

REINTEGRATION OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE



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Taimoor Hassan

Abstract

This thesis investigates the impact of a society in the reintegration of prisoner released on parole in Punjab Province of Pakistan. Even though there are various research on parole in general. but the overall aim for this research is to explore the before and after processes a prisoner faced for parole in, Pakistan, for this purpose, A detailed critical inspection from the 20 prisoners was performed to look at the effects of society on the reintegration of prisoner who released on parole, and in-depth interview also conducts for the better understanding to the actual issue.

Keywords: Reintegration, Parole, Prisoner, Conditional Release

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Chapter No 1
Introduction

Reintegration of prisoners released on parole Crime and criminals pose significant difficulties for everyone, particularly in emerging and underdeveloped nations like Pakistan. Reintegrating criminals and transforming them into law-tolerating citizens is likewise a big responsibility for the government and society. This study compares the financial expenditures and the number of people handled/supervised by the Prisons and Reclamation Department with the Probation Department. With the passage of time, the expense of jails continues to rise. The government is dealing with two significant issues in terms of prison management: one is overcrowding, and the other is massive public expense. The way we deal with offenders has evolved in the modern day, and reformation techniques are increasingly being based on ancient punishment concepts. Investigates the process of reintegration of prisoners released on parole.

1.1 Defining Reintegration

Reintegration is the process through which criminals prepare to actively contribute to the society rather than passively receiving assistance. This procedure also includes assisting a criminal in returning to a law-abiding lifestyle after being released from prison. Braithwaite says: 'Reintegration is how a prior criminal becomes a complete member of the community, instead of his former status as a non-grata person.' Reintegration encompasses all attempts to rectify a criminal and allow him to engage their communities in the necessary services via productive and lifestyle support." The notion of offender therapy in the community holds that if the offender is to change, a thorough effort must be undertaken to address the person, his or her family, and the forces aimed toward that family. Probationers/parolees must be linked to a variety of community-based programs and be connected to their families. The purpose is to strengthen the person, the family, and the community. Communities must be stable and provide a good and dignified living because of respectable and cooperative behaviour.

1.2 Parole and Parolee

Parole is a phase of conditional organized release in the community following a term in state or federal prison. Parolees include

persons released through optional or mandatory controlled release from prison. A parolee is a person who has been freed from jail. Parole allows a criminal to serve the balance of his or her sentence outside of jail if he or she meets specified requirements. For a certain amount of time, the convict will be monitored and required to comply with certain restrictions. A prisoner of war may be paroled under military law if he or she agrees to specific terms. A parolee is an immigrant admitted into America for urgent caring reasons or when the stranger's entrance is found to be for considerable public benefit under immigration regulations. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions.

May (1994) claimed that Parole was established not only to lower the prison residents, but also to allow convicts to be resettled and rehabilitated. It also included a provision for "public protection," in which parole officials are expected to oversee parolees in their areas, and parolees are obligated to report to parole officers on a routine base. Banned sentences, on the other hand, were jail terms that were only served if the offender had committed a crime. If they re-offend, they will face a suspended sentence of jail as well as the punishment for the current offence. (May 1994).

It is worth noting that the practice of releasing offenders on parole existed even before the adoption of probationary procedures during colonial times. The Criminal Procedure Code of 1898 had several parts that gave provincial governments the authority to release inmates for good behaviour and allow them to live in the society for the remainder of their sentence. Under Section 401, chapter XXIX (Postponing, Reduce and Replace Sentences) of the Code of Criminal Procedure (1899), this establishment was formed. The Section expressly stated: If any person has been condemned to punishment for

a crime, the Provincial Government may postpone the execution of the sentence at any time or return, without condition or condition, the whole or part of the penalty to which it has been sentenced. (Thakore and Ranchhoddas, 1946:289)

At that time, there was no facility for the guardianship of persons released under the statute at the time. The “Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act 1926/Rules 1927” was established by the British colonial administration in 1927 to allow convicts on parole to be released. Parole officers were assigned and given responsibility for identifying instances that were eligible for parole under this statute. Those released on parole for the residual of their sentence would be required to be supervised. Those who were freed were supposed to live easily within the confines of state laws, under the supervision and guidance of parole officers. The law was to take influence in British India's different provincial administrations, including the Punjab province. In addition, all provincial administrations formed RPDs in 1927 to deal with the freedom of prisoners on parole. Punjab was the only province in Pakistan to have the RPD in existence after independence. In 1957, the remainder of West and East Pakistan had their own RPDs. (Hamid-uz-Zafar, 1961).

The RPD only dealt with probation and parole proceedings as the Probation of Offenders Ordinance was enacted in 1960. The Probation of Criminals Ordinance of 1960 established the RPD's probation division and allowed probation officers to be assigned to offenders facing court proceedings. The RPD's administrative configuration was initially tiny and basic. The RPD operated as a federal agency under the "One Unit" model, with the Secretary to the Government of West Pakistan as its head (Home Department). Probation was first implemented in just two West Pakistan divisions, namely Lahore and Rawalpindi, with the Director headquartered in Lahore, the province capital. In 1962, all probation and parole officials were put under the supervision of division commissioners for administrative considerations. The Reclamation and Probation Department was expanded to additional divisions in both East and West Pakistan four years later. The RPD was expanded to twelve divisions in West Pakistan, with the following details:

Table 1 Divisions with RPD

Province	Divisions in Pakistan with Reclamation and Probation department
Punjab	Bahawalpur, Multan, Lahore, Sargodha, Rawalpindi
Sindh	Karachi and Hyderabad
NWFP	Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar
Baluchistan	Kalat and Quetta

General Yahya Khan's second martial law administration (1969-1971) abolished the "One Unit Scheme" in 1969 and restored the provinces' status (Hussain and Hussain, 1993:25). The RPD's operations were also impacted by changes in the country's administrative structure. Previously, the RPD was part of West Pakistan's federal government. It is now under the control of the provincial governments in each province. (In 1955, it was predicted that the "one unit" idea would divide the nation into two wings; the provinces were combined and called "West Pakistan," with Lahore as its provincial headquarters, Sindh, Punjab, and the North-West Frontier Province) (NWFP). For administrative purposes, the provinces were divided into divisions. The province of Bengal was known as 'East Pakistan,' the second wing. This arm, which split off from the rest of Pakistan in 1971, created Bangladesh as a distinct country). "In 1969, the provinces regained their status" (Hussain and Hussain, 1993:25). Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions.

1.3 Punjab Reclamation and Probation Department

The secondary analysis research approach was used to arrive at results and conclusions for a comparison of the services and expenditures of both the Jails and the Probation and Parole Service Department. The information was gathered from several government websites, the Office of the Inspector General of Prisons, and the Directorate of RPD. The data was utilized for two analyses: a comparison of the populations handled/supervised by the prisons department and the RPD. According to the findings, RPD services are the most cost-effective and long-term. Both agencies are dealing with roughly the same number of criminals. However, the prisons department spends far more on processing and overseeing criminals than the RPD. Reintegration of inmates granted parole Crime and criminals offer enormous challenges for everyone, particularly in rising and developing countries such as Pakistan. Reintegrating criminals and reforming them into law-abiding citizens is also a significant obligation for the government and society. The Prisons and Reclamation Department's financial expenditures and the number of persons handled/supervised by the Probation Department are compared in this study. The cost of jails continues to climb with the passage of time. In terms of jail administration, the government is dealing with two major issues: overcrowding and large public expenditure.

The Department of Reclamation and Probation primarily provides two services: Parole and Probation. Probation deals with offenders/convicts who have been released by the court for RPD administration through Probation Officers. Parole refers to the conditional release of inmates who have served a portion of their term in prison while maintaining good behaviour. Parolees, like probationers, are monitored by RPD's Parole Officers. Parole is awarded by presidential authority rather than probation. The major functions/purposes of RPD are:

- Reform and rehabilitation under their supervision of the criminals

- Alternative prison provision, i.e., Community Correction Services
- Saving government jail spending by delivering Parole and Probation services
- To try to prevent criminals from recurring by turning them into lawful citizens.

1.4 Laws on Which RDP Works:
“The Good Conduct Prisoners’ Probational Release Act 1926 (Punjab Act Number X of 1926)”

- This act is known as the Good Conduct Prisoners’ Probational Release Act, 1926.
- This act extends to the whole of the province of the Punjab, except the tribal areas.

1.4 Rule (9) a) Classes of Offenders Eligible for Conditional Release:

- First Offenders who have been convicted of the following Offences and sentenced to imprisonment exceeding 2 years, if the unexpired period of sentence is not more than 6 months:
 - Offences under Chapter V-A, VI and VII and Section 216-A, 303, 311, 328, 364, 382, 386 to 389, 392 to 402, 413, 455, 458 to 460 of the Pakistan Penal Code.
 - Offences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908
 - Offences under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908
- Offenders who have been convicted of offences other than those mentioned in clause (a) above and sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 3 years.
- Prisoners whose age on the date of their latest sentence does not exceed twenty-one years. Provided that in case of his conviction for offences mentioned in (a) above he satisfies the conditions laid down therein
- Offenders who have been convicted for offences other than those mentioned in clause (a) above and sentenced to imprisonment for a period show below in column (A) and have

undergone imprisonment for a period not less than that shown below in column (B): -

Table 2 Sentence and imprisonment

	(A) Term of Sentence	(B) Minimum period of imprisonment already undergo.
i-	Exceeding three years but not exceeding seven years.	One third of the substantive sentence excluding remission but not educational remission.
ii-	Exceeding seven years but not exceeding 10 years.	One third of the substantive sentence excluding remission but not educational remission.
iii-	Exceeding ten years but not exceeding fourteen years including life imprisonment commuted to fourteen years.	One third of the substantive sentence excluding remission but not educational remission.
iv-	Life imprisonment exceeding fourteen years.	Ten years of the substantive sentence excluding remission but not educational remission.

b) Rule 9-A shall be omitted.

- Members of notified Criminal Tribes are not to be released even if eligible under rule 9, without the special permission of the Director.
- Police Rule 23.35(3) provides that no surveillance should be exercised by the police over parole released convicted.

1.5 Significance of The Study:

The purpose of the study was to analyses the selected demographic characteristics of parolees, who were on parole under the supervision of paroles officers and demographic differences for predicting the

rehabilitation of parolees. After conditional release on parole, parolees entered in the society again and determined to improve themselves and become good citizens. This thesis will address whether the prisoner reintegrate them in the society after conditional release on parole or not.

1.6 Research Question

1. Through which stage a prisoner passes to release on parole?
2. Do prisoners easily reintegrate themselves in the society after release on parole?

1.7 Objectives of Studies

1. To analyses the social and psychological circumstances of the parolees.
2. To find the role of parole and probation departments in the rehabilitation of a parolee.
3. To explore the type of social psychology problems that a parolee came across.

Chapter 2
Literature Review

The literature review applicable to the study is discussed in this chapter. A literature review supports the description of the current study focus and makes enable an investigator to determine the required set of the current literary work is required for the subject of study under consideration. This chapter looks at the studies available on the reintegration of prisoners released on parole and offers reasons that support the study questions proposed. I will include some examples of literature that has discussed parole and its role in the reintegration of a prisoner in both socially and psychologically, both theoretically and empirically. The studies in the section were all linked to social and psychological impacts of how a prisoner reintegrate himself in the society after release on parole. While the number of people entering and leaving probation has fluctuated over time, they have largely followed the same pattern in any given year. After peaking in 2007, entrances began to fall steadily, but exits continued to rise, reaching a new high in 2009. Exits outnumbered arrivals in 2009, and this trend persisted through 2014. Because of these decreases in both entry and leave, the total number of people on and off probation decreased from 4,225,400 in 2013 to 4,197,800 in 2014.

Reintegration is going from jail to social life, adapting to life outside prison or prison and attempting to live free of crime (Laub and Sampson, 2001, 2003). Reintegration is an arduous and long process, poorly known to us (Healy and O'Donnell 2008; Maruna 2001; Maruna and Toch 2005; Petersilia 2005; Shinkfield and Graffam 2009). We know very little about it. Criminal reintegration is part of the wider group of persons with stigma and rights denied. It calls for assistance in crime reduction, return to training, work, housing, insurance, and medical care. And they need assistance to escape society's nefarious forces. Some people must examine the lack of access to actual options. So, speech and probationers are the same because they are disadvantaged and because minorities and migrant opportunities are harder to get (Rugh and Massey, 2010; Wilson, 1996, 1999). The notion of offender therapy in the community holds that if the offender is to change, a thorough effort must be undertaken to address the person, his or her family, and the forces aimed toward that family.

Probationers/parolees must be linked to a variety of community-based programs and be connected to their families. The purpose is to strengthen the person, the family, and the community. Communities must be stable and provide a good and dignified living because of respectable and cooperative behaviour. Parolee reintegration Crime and criminals offer enormous challenges for everyone, especially in developing and rising countries like Pakistan. Reintegrating offenders and reforming them into law-abiding citizens is a major obligation for both the government and society. The purpose of this study is to compare the financial expenditures and the number of persons handled/supervised by the Prisons and Reclamation Department and the Probation Department. Jail costs continue to climb over time. In terms of jail administration, the government is grappling with two major issues: overcrowding and excessive public expenditure.

In prehistoric times, everyone dealt with wrongs done to him in the way that he saw fit. When seeking personal vengeance, unbridled retaliation sometimes extended beyond the initial offence. Following then, efforts were taken to confine revenge to the extent of the hurt. The ancient Jewish concept of "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was at play here. It was a restraining order to prevent further harm than had already been done. Prison homes were constructed as part of the crime prevention deterrence idea to keep offenders out of society, according to Fitzgerald, P.J. (1998). According to Aulakh, Abdul Majeed, the Romans utilized dungeons and basements to keep Under-Trial inmates accused of crime (1987). These prisons in the United States, Great Britain, and Europe remained penitentiaries from the 17th to the late 19th centuries; places to penetrate by proclaiming before God to achieve spiritual recovery. Prior to the twentieth century, jail was used to punish offenders through a retributive, deterrent, or punitive justice system. It didn't matter if the criminal was rehabilitated while in prison; what mattered was that the offender couldn't commit crimes again.

Bhutta (2010) defines that Parole refers to the early release of good-conduct prisoners or offenders, commonly known as conditional release or parole, on the conditions provided by the government for the release of good conduct prisoners under the Possible Prisoners Act, 1926 and Rule 1927. The Good Conduct Prisoner Release Act (1926) authorizes the Executive to release certain offenders on Parole who are eligible for release on parole. This act provides the release of good offenders and convicts with prison records to eliminate them from the community of incarcerated criminals. They should be engaged in a proper environment under the regulation of a parole officer in the respective province. Jail authorities, lawyers, judges, human rights advocates, and incarcerated people all agreed that overcrowding was the most important issue, which has led in a slew of other issues as a byproduct. Ex-prisoners were also subjected to overcrowding; as one ex-prisoner described it, "Jail management was limited primarily to controlling the vast number within jail." They didn't have the time or capacity to guarantee that other remedial aims, for which prisons were designed, were met (Interview with an ex-prison, 4th November 2014). Another ex-prisoner, remarking on the problem of overcrowding, stated that there was only one toilet and one bathroom for more than 100 individuals, and that it was in such disrepair that a person's privacy could scarcely be guaranteed. Reintegration of inmates granted parole Crime and criminals offer enormous challenges for everyone, particularly in rising and developing countries such as Pakistan. Reintegrating criminals and reforming them into law-abiding citizens is also a significant obligation for the government and society. The Prisons and Reclamation Department's financial expenditures and the number of persons handled/supervised by the Probation Department are compared in this study. The cost of jails continues to climb with the passage of time. In terms of jail administration, the government is dealing with two major issues: overcrowding and large public expenditure. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the

advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001).

A member of civil society stated, "Overcrowding is at an all-time high in KP's jails." As a result, we attempt to release 100 convicts on trial each month through "free legal help." In practically all the province's jails, the number of convicts is twice that of the official capacity" (Interview with Z. Wazir, 30th May 2014). Parolees work with fixed pay and approved employers of the parole department in accordance with specific terms and conditions. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). The modern day's prisons are supposed to reform, correct, reclaim, and reintegrate offenders. Rehabilitative prisons management approach I supported around the world to be more humane, just, and compatible with the international norms. Pakistan's prisons too are for custody, control, care, and correction purposes at least theoretically. However, prisons globally as well as in Pakistan are suffering from severe overcrowding making the end of reintegration almost impossible. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and

procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). Overcrowding gives birth to so many problems such as, spread of chronic diseases, no hygienic environment, no effective programmatic (educational, vocational, religious, psychological etc.) interventions, no proper check and balance mechanism for the prisoners, prisons' rioting and no categorization of the prisoners (on the basis of age, sex, nature of crime etc. (Bhutta, 2010).

Considering discord requires a strategy rather than a large degree of criminology. Instead of focusing on why individuals commit crimes, we are focusing on how previous criminals may stop and avoid the reintroduction of criminal punishment (Maruna et al., 2004). It is a different procedure to comprehend how criminals are transitioned from crime to non-criminality than to see why individuals commit crimes. One thing is to stop misbehaving for a few months; another thing is to have long been free from crime (Maruna, 2001; Rungay, 2004). As the globe has shifted rapidly away from retributive to rehabilitative justice, community-based rehabilitation of criminals (probation and parole system) has gained enormous importance in the criminal justice system. The author attempted to investigate the conceptual gaps by comparing it with "what works" in the context of Pakistan's probation and parole systems. In the country, there are several restrictions in place for the release of convicts on probation and parole. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). Rehabilitation of criminals in the community is encouraged to reduce the expense of the criminal justice system, promote the notion of human dignity, maintain the integrity of the profession, and assist criminal justice reform. Reintegration of inmates granted parole Crime and criminals

offer enormous challenges for everyone, particularly in rising and developing countries such as Pakistan. Reintegrating criminals and reforming them into law-abiding citizens is also a significant obligation for the government and society. The Prisons and Reclamation Department's financial expenditures and the number of persons handled/supervised by the Probation Department are compared in this study. The cost of jails continues to climb with the passage of time. In terms of jail administration, the government is dealing with two major issues: overcrowding and large public expenditure.

Prison is more expensive than rehabilitation. According to Aulakh, Abdul Majeed (1987), probation is fifty times less expensive than jail but 100 times more successful in rehabilitating criminals in the community. Correctional treatment of criminals on probation and parole has been allocated to Reclamation and Probation departments in all four provinces of Pakistan, which are unhappily confronting nearly identical legal, budgetary, professional, and technological issues. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). Probation and parole officers lack professional orientation, conceptual clarity, a motivating work environment, novel correctional abilities, and training. It demonstrates that the probation and parole system in Pakistan has been a neglected element of the criminal justice system. There are also research-based recommendations for revitalizing Pakistan's probation and parole system.

Rehabilitation Justice requires the careful coordination and participation of probationers' and parolees' families and communities, social welfare organizations like as NGOs, Probation and Reclamation departments, and employment agencies, and, most crucially, the country's political elite. The data in this report were gathered through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. Both surveys collect data from US probation and parole agencies on yearend numbers, movements (i.e., entrances and exits), supervision features, and results. In this study, an adult is defined as anybody who is subject to the authority of an adult court or penal agency. Some probation and parole agencies' reporting procedures have evolved throughout time (see Methodology). Appendix tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 give supplementary 2014 data by jurisdiction.

Correctional and parole institutions should be combined instead of the independence of therapy and programming. Rehabilitation of criminals in the community is encouraged to reduce the expense of the criminal justice system, promote the notion of human dignity, maintain the integrity of the profession, and assist criminal justice reform. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in

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Prison is more expensive than rehabilitation. According to Aulakh, Abdul Majeed (1987), probation is fifty times less expensive than jail but 100 times more successful in rehabilitating criminals in the community. Travis et Lawrence (2000) states for instance that, to decrease the combination of the use and recurrence of medications, drug treatment would be integrated with the criminal judicial process in one context. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). Their study was based on the difficulties of reducing the number of returning parolees in interagency relationships. This would be a combination of jail, freedom of expression and probation between agencies. (Buckllen, Zajac, & Gnall).

DOC study in Pennsylvania has also revealed emotional problems such as stress, sorrow, discontent, and concern. A recurrent feature of another major importance. Three more important components were found in the data examination. First, many silent people understood the world outside the prison over. Second, for most speech offenders, there are significant anti-social inclinations. Thirdly, in the face of daily issues, the most prevalent theme of the study was insufficient autonomy, self-management, and problems. This research evaluated training to minimize recurrence rates for compliance with cognitive impairments. Moreover, re-entry programs should focus on equipping offenders with long-term skills, including financial responsibility and management. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). In addition, treatment programs should be actively expanded for those with a drug and alcohol problem. Finally, the research found that word breaches should remain "in reality" and should be published properly (Buckllen, Zajac, & Gnall).

Gottfredson and Taylor, 1988 wrote the number of people imprisoned in the United States has risen substantially in the previous 25 years. The number of people incarcerated in the United States has grown by 450 percent since 1980, from 330,000 to over 1.5 million in 2005. Although the decrease in the community supervision population in 2014 was minor (down 1%), it was part of a larger trend. From 2008 through 2014, annual reductions varied from 0.5 percent to 2.6 percent. Over the last seven years, the population under community supervision has decreased by 8%. For the seventh year in a row, the number of people on probation has decreased. The entire probation

population decreased by 10%, from 4.3 million at yearend 2007 to an anticipated 3.9 million at yearend 2014. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). While the number of offenders on probation decreased from 2007 to 2014, the number of those on parole climbed by 3.7 percent, from an estimated 826,100 at yearend 2007 to around 856,900 at yearend 2014. The impact of mass imprisonment on the towns and neighborhoods that these inmates have left behind is one of the most serious implications. Scholars have indicated that incarceration may have a beneficial or negative impact on crime rates in the communities where these convicts are released. Scholars are starting to recognize that one more major aspect of mass imprisonment is that many of the detainees will come back to their society at some time. The number of parolees restoring to U.S. communities each year has grown from 170,000 in 1980 to about 700,000 in 2005, as an illustration of the impact. As a result, from 1.8 million in 1980 to 4.3 million in 2000, the number of ex-criminals living in areas has increased. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). Understanding the potential impact of these returning parolees on communities is thus just as essential as understanding the impact of their incarceration on neighborhoods, but it is even less well understood (Lynch and Sabol, 2001).

Healy and O'Donnell, who stated in 2008 that many offenders find it difficult to reintegrate as they face several difficulties simultaneously. First, many find it difficult to get work since they typically are analphabetism and lack employment skills. Secondly, some persons have major social, mental, and medical problems and many lack assistance from family and community. Third, once they have been freed, they suffer the further stigma of having a criminal record. Fourthly, many of the attitudes and skills gained while incarceration cannot transfer to life outside the prison. Prison and imprisonment are not simply different from the world outside, but often come back to a different world than before they were imprisoned. Professionals, friends, and family members who have a deeper understanding of the recovery process can help more offenders adapt to their lives outside of prison and learn to avoid repeated criminal behaviour. Although important study has been carried out on recurrence, far less has been done in rehabilitation and withdrawal methods after incarceration. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. Healy and O'Donnell, who stated in 2008 that many offenders find it difficult to reintegrate as they face several difficulties

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Jeremy Travis (May 2000) reported that parole did not lower recurrence in a report published by the National Institute of Justice.

As speech fails and speech recovers in the system, the number in the criminal legal system rises. Fourteen parole boards had previously been freed from their release obligations. The government has not yet had any sort of parole surveillance. The value of prison and parole have been compared in this article. He thought it was his duty to conform to society's judgement and to live in conformity with the laws of the community. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. They also felt that throughout this trial speech was greatly deteriorated and the speech monitoring system had difficulty in finding a way (Travis, May 2000).

Laub and Sampson (2001) focused on social factors who stressed the necessity of organized routine activities and social restrictions. They did admit, however, that core variables play a part in desistance. According to Laub and Sampson (2001), offenders are more likely to change if they want to change, believe change is feasible, and have social support for change. Individuals might also be helped to stop committing crimes by forming relationships with family and friends. Individuals who have had difficulty forming meaningful relationships at home or at work may find affiliations with deviant peers appealing. Many persons who have been released from prison have been caught and sent back to prison often because they cannot resist drug use (Blumstein and Beck, 2005; Terry, 2003). A high-quality study also showed that drug addiction in the UK and Canada is a key part of recurrence (Maruna, 2001; Zamble and Quinsey, 1997). Healy and O'Donnell, who stated in 2008 that many offenders find it difficult to reintegrate as they face several difficulties simultaneously. First, many find it difficult to get work since they typically are analphabetism and lack employment skills. Secondly, some persons have major social, mental, and medical problems and

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Laub and Sampson (2003) wrote that establishing relationships with families can assist persons get out of crime. For those without considerable touch with their family, a relationship with deviant people can be more desirable. The lack of healthy connections makes people more vulnerable to other people's impacts (Bahr et al.,

2010; Morizot and Le Blanc, 2007). Breaches of the rule of law can be affected by marriage and children and might encourage them to avoid improper behaviour. Several university scientists have shown that family support is connected to reduced recurrence opportunities. Desistance is a progressive process in which a person maintains a non-offending condition (Laub and Sampson, 2003; Maruna, 2001). Even though desistance is a component of the reintegration process, it is not the same as reintegration. Even if one stops committing crimes, adapting to life outside of prison can be tough (LeBel et al., 2008; McNeill, 2006).

Lynch and Pridemore, 2011 said that probationers and parolees may be compared since they were both convicted of a crime, spent some time in jail and were subsequently released to the community to complete their remaining punishment. The difference is that they were incarcerated for a brief period in trial. All common conditions of probation and parole are the appointment of a probation officer or parole officer, the paid of fines, employment, treatment, urinalysis, non-relationship with other criminals, non-status, non-possession of a firearm, search of one's home and no possession or use of illegal substances. Other countries may not distinguish between jail or probation or release the same differences as the United States. On the other hand, offenders in other countries are being freed from prison and undergo comparable reintegration procedures.

Maruna et al. (2004) distinguished the major from the minor. Primary dissent refers to the rapid departure of an offender from unlawful behaviour, like if he or she went without taking narcotics for two months. The secondary distance between people who had previously been repeated offenders is characterized as long-term avoidance of crime (Maruna, 2001). It is a long-term commitment to becoming a lawful citizen, and not a one-time makeover, that needs continuing maintenance. As one builds a new identity and becomes another person gradually, resistance takes place. Recently, researchers tried to build framework for describing the process of disintegration

(Bottoms and Shapland, 2011; Bushway et al., 2001; Maruna et al., 2004; McNeill, 2006). To characterize the processes of reintegration and criminality, the theory of life and theory of cognitive development, we have identified two main theoretical techniques. Now, for a quick overview, we proceed to each hypothesis. Healy and O'Donnell, who stated in 2008 that many offenders find it difficult to reintegrate as they face several difficulties simultaneously. First, many find it difficult to get work since they typically are analphabetism and lack employment skills. Secondly, some persons have major social, mental, and medical problems and many lack assistance from family and community. Third, once they have been freed, they suffer the further stigma of having a criminal record. Fourthly, many of the attitudes and skills gained while incarceration cannot transfer to life outside the prison. Prison and imprisonment are not simply different from the world outside, but often come back to a different world than before they were imprisoned. Professionals, friends, and family members who have a deeper understanding of the recovery process can help more offenders adapt to their lives outside of prison and learn to avoid repeated criminal behaviour. Although important study has been carried out on recurrence, far less has been done in rehabilitation and withdrawal methods after incarceration. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a

set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions.

Matejkowski (2010) wrote that the parole authority has the discretion to consider and authorize the release of any legal entity from prison, determine the conditions of release and withdraw the parole once granted. Discretionary release for parole refers to early release from prison, which assesses a prisoner's readiness for release and exposure to public safety. If restrained, the prisoner parole authority oversees the release conditions; Ineligible to return to prison may be admitted, often until the end of the actual sentence period. There is no direct effect of mental illness on the decision to release. Mental illness among inmates receiving parole trials is related to several criminal risk factors: sedition personality, drug abuse and violent sedition behavior when unstable. However, the median analysis indicated that mental illness had no direct or indirect effect on the parole release decision. The moderation analysis did not reveal any significant differences between the inmates and the presence of criminal risk factors influenced the release decisions without any mental illness. (Matejkowski, 2010). Healy and O'Donnell, who stated in 2008 that many offenders find it difficult to reintegrate as they face several difficulties simultaneously. First, many find it difficult to get work since they typically are analphabetism and lack employment skills. Secondly, some persons have major social, mental, and medical problems and many lack assistance from family and community. Third, once they have been freed, they suffer the further stigma of having a criminal record. Fourthly, many of the attitudes and skills gained while incarceration cannot transfer to life outside the prison. Prison and imprisonment are not simply different from the world outside, but often come back to a different world than before they were imprisoned. Professionals, friends, and family members who have a deeper understanding of the recovery process can help more offenders adapt to their lives outside of prison and learn to avoid repeated criminal behaviour. Although important study has been carried out on recurrence, far less has been done in rehabilitation and withdrawal

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Parole has a long history in the criminal justice system but the discussion on parole recurrence must also be conducted in conjunction with the choice of speaking. This notion of repetition is simultaneous with speech. Data from two studies closest to the National Recurrence Rates of the US were evaluated by the Statistics Office of Justice. 108,580 state prisoners were tracked in 1983 in prison. The remaining 272,111 convicts in fifteen states were freed from jail in 1994. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. In these research, two thirds of the total number of

prisoners released in the United States over that period were held by prisoners. 67% of those released in 1994 were arrested within three years, up from 62.5% released in 1983. (Statistics Office of Justice).

Petersilia (1999) discussed as the country has adopted more corrective policies, flexible parole release and parole field services have undergone significant improvements. Fourteen states have outlawed discretionary parole for all prisoners, while twenty-one others have significantly restricted its use. Parole monitoring is still in place, but rehab services are lacking, and parole officers are more concerned with surveillance than with treatment. Around half of parolees do not successfully serve their sentence, and they make up about a third of new inmates. More than half of the prisoners now in jail will be released in less than two years if they complete an average (median) prison sentence of fifteen months. Few agencies are running active work training and drug dependency services, so developing programs to mitigate parole recidivism should be a top priority. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. Experts contend that a new parole paradigm is desperately required, one that combines technological advancements, risk prediction, proactive recovery, and more active modes of monitoring that include residents and those who know the prisoner. Such changes are more promising than abolishing parole because they reduce the public safety threats faced by parolees while increasing the likelihood that they will offend again. (Petersilia, 1999).

Penal Reform International (PRI) with the collaboration of UKAID identifies that In Pakistan's current delinquent justice system, bail has its own legal basis in the pre-trial phase of imprisonment; At the punishing stage with fines and probation; And in the post-penalizing phase with parole. The term bail is relatively well known to the public and is an uncontrollable act that usually occurs in a court of law. In contrast, probation and parole services deprive people of a conflict of choice, freedom, family life and their inherent right to become productive citizens in society. Parole in some cases implies the release on condition of imprisonment of a prisoner or offender. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. Prisoners on parole serve the last part of their sentence in society, according to the Probationary Release Act of Good Practices Prisoners Act, 1926 and Rule 1927, which serve as a necessary sentence after a common term in prison. Pakistan has recently brought the Judicial Activism Probation and Parole System in the limelight (PRI, 2012).

Reintegration is the process through which criminals prepare to actively contribute to the society rather than passively receiving assistance. This procedure also includes assisting a criminal in returning to a law-abiding lifestyle after being released from prison. "Reintegration," according to Braithwaite, "is the process of transforming a former criminal into a complete member of society, rather than his previous position of "persona non grata." Reintegration covers all an offender's attempts at rehabilitation and, via the provision of necessary assistance, allows him or her to reintegrate into their communities with a productive and contributing lifestyle. Prisons are

intended to correct the inmates, not be places where the brutalities and horrors of the 18th and 19th centuries may be found. Until the end of the eighteenth century, Europe thought that the greatest way to safeguard society, both socially and morally, was to punish criminals severely (Rais Gul 2018). Petersilia (1999) discussed as the country has adopted more corrective policies, flexible parole release and parole field services have undergone significant improvements. Fourteen states have outlawed discretionary parole for all prisoners, while twenty-one others have significantly restricted its use. Parole monitoring is still in place, but rehab services are lacking, and parole officers are more concerned with surveillance than with treatment. Around half of parolees do not successfully serve their sentence, and they make up about a third of new inmates. More than half of the prisoners now in jail will be released in less than two years if they complete an average (median) prison sentence of fifteen months. Few agencies are running active work training and drug dependency services, so developing programs to mitigate parole recidivism should be a top priority. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. Experts contend that a new parole paradigm is desperately required, one that combines technological advancements, risk prediction, proactive recovery, and more active modes of monitoring that include residents and those who know the prisoner. Such changes are more promising than abolishing parole because they reduce the public safety threats faced by parolees while increasing the likelihood that they will offend again. (Petersilia, 1999). Petersilia (1999) discussed as the country has adopted more corrective policies, flexible parole release and parole field services have undergone significant improvements. Fourteen states have outlawed discretionary parole for all prisoners, while twenty-one others have significantly restricted its use. Parole monitoring is still in

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Robinson & Crow (2009) states Prisons are meant to be places where prisoners may be corrected, not places where they can be brutalized. Crimes committed in the 18th and 19th centuries In Europe, it was thought that the best way to defend society was to defend it socially. Inflicting severe punishments on criminals is both legal and moral. However, in 1870, a new philosophy supplanted this viewpoint, in which the emphasis on the role of the court has moved from punitive to rehabilitative and remedial. In its statement, the inaugural Prison Congress in 1870 emphasized the importance of the need of treating offenders in accordance with their requirements was underlined confidence in the institution as the most efficient way to

regain offenders. There are several obstacles in the path of achieving this aim. Overcrowding is one such formidable barrier, which is a global phenomenon that is exacerbated in developing countries such as Pakistan. According to the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan¹⁴, “rehabilitation of convicts was no one's priority, and the severity of overcrowding undermined what little initiatives were aimed at prisoners' reclamation.” Petersilia (1999) discussed as the country has adopted more corrective policies, flexible parole release and parole field services have undergone significant improvements. Fourteen states have outlawed discretionary parole for all prisoners, while twenty-one others have significantly restricted its use. Parole monitoring is still in place, but rehab services are lacking, and parole officers are more concerned with surveillance than with treatment. Around half of parolees do not successfully serve their sentence, and they make up about a third of new inmates. More than half of the prisoners now in jail will be released in less than two years if they complete an average (median) prison sentence of fifteen months. Few agencies are running active work training and drug dependency services, so developing programs to mitigate parole recidivism should be a top priority. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. Experts contend that a new parole paradigm is desperately required, one that combines technological advancements, risk prediction, proactive recovery, and more active modes of monitoring that include residents and those who know the prisoner. Such changes are more promising than abolishing parole because they reduce the public safety threats faced by parolees while increasing the likelihood that they will offend again. (Petersilia, 1999).

Slaughter wrote in CRIMINAL J BCJ (2000) Parole and probation were instituted to give offenders a chance to live, to be kept in the community. Both parole and probation were instituted as a replacement to incarceration. Although there is a difference between parole and probation, both programs are designed for offenders who are guilty of rehabilitation for a second time. Parole is an opportunity for other people convicted of committing part of their sentence out of prison while under correctional services. People who are freed on parole can be sent back to jail if their parole is not revoked. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. There is a parole commission that decides whether a person will be granted parole if there are conditions to be met. According to the laws of your state, the amount of time is determined before you qualify for parole. Petersilia (1999) discussed as the country has adopted more corrective policies, flexible parole release and parole field services have undergone significant improvements. Fourteen states have outlawed discretionary parole for all prisoners, while twenty-one others have significantly restricted its use. Parole monitoring is still in place, but rehab services are lacking, and parole officers are more concerned with surveillance than with treatment. Around half of parolees do not successfully serve their sentence, and they make up about a third of new inmates. More than half of the prisoners now in jail will be released in less than two years if they complete an average (median) prison sentence of fifteen months. Few agencies are running active work training and drug dependency services, so developing programs to mitigate parole recidivism should be a top priority. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a

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Some research highlights the subjective influence and think that transformation would not take place unless criminals are led to change (Gideon, 2010). (Christmas Eucharist, 2011). Others emphasize the social environment and argue that reform incentives have little impact without social conditions that force the offenders to withdraw (Laub and Sampson, 2001). (Sampson, 2001). (French only). A subjective social model corroborates LeBel et al. (2008), which integrates the disagreement with the two factors. They observed that discontinuity appeared to be improvable in combination with significant subjective treatment motivation. Rehabilitation of criminals in the community is encouraged to reduce the expense of the criminal justice system, promote the notion of human dignity, maintain the integrity of the profession, and assist criminal justice reform.

Prison is more expensive than rehabilitation. According to Aulakh, Abdul Majeed (1987), probation is fifty times less expensive than jail but 100 times more successful in rehabilitating criminals in the community. Petersilia (1999) discussed as the country has adopted more corrective policies, flexible parole release and parole field services have undergone significant improvements. Fourteen states have outlawed discretionary parole for all prisoners, while twenty-one

others have significantly restricted its use. Parole monitoring is still in place, but rehab services are lacking, and parole officers are more concerned with surveillance than with treatment. Around half of parolees do not successfully serve their sentence, and they make up about a third of new inmates. More than half of the prisoners now in jail will be released in less than two years if they complete an average (median) prison sentence of fifteen months. Few agencies are running active work training and drug dependency services, so developing programs to mitigate parole recidivism should be a top priority. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release, either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. Experts contend that a new parole paradigm is desperately required, one that combines technological advancements, risk prediction, proactive recovery, and more active modes of monitoring that include residents and those who know the prisoner. Such changes are more promising than abolishing parole because they reduce the public safety threats faced by parolees while increasing the likelihood that they will offend again. (Petersilia, 1999).

The issues of why, how, and when to punish criminals are simple to possess but complex to answer. Various punishment theories have emerged because of various philosophers and social scientists of punishment attempting to answer these concerns. Those who defy societal value systems have always been penalized. However, ideas of criminal conduct that emerged at different eras have had a significant impact on how people deal with criminals. Flogging, burning, branding, mutilation, disemboweling, crushing, and beheading are just a few examples of terrible punishments that have been used in the past. Every civilization on the planet has "rules"

prohibiting a wide range of deviant or undesirable behaviors. Members of society are expected to respect the law and refrain from engaging in "illegal" activities. The rules specify banned behaviors as well as the reaction or penalty associated/attached to such behaviors. It is reasonable to conclude that the concept of probation is new to Pakistan. It has no historical significance in Pakistani culture and society. It is utilized to project a worldwide image of a humane and modernized state that does not have the infrastructure to back it up. In post-colonial Pakistan, probation is a symbol of progress (Basharat Hussain 2009). In the criminal justice system, probation is a type of sentencing (Schmallegger, 2009) in which an offender is granted conditional release from jail (Goff, 1999). There is a legal disposition that permits the guilty criminal to live in the community under the supervision of the court order (Minor, Wells, & Sims, 2003). The probation system is still in place. The human dignity of criminals without jeopardizing their self-esteem (Kleinig & Smith (2001). As a result, behavioral rehabilitation of criminals is a superior alternative to reintegrate them into society (Aulakh, 1986).

This literature review assesses what we know about speaking and repeating and concludes if there is or is no direct connection between speaking and repetition. Further variables impact the reoccurrence of parole offenders. There are three fields of recurrence research: criminology, sociology, and psychology. This brief literature scan is based on the results in journals and books in the field. The literature examined seems to suggest a connection between speech and recurrence. Different variables such as: community cohesion, social disorder, job, economic benefits, assistance to families, physical and intellectual health, political alienation, housing, and housing are influencing the gravity of this connection (Petersilia, June 2000). The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews. Using data from 20 in-depth interviews,

we provided qualitative information from the perspective of the offenders themselves. The goal was to look at reintegration from the perspective of criminals, which is a neglected aspect of re-entry research. Most investigations used formal records and quantitative surveys but did not delve into the offenders' re-entry (Travis and Visher, 2005).

Zarfishan Qaiser and Khushbakht Qaiser in 2020 discussed Criminals are not born but produced, and they commit crimes for a variety of reasons. These causes include societal and economic restrictions, the wearing of moral qualities, and other conditions that operate as an impulse to do deviant acts that carry legal consequences. In the criminal justice system, probation is a type of sentencing. (Schmallegger, 2009) in which an offender is granted conditional release from jail (Goff, 1999). There is a legal disposition that permits the guilty criminal to living in the community under the supervision of the court order (Minor, Wells, & Sims, 2003). The probation system is still in place. the human dignity of criminals without jeopardizing their self-esteem (Kleinig &Smith (2001). As a result, behavioral rehabilitation of criminals is a superior alternative.to reintegrate them into society (Aulakh, 1986). For critical thinkers and scholars, the justification of punishment has long been a point of contention; many techniques have been developed and used in various legal systems to determine the true aim of punishment. In the criminal justice system, probation is a type of sentencing. (Schmallegger, 2009) in which an offender is granted conditional release from jail (Goff, 1999). There is a legal disposition that permits the guilty criminal to living in the community under the supervision of the court order (Minor, Wells, & Sims, 2003). The probation system is still in place. the human dignity of criminals without jeopardizing their self-esteem (Kleinig &Smith (2001). As a result, behavioral rehabilitation of criminals is a superior alternative.to reintegrate them into society (Aulakh, 1986). The criterion was to strike a balance between the nature of the offence and the severity of the punishment to justify a specific punishment to an

end or as the end. Probation is founded on the premise that punishment does not effectively correct criminals or protect the society. Probation, on the other hand, is a beneficial progressive way to achieving the likely aim of justice, which is the criminal's reform and the victim's restoration. The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews. Using data from 20 in-depth interviews, we provided qualitative information from the perspective of the offenders themselves. The goal was to look at reintegration from the perspective of criminals, which is a neglected aspect of re-entry research. Most investigations used formal records and quantitative surveys but did not delve into the offenders' re-entry (Travis and Visher, 2005).

Chapter 3

Theoretical Framework

3.1 Social Control Theory

The argument over Parole and the ostensible connection of reintegration of prisoners has a long history and can be separated into many theories. Travis Hirschi introduced criminology to the Social Bond Theory. Pratt, Gau, and Franklin (2011). Hirschi disproved previous ideas like the Strain Theory and the Differential Association Theory, which stated that criminal behaviour could be learnt or generated by events or situations in a person's surroundings (Pratt, Gau and Franklin, 2011). "Crime and delinquency develop when an individual's links to the usual order or normative standards are weak or nonexistent," in the light of work done by Bartol & Bartol (2011, p. 5). This idea claims that most individuals, from the moment they are born, are fundamentally bad apples, and that rules, and regulations are necessary to keep the under control. It says that people with a poor connection with society's rules are more likely to engage in an illegal activity or a divergent behavior.

According to Hirschi, people form four different sorts of basic ties that influence whether they will engage in criminal conduct (Pratt, Gau and Franklin, 2011). The importance of the social bonds that individuals revere, which they would not want to put at risk by doing illegal or deviant behaviors, is cited in the Commitment Bond (Pratt, Gau and Franklin, 2011, p. 58). Involvement, Attachment, Commitment and Belief are the four links. "The amount of psychological attachment one feels for prosocial persons and institutions," according to the Attachment Bond (Pratt, Gau and Franklin, 2011, p. 58). According to the Involvement Bond, "the opportunity costs associated with how individuals use their time...idle hands are the devil's workshop" (Pratt, Gau and Franklin, 2011, p. 58). Finally, "the degree to which one adheres to the ideals associated with law-abiding behaviour" is described as the Belief Bond (Pratt, Gau and Franklin, 2011, p. 59). The last notion argues that as the higher a person's values are when it comes to committing a crime such as using drugs, the less possibility there is that they are to do that crime (Pratt, Gau and Franklin, 2011).

Social Control Theory is a vital component in justifying society's interest along with participation concerning illegal behaviour, however this, is not the entire answer. Hirschi's Social Control Theory

asserts that humans do not have a sense of right and wrong at birth, although they develop one with time because of encounters with certain people and places in our life. Morality and values are instilled in us by our parents, religions, and schools. Laws and social standards are taught to us by our close relatives mainly parents, courts, schools, and police. Most of our religious beliefs are ingrained in us by our churches and families, and they influence our behaviour and judgments considerably. The parents enroll their children in secondary/extracurricular activities not only to teach them discipline, but also to learn social skills and use some of their free time so that it is not wasted. Children who do not have these significant influences in their lives are more likely to take part in deviant or criminal behaviour, according to the Social Control Theory. While I think that biological variables have a part in whether an individual becomes a criminal, I believe that the Social Control Theory may account for around half of all criminal behaviour (50 percent).

Although there are numerous activities that might be linked to crime prevention, the great majority of them are the responsibility of society. When we are young, our parents, who create house rules and standards that must be obeyed, are largely responsible for preventing us from participating in inappropriate behaviour. Many of us are kept from misbehaving by the principles and virtues instilled at church or other sacred places, as well as by our parents. Finally, we are taught rules, laws, and regulations at school and maybe with brief contacts with the authorities during our youth and adolescence. Most people have received at least one traffic ticket or penalty, while some have had minimal or severe run-ins with the law, stemming a court appearances and jail time. Such incidents, no matter how little, gave us lessons that we must avoid some behaviors if we do not want to suffer legal penalties, which might burden our job and social lives even more. All the events listed in above are examples of social processes that prevent us from getting involved in crimes and participating in behaviour that society views to be abnormal. Having stated that, I would suggest that the Social Control Theory accounts for around 90% of the stoppage of criminal activity.

Following a comprehensive investigation of Social Control Theory, I am convinced that this theory gives useful insight and explanation of criminal behaviour. Though I believe that biological and environmental factors have a role in criminal behaviour, I have reached to a conclusion that the Social Control Theory can justify most reasons why people carry out crimes, and especially why they avoid them. We are all born with a clean slate in terms of morals, ethics, and values, even if we have genetic or mental issues that influence us towards criminal behaviour. During our early childhood and adolescence, our parents, close relatives, teachers, clergymen and ladies, friends, and institutions establish morality, ethics, and values in us. Due to a lack of these beliefs, moral principles, and values, many law following individuals become deviant criminals. Most people are prevented from deviating from the law and partaking in behaviour that society considers inappropriate by societal pressure and the threat of severe consequences.

3.2 Elements of Social Control

- Attachment: social norms, morality, and super ego are defined by connections to others.
- Commitment: the individuals will obey the law for fear of the penalties.
- Involvement: an individual's involvement in traditional activity. A person highly involved will not have time to commit crime.
- Belief: common values.
- A) Disregards these values entirely
- B) Rationalize their behavior so they can still be engaged in criminal activity but still believe that it is wrong.

3.3 Conformity

Societal control is determined by convincing people to obey and respect societal standards via both formal and informal ways. Conformity is defined as the act of conforming one's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors to societal standards. Small groups and society tend to conform, which can be produced by subtle unspoken influences or

overt social pressure. Conformity can occur whether an individual is alone or in the company of others. When eating or watching television, people tend to follow social norms regardless of whether others are around. Since conformity is a social phenomenon, the determination of the conformity of an individual can all include elements such as group size, unanimity, cohesiveness, status, previous commitment, and public opinion.

3.4 Socialization

The term "socialization" is used by sociologists to describe the lifelong process of acquiring and spreading rules, customs, and beliefs that enable a person to engage in his or her own society. Primary socialization is when a child learns the attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that are appropriate for people who are members of a certain culture. Outside of the family, secondary socialization happens when children and adults learn how to act in situations that are appropriate for them. Finally, re-socialization refers to the act of rejecting old behaviour patterns and reflexes in favor of new ones as part of a life transition.

3.5 Factors Affecting Reintegration

In a review of the above-mentioned theory and current research, substance addiction, employment, family support, kind of friends, motivation to change, and age were all recognized as essential components in the process of reintegration and effective desistance from crime. All have been linked to recidivism in studies, however, there have been some discrepancies in the findings, and the type and severity of the links varies. One of the main goals of this study is to learn more about how offenders consider these six characteristics to be important in their life. The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews.

Using data from 20 in-depth interviews, we provided qualitative information from the perspective of the offenders themselves. The goal was to look at reintegration from the perspective of criminals, which is a neglected aspect of re-entry research. Most investigations used

formal records and quantitative surveys but did not delve into the offenders' re-entry (Travis and Visher, 2005).

3.5.1 Substance Abuse

Because of the prevalence of drug addiction among criminals, substance abuse was chosen. Prior to their imprisonment, 73 % of convicts in United States took drugs on a regular basis (Petersilia, 2005). When they committed their most recent violation, 50% of prisoners were under the influence of alcohol or drugs. (Karberg and James, 2005). Probation, jail, and parole populations are increasingly populated by drug offenders (Blumstein and Beck, 2005). Many people who have been released from jail are re-arrested and sent back to prison, typically due to their inability to stop abusing drugs (Blumstein and Beck, 2005; Terry, 2003). The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews.

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3.5.2 Employment

Although research findings differ, people who are working have a lower rate of reoffending than those who are jobless (Sampson and Laub, 2001; Uggen, 2000; Uggen et al., 2005). Individuals who are not employed, according to life course theory, lack the social incorporation that comes with work (Kazemian, 2007; Morizot and Le Blanc, 2007). Offenders may form connections with law-abiding co-workers and become financially reliant on a salary if they work full-time. The threat of losing their employment and salary may act as a deterrent to engaging in unlawful activity.

3.5.3 Family

According to Laub and Sampson (2003), developing relationships with family members can assist people stop committing crimes. Individuals who do not have meaningful familial ties may find it more attractive to associate with deviant friends. People with unsatisfactory links are more likely to be influenced by other people (Bahr et al., 2010; Morizot and Le Blanc, 2007). Marriage and kids can establish ties which enhance the costs of breaking the law and urge individuals to refrain. According to numerous research, family members' support has been related to lower recidivism rates.

3.5.4 Friends

One of the most consistent results from the research is that peers have a substantial effect on criminals' start and persistence (Elliott and Menard, 1996; Rebellon et al., 2008). One part of the desistance process, according to a new study, is a move away from criminal associates. (Byrne and Trew, 2008). Law following companions are more likely to serve as role models, promote law-abiding habits, and discourage unlawful attitudes and behaviors. Furthermore, friendships with law-abiding people may lead to the formation of connections that limit criminal conduct (Laub and Sampson, 2003; Shapland and Bottoms, 2011; Zamble and Quinsey, 1997). The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews.

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3.5.5 Motivation

Some specialists say that offenders are not changing until they are motivated within. (Gideon, 2010). Gideon. The desire to change is not

seen by others unless the social conditions of offenders reinforce their reluctance to change. (Sampson and Laub, 2001). Joseph et al (2002) Existing theories are insufficient because they neglect the function of choice and the internal characteristics as a motivator, based on their cognitive transformation hypotheses. In the combined subjective-social paradigm, disagreement is, according to LeBel et al. (2008), connected with both internal motivation and external social pressure. The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews.

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3.5.6 Age

Although aging is a coherent predictor of crime, its relationship to divergence is uncertain (Stolzenberg and D'Alessio 2008; Healy and O'Donnell, 2005). Age, however, is a consistent predictor of criminality. When criminals are older, their capacities and enthusiasm for crime, particularly in critical areas such as a health crisis or the transfer from jail, may decrease. In prison, as a younger crime replaced the prison population, elder criminals felt less comfortable and their self-concepts were no longer upheld, according to Terry (2003). As a result, they deteriorated over time their relationship to the institution and their position in it.

Criminogenic Factors	How it affects reoffending
Substance abuse	Substance addiction makes people more likely to commit crimes through weakening judgement and inhibition, increasing sociability with other drug users, and interfering with job and family duties.
Lack of jobs	Employment lowers recidivism through enhancing relationships, involvement, stake in compliance, and social capital, as well as providing them with responsibilities and worthwhile tasks to do with their time. It can improve relationships between law-abiding citizens and the government.
Low family bonds	Family ties have been shown to reduce recidivism. Support, social bonds, monitoring, and pro-social connections are all things that families may give. Families, on the other hand, can enable and model criminal behaviour.
Deviant friends	Friends who follow the law can offer encouragement, serve as role models, and act as a deterrent to criminal activity. Peer models and support for unlawful behaviour are provided by deviant peers.
Low motivation	Individuals with certain internal motivations and traits may be more able to take advantage of pro-social chances.
Young age	The chance of offending reduces as one becomes older. This might be because of changes in expenses, circumstances, or maturity.

3.6 Propositions

Understanding the discord requires a different perspective than that of many criminal theories. It is about the way former criminals are allowed to cease doing so and avoid re-entering the system, rather than concentrating on why individuals commit crimes. Maruna et al. 2004. (2007). Comprehending how criminals go from crime to non-infracton is not the same as understanding why they first and foremost commit crimes. One thing is to cease being offended for a few of months; another thing is to remain crime free for a long length of time. (Diners, 2004). Maruna. Scholars recently tried to create frameworks to understand the discontinuance process better (Bottoms and Shapland, 2011; Bushway et al., 2001; Maruna et al, 2004. Theoretical approaches to reintegration and abolition, as well as the idea of social control, have been useful in understanding reintegration and abolition. The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews. Using data from 20 in-depth interviews, we provided qualitative information from the perspective of the offenders themselves. The goal was to look at reintegration from the perspective of criminals, which is a neglected aspect of re-entry research. Most investigations used formal records and quantitative surveys but did not delve into the offenders' re-entry (Travis and Visher, 2005). Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001).

3.7 Hypothesis

Hypothesis is a prediction or anticipation regarding the relationship between the studied variables. The researcher notices how the study's

concepts are linked to the hypothesis, and how the outcome will be a predetermined answer. A hypothesis statement is a set of variables that may be empirically tested. Both the factual and philosophical aspects of hypothesis are present. There are following main characteristics in the hypothesis which are mentioned below:

- The difference that tells that we are struggling to find out something.
- Interactions
- The relationship

To grasp the statistically significant in connection, it indicates that the result achieved is due to statistical causes rather than chance. Furthermore, hypothesis is crucial since it aids us in replicating the study, drawing logical conclusions, determining the relationship between variables, selecting facts, and determining our research path. It is not always required for a hypothesis to be true; nonetheless, it gives insight on the researcher's strategy and the aim of his investigation, which is to determine if the guess is correct or not. During study, a researcher might examine many factors to discover which ones may have an impact on the outcome (Dayanand, 2018).

H1: Parole has a great impact on the reintegration of prisoners

Ho (Null hypothesis): There is no remarkable impact on the social, economic, and psychological well-being of the prisoner and parole did not negatively impact on the reintegration process.

Ha (Alternative hypothesis) There is an important relationship between the Parole and prisoner in the process of reintegration.

H2: The reintegration is directly related to the acceptance of prisoner in the society.

Ho: There is no remarkable impact on the social, economic, and psychological well-being of the prisoner.

Ha: There is an important relationship between the Parole and prisoner in the process of reintegration.

Chapter 4
Conceptualization and Operationalization

4.1 Conceptualization

There are some concepts in this thesis, which need to be defined in order not to make the reader confused. Several definitions in the paper must be identified. The first definition is reintegration, which is important to know. It is the process through which criminals contribute actively to the society. In this parole, prisoners are conditionally released and re-enter society. Europe and Gulf states are seen by Pakistan as one of the main sources of work and economic opportunities. Professionals, friends, and family members who have a better understanding of the reintegration process will be able to assist more offenders in transitioning to life outside of prison and learning to refrain from further criminal behaviour. Although much study has been done on recidivism, far less has been done on the processes of reintegration and desistance after incarceration. Many criminals find reintegration difficult since they are dealing with many issues at the same time. For starters, many have difficulties obtaining work since they are often illiterate and lack job skills. Second, some persons have serious social, mental health, and physical problems, and many of them lack family and community support. After they are freed, they will suffer the added stigma of having a criminal record. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001).

The second definition in the research is Parole. Following a sentence in state or federal jail, parole is a period of restricted and supervised release in the community. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail on a voluntary or required supervised release. A person who has been freed from jail is referred to as a parolee. If a criminal satisfies certain conditions, he or she may serve the residual

of his or her time outside of prison. The prisoner will be supervised and subjected to specific limitations for a fixed period. Under military law, a prisoner of war may be paroled provided he or she agrees to terms. A parolee is an immigrant who is allowed to enter the United States for urgent humanitarian reasons or when immigration rules decide that the alien's admission would provide considerable public benefit.

Both probationers and parolees have been convicted of a crime, served time in jail, and then been released into the community to complete the balance of their sentence. The difference is that those on probation have been in prison for a shorter period. Regular visits to a probation or parole officer, payment of penalties, employment, treatment, regular urine test, not associating with other criminals, not leaving the state, not carrying a gun, submitting to searches of one's home, and not possessing or using illicit drugs are all common probation and parole requirements.

4.2 Operationalization

As we have seen, transforming an abstract idea into a tangible, quantitative, and tested explanation is the process of creating operational meaning. It includes selecting on the specific study methods we will employ to collect data on our ideas. This, of course, requires identifying which research technique may be applied to learn more about one's notion, and we will go over individual research methods in more detail in various data collecting and analysis approaches. We observed, however, that "Parole Release" is an independent variable since it can both reintegrate and isolate a prisoner from society. The findings reveal the culprits' ideas and understandings, as well as what permits them to refrain from committing crime. They believe that anger, job, family, friends, motivation, and age all have an influence on the withdrawal process. In this section, we examine numerous insights from the interviews. Using data from 20 in-depth interviews, we provided qualitative information from the perspective of the offenders themselves. Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the

counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001). The goal was to look at reintegration from the perspective of criminals, which is a neglected aspect of re-entry research. Most investigations used formal records and quantitative surveys but did not delve into the offenders' re-entry (Travis and Visher, 2005). Education also improves probationers' prospects of rehabilitation (Batiuk, Moke, & Rountree, 1997), and better educated probationers are more likely to participate in rehabilitative programs. During the counselling process, more educated probationers follow the advice of the probation officer (Tong & Farrington, 2008). Education develops knowledge and social skills (e.g., cognitive, and linguistic abilities), which aid in the rehabilitation process, and these social skills reduce the expenses and problems associated with process and procedure (Estevez-Abe, Iversen & Soskice, 2001)

Chapter 5
Research Methodology

The term "research" refers to the process of acquiring information. The primary objective of the study is to assist individuals in making better judgments about something or a topic. As a result, your research should attempt to place its findings within the context of a wider body of work. High-quality research should always be done in such a way that it may be used outside of the lab. Furthermore, the outcomes of your research might have ramifications for future policy and project implementation. Research is a term used to describe the systematic examination of a subject or situation using certain methodologies. According to Earl Robert, "research is a deliberate endeavor to characterize anything." "Research is a rigorous inquiry to characterize, anticipate, and govern the observed phenomena," says American sociologist Earl Robert.

Researchers must follow a code of ethics while making observations or drawing conclusions, which I did in my research. In addition, real-time data and information are created through actual observation in natural settings. One of the most important components of research is reliability. The data should be accurate and comprehensive (Nazerio, 2016). Because research is primarily about philosophical and logical consumptions, academic literature includes a part on research methodologies. The goal of this chapter is to discuss the research technique utilized in this project to ensure that it is an open study.

5.1 Universe

The main objectives of this research are to investigate that how parole effects the reintegration of prisoners in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. It will also find out the negative and positive impacts of parole in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. Furthermore, the researcher will aim to explore the living pattern of prisoners released on parole and their perception about society in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan.

5.2 Unit Analysis

The data was gathered using a technique known as purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a type of non-probability sampling in which the researcher chooses data collecting participants based on his

or her own assessment. Purposive sampling's main advantage was that it had the fewest obstacles and required the least amount of time (Tongco, 2007).

The primary sample for this study was made up of 15 convicts who were interviewed at the Punjab Probation and Parole Services offices in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. They were all previous inmates who had served time in a jail or prison and had to attend the interview. I went to the office for an interview and stated that the goal of our research was to learn more about reintegration after being in jail or prison, and I asked for volunteers. I stressed that we had no official affiliation with Probation and Parole and that our goal was to learn more about what works and what does not when it comes to helping people transition successfully.

The following are the criteria for including and excluding respondents in this study:

- ❖ Prisoners released on Parole

Based on above criteria, the respondent will be chosen those who met the criteria.

5.3 Data Collection

Ethnography is a form of qualitative study that examines people's lives in their own environments via a cultural perspective (Atkinson, 2019). In this study, qualitative research techniques such as in-depth interviews and participant observation were used to analyse and interpret data. According to Boyce (2006), an in-depth interview is a method employed by researchers to acquire information to gain a thorough perspective on the topic under investigation. By carefully watching everyday behaviors, interactions, and social circumstances, these approaches aim to get a deeper understanding of the richness and complexity of social experiences.

The first stage in doing ethnographic research was to establish a strong sense of trust and develop rapport. The purpose of participant observation was to gain a better understanding of the influence of parole on prisoner reintegration. The people chosen in this study were those who were prisoned life sentence in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. Moreover,

People from diverse towns, cities, and divisions were interviewed for the data collection. All of them were the prisoners who were imprisoned under the section 302. For the convenience of the participants as well as the research's legitimacy, interviews were done in Urdu, Punjab, and Saraiki Language. Secondary sources such as articles, books, blogs, essays, journals, and editorials were employed in addition to these techniques.

5.4 Interview Schedule

An interview plan is simply a set of planned and unstructured questions. They are well-prepared before conducting interviews to aid researchers, interviewers, and investigators in obtaining data on a certain topic. In addition, respondents were given a set of questionnaires in English and Urdu, depending on their preference. Moreover, the following were the reasons for interview schedule:

- To explain the research subject to the respondents.
- During the interview, open-ended questions were posed in English, but following the situations in Divisions, they were also asked in Urdu, Punjabi, and Saraiki.
- If any of the questions were difficult for the responders to understand, the researcher rephrased the questions to make them more understandable.
- Interview schedules are often preferred since researchers may collect more information from respondents.

5.5 Analysis and Transcription

The researcher carefully watched the interviewing phase to gather the required and relevant information. Throughout the interviews, field jottings were recorded, which were then turned into field notes to keep track of every small detail. All main and small facts and information were jotted down so that the analysis could be done properly. To support the study topics, a thematic analysis was conducted. Tape-recorded interviews, my written notes, pictures, and face-to-face talks were all used in the data collecting procedure. Secondary sources such as articles, books, blogs, essays, journals, and editorials were also utilized in addition to these approaches.

5.6 Ethical Concerns

This research was carried out in line with the principles of research ethics. The assurance that this survey would only be utilized for scholarly reasons gave respondents trust. Participants were assured that their data would be kept private, that the statistics would only be used for research reasons, and that their identities and personal information would not be shared with anybody. After being told of the study's purpose, the participants gave verbal agreement. I also told them about my thesis and assured them that no personal information about the respondents was needed. This research was carried out in line with the principles of research ethics. The assurance that this survey would only be utilized for scholarly reasons gave respondents trust. Participants were assured that their data would be kept private, that the statistics would only be used for research reasons, and that their identities and personal information would not be shared with anybody. After being told of the study's purpose, the participants gave verbal agreement. I also told them about my thesis and assured them that no personal information about the respondents was needed. This research was carried out in line with the principles of research ethics. The assurance that this survey would only be utilized for scholarly reasons gave respondents trust. Participants were assured that their data would be kept private, that the statistics would only be used for research reasons, and that their identities and personal information would not be shared with anybody. After being told of the study's purpose, the participants gave verbal agreement. I also told them about my thesis and assured them that no personal information about the respondents was needed. This research was carried out in line with the principles of research ethics. The assurance that this survey would only be utilized for scholarly reasons gave respondents trust. Participants were assured that their data would be kept private, that the statistics would only be used for research reasons, and that their identities and personal information would not be shared with anybody. After being told of the study's purpose, the participants gave verbal agreement. I also told them about my thesis and assured them that no personal information about the respondents was needed. This research was carried out in line with the principles of research ethics. The assurance that this survey would only be utilized for scholarly reasons gave respondents trust. Participants were assured that their data would be kept private, that the statistics would only be used for research reasons, and that their identities and personal information would not be shared with anybody. After being told of the study's purpose, the participants gave verbal agreement. I also told them about my thesis and assured them that no personal information about the respondents was needed.

Chapter 6

Results

In this chapter, the researcher summarizes the study's key findings. It is separated into several subjects that highlight the positive and bad consequences of parole on reintegration of prisoner, as well as how they re-enter in the society. Depending on the study's research subjects, section looks at the positive and negative consequences of parole in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. In this chapter, the researcher summarizes the study's key findings. It is separated into several subjects that highlight the positive and bad consequences of parole on reintegration of prisoner, as well as how they re-enter in the society. Depending on the study's research subjects, section looks at the positive and negative consequences of parole in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. In this chapter, the researcher summarizes the study's key findings. It is separated into several subjects that highlight the positive and bad consequences of parole on reintegration of prisoner, as well as how they re-enter in the society. Depending on the study's research subjects, section looks at the positive and negative consequences of parole in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan. In this chapter, the researcher summarizes the study's key findings. It is separated into several subjects that highlight the positive and bad consequences of parole on reintegration of prisoner, as well as how they re-enter in the society. Depending on the study's research subjects, section looks at the positive and negative consequences of parole in Division Bahawalpur and Multan, Punjab, Pakistan.

6.1 Pre-Prison Life

I began the interviews by gathering as much information as possible on the culprits and their backgrounds. We were curious about their upbringings, schooling, and how they ended themselves in crime. Even though our concentration is on reintegration, comprehending the social context of reintegration necessitates some knowledge of life before jail.

Five respondents mentioned they did crime because of anger. In those cases, they have mostly land farming occupation. Jaffer Ali said,

“I was just the student of matric. I belong to a poor family. That (murder) was just a sudden move of anger during cricket, that caused me loss of everything.”

Qaiser also was a young man when he got started with zimmaydara– his father was a landlord. He was unaware of the circumstances in his area. He murdered in the reply of the murder of his family member. He had no criminal background. He was of age 28 at the time of crime. He has spent 12 years in jail. Qaiser felt guilt by saying:

“I have lost the precious 14 years of my life, the love of my family, the wealth of my whole family, sold all our cattle’s. Most of our family land has been sold in the processes of court. I feel git every time.” Five respondents mentioned they did crime because of anger. In those cases, they have mostly land farming occupation. Jaffer Ali said,

“I was just the student of matric. I belong to a poor family. That (murder) was just a sudden move of anger during cricket, that caused me loss of everything.”

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6.2 Substance Abuse

Almost all the participants belonged to the village areas. They were asked a question, “Why you committed crime?” Ten participants said that was a sudden act of anger, other two replied, that was planned because our ego was hurt, and other had random replies. The qualitative comments from the 20 parolees are in line with the quantitative results. Furthermore, the supplemental sample's replies demonstrated the importance of education and treatment in assisting criminals in abstaining from anger and committing additional crimes. Those who completed a rehabilitation program while in jail were

nearly six times more likely to succeed upon release, according to the 20 parolees.

6.3 Employment

As demonstrated by the following responses, several respondents believed that working helped them keep clean and out of trouble:

Qaiser Abbas said, “I was unknown to the world outside the jail. When I were released on parole, I learnt driving skills and now I am working as a driver on parole. Parole has given me many opportunities. I have married during the parole release and now I have opportunity to become a good citizen.” Qaiser Abbas was the citizen of Chiniot. He got his education in jail. While in jail, his family came to see him, supported him in the tough times. Qaiser Abbas said, “I was unknown to the world outside the jail. When I were released on parole, I learnt driving skills and now I am working as a driver on parole. Parole has given me many opportunities. I have married during the parole release and now I have opportunity to become a good citizen.” Qaiser Abbas was the citizen of Chiniot. He got his education in jail. While in jail, his family came to see him, supported him in the tough times.

Allah Divaya, 46, was the resident of Shujabad and married after release on parole. He was hand to mouth and belonged to a poor family before his sentence. His siblings sold all the property to run the court hearings. According to him, “I am serving under a landlord who is a polite and kind man. He is paying me more than the amount fixed by the government. Now I am settled with him, and they all have accepted me as their own family member.”

6.4 Family

According to the research, families may either aid or impede the reintegration process.

Manzoor reported,

I was of 45 years, when I murdered my own stepbrother. That was an accident. We were fighting on a casual cause. Suddenly, axe from my hand slipped to his head and he died. He was my brother. My family supported me, but my stepparent wants me to be sentenced. My family came to meet me during jail period. They supported me

financially during the petitions. My children came to meet me regularly. When I was released on parole, they all celebrated and encouraged me on becoming a good citizen. But the precious nineteen years of my life have spoiled me. Qaiser Abbas said, "I was unknown to the world outside the jail. When I were released on parole, I learnt driving skills and now I am working as a driver on parole. Parole has given me many opportunities. I have married during the parole release and now I have opportunity to become a good citizen." Qaiser Abbas was the citizen of Chiniot. He got his education in jail. While in jail, his family came to see him, supported him in the tough times.

Naseem Abbas quoted,

Family is an institution which supports you in your every stage of life. My parents sold everything to support me. They sold cattle, farming land and jewelry to run the case. Now, I am on parole, they are happy to see me outside jail. But I feel ashamed because we have lost everything.

The data obtained from the 20 parolees highlighted the complexity of family ties and how they may help or hinder efforts to quit committing crimes. Recidivism was not connected to marriage or motherhood on the one hand. Family members aided successful parolees in overcoming adversity, and some believed they could not have done it without them.

6.5 Friends

Good friends influence desistance positively, whereas poor friends have a negative impact, the research shows. Most individuals say the avoidance of getting out with former acquaintances is important. One recurrent remarked, 'They're why, the product of why I'm here today.' In their footsteps, I resolved to follow.' Another stated that he felt nervous since he was away from his prison friends, so he started packing up with them. On the other hand, successful speech women claimed that they took intentional efforts to shun previous acquaintances and might create new relationships that helped them.

6.6 Motivation

Motivation is an aspect that went up constantly in the conversations. When "how hard you want to be" determines abstinence from crime, the problem is, "How can criminals get to the level they really want to be?" 'I suppose it depends on how far and how hard you got to the rock bottom,' adds Amin. Amin. If you are completely disrupted, and you have chosen to stop it." Others stated their choices were affected by programs, jail, children, families, and friends.

The 20 parolee interviews have also shown the relevance of motivation. Many successful speakers noted during the initial interviews on how the changes had taken place and how they were inspired to retain their speeches. This internal desire was demonstrated by their eventual achievement. In the initial interview, on the other hand, most of the failed parolees were unable to trust their capacity to avoid stress or to meet their other conditions. They told old friends that they kept phoning in later interviews after they were rearrested and asked them to stay.

Sr No.	NAME & PARENTA GE OF PAROLEE.	FIR No. Dated. P.S.	Offence.	Date of Senten ce.	Date of Parole Releas e.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jafar S/o Manzoor	FIR No.57/200 6 dated.20- 01-2006 P.S. Sukheki District Hafiz Abad.	302 –B PPC	15-11- 2006	19-09- 2016
2.	Qaisar Abbas S/o Muhammad Aslam	FIR No.157/20 03 dated.28- 03-2003 P.S. Sadar Chiniot.	302 –B PPC	31-01- 2008	31-12- 2018
3.	Nazar Hussain S/o Faqeer Bukhsh	FIR No.180/20 02 dated.10- 10-2002 P.S. Kala, District D.G. Khan.	302 –BPPC	25-11- 2003	15-04- 2013
4.	Allah Diwaya S/o Ghulam Fareed	FIR No.134/20 02 dated.21-	302 –BPPC	30-06- 2003	12-07- 2013

		07-2002 P.S. Gellewal, District Multan.			
5.	Rasheed S/o Farzand	FIR No.110/20 03 dated.31- 07-2003 P.S. Umer Kot, District Rajan Pur.	302 – B/324/148/ 149 PPC	12-05- 2005	17-06- 2014
6.	Wajid Ali S/o Muhammad Raza	FIR No.260/01 dated.18- 08-2001 P.S. Gaggo, District Vehari.	302 – B/460/34 PPC	16-06- 2003	15-09- 2012
7.	Muhammad Amin S/o Allah Bachaya	FIR No.120/04 dated.12- 04-2004 P.S. Zahir Peer, District Rahim Yar Khan.	302 –B PPC	10-07- 2006	01-06- 2013
8.	Naseem Abbas S/o sadiq	FIR No.110/20 04 dated.24- 03-2004	302 –B PPC	02-08- 2004	07-10- 2016

		P.S. City Layyah.			
9.	Sarwar S/o Ranja	FIR No.114/2001 dated.29-05-2001 P.S. Mandi Faiz Abad. District Nankana Sahib.	302 -B /34 PPC	26-11-2002	23-04-2013
10.	Atta Muhammad S/o Allah Bukhsh	FIR No.75/2003 dated.07-05-2003 P.S. Bait Meer Hazar, District Muzaffar Garh.	302 -B /452/148/149 PPC	30-11-2004	07-02-2019
11.	Abdul Rasheed S/o Allah Wasaya	FIR No.184/2003 dated.14-10-2003 P.S. Kot Mubarik, District D.G. Khan.	302 -B PPC	25-08-2004	13-02-2018
12.	Manzoor S/o Hayat	FIR No.213/20	302 -B PPC	21-09-2004	14-03-2013

		02 dated.17- 07-2002 P.S. Kot Mubarik, District D.G. Khan.			
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Chapter 7
Discussions And Conclusion

7.1 Discussion

The purpose of this research was to look at how a subgroup of prisoners of color successfully reintegrated into their communities to better understand how they avoided recidivism, as opposed to most ex-offenders. In in-depth interviews, men of color who had been released from prison for at least two years discussed their experiences after release and the variables that aided them in their reintegration back into society. Several aspects, including family, children, job, and community-based organizations, were found as having a beneficial impact on their reintegration. This chapter summarizes the important findings, limits, and discoveries in the present knowledge base, as well as the implications for future practice, policy, and research. The results give the thoughts and understandings of the perpetrators of crime and what enables them to abstain from crime. They perceive that anger, work, family, friends, motivation, and age all impact the process of withdrawal. We discuss various insights from the interviews in this part.

We offered qualitative information from the viewpoint of the criminals themselves using data from 20 profound interviews. The objective was to study reintegration, a neglected element of re-entry research, from the perspective of criminals. Most investigations utilized formal records and quantitative questionnaires but did not look at the re-entry of the offenders themselves (Travis and Visser, 2005). In Pakistan, there were 65 probation officers, including seven female probation officers, according to Table 1. Punjab had 35 male probation officers, 16 in KP, 6 in Baluchistan, and 1 in Sindh. Six female officers make up the entire number of officers. A female offender shall not be assigned to the supervision of a male probation officer, according to Rule 22(3) of the Probation Rules. A husband and wife, on the other hand, may be put under the supervision of a male probation officer at the same time. Because of Rule 22(3), as well as the presence of a few female probation officials, Pakistan, except for one in Punjab and six in KP, it should come as no surprise that In Pakistan, by March 2010, 242 women inmates have been freed on probation.

Women and children are often first-time offenders, and they are more likely to be released on probation if the system is effectively employed

and there are more female probation officials present. By late 2009, KP province had no female probation officials. Home Departments in Sindh and Punjab have also posted 16 and 20 Probation and Parole Officer positions, respectively. Posts for Parole Officers, respectively. It is hoped that some reserved tickets will be available for female corrections officers. According to the data in table 1, a substantial proportion of offenders benefitted from the probation system, although not many of them were minors or women. Out of the overall number of probationers (23191), 242 were reported to be female, with the majority being 225. There were 17 from Punjab and none from KP, and there were no females. Probationers in Sindh and Baluchistan Out of the total of 295 juvenile probationers, only two were female. Most minors, 217, were released on probation in Punjab was followed by KP and Sindh, with 45 and 33 respectively. There were no minors on probation in Baluchistan. There were none in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and only one in Punjab, whereas Sindh and Punjab had two. Female probation officials were not available in Baluchistan. Our goal was not to examine a random sample of perpetrators but to test a range of actions and sorts of perpetrators, to get an insight into their world. The interviews give insights into the process of reintegration and illustrate how important the subjective perceptions of offenders are in the process of retreat. The findings corroborate previous recent qualitative studies on the reintegration process (Shapland and Bottoms, 2011; Healy and O'Donnell, 2008; Hedderman et al., 2011). Out of total 17 parole officers in Pakistan, there were 4 female Parole Officers, two in Punjab and two in Baluchistan. Sindh and KP had no female Parole Officers. Among Male Parole Officers 8 were in Punjab, 2 in KP, 2 in Baluchistan and 1 in Sindh. This clearly shows that Parole system has been on the low priority in all provinces of Pakistan as table 2 indicates that out of total prison population in Pakistan (78328), only 191 offenders (male) have got release on parole; the majority (99) of them in Punjab. Although there were four female parole officials in Punjab and Baluchistan, there were no women on parole in the country. Similarly, no juveniles were granted parole. Rehabilitation Justice requires close coordination and cooperation of the family and community of probationers and parolees, social welfare organizations including NGOs, Probation and Reclamation departments and

employment agencies and above all, the political elite of the country. As a result, there is a critical need to draw media attention to this issue to disseminate knowledge, change public opinion, and shift misconceptions about crime and offenders. Community-based rehabilitation of offenders in Pakistan has received little attention from the public; thus, the concept of reforming offenders in community requires promotional campaigns, dialogue, conferences, seminars, and symposiums for the dream of correcting offenders in community to become a reality.

7.2 Conclusion

The results have numerous consequences for practice, policy, and research. First, the prevention and treatment of drug misuse must be increased in attention and resources. Many of the criminals continue their round trips between prison and the community without such therapy. There is evidence that treatments can be beneficial if they are intense, interactive, organized, and long-term and focus on skill building, employ various treatment methods, give incentives for involvement and post-care (Cullen and Jonson, 2011; MacKenzie, 2006; Sherman et al., 2002).

Many criminals have insufficient training and work experience to ensure that after release they cannot secure jobs. The results of numerous research say that "about 70% of criminals and previous offenders are droppings from high school." Due to the incarceration of the former employers or their old networks of businesses, when they used to have one, many ex-presidents are disadvantaged. Combining a narrow working network with a considerable gap in abstraction might make former prisoners exceedingly difficult to interview with a potential employer. Most offenders have a multitude of social, economic, and personal challenges that prevent them from reintegrating into society. Some of these problems are the result of the offender's social milieu, family, peer group, or poor educational and skill levels. Offenders may have a history of social isolation and marginalization, physical or emotional abuse, inadequate or underpaid labor, and engagement in a criminal lifestyle from a young age. Offenders may also face physical and psychological constraints, as well as health difficulties such as substance misuse and drug addiction.

Many offenders have major skill deficits that make it difficult for them to compete and succeed in the society, such as poor interpersonal skills, a lack of formal education, illiteracy, or innumeracy, poor cognitive or emotional functioning, and a lack of money management ability.

Parole gives offenders the chance to show that they can re-entry in society without penalty. Paradoxically, speaking conditions may provide further unanticipated barriers to adaptation for ex-infractors. Many former offenders in society are not permitted to accept them only as criminals. Many of the problems former offenders face are structural and require policy changes to move away from one's position to the conclusion of the sentence. Returning individuals often face barriers to public assistance. The refusal to reintegrate into public aid makes it harder for individuals to help themselves after they leave the criminal court system and return to society. This would increase the likelihood of a criminal return. The expense of reincarceration has an adverse effect on communities, families, and individuals. Effective strategies to overcome impediments to a successful reintegration into their communities of previously imprisoned individuals are needed. Determinations are freed from education, economic and socially disadvantaged persons. Petersilia (1999) discussed as the country has adopted more corrective policies, flexible parole release and parole field services have undergone significant improvements. Fourteen states have outlawed discretionary parole for all prisoners, while twenty-one others have significantly restricted its use. Parole monitoring is still in place, but rehab services are lacking, and parole officers are more concerned with surveillance than with treatment. Around half of parolees do not successfully serve their sentence, and they make up about a third of new inmates. More than half of the prisoners now in jail will be released in less than two years if they complete an average (median) prison sentence of fifteen months. Few agencies are running active work training and drug dependency services, so developing programs to mitigate parole recidivism should be a top priority. Parole is a stage of conditional organized release in the community after serving a term in state or federal prison. Parolees are people who have been freed from jail under controlled release,

either voluntary or mandatory. A parolee is someone who has been let out of prison. If a felon satisfies certain standards, he or she may serve the remainder of his or her sentence outside of prison. The criminal will be watched and subject to specific limitations for a set period. Under military law, a prisoner of war can be paroled provided he or she agrees to certain conditions. Experts contend that a new parole paradigm is desperately required, one that combines technological advancements, risk prediction, proactive recovery, and more active modes of monitoring that include residents and those who know the prisoner. Such changes are more promising than abolishing parole because they reduce the public safety threats faced by parolees while increasing the likelihood that they will offend again.

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Annexures

Interview guide

Demographic Questions

- Name
- Age
- Gender
- Education
- Profession
- City
- Marital status
- Monthly income
- Family size
- Crime/offence
- Date of sentence
- How much time you have spent in jail?
- Why had you committed crime?
- When had you released n parole?
- What kind of education you gained in jail?
- Meetup during parole
- Learning during parole?

Question no 01:

What is the social impact on prisoners released on parole?

- When you released on parole, did people accepted you as fellow citizen?
- How was your relationship with your family when you were in jail?
- What kind of support was given to you by your family and relatives?
- Are your children getting education now?
- Did society support you in rehabilitation?
- Did society stigmatize you?

Question no 02

What is the psychological impact on prisoners released on parole?

- Are you feeling guilty or not?
- Are you mentally satisfied after release on parole?
- How do you take the generation gap?
- Do you feel social complex issue?
- Did you feel guilt or innocence at the time of crime?
- Are you feeling anger? During employment.

Question no 03

What is the Socioeconomic impact on prisoners released on parole?

- What was your financial condition before sentence? How your family survived without you?
- What major financial change you felt before parole release and after parole?
- What had you lost during imprisonment?

Opinion of Prisoner