

Pakistan Journal of Society, Education and Language (PJSEL)

Journal Homepage: <https://pjsel.jehanf.com/index.php/journal> ISSN

2521-8123 (Print)
2523-1227 (Online)

Problem and Challenges to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prisons: From the Past to the Present

Hayat Ullah¹, Dr. Waseem Khan², Prof. Dr. Arab Naz^{*3}

Original Article

1. PHD Scholar, Department of Sociology, University of Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Principal Author Email: hayat@uom.edu.pk
2. Lecturer, Department of Sociology, University of Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3. Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Malakand, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Corresponding Author Email: arab_naz@yahoo.com

Keywords

Inmates, Rehabilitation,
Health, Well-being, Prison,
reforms, Legal Framework

Abstract

The Prisons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) are confronted with significant challenges. Such challenges are overcrowding, inadequate rehabilitation, law and order, inadequate infrastructure, financial issues, food, health and recreation, etc. The government and prison administration are struggling to manage the inmate population effectively. This paper is a part of the larger research work conducted during PHD field research and is based on the key challenges identified from the literature review. The review shows the evolution of the prison system in the country in general, and the KP in particular. The focus has been made review the problems and issues to prisoners and prisons in Pakistan, the progress made through Provincial Reform Committees, the Physical and infrastructural developments, Health and Health treatment facilities, Residential and other related problems, Issues of Separate Jails for Females, Administrative and other issues of prisons and Prisons reforms in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The review shows that these challenges are of prime importance for the rehabilitation and health well-being of the inmates.

Introduction

Pakistan inherited the Prison System from the Britishers as a colonial legacy (Blomberg & Lucken, 2000). The historical evolution of prisons in ancient India shows that prisons were the primary detention place for criminals, where the prisoners were in confinement, waiting for and undergoing trial. In a state of uncertainty, the accused individuals awaited their trial until their decision to be criminals was pending from high authorities, while confinement was also rarely used as a form of punishment due to the harsh nature of prison environment and non-availability of basic needs (Mohanty, Narayan, 1990). During the monarchical rule of the Mughal Empire, the same convention continued and only one consequential distinction was made in the form of castles which were used as prisons to detain those individuals with social and political distinctions known as "Noble Prisons." The three prominent facilities that existed were Gwalior, Ranthambore, and Rohtas, the last of which is in modern-day Pakistan (Sarkar, 1920).

The British colonial regime introduced a new system of prisons in India. The new concept of prisons was consistent with the doctrine of punishment, which aligned it with the contemporary systems of North America and Europe. According to MCGOWEN (1995), the new prison system was well-ordered and cleaner, provided basic facilities of life for the perpetrator, and hired skilled penitentiary administration. Bengal Regulations III of 1819 was the foremost declaration of the new prison system. The established regulation of the colonial era introduced the idea of preventive custody, whereby the high authorities could incarcerate individuals without bringing the prisoner to

trial; such action could be instituted with the expectation that the individual might perpetrate a crime (Omar,1996). This system was created for the colonial interest in the subcontinent to control the regional residents. In 1938, the Committee on Prison Discipline established the monotonous labor and rigorous deprivation of all non-essential indulgence (Yang,1987).

The colonial regime in the subcontinent, for the first time, brought the initiative for the improvement of prison conditions and mandated the appointment of a medical officer in prison who has the authority to inspect the hygienic condition of the jail, the other reform initiative taken under the 1874 act was that supervisor of jail ensure the wellbeing of the prison population and informed the district judge regarding prison condition, this act is also called the civil act laid the foundation of treating prisoner more humanely although limited to the Bombay presidency (The civil jail act, 1874).

The Prison Act of 1894, No IX, provided detailed regulations on prison establishments across the subcontinent and described the responsibilities of prison officials, including superintendents and medical officers. It also addresses the basic needs of prisoners, such as clothing, nutrition, health care facilities, and requirements for prisoner visits (The Prison Act, 1894). The major shift of the 1894 Act was the Reformatory School Act of 1897. The purpose of this act was to establish institutions for young inmates, segregation of juveniles at night, and vocational training to help in their rehabilitation. Furthermore, the Punjab Borstal Act of 1926 established the Borstal institutions to provide adolescent offenders with national and moral education to facilitate their social reintegration post-release.

Moreover, the Prisons Act III of 1900 provided clear procedures for implementing warrants, court orders, and writs regarding prisoners (The Prisoners Act,1900). In 1932, the British authorities passed the first comprehensive guide for prison establishment under section 59 of the Prison Act of 1894, called the Prison Manual of 1932, which became the basis for post-independence prison regulations in Pakistan. The Manual protected the key elements of prison administration, such as the procedure for punishments, bail, dispensing matters related to European prisoners, and the unexpected death of prisoners in custody (Bhutta & Siddiqui, 2020). In the British Empire, the prison was not only designed to imprison criminals and suppress those who were against the British Empire in the subcontinent. According to Elizabeth Kolsky, the British prison system was "racially discriminatory in the legal system." Moreover, the practices of the colonial prison system highly influenced the Pakistani prison system post-independence.

The critical issue between Pakistan and India after Pakistan's independence was the repatriation of prisoners. Pakistan (Exchange of Prisoners), under the Ordinance of 1948, was legislated by the mutual agreement of both governments to address this issue. It became Pakistan's first lawful initiative to align prison law with international agreements. The Punjab Development Commission, led by the former Inspector General of UP (Uttar Pradesh), Salamat Ullah, in 1950 was the foremost significant prison reform effort. This commission's proposal led to the Punjab Prison Manual in 1955 (Anwar & Shah, 2017). Similarly, Rahmat Ullah (CSP), Commissioner of Dacca Division, headed the reform of East Pakistan, a report published in 1957 (Report of the East Pakistan Jails Reform Commission, 1957). Both commissions' objectives emphasised more humane treatment of prisoners in the respective regions.

After that, Justice S.A. Mahmood supervised the West Pakistan Jail Reforms Committee in 1968 and remained operational until 1970. The committee emphasised extreme deficiencies in the prison system, overcrowding, and a lack of juvenile prisons. It adopted a practical approach, highlighting that at least ten new jails and establishing more juvenile facilities (only one jail in West Pakistan) are needed. Moreover, it suggested the expansion of vocational training and prison industries, providing religious and moral education, and creating a fund to help prisoners upon release (Nyrop, 1975). A comprehensive effort to deal with prison reform in mid-1972, the Jails Reforms Conference, in which the provincial home secretaries, superintendents of jails, academics, and civil society members participated. The participants determined that prisons are 65% over their capacity, emphasising the construction of new facilities and reducing prison overcrowding to

improve rehabilitation efforts (Nyrop, 1975). Later, the constitution of Pakistan (1973) delegated the responsibility of managing prisons to the province.

The 1978 Pakistan Prisons Rules were mainly the product of the Jail Reforms Conference 1972, which remained the primary legal framework of prison administration and was adopted by all provinces (Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, *A Penal System Long Overdue for Change*, Lahore, 1996). These rules divide offenders and detainees into various types and outline their treatment in each class. They also define four types of penitentiaries: central prisons, Special prisons, District prisons, and sub-prisons. Furthermore, it also developed a comprehensive guideline for admission, transfer, discharge, and medical care with special requirements for women prisoners; the rules of the legal framework of prison also regulate record keeping, handling exceptional prisoner cases (such as mothers with children), fine collection and preserving prisoners' property safe (Pakistan Prison Rules, 1978).

Since adopting the Pakistan Prison Rules in 1978, several bodies and commissions at the federal and provincial levels have suggested prison reforms. According to Khan (2010), a few examples include the Special Committee on Prison Administration (1981), the Prison Reforms Committee (1985), the Jail Reforms Committee (1994), the Pakistan Law Commission (1997), and the Task Force on Prison Reforms (2000). However, overcrowding is the primary challenge, and the root cause is insufficient care, lack of rehabilitation facilities, inadequate resources, under-trained staff, and finite space in prisons. Under the 1973 constitution of Pakistan, the provincial government administers prison management, making specific provincial laws essential. Like other provinces, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prison administration persists in being governed under the British Prison Act 1984 and Pakistan Prisons Rules 1978.

These laws are adopted nationwide and have undergone amendments over time, which is how the KP legal framework for prisons evolved in recent decades. Furthermore, the prison establishment of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa amended the Colonial Prison Act 1894 to include the Prisons N.W.F.P. (Amendment) Act 1996 and the Good Conduct Prisoners Probationary Release N.W.F.P. (Amendment) Act 1996. The purpose of the amendment was to improve prison administration and rehabilitation (The Prisons N.W.F.P. (Amendment) Act, 1996). The KP Borstal Institution Act 2011 defined the act's purpose as establishing the Borstal Institution for juvenile criminals. The objective was to enhance the rehabilitation system, assign roles and responsibilities to the juvenile prison administration to work efficiently, and provide details for addressing critical matters such as remission, transfer, the release of inmates, and penalties regarding their misbehaviour (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Borstal Institutions Act, 2011).

In 2018, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa assembly erased the 200 prison rules from the British Prison Rules 1894, which became outdated over time. The amendment described the new rules for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prisons. The main aim of the amendment was to align prison law with international standards, mainly Bangkok and Mandela (KP Prison Rules, 2018). The last amendment in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prison Rules (amendment) 2020 establishes prison skill centres and business activities. The funds from these activities are utilised in welfare activities to improve the living conditions of prisoners with the approval of the Inspector General of Prisons.

The Challenges to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prisons

The prisons and prison system in the country are designed for the purpose of reintegration and punishment for the assistance of the prisoners and criminals and according to McShane & Williams (2004) are called correctional institutions. Pakistan being the 24th in number of prison's population according to World Prison Brief, (2019), has the number of prisoners more than the available space i.e., in 120 total prisons of the country (having a capacity of 57,712) has accommodated more than 77000 prisoners according to Malik, (2019). However, due the non-availability of proper space, the victims are confronted with multiple physical, social, economic, psychological and health issues (Dawn, 2019) and the percentage of the female and children among the total 35.5% inmates, 1.9% inmates are women while the children percentage is similar (World-Prison-Brief, 2019).

Presently, Pakistan has 131 number of prisons (due to its nature and structure) i.e., the central, district and sub-jails. The province wise distribution provides a clear picture where the share of Punjab is 41, Sindh 24, Baluchistan with 11, Gilgit Baltistan having 05, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 47 while the share of Azad Kashmir is 03 (Shah, Hussain & Ibrar, 2022). Similarly, the number of victims, and the nature punishment also depends upon the structure of the jails as defined by Pakistan Prison Rules, (1978). Besides, there are women and the jails for juvenile which separate the two strata of the population (ibid) and further, the Sahiwal Jail and the Central Prison Mardan (Punjab and KP) are the high security prisons (PPGoP, 2022).

The Prisons and its Types in Pakistan

S.No	Categories of Prions	No. of Prisons
1	High Security Prison	02
2	Central Prisons	26
3	District Jails	58
4	Sub-jails	25
5	Internment center	10
6	Special prison	03
7	Youthful offender schools	04
8	Women Jail	01
9	Juvenile Jail	02
Total		131

Note: Table has been taken from the study of Shah, Hussain & Ibrar (2022) and available on the prison departments of Pakistan

Province/territorial Distribution of Prisons

S. No	Territory	No. of Prisons
1	Province of KP	47 in No
2	Punjab province	41 in No
3	Sindh Province	24 in No
4	Baluchistan Province	11 in No
5	Gilgit Baltistan Province	05 in No
6	Azad Jammu & Kashmir Region	03 In No
Total		131

Note: Table has been taken from the study of Shah, Hussain & Ibrar (2022) and available on the prison departments of Pakistan

Problems and Issues to Prisoners and Prisons in Pakistan

Since its independence, the institutional and organizational framework of the country has encountered several challenges as noted by Hough et.al., (2008) including the jail system, which has encountered in one way or the other challenges in the form of physical space, overcrowding in inmates, rehabilitation, and economic and political challenges. To address these and other related issues, prisons reforms have been initiated recently (Malik, 2019) which was previously prioritizing the concept of deterrence, punishment and ignoring the process of rehabilitation but still, the economic barriers as well as financial support obstruct these initiatives to the maximum level (Khan, 2010). However, to understand the reforms in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa jail system and the problems associated with these reforms, an analysis of the various dimensions of the issue is an important component in this regard.

Summary of the Progress made by the Provincial Reform Committees

Since independence, each province has designed their own reforms committees to properly address the issues of prisons, challenges faced by prisoners and to combat such issues with critical and decision-oriented manner (Khan, 2010). In this regard, "*The West Pakistan Prison Reforms Committee*" was formed during 1960, followed by the "Punjab Jail Reforms Committee" in 1972, "Sindh Jail Reforms Committee" during 1980 (Mumtaz, 1999). The committee, after analysis of the current and existing system of the prisons recommended for further improvement policies to the government.

During the 1990s, the focus of Pakistani prisons reforms was shifted to implement a more human right based approach and strategy in the prisons considering the international human rights approaches and the guidelines approved by the "United Nations Basic Minimum Guidelines for the Treatment of Prisoners (United Nations, 1955)". In this context, new laws, regulations and strategies were introduced as noted by Shah (2003) in the form of "Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (2000)" and the "Probation of Offenders Law (1960)" dealt with the prisons condition, training and even focusing on the rehabilitation of offenders. Studies have shown that the Pakistani system of prisons are confronted with several difficulties as noted by Khan (2010) and Malik, (2019) that the country's jail system however despite of the various initiatives made by the provincial governments are facing issues in accommodation, rehabilitation of offenders, financial constraints in budgeting, health and well-being provision and it has been linked to the obstruction made by the bureaucracy and non-cooperative nature of the political parties, leadership and administration. It has been observed that many prisons have noted with inhuman behavior and treatments which impede the process of rehabilitation leading to a higher recidivism ratio (Hough et.al., 2008).

Physical and Infrastructural Developments

Despite the various problems, still in many cases, progress has been observed in physical infrastructural development and as noted by Harigovind, (2013) officially, the government has initiated the construction of new jails for accommodating more victims and prisoners. However, the increase in population is comparable as much as the available and new physical development in the prisons Shah, Hussain & Ibrar (2022) while it has been observed in the findings of the study conducted by Khan (2010) that still the overcrowding is an issue of serious concern (Nabi, Hussain & Kamran, 2021). Besides, the country has started new initiatives for replacing the jails or facilitating the victims with the provision of rehabilitation process, community services as well as probation (Harigovind, 2013). Besides, new initiatives for provision of technical and vocational training, education programs, social and psychological counseling and job-related training have been included on the agenda of the jails and prisons reforms as reported (Shah, Hussain & Ibrar., 2022). However, the issues need to be addressed in terms of financial support and administrative facilitations (Nabi, Hussain & Kamran, 2021). The official statistics reveal that officially, the provision of accommodation in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prisons is 9,642 persons while the existing number is 10,871 persons which is more than the available capacity. Similarly, the official capacity in Punjab is 32,447 and the existing number is 47,077, in Sindh, the official capacity is 13038 and the existing number is 17239 while the official capacity for prisons in Baluchistan is 2585 and the existing number is being accommodated is 2088 (Shah, Hussain & Ibrar, 2022). Thus, the issues with overcrowding of the prison not only affect the health and well-being of the prisoners but the administration and management of the prisons department in access, finance as well as other sensitive matters. The report of the World Prison Briefs (2019) shows that there are more than 25000 surplus number of prisoners in the Pakistani jails while the actual capacity of all the jails is only up-to 65000 persons.

Health and Health Treatment Facilities

It has been reflected in the studies and Shah, Hussain & Ibrar (2022) and Khan (2010) and the report of World Prisons Briefs (2019) that the jails in the country are overcrowded and thus have

effects on overall administration and health condition of the prisoners. In this context, the research of Yousafzai (2021) augmented that in the KP prisons, access to medical facilitation and treatment is a serious concern and the non-availability of medical treatment has caused serious trauma, anxiety and other psychological problems (Ullah, Naz, Khan, & Khan, 2021).. Further, it has been argued by the same author that in some cases, trained psychologists are available, however the success ratio is meager (Ibid). Reports on the mental abnormalities, anxiety and stress shows that 251 inmates in the KP prisons are confronted with serious mental and psychological traumas, while around 200 inmates are suffering from hepatitis, 40 plus from aids, 28 with TB while more than 600 inmates are facing other illness (Shah, Hussain & Ibrar (2022)

Residential and other Related Problems

Due to the overcrowding situation, serious impacts have been observed on the internal residential facilities to the inmates including availability of beds and mates etc. In this context, a study conducted by Amin (2018) shows that all the prisons have issues in residential services and their extension to the inmates. According to Amin (2018), prison in the province in particular and in the country in general shows a miserable situation and the inmates have proper toilet system, availability of sleeping beds and mates while the washroom in many cases is without proper doors which violate the basic human rights of privacy and confidentiality.

Issues of Separate Jails for Females

The Pakistan prisons are facing issues and difficulties in terms of accommodation, health access, rehabilitation process and budgeting for the provision of health and well-being as noted by Khan (2010) and Malik, (2019) and the same issues are further aggravated by the obstacles engraved in the bureaucracy, political influences made by the political parties, leadership and administration leading to inhuman behavior with the prisoners (Hough et.al 2008). Similarly, jails are dominated by male criminal or prisoners while there are no separate jails for female inmate and only segregated from the male prisoners withing the male prisons (Shah, Hussain & Ibrar (2022).

Administrative and other Issues of Prions

Similarly, according to Rani and Khan (2021), the issues with other residency problems, accommodation, health and recreation remain the same as faced by the male prisoners (Khan, 2010). Further, nonseparation has been made within the female offenders who are under trial and those who are convicted and all the females i.e., offender of first time, drug addicts, prostitutes, and even the heinous offenders are kept in the same rooms which ultimately effect the rehabilitation process and other facilitation (Rani & Khan, 2021). Besides, according to Khan (2010), the lack of proper budget, proper training to the extended to the prison staff, non-availability of proper medical labs, proper drinking and sanitation system, issues of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis, poor and unbalanced diet, lack of health care management, recreational facilities, educational services and programs and lack of proper and manageable service structure are the problems associated with the prisons system in the country (Shah, Hussain & Ibrar 2022)----Ibrar. It has also been reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, (2016) that most of the prisons have a dire need of security enhancement, capacity building for the administration and staff, digitization of record (including registry through software) and improvement in the legislation process, and rules on modern grounds.

Accordingly, another issue as reported by Lexipol (2018) is the safety of the prison staff due to the violence and unsafe attacks from the inmates. In this regard, Khan, (2021) is of the view that proper training and safety must be ensured for the prison staff so that they shall properly deal with such cases.

Prisons Reforms in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

However, multiple issues have been reformed by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government due to several plannings in the jail system (Shah, Hussain & Ibrar, 2022). The most important in this

regard is planning for establishment of a women jail with all facilities to female inmates according to the reform policy of the prisons in the province. The separate jails for female inmates will accommodate a total of 354 inmates however the progress on the same is yet to be made. Several initiatives have also been initiated including the visit of the doctors, specialists, psychologists, councilors to the prisons for the treatment of the inmate's while programs for the rehabilitation, trainings for vocational development, provision of emergency services (ambulances) beds and sleeping mates to female inmates, food and medicines have been extended to the central prisons according to the report of Prisons Department Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (2022), however there is still a dire need of all the facilities to other jails. Besides, the KP government has initiated efforts for the capacity building, personal, professional and staff development of the Prison department, while a staff training academy has been established in Haripur which provides training to the staff, administration, and other relevant stakeholders on a priority basis (PDKP, 2022). However, these initiatives will not resolve the issues to the extent that all the prisons shall attain the standards of the international level.

Conclusion

The prison system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa faces a multitude of complex and interconnected challenges that require urgent attention and reform. Overcrowding, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of rehabilitation programs have created an environment that is detrimental to the well-being and rehabilitation of prisoners. The neglect of vulnerable groups, including women and juveniles, further exacerbates the issue, highlighting the need for specialised protections and support. Moreover, the broader societal issues of terrorism and unemployment contribute to prison congestion, underscoring the importance of addressing the root causes of crime and promoting community-based solutions. To address these challenges, the government must prioritise prison reform, investing in infrastructure, rehabilitation programs, and staff training, while also promoting community-based alternatives to imprisonment. By adopting a holistic and humane approach to justice, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa can create a more effective and compassionate prison system that prioritizes rehabilitation, public safety, and human dignity.

1. Improve Prison Infrastructure and Rehabilitation Programs: Invest in upgrading prison facilities to alleviate overcrowding and provide a safe and healthy environment for prisoners. Implement rehabilitation programs that focus on education, vocational training, and counseling to equip prisoners with the skills and support needed for successful reintegration into society.

2. Promote Community-Based Alternatives to Imprisonment: Develop and expand community-based alternatives to imprisonment, such as probation, parole, and community service, to reduce the number of people sent to prison for non-violent offenses. This can help to alleviate overcrowding, reduce recidivism rates, and promote more effective and humane justice.

Recommendations

1. Enhance Staff Training and Capacity Building: Provide prison staff with training and capacity-building programs to enhance their skills and knowledge in areas such as prisoner rehabilitation, human rights, and conflict resolution.
2. Improve Access to Healthcare Services: Ensure that prisoners have access to timely and effective medical care, including mental health services, dental care, and treatment for chronic diseases. This can be achieved by increasing the availability of healthcare professionals, improving health screening and assessment processes, and providing access to specialist care when needed.
3. Enhance Health Education and Promotion: Provide prisoners with health education and promotion programs that focus on healthy living, disease prevention, and management of chronic conditions. This can include programs on nutrition, exercise, and stress management, as well as education on infectious diseases such as HIV and tuberculosis.

4. Address Mental Health and Substance Abuse: Provide prisoners with access to mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, including counseling, therapy, and medication-assisted treatment. This can help to address the underlying causes of addiction and mental health issues, reduce recidivism rates, and promote successful reintegration into society.

References

- Amin, A. (2018, September 11). Prisons in KP lack facilities for mentally ill inmates. *The News*, p. 4.
- Anwar, Z., & Shah, S. Z. (2017). Women prison reforms in Pakistan: a case study of Peshawar prison. *Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan*, 54(1), 236-249.
- Bhutta, M. H., & Siddiqui, M. (2020). Situation of prisons in India and Pakistan: shared legacy, same challenges. *South Asian Studies*, 27(1).
- BOMBAY ACT NO. II OF 1874. THE CIVIL JAILS ACT, 1874.
- Harigovind, A. (2013). Prisoner rehabilitation and prison overcrowding. *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, 8(1), 56-68.
- Harigovind, A. (2013). *Punishment and the Prison: Indian and International Perspectives*. SAGE Publications India.
- Hough, M., Allen, R., & Solomon, E. (2008). *Tackling prison overcrowding: Build more prisons? Sentence fewer offenders?* The Policy Press.
- Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, *A Penal System Long Overdue for Change*, Lahore, 1996, p. 7.
- Khan, M. A. (2010). Prison reforms in Pakistan: A case study of the proposed new prison law. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 2(4), 19–35.
- Khan, M. A. (2010). Prisons in Pakistan: Reformation and rehabilitation. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 2(3), 1–15.
- Khan, M. M. (2010). The prison system in Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 2(3), 35-50.
- Khan, M.M. (2010). The prison system of Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 2(3), 35-50.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Borstal Institutions Act, 2011
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government. (2018). Prisons Department: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Retrieved from <https://www.kpprison.gov.pk/>
- Lexipol. (2018). *The biggest challenges facing by corrections*. Retrieved April 26, 2023, from <https://www.corrections1.com/2018-review/articles/5-of-the-biggest-challenges-facing-corrections-in-2019-b9Afg8ZhS84p06uT/>
- Malik, S. (2019). Overcrowding in Pakistan's prisons. *Dawn*. Retrieved from <https://www.dawn.com/news/1472554>
- McGowen, R. (1995). The well-ordered prison: England, 1780-1865. *The Oxford history of the prison: The practice of punishment in western society*, 79-109.
- Mohanty, A., & Hazary, N. (1990). *Indian prison systems*. APH publishing.
- Nabi, M., Hussain, S., & Kamran, M. (2021). Overcrowded prisons in Pakistan: Understanding the critical role of probation, parole officers and courts. *Pakistan Journal of Social Research*, 3(1), 40-47.

- Nyrop, R. F. (1975). *PAKISTAN, A country study*. US Government Printing Office.
- Omar, I. (1996). *Rights, Emergencies, and Judicial Review*. Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. Pakistan Prison Rules, 1978.
- Rani and Khan (2021). Causes and Consequences of Overcrowding of Women Inmates in Prisons: A Case Study of Prisons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology* Vol.13, Issue 01, January 2021 & Vol.13, Issue02, April 2021(72-85). <http://www.pjcriminology.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/5.-Causes-and-Consequences-of-Overcrowding-of-Women-Inmates-in-Prisons-1.pdf>
- Rani, T., & Khan, N. U. (2021). Causes and consequences of overcrowding of women inmates in prisons: A case study of prisons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 13(2), 72-85.
- Sarkar, J. (1920). *Mughal administration:(Patna university readership lectures, 1920)*. MC Sarkar & sons.
- Shah, Hussain & Ibrar (2022). Assessing Prisons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa including Newly Merged Districts: Facilities, Hurdles and Way forward: *Asian Social Studies and Applied Research (ASSAR)*. 3 (2).234-248
- Shah, S. M. (2003). The juvenile justice system in Pakistan: The need for reform. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 47(6), 682–697.
- THE PRISONERS ACT, 1900. (Act III of 1900).
- THE PRISONS ACT, 1894. (Act IX of 1894).
- Thomas G. Blomberg, Karol Lucken (2011). *American Penology: A History of Control*. (Enlarged Second Edition). Transaction Publishers, 2011. ISBN, 1412815096, 9781412815093.
- Ullah, S., Naz, A., Khan, M. A., & Khan, M. H. (2021). Poverty, Migration and the Transmission of HIV/AIDS in District Dir Lower, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. *Clinical Social Work and Health Intervention*, 12(3), 59-66.
- United Nations. (1955). *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Retrieved from <https://www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/Standard-Minimum-Rules-for-the-Treatment-of-Prisoners.pdf>
- World Prison Brief. (2019). Pakistan. Institute for Crime & Justice Policy Research. Retrieved from <https://www.prisonstudies.org/country/pakistan>
- Boss, D. (2007, November 26). Corrections leads the way in farm-to-table practices. Retrieved from <http://nrm.com/corporate/corrections-leads-way-farm-table-practices>
- Yang, A. A. (1987). Disciplining 'natives': Prisons and prisoners in early nineteenth century India. *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, 10(2), 29-45.

