will protect any evidence that may be found on her person as well as in the location of the rape. She could be asked to put her clothes in restraining bags that are identifiable and can be sealed before the examination. If at all possible, the examining physician should be a police physician; nevertheless, in the event that this is not feasible, any other physician may do so under legal authority [31]. In order to guarantee that the most evidence is gathered the victim must be examined physically as soon as possible following the occurrence. If the sufferer is given a thorough explanation, she will comprehend the necessity of the immediate evaluation. She desires and needs the evidence to be gathered to support the prosecution [32]. This ought to be talked about objectively, without any offensive material. Plan the order of the examination and encourage the victim to ask questions. Every attempt needs to be made to lessen the victim's trauma. We would suggest having a few discussions after the physical assessment. To avoid the victim being observed by big groups of people while she is traveling to the location for the physical examination, there should be a spacious dressing room [33]. The victim will be able to observe the synchronized attempts thanks to the planning. She will have faith in these endeavors and know that every effort has been made to furnish the proof she worries won't be accessible. She would learn later about the hard work that the police and prosecutors put into pursuing justice. This information will significantly reduce the likelihood of the crime's psychological effects. The crime scene may produce a wealth of evidence, or it may produce none at all. When the likelihood of a sexual offense is recognized, it is critical to maintain the scene exactly as it is. The steps involved are quite similar to gathering and reviewing evidence from tangible items [34].

**Packaging**

All swabs taken should be packed in paper bag or in paper envelopes. Blood sample should be packed in CBC veils.



Victim/survival cloths should be packed in white cloth bag and sealed with sign and stamp.

**Fig. 03 Flowchart representing types of evidence collected from rape scenes.**

**Challenges and controversies in Rape case:**

**Underreporting:** A lot of rapes, especially those involving friends, male-to-male rapes, and rapes that occur in cities, go undetected. The reasons for this underreporting include feelings of guilt, anxiety, and mistrust toward the authorities (Figure 04).

**Lack of Forensic Evidence:** Less than one-third of recorded rapes have forensic evidence, which makes investigations more difficult. Backlogs in crime laboratories and incomplete coverage of DNA databases can impede progress even in the presence of evidence (Figure 04).

**Victim blaming and Secondary Trauma:** Authorities, the public, and even family members frequently have unfavorable views, skepticism, and victim-blaming behaviors toward rape victims. In addition to making the first trauma worse, this secondary trauma deters patients from getting treatment [35].

**Controversies Regarding Victim Testimony:**

Misconceptions regarding rape and victim conduct give rise to doubts regarding the veracity of rape victims' statements. This dispute calls into questions. This debate erodes the legitimacy of the victims and puts obstacles in the way of justice (Figure 04).

**Trauma and Memory:** Trauma damages victims' recollections, making it challenging to remember specifics. Understanding victims' perspectives is aided by trauma research, which emphasizes the significance of presenting testimony with tact and knowledge [36].

**Investigation and Prosecution Difficulties**

**Difficulty in Suspect Identification:** Suspect identification is hampered by insufficient investigative methods, missing reports, and forensic evidence.

**Limited Resources:** Law enforcement organizations struggle to prioritize rape cases due to underfunding and understaffing, which causes delays and inefficiencies.

**Differences in Defining and Identifying Rape:** Reporting and investigation are inconsistent due to disparate definitions and standards between jurisdictions [37].

**Effects on the Victims**

**Secondary Trauma:** Victims' trauma is made worse by unfavorable government reactions and public perceptions.

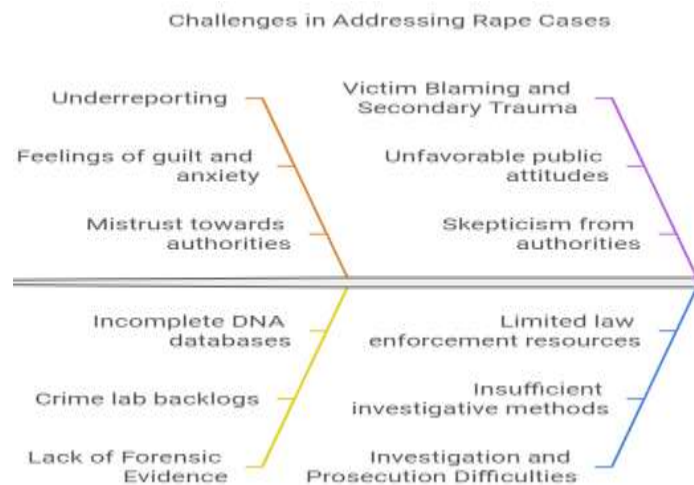
**Low Reporting Rates:** Victims are deterred from reporting rapes by feelings of shame, distrust, and terror

**Difficulty in Securing Justice and Protection:** Victims have challenges in getting convictions, protection orders, and appropriate sentences [38].

**Additional Consideration:**

**Trauma-Informed Training:** Training on trauma, victim behavior, and delicate testimony handling is necessary for law enforcement and authorities.

**Better Policies and Policing:** Prosecution and investigation may be strengthened by community involvement, heightened resources, and standardized procedures [39].



**Assistance for Victims:** The rehabilitation and justice of victims depend on the availability of counseling, advocacy, and medical services.

Fig no 04: Controversies & challenges in rape cases

## Case Study:

On May 18, 2024, Rafiq Ahmed's life changed forever. At 5:06 PM, he discovered that his 2- ½ month-old daughter, Noor Fatima, had been harmed by Mudassar. Rafiq rushed to the police station with Noor Fatima and his wife, Farzana. Rafiq's Call at 15 for police help. Nearest CSU team visit the crime scene, takes initial steps and document the scene as the First responder. Here is first responder report

Crime Scene Wing Circle Khanpur

District RYK

### Report related with crime

Nature of notification Rape Area Police Station City Khanpur Victim name with address Noor Fatima New Ghala mandi Khanpur Phone No. 0303-0219593 CNIC No. 31301-2467403-5

Name of the police officer who arrived at the scene Zaka Hussain Crime Scene Date 18-05-2024 Crime Time 5:00PM

Name Informant Source Call 15 Time of incident reporting 5:00PM Departure time 5:10PM

Time to arrive at the scene 5:30 Return time from incident 6:00PM was the incident done by Cordon or

By the team Cordon Location /address New Ghala Mandi Khanpur

Case no 1 Date 18/05/2024 Bajurm 376/377 Police Station

Name and Designation of Investigating Officer Ghulam Fareed Phone No. 03012926730

PFSA team visited the incident NILL PFSA Team Officer NILL PFSA Officer Contact No

Reasons for non-attendance of PFSA team visit there is no need

### Brief Circumstantial Events:

Applicant said that the accused Mudassar has raped the daughter Noor Fatima Mutlaka by placing his penis on the mouth and chest of the daughter Noor Fatima for the purpose of committing adultery

### Description of evidence at the scene:

1 - Incident Number 3 number of photography 20 2-Nature of Fingerprint

Mold N/A Number of Fingerprints/Molds N/A Number of Pages

3-Type of DNA sample N/A Number of DNA Samples N/A 4- Details of Other Evidence & Number of other evidences

5-fingerprint evidence handed over to I.O  I.O Name and Designatio

### Details of the witnesses at the scene of the incident:

1. Name M.Nazq Father Name Abdul Hameed Nationality Dhanda Residence Khanpur

Phone no.  CNIC No.  Signature

After that Rafiq Ahmad came to police station for the registration of FIR. His application is field as below.

Serial No. RYK-CKP-008210

**FIRST INFORMATION REPORT (FIR) REGARDING COGNIZABLE OFFENCE, REPORTED UNDER SECTION 154 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**

No. 730/24 Police Station: City Khanpur District Rahim Yar Khan E-Tag No. CK-5/18/2024-2386

1. Date & Time of report	18-05-2024 11:5pm
2. Date & Time of sending from police station	19-05-2024 8:00pm
3. Name & residence of informant/ Complainant	Rafiq Ahmad s/o Abdul Khaliq: New Gala Mandi Tehsil Khanpur District Rahim Yar Khan, Occupation labor, CNIC 31301-2467403-5, Phone # 03030219593
4. Brief nature of crime along with section (if any) and belonging if lost any	Under section 376iiipcc 377B PPC
5. Place of occurrence & distance from police station & direction	New Gala Mandi away two kilo meter towards east book No. 4/9 11
6. Proceeding of investigation. If any delay in lodging the information, then mention its reason	Entered written application and registration case

Sig: Ghulam Farid Belt No. B439 Designation: Sub Inspector (SI)

The Station House Officer (SHO), Police Station City Khanpur

Application for registration of FIR against Mudassar s/o Anees

I am a resident of Ghala Mandi, Khanpur, and I previously engaged in trade at the local market. My daughter, Noor Fatima, who is two and a half months old, was sleeping on her cot in our Veranda while my wife and I were organizing household items downstairs. After a short period, I went upstairs and discovered Mudassar, son of Anees, of the Qureshi caste from Gharibabad, Khanpur. He had removed his Shalwar and was inappropriately touching my daughter by placing his genitals in her mouth and on her chest. Upon noticing me, he quickly fled the scene, putting his Shalwar back on. Witnesses Muhammad Nazq, son of Abdul Hameed from Basti Dehando, Khanpur, and Khalil Ahmad, son of Abdul Khaliq from Ghala Mandi, Khanpur, arrived shortly after and saw Mudassar escaping from my house. It is clear that Mudassar attempted to commit an act of sexual assault against my daughter by placing his genitals in her mouth and on her chest. I am bringing this matter to your attention along with my wife, Farzana Bibi, and formally request legal action against the accused. My contact information is Rafiq Ahmed, son of Abdul Khaliq from the Bhatti community in New Ghala Mandi, Khanpur (03030219593 / 3130124674035), who can serve as a witness.

**Police Proceedings**

At that time, I reported the incident to the police station in the presence of my daughter Noor Fatima and my wife Farzana Bibi. I submitted a written application regarding the attempted sexual assault on Noor Fatima by Mudassar. The details of the application have been documented verbatim as stated above. The relevant section of the law applicable to this case is Article 376 of the Criminal Code. A report has been compiled accordingly. Additionally, arrangements are being made for a medical examination of Noor Fatima at THQ Khanpur under the supervision of Nima Rasheed (736/LC). Final actions will be taken based on this report, and a copy of the FIR will be provided.

**Medico legal procedure:**

As victim Noor Fatima arrived at the hospital accompanied by her parents and LC Naima 736/LC, the doctor initiated the medico legal procedure for the case.

**Consent and Initial Questions**

The doctor first requested a consent form from Noor Fatima's parents for the procedure (Figure 05).



Fig. 05 Pattern of flow regarding consent

form

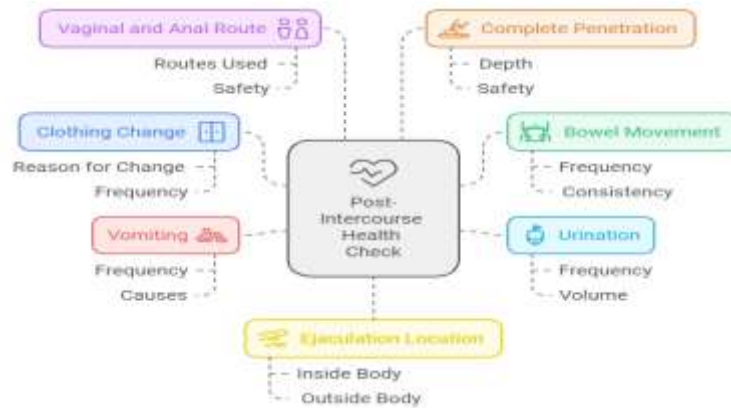


Fig. 06 Post-intercourse health checkup Examination Process

Subsequently, she asked several questions to the victim’s mother as shown in (Figure06).

1. Have you changed her clothes?
2. Has she passed stool?
3. Has she urinated?
4. Has she vomited?
5. Was both the vaginal and anal route used?
6. Was there complete penetration?
7. Was ejaculation inside or outside the body?

After these inquiries, the doctor escorted Noor Fatima, along with her mother, nurse, and LC, to a separate room. With assistance from the nurse,

she removed Noor Fatima's clothing and began a thorough examination of her body.

**Findings**

Upon completion of the examination, the doctor noted the following findings:

- The oral route had been used.

- There were no tears present.
- No bite marks were found on the victim's body.
- There were no injury marks on the victim's body.

**Collection of Evidence**

Following the examination, the doctor collected evidence for further analysis (Figure 07), which included:

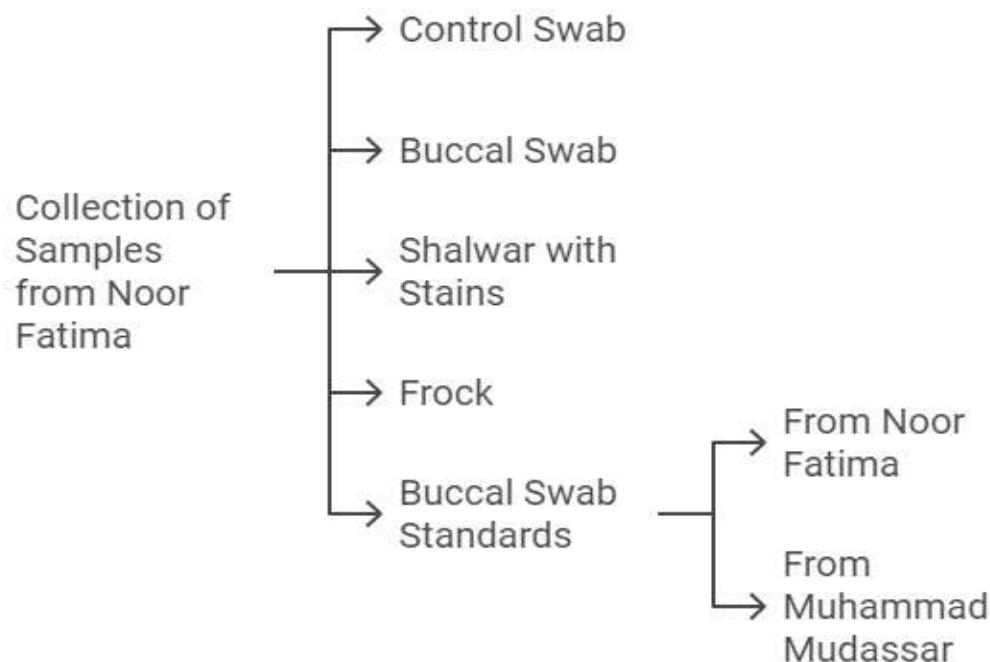


Fig. 07 Number & what Samples are collected from Noor Fatima case

**4. Examination**

**i) EXAMINATION OF CLOTHES:**

Sr. #	Observation	Remarks
1	Number, color, texture, size, type of clothes etc	Shalwar pink, Qameez pink
2	Cuts, tears, holes, broken buttons, zipper etc	Nil
3	Staining with blood, urine, feces, vomit	Nil
4	Staining with non-biological Material	No

ii. Physical Examination

(a). GENERAL Baby was sleeping comfortably

Sr. #	Observation	Remarks
1	Physique (Average, strong, weak etc) including comments on sexual development	She is average physique and well developed secondary sexual characteristics not developed.
2	Confident, well oriented in time and space	Sleeping
3	Confused, shy, depressed, agitated, cooperative, intellect, emotional state etc.	Sleeping
4	Height and weight	Average
5	Size, shape, site and characteristics of the injury. Note: use body charts of diagrams of injuries	No signs of lacerations, bruises, cut or signs of any violence seen at all over the body including mouth, chest and genitalia

(b). LOCAL/SPECIFIC EXAMINATION

Sr. #	Observation by marked eye / digital and instrumental examination	Remarks
1	Tears, lacerations, bruises, abrasions, swellings, hyperemia at the private parts with specific site in reference to holonomy position on and around the private parts.	No such sign seen at any part of the body
2	Rupture of hymen, if present fresh or old.	Not
3	Evidence of bleeding / staining with blood.	Not any evidence of bleeding
4	Evidence of seminal stain	No stains seen

(C). Systemic Examination:

Examination with reference to any particular history, e.g. of pregnancy, abortion or any particular Disease etc

Nil

5. Evidence collected

Sr, #	Type	Description	Handed Over to	Signature of receiving person
1	Clothes	Police party	Black Qameez, Pink shalwar	
2	Blood urine, vomits etc	NILL	NILL	
3	Vaginal and anal swabs	NILL	NILL	
4	Oral swabs	Swabs taken and handed over to police party	Buccal swabs taken and handed over to police party	

**6- Investigation Advise**

Sr.#	Type	Description	Handed Over to	Signature of receiving
1	X-Rays (CT Scan / MRI if required)	-	-	
2	Ultrasound (Abdominal pelvic cavity)	-	-	
3	Blood or any other investigations	-	-	

**POLICE PROCEEDING:**

All the evidence collected from the victim packed, sealed with sign and stamp handed over to the police for further investigation. Investigation officer sub inspector Ghulam Fareed submitted sealed evidence parcel to PFSA Lahore on 21 May 2024 for further analysis of sample.

**PFSA PROCEEDING:**

PFSA received the parcel at ERU after checking it's all documents. The parcel received at ERU contain Case file, Docket, Recovery memo, FIR and evidence parcel. After the case is received, it is to be documented both in hard

form i.e., registers, and soft form i.e., computer. This includes Serial No., FIR No., Date of the Case, Section of law, Police Station concerned, District, Date of the case received, from whom received and Exhibits/documents received. After documentation, ERU puts a code on Case file and Evidence parcel. This code is comprised of the following pattern:

Type of examination required -District Code-Serial No. Exhibits NO-Year  
Date of receiving

After all these procedures the Evidence is transferred to Strong room, from where it is moved to concerned department for examination.

**Serology department**

The Department of Serology examine the evidence thoroughly and make a detailed report of it. The report made by the analyst is crossed checked by the Reviewer, then the final report is issued

**PUNJAB FORENSIC SCIENCE AGENCY**  
Home department, Government of the Punjab

**Forensic DNA and Serology Analysis Report**

<b>Agency Case No.</b>	PFSA-24-727477-DNA-109151	<b>Attention to</b>	DPO Rahim Yar Khan and WMO, THQ hospital KPR, RYK
<b>Analysis Request</b>	Detection of Semen and Forensic DNA analysis	<b>FIR No.</b>	730/24(18-05-2024)
<b>Submitting Agency</b>	Police Station City Khanpur, Rahim Yar Khan	<b>Complainant's Name</b>	Rafique Ahmad
<b>Sealed Evidence Submitted by</b>	Ghulam Fareed (SI)	<b>Date of evidence Submission</b>	May 21, 2024
<b>Victim's Name Suspect's Name</b>	Noor Fatima Mudassar Anees	<b>Reference sample Submission Date</b>	May 21, 2024
<b>Date of incident</b>	May 18, 2024	<b>Date of Evidence Recovery</b>	May 19, 2024

**Items no. Sub-item No. Description of evidence as provided by the submitting agency**

- 1 One control swab from Noor Fatima      2 One buccal swab from Noor Fatima
- 3 Shalwar of victim      3.1-3.3 Stains section taken from the Shalwar
- 4 rock of Noor Fatima      4.1-4.2 Stains section taken from the frock
- VI Buccal swab Standards of Noor Fatima      SI Buccal swab standards of Muhammad Mudassar

**Methodology**

**Screening** Acid Phosphatase test and Microscopy using Christmas tree staining test  
**Extraction** DNA extraction was performed by Organic method  
**Quantification** Quantifier Duo kit using Applied Bio systems Real-Time PCR system 7500.  
**Amplification Identifier** Plus kit using Applied Bio systems Verity thermal cyclor on genetic loci D8S1179, D21S11, D7S820, CSFIPO, D3S1358, TH01, D13S317, D16S539, D2S1338, D19S433, WA, TPOX, 118551, D5S818, FGA and Acerogenin  
**Genotyping:** Genotyping of amplified products was performed on Applied Bio systems genetic analyzer 3500 system  
**Mixture DNA Interpretation:** Euro for Mix probabilistic genotyping software was used for mixture DNA

Analysis and interpretation

**Result and Conclusion**

Seminal material was found on item No. 4.1 and 4.2.  
 No seminal material was found on item No. 2 and 3.1-3.3, therefore no further DNA analysis (Short Tandem Repeat profiling) was conducted on this item

Date issued: 26/05/24      Analyst's initials: WA      Reviewer's initials: SDA

PUNJAB FORENSIC SCIENCE AGENCY
Home department, Government of the Punjab

PFSA24-727477-DNA-109151

The DNA profile obtained from the sperm fraction of item No. 4.1 matches the DNA profile of Muhammad Mudassar (item No. 51). The probability of finding an unrelated individual at random in the population being a source of 1DNA, obtained from this item is approximately one in 7.8 sextillion in Caucasians The DNA profile obtained from the epithelial fraction of item No. 4.1 is a mixture of at least two individuals Noor Fatima seem No. VI) And Muhammed Mudassar (items SI) cannot be excluded as being possible contributors to this DNA mixture profile. The possible contribution to the DNA obtained from epithelial fraction of item No. 4.1 by Muhammad Mudassar item No. 511 is approximately 17.4 quintillion times more likely as compared to unrelated Caucasian individual. No further DNA analysis (Short Tandem repeat Profiling) was conducting on item No. 4.2 as per laboratory policy.

No analysis was conducted an item No. 1 and 2

NIST Caucasian population database was used for frequency calculations.

Disposition of Evidence

Portion of pertinent evidence items (s), if available, will be stored at the appropriate temperature in the laboratory. Please recover related evidence material within 15 days of issuance of this report, otherwise evidence may be disposed of and laboratory will not entertain any claim.

Note: The result in this report relate only to the item(s) tested.

Analyzed by: WA Date: 26/07/2024

Reviewed by: SDA Date: 26/07/2024

x----- End of Report -----x

Date issued: 26/07/2024 Analyst's initials: WA Reviewer's initials: SDA

JUDGEMENT

Accused name Shafiq Ahmad has been sent up for trial through report under section 173 of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Cr.P.C) to face trial in case FIR No. 730/2024 dated 8.05.2024, U/S 376 PPC registered at Police Station City Khanpur.

2. The concise facts of the prosecution case unfolded in the complaint Expend are that complainant Rafiq Ahmad f/o Noor Fatima (victim) submitted this application to SHO P.S City, Khanpur on 08.05.2024 by stating My daughter, Noor Fatima, who is two and a half months old, was sleeping on her cot in our Veranda while my wife and I were organizing household items downstairs. After a short period, I went upstairs and discovered Mudassar, son of Anees, of the Qureshi caste from Gharibabad, Khanpur. He had removed his Shalwar and was inappropriately touching my daughter by placing his genitals in her mouth and on her chest. Upon noticing me, he quickly fled the scene, putting his Shalwar back on. Witnesses Muhammad Nazq, son of Abdul Hameed from Basti Dehando, Khanpur, and Khalil Ahmad, son of Abdul Khaliq from Ghala Mandi, Khanpur, arrived shortly after and saw Mudassar escaping from my house. It is clear that Mudassar attempted to commit an act of sexual assault against my daughter by placing his genitals in her mouth and on her chest. I am bringing this matter to your attention along with my wife, Farzana Bibi, and formally request legal action against the accused.

3. The local police investigated the case and submitted complete report u/s 173 CrPC while placing the name of accused Mudasar Anees in column No.3. After delivery of copies of relevant documents as required U/S 265-C of Cr.P.C, the accused had been indicated U/S 376 PPC, where in the accused pleaded not guilty and claimed trial, hence prosecution was directed to produce its witnesses.

## Discussion

The results of this research support the existence of deeply entrenched structural and cultural issues that define how rape is perceived, investigated, and prosecuted. Rape is not incidentally experienced within a societal void; on the contrary, it is perceived within a dominant discourse, which via prioritization, validates some experiences of rape while invalidating others. The systemic tendency to continue prioritizing cases that conform to the “typical” rape profile, which includes a stranger rapist, tangible physical struggle, and physical harm, validates a hierarchy of believability that inherently marginalizes rape survivors who have experienced rape within an acquaintance, date, and spousal relationship, whose experiences are consequently assessed against frameworks of consent ambiguity.

The findings indicate that blaming the victim continues to pose a challenge to seeking justice. Blame-the-victim themes tend to be perpetuated within the investigative and prosecution stages, particularly when the conduct of the survivor is questioned in terms of her behavior, her relationship with the perpetrator, or the timeliness of reporting. Not only are such practices a hindrance to reporting, but they also result in secondary victimization. The research points to the fact that disbelief of a survivor’s claims within institutions is typically based on a lack of understanding of responses to trauma, particularly discrepancies in memories and reporting at a later date. Findings from neuroscientific research show that trauma alters the process of storing memories and recalling them, which are commonly identified as deception cues within the legal system.

Forensic science remains an essential tool in sexual assault cases, providing an impartial source of evidence such as DNA profiling, injury analysis, toxicology analysis, and computer data recovery. The usefulness of forensic evidence, though, is highly dependent on a responsive reporting and consistent evidence collection system. A lack of reporting, resulting from fear, shame, and lack of trust in the corresponding systems, largely leads to degradation of evidence, thereby making prosecuting difficult. Inconsistencies within forensic training add to the problem of inequality in results.

The addition of sexual assault case studies demonstrates how societal views affect cases directly on a path to the judiciary. In cases with non-stranger offenders, evidential challenges are sometimes increased, although this is a common occurrence in sexual assault. This discrimination shows the injustices in the systems that are set inoperable because the realities of sexual assault are not adjusted for within the systems. The injustice is that the systems mean to remedy.

## Conclusion

This research illustrates how societal constructions, institutional practices, and cultural assumptions about victimhood and credibility really underpin this investigation and prosecution of rape. A continuous hierarchical framework, which prioritizes certain forms over other forms of rape, works against equitable access to justice, marginalizing a considerable proportion of survivors. Forensic science is indispensable, yet its limitations develop an imperative for supplementary approaches that take into account the complexities of trauma and survivor behavior.

Meaningful reform necessitates a multifaceted approach. Building forensic capacity has to be linked with uniform protocols for collecting evidence and expanding access to forensic services. Parallel to that is incorporating trauma-informed training among law enforcement officials, forensic examiners, prosecutors, and judicial personnel to provide context so survivor testimony can be interpreted within a scientific and psychological framework. Victim-centered practices and supporting infrastructure are critical to increase reporting and minimize secondary trauma, hence yielding better case outcomes.

Addressing sexual violence thus requires a conceptual shift away from narrowly defined evidentiary presumptions toward broader understandings of the nature of trauma, consent, and relations of power. It is only by directly

challenging these institutional biases and societal rape myths that justice systems can move closer to more fair and effective responses. This transformation is not only necessary to improve legal outcomes but also for broader societal efforts toward the prevention of sexual violence and to support survivors with dignity and respect.

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