Baluchistan Prisons: An Exposé

National Commission for Human Rights
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Having ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UNCAT) in June 2010, it is incumbent upon the government of Pakistan to allocate the essential human and financial resources and meet its obligations under these international treaties in order to ensure that torture and other mistreatment of inmates are stopped and that officials and institutions responsible for such practices are held accountable. If the shortcoming in Pakistan’s prison system are not properly addressed, it will only amplify rather than resolve the country’s major internal security challenges.

Baluchistan is emerging from a phase of instability, making it imperative to initiate and drive the long due reform process in the province’s law and order mechanism including the prison or correctional system.

There are a number of issues that hinder the efficient functioning of prisons department, first and foremost being the administrative constraints, second being the shortage of funds, third, the critical dearth of staff and fourth and extremely important, the non-existence of a training institute for prison staff in the entire province.

Baluchistan faces a lack of efficient mechanism for the capacity building of prison staff. Nepotism and political interference is among the top reasons why existing procedures on appointments, transfers and promotions are frequently breached. The practices of torture and other inhuman treatment of prisoners continue to thrive due to the weak accountability mechanisms for prison officials.

However, situation can be improved if certain necessary and long awaited steps are taken. The federal and the four provincial governments should make penal reform a prime component of the criminal justice reform agenda. The Prison Act 1984, although holistic, is outdated and does not deal with certain issues that have emerged with the passing time. Also there’s a need to introduce vocational training programs in prisons in order to impart the necessary skills to the prisoners to supplement the rehabilitation and reintegration programs helping the prisoners adapting after serving their sentence.
PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

Section 9 of the National Commission of Human Rights Act, 2012 mandates the commission to undertake research and conduct fact finding exertions in order to probe the instances where human rights violations have been committed and propose and assist reforms in order to prevent similar instances in future.

Criminal justice reform is one of NCHR’s priority areas, Section 9 (c) of the NCHR Act clearly states: “notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, the Commission or any person authorized by it may visit any jail, place of detention or any other institution or place under the control of the Government or its agencies, where convict, under trial prisoners, detainees or other persons are lodged or detained for purposes of ascertaining the legality of their detention as well as to find out whether the provisions of the applicable laws or other provisions relating inmates living conditions and other rights are being complied with”

The work on this report and the visits to the jails of Baluchistan have been carried out in pursuance of this mandate. Baluchistan’s law enforcement mechanism is now in a rebound phase after suffering from a highly unstable period. This report aims to take that process a step further by shedding light on some of the major problems of the province’s penal system and subsequently propose recommendations to address those problems.
Pakistan established a National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) in compliance with its international obligations through the Act XVI of 2012 in accordance with the Paris Principles. In its preamble, the Act provides its raison d'être as follows;

“WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the creation of National Commission for Human Rights, for the purpose of promotion and protection of Human Rights as provided in the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and various international instruments to which Pakistan is state party or shall become a state party.”

The National Commission for Human Rights Act, 2012 stipulates a broad and overarching mandate for the promotion, protection and fulfillment of human rights, as provided for in Pakistan’s Constitution and international treaties. As an impartial state body, the NCHR works independently of the Government and is directly accountable to the Parliament of Pakistan. The NCHR’s financial and performance reports are also directly presented to the Parliament for approval on an annual basis.

The primary functions and powers of the NCHR include, among others, to conduct investigations into allegations of human rights abuse(s), either on petitions filed by individuals or institutions, or through suo-moto action; review existing and proposed legislation in relation to human rights principles; carry out research and advise on policy matters pertaining to the situation of human rights in Pakistan; contribute to national human rights awareness-raising and advocacy initiatives in the country; review and report on the Government’s implementation and monitoring of the state of human rights; make technical recommendations and follow up on the implementation of treaty obligations and develop a national plan of action for the promotion, protection and fulfillment of human rights in Pakistan.

I. **INTRODUCTION**

Pakistan’s criminal justice system is blistering with flaws, and prison system in particular has never received the attention it deserves, both by the law-makers and the general public. Pakistan’s prison system has failed to keep pace with the needs of time in the wake of rising crime and other serious security challenges, particularly the spread of violent extremism across the country. As the country witnessed its first democratic transition from one government to another, it was fair to expect that the democratic forces will take major steps to strengthen the capacity of civilian law enforcement agencies. Unfortunately, no significant steps were taken in this regard. Reforms in police department did garner some debate, however reforms in prisons never managed to get a place in the popular discourse. The most worrisome part is that no contemplations in this regard are on horizon.

Prisons across the country face significant issues such as, housing more prisoners than their sanctioned capacity due to inadequate legal aid for those who cannot afford to hire a lawyer and the inability of prisoners to afford bail for even petty offences. Prisons are understaffed and are poorly equipped, they do not get sufficient funds and therefore living conditions for prisoners remain less than satisfactory.\(^1\) The prevalence of diseases is high in the absence of proper screening and vaccination of prisoners for transmissible diseases along with the lack of physical and mental health care facilities and insufficient medical staff.

The acute dearth of well trained, well-paid and disciplined staff has contributed to the human rights violations within the prison premises. In prisons, hardened criminals including militants, are kept alongside under-trial prisoners, minors and first-time offenders and in many cases even juveniles. Easy availability of mobile phones (at times) with staff collusion, prisoners have been able to plan and help execute terror attacks and other criminal operations, including kidnappings\(^2\).

Prisons system cannot be examined in isolation, it is generally a reflection of the overall situation of the country. If a country has a good social welfare system in place, it will have a lower crime rate and consequently a more productive and reformative prison system. Netherlands is best example in this regard, the country had to close down nineteen prisons in just a few years with plans to close more due to the shortage of prisoners.\(^3\) Netherlands also has the lowest recidivism rate in the world and almost a third of

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1. Pakistan Human Rights Report 2016 by State Department, United States of America retrieved from [https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265758.pdf](https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265758.pdf)
Dutch prison cells sit empty. The success of Netherland’s prison system is a result of creative punitive measures and an approach to law enforcement that prefers rehabilitation to incarceration.

Baluchistan has long been the neglected child, the poor law and order situation has left the province lagging behind in all aspects. No noteworthy infrastructure has been built in the province, even in this age of rapid and easily available technology, telecommunication signals are lost 40 kilometer away from Quetta. Basic services such as electricity and gas are not available to a majority of the residents of Baluchistan. In short, the basic necessities that the residents of other parts of the country take for granted are considered luxuries by the people of Baluchistan.

The National Commission for Human Rights is making all efforts to highlight the plight of people of Baluchistan and press the authorities to take serious measures. Among the top priorities is to push for reforms in the law and order mechanism. The NCHR delegation visited District Jail Quetta, Central Jail Mach and District Jail Sibbi in pursuance of Article 9 (c) of the NCHR Act 2012. After visiting these jails and holding meetings with top officials, certain pressing issues were raised that await remedy.

Prison reform is undoubtedly central to reducing rising crime and militancy, ameliorating a failing criminal justice system and enforcing the rule of law. This report is based on visits to jails in Baluchistan, extensive interviews with prison officials, lawyers, NGO staff and human rights activists in order to identify the failings in the system. The report recommends reforms to modernize the prison management and to protect the rights of prisoners including the under-trial prisoners. It also identifies measures to transform the prison system’s current ethos of detention and punishment to one focused on providing justice and enabling the rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners.

However, before exploring the matter further, it is important to examine the history of prisons system and the ambit of law including the international conventions that Pakistan has to follow and its own domestic laws that it functions within.

**HISTORY & ORIGIN OF PRISON SYSTEMS**

The use of confinement as a form of punishment can be traced back to medieval times. Scholars and penal reform theorists have widely documented reform efforts and the shift in punishment philosophies. This shift resulted in corporal punishment methods being replaced with incarceration. Historians and scholars also place great emphasis on reform efforts of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, where major social transformations, ideological shifts, economic changes, and political events resulted in the widespread use of incarceration that continues in the early 21st century. The 1970s is arguably the most pivotal decade in the recent history of prisons. A substantial amount of scholarly research on trends in the correctional
population emerged in the 1990s and 2000s. The modern perspective describes the purpose of jails as more of a correctional facility rather than a confinement facility.

**INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS**

**United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners:**

Also known as the Nelson Mandela rules, the U.N rules provide a detailed set of guidelines for the monitoring of prisons and the treatment of prisoners. The Rules are the worldwide framework for monitoring and inspection mechanisms in assessing the treatment of prisoners. The original Rules were promulgated in 1955 and were revised in 2016. In these decades there has been a progressive evaluation of international law regarding the treatment of prisoners, such as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. The guidelines comprises of 122 rules covering all aspects of prison management and outlines the agreed minimum standards for the treatment of prisoners, whether convicted or pre-trial.

Rules 1 to 5 provide the following basic principles:

- **Rule 1:** Prisoners must be treated with respect for their inherent dignity and value as human beings.
- **Rule 2:** Torture or other ill-treatment is prohibited.
- **Rule 3:** Prisoners should be treated according to their needs, without discrimination.
- **Rule 4:** The purpose of prison is to protect society and reduce reoffending.
- **Rule 5:** The safety of prisoners, staff, service providers and visitors at all times is paramount.

The rules also give detailed guidelines on the Medical and Health Services, Disciplinary Measures and sanctions, Investigations of deaths and Torture in Custody, Protection of Vulnerable Groups and access to legal representation in prison.

**UNOPS Technical Guidance for Prison Planning**

In 2016, United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) published a technical guidance for prison planning in which it described the objectives of a prison as threefold:

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- To protect society from offenders who cannot serve their sentence within the community due to the severity or nature of their crime

- To carry out the sentence imposed by a recognized legal process

- To provide a safe and decent regime to help rehabilitate offenders so that they can lead useful and purposeful lives while in prison and upon release

**LEGAL STRUCTURE**

The legal structure regulating the establishment and management of prisons and treatment of prisoners is built on several colonial-era statutes. The Prisons Act of 1894 serves as the primary legislative instrument administering prison administration. It provides a comprehensive framework regarding the maintenance of prisons and officers’ conduct; duties of prison staff; admission, removal and release of prisoners; and treatment and provision of services/supplies to both convicted and under-trial prisoners. It also regulates convicted prisoners’ discipline, assigning work, punishment of offences within prison premises and controlling other areas such as health services and visits by family members.


**Pakistan Prison Rules, 1978:**

The day-to-day superintendence and supervision of prisons is governed by the Pakistan Prison Rules, 1978, commonly known as the Jail Manual, a vast compilation of regulations comprising 50 chapters and 1,250 rules. It encompasses areas such as executing sentences; transferring prisoners from one prison to another; appointing places for confinement; discharging prisoners; and ensuring their attendance in court; the permitting preventive detention and control of persons and publications “for reasons connected with public safety, public interest and the maintenance of public order”, the, allowing for release on probation in some cases.; providing for the “protection of children involved in criminal litigation”, their “rehabilitation in society” and the “reorganization of juvenile courts”; and the, regulating the inspection of “mentally disordered” prisoners.7

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6 Borstal: a custodial institution for young offenders
7 Mental Health Ordinance, Chapter 4
Like police, prisons are a provincial subject, with each of the four provincial governments responsible for their establishment, maintenance and improvement, recruitment and salaries of prison staff, and prison-related legislation.

**Types of Jails:**

The prisons in each province are classified in to four categories.

**Central prisons:** Each division in a province has a central prison, which accommodates more than 1,000 prisoners, irrespective of the length of sentence. The provincial government has discretionary authority to re-designate any special prison or district prison as a central prison.

**Special prisons:** These include women’s prisons, open prisons, Borstal institutions and juvenile training centers. The provincial government can establish a special prison at a time and place of its choosing or can declare any existing prison a special prison.

**District prisons:** Other than central prisons or special prisons, all prisons are designated as district prisons. District prisons are further divided into three categories: first class, capable of housing 500 prisoners or more who are serving a sentenced up to five years second class, with a capacity of 300 and 500 prisoners sentenced up to three years; and third class having capacity of less than 300, sentenced up to one year.

**Sub-jails:** These are smaller jails where criminal suspects may be detained on remand. A provincial government can declare any place a sub-jail by general or special order.

**ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE**

**Inspector general** of prisons heads the prisons department and exercises control over all prisons in the province. One or more Deputy inspectors general (DIG) can be appointed. An inspector general is generally appointed by promoting the DIG. The inspector general exercises control over all expenditure related to maintenance and all matters relating to prison administration. He is required to visit and inspect every jail under his jurisdiction at least once a year to ensure that the management of such prison is in all respects efficient and satisfactory. IG prisons has to submit a detailed report to the provincial government in October of every year.

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8 As a result of devolution of powers through 18th constitutional amendment.
9 Jail Manual, Rule 5 (i) and 5 (ii)
10 Jail Manual, Rule 6 (i) and 6 (ii)
11 Prison Act, 1984, Section 3 (1) (c)
12 Section 5 of the Prison Act 1984
13 Jail Manual, Rule 890
The District Coordination Officer (DCO), also has the authority to visit and inspect all prisons in that district. The DCO can issue orders regarding prison maintenance, provided they are consistent with the provisions of the Prisons Act. The DCO is also authorized to appoint honorary teachers, specializing in religious and “moral” education, to deliver lectures to prisoners once a week.

Superintendent is in charge of the day-to-day functioning of a prison, assisted by one or more deputy and assistant superintendents. The superintendent’s duties include maintenance, care, custody and control of all prisoners; maintaining order and discipline among the prisoners, as well as among subordinate officers; controlling all prison related expenditure: and deciding and prescribing punishment for all prison offences and breach of discipline. He is required to visit the prison at least once every working day. The superintendent of a district prison must observe every prisoner in his charge every day; superintendents of central prisons must do so once every two days. Superintendents are directed to visit prisons at unannounced times to determine compliance to rules and orders and also to inspect the food every day.

Senior medical officer is responsible for all aspects of the physical and mental health of the prisoners, general hygiene on the premises, and at least once every week must inspect every part of the prison. Other responsibilities include examining prisoners complaining of sickness and provide them with necessary medical care. Every prison also has one or more full-time junior medical officers, whose appointment, transfer and discipline is the responsibility of the Executive District Officer (Health), the district health department’s administrative head.14

Subordinate prison staff, constituting the rank and file of the prisons service, include chief warders, head warders and warders. The warder establishment in each province involves the grouping of prisons into one or more “circles” based on the total number of prisons in the province. The inspector general of prisons can at any time transfer any prison from one circle to another or create additional circles the inspector general determines the permanent strength of the warden establishment in each prison and may revise it when necessary.15

The report is a preliminary situational analysis of the dealings of prison department and the conditions of prisons in Baluchistan. The issues such as death penalty are not discussed in this report. As we explore the issues of prisons in Baluchistan, it is important to mention that many of the challenges are unique and can only be understood keeping local context in view. Although most of the issues and recommendations made

14 Jail Manual, Rules 984, 1048
15 Jail Manual, Rule 1112
in this report can be applied to the prisons anywhere in the country, it is still important to keep in mind the local context while reading this report.

The next sections of the report will cover the challenges that the prison department faces, issues of the prisons and prisoners and finally the recommendations to address the issues identified in this report.
II. BALUCHISTAN PRISON DEPARTMENT

Baluchistan Prison department was established in 1971 when Baluchistan was given the status of a province. Prison Service Directorate was established in 1974. Currently Prison Department works as an attached department of Ministry of Home & Tribal Affairs.

Prison department is the nucleus through which the matters of prisons are controlled. However, throughout its history there have been multiple barriers in the independent functioning of the department with Baluchistan Prison department being no exception.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONSTRAINTS & BEDA ACT.

Baluchistan prison department faces a number of issues, some so severe that they have basically crippled the department’s functioning. The home department has long encroached upon the powers of prison department and providing impetus for that encroachment is the BEDA Act. Baluchistan Employees’ Efficiency and Discipline Act or the BEDA Act16 as commonly called, was passed in 2011, a period of instability throughout the province but as the situation started to get better after 2013, such a legislation was no longer needed. In the current situation, it is only being used as a tool to undermine the authority of Prison officials. For instance, the Superintendent Prisons is empowered17 to terminate or suspend any official in case of wrongdoings but on a number of accounts, home department has overruled such decision and has saved that official suspended by the SP.18

The senior prison officials complain of interference by the home department in appointments and transfers which has resulted in delaying of 200 appointments in the prison department. Home department exercise control over almost all law enforcement institutions and hence it cannot put focused efforts for the betterment of prison department which is a major reason behinds the worsening of prison department.

Other than that, the record keeping in the prison department is still done manually which provides room for negligence along with favoritism and nepotism. The equipment available for prison staff is terribly outdated and no noteworthy up gradations have been made according to the modern needs.

17 Pakistan Prison Rules, Rule 1106
18 Interview with a senior prison official.
**BUDGET CONSTRAINTS**

The budget constraints continue to be a major hurdle in the efficient functioning of the Baluchistan prison department. For the year 2017-18, the prison department received a mere 70 million rupees which hardly covers the costs of the administration. In 2005, a project named “Access to Justice” was launched through which the prison department received a grant of 10 million rupees. Although the money was not near enough, it was instrumental in building new barracks and renovating the lock-ups.

During the budget making process, the prison department is asked to send their requirements, however year after year those requests are blatantly ignored. Last year, the prison department received 10 million rupees for repair and maintenance purposes whereas the demand remained somewhere near 50 million rupees.19

The lack of funding also result in inadequate measures for education or skill-building programs for prisoners. Public-private partnership can be helpful in initiating programs aimed at reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners, but such an effort requires pro-activeness on the part of prison authorities which unfortunately is not a hallmark of theirs.

**HUMAN RESOURCES**

The Baluchistan Prison department faces a critical lack of human resources. For years, a number of posts have remained vacant. Recently, it was reported20 that the appointment of 200 personnel in prison department has been canceled. It was the 2nd time that the same appointments were cancelled. Turning it into a tug of war over powers, between the home and the prison department whilst the system is suffering.

The salaries of prison staff in Baluchistan are lowest in the whole country which is a major factor behind the lack of motivation among the staff. In addition to that, the prison staff are terribly ill-equipped. They do not have basic gadgets like walkie-talkies and metal detectors, despite the fact that over 200 terrorists21 from all across the country are kept in the jails of Baluchistan.

Also, the staff of prison department is awfully untrained. Due to the lack of specialized training for the prison staff, the practices of abuse, torture and other inhuman practice continue to thrive in the prisons of Baluchistan.

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19 Briefing by DIG before senate committee.
21 Interview with DIG
Other than that, there is no independent authority or watchdog which can take notice of the human rights violations going on in the prisons. In this regard, the NCHR proposes formulation of a Jail & Human Rights Committee on provincial level which has a mandate that covers all aspects of the protection of human rights.

**TRAINING & CAPACITY BUILDING OF PRISON STAFF**

The UN Standard Minimum Rules (SMRs) require that the personnel working in prisons should receive such training as will enable them to carry out their responsibilities effectively, training in dealing with vulnerable groups in prisons and international standards and norms of human rights and the rights of the juveniles, including the present Rules. The personnel should maintain and improve their knowledge and professional capacity by attending courses of in-service training, to be organized at suitable intervals throughout their career. A majority of the jail staff are without formal training, education, and aptitude for their challenging and sensitive assignments. These weaknesses are compounded by job dissatisfaction and personal frustration. The jail officials are accorded a low status in the administration and are poorly paid. Promotion is also very slow.

Pakistan’s only National Academy of Prison Administration (NAPA) is located in Lahore, in a facility that was originally intended to be a Borstal institution. Plans to upgrade the institute to a national corrections academy appear to have been cancelled, along with the allocation of land for the academy in Islamabad.

The Government of United Stated has started a collaboration with the government of Pakistan to assist in the development and management of safe, secure, and humane correctional systems that meet international standards and norms. Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) equips the officials with corrections management training, advisory support, capacity building, equipment and infrastructure assistance, and facilitates assistance for vulnerable incarcerated populations.

A few of the officials from Baluchistan Prison Department have received training in the United States. However, those trainings have not been replicated for the officers of junior ranks.
III. PRISON CONDITIONS

There are total eleven prisons in Baluchistan, among them five are central jails and rest of the six prisons are district jails. There are close to 2300 prisoners in the jails of Baluchistan, among them 942 are convicted and 1166 are under-trial prisoners. Among all the jails, only the District Jail Quetta and Central Jail Gaddani are housing more prisoners than their sanctioned capacity, i.e. 777 prisoners in the capacity of 472 and 336 in the capacity of 223 respectively.\(^\text{22}\) Mach Jail is the biggest jail and it houses mostly convicted prisoners from all over the country, majority of the prisoners have been convicted or facing trial under PPC section 302. There is no prison for women in the entire province as the population of female offenders is very low.

The security of jails in the province is jointly managed through the Police, Elite Force, Frontier Corps (FC), Levies, and the Rapid Response Group (RRG).

The NCHR delegation visited Mach & Sibbi Jail for the purpose of this report. Information was collected from prison staff and the prisoners using two different sets of questionnaires including a jail profile\(^\text{23}\) and inmate profile\(^\text{24}\).

While there remain some prime concerns like the insufficient and untrained staff and the lack of vocational activities, the situation of the jails visited was more or less satisfactory. The record keeping, situation of the barracks, quality of food, hygiene of prisoners and the maintenance of the prisons was apparently adequate. The prisoners expressed satisfaction on the behavior of prison staff. Although the possibility that the whole situation could have been an eye wash cannot be ruled out.

Following are the major concerns of NCHR regarding the situation of prisons in Baluchistan.

**ORIENTATION MECHANISM & LEGAL AID**

The UN standard minimum rules on the treatment of prisoners clearly state that:

“Promptly upon arrival, prisoners must be given information about prison regulations, their rights and obligations, discipline and sanctions and how to access legal advice (including legal aid). This information must be provided in a language and format which the prisoner understands.”

\(^{22}\) Statistics received from Baluchistan Prison Department  
\(^{23}\) Appendix 1: Jail Profile  
\(^{24}\) Appendix 2: Inmate Profile
Due to the unavailability of information and lack of awareness among prisoners, the practices of torture have become a norm in the prisons. As an overarching principle, prison staff are encouraged to use conflict prevention mechanisms to prevent disciplinary offences and resolve conflicts.

In both Mach and Sibbi Jail, there was no practice that can be remotely attributed to orientation or legal aid of prisoners. The prisoners are not aware of the safeguards available for their rights while serving sentence. Many of the prisoners do not know about the remission and parole rules which combined with lack of vigilance on the part of prison officials contributes to prisoners’ longer stay in jails.

Absence of a proper orientation mechanism for the newly inducted prisoners regarding their rights while serving sentence serves as the major reason why prisoners endure the practices of torture and abuse.

It is important to mention that quite a few prisoners have completed their sentence but are still confined due to the non-payment of funds. The NCHR plans to look seriously into this particular issue. The lack of awareness among the prisoners along with acute shortage of probation and parole officers contribute to prolonged imprisonments.

**LIVING CONDITIONS:**

The living conditions in the jails were better but not up to the mark. The conditions in Mach jail were much better, barracks were properly built and prisoners had beds to sleep on. Recently, new barracks were built for the death-row prisoners. In Sibbi Jail, the functioning and maintenance seemed very efficient as well. However, the newly built barrack were not properly ventilated which makes it very difficult for prisoners in summers as the weather gets extremely hot.

The quality of food provided to prisoners was although satisfactory, it lacked the required nutritional standards. According to a prison official, the budget provisioned for food makes for a daily budget of only 59 rupees per prisoner. It is hard to imagine three nutritional meals in this amount.

There were no separate barracks for convicted and under-trial prisoners in both the prisons. There were only 18 under-trial prisoners in Mach Jail out of 649 prisoners whereas Sibbi jail was housing mostly under-trial prisoners, 52 out of 69 prisoners are under-trial prisoners.

The International standards and Pakistan’s own jail manual requires that the prisoners should be placed in a prison which is nearest to their homes so as they can be in contact with their families. However that was not the case in Baluchistan. In Mach Jail where prisoners from all across the country are brought making it harder for families to visit their incarcerated family members. Dadan Bugti, now 70, is a heartbreaking example in this regard. Dadan hasn’t had any contact with his family in over 30 years. He is originally from
Dera Bugti, but was placed in Mach Jail which is very far from his hometown. Since his family is poor they cannot afford to travel to such a far place and leading to a cut-off of all contact with his family.

In addition to that, it is very important to note that there is no telephone facility in prisons, the only way the prisoners are able to contact their families is through the post.

**MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC FACILITIES**

Both Mach and Sibbi jails had medical wards. Sibbi Jail has a two-bed hospital whereas the Mach Jail has a six-ward hospital including different wards for Tuberculosis and mentally ill patients. There was only one on-duty doctor in both the prisons, a specialist does visits jails once a month as prescribed.

It was also observed that there is no mechanism in both the jails for blood screening of prisoners at the time of registration in order to segregate prisoners with transmittable diseases, which puts the others prisoners at risk. Moreover, there is no laboratory in any of the eleven prisons in Baluchistan which has an age determination system for youthful offenders with the help of maxillofacial x-rays at the time of registration. The only method through which age is determined is by physical appearance of the offenders along with the birth certificate.

The position of psychiatrist was vacant in both the prisons visited, it is also worth mentioning that there is no psychologist in any of the prisons in Baluchistan. Although the prison department has four approved posts of psychologists, the position has never been advertised hence no psychologist has been hired till date which shows that the mental health is not a priority in our prison system.

It is fairly common around the world that longer incarceration increases chances of mental instability among prisoners and death-row are especially prone to mental illnesses. It was very disappointing to see that even Mach Jail, which houses one of the country’s highest population of condemned prisoners, does not have any mechanism for the psychological well-being of prisoners.

**EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL & VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES**

Since most of the prisoners hail from poor and non-literate background and many of them do not have any sustainable means of livelihood, it makes it even important to equip them with adequate education and skills so that they have a better shot at life when they leave the jail.
The Jail Manual clearly states that primary education must be imparted to all non-literate prisoners daily for at least one hour\textsuperscript{25} and the prison must be able to provide formal education up to matriculation level.\textsuperscript{26} The schools set up in prisons could hardly be categorized as schools. There was no proper infrastructure of school and the quality of education provided was of very low quality. However, there were a few heartening instances such as Paaris aged 22, who has completed two Masters degrees while incarcerated, but it is an exception and not a general trend. The overall situation of educational facilities was nothing short of dismal. A promising aspect though was the instituting of a computer lab in Mach Jail in order to provide computer literacy to the inmates.

It is unfortunate that there is no mechanism in place for vocational training/ skill-building of prisoners. Even where there is infrastructure in place, it is not functional. The textile factory in Mach Jail which was burned down during the 2009 riots has been rebuilt but is not yet operational because of lack of funds.

Other than that, there are no proper recreational facilities, the only recreation they get is through the television. It is also noteworthy that prisoners are not provided newspapers or books in prison.

It is also sad to note that no active measures have been taken to encourage the private organizations and civil society members to work for the welfare of the prisoners. More advanced prison systems, such as in USA, encourage volunteers\textsuperscript{27} to work with the prisoners in order to supplement the process of their reintegration in the society. Unfortunately no such out-of-the-box initiatives have been taken in Baluchistan.

**JUVENILE WARDS:**

Although, the juvenile population in the prisons of Baluchistan is very low, still there are many concerns that continue to prevail. A former inmate who spent over 10 years in Jail and was later acquitted by the courts recounted horrific incidences of abuse faced by juveniles. The most critical is the sexual abuse.

It is important to mention that there is no specialized mechanism for monitoring of juvenile cells. Although the juvenile cells are segregated, it still does not fully ensures the safety of juvenile prisoners. Of the jails visited, there was no juvenile prisoners in the Mach jail while the Sibbi jail was housing only two juvenile prisoner at the time of the visit. However, there were a few prisoners who had started their sentence as a juvenile.

\textsuperscript{25} Jail Manual, Rule 679  
\textsuperscript{26} Jail Manual, Rule 298  
\textsuperscript{27} “Volunteers in Prisons” North Carolina Department of Public Safety URL  
http://www.doc.state.nc.us/DOP/Volunter.htm
It is pertinent to mention that there is no Borstal institution in the entire province of Baluchistan. Even though the provincial assembly has passed “The Baluchistan Borstal Institutions Act 2014” according to which a Borstal institution was to be established in the provincial capital within six months of commencement of the act. A parliamentary committee was established in this regard, but no progress has been made even after three years.

In a news report a member parliament in Baluchistan assembly claimed that juvenile prisoners are subjected to worst forms of abuse at the hands of jail staff and the older inmates. NCHR was told that the speaker of the house has constituted a committee to probe the incident and that the prison department will take due action against the culprits if the news was authentic. But still the revelation itself should serve as an eye opener.

NCHR was also told that there has been a staggering decline in the incidences of juvenile abuse after the implementation of National Judicial Policy 2009. The policy obligates the session/civil judge to visit jails on a bi-weekly basis in order to check abuse and torture faced by the prisoners.

**REHABILITATION OF PRISONERS**

The lack of rehabilitation mechanism is one of the foremost reasons why the released prisoners go back to criminal activities because the society and the system does not accept them back. The prison department offers no rehabilitation/reintegration programs to prisoners which creates problems for them in settling to life after serving sentence.

Many of the prisoners after spending long years in prisons, lose sight of what is happening in the outside world. This makes it harder for them to find work and live a normal life. As a former inmate revealed to NCHR, “The life has been even tougher after getting out of the prison, you cannot get even menial jobs. Nobody wants to marry off their daughters with someone who has been a prisoner. The stigma never leaves you. And this is the situation you are never prepared to encounter.”

Baluchistan jails did not have any counselling mechanism in order to help prisoners prepare for life after serving sentence. De-radicalization programs were initiated by military after a number of militants were arrested and kept in jails, however the impact and effectiveness of those programs is yet to be evaluated.

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28 The Baluchistan Borstal Institutions Act 2014, Section 3 (1).
30 Telephonic interview with DIG prisons Zia Ullah Tareen.
31 National Judicial Policy, D-Expeditious disposal of cases, Section 8(ii)
Apart from counselling, there are no measures in place to impart hard skills to prisoners that will help in their rehabilitation. Since most of the prisoners are from poor backgrounds, it’s even harder for them to find decent work after serving sentence. In December 2015, Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (TEVTA) announced to provide loan amounting to rupees ten thousand to one hundred thousand to the prisoners who will impart technical training in the jail. In this regard, technical training institutes were to be built in 13 different jails in Punjab to train 6400 prisoners annually. Recently, it was reported that the KPK also plans to establish skill development centers in its jails with the help of TEVTA. No such initiative has been taken or even proposed in Baluchistan at a policy level.

32 Tech training in jail: TEVTA to provide loans to prisoners after release URL http://fp.brecorder.com/2015/12/201512301260204/
33 TEVTA may restart institutes in jails URL https://tribune.com.pk/story/1563955/1-tevta-may-restart-institutes-jails/
IV. CONCLUSION

From dungeons to prisons to correction centers, Prisons, as popularly known, have transformed remarkably. However, in our part of the world there still is a long way to go. With this premise the prisons in turn are acting as virtual nurseries for crime. Research suggests that those who have been incarcerated for a longer period of time has upon release offended most or have the highest rate of recidivism. Since our criminal justice system is based on retributive justice rather than reformatory system. In order to get on to the right path we need to answer the key question of whether we want to give the inmates a second chance by settling in to the mainstream, or, are we willing to condemn them to damnation and treat them like outcasts.

The prison system cannot be examined in isolation, it is one part of the criminal justice system. This report was initially focused on finding the flaws in the prison system in Baluchistan, what it found out was much more. The study came across the underlying reasons of the criminal behaviors and the societal structures that provide impetus for them. It is important to keep in mind that under discussion is the country’s most poor and desolate region which has undergone many trials and tribulations. Extreme disparities and blatant human right violations continue to prevail in Baluchistan. The deprivation of basic human rights is among the top reasons that turns good men in to criminals.

Prison system in Pakistan is struck with quite a few problems, stemming from administrative to social to legal complications and bottlenecks. Administratively, prison service is the most deprived service in terms of priorities when it comes to trainings, remunerations, duty hours, working conditions and privileges. This deprivation in turn is translated, with all its manifestations, in to the overall prison environment and treatment with the inmates. There is a total lack of understanding and empathy when it comes to the issues of juveniles and women inmates. Our prison system falls short of dedicated establishments for these categories. Borstals, which are the back bone of any correctional system vis-à-vis juvenile justice, are seriously lacking in our country, with juveniles being kept with adolescents and in some cases in special ward.

Similarly, social acceptability of former inmates is still a big question mark in Pakistan. Prisoners, after serving their terms are at the mercy of fate to adjust into the social set up, they belong to. They, because of their past, are not welcome to socially integration or assimilate into the mainstream society and continue to face a never ending stigma. Stigmatized, they also find it very difficult to get into a profession to earn a living, mainly because of the fact that he/she had remained an inmate and also because they lack vocational and professional skills which could earn them a decent living.
As far as the legal framework is concerned, much needs to be done in order to build a momentum for transforming our Prisons into correction centers. To begin with, we need to identify laws calling for repealment, amendment or enactment so that we meet the international standards regarding the rights of prisoners; sadly, out of 1250 sections in the Jail Manual hardly five or six make some mention of reformation, rest are mainly concerned with management or are punitive in nature. We also need to have laws that not only just mention these rights but also have some mechanism for implementation, as our prison establishments, despite having all the guidelines and laws are rife with human rights abuses.

With all the shortcomings in our Criminal Justice System, prison system in particular, the government as well as the state institutions responsible for reform need to go for an introspection; identifying as to where they have gone wrong and what needs to be done. In order to have a social system based upon the basic principles of human rights, people and institutions that matter, need to become proactive coming up with solutions that are truly in line with the spirit of the social contract existing between the state and its people - solutions that are just, equitable and humane.
V. WAY FORWARD

The prison system in Baluchistan faces a number of issues and major structural reforms are imperative as well as indispensable. Of utmost importance is the need to adopt a human rights approach in the administration of prisons. There is a need to build a system of prisons that is more focused on turning the prisoners into useful member of society rather than merely punishing them for the crimes they have committed. In order to bring lasting reforms, certain administrative, legal and community-based interventions are essential. Following are some recommendations in pursuit of the reform agenda:

SHORT TERM MEASURES

The Prison Act, 1894 needs to be revised in a way that there is increased focus on the correctional/reformational purpose of the prisons. The same way, the jail manual (prison rules) are outdated as they were promulgated almost forty years ago. Since then, revolutionary technological advancement have taken place which have completely transformed the way prisons are governed around the world. The current rules need to be reformulated in a way that it takes account of the use of technology in the monitoring and management of prisons.

Federal Public Defender and Legal Aid Office Ordinance 2009 must be implemented. Provincial equivalents of such legislation must be passed and implemented without delay. Along with that, collaboration must be enhanced with NGOs providing free legal aid to prisoners until such offices are established.

A Jail & Human Rights committee must be constituted on provincial level comprising of members form parliament, judiciary, prison department and the provincial member of NCHR.

The inspectorate of prisons be made an autonomous organization instead of an attached department of the provincial home ministry.

Regular visits by the District Commissioner (DC) must be ensured in order to keep a check on the routine operation of the prisons.

The system for the payment of Diyat, Arsh & Daman, for the prisoners who have completed their sentence but are confined due to the non-payment of fine must be regularized with the help of increased coordination between the provincial directorate of Ministry of Human Rights and the Inspectorate General. It is important to mention that the Ministry has established a fund named “Diyat, Arsh and Daman Fund” after the legislation “Diyat, Arsh and Daman Fund Rules, 2007” was passed.
**LONG-TERM REFORMS**

The quality of prison staff must be improved through career planning & progression in service. Merit must be ensured in the recruitments and the promotion mechanisms be streamlined to allow the most deserving to be rewarded with career advancement opportunities.

A training institution for prison staff must be established in Baluchistan. The quality of instruction provided to prison staff be improved through the introduction of modern curricula, based on international standards. The institution must have a Behavioral Science Unit for the training of staff in dealing with prisoners as it was observed during visits that the only training the staff felt they needed to receive was of the weaponry.

The training curriculum must be designed in such a way that it upholds the values of human rights and focuses on sensitizing the prison officials on the principles of human dignity in dealing with the prisoners. NCHR will provide support in designing such a training manual.

Granting of bail must be made a norm rather than exception. Bail system must be regularized, making bails easily available and affordable for petty crimes. A fund may be established by government in this regard.

The sentencing structure for non-violent petty crimes and first-time offenders must be made more effective as in including alternatives to imprisonment, such as fines, probation, community service and psychological and drug treatment.

Provincial home ministry should assess the number of probation and parole officers required by existing and expected caseloads and increase their numbers accordingly, while providing them with proper offices and adequate facilities.

Age-determination mechanism at the time of detention for youthful prisoners must be instituted to avoid controversies in the long run. Moreover, the Borstal Institution must be established on priority basis in the province.

The functioning of probation and parole departments must be improved by developing specialized training and curriculums for probation officers and prison staff in the prison training institutions.

Psychologists must be hired for the counselling of prisoners especially juvenile and adolescent prisoners as well as for the prison staff.

The record keeping of prisons must be updated from manual to digital based on the principles of e-governance. Modern equipment and tools like walkie-talkies and metal detectors must be provided to the prison staff.
A plan or policy must be devised focusing on the rehabilitation of prisoners after serving sentence. Institutes like TEVTA may be tasked with establishing skill-development centers in prisons.

Public-private partnership is essential in bringing reforms. A comprehensive plan of action may be developed in this regard focused on bringing the community organizations on board with initiatives focused on equipping prisoners with the skills that will help them re-enter workforce upon release.

Programs aimed at advancing education of the prisoners must be encouraged, Schools and libraries may be set-up in the prisons with a focus on adult learning. Moreover, community volunteers programs may be launched to attract volunteers to work in the field of prisoners’ welfare.

The non-profit and civil society organizations must be encouraged to work for the welfare of the prisoners. Reintegration and rehabilitation initiatives must be introduced for released prisoners in collaboration with community based organization.

The “de-radicalization” programs initiated by military need to be revised. A holistic policy must be developed in collaboration with civil society organization with a focus on skill-building and rehabilitation of prisoners.

Civil society organizations can be instrumental in introducing skill based learning programs for prisoners. Programs aimed at developing hard skills in the prisoners as in tailoring, sewing, embroidery, carpet weaving etcetera that will enable them to earn decent living, must be introduced.

Furthermore, it is proposed that a National Action Plan on penal reforms must be formulated. A plan that is ingrained in the principles of human rights and offers a holistic and modern perspective on the management of prisons in Pakistan.
## Appendix 1: Prison Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population of the Prison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 Population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison Capacity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Cells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division of Inmates in Cells</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Cell Ratio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmates Toilet Ratio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Natural deaths in last year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Unnatural deaths in last year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Suicides committed in last year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of complaints filed by prisoners against prison staff in last year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidences of violence in last year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidences of sexual violence in last year</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separate Toilets/Baths available for male and female prisoners?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do toilets have flush system with proper sewerage system?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are toilets/baths clean, safe, secure and private?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sufficient ventilation is available in all barracks?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arrangements for load shedding such as generator, etc. available?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfactory situation of cleanliness in all segments of Prison.</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complaint Box is installed inside and outside the Prison?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do the prisoners have the facility of telephone?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are the prisoners provided with newspapers?</td>
<td>[ ] Yes [ ] No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FOOD, KITCHEN AND CANTEE

Monitoring of weekly menu of the food provided to the inmates (Quality and Quantity as per scale).

[ ] Yes [ ] No
Specify:

Whether the food provided to different categories is in accordance with the current scale?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Does the food provided fulfils the nutritional standards

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Is food checked on daily or weekly basis by the medical officer, if yes, what are his written findings during the last month?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

When were the existing food scale last revised?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Monthly medical check-up of kitchen, if yes, what are the findings of medical officer during the last month's check-up?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Checking of history ticket of any prisoner working in the Kitchen and see whether his labor in kitchen is mentioned on his history ticket or not?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Rates of items available at canteen are reasonable?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Rate list is duly vetted by the price control magistrate/relevant officer and displayed at canteen?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Condition of Jail canteen (by observation)

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

Is there a hospital or dispensary in the prison?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Does the hospital have the required medical staff?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Any special diet given to patients in the hospital or pregnant ladies, nursing mothers and children?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Are the HIV/Hepatitis/ Tuberculosis/ Scabies affected prisoners segregated from other prisoners?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Are essential medicines and basic health facilities provided in the hospital/dispensary?

☐ Yes  ☐ No
Are the basic diagnostic facilities available inside jail i.e. X-ray, blood tests etc.?
□ Yes □ No

Barracks/cell for mentally ill with capacity?
□ Yes □ No

Barracks/Cell for drug addicts with capacity along with detoxification facilities?
□ Yes □ No

Psychotherapeutic facilities available in the jail?
□ Yes □ No

Are there any Psychologists on the roll of Jail?
□ Yes □ No

Does Psychiatrist visit regularly?
□ Yes □ No

**JUVENILE/ WOMEN**

Availability of Juveniles Barrack/Cell with capacity
□ Yes □ No

Juvenile cells segregated from adult prisoners?
□ Yes □ No

Double lock for children ward and keys/kept with two jail officials?.
□ Yes □ No

Is the Juvenile Barrack monitored round the clock by surveillance cameras?
□ Yes □ No

Is the age of Juvenile entered on his history ticket through a medical test?
□ Bone Ossification
□ Panorax (dental x-ray)
□ Other

Educational facility for juvenile prisoners (Obligatory)
□ Yes □ No

Type of education provided:

Skills development programs for juvenile prisoners?
□ Yes □ No

Type of skill building programs:

Separate/secure Barrack/Cell for women with capacity.
□ Yes □ No

Separate meeting room for women prisoners to meet their spouses/relatives/friends.
□ Yes □ No

**TREATMENT**

Are cases of use of means of constraint registered? For how long are they imposed?
Do the persons so treated have access to a doctor?
Do prison staff carry weapons? How frequent are incidents related to the use of force?

Are entry and exit registers rigorously kept?

Are all the important incidents registered? How is the information used? Who has access to information?

How frequent are the inspections of the prison department?

Who determines the disciplinary measures and on what basis? Does the person have the possibility to defend himself? How does the appeal mechanism work?

What types of complaints do the complaint officer usually receive? What is the timeframe for handling the complaint?

How many complaints have been lodged over the last six months? How many complaints have been decided in favor of the complainant?
## Appendix 2: Inmate Profile

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>_____________________</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
<td>□ Male      □ Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Educational Background | □ Illiterate  □ Primary □ Matric □ Intermediate or Higher
| Please specify | ___________________________ |
| Marital Status | □ Unmarried  □ Married □ Widowed □ Divorced |
| Do you have any dependents? | □ Yes □ No |
| Number of dependents | ___________________________ |
| Means of livelihood before getting arrested | ___________________________ |
| Is your offence bail-able? | □ Yes □ No |
| Conviction status: | □ Convicted □ Under-trial |
| How long have you been in this prison? | □ Less than 1 month □ 1 – 6 months □ 7 – 12 months □ 13 – 24 months □ More than 2 years |
| Type of Offence (Alleged/ Convicted) | □ Theft/ Robbery □ Armed Robbery □ Assault/Battery □ Sexual Assault □ Murder □ Other |
| Is this your first time in prison? | □ Yes □ No |
| How many times have you been in prison before? | Please only answer this question if you have been in prison before |
| Did you begin your current sentence or period of remand in this prison? | □ Yes □ No |
| What is your current status? | □ Remand/untried □ convicted but not yet sentenced □ Sentenced □ Other |
Which type of sentence are you serving? (Please only answer this question if you are sentenced)

- □ Short-term Sentence
- □ Long-term Sentence
- □ Life Sentence
- □ None of the above

When do you expect to be released? (Please only answer this question if you are sentenced.)

- □ Less than 1 month
- □ 1 month but less than 3 months
- □ 3 months but less than 6 months
- □ 6 months or more

What is the total length of time you have spent in prison over your lifetime?

- □ Less than 1 year
- □ More than 1 but less than 3 years
- □ More than 3 but less than 5 years
- □ More than 5 but less than 10 years
- □ More than 10 years

Have you ever spent time in a care and separation unit (segregation) in this prison

- □ Yes □ No

Have you ever experienced the use of Control & Restraint procedures by officers in this prison?

- □ Yes □ No

Have you ever self-harmed?

- □ No, never self-harmed
- □ Yes, outside of prison only
- □ Yes, in prison only
- □ Yes, outside and in prison

Have you ever attempted suicide?

- □ No, never attempted suicide
- □ Yes, outside of prison only
- □ Yes, in prison only
- □ Yes, outside and in prison

Have you ever used the medical services in this prison?

- □ Yes □ No

Were you attended by a doctor?

- □ Yes □ No

Did you receive the medical care you needed?

- □ Yes □ No

Do you receive visits in this prison?

- □ Yes □ No

How often do you receive visits?

_____________________________________

Are you close to your home area in this prison? (for example, about an hour or less away from home?)

- □ Yes □ No

Are you in regular contact by either telephone or mail with members of your family whilst you are in this prison?

- □ Yes □ No

Are you a laborer inmate?

- □ Yes □ No

What unit/wing are you located in?
Please write in name of unit/wing

_____________________________________

What is your main daytime activity?
Are you receiving any type of vocational training?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

(Please specify, either case)

____________________

Do you have access to any sports/ recreational facilities?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

(Please specify, either case)

____________________

Do you receive meals on time?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Do you feel properly fed? (Is the food enough)

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Do you find the quality of food satisfactory?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Are you satisfied with the cleanliness of the cells?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

Are you able to practice your religion in this prison, if you want to?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

☐ don’t know / cannot say

Have you ever been given a counselling in this prison?

☐ Yes  ☐ No

If yes, please state how many times

____________________

Anything else you want to share

____________________
Director General NCHR Aftab Alam, Coordinator Ahsan Kazmi meeting with SP Mach Naveed Ilyas, listening to the issues of prisoners and visiting the premises of the jail.
MACH PRISON

School

Computer Lab

Hospital

Barracks

Kitchen

Jail Yard
SIBBI PRISON