

## Prisons as Pathways to Rehabilitation or Criminality? A Case of Haripur Jail

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This research investigated the function of Pakistani jails, namely the Haripur Central Jail located in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa area, in the process of reintegrating ex-offenders. Semi-structured questionnaires and interviews were used in this study to collect data both qualitatively and quantitatively. The sample was  $N = 222$  prisoners, including convicted individuals, prison employees, probation officials, and former convicts, participated in screening interviews. NVivo 12 was used for data analysis by employing a methodical approach to random sampling. The study found that in addition to moving prisons, prison officials needed a great deal of information, tools, and facilities. The study also showed that there was a lack of proper government and public assistance, as well as the necessity for uniform written laws controlling the reintegration of ex-offenders, particularly for those accused of offenses connected to terrorism. The study concluded that the only way to improve the prison's ability to rehabilitate inmates is to implement systemic reforms to the institution.

**Keywords:** rehabilitation, re-integration, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Prisons

A prisoner is a person who commits a crime and is sentenced to jail by the state's legal system for the appropriate and legal offense (Harigovind, 2013). The actual location where criminals are lawfully detained as retribution for their transgressions is called a prison. But prisons may also be used as places for rehabilitation so that inmates can reintegrate into society more easily. Because of this, it is sometimes known as a correctional institution, where criminals are detained following a conviction or while their cases are tried (Hanser, 2012; McShane & Williams, 2004). This study aim to evaluate how well Pakistani jails do rehabilitation, with a specific emphasis on the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prison system, which is shown in the spatial map (figure 1).

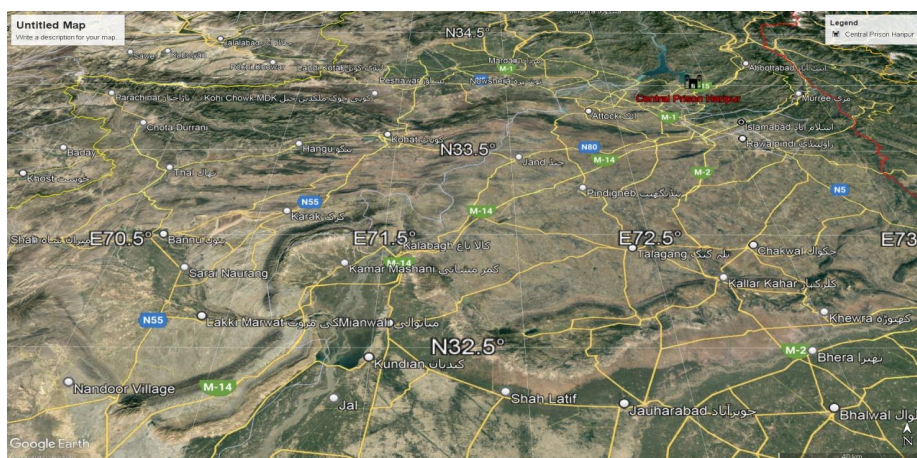


Figure 1

Source: Prepared by PI (Geo Spatial Map of Haripur Jail created in Google Earth (Software))



The research examines whether prisons promote rehabilitation or encourage further criminal activity by assessing the ability of the prison system to rehabilitate offenders. Our preliminary investigation revealed that overcrowding is the main factor impeding rehabilitation outcomes in Pakistani jails, according to earlier study findings. When the number of prisoners exceeds the space and resources available, the jail becomes overcrowded (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008). The 8th committee on crime prevention and criminal justice came to the conclusion in 2009 that prison overcrowding has a detrimental impact on convicts' conduct and health and reduces the likelihood that they would be rehabilitated. "Prisons shall provide all the accommodation facilities like sleeping place, health care, climate condition, minimum floor space, heating and ventilation and lighting," according to Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR) Rule 10. However, prisoners sleep in cramped rooms with limited access to basic facilities or in shifts in many jails across the world.

This study looks at the severity and impact of overcrowding as well as other frequently ignored concerns. It also establishes a causal relationship between the issue of facility quality and the likelihood that released convicts will resort to crime. The study's findings indicate that there is more to the problem of recidivism and integration than just what happens within prisons. Instead, rehabilitation results are determined by the greater judicial system, which includes the investigation, prosecution, and adjudication processes.

### Background

According to World Prison Brief (2019), Pakistan has the fifth-largest death row population and the 23rd-largest prison population globally. There are more inmates in jails than there is space for, as was previously said. The entire number of prisons in Pakistan, according to Malik (2019), was 120 throughout all four provinces, with a total capacity of 57,712 individuals. However, states have housed 77,275 convicts in violation of the SMR regulations, resulting in deplorable physical and social conditions for the detainees (Dawn, 2019). In Pakistan, 35.5% of prisoners are lawbreakers who have been sentenced to jail by the court system, while 64.5% are in pretrial or awaiting trial, according to a 2019 World jail Brief study. In terms of demographics, there are 98.6% men, 1.6% women, 1.7% adolescents, and 1.2% foreign nationals (World Prison Brief, 2019).

In 1950, Pakistan launched the first prison reform program, and Colonel Salamat Ullah, the former Inspector General of India, chaired the panel. After that, with the backing of the federal government, several committees were established to propose improvements in the various provinces of the nation. These recommendations were universally accepted, but owing to funding limitations, no significant work was finished on the jail system (Khan, 2010).

Pakistan has 120 jails total; There are 43 in KP, while 40 in Punjab, and 26 in Sindh, and 11 in Baluchistan. With 77,275 prisoners detained in these institutions, compared to the 57,712 maximum capacity allowed, these facilities are overcrowded (Malik, 2019). PPR Rule 745 clearly indicate that its is a provision to allot the 18 square meter space for every inmate in the prison, however these numbers are consistently declining (Niazi, 2016).

### *Distinction in jails*

Several kinds of prisons is in Pakistan as table No. 1 indicates, all categories.

**Table 1**

*Prison distinction in Pakistan*

S.No	Prison	No of prisons
1	High security Prison (H.S.P.)	1
2	Central Jail (C.J.)	25
3	District Jail (D.J.)	51
4	Sub-Jail (S.J.)	21
5	Judicial lock-up (J.L.)	4
6	Bristol Institutions & Juvenile jail (B.I)	5
7	Youthful Offender industrial school (Y.I.)	6
8	Women jail (W.J.)	7
9	Open Prison (O.P)	1
10	Interment Center	5
	Total	120

Source: Prison Department (2020)

***Distribution of prison Province wise***

Pakistan has totally 20 prisons, table 2 reflect the necessary details.

**Table 2**

*Details of prison in Provinces*

S.No	Province	No. of Prison
1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43
2	Punjab	40
3	Sindh	26
4	Baluchistan	11
	Total	120

Source: 2020 data from each of the four provinces' prison departments

***Distribution according to Type***

The distribution of prisons by kind throughout all four provinces is displayed in the following table.

**Table 3**

*Distribution of various jail types per province States*

Prison types	Punjab	Sindh	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Baluchistan
High security Prison	01	00	00	00
Central Jail	09	06	06	04
District Jail	25	11	08	07
Sub-Jail	02	00	19	00
Judicial lock-up	00	00	04	00
Bristol Institutions & Juvenile jail	02	00	01	00
Youthful Offender industrial school	00	05	00	00
Women jail	01	03	00	00
Open prison	00	01	00	00
Internment centre	00	00	05	00
Total	40	26	43	11

Source: 2020 data from each of the four provinces' prison departments

***Province Wise Inmate's Population***

According to the most recent statistics available from the province-level prison ministries, Pakistan's jails are permitted to hold 57,712 inmates; nevertheless, the current population of 77,275 convicts has caused the system to become overloaded.

**Table 4**

*Population Statistics by Province for Prisons*

S.no	Province	No. of Prison	Capacity	Prison Population
1	Punjab	40	32447	47077
2	Sindh	26	13038	17239
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	9642	10871
4	Baluchistan	11	2585	2088
	Total	120	57712	77275

Source: 2020 data from each of the four provinces' prison departments

***Details of Sentenced and Under-Trial Inmates***

The number of prisoners awaiting trial exceeds that of those found guilty, despite the fact that female detainees make up a smaller proportion of all prison populations throughout all provinces.

**Table 5***Detail of Population in Prisons*

S.No	Province	Prison Population	Male	Female	Convicted	Under Trail
1	Punjab	47077	45646	769	20352	26725
2	Sindh	17239	16852	214	4808	12431
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	10871	10670	201	3203	7668
4	Baluchistan	2088	2068	20	904	1184
	Total	77275	74870	1204	29267	48008

Source: Malik (2019).

### OBJECTIVES:

- To ascertain if Central Jail Haripur unintentionally encourages a cycle of criminality among its inmates or if it successfully serves as a route to rehabilitation.
- To assess the usefulness and accessibility of educational and vocational possibilities, rehabilitation programs, and other services offered to inmates at Central Jail Haripur, as well as their contribution to the inmates' successful reintegration into society.
- To investigate the opinions and experiences of inmates at Central Jail Haripur using questionnaires or interviews in order to learn about their viewpoints on the influence of the prison environment on both criminal behavior and rehabilitation.

### Research Questions

#### Main Question:

1. Does Central Jail Haripur's prison population use it as a route to crime or rehabilitation?

#### Sub Question:

1. What aspects of Central Jail Haripur's offerings and services affect inmate recovery or delinquent conduct?
2. What is the relationship between an inmate's experiences and views of the prison environment and his or her likelihood of rehabilitation or reoffending following release?

### Literature Review

According to Gul (2018), Pakistani jails use a punitive rather than rehabilitative approach to their work. He lists several problems that plague the prison system, including overcrowding, physical and emotional abuse, and a shortage of professionals who have received the necessary training. The paper offers a sound theoretical evaluation. It does not, however, offer any actual evidence to support its main claim.

Although reform committees have been established to address the issue and the government is aware that criminal conduct and jail conditions are frequently related, Akbar and Bhutta (2012) point out that not many concrete actions have been made in the wake of this realization.

In their comparative analysis of prisons in Pakistan and India, Bhutta and Siddiqu (2020) observe that, despite minor variations, prisoners in both nations deal with similar issues. The research by Ahmad, Khan and Shahid (2022) on juvenile offenders and Khan et al., (2012) on psychological depression in Peshawar's female prison population are also beneficial because they focus on a specific segment of the jail population.

Certain studies, like those by Ali et al., (2023) on criminal behavior in prisons as a gateway to long-term crime and Gorar and Zulfikar (2010) on the prevalence of hepatitis C among Pakistani prison population, concentrate on a particular topic linked to prisons. Interestingly, while several problems with Pakistani prisons have been identified, as has the ways in which these problems impact the rehabilitation of inmates, none of the studies have conducted an empirical investigation to establish a causal relationship, and as a result, no specific policy recommendations have been made.

Ali (2023) exposed the grave health issues in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa jails. He featured several patients with serious illnesses in his piece. Because of congestion and the dearth of medical services in the region, he found 138 people in the KP jails with Hepatitis C, 29 with Hepatitis B, 25 with AID, and 4 with TB.

Khan (2023) also drew attention to the worsening medical conditions seen in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa prisons, pointing out that Rule 18 of the prison regulations stipulates unequivocally that all inmates must have a medical examination within 24 hours of their incarceration. The Geneva Convention's Articles 30, 31, and 32 stress that inmates' health must always be guaranteed. "If any prisoner is suffering from a communicable disease, that prisoner will be confined in a separate cell."

Segalo and Sihlobo (2021) highlighted the lack of opportunities and educational resources accessible to the convicts in their study paper, "Rehabilitation of Inmate Young Offenders and the Education system: Offenders' Perspective in South Africa."

The psychopathic traits of criminals are examined by Shagufta (2020) as a means of mitigating the influence of criminal associates on criminal conduct. His study indicates that psychopathy moderates the relationship between criminal activity and the impact of criminal associates. While high degrees of egocentricity mitigated this link, offenders with high levels of antisocial qualities were more significantly impacted by their criminal acquaintances.

### ***Theoretical Framework***

The organizational responsibility theory of prison administration put out by Craig (2004) is used in this study. According to Craig, the goals of rehabilitating and reintegrating criminals into society, as well as keeping them apart from it, frequently clash. Prison officials frequently put control of inmates ahead of their rehabilitation due to the prison population's growth, the necessity to maintain the institutions' daily operations, and associated logistical challenges. This "control model of management" is successful in reducing the likelihood of disruptive behavior in prisons, but it ignores the rehabilitation requirements of the inmates.

The notion of organizational responsibility assumes that the inmates are accountable subordinates. The convicts are viewed as submissive because they are expected to adhere to the rules, which are administered and supervised by the prison staff, and as responsible because it is assumed that they are capable of understanding the need of their incarceration. More social cohesiveness between inmates and prison personnel is required under this strategy. Additionally, it permits a decision-making process in which inmates participate in some capacity. When the jail population thinks that their will has been taken into account in the programs and framework, rehabilitation is more likely to be effective. This is a result of their increased propensity to adhere to directions.

## **Method**

### **Character of the Research**

Under the 2015 United Nations Nelson Mandela Rules, the research aimed to illustrate the ground reality of the chosen Khyber Pukhtunkhwa jails orthogonal to the Central Jail of Haripur. This study's methodology was implemented, with a focus on the standard of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's correctional and rehabilitation facilities as well as the procedures employed by the department. Additionally, this study was classified as both qualitative and quantitative, and data was gathered using closed-ended questionnaires with a Likert scale and dichotomous answers as well as semi-structured interviews.

Given that most people believe the central jail to be the site where prisoners serving sentences of more than seven years are housed, the choice of the central prison was chosen on purpose. The study was primarily concerned with the rehabilitation process as it relates to convicted individuals rather than those awaiting trial.

### **Population and Quantitative Data Sampling**

All respondents—inmates, staff members of prisons, executives, staff members of prison staff training academies, and staff members of probation departments—were included in the study's population.

All of the Central Jail Haripur's sentenced inmates provided samples for the study.

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative data, with the purpose of collecting quantitative data via a closed-ended questionnaire. The questionnaire's design reflected the questions' nature by utilizing the Likert and Dichotomous scales. The questionnaire was divided into three pieces.

- A section on the staff; a section about the prisoners; and researcher's notes

The staff department was completed by the warder, chief warder, and head warder of CJ Haripur. The Central Jail Haripur inmates made up the inmates' section. The investigator came to his own conclusion on his observations.

There were 300 prisoners housed at Haripur Jail overall, and we utilized the Yamane Formula to choose a sample from among them, here  $N$  is the size of the population,  $n$  is size of sample, and  $e$  margin of error (0.05).

$300/1+300(0.05) \times 0.05$  equals  $300/1.75$ , which equals 171.

Through the use of a methodical random sample procedure,  $K=N/n=300/171=2$

For this study, every other prisoner was chosen.

There were one seventy-one prisoners that were questioned in all. The remaining 51 interviews were done with probation officers, former prisoners, and prison personnel. Thirty of them were employees of the prison, and fifteen were probation officers. There were 222 interviews conducted, six of which were with former detainees of the Haripur jail.

### **Observation of researcher**

On-site observations were carried out by researchers in Central Jail Haripur and the chosen prisons. The daily schedule, housing arrangements, relationships between prisoners and staff, and the availability and efficacy of rehabilitation programs are the main topics of observation.

### **Examination of the Questionnaire Information**

The gathered data will be subjected to descriptive analysis in order to compile the study's conclusions. For analysis, the data gathered for this study was imported into NVivo 12. Using straightforward descriptive statistics, data was analyzed independently for the staff and patient components to provide a clear picture of the areas in need of quality improvement. Answers from both the employees and the prisoners were analyzed.

### **Sampling and Population for Qualitative Data**

Gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the rehabilitation process may be facilitated by conducting interviews with the executive who is the responsible for the rehabilitation programme at Haripur Jail, the superintendent, and other KP prison department employees who develop and execute the rehabilitation plans. conducted interviews with every participant in the process, utilizing a representative sample of the total population.

### **Comprehensive Interviews:**

All relevant parties who were accessible were interviewed in-depth, including probation officials, lawmakers, and administrators of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's jail system. Respondents were able to share in-depth details about their viewpoints and experiences throughout these interviews.

### ***Qualitative Data Analysis:***

#### ***Preparing Data***

NVivo 12 was used to import all qualitative data, including observational notes and interview transcripts. In NVivo, every dataset was given its own project folder.

The theoretical framework and research objectives served as the foundation for the development of a coding system. To represent concepts, ideas, and categories pertaining to rehabilitation techniques, nodes, or codes, were developed.

NVivo was used to code observational notes and in-depth interview transcripts. During the coding process, text segments were systematically tagged and sorted to find themes, patterns, and pertinent information.

**Network Node Structure:** To illustrate the connections between more general themes and sub-themes, NVivo's nodes were arranged hierarchically. Using this format makes it easier to analyze the material in an organized and methodical manner.

### **Investigation and Display of Data**

**1. Query tools:** NVivo provides a variety of query tools, including as matrix queries, coding queries, and text searches. From the coded data, these queries were utilized to investigate node connections, spot trends, and glean insightful information.

**2. Visualization:** To graphically portray patterns and trends found during data analysis, NVivo offers visualization tools including word clouds, charts, and diagrams. The way the results were presented was improved by the usage of these graphics.

**Information Fusion**

To give a thorough grasp of the rehabilitation procedures, the results of the NVivo analysis were combined with the organizational responsibility theory.

**Reporting and Record-Keeping**

1. The NVivo analysis's findings were produced into an extensive findings report. Quotations, thematic summaries, visualizations, and interpretations are all included in this study.

2. To record coding choices, modifications made during analysis, and the reasoning behind them, a thorough audit trail was kept.

The current study focused heavily on NVivo 12 data processing and employed a rigorous qualitative research methodology. The insights into the rehabilitation procedures and mechanisms within Central Jail Haripur and other institutions in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were made possible by NVivo's coding, analysis, and visualization capabilities. Using this approach, the study advances our knowledge of the rehabilitation program in prisons and how it affects the reintegration of released inmates.

**BUDGET FOR THE KP PRISON DEPARTMENT AND COST OF INMATES**

The Inspector General jail Directorate Peshawar gave the following information, which shows the cost of jail and per prisoner for the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prison Department.

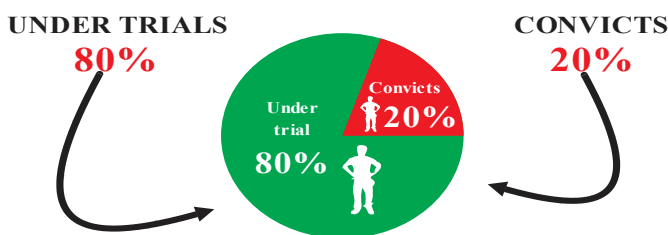
**Table 6**

*Per prisoner Cost Including Development Budget*

1	Total Current Budget	4,076,099,500
2	Total Development Budget	563,492,000
3	Total	4,639,591,500
4	Per Prisoner Cost (Per Annum)	4,639,591,500/14321=323,971
5	Per Prisoner Cost (per Day)	323,971/365=887.591

*Source: IG Prison Directorate, Peshawar (personal communication, January, 2023)*

**CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS IN KP**



**13500 Prisoners** in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **10800** have **not yet been found guilty**. They may be **innocent**

*Under Trails > Convicts*

*Source: IG Prison Directorate, Peshawar (personal communication, January, 2023)*

**An Analysis of The Impact of Haripur Jail's Prison on Long-Term Rehabilitation Outcomes**

During British administration, the construction of Haripur Jail began in 1929. When it was finished in 1932, the correctional personnel received it (Tribune, 2015). The well-known Indian company Tata prepared the steel bars needed in construction. There is a story that the brick (Bhattas) businesses in Haripur were founded because the jail's brick was made on its premises.



The Tareen woman from Darwesh Village named Bani Begum gave the land. She was connected to former President Ayub Khan and Speaker of the Provincial Assembly Habibullah Khan Tareen, although not very closely. Family legend states that two things were required in order for the land to be granted.

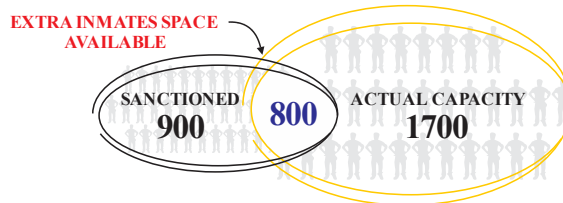
1. The jail will not have gallows.
- 2) No woman convicts would be contained in this prison.

They asserted that, despite the fact that the agreement was never recorded, the government stood by its words until 2005, when a strong earthquake caused the structure to fall. Subsequently, the authorities padlocked the gallows across the nation and banned the practice of hanging individuals. One of the standards was not followed when the women's section was created in 2005 (Tribune, 2015). Bani Begum's second criterion was likewise broken in 2015 with the placement of the gallows in the jail and the application of the death penalty (Dawn, 2015).

The third-biggest jail in the province is called Haripur Central Jail. There were originally 1500 prison spaces available, but throughout time, additional were built to accommodate 1673 convicts. The jail has 890 kanals total, 200 of which are designated for the inmates. The remaining area is occupied by the Judges' Residence, the District Administration, the Garden, the Staff Colony, the Prison Staff Training Academy (PSTA), and the Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA).

### CRITERIA FOR SITE SELECTION

Site at Haripur



*Data Retrieved from PI's Visit to Haripur Jail (2023)*

#### **The Jail Infrastructure's Current State**

The jail has had CCTV installed to keep an eye on the grounds and surrounding region.

#### ***Healthcare Establishments***

Theoretically, the research places a strong focus on managing prisoners and seeing to their health and well-being because these are fundamental rights of inmates. The team responsible for prison administration tends to the physical and psychological needs of the prisoners.

In order to assist prisoners and personnel, Central Jail Haripur has a hospital with 126 beds, a psychiatrist, Hakeem, qarshi Matab, one female doctor, two medical officers, and a senior medical officer. Important tests, such as HIV, TB, Hepatitis B and C, and screening tests, can be conducted in the jail's partially operable laboratory. A drug addiction detoxification clinic is in operation, and in the final few months of 2022, 75 prisoners underwent drug addiction detoxification.

There was minimal psychological counseling or training provided to prisoners. The prison administration claims that just one mental counselor has been allocated by the government to each of the division's facilities. There was no daily health check-up system in place for the inmates, even though a doctor was on duty. The prisoners said they were only provided one or two prescribed medications each day in the case of sickness. The psychologist visits the jail extremely infrequently. A crucial informant stated that the doctor did not frequently assess the prisoners.

Two wards are entirely filled with psychiatric patients. Certain patients are on the mend, while some are in the worst conceivable circumstances and can't even recognize themselves. Two ambulances are available for the patient.

### *Housing*

Unfortunately, Sadly, it was discovered that the barracks were inadequate. The prison's lavatories and toilets were located in a corner of the barracks and smelled bad. The inmates said that they did not perceive the stench the same way as outsiders since they were used to it. In other places where people bathed or used the lavatory, ½ doors in toilets/restrooms one can easily see through near to door. The prisoners dread becoming sick, so they take a bath once a month. Near the restrooms was a cooking area. Due to the ban on gas and electric heaters, the prisoners' sole means of cooking are coal or tiny pieces of wood. The walls of the barracks became yellow and black from the coal smoke. Several clotheslines were suspended from the walls of the barracks.

It doesn't appear like the walls had been painted white in a while. The prisoners said that the brisk winds were preventing them from sleeping at night. Occasionally, plastic was used to keep the cold air out, but it was eventually damaged. In the past, prisoners slept on the ground. The blankets/cloth were stuck tightly to the ground and were excessively dirty. Prisoners' demands for the researcher to make improvements to their barracks stem from their perception that they are hosting a visitor who is there to enhance prison conditions. They went on to state that their complexion had changed color due to the midsummer heat in the barracks.

### *Education*

Students from Matric to M.A. can use formal education facilities. For this reason, there are regular teachers available. Inside the jail, staff arranges exams for students ranging from Matric to Master's level. The Haripur jail serves as both the location for BISE and university exams. For religious studies, a qualified religious instructor is also available.

- Free education from school to master's level.
- Board and University Examination Center (For Prisoners Only)

### *Library*

The library has about 3,000 volumes for both academic and casual learning.

### *Industry*

This factory gained notoriety for manufacturing fine furniture, towels, table linens, carpets, and rugs throughout the British Empire. Numerous gold awards and appreciation certificates were also awarded to it. However, as time passes, it begins to steadily decrease after 1970 and gradually at the ebb of closing and shut down in 2010. The rug/carpet and furniture industries are currently running at half capacity. There are clothes manufacturers, carpets, towels, and blacksmith shops that are broken.

### *Mess*

The skilled cooks within the prison are responsible to prepare the food. Langar khana is the name of the cooking area. The researchers noticed an awful stink coming from the sewage water when they were in the langar. Not all of the caldrons were removed. The deputy superintendent said that we have to give each prisoner 10 grams of tomato because it appeared that the meal was of poor quality. This chart illustrates that one KG of tomatoes, a rather small amount, is served with every meal for 100 prisoners. The respondent gestures to the bread's weight. The bread was rather substantial in weight. Even though this kind of bread isn't meant for commercial usage, something went wrong. While visiting Langar, the researcher noticed a prisoner preparing flour for bread using his feet. He was sentenced to three years of hard labor. He asserted that it is quite difficult to prepare forty to fifty kg of flour by hand. The July heat caused his body to sweat, destroying the freshness of the bread and wheat. The water used to wash the food and silverware included no filter. Not only were all those engaged in the cooking process unclean, but their health was also compromised. In addition to food, the barracks lacked clean drinking water. The convicts receive their water from the same pipes that serve the lavatories and other amenities. Contaminated water is a major source of hepatitis in Pakistan. Consequently, it was found that the prisons used in the study were not properly cleaned.

**Famous Political leaders were detained at Haripur Jail**

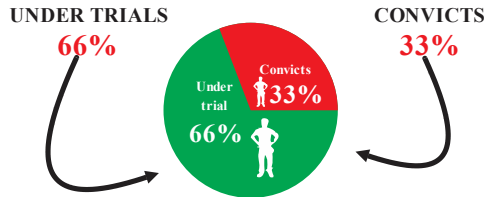
Several well-known and well-known political figures, including Khawaja Asif (PML N), Sheikh Rasheed Ahmed (Awami Muslim League), Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Bacha Khan) (Awami National Party) and many others, were held in this jail.

**The tasks and Accountabilities of Employees**

CJ Haripur employs 695 people in total, of which 43 are officers and 652 are other staff members (such as warders and clerical personnel).

Staff is divided into two main parts, one is known as essential (uniform personnel’s) they are responsible for security and management. Teachers, medical staff, IT staff (PMIS), administrative staff, and other supporting staff members operate in their respective fields and assist with the necessities.

**CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS IN CJ HARIPUR**



900 Prisoners in CJ Haripur, 600 have not yet been found guilty. They may be innocent

*Under Trails > Convicts*  
at Central Jail Haripur

Data Retrieved from PI’s Visit to Haripur Jail (2023)

**PROGRAM FOR SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

Programs for technical education and skill development were started in cooperation with national and international organizations, such as TEVTA, NAVTEC, NCHD, and United Nations agencies. Tailoring, designing of dresses, and classes for beautician were started for women offenders, programs teaching plumbing, electricianing, tailoring, computer skills, and technical education were taught to male inmates. The information about the courses offered in Central Jail Haripur is shown below.

2017–18 Session

**Juvenile skill development programme was funded by UNCTITF; it began on October 19, 2017, and ended on January 20, 2018.**

S.No	SDC central jail Haripur	Enrolled students	Pass Out	Remarks
	Technology	03 Months		
1	Electrical	14	07	10 Trainees were released from jail
2	Tailoring	16	13	
Total		30	20	

Data Retrieved from PI’s Visit to Haripur Jail (2023)

**3.4.2 The Prime Minister's Hunarmand Pakistan Program, "Skill for All,"**

19-04-2021 to 30-11-2021

S.No	SDC central jail Haripur	Enrolled students	Pass Out	Remarks
	Technology	06 Months		
1	Certificate in Office Management	22	21	
2	Woodwork	16	14	
3	Carpet Weaving	16	14	
Total		54	49	
Grand Total		82	77	

*Data Retrieved from PI's Visit to Haripur Jail (2023)*

### 3.4.5 Trade and year-by-year pass-out trainees in Haripur's SDC Central Jail

S #	Technology	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Grand Total
1	Computer	0	12	09	09	09	21	<b>60</b>
2	Dress Making (Male)	13	08	13	13	15	13	<b>75</b>
3	Electrical	07	11	13	08	09	0	<b>48</b>
4	Wood Work	0	0	08	08	0	14	<b>30</b>
5	Pipe Fitting	0	0	0	09	0	0	<b>09</b>
6	Dress Making/ Hand Embroidery (Female)	0	0	0	08	07	08	<b>23</b>
7	Carpet Weaving	0	0	0	0	0	14	<b>14</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>259</b>

*Data Retrieved from PI's Visit to Haripur Jail (2023)*

#### System for the Mngement of Prison (psta)

The automated remission system, HR management, taken-based visitation system, and an online/computerized record of various prison staff members and inmates are all included in PMIS.

The International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Office (INL) of the U.S. Embassy plans to set up computer networking at 40 jail facilities spread throughout Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the merging districts, with technical support from UNODC.

(Press Release; March 17, 2023) (Source: <https://www.unodc.org/pakistan/en/training-for-prison-staff-in-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-funded-by-the-US-Embassy.html>)

#### Training Academy for the Prison Staff (psta)

Established on the fifth day of August, 2022, the Prison Staff Training Academy (PSTA) may teach staff members ranging from Warder and Head Warder to Assistant Superintendent. It has classrooms, a multimedia projector, a library, hallways, and all the essentials. Following its swing and usefulness, 100 pupils were handed out in two waves.

This is the first jail personnel training academy in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. It is supported by the local government, the court, criminologists, information technology professionals, lawyers, physical instructors (Karate/kungfu Master), Pakistan Prison Rule, and a host of competent voluntary faculty members. There is also a hostel available to students. For PSTA, there are four regular teachers. This academy offers all the amenities, including mattresses, a laundry room, an iron, a washing machine, kitchen utensils, and a martial arts team that is volunteered to teach pupils.

#### Cost Per Warder

"In a conversation with the researcher, the Commandant of the Prison Staff Training Academy disclosed that each trainee spends around Rs. 8,000 a month on meals. This number sheds light on how much money is set aside for meals and sustenance during training sessions. (At the time of interview)

*Source: Data retrieved from PSTA Haripur (personal communication, 2023)*

#### Contribution of Probation

S.No	District	Adult Offenders on Probation		Juvenile Offenders on Probation		Total
		Male	Female	Boys	Girls	
	Haripur	105	00	05	01	112

Source: Data retrieved from Haripur Probation (personal communication with Probation Officer Haripur, 2023)

**Conclusion**

The accommodations provided for prisoners were insufficient. The conditions in barracks were unsuitable for living. In addition to making the convicts indolent, their inability to form partnerships was made possible by their lack of industrial, technical, vocational, and educational abilities. Their bodies are affected physically by not playing sports, drills, games, or gymnastics. The unclean food that is supplied to the convicts from the community kitchen exacerbates their health issues. One reason for the poor quality of the cuisine is the shortage of experienced cooks. Insufficient oversight and purported government cooperation with prisoners permit them to engage in sexual assault, possess prohibited goods, and use drugs. When prisoners are sentenced to long terms for minor offenses, they grow to despise the law, which makes them more likely to commit crimes again. Prisoners endured labor that resembled slavery and had an effect on them. When prisoners receive insufficient medical care, their health deteriorates. The government, according to the jail management, was to fault for the detainees' misery. Governments are reluctant to provide skilled staff and other facilities to prisons since it seems that they have little interest in the rehabilitation of inmates. It was thus concluded that the prison system could only strive for the rehabilitation of convicts while hoping for a society free from crime.

**LIFE THROUGH THE EYES OF A PRISONER**



Source: Prepared by PI

The study's conclusions led to the following suggestions for an improved system that can help convicts get back on their feet.

1. It is necessary to thoroughly examine and balance the usage of digital surveillance by prisoners inside of barracks.
  2. It is important to dissuade the authorities who are charged with plotting with prisoners.
  3. To lower health problems, sanitary meals and a clean atmosphere should be provided.
  4. Improvements to the available accommodations.
  5. Equipping all jails with industrial, educational, vocational, and technological capabilities.
  6. Offering psychological counseling to the inmates.
  7. Keeping first-time criminals apart from other inmates
  8. separating criminals into groups according to the seriousness of their offenses.
- According to this study, by offering the aforementioned facilities, it is possible to give inmates hope that they would undergo rehabilitation and become law-abiding, productive members of society.

**POLICY SUGGESTIONS**

The administration's issues worsen the deplorable circumstances within the institution and among the detainees, in addition to any other prison-related issues. These problems impede offenders' ability to effectively rehabilitate. Not even the police and wardens, according to the jail administration, have ever received training on how to interact with convicts. The majority of them are unaware of the rules governing the jail. A lack of knowledge on how to deal with offenders exacerbates the predicament of inmates. These facilities offer industrial, technical, and educational training. These services are only offered by three jails in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: Central Prison Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, and Haripur. Due to the absence of required facilities in province's prisons, the convicts grew apathetic and focused on establishing connections.

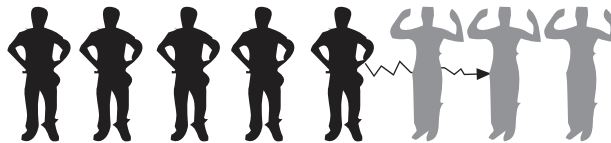
**ABSENCE OF A TRANSITIONAL SPACE**



**PHASE INSIDE THE PRISON**

**PHASE OUTSIDE THE PRISON**

3 out of 5 of these inmates, will return to prison within 5 years of being released



Source: Prepared by PI

Psychological counseling is vital for convicts to mend their thoughts. It includes both mental treatment and anger control. Anger management can help minimize a number of offenses. The researchers did not see this type of counseling in the jails. The jail management also said that psychological counseling is lacking as the government is unable to provide a resident psychologist to advise prisoners. Only the province's main prison in Peshawar provides this kind of therapy. Dost Welfare Organization is a social welfare institution that provides counseling to convicts in Peshawar. The majority of the other jails lack this facility, which makes rehabilitation more difficult. The inmates' physical well-being is contingent upon their conditioning. Physical training includes sports, exercises, and gymnastics. For the inmates' physical education in the penitentiary, a physical education instructor is a must. The researchers have never witnessed prisoners engaging in any kind of physical activity while on their travels. The detainees were unaware of this type of training. The jail management felt that training was a dire need of the prisoners, but the prisons do not have these resources. The convicts don't have any physical trainers or drill instructors assigned to them by the authorities.

**EFFECT OF THE PRISON ON SOCIETY**

The people of the society are not open to accepting ex-prisoners back because of the social stigma which provides amongst them against the ex-prisoners.  
 Also maybe there is no platform which gives the ex-prisoners an opportunity to prove themselves and the show that they are changed and responsible citizens.  
 Because of this, there is a wide gap which exists between the people of the society and the ex-prisoners



Source: Prepared by PI

Not enough money or sports materials are available to prisoners. The jails don't have the space to accommodate these programs in addition to the previously listed issues. They said that they seldom ever placed the inmates in the area that was easily accessible. The authorities went on to claim that the jails required workers in order to bolster their administration because the government was unable to provide them with qualified personnel. It will take time for PSTA to develop despite their best efforts. If they are unable to properly oversee the prisoners, district constables or border reserve police are sent. Both the terrible conditions within prisons and the failure of convict rehabilitation programs may be attributed to these issues.

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