Reformation of Prisoners Through Rehabilitation; The Analysis of the Pakistani System in the Light of International Standards

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ABSTRACT

Several aspects of Pakistan's present rehabilitation structure are inconsistent with the emerging norms of International human rights law. This research suggests that the existing statutory, administrative and judicial systems should be reformed to attain exactitude in the law through maintaining a correct balance between the notion of 'public protection' and the 'rights of sentenced persons' through a fair and balanced reformation and rehabilitation centric system.

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1. Introduction

Nitai Roy Chowdhury says,

“Society has not yet made the choices that will be necessary to resolve the problems. Do we want prisons only to punish? Or do we want prisons to educate and train offenders to aid their adjustment in society? (Roy Chowdhury, 2000, p. 1).”

The traditional aim of imprisonment was to put all those who commit offences against the society behind the bars as a punishment (Barlow, 1981; Adams, 1999; Benn, 1967; Hirsch, 1976). Through this way the offenders would pay back the debt of the society which they owed for committing crime. In old times, the prisons were considered a place in which individuals were physically confined, and were kept deprived of a range of personal freedoms (New World Encyclopedia, s.v. “Prison”). However, the jurisprudence of incarceration got evolved with the passage of time and specialized approaches on incarceration started touching prison statutes worldwide. Currently the legal regime's philosophy their prison laws in four essential dimensions. First, is the retribution. The retributory laws
are essentially drafted to hit the goals of vindication by awarding a proportionate retribution for the satisfaction of the victim. In this way the offender pays back the price of the wrong done to the victim and his heirs. This is the method where the government consoles the victim by taking revenge from the offender on his behalf and reduces the chances of violent retaliation by the victim himself. Second is the deterrence. The Deterrent or Preventive theory is applied while keeping two subjects under contemplation; first is the ‘offender’ and second is the ‘society at large’. In first case the ‘specific deterrence’ is endeavored where the offender is tried to realize that the offence ‘does not pay’ and that the offender is a rationale person who should choose to ‘go straight’ in future due to the fear of more painful punishment. The other part of the theory is expressed as ‘general deterrence’ for the society at large to be fearful of the punishment if they happen to commit the crimes. Hence this is a utilitarian approach which is purposeful for both the offender and the society. Third is incapacitation. The Incapacitation theory aims for the protection of the society and the individual victims by confining the criminal intent of the offender through depriving him of his freedom holding him behind the bars. Fourth is reformation. In comparison to the other theories, the theory of rehabilitation is to assist both the offender and the society by creating a “positive deterrent impact”. In a strict sense this is not a theory of punishment rather it is anti-punishment and aims at restoration and repatriation of the offender back in to the society. This is formed on a direct and inter-dependent relationship of the offender and the society in which the particular individual shows his wish to change himself, the society identifies such individual and develops effective programs to help him in doing that. This is not fundamentally to pamper the criminals rather the insightful theme is for the future protection of the whole society from crime and the criminal. The hypothesis of rehabilitation is actually the positive form of deterrence under which the subject prevents himself from the crime by putting his energies in a positive direction and with having a positive deterrence against repeating the crime. As an accumulative effect, all these theories are applied alongside. Under the pragmatic grounds this is unattainable and unfeasible for a legal regime to use a single conjecture in complete isolation of others. All prisons are a mixture of isolation, punishment, negative deterrence and rehabilitation. The social attitudes of its human groups, inmate, staff and external society, will reflect this mixture despite an identifiable emphasis on one motive or another (Briggs, 2011, pp. 302-304; Mattick, 1959).

The evidences collected after the decades of struggle and researches establish that the ‘reformation through rehabilitation’ is a better strategy to fight with crime. Thus, reformation through rehabilitation has been recognized in contemporary age as a ‘right of offender’. This right is recognized actually to assure that during the continuance of his punishment the lawbreaker shall receive mentoring and rehabilitation support to get his life back on track to avoid future recurrence of crime.

Legislatures and judicial offices of developed countries are employing novel methods and strategies of reformation and rehabilitation of offenders with the assistance of society, non-governmental organizations and volunteers. However, in Pakistan, where the recidivism rates are ever increasing, the legislative and judicial behavior is not by any means proportionate to the necessity of curbing crime through transformation of offenders.

This paper will explore and analyze the available strategies to rehabilitate and reform prisoners in Pakistani prisons. The study provides comprehensive suggestions to legislature and administration.

2- Reformation Through Rehabilitation Under International Law

The idea of reforming an offender through treatment is highly appreciated under international law. It is stressed that the treatment should be extended preferably through non-custodial means of punishment such as, community sentencing; in case of imprisonment the person should be indulged
into diverse, healthy and result-oriented activities. For example, Article 10(2) of the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (ICCPR hereinafter). Pakistan ratified this international law document on June 23, 2010 which accentuates upon the need of rehabilitation of prisoners as a fundamental requirement of Imprisonment. Rule 26 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985, (UNRAJJ) and Principle 6 of the United Nations Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1990 (UNBP) provide the mechanism to satisfy these requirements through the provision of basic essentials of human personality building such as, cultural activities, protection, purposeful education, vocational skills, religious care, employment counseling, physical development and strengthening of moral character in accordance with the individual needs of each prisoner taking in to account his social and criminal history, physical and mental capacities and aptitudes, personal temperament, the length of sentence and the prospects after release with a view to assist him for assuming socially constructive and productive role in the society (Rule 26 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985, (UNRAJJ); Principle 6 of the United Nations Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1990 (UNBP)).

Rule 58 of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1977 (UNSMR hereinafter) comprehends that, “The purpose and justification of a sentence of imprisonment or a similar measure derivative of liberty is ultimately to protect society against crime. This end can only be achieved if the period of imprisonment is used to ensure, so far as possible, that upon his return to society the offender is not only willing but able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life.” It is also stressed that the vitality of the purposes of the treatment of prisoners is to encourage their self-respect and development of sense of responsibility along with the enhancement of their law-abiding and self-supporting faculties (UNSMR, Rule 65).

At regional level the European states brought into result-oriented major prison management reforms which fundamentally transformed their idea of imprisoning the felons from deterrence towards rehabilitation. Hence the current tendency is exceedingly tending towards rehabilitation and reformation of character of the prisoner. The European Prison Rules (EPR hereinafter) list down the compulsorily available objectives of incarceration for the member states, it provides, “in addition to the rules that apply to all prisoners, the regime for sentenced prisoners shall be designed to enable them to lead a responsible and crime-free life” (EPR, Rule 102.1).

For substantiating additional significance to the issue and to certify the smooth and sustainable applicability of laws on prisoners’ rehabilitation throughout the Europe, the ‘European Court of Human Rights’ is in a process to develop a well-built line of precedent-based law. In a number of cases, the Court has clearly shown that the current European policy does have a propensity towards rehabilitation instead of other objectives of incarceration. For example, in the land mark case of Vinter case, 2013, the court decided that life imprisonment pronounced as the replacement of capital punishment must not be for an infinite time rather it must also be with some prospect of release so that the prisoner might have a chance to atone for his crime and move towards rehabilitation. A same kind of decision was taken by the Court in the case of Wells case, 2012, where the Court examined different features of the laws concerning ‘indeterminate sentence of imprisonment for public protection’ for violent convicts or those who once had been convicted for sexual crimes. In this case, the court criticized the statutes and declared the arrangement of rehabilitative programs for such offenders as the duty of the Secretary of State, failing which he would have breached his duty (Nos. 25119/09, 57715/09 and 57877/09, 2012).
Thus, the international standards collectively emphasize upon the adoption of multi-dimensional approach to reform the prisoners under which;

1- The authorities should have a proper understanding of the background environment of the convict and the connection of that background with the crime committed;
2- Those treatment programs should be offered which can strike the previous background and the crime committed;
3- The first two steps should support the post-release prospects of the offender.

Though Pakistan has signed only to ICCPR however the principles provided at the other places might be adopted as guiding rules to amend and improve the local legislative and administrative system.

3- The ‘Right of Reformation Through Rehabilitation’ In Pakistan

3.1 The Statutory Aspect of Reformation with reference to Prison Rules

Nearly all the future rights of a prisoner including life, dignity, respect, equal status in society and professional placement depend upon better reformatory and rehabilitative measures taken during the continuance of his sentence and sometimes even before the pronouncement of the sentence. Thus the assurance of availability of apt reformatory and rehabilitative measures is essential for the better provision of the other rights too.

Statutory modes to reform a prisoner are provided in the Pakistan Prison Rules (PPR). Such as ‘reformation through remitting the punishment period’ and ‘reformation through sanction of the exercise of conjugal rights (during imprisonment)’.

3.1.1 Reformation through Sanction to Exercise Conjugal Rights within the Prison

Research into the collateral consequences of imprisonment for prisoners and their families has documented the stigma and social exclusion of prisoners’ family members, especially prisoners’ partners (Codd, 2006). As the research literature acknowledges that it is tempting but too simplistic to argue that since they are not convicted prisoners themselves, prisoners’ partners and family members retain all the same rights as other citizens. It is not easy to explain why the partner of a prisoner can lose her own right to found a family as a consequence of being married to a prisoner since prisoners’ partners have not been convicted and imprisoned. It is, however, well-established in the criminological research literature that prisoners’ family members are frequently treated as ‘guilty by association,’ stigmatized and taking on a share of the ‘spoiled identity’ of the imprisoned family member (Codd, 2006; Codd, 1998; Codd, 2000; Codd, 2002).

Pakistan is one of those few states of the world which, as a correctional measure, permit the exercise of conjugal relations within the bounds of the prison. The other states which offer such right are, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Qatar, Turkey, Canada, Spain, Belgium, Russia, France, Zimbabwe, Brazil Costa Rica, Israel and Mexico. However UK and USA do not allow the prisoners to exercise the right of maintenance of conjugal visits. The prisoners, under rule 545-A of PPR, are able to avail the facility as a matter of right (excluding a few exceptions). The said provision was inserted on the directions issued by the Federal Shariat Court (the FSC hereinafter) in 2010 in, Aslam Khaki, 2010. For the first time, through this judgment, the right was appreciated at federal level; though it had already been inserted through an amendment titled, ‘special meetings’ in provincial PPRs of KPK (N.W.F.P formerly), under rule 544 in 2005 and Punjab, under rule 545-A in 2007. The government of each province has a prerogative to amend its respective prison rules under Section 59 of the Prisons Act, 1894. Bulochistan
and Sindh granted the right to inmates in 2010 just after the pronouncement of judgment on Aslam Khaki’s Case.

The FSC ordered to ensure the availability of this right in all prisons of Pakistan essentially to facilitate the rehabilitate of prisoners. The Court observed that the propensity to sexual abuse of fellow inmates and drug addiction in married prisoners might be best controlled by letting them conjugal visits. Because as a matter of fact, only the offender should be held responsible for his offence, his family must not suffer. The Court thus proposed the family get-together in prison compound on auspicious occasions along-with providing parole facility for private family meetings; these meetings might prolong for a week every four months for every married prisoner except lifers and condemned prisoners at the arrangement of satisfactory sureties for his return back to prison.

Currently in KPK, the inmates of Peshawar and Haripur Central Prisons and Banu Jail can avail the meeting facility in family quarters (Majeed Aulakh, 2013). While in District Jail Dera Ismael Khan, one separate room was constructed for private family meetings where afterward all the female convicts got shifted; currently the prisoners have no other option except to meet their families in presence of other female convicts (Federal Ombudsman Report, 2015). In Punjab, family quarters are under construction in various prisons, such as, the Central Prison Multan and the Adyala Jail Rawalpindi however no proper meeting has been arranged in this regard as yet. This is According to a serving Superintendent Police (Prisons) interviewed by author on July 14, 2016. Several heavily crowded prisons of Sindh and Balochistan such as, Mach Jail, Quetta District Jail, Sukkhar Jail, Karachi Central Jail and many others do not offer the facility due to deficient space.

The statutory insertion of right is not sufficient if the pertinent circumstances are missing. The federal and provincial governments have not made preliminary arrangements for smooth happening of these meetings. The absence of allocation of funds for staff assembling, space arrangement, adequate provision of all accessories for private meetings of the prisoners with their spouses, assembling of meals for families of the prisoners and so forth make this court order futile. The absence of a proper set-up to establish the identity of spouses through their nikah-namas (marriage deed) has turned out to be a complicated and burdensome matter for the jail authorities (Aroosa Masroor, 2010).

The FSC, while proceeding with Aslam Khaki’s Case, proposed two sets of options; one, to provide conducive atmosphere for private family meetings in separate rooms constructed within the bounds of prisons; second to send eligible prisoners on conjugal parole for some days after every four months. Federal and provincial governments opted for the first one which is far much arduous for government exchequer, practically less feasible and is considered socially hazardous. The procedure of short release on parole is already operational throughout the country through Rule 223 of the PPR. This is comparatively much more practical and uncomplicated to add a special category of ‘conjugal parole’ in the system to make the right realistically useful. Such kind of parole would not be used only as a chance of reunion of spouses but also of the other family members, such as the parents of the offender.

3.1.2 Reformation through Remission

Remissions are meant for ‘reduction in punishment’. Rule 199 to 223 of the Pakistan Prison Rules, 1978 (PPR) deal with two, ‘special” and ‘ordinary’ remission plans available for prisoners which are sub-categorized into other arrangements. Rule 199 of the PPR explains that a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment minimum for a period of four months or more may by good conduct and hard work can become eligible for release when at least one-third of his whole sentence has yet to run. These
remissions are however cancel-able on commission of certain offences within the bounds of the prison by the beneficiary prisoner (PPR, Rule 202). The ordinary remissions might be earned by the prisoner himself through presenting the proofs of his good conduct (PPR, Rule 211) and for abiding by all prison rules (PPR, Rule 204 (i) (a)), practical involvement in prison service (PPR, Rule 204 (ii)) or labor based activities (PPR, Rule 204 (i) (b)) or through blood donations (PPR, Rule 212) or for presenting himself for surgical sterilization (PPR, Rule 213) or for taking result oriented education (which also includes the memorization of the Quran) (PPR, Rule 215).

The ‘special remissions’ are granted in two different ways. Rule 214, a special remission may be granted to any prisoner, whether he is entitled to ordinary remission or not, for rendering special services. In second category of special remissions the prison and government authorities (PPR, Rule 216) such as, Superintendent of Prisons, Inspector General Prisons, Provincial Governments (through Chief Minister) or Federal Government (through President or Prime-Minister) can grant remissions to the prisoners at particular occasions of public rejoice which specifically includes four occasions during a year, i.e. Eid-ul-Fitar, Eid Milad-un-Nabi, 23rd March and 14th August. Though since after the partition, the Pakistani legislature has never tried to amend the remission laws according to the contemporary needs yet it is termed as a statutory method to reform the prisoners by the prison authorities and the judiciary.

However factually the remission system needs follow up measures to check the progress of prisoners benefitted from remission; this measure should be taken up to make the institution of remission result-oriented. It is also needed to have some supervisory/complaint body devised to reduce the chances of arbitrary exercise of power to take the decision regarding remissions by the prison authorities. And the underline purpose of remission, that is to make a rehabilitated and reformed person liberated from the prison must not be over-shadowed under any administrative measures of using the remission as a mean of reducing the population of overcrowded prisons. To achieve the goal of reformation or to reduce the over-crowdedness of prisons or for introducing the alternative mechanisms to imprisonment through administrative methods, the authorities should ponder for supplementary novel means to deal with particular requirement of the convict instead of using identical strategy against all the offenders.

3.2 Administrative Method to Reform the Prisoners

Administrative methods are employed as a direct strategy to reform prisoners. Under this method, the prison administration is required to arrange future centric skillful programs for prisoners that can equally help transforming their felonious character. Chapter 33, Rule 810 of PPR makes it obligatory for the respective prison superintendent to provide locally available labour (industrial/non-industrial) to every class of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for enabling them to earn respectable livelihood after their release. These programs may continue within the bounds of prison under the authority of prison administration as a general rule (PPR, Rule 829 (i)). However special permissions to work outside the prison can be granted in extraordinary circumstances. This permission is granted to those prisoners who have good character with no apparent inclination to escape and who are not residents of foreign territory. When there are more prisoners eligible than are actually required, those with the shortest unexpired sentence are chosen (PPR, Rule 829).

In Pakistan, this particular rehabilitative strategy is carried out in an outmoded manner with a very few options offered with regard to programs and trainers. According to the information imparted by Punjab Prison Department’s official website, the reformation mechanisms tendered for inmates include the formal education facility, religious education, vocational training which include tractor
mechanic, motor winding, electric home appliances repair, welding, motorcycle mechanic, masonry, auto mechanic, carpentry, hand embroidery, beautician, computer skills, sports (indoor/ outdoor), TV facility in barracks, cold drinking water in hot weather and proper medical care. (This is altogether un-understandable that how the supply of cold water and medical care can help to reform a prisoner.)

Sindh Prison Department offers training programs for carpet manufacturing, dari manufacturing, textile, carpentry, smithy, tailoring laundry, power looms and facilitation in learning sewing. However, the department states that it is running short of funds to purchase raw material and maintenance machinery for such trainings; additionally, they assert that the work carried out at smaller scale on self-help basis becomes the reason for not achieving the desirable results. Ironically such limited prison industry is available in only 3 prisons of Sindh i.e., Karachi, Hydarabad and Sukkhar out of 25 in total (http://sindh.gov.pk/dpt/sindh_prisons/All%20PDF/Prison%20Industries.pdf.) Whereas the law requires the provision of such programs for every class of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The official website of KPK Prison Department affirms ‘correction’ as one of its prime functions. For this purpose, four categories of psychological- ethical- moral and vocational motivational programs are open for prisoners (http://www.hdkp.gov.pk/index.php/Cms/Cms_Pages/Mw). However, the prison website of province of Bulochistain is silent in this regard.

The quick examination of the means available at administrative level for reformation and rehabilitation of convicts downrightly divulge the paucity of novel ideas on the particular subject. The execution of necessity of mending the character of hardened criminals is in no way likely through only educating or sharpening the hand skills (which is available at only limited incarceration points) of prisoners. This is comprehensible that various basic features which should have been taken in to account for the training of a prisoner while he is being incarcerated are ignored or missed out; such as, that this is vital to de-criminalize the offender, that he should desist, that he should be provided an atmosphere where he can voluntarily reform himself, that he must have mended his ways at the time of his release from the prison, that the society should be ready to receive him open-heartedly and that he should be smoothly repatriated.

For achieving these purposes there must be the utilization of substantive method of involvement of right inmate at right time in right program. This is that if he needs education let him have it; if he needs work skills give him training. For resolving the behavioral psychological and drug related issues provide necessary treatments and if he is mentally ill, do not put him in prison in the first instance rather shift him to the hospital. These measures are needed to bring a better public safety and cost-efficient outcome by ensuring that more people come out of prison able, willing and motivated to behave as good citizens (James, 2013). In this reference, the prison authorities should carefully examine the particular needs of prisoner along with his general history and criminal inclinations. Canadian researchers Andrews and Bonta have presented the theory of five principles for selection of prisoners for various rehabilitation and reformation programs. These principles include risk, need, responsivity, professional discretion and program integrity (Zinger et al, 1990). They suggest that the offenders with higher risk benefit more than low risk offenders from rehabilitation programs; under the need's principle, programs should meet individual offender's criminogenic needs; the third principle suggests that particular programs must be responsive to the characteristics of individual offenders. The other two principles are however connected with the sound training of the trainer and the integrity of the particular program itself (Howells & Day, 1990). Hence the proper selection of prisoner for different programs according to their personal needs is vital whereas the programs must also be well developed and the trainer must be suitably trained.
3.2.1 Contemporary International Trends with reference to Reformation Programs for Prisoners

The contemporary international trends of rehabilitation of prisoners through a structured activity at administrative level are entirely different from those existing in Pakistan. In particular, when the other states develop their rehabilitation programs for prisoners, first of all they premeditate to target psychological aspects that are amenable to alter through treatment and have a functional relationship with offence committed (criminological inclination). Programs prepared by focusing on psychological theory and research are developed to control particular inclinations such as, use of drugs, anger management, to curb the violent behavior, curtail sexual offending and restrain general offending (Howells & Day, 1990). As a next step, choices are given to the offenders to opt suitable rehabilitative and reformative training. For example, the possible mechanisms which may be taken up for the purpose of reforming and rehabilitating the criminals under international schemes are community-based treatment, psychological/counseling programs, vocational trainings, programs emphasizing the need to treat others with respect or the need for self-discipline and education, work/occupational programs, mental health, substance abuse programs (programs to control use of drug) and behavioral programs (New World Encyclopedia, s.v. “prison”.). These main heads can be sub-categorized. For example, in USA, the Education for prisoners is imparted through adult basic education, career technical education, general education development, high school diploma program, institutional television services, library services and voluntary education programs (http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/orce.html).

The Californian Department of Correction and Rehabilitation offers six different careers under the head of “Technical Education”. That includes the sectors of building, trade and construction, energy and utilities, finance and business, public service, manufacturing and product development and the transportation sector. They further train in solar, geothermal and smart energy management practices, construction technology, carpentry, dry wall, masonry, plumbing, industrial painting, electrical construction, heating/ventilation/air-conditioning/refrigeration, sheet metal, welding, electronics/network cabling, roofing, auto mechanics, engine service and repair, automotive body repair and refinishing and small engine repair, office services and related technologies, computer literacy, cosmetology, and machine shop. Each of the programs is also aligned to industry recognize certification. The ‘Recreation Program’ offers various activities for the inmate population. Activities include intramural leagues and tournaments in two teams, individual sports, board games, courses on personal fitness and the arrangement to show a selection of institutional movies (USA, Californian Department of Correction and Rehabilitation, Career Technical Education Programs). Then there are honor programs based on the principle of motivating positive behavior and holding individuals accountable for their actions. Prison contemplative programs include meditation, yoga, contemplative prayers and similar activities. These programs become helpful for stress relief of the inmate. Such programs are being tested even in the neighboring country, India and the authorities found them highly productive (Kaur, n.d.). The noteworthy thing is that such long list of options is available for all the inmates without any discrimination. Therefore, not only the choices of programs but their smooth accessibility for prisoners is also essential.

3.2.2- Suggestive Measures in line with Contemporary International Trends

Some of the aforementioned multiple beneficial programs to rehabilitate the prisoners should at least be incorporated in labor based rehabilitative measures offered to Pakistani prisoners. The novelty of methods to provide vocational education to the prisoners is essential to open up various professional avenues in post-imprisonment scenario for them. This will also control their recidivism phenomenon. This is also imperative to provide equal rehabilitative opportunities to all the prisoners falling in the
loop. In addition to it, reformation based educational, psychological, recreational and motivational programs should also be available in the prisons.

Solutions for several relevant issues which hinder the execution of such programs are presented here.

1- One vital problem is the availability of suitable and experienced trainers for conducting different programs; this difficulty may be defeated by hiring professionals indulging NGOs working in specific areas of prisoners’ rehabilitation, volunteers and students (interns). For gaining the maximum results; some full-time professionals might also be hired by the relevant prison departments.

2- The budgetary issues can be handled through international/national funding including the help made by the philanthropists. The largest funding source must be the relevant government itself; it should specify a special fraction of money for deterring the recidivism rates out of the capital fixed for maintaining law and order in the state.

3- Another aspect is the security hazards attached to hiring so many trainers or program conductors. The security and scrutiny arrangements of/for the potential trainers is indeed a serious issue but its gravity is not more than that of the provision of security for the whole society from future recidivists. Hence it is imperative to keep the priority of investment for the betterment of personalities of convicts on top. The administrative rehabilitative measures for prisoners should be revisited and modified in pursuance of practical measures.

4. Conclusion

   It is time to hear the alarming bells. The rehabilitation and reformation of prisoner is not only important for a prisoner; this is rather more significant in relation to the whole society. This is imperative to realize that the essential aspect of punishing an offender is to make him conscious about his wrong done in a way that he abstains to repeat it. If such grueling does not conclude with the desistence of criminal and he replicates his mistakes then what benefit the society can get from such lengthy procedure of punishing a criminal? Hence the statutes, administration and the judiciary, in maximum cases, should move in the direction of treatment of prisoner instead of solely penalizing him for his act. Reformation of convict is basically the transformation of a felon into a productive citizen of the society. The process of this transformation is however not easy in any way as it is endeavored to alter the whole personality and especially the psychological mind-frame of a human being. Such an activity requires a cumbersome process where the past background of the convict ought to be explored which may contain various difficult situations, such as difficult family conditions, childhood abuse, unemployment, financial problems, homelessness and mental health problems, attitudes supportive to crime, crime friendly social networks etc. These factors may vary from person to person. Hence the reformatory programs held by the prison management for the safety of post-imprisonment scenario must be scheduled according to the special needs of the beneficiary, i.e. the prisoner. For this purpose, some added programs must be available without any discrimination for all the prisoners with a fully prepared staff and reasonable budgets.

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