



Research Article

Volume-06|Issue-02|2025

Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment in Afghanistan Criminal Law

Prof. Rohullah Samim

Professor, Member of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, Ghalib University, Kabul, Afghanistan

Article History

Received: 29.01.2025

Accepted: 12.02.2025

Published: 18.02.2025

Citation

Samim, R. (2025). Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment in Afghanistan Criminal Law. *Indiana Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 6(2), 9-14

Abstract: Imprisonment alternatives, based on Article 148 of the Penal Code, Criminal Law of Afghanistan, are defined as punishments on convicted persons by a competent court. They include, among others, probation, community service, deprivation of social rights, and house arrest. The current research aimed to explain the alternative punishments of imprisonment in the criminal law of Afghanistan and providing alternative solutions to reduce the problems caused by prison overcrowding and improve the conditions for the rehabilitation and reformation of offenders, which have been described and analyzed using the descriptive-analytical research method. As a result, the key findings of this research have shown that alternative punishment to imprisonment can be defined to imprisonment as the kind of penalties applied instead of imprisonment, where convicts whose sentence is not more than five years are concerned. Considering the offender's status and the Nature of the Committed Crime, it is implemented in the form of a period of supervision, community service, deprivation of social rights, and house arrest.

Keywords: Punishment, Imprisonment, Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment, Probation, Community Service.

Copyright © 2025 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0).

INTRODUCTION

Alternative punishments to imprisonment in Afghanistan criminal law are the punishment imposed on offenders instead of imprisonment, with conditional and restricted release by a court decision. The competent court, considering the specific circumstances and conditions, may decide regarding the offender, the nature of the crime committed, and other mitigating factors, may impose an alternative punishment to imprisonment, such as a probation period, community service, deprivation of social rights, or house arrest for the convicted individual. The importance of the topic is that, besides imprisonment being at variance with the principle of individual responsibility in crime and punishment, it has negative effects on the rehabilitation and successful reintegration of offenders. Thus, alternative punishments will play a fundamental role in rehabilitating offenders, making their social integration easier, and decreasing the burden of prison costs. Research into alternative punishment to imprisonment in the Afghanistan criminal law context is scarce. For instance, one of the most comprehensive recent studies was published in Volume 13, Issue 2 (1403), of the scientific-research journal of Ghalib University: "A Sociological Analysis of Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment in Afghanistan Criminal Law" by Hossein Sharifi Zireksar and Dr. Omid Rostami Ghazani. Other related works include a book titled General Criminal Law 3, written by Abdul Wahab Karimi and Mohammad Yaser Ghami in 1397, and published by Ibn Sina University. Also, there is the master's thesis titled "Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment in Iranian and Afghanistan Criminal Law" by Mohammad Sadeq Halimi, under the guidance of Rahmatullah Rezaei in the

year 1400 at Al-Mustafa International University, Gorgan, Iran. These studies, above all, deal with sociological aspects, the concept of alternative punishments, and their application in the context of Iranian and Afghanistan criminal law. This research will be unique in its focus entirely on defining alternative punishments under Afghanistan criminal law based on the Penal Code. It will also pay more attention to the conditions under which these punishments are applicable, the crimes to which they relate, and the problems in the practice of application—which previous research has either slightly discussed or entirely ignored and their application in the context of Iranian and Afghanistan criminal law. In this regard, the present study tries to describe and analyze some instances of alternative punishments in Afghanistan's Criminal Law, outline the conditions of their application, and discuss barriers to such enforcement. Based on the hypothesis, alternative punishments can be applied using community services, deprivation of social rights, probation, and house arrest instead of imprisonment.

CONCEPTS AND GENERALITIES

To introduce the main topic, it is important to first explain the main concepts related to the study, such as the concepts of punishment, incarceration, and alternatives to incarceration. From there, the historical context of alternatives to incarceration as well as the underlying tenet for such alternatives will be discussed.

The Concept of Punishment

Punishment, in its general sense, refers to retribution for good or bad deeds, and in its specific sense, it refers to retribution for wrongdoing and in its

specific sense, it refers to retribution for wrongdoing (Mo'in, 1363). Additionally, according to Dehkhoda's Dictionary, punishment is described as giving a retribution for both good and bad actions (Dehkhoda, 1364). In the Holy Qur'an, the term "punishment" is used in both the sense of reward and retribution. For instance, in verse 12 of Surah Al-Insan, it is mentioned: "rewarded them with Paradise and silk garments for their patience." (Qur'an, Surah Al-Insan, 76:12). This verse indicates that in return for their patience, they are rewarded with paradise and heavenly garments of silk. Similarly, in verse 38 of Surah Al-Ma'idah, the punishment for theft is prescribed as follows:

"As for the thief, the male and the female, amputate their hands in recompense for what they committed as a deterrent punishment from Allah; and Allah is exalted in Might and Wise." (Qur'an, Surah Al-Ma'idah, 5:38). This verse stipulates that the punishment for theft, as a consequence of the crime committed, is the amputation of hands, and it is a punishment ordained by Allah, who is All-Mighty, All-Wise. Punishment in legal terms refers to the hardship imposed by the legislator on the offender. In other words, it is the societal reaction to criminal behavior, which is imposed on the offender by the governing body in an authoritative manner. (Jafari Langarudi, 1967) Article 133 of the Afghanistan Penal Code clearly defines punishment or sanction as follows:

"Punishment is a penalty that is stipulated by law for a criminal act and is imposed by the court on the offender following the principles of this law."

The Concept of Imprisonment

In Farhang al-Munajid, Louis Maalouf defines imprisonment as "prison, jail, and detention" (Maalouf, 1382). In Farhang al-Moin, imprisonment is defined as "detention, jail, and confinement" (Moin, 1363). Also, Farhang al-Amid defines imprisonment as "detention, confinement, and prison" (Amid, 1369). It is easily understood from the given definitions that imprisonment, in general, means a punishment where the freedom of an individual is taken away. The term imprisonment generally refers to the prohibition and restriction of an individual in both movement and possession. The legal terminology has explained it in a way that according to the Afghan Penal Code Article 145: "Imprisonment is the confinement of a convicted person by a final court order in one of the prisons so designated for the purpose by the government." Imprisonment shall not be misunderstood with the term prison. While imprisonment means punishment, according to Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Afghan Prisons and Detention Centers Law, "prison means a place where persons sentenced by a final court verdict are held."

¹. **Conditional release** refers to "a situation where, after imprisonment, it is granted temporarily by the order of the prosecutor." (Stanikzai et al., 2008: 1338)

The Concept of Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment

Article 148 of the Afghan Penal Code has clearly defined alternative punishments to imprisonment: "Alternative punishment to imprisonment is a punishment imposed on the perpetrator of a crime in the form of conditional release by the court instead of imprisonment." Based on this provision, alternative punishment to imprisonment seems to combine two words, namely substitution and confinement. The word alternative means a substitute or replacement, while imprisonment means detention or putting in jail. Alternatives to imprisonment are, therefore, those punishments that replace imprisonment or confinement. Such punishments are applied by the court as conditional measures¹ about specific circumstances and the nature of the committed crime.

The History of Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment in Afghanistan Criminal Law

Alternative punishments for imprisonment have a relatively short history in Afghanistan's criminal law. A review of the penal laws during the reign of Amir Abdur Rahman Khan (Asas al-Qudat) and Amanullah Khan (Tamsik al-Qudat Amania) clearly shows that, a century ago, there were no alternative punishments to imprisonment (prison) in the legal framework. After the exile of King Amanullah and the subsequent political transformations until the era of King Mohammad Zahir Shah, it can be considered a period of legal disarray. During this time, the legal institutions of the previous era were either abolished or failed to be practically implemented. Similarly, in the Afghanistan Penal Code promulgated by Decree No. 910 on the 21st of September 1355, there were no specific provisions regarding alternative punishments to imprisonment. However, the legislator mentioned security measures and conditional release in various articles, which implicitly referred to alternatives to imprisonment. The foundation for alternative punishments to imprisonment in Afghanistan criminal law was established in the Penal Code of 1396. In Chapter 4, Section 2, Part 3 of the code, Articles 148 to 168 define and list the alternative punishments.

Bases of Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment

There are several justifications for alternative punishments to imprisonment, the most important of which are indicated here.

Prevention of Prison Overcrowding

Prisons, which were at one time thought to be an attribute of pride for the ruler and criminologist, have now become a crisis because of the failure to execute their mission. The swelling number of the criminal population, wrong socialization among inmates in the

prison environment, and finally, the ineffectiveness of the imprisonment system as a punitive measure have caused overcrowding. Statistical data indicates that a large number of prisoners are recidivists. (Asghari, 1393) The overcrowding leads to the consumption of vast human and financial resources just to keep people under a roof, and as a result, those who need rehabilitation programs and treatment are left without such a chance. In addition, it becomes a source of stress for both staff and prisoners in prisons. (Ashouri, 1382) the ballooning number of criminals during the 1980s and the 1990s due to the increasing reliance on imprisonment has led politicians and scholars to search for alternatives to the traditional method of imprisonment. (Farjahali, 1389)

Reducing the Detrimental Effects of Imprisonment

It can perhaps be said that the primary basis for alternative punishments to imprisonment lies in the criminogenic environment of prisons. Mark Ansel believes that: "Prison is no longer, in practice, what it claims to be or what it was originally designed to achieve. The goal of the late 18th-century thinkers who envisioned various types and degrees of prison was for the punishment to have a deterrent effect. In contrast, the mid-19th-century thinkers viewed solitary confinement as a means to induce repentance in the convict and assist them in deciding to lead a respectable life in the future. The thinkers of the 20th century considered prison as a place and means of social rehabilitation for the convict, but the truth is that all hopes have been lost. Prison, which was supposed to be the primary tool for responding to crimes, has from the very beginning turned into a school for reoffending or has become one. When imprisonment becomes routine for the offender, its deterrent effect is also lost." (Karimi, 1397)

Reduction of Prison Costs

In modern times, one of the main parameters by which any social or penal activity is judged is its cost-benefit analysis. The utilitarian theory of punishment highlights that punishment must confer a net benefit to society over and above its costs. Imprisonment entails heavy financial costs to society. In contrast, on the other side of the scale are citizens, both as a direct victim of crimes and through payment for prison expenditures from their taxed resources. Society thus becomes a victim in two ways: first, due to the harm caused by criminal acts to individuals or property, and second, through the financial costs of imprisonment and the upkeep of inmates, which are funded by taxpayers (Kashfi & Khalisi, 2001). Economic costs associated with prisons, after the criminogenic environment they create, represent one of the most critical objections to incarceration. Beyond the substantial expenses incurred by governments for building prisons and employing staff

to supervise inmates, additional costs arise from providing food, clothing, healthcare, and other necessities. These costs escalate as prison populations grow and the number of correctional facilities expands.²

Prevention of Conflict with the Principle of Personal Punishment

The principle of individual punishment is a bedrock of legal systems around the world, insisting that punishment should be visited only on the offender and should not have any negative effects on others. Imprisonment violates this important principle because the consequences of imprisonment often spill over from the convicted individual to his family, affecting them disproportionately. When the person being imprisoned is married or is the main breadwinner of the family, then his wife and children share the punishment by experiencing financial and emotional distress that sometimes becomes more devastating than what the prisoners face.

Lack of Compensation in Case of Error

If there is an error in issuing a judgment, then the lost years of the convict's life cannot be restored. Even if substantial compensation is given, it can never actually compensate for the lost freedom and time. Furthermore, under the criminal principles taken up by most countries, even if a wrongful conviction is found, the convict has no legal right to claim compensation from the state. This discussion brings up the wasting of time; more importantly, it is the loss of reputation that the convict suffered from. Society tends to generalize a negative perception of the individual, which is particularly crucial for women. In traditional societies, even a woman who is proven to be innocent and who has spent a very short period in detention during suspicion is irreversibly stigmatized by society. (Mahdavi, 1397)

ALTERNATIVE SENTENCES TO IMPRISONMENT IN AFGHANISTAN CRIMINAL LAW

This section first describes examples of alternative punishments to imprisonment in Afghanistan criminal law and then sets forth the conditions required for their application under the Afghanistan Penal Code.

Examples of Alternative Sentences to Imprisonment in Afghanistan Criminal Law

The alternative punishments for imprisonment in Afghanistan criminal law have been stipulated under the Afghanistan Penal Code, 1396, including the following:

Probation Period

maintaining each prisoner per day in Afghanistan has been estimated at approximately 80 Afghanis (<http://www.afghanpaper.com/>).

².According to the Afghanistan Islamic Emirate's Prison Affairs Administration, there are currently more than twelve thousand prisoners in all prisons across the country (<https://tolonews.com/fa/afghanistan>). Additionally, the cost of

Under Article 158 of the Penal Code, a probation period is a period wherein the court condemns the accused to observe one or more of the following measures for a maximum of five years:

1. Dwelling in a specified place.
2. Not staying or moving around certain places.
3. Attending counseling once a month or at longer intervals.
4. Engaging in professional or vocational training.
5. Assist the victim in alleviating the material or psychological harm caused by the crime and getting satisfaction.
6. Report to the police officer or a person designated by the court.
7. Avoid associations with persons whom the court considers harmful
8. Not to do jobs that might be a way for criminal activity.
9. Learn and obey moral and social family education
10. Treat psychological, behavioral, or physical disorders.

Under Article 159, Clause 1, if the convict commits a first violation of probation, the court is authorized to extend the probation period up to 1.5 times. In the case of repeated offenses, Clause 2 of the same article authorizes the court to withdraw the probation and convert the remaining probation period into prison time. This would possibly cut short the time in probation when the convicted acts properly during the observatory period. Article 160 provides, "If the behavior of the convict indicates reform, the court can decrease the period of probation by half or remove part of the directives already given for the first time." About the supervision, Article 161 says: The method of supervision and monitoring is determined by the court depending on the type of crime and the personality of the convict. The convict is obliged to report any changes in a permanent residence or employment to the supervising authority. Should not be confused with the prison itself. Under paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Law on Prisons and Detention Centers of Afghanistan, a prison is "a place where individuals, who a final court ruling has sentenced, are kept."

Community Service

Community service means work to be done for the benefit of the public, paid or unpaid, as required by the offender. The Penal Code in Clauses (2), (3), (4), and (5) has identified some conditions concerning community service, and they are stated below.

- Type of offense and the offender's condition: The nature of the crime and the age, gender, physical or mental fitness, occupation, expertise, and also the economic condition of the offender.
- Offender's Consent: Community service can only be granted with consent from the offender.

- Age Limitation: Offenders under the age of 15 years cannot be sentenced to community service.
- Seriousness of Offence: The court determines the number of hours to serve based on the offense committed and the offender's character.

The total hours of community service are given by Article 163; these range between 4 and 8 hours a day. The Court has to provide the application of laws about the particular working conditions regarding women and juveniles, laws on health and safety, as well as on prohibited forms of heavy and hazardous labor. In extraordinary conditions, community service might be shortened or interrupted. According to Article 165: "The court may temporarily suspend the execution of community service for three months during the sentence period or replace it with other alternative punishments, considering the convict's physical condition, health needs, or family issues." Refusal to carry out community service is penalized. Under Article 166, intentional refusal can be punished by: An increase of up to 80 hours in the required service and Conversion of the remaining community service hours into imprisonment, where every 8 hours of unfulfilled service are converted to one day in prison.

Deprivation of Social Rights

Deprivation of social rights means a "subsidiary punishment under which the offender, as provided by law, is deprived of certain social rights for a specified period." (Stanekzai et al., 1387). Thus, under criminal law, deprivation of social rights is a legal prohibition under which an individual loses the capability and competency to exercise their legal rights. Article 167: The court may, within the conditions laid down in this chapter, pronounce against the convict - instead of the sentence of temporary imprisonment - one of the following substitute punishments:

1. Loss of one or several of the civil rights for a certain period. Such as the reduction of rank or degree.
2. Deduction of one-third of the pay for one year.
3. Temporary removal from Government employment or service in publicly non-governmental organizations for six months to two years depending on the nature of the committed crime.
4. Ban to engage in specific occupation or profession no more than one year, if the crime is in some way Connected to that activity.
5. Suspension of the license for a certain type of activity for up to three years, but at least one year.
6. A ban on being a founder or member of the board of directors in commercial companies, banks, or other Establishments, or an administrator for a period not exceeding one year.
7. A ban on dealing with government departments or institutions, or taking part in auctions and tenders, for a period of one to five years.
8. A ban on driving for six months up to three years.

9. Freezing some bank accounts or prohibition from opening a current account and receiving bank facilities and credits for one to three years.
10. Prohibition of carrying weapons by licensed persons for two years.
11. Deportation of the foreign nationals and prohibition of their reentry to Afghanistan for one to five years.
12. Prohibition of Afghanistan nationals from leaving the country for six months to one year.

House Arrest

House arrest is the detention of the convict in his house, any public or private place, or one of the social service institutions for a certain period. Although the Penal Code has not explicitly defined house arrest, the law has explained the authority of the court and the conditions under which it can be used in Article 168 of the following:

1. The court can punish the offender with house arrest for crimes punishable by imprisonment of up to five years.
2. It consists of preventing the convict from leaving their residence without permission from the competent court, except in necessary cases.
3. House arrest: The duration ranges from six months up to two years.
4. The convict's presence at home is controlled either by an electronic device at the center in charge of the alternative punishments or by a social assistant.
5. In case of violation of the house arrest conditions provided in the court's judgment, the remainder of the duration of the alternative punishment shall be changed to effective imprisonment.

Barriers to the Implementation of Alternative Punishments to Imprisonment in Afghanistan Criminal

All convicted offenders of public crimes punishable by up to five years of imprisonment can't serve the alternative punishment. The following conditions exclude the application of alternative sentencing;

Whose imprisonment exceeds five years

Under Paragraph 1 of Article 151 of the Penal Code, alternative sentencing has been reserved only for offenders whose punishment does not exceed five years, which means, therefore, that every offender sentenced for more than five years faces some legal obstacles when trying to replace their sentence with an alternative one.

Anyway, Appendix 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code introduces two cases of being able to substitute an imprisonment sentence with alternative punishments:

- Where the sentence imposed on the offender is between three and ten years, provided he has spent at least half of his sentence in prison.
- Where the imprisonment imposed on an offender is between one and three years, provided he has spent at least one year in prison.

These provisions certainly go against Paragraph 1 of Article 151, which confines the application of alternative sentences only to those offenses whose maximum legal sentence is five years. Certainly, allowing those sentenced to more than five years to switch over to alternative sentences after serving half of it flagrantly goes against the stipulation in Paragraph 1 of Article 151 of the Penal Code.

Committing Dangerous Crimes

The perpetrators of dangerous crimes such as those against internal and external security, terrorism, financing terrorism, sexual assault, administrative and financial corruption, genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, treason, violence against women, drug trafficking, and kidnapping shall not be subjected to alternative punishments instead of imprisonment. These crimes, some of which bear the characteristics of anti-state, transnational, and international nature, and others which infringe upon national and international protections for women's rights, as well as reflect the perpetrators' weaknesses and the shame arising from backward cultural traits, do not qualify for alternative penalties. Besides, recidivists, whose repeated criminal activity signals their dangerousness, are excluded from the application of alternative punishments. A recidivist is described in the criminal code as a person who, after the judgment pronounced against them for an offense or a felony and before rehabilitation, commits an intentional offense. This denotes the inefficiency of the former sentence; therefore, they cannot benefit from judicial clemency or legal diminishment. Therefore, only the first-time offender can be granted alternative punishments to incarceration.

Sentence Pronounced for More Than One Alternative Penal Sanction

One kind of alternative sanction may be imposed on those offenders whose crimes have a maximum penalty of five years imprisonment. The application for more than one type of alternative sanction is not allowed.

In this regard, Annex 2 of the Criminal Procedure Law has clearly stated that: "A convicted person cannot be sentenced to more than one alternative penal sanction or imprisonment." This limitation ensures that the coherence and effectiveness of the penal system are preserved.

Commission of a Crime While Serving Alternative Penal Punishments

Considering the explicitness of Article 152 of the Criminal Code Any person sentenced to an alternative punishment instead of imprisonment and after the pronouncement of that sentence is found guilty of another crime for which he must be punished with imprisonment, the unexpired portion of the alternative punishment shall be enforced as a prison sentence and the new punishment and the former sentence shall run

concurrently. This provision reveals that alternative penal punishments are, in essence, forms of punishment that have been alleviated. For the convicted person to benefit from these punishments, he or she must completely abide by the conditions as imposed by the competent court. Breach of the conditions will mean the conversion of the alternative penalty into the custodial sentence of the original tenor.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Punishment, being a legal reaction, is executed by the state taking into account the offender's condition and the severity of the crime and seriousness of the crime committed. The sentence of jail to a person in the modern context represents a contravention of the very concept of responsibility of an individual for his or her crime and punishment and it is harmful to the prisoner's mental and psychological health, making rehabilitation more difficult renders the rehabilitation and reformation of the offender all the more difficult. Alternative punishments are one of the methods that at least prevent harmful effects from imprisonment. Afghanistan Criminal Law, according to the provisions of the 1396 Criminal Code in 2017, recognizes alternative punishments as punishment that instead of imprisonment are applied to the offender instead of imprisonment under specific conditions by the court order. The period of supervision, community service, deprivation of social rights, and house arrest are considered forms of alternative punishments in Afghan criminal law by the state and apply to convicted individuals under specific conditions. The findings of my research are unlike other studies, as previous research and publications in this field focused on explaining the concepts of alternative punishments and their sociological analysis, examining their application in Iranian law. In contrast, the present research is focused on Afghanistan criminal law, specifically analyzing and defining the concept of alternative punishments based on the provisions of the Afghanistan Criminal Code Based on the findings of the research and identified gaps, my main recommendations are as follows:

- A detailed regulation on the application of alternative punishments by the competent authority would be beneficial for a detailed regulation on the application of alternative sanctions to be enacted by the competent authority.
 - I recommend that, under the Afghanistan Criminal Code, the country's judicial and legal institutions apply alternative punishments to offenders against detention to reduce the costs of imprisonment and its adverse effects on the prisoner, his family, and friends; they shall closely monitor the implementation of such punishments.
 - I suggest that the government create an independent agency for the implementation of these punishments against offenders and follow up on the implementation of such decisions regularly by periodic reporting to the concerned judicial authorities.
- I propose that the researchers in the country interpret and explain the available provisions and rules of Afghanistan's criminal laws regarding alternative punishments in the shape of books and comprehensive commentary.

Declarations

Ethical Statement: N/A

Funding Statement: N/A

Author Contributions: N/A

Conflict of Interest/Competing Interests: The author declares no competing interests.

REFERENCES:

A) Books

1. Ashouri, M. (2003). *Alternatives to imprisonment or intermediate penalties* (p. 45). Gerayesh Publications.
2. Jafari Langarudi, M. J. (1967). *Terminology of law* (p. 615). Khajeh Printing House.
3. Dekhoda, A. A. (1985). *Dekhoda dictionary* (p. 283). Sirius Publications.
4. Stanikzai, N., et al. (2008). *Dictionary of legal terms* (1st ed., p. 221). Judicial and Legal Project of Afghanistan.
5. Safari, A. (2008). *Criminal psychology*. Jungle Publications.
6. Amid, H. (1990). *Amid dictionary* (1st ed., p. 286). Amir Kabir Publications.
7. Farjah Alahi, R. (2010). *Criminology and criminal responsibility* (p. 154). Mizan Publications.
8. Kashefi, H., & Khalesi, M. (2001). *Alternatives to imprisonment in French law* (p. 55). Journal of Judicial Law.
9. Karimi, A. W., & Waghmi, M. Y. (2018). *General criminal law 3* (pp. 243, 650, 3866). Ibn Sina University Press.
10. Ma'louf, L. (2003). *Al-Munjid dictionary* (Vol. 1, research by M. Bandar Reigi). Bazaar Bein al-Haramein.
11. Moein, M. (1984). *Moein Persian dictionary*. Amir Kabir Publications.

B) Articles and Theses

1. Asghari, Z. (2014). Deprisonization and its role in preventing recidivism. *Quarterly Journal of Crime Prevention Studies (Scientific and Promotional)*, 10(33), 124.
2. Mahdavi Poor, A., et al. (2018). A study of alternatives to imprisonment based on the views of prisoners. *Quarterly Journal of Criminal Law Research*, 6(23), 293.

C) Laws

1. Ministry of Justice. (2017). *Criminal code* (Official Gazette, Serial No. 1260, Issue 256).
2. Ministry of Justice. (2014). *Criminal procedure law*. Kabul: State Printing House.