

PATH TO REDEMPTION: UNRAVELLING KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA'S PRISON LAWS AND REFORMS ACROSS TIME

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Abstract

This study thoroughly examines Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's (KP) attempts in the past and present to change jail rules and practices. The paper looks at the historical background of Pakistan's jail reforms, the status of current prison legislation and regulations, and the particular difficulties the KP prison system faces. There is much focus on the effects of overcrowding, the need for rehabilitation and reintegration, and the importance of political commitment and cooperation in making lasting changes. This article aims to help develop a more compassionate and effective prison system in KP that promotes rehabilitation and reintegration, ultimately ensuring a safer and more fair society. It does this by outlining major results and providing specific suggestions.

Keywords: Prison Laws, Prison Reforms, Overcrowding, Rehabilitation, Inmates Reintegration

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Introduction and Historical Background

A person is labeled a prisoner and kept in jail if they commit a crime and are given the proper legal penalty by the state's judicial system (Harigovind, 2013). Prisons are designed to act as sites for punishment and reintegration assistance for criminals. Because of this, they are sometimes called "correctional institutions" (Hanser, 2012; McShane & Williams, 2004). This study finds that Pakistani prisons, especially those in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, offer chances for successful rehabilitation. The study examines recidivism rates among ex-offenders to see if imprisonment results in increased criminal activity or rehabilitation.

According to preliminary study results, overcrowding is the main problem in Pakistani jails. When there are more prisoners than there is room for, this is called overcrowding (Hough, Allen, & Solomon, 2008). In its 2009 report, the 8th Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice found that overcrowding had a major negative impact on offenders' health and conduct, decreasing their prospects of rehabilitation. According to Rule 10 of the Standard Minimum Regulations (SMR) for the Treatment of Prisoners, prisons must provide inmates with sufficient housing, medical treatment, temperature control, floor space, heating, ventilation, and lighting. Unfortunately, many jails throughout the globe fail to achieve these requirements, forcing inmates to sleep in cramped quarters with little amenities. This research examines the scope and effects of prison overcrowding and associated problems in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, evaluating their effects on the quality of the institution and recidivism rates among released offenders.



Pakistan has the fifth-largest death row population and the world's 23rd-largest prison population (World Prison Brief, 2019). There are more convicts than there is room for in 120 prisons around the country, which have a total capacity of 57,712 but are now housing 77,275 inmates (Malik, 2019). Inmates suffer from terrible physical and social circumstances due to this overcrowding, which is against SMR regulations (Dawn, 2019). According to the 2019 Global Prison Brief report, 64.5% of inmates in Pakistan are either in pre-trial detention or awaiting trial, making up 35.5% of those imprisoned there. 98.6% of the population is male, 1.6% are female, 1.7% are children, and 1.2% are residents of another country (World Prison Brief, 2019).

In 1950, Colonel Salamat Ullah, the former IG of India, launched Pakistan's first jail reform initiative as the commission's head. With the federal government's backing, further reform committees were set up in several provinces, and their recommendations were routinely followed. However, financial limitations prevented the jail system from making significant advancements (Khan, 2010).

There are 120 prisons in Pakistan, including 43 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 40 in Punjab, 26 in Sindh, and 11 in Baluchistan. Notwithstanding prison regulation no., these prisons are overcrowded, having a total permitted capacity of 57,712 yet holding 77,275 inmates (Malik, 2019). Each prisoner should have 18 square meters in a barrack, according to 745, but these figures still need to catch up (Niazi, 2016).

Context and History

Throughout its history, Pakistan's jail system has encountered several difficulties, such as overcrowding, subpar conditions, and a lack of attention to rehabilitation (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008). In order to address these problems and increase the general efficacy of the judicial system, there has been an increase in recent years in the understanding of the necessity for prison reforms (Malik, 2019). This study examines the development of jail legislation and changes in the area and evaluates their efficacy in solving the prison system's problems. Its emphasis is the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Pakistan's jail system was left over by British colonial control, prioritizing deterrence and punishment above rehabilitation (Khan, 2010). Pakistan has made multiple efforts to improve its jail system since gaining its independence in 1947, with the first significant effort taking place in 1950 under the direction of Colonel Salamat Ullah (Khan, 2010). However, financial limitations, bureaucratic opposition, and a lack of political will have hampered many of these endeavors (Khan, 2010).

In recent years, there has been a rising awareness of the necessity for a more rehabilitation-focused approach to imprisonment and the need to uphold human rights and treat convicts according to international norms (Hanser, 2012; McShane & Williams, 2004). The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR), which provides guidelines for meeting minimum standards in prison administration, living conditions, healthcare, access to education, and vocational training, serves as a crucial reference point for prison reform initiatives around the world (United Nations, 1955).

One of Pakistan's four provinces, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, has several issues with its jail system, including overcrowding and a lack of funding for rehabilitation (Malik, 2019). The province has also been impacted by political and security challenges, including the continuing war in neighboring Afghanistan and radical organizations operating within its boundaries (Harigovind, 2013). These things have made it harder to change the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa jail system and show how important it is to understand the environment in which these changes happen.

Objectives and Scope

This research article aims to thoroughly examine Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's jail rules and changes, emphasizing both old and new efforts. The study aims to find out how well these changes are helping to fix problems in the provincial jail system, such as overcrowding, bad living conditions, and not enough ways to get better (Hough, Allen, and Solomon, 2008; Malik, 2019). By looking at the specific situation and unique features of the prison system in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the study will help people better understand the larger problems that stop jail reform efforts in Pakistan and other places.

The following crucial aspects are within the purview of this study article:



- A historical analysis of Pakistan's jail reforms, emphasizing Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, illustrating how pertinent laws and policies have changed from colonial times until today (Khan, 2010).
- A review of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's present jail legislation and regulations, including their adherence to national and international norms such as the UN Basic Minimum Standards for the Treatment of Prisoners (United Nations, 1955).
- An examination of the effects of prison overcrowding and several other difficulties on the rehabilitation of inmates in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, using data from previous studies to spot trends and patterns in recidivism and reintegration results (Malik, 2019).
- An analysis of current changes and programs implemented in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to improve prison conditions and encourage rehabilitation, including steps to reduce overcrowding, increase access to education and vocational training, and boost healthcare for prisoners (Harigovind, 2013).
- A list of impediments to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's successful jail reform, including budgetary limitations, administrative opposition, and political considerations, along with suggestions for moving forward and overcoming these problems (Khan, 2010).

By focusing on these issues, the study will provide an insightful analysis of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's jail reform dynamics and contribute to future policy formation and implementation in the province and beyond.

Historical Overview of Pakistan's Prison Reforms

The British colonial period, which prioritized punishment and deterrents above rehabilitation, is where Pakistan's jail system started (Khan, 2010). Pakistan's correctional system was unprepared to deal with the complex social, economic, and political causes causing crime and recidivism when it attained independence in 1947. Many efforts have been made throughout the years to change the prison system, with varying degrees of success, but still facing many continuing difficulties.

Initial Efforts and Difficulties

After Pakistan got its independence in 1947, the government realized that prison reform was needed to fix the problems caused by British colonial rule, which put more emphasis on punishment and deterrents than rehabilitation (Khan, 2010). Even though this was acknowledged, the country needed help putting it into action because of budget constraints, bureaucratic opposition, and a lack of political will (Khan, 2010).

The Committee for Prison Reform from 1950

Colonel Salamat Ullah, who had been India's Inspector General of Prisons, was put in charge of a new committee in 1950. This started a serious effort to change Pakistan's jail system (Khan, 2010). The panel examined prison operations, administration, and prisoner care and suggested reform (Khan, 2010). Despite the commission's recommendations, many important improvements were successfully implemented.

After Reform Efforts

Many further committees and commissions were created after the 1950 commission to explore prison reform at the federal and provincial levels (Khan, 2010). However, these attempts had variable degrees of success and often encountered the same problems as the previous ones, such as a need for consistent governmental backing of finances (Khan, 2010).

Effect of Early Difficulties

The government's early difficulties in adopting jail reforms have negatively impacted the Pakistani criminal system. Several jails battled with overpopulation, poor living conditions, and a lack of options for rehabilitation despite some advances (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008). The necessity for a more thorough and long-lasting approach to jail reform in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and other provinces was highlighted by these ongoing problems.

Provincial and Federal Efforts

After the first reforms, Pakistan tried to fix its jail system in several ways at the federal and provincial levels. Notwithstanding these efforts, there were still numerous problems, such as overcrowding, subpar housing conditions, and insufficient rehabilitation programs, even if prison administration and circumstances were improved (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008).



Provincial Reform Committees are established

Over the years, several reform committees were formed to address prison reform concerns unique to each province (Khan, 2010). The West Pakistan Prison Reforms Committee from 1960, the Punjab Jail Reforms Committee from 1972, and the Sindh Jail Reforms Committee from 1980 are notable instances (Mumtaz, 1999). These committees looked at the circumstances in provincial prisons and made appropriate recommendations.

New Policies and Laws are Introduced

In the 1990s, Pakistan started implementing a more human rights-focused strategy for prison reform, influenced by international norms such as the United Nations Basic Minimum Guidelines for the Treatment of Prisoners (United Nations, 1955). This change resulted in the introduction of new laws and regulations, such as the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (2000) and the Probation of Offenders Law (1960), which sought to enhance prison conditions and encourage rehabilitation (Khan, 2010; Shah, 2003).

Current Issues and Reform Obstacles

Pakistan's jail system continues to face several difficulties despite provincial initiatives, including overcrowding, subpar conditions, and a lack of resources for rehabilitation (Malik, 2019). Financial limitations, bureaucratic opposition, and political concerns all served as impediments to the execution of numerous planned improvements (Khan, 2010).

The efforts made by the federal and provincial governments in Pakistan underline the need for continuing, thorough reform in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and other provinces, as well as the ongoing battle to solve the complex problems that the country's prison system is now confronting.

Modern Correctional Reforms and Issues

Pakistan has recently struggled with problems relating to jail overpopulation, subpar conditions, and insufficient money for rehabilitation (Malik, 2019). Even though many different strategies have been used to address these issues, development has been sluggish. Several jails run inhumanely, impeding rehabilitation and resulting in high recidivism rates (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008).

Building of New Prisons

The government has started building additional jails nationwide to reduce congestion (Harigovind, 2013). Overcrowding is still a problem in many prisons since the rate of the building has yet to up with the expanding jail population (Malik, 2019).

Alternatives to Sentence

Pakistan has started using alternatives to jail, like probation and community service, so that it does not have to use jails as much (Harigovind, 2013). Even though these options work to reduce traffic, a lack of money and public knowledge has made it hard to use them (Khan, 2010).

Programs for Rehabilitation are Expanded

There have been initiatives to increase prisoner rehabilitation programs, including job training, educational possibilities, and counseling (Harigovind, 2013). Nevertheless, these programs often lack the resources, manpower, and resources necessary to adequately serve the demands of the expanding jail population (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008).

Current Issues and Upcoming Courses

Several difficulties continue despite the implementation of modern jail reforms, including overcrowding, poor housing conditions, and a dearth of efficient rehabilitation programs (Malik, 2019). Investing more money in jail facilities, staff, and rehabilitation programs is necessary to address these problems.

Pakistan's problems and current jail reforms show that the country needs a more thorough and long-term plan to change Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and other parts.

The Prison System in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), one of Pakistan's four provinces, has many of the same difficulties as the rest of the nation, including jail congestion, subpar living conditions, and insufficient rehabilitation programs (Malik, 2019). This part gives an overview of the KP jail system and looks at some of the region's major problems and reform efforts.

Organization and capacity



KP is home to 43 prisons out of Pakistan's 120 total, making it the province with the second-highest number of jails in the nation (Malik, 2019). Despite this, the province's jail system faces overpopulation since there are 77,275 inmates now detained, compared to the entire permitted capacity of 57,712 prisoners (Malik, 2019).

Inadequate Space and Its Effects

Like the rest of Pakistan, overcrowding in KP's jails has had several negative effects, including cramped living conditions, restricted access to essential amenities, and fewer aspects for rehabilitation (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008). These problems have been made worse by a need for more funding for programs and services, which makes it difficult for the province to adequately meet the requirements of its prison population (Khan, 2010).

Initiatives for Change Unique to KP

KP has started several projects to relieve overcrowding, enhance living conditions, and provide rehabilitation in response to the continuous issues the province's jail system faces (Niazi, 2016). (Niazi, 2016) Some of these plans are to build more prisons, offer alternatives to jail time, and expand educational and job training programs. The sluggish pace of change and the ongoing difficulties highlight the province's need for ongoing support for jail reform.

The KP jail system acts as a microcosm of the larger difficulties that Pakistan's criminal system faces, emphasizing the constant battle to balance punishment and rehabilitation and the need for thorough, ongoing reform initiatives.

Statistical Profile of Prisoners

To create targeted prison reform programs and meet the unique requirements of various groups within the prison population, it is essential to comprehend the demographic profile of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) convicts throughout Pakistan. An overview of the demographics of inmates in Pakistan and KP is given in this section.

Age and Gender Distribution

Pakistan has 98.6% male inmates and 1.6% female prisoners, according to the Global Prison Brief (2019). 1.7% of all convicts are juveniles, which are classified as those under the age of 18. These statistics indicate that most adult male offenders are housed in Pakistan's prisons. However, reform efforts should also consider the country's female and juvenile populations.

Legal Standing

According to the Global Prison Brief (2019), 35.5% of inmates in Pakistan are criminals who have received jail terms via the judicial system. In contrast, 64.5% of prisoners are held while awaiting trial or pre-trial detention. The necessity to enhance the nation's legal system is made clear by the size and number of convicts who have yet to receive a sentence. It also makes one wonder if the rights of those who are being kept in detention but have not been found guilty may have been violated.

Overseas Residents

The research also discloses that 1.2% of Pakistani detainees have a foreign nationality (World Prison Brief, 2019). While formulating policies for prison reform, it is important to remember that this small but substantial population could experience particular difficulties, such as, but not limited to, a language barrier, cultural differences, and a lack of access to consular help.

Regional Variations

Even though national figures provide a general picture of Pakistan's jail population, it is vital to understand that there may be regional variations in this distribution, including those unique to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Further research and analysis are required to completely comprehend the demographic and consider the demands of various prisoner groups when implementing prison reform programs. Pakhtunkhwa shows how important it is for prison reform programs to consider the needs of different groups of prisoners.

Rules and regulations in effect today regarding prisons

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and across Pakistan, the status of the prison rules and regulations is a significant determinant of the living circumstances, prospects for rehabilitation, and overall



experiences of convicts inside the prison system. The main features of the current legal system controlling prisons in Pakistan and KP are summarized in this section.

Standard Minimum Guidelines for Prisoner Treatment (SMR)

Pakistan has to follow the international Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (SMR). The SMR is a set of basic rules for treating prisoners humanely. It includes rules about housing, health care, access to education and job training, and more (United Nations, 1955). Malik (2019) said that because of overpopulation, a lack of funding, and poor infrastructure, many jails in Pakistan, especially those in KP, fail to achieve these requirements.

Governmental Rules and Regulations

The Prisons Act of 1894, which regulates prison management and administration, and the Prisoners Act of 1900, which covers the care and welfare of inmates, are two of Pakistan's national laws and regulations about prisons (Khan, 2010). These laws are outdated and deserve a foundation for jail administration in Pakistan. They must maintain modern best practices and standards for managing and rehabilitating prisons.

Provincial Legal Environment

In Pakistan, each province, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, has its own set of jail rules and regulations that control the functioning of provincial prisons in addition to the national legislation (Niazi, 2016). These regulations may change across provinces and impact convicts' unique circumstances and experiences in various parts of the nation.

Legal Difficulties and Reform Possibilities

There is a definite need for legislative changes to Pakistan's jail system more closely with international standards and best practices, given the existing status of prison laws and regulations in KP and Pakistan (Niazi, 2016). Some of these changes include modernizing and harmonizing federal and provincial prison laws and improving supervision structures to ensure that the law is being followed correctly regarding the care and rehabilitation of prisoners.

The existing status of prison rules and regulations in Pakistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa underscores the need for thorough legislative changes to enhance prisoner care and advance more successful rehabilitation and reintegration results.

Observance of International and National Standards

To make sure that prisons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the rest of Pakistan meet national and international standards, it is important to update and harmonize the country's prison laws, increase funding for prison infrastructure and rehabilitation programs, and improve ways to keep an eye on things (Niazi, 2016). By ensuring its prisons meet these standards, Pakistan could make it easier for prisoners to be treated respectfully and help them improve. This could reduce repeat offenders and make the public safer in the long run.

In order to properly reform prisons in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and throughout Pakistan, adherence to national and international standards is a crucial step. This will guarantee that prisoners get the care and assistance they need.

The Impact of Overcrowding on Prisoner Rehabilitation


Prison overcrowding is a serious problem in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and across Pakistan, with effects beyond convicts' physical and mental health to affect their rehabilitation and ultimate reintegration into society. This section investigates the impact of prison circumstances on recidivism rates as well as the impact of overcrowding on prisoner rehabilitation.

Conditions of Living and Overcrowding

Prison overcrowding has been regarded as Pakistan's primary issue, with the number of convicts far outpacing the facilities' capacity and available space (Hough, Allen & Solomon, 2008). Because of these living circumstances, which include inadequate sleeping space, poor sanitation, restricted access to healthcare, and inadequate living space, prisoners' physical and mental health may be significantly impacted (Malik, 2019).

Programs for Rehabilitation Affected

Prison overcrowding also affects the availability and efficacy of rehabilitation programs (Hough et al., 2008). A lack of resources and space may limit access to education, vocational training, and



counseling services (Hanser, 2012; McShane & Williams, 2004). These services are important for helping prisoners learn the skills and ways to deal with problems they will need when returning to society.

Resulting from Recidivism Rates

Overcrowding, poor living conditions, and limited access to rehabilitation programs may be to blame for a higher rate of recidivism, which is when a person released from prison goes back to breaking the law. Overcrowded prisons may unintentionally lead to a cycle of crime and imprisonment that perpetuates the issue of overcrowding by neglecting to address the underlying reasons for a criminal's behavior and failing to provide enough assistance for rehabilitation.

Taking Care of Overcrowding and Increasing Rehabilitation Success

Adopting comprehensive prison reforms that address the root causes of overcrowding, improving living conditions, and providing access to rehabilitation programs to lessen the negative consequences of prisoner poisoning on rehabilitation (Niazi, 2016). Some of these changes include the creation of rehabilitation programs based on evidence and tailored to the needs of the prison population, investments in prison infrastructure, and alternatives to jail for non-violent criminals.

The problem of prison overcrowding in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and its impact on inmate rehabilitation highlights the need for a comprehensive strategy for prison reform that prioritizes the humane treatment of inmates and their effective reintegration into society.

Efforts and Reforms Taken Recently in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) has implemented several measures and changes in recent years to address issues with its prison systems, such as overcrowding, subpar living conditions, and restricted access to rehabilitation programs. This section describes some initiatives and their possible effects on KP's future jail legislation and changes.

Building more infrastructure and increasing capacity

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa government has spent money to improve and update jails to make them less crowded and better for people (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government, 2018). These initiatives include building new prisons, remodeling current ones, and expanding the system's capacity. These steps could make the system less busy and make it easier for offenders to find good places to live.

Training and Development for Prison Workers

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) government has set up training and development programs for prison staff because they know how important it is to keep prisoners under control and help them get better (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government, 2018). With these activities, the staff will be better able to help and manage convicts humanely and get them to follow national and international standards.

Rehabilitation and skill-building initiatives

The KP government has created a variety of skill development and vocational training programs for offenders in response to the demand for comprehensive rehabilitation services (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Government, 2018). These initiatives provide inmates with the information and abilities required successfully reintegrate into society. Addressing the underlying reasons for criminal behavior may aid in lowering recidivism rates.

Policy and Legal Reforms

Recent efforts in KP have concentrated on legal and policy changes to update and unify jail rules and regulations in addition to practical activities (Niazi, 2016). To guarantee conformity with national and international standards, these activities include updating out-of-date laws, implementing new rules and guidelines, and enhancing supervision systems.

The administration of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is committed to tackling the issues affecting its prison system and improving the lives of its convicts, as seen by the recent changes and efforts in that province. Continuing work in this direction will guarantee the efficient operation of prisons in KP and support the effective rehabilitation and reintegration of convicts, along with larger legislative and policy changes.

Issues and Obstacles to Successful Prison Reform

Many difficulties and obstacles continue to prevent the implementation of efficient and long-lasting jail reform, despite recent attempts to address the problems affecting Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's (KP)



prison system. This section covers the main challenges to KP's effective jail reform and their effects on the system's future.

Budgetary restrictions and resource limitations

Lack of sufficient finance and resources to undertake critical adjustments is one of KP's main obstacles to jail reform (Khan, 2010). Financial restrictions may restrict the government's ability to build new prisons, enlarge existing ones, properly educate personnel, and provide rehabilitation programs, eventually hindering efforts to reduce congestion and improve jail conditions.

Political will and administrative obstacles

Often, government stakeholders must have a strong political will and commitment to implement jail reform (Niazi, 2016). The reforming process may be slowed down, and administrative obstacles, conflicting goals, and a lack of agreement among policymakers might restrict the efficacy of suggested changes.

Social and Cultural Attitudes

Prison reform initiatives may be hampered by social and cultural perceptions about convicts (Harigovind, 2013). Investments in rehabilitation programs may be discouraged by a punitive attitude and the stigmatization of former prisoners, which might also obstruct the proper reintegration of convicts into society.

Lack of Data and Research

Evidence-based policymaking in KP may be hampered by a lack of data and research on jail conditions, prisoner demographics, and the efficacy of rehabilitation programs (Niazi, 2016). Designing focused interventions and assessing the results of reform initiatives need a deeper awareness of the prison system's problems.

Stakeholder cooperation and coordination

Effective jail reform (Niazi, 2016) requires collaboration between different groups, such as government institutions, non-government organizations, and foreign partners. For Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's prison reform to work, these problems and problems must be fixed. To deal with the many problems in the prison system of Pakhtunkhwa, KP may try to create a more functional and compassionate jail system that puts a higher priority on rehabilitation and reintegration and gives more weight to a thorough, evidence-based reform strategy.

Future Directions and Suggestions

The issues confronting the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) prison system are discussed, and future options are suggested to foster lasting change. By concentrating on these crucial areas, KP may strive to develop a more functional and compassionate jail system emphasizing reintegration.

Set Funding and Resource Priorities

Successful jail reform depends on allocating enough money and resources (Khan, 2010). The KP government should prioritize infrastructure, staff training, and rehabilitation programs to reduce traffic, improve living conditions, and help prisoners get back into society.

Boost political cooperation and commitment.

For jail changes to be effectively implemented, there must be strong political commitment and cooperation among government players (Niazi, 2016). Policymakers should address the prison system's difficulties comprehensively and cogently and ensure that ideas for change get the required funding and support.

The need to alter societal perceptions about incarceration and rehabilitation.

Harigovind (2013) says that to move toward a more rehabilitative way of running prisons; we must address cultural and social attitudes about prisoners and prisons. Public awareness campaigns, educational efforts, and community-based programs could change how people think about prison and make it less of a social stigma, making it easier for former prisoners to return to society.

Improve Data Gathering and Research

It is important to improve data collection and study prison conditions, prisoner demographics, and rehabilitation programs to make policy based on facts. (Niazi, 2016) The KP government should invest in data management systems and research projects that help with the design, execution, and assessment of focused jail reform programs.



Strengthen Collaboration among Stakeholders

For prison reform to work, many groups, including government agencies, non-government organizations, and foreign partners, must work together well (Niazi, 2016). In order to solve the complex difficulties facing the prison system, institutional channels for cooperation and communication help assure a coordinated and integrated strategy.

By putting these ideas into action and focusing on the future, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa may create a more effective and caring prison system that puts rehabilitation and reintegration at the top of the list.

CONCLUSION

This research paper looked closely at Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) jail rules and reforms, focusing on the past and the present. The research found that while attempts have been made to solve the problems the KP prison system faces, serious problems still exist, including overcrowding, a lack of finance, and a lack of political commitment. The paper also emphasized the value of rehabilitation and reintegration in developing a jail system that is more effective and compassionate.

Implications for the Prison System in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The results of this study have several significant ramifications for the KP prison system. First, resolving the overcrowding problem is crucial for enhancing prisoner living circumstances and guaranteeing the success of rehabilitation programs. This needs to be fixed right away. For example, sentencing guidelines must be reviewed again, and non-jail options must be used more. Long-term expenditures in prisons' establishing a more favorable environment for offender rehabilitation and reintegration are investments in promoting changes and enhancements to the criminal justice system. Investing in staff training, rehabilitation programs, and infrastructure development are all ways to improve the environment for rehabilitating and reintegrating offenders.

The results also highlight the need for political will and cooperation among government stakeholders in advancing jail reform. The prison system's difficulties must be addressed comprehensively, and policymakers must collaborate to provide the necessary resources and assistance to effectively execute reform efforts.

By taking care of these problems, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa could make much progress toward making a jail system that is more effective and caring, with a focus on rehabilitation and reintegration, leading to a safer and more fair society in the long run.

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