Behind Bars: A Critical Investigation of Prison’s Conditions and Protection of the Prisoner’s Human Rights in Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

Prisons mean any jail or place for the confinement of prisoners who are exclusively in the custody of the police. The Pakistani prison system has gone through several transformations. As time passed, the worsening condition of the prison drew the attention of the government and human rights organizations. This led them to realize the crucial connection between prisoner’s treatment during incarceration and their likelihood of committing more crimes. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the prison conditions in Pakistan and the extent to which the human rights of prisoners are protected within the country’s correctional facilities. This research work utilizes a qualitative research method, including document analysis and face-to-face interviews with prisoners to gather data and provide a holistic understanding of the situation. The findings of this research contribute to the existing literature on prison conditions and human rights in Pakistan and inform policymakers about the necessary measures to enhance the well-being and rights of prisoners. By examining the legal framework, prison conditions, and the prevalence of human rights violations, this research seeks to identify the challenges faced by prisoners and propose recommendations for improving the protection of their rights.

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1. Introduction

Prison is one of the standard ways of punishing those who commit crimes. The prison system plays a crucial role in the society by means of strict punishment, deterrence and rehabilitation for individuals who have been convicted of crimes. However, the state of prisons and the human rights of prisoners in Pakistan have long been subjects of concern and scrutiny (Stefanovska, 2018). Prison is inevitable in the contemporary world for countries. The state has a primary obligation to maintain public order and guarantee the rule of law. The government would engage in the same attack that was penalized for the prisoner. It requires jail legislation that not only updates the purpose of the sentence
but also protects the rights of inmates (Ali, et al., 2020). As human beings, their intrinsic dignity must, in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the UNO, be guaranteed by suitable laws. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966, to which Pakistan became a signatory on April 17, 2008, also requires all participating nations to halt the violation of human rights in prisons (Hussain, et al., 2021).

The history of punishment can be traced back to the 18th century, but it is a complete sign of biased attitudes and practices. The prisoners have the fulfilled of their basic rights in spite of violations to a great extent. The prisoners are in terrible condition and most of their rights are usurped not only nationally but also globally. But their condition is very much deteriorating in third world countries like Pakistan. Some of the rights of prisoners are usurped in Pakistan but most of the rights are available to them. Pakistan has been trying to fulfill the demands of international organizations in this regard. As a colonial legacy, Pakistan inherited from the British the prison system (Shahbaz, et al., 2023). The colonial system was employed for the purpose of repressing of political opposition, and the Crown's danger, and antisocial elements by the colonial government. Jails were used as a way of arresting freedom fighters and criminally defying authority (Kazi, et al., 2022). The history of the use of punishment by Western society stretches back to the torturing, pillorying and execution at the gallows in the 17th century. It was characterized by "discrimination, violence, and penance in ancient and medieval times" which was sanctioned legally. The terrible and stunning agony upon the "body of the damned" originates from Europe's earlier system of punishment. In the 19th Century when jail was built as a site of punishment, fatal punishment was exaggerated at the sight of the scaffold. The notion at the scaffold was that through confessions, the doomed person's soul could be saved by revealing the truth (Bohier, 2022).

In the old days, prisoners were kept in their local jail, regardless of their gender. But in the “Bloody Code” of the 18th century, the death sentence was brought into practice and this was just because of the pressure of the opponent, but the result of such practice had negative consequences. In 1816, the first jail was brought into practice at Millbank London. In 1877, a prison controlling body was set up and the prison was regularized (Rubin, 2022). Later on, it gave birth to the Act of 1908, which was purely for the stoppage and control of enemies. Similarly, the first unlocked jail was introduced in Wakefield in 1933. Pakistan adopted the prison system of Great Britain because it was its colony up to 1947. The colonial system was employed for the purpose of controlling of political opposition and the Crown’s danger and antisocial elements by the colonial government (Bohier, 2022).

The state of prisons and the human rights of prisoners in Pakistan remain significant areas of concern. The majority of the jail’s issues require comprehensive reforms that prioritize the well-being and rights of prisoners. Continued efforts, both domestically and internationally, are necessary to bring about meaningful change and ensure that Pakistan’s prison system aligns with international human rights standards.

After the partition of the occupied British sub-continent in 1947, Pakistan acquired the jail system as a colonial legacy. Over the years, the worst state of the inmates has not attracted governmental and human rights organizations' attention (Yousaf, 2019). The principles of community rehabilitation and correction have changed the functions and aims of the new institution of the jail. That is why, between policy choices and implementation levels a substantial gap existed. The beginning of a new era in the judiciary was that criminal bodies would no longer be publicly executed, painfully disfigured or destroyed (Bhutta & Siddiqu, 2020).
The goal and significance of this research work are to examine the imprisonment in Pakistan. Early life victimization, dysfunctional families and fiscal hardship are believed to be closely related to convicts' criminal activities. This research work will improve the understanding of the variables that drive an individual into acts of crime and will also recommend preventative measures that will eventually lead to a drop in the crime rate by identifying probable risk factors and requirements for detainees.

To undertake the problem statement of the present study, the following objectives were dispensed with:

- To highlight the problems of prisoners by providing a detailed account of the legislation about prisoners in Pakistan.
- To analyze the prisoner's rights and legislation of prisoners with respect to gender differences.
- To provide information about the state of prisoners and its implementation procedure.
- To suggest the measures through which the condition of the prisoners might be improved.

2. Literature Review

The prison system in Pakistan is inherited from the British as a colonial legacy. There were various reasons for the British colonial system to be secure, as well as a desire for British control over the whole Indian subcontinent. In spite of the fact that reformatory initiatives began in the early 19th century, jails remained a province-only problem until the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan was adopted in 1973. It was built in 1774, and it is considered to be most admired and oldest jail in Pakistan, as well as the Indo-Pak subcontinent (Waqas, et al., 2022). The colonial prison system was designed to punish. Inmates were subjected to cruel treatment, including handcuffs and fetters, along with hard work, solitary custody and other types of isolation, whippings, nutritional limitations, gunny clothing, and the loss of rights (Gul & Ali, 2020). Abbas, et. Al., (2022) stated that the National Academy for Prisons Administration in Lahore is sole prison staff training facility in the state; therefore, prison officials lack the expertise and resources to manage prison populations. So, all four provinces have many more inmates than their legal capacity. No matter how effective the system of communication was, it was riddled with variations and inefficiencies. So, policy decisions were made by administrators who were far removed from the reality of prison life.

2.1 State of the Prisons

Prisons are a provincial matter like policing. Provincial governments are responsible for establishing, maintaining, and improving jails. According to the Jail Manual's section 5, an inspector general appointed by the provincial government leads the jail establishment, exercising control and supervision over all lockups in the province (Ali, et al., 2020). Each jail has a superintendent and multiple deputy superintendent overseeing daily operations. Subordinate prison staff includes chief wardens, head wardens, and wardens. Female assistant superintendents manage day-to-day matters in women's prisons. Moreover, prison guards are present to ensure inmate control and uphold order (Bhutta & Siddiqui, 2020). The constitution of 1973 of Pakistan states the dignity of man and, subject to the law, the privacy of home shall be inviolable (Kazi, et. At., 2022). Anwar & Shah (2016) stated that the condition of prisons is now awful and signing an optional protocol would not only improve the human rights of prisoners but also lead to better-quality social structures because of de-radicalization and effort. States must also assure the humane treatment of prisoners. It comprises enough lodging, food, water, health and sanitation, access to light, fresh air and exercise.

2.2 Kind of the Prisons
In each province, there are four types of prisons (Anwar & Shah, 2016):

- **Central prisons**  
  Central prison means a Prison that accommodates both criminal suspects and convicted individuals. Such a prison has the capacity over 1,000 prisoners, regardless of their sentence duration.

- **District prisons**  
  Apart from central and specialized prison, all other correctional facilities are categorized as district prisons. District prisons means any prison to which inmates from one or more districts are in first example, ordinarily committed, and includes every prison other than a central prison or a special prison.

- **Special prisons**  
  These encompass women's prisons, open jails, and youth instruction centers. At the time and location of their choice, the provincial administration can set up a special jail or deem any existing jail a special prison.

- **Sub-jails**  
  These are insignificant facilities in which criminal can be held in the custody on remand. Any place may be declared "subsidiary prison" by a provincial administration "by general or specific decree."

### 2.3 Objectives of the modernized prison (6 Cs)

The achievement of the "6 Cs," which are widely recognized as the essential objectives for good jail management, is frequently emphasized in the modernized prison system. These goals seek to improve the entire operation of prisons and their impact on inmates, staff, and society. The following are the six Cs (Tiroch, 2016):

- **Custody:** Ensuring inmates in secure placement as approved by the court.
- **Care:** Fulfilling inmate's essential requirements (accommodation, food, medicine)
- **Control:** Managing prison premises to uphold order and discipline
- **Community:** Facilitating inmate's reintegration into religious and societal norms.
- **Correction:** Encouraging prisoners’ positive transformation through ethical, moral, and vocational education, fostering their role as productive citizens.
- **Cure:** Offering rehabilitative treatment encompassing physical, medical, and psychological counseling to reform and rehabilitate the inmates.

### 2.4 Functions of Prison

Within the criminal justice system, prisons perform numerous functions. Prisons' particular aims and goals may differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, but the following are frequently recognized functions (Anwar & Shah, 2016; Palmer & John, 1997):

- Execution and implementation of sentences awarded by the court of law.
- Maintenance of order and discipline among inmates.
- Rehabilitation of inmates through vocational training.
- Ensuring the care, custody and control of prisoner.
- Ensuring adherence to the Prison Act and all relevant laws, rules, regulations, and orders concerning the safeguarding and upkeep of prisons and prisoners.
- Arranging recreational activities, welfare initiatives, and psychological counseling for inmates to aid in their correction and rehabilitation (Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, Jail Reforms Report No 23, 1997).
2.4 Human rights of Prisoners

Prisoners have the same rights as a normal human being when they are behind bars, but these rights are subject to limits set out by law in order to protect them. All convicts, no matter how harsh, have certain rights. There are many rights that people continue to retain after custody. Some of these rights are (Husain, et al., 2021):

- Right to be free of cruel and unusual punishment
- Right to medical
- Right to mental health care
- Right to be free from sexual crime
- Right to inherit property
- Right to a speedy trial
- Right to legal aid
- Right to education
- Right to food

2.5 Rights of Prisoners Under National and International Instruments

The General Assembly of the Unites Nations (UN) approved Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on December 10, 1948 (Matheson, 2017).

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”

“No one shall be subject to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment of punishment”

Also important is the United Nations Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which states in part (Temperman & Powderly, 2015):

“Everyone has the right to live, whether inmate or freeman. Nobody shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.”

2.6 Violation of Human Rights of Prisoners

While prisons are intended to ensure public safety and hold individuals accountable for their actions, it is critical to uphold the fundamental human rights of the people who are behind the bars. Some common human rights violations that can occur in prisons include (Rubenstein, et. Al., 2016):

- Prisoners do not have an expectation of privacy in their cells. Without a warrant, a prisoner's cell can be searched.
- A prisoner does not have the same rights as an employee under employment laws. for example, they are not entitled to minimum wages.
- A prisoner’s actions might also result in the loss of rights. If they break jail policies or rules and are deemed a risk to the other convicts or prison personnel.
- Prisoners cannot go directly to a court to seek a remedy. Prior to requesting help from a court, a prisoner must exhaust all other internal remedies.
- Prisons may stop prisoners from possessing personal objects that may be used as weapons.

2.7 Ways of Violation of Human Rights of Prisoners
There are numerous ways in which the inmate human rights can be infringed upon in the context of the prison system. Here are some typical examples (Rubenstein, et. Al., 2016):

- Prisoners can be subjected to physical abuse, including beatings, torture, or excessive use of force by prison staff. This can result in injuries, trauma, and even death.
- Prisoners have the right to receive adequate healthcare, but they may be denied access to medical treatment. This can lead to untreated illnesses, deterioration of health conditions, and unnecessary suffering.
- Indefinite solitary confinement, where prisoners are isolated for 24 hours in small cells with minimal human contact and limited access to natural light. It can cause severe psychological distress and amount to cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment.
- Restrictions on visitation rights, including denying or limiting contact with family members, legal representatives, or human rights organizations.
- Prisoners may face discrimination based on their race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or other protected characteristics. This can result in discriminatory harassment and violence.

3. Methodology

The concept of face-to-face interview is signified as a process to explore the hidden realities about the jails (Kazi, et al., 2022). So, this research is conducted by using face-to-face interview approach of existing literature in order to uncover the hidden realities regarding the prisoner’s conditions in the jail in the Multan region. For the purpose of data collection or interviews, I got permission from the D.I.G. Interviews were constructed in English, but the majority of the offenders did not know how to speak English, so interviews were administered in Punjabi, Urdu and Saraiki for the convenience of the offenders. Answers were recorded on paper because any kind of device for recording or collecting the data was not allowed by the jail’s authorities. All the interviews were conducted by the cooperation of D.I.G and superintendents of the various jails. Prison’s names are kept hidden in this research due to their privacy and self-respect.

4. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

Table 1: A detailed view regarding case studies involved in various crimes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. #</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Crime</th>
<th>Under Duration of section</th>
<th>punishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mr. A</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Still under court decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. B</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mr. C</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>Marital affair</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>Still under court decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mr. D</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Still under court decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Mr. E</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Still under court decision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Mr. F</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Needs a defensive lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mr. G</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Death of sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mr. H</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>MBBS</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>Death of sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mr. I</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Mr. J</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Matric</td>
<td>Drug Mafia</td>
<td>9c</td>
<td>10 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Case Studies Case Study No: 01
Mr. C belongs to a labor family. Commonly, he used to go to Chack 3/T in his relative’s home. There, he was involved with his female cousin and both individuals loved each other too. As a result, they got a court marriage. The complainant's family reported the case for kidnapping of their daughter against him.

**Critical analysis for case studies No: 01**

In our society where Islam prevails, Muslims should follow Allah’s order but the majority is unaware of the Islamic laws and orders while extramarital affair is considered bad in our society.

**The Holy Quran says:**

“Beat hundred Korrey both men and women, if you have believed in Allah and the day of judgement.”

In spite of this clear saying, people fall a victim to such crimes due to ignorance of Islamic teachings and lack of education. It gives birth to other social evils. If someone commits such crimes then whole is affected by it. Each gender involves in immoral activities and commit crimes like murder such type of actions are common because o=residents watch such crimes in their surroundings. The research observed during an interview that our judicial system is too slow and behavior of the jail authorities is not good with prisoners.

**Case Study No: 02**

Name: Mr. H
Age: 33 Years
Education: MBBS Final year Student / M.A English
Marital Status: Unmarried
Residential Area: Gulgasht Diwan da Bagh, Multan
Family Structure: High Educated Family
Nature of Crime: Murder

Prison Mr. H belongs to high educated family. He was also student of M.B.B.S final prof in Nishtar medical college, Multan. During final prof, one of his class mates who was jealous of his top position in examination. One day these three friends made a plan to go outside for picnic, enjoyment and recreation. When they went to outside the city where Mr. H did murder one of his friends on account of his top position in exams as well as they wanted to snatch his car. Now they are under arrested in case of murder. His decision was announced by the honorable court and both were sentenced to death.

**Critical analysis for case studies No: 02**
In our society many people disobey the orders of Islam due to immaturity of their minds. They wanted to snatch car and to depreciate him. It is a bitter reality in our society that is increasing day by day. People enforced others to do non-Islamic activities. Due to serious crimes like murder are being done in our society. Researcher observed during interview with said prisoners and in the light of analysis of the prisoner’s rights that our judicial system is much slow and behavior of the responsible authorities is not better towards prisoners. The prisoner, Mr. H was not allocated B-category by the jail authority. In B category of the jail, arrangement for welfare of prisoners like hygiene and good quality of food should be made on priority basis.

**Case Study No: 03**

Name: Mr. I  
Age: 32 Years  
Education: Matric  
Marital Status: Unmarried  
Residential Area: Chack No. 251/E. B Burewala, Vehari.  
Family Structure: Joint Family  
Nature of Crime: Murder (due to politics)

Prison Mr. I belong to a landlord family and his father cultivates the land as well as his family members also take part in local politics. Sometime he himself took part in territorial elections and was spotted by other members. During last election, there was strike, at least fighting between both parties. In this situation, Shah Rasool was killed by spy person of this group. Some people of his group were arrested along with prison Mr. I. Some persons of his group were left off by court and Mr. I with other persons was locked up in the prison. He was sentenced to death punishment by the honorable court.

**Critical analysis for case studies No: 03**

In Pakistan, most areas have weak cultural values and due to lack of education, people do not know about good and wrong. They do not feel the sanctity of relations due to lack of knowledge of Islam. Like prison Mr. I, many people commit crimes because of the political activities in the cheap society. These crimes happen due to illiteracy, brotherism and stay away from Islam. Researcher has observed some points that came out during the interview with prisoners. There is too crowding of prisoners in jail while our judiciary system is still much slow and costly. The researcher also observed that medical facilities are not up to mark. All types of medical tests be arranged inside jail hospitals.

**Case Study No: 04**

Name: Mr. J  
Age: 42 Years  
Education: Matric  
Marital Status: Married  
Residential Area: Inside Dilawari Gate Bahawalpur  
Family Structure: Nuclear Family  
Nature of Crime: Drug Mafia

Prison Mr. J belongs to a middle-class family. Many years ago, once a time he was arrested in a drug case. There was a clash between prison Mr. J and SHO till that time. His elder brother lived in Karachi. One day he went to Karachi to see his brother for service. After spending few months there, when he came back in Bahawalpur, SHO who was already against him, so police arrested him again in a drug case. Now he is in the jail. His whole pattern of living depends on the drug business.
Critical analysis for case studies No: 04

Drug Mafia is a new concept that prevails in our society from last few years. Drug mafia affects the people in many ways. Those people who sell drugs are called criminals by the society. Other people who consume drugs are hated by a society. Unluckily, these days females are also involving in drug cases. Researcher observed during the interview in the light of analysis of the prisoner’s right that Pakistani’s judicial system is working like a turtle speed and conduct of liable authorities is not good with prisoners. During investigation, it was found that his leg was fractured by police. Now he was under treatment in prison hospital. Physical and hygienic condition of prisoners was bad. Many diseases mainly skin diseases were common. No arrangements were made to eliminate the skin infections.

5. Results

The prison personnel are headed by governor who manages jail. The design of jails varies considerably. Prisons constructed are like hub and wheel spokes. Control center guards may monitor all activities with in facility. The architecture allows wardens to monitor closely. The vertical variant of corridor design is the high-level design. Inmates move by the lift from floor to floor. International detention standards also require prisoner food to be supplied which is healthy and of proper nutritional content. The structure may include library, mosque and canteen. Prisons across the world are tools that transmit many businesses and expertise to inmates like as farming, animal husbandry, bee keeping, brotherhood, fishing, poultry and gardens.

A. Prison management

Observing prison management entails reviewing many aspects of how a prison functions, how it fulfils its tasks, and what type of problems exist in jails. The following are some significant areas that have been noticed when evaluating prison management:

- **Staffing and Training**
  Observation focuses on the adequacy of staffing levels, the qualifications and training of the staff and their ability to effectively carry out their duties. This includes assessing whether staff are trained in areas such as security procedures and the treatment of prisoners.

- **Security and Control Measures**
  Observation focuses on the implementation of security protocols, including perimeter security, inmate movement control, and the use of surveillance systems. This involves assessing the effectiveness of security measures in preventing escapes and ensuring the safety of the prisoners.

- **Living conditions**
  Living conditions in a prison are the main factor that determine the sense of self-esteem and dignity of the inmate. The quality of houses, the way sleep is structured, where inmates eat, the permission to wear, no humiliating way may such clothes become. The readiness to access hygienic amenities all have a major role in the sense of wellbeing of a prisoner.

- **Health care**
  It is too important that every prisoner has a separate medical checkup and health inspection upon arrival. The right of everybody to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. If a state deprives individuals of their liberty, it is responsible for their health.
• Rehabilitation programs
There is no availability of rehabilitation programs, educational opportunities, vocational training, and other interventions that prepare prisoners for successful reintegration into society.

• Contact with the outside world
The treatment of prisoners should emphasize not their exclusion from community, but their current part in it. It is vital to ensure inmates have proper interaction with the world outside jail. All prisoners are entitled to legal aid, and jail authorities offer reasonable access to such advice and session facilities.

• Clothing and Bedding
Prison uniforms are given for convicted inmates. While people waiting for detention can wear their own clothes, they should be diverse from those of convicted prisoners when issued with prison uniforms. A separate bed and separate and suitable bed are given for each prisoner, which are kept in excellent order and modified enough to guarantee cleanliness.

• Food
The provision of food is another area where authorities exercise complete control over deciding. Food must be well prepared and provided at breaks of no more than four hours and a half or no longer than six hours and a half, except that the period from evening meal to breakfast may only be fourteen hours.

• Oversight and Accountability
The presence and effectiveness of oversight mechanisms, such as internal as well external inspections, independent monitoring bodies, and complaint mechanisms have not been focused yet.

• Over-crowding of prisoners in jails of Pakistan
Prison overcrowding is a serious problem indeed; Moreover, it is an elusive phenomenon while national and universal actors have dealt with it for ages. Overcrowding appears to be feature that has plagued the contemporary prison from its inception in the nineteenth century. All of these concerns are linked to overcrowding, Because of intricacy involved, analyzing cross-sectional nature of jail overcrowding is difficult. overcrowding appears to be an issue that has been disguised for a long time, whether as a result of human rights monitoring court rulings finding major violation of legal rights.

6. Recommendations
State of human rights in Pakistan is not satisfactory, as many government departments are not functioning properly and good steps must be taken to improve this deteriorating segment of our society. Prison reforms should be a key component of any strategy to improve Pakistan's criminal justice system. Overcrowding in jails, particularly among remand offenders, is a symptom of a flawed legal system, as well as the state's incapacity to prevent and punish crime and safeguard the rights of prisoners. Policymakers must recognize that what happens inside jails is inextricably linked to what happens outside. The treatment and conditions of convicts are an important sign of the government's intention to uphold the rule of law, encourage public access to justice, and protect civilians, all of which Pakistan has so far failed to achieve. The federal and provincial governments should give the necessary political and economic resources to build a nationwide criminal justice system. The civilian leadership
can only be considered as a successful custodian of domestic stability, the rule of law, and Pakistani citizens if this happens. Following are some important recommendations:

- The prison inspection system should be enhanced so that judges from high courts and subordinates’ courts visit prisons on a regular basis and issue directions on the cases of under-trial detainees.
- To provide the government with a clear picture of prison circumstances, prisons should be well-managed and prison personnel' professional ability should be improved.
- It should be necessary to give the secure and hygienic living quarters for all prisoners.
- It is important to provide continued medical treatment outside of the hospital.
- Ensuring inmates have the opportunity to work and earn enough money to maintain their dignity and at least partially support themselves and their families.
- Dry toilets should be replaced by the flushing toilets. More cells and barracks should be built on available space in prisons to improve berthing amenities in the summer and winter.

7. Conclusion

Prisons plays a vital role in the criminal justice system and mirror the society’s level of civilization. Poor prison’s condition results in diminished self-worth and degradation among inmates. Prison condition is in pathetic state where violation of laws for rich and upper class is a normal practice with other social problems and crimes such as corruption, torture, sexual misuse, drug addiction and disease are wild and where there is no concept of basic human rights. Prisons are a provincial matter, making it mainly the responsibility of provincial governments to reform them. The roles of jails and the Criminal Justice system need reevaluation using this research and global resources. To achieve this, consulting international best practices for prison reform could help assess Pakistan's prison system. A good rehabilitation atmosphere is also given to assist them develop and become better people. In addition to providing prisoners with living conditions, the governments must teach them about their rights so that they are not abused by the strong inside the jail. This research finds out that the state of human rights in Pakistan is not satisfactory, as many government departments are not working properly, and that steps must be taken to improve this deteriorating segment of our society. Pakistan has the highest rate of prisoners in the area, with 57 percent of people confined per 100,000 people. This data also shed light on criminal justice system's organizational and functional flaws.

References


