

PROBATION PAROLE OFFICERS AND COMMUNITY SERVICES: A CLOSER LOOK AT PUNJAB'S REINTEGRATION EFFORTS

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ABSTRACT

This exploratory study explores the community services provided by Parole Probation Officers (PPOs) in Punjab, Pakistan, focusing on their role in facilitating the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. This research employs qualitative methods, conducting in-depth interviews with PPOs to identify current practices, challenges, and opportunities related to community service use. The outcomes of the study reveal that while PPOs are crucial in connecting offenders with community resources, they encounter significant barriers, including limited funding, bureaucratic obstacles, and insufficient training. This study also aims to inform policy development and enhance the effectiveness of community services, advocating for a rehabilitative approach that prioritizes community involvement and support in the reintegration process. Through these efforts, this research aims to contribute to a safer and more just society by fostering successful rehabilitation outcomes for offenders. The findings highlight the critical need for a paradigm shift in the approach to probation and parole, emphasizing rehabilitation over punishment and recognizing the importance of community services in facilitating reintegration of offenders. By incorporating actionable recommendations based on the research, this study provides a road map for policymakers and practitioners to strengthen the role of PPOs in leveraging community services as a crucial component of offender rehabilitation. The insights gained from this research can inform the development of strategies that optimize the effectiveness of community services in Punjab, ultimately contributing to a reduction in recidivism and successful reintegration of offenders into society.

INTRODUCTION

The Criminal Justice System of Pakistan, which is followed by the Punjab as well, is still punitive in nature, but a more rehabilitative strategy that emphasizes the reintegration of offenders into society has been increasingly prevalent in the global discourse on criminal justice in recent

years. Before moving to rehabilitation from punitiveness, understanding of key stakeholders', like probation and parole officers, is crucial as Punjab is attempting to address issues of criminal recidivism and the reintegration of individuals with a history of incarceration into

society. There is a growing understanding that an ex-offender's effective reintegration into society is essential to community safety and general well-being, in addition to being an issue of social justice (Raza, Raza, Maimoona, Tirmzi, & Sciences, 2024) and that's why Prisons in Punjab are operating under the motto of corrections, which states that their purpose is to correct offenders rather than to foster new criminal tendencies (Alif, Umar, Aslam, Zaka, & Economics, 2024). With the introduction of reforms by the Punjab government aimed at facilitating rehabilitation and reintegration, it is critical to assess the viewpoints of Probation and Parole Officers (PPOs) regarding community services. In 2020, Pakistan ranked fifth among the countries with the highest rates of recidivism, as per the World Population Review report. Prisons in Pakistan are overcrowded, and the prison overcrowding rate is 152.2 percent, and some prisons are operating at 200 percent of their capacity just consider the Punjab province, where twice as many people with sanctions are imprisoned (Bonczar & Glaze, 2011). There is a pressing need for innovative and effective rehabilitative measures given the 40% overcrowding in correctional facilities and the rising recidivism rates (Nabi, 2021). Growing recidivism rates put the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs at correctional facilities and offenders' reintegration into society to the test under the current legal system (Shuja & Abbas, 2022).

The concept of rehabilitation fails in such a situation because they hardly handle their daily tasks, the jail staff lacks the necessary people and resources to focus on their rehabilitation (McLeod, 2020). The solution to this is the successful reintegration of offenders, and to ensure it, it is necessary to know the difficulties and opportunities faced by the probation and parole officers in Panjab while providing community services. The parole and probation system are playing a key role in extending the non-custodial treatment of offenders who are involved in minor and petty crimes or who have been punished less than 2 years (The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960). A Probation of Offenders Ordinance of 1960 and the Punjab

Probation and Parole Services Act of 2019 have established a framework for probation and parole services, emphasizing community-based rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. Probation officers play a pivotal role in this process, serving as intermediaries between the criminal justice system and the community. According to the Encyclopedia of Britannica (2002), the probation process in the criminal justice system for an adult begins with a pre-sentence investigation of the offender after guilt has been established. This study explores the community services by the parole and probation officers in Punjab and the challenges and opportunities faced by the probation and parole officers, a significant but little-researched area of this discourse as different rehabilitation programs like crimion, probation, parole and diversion have been introduced in Punjab but there is still a need to know their effectiveness by knowing the perspective of the probation and parole officers (PPOs). To know the effectiveness of community services, we first need to know the strengths and weaknesses of the parole and probation officers working in Punjab. This study seeks to bridge this knowledge gap by conducting an exploratory investigation into the current practices of PPOs in Punjab regarding community services. Through in-depth interviews with PPOs and community service providers, this research aims to uncover the existing landscape, identify challenges, and explore opportunities to enhancing the use of community services. By understanding the factors influencing PPOs involvement and the perceived benefits and drawbacks of these programs, this study contributes to the development of evidence-based strategies to optimize the role of PPOs in promoting successful reintegration. The findings of this research will inform the development of policies and practices aimed at strengthening the role of PPOs in leveraging community services as a crucial component of rehabilitation and reintegration in Punjab. By enhancing the effectiveness of community corrections, this study seeks to contribute to a safer and more just society. Research has indicated that older officers exhibit greater support for reintegration (Farkas, 1999; Klofas, 1986). This shows that successful

reintegration somehow depends on probation and parole officer as well and the community services. In Pakistan, in each province, there are more under-trial prisoners than convicted inmates, so community services through probation and parole can play a vital role. This will help twofold as it will reduce overcrowding in prisons and help to break the cycle of recidivism. This exploratory study aims to investigate the effectiveness of community services provided by parole probation officers in Punjab and the challenges and opportunities faced by them during the breakage of the cycle of recidivism through successful rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders using the mechanism of probation and parole. Rehabilitation when provided through community services in an open-air system where offenders may not recognize themselves as prisoners but they feel themselves as responsible and free citizens (Alif et al., 2024). By examining the interactions between probation officers and offenders, as well as the community resources utilized, this study seeks to uncover the challenges and successes of the probation system in Punjab. Furthermore, it assesses the perceptions of probation officers regarding their roles and the effectiveness of community services in reducing recidivism. The findings of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on probation and parole services in Punjab, and provide insights into the practical implementation of community-based rehabilitation efforts. The research highlights the critical role of community engagement in the rehabilitation process and the potential for reforming the probation system to better serve the needs of offenders and society at large.

Importance of Community Services

Community services emerge as a promising avenue through this transformative approach. By engaging parolees and probationers in constructive activities, these programs aim to develop essential life skills, instill a sense of responsibility, and facilitate a smooth transition back into society. According to Gelb (2019), community services through probation encourages offenders to choose socially acceptable lifestyles by instilling in them moral, cultural, social, and law-abiding traits.

These initiatives have demonstrated potential in reducing recidivism rates and improving public safety in various jurisdictions. Despite the potential benefits, the extent to which PPOs in Punjab are actively involved in connecting their clients with community services remains largely unexplored. However, there is a dearth of research specifically examining the role of PPOs in facilitating access to these services in the context of Punjab. Community services can significantly impact the success of parole and probation programs in Punjab. By connecting parolees and probationers with resources and support networks within their communities, PPOs can help address the underlying issues that contributed to their criminal behavior and reduce the likelihood of recidivism. These services may include job training, educational opportunities, mental health counselling, substance abuse treatment, and social support groups, among others.

Limited Knowledge

Despite the potential benefits of community service involvement by PPOs, there is a lack of existing research on the current practices and perceptions of PPOs in Punjab. Limited knowledge about this area makes it challenging to assess the effectiveness of community service programs and identify areas for improvement. In Pakistan, not much scientific research conducted to examine the function of probation officers as defined by section 10 (probation statute 1960, Rules/1961 governing reintegration of probationers into the society).

Significance of the Study

This exploratory study contributes to the understanding of how PPOs in Punjab currently use community services and the perceived barriers to and facilitators of their involvement. By examining the current practices and attitudes of PPOs, the study can provide valuable insights into the potential benefits and challenges of integrating community services into parole and probation programs. The police, prosecutors, courts, and jails are all part of the criminal justice system. Probation minimizes the entire procedure,

which includes all of these (Hamilton, 2021). The findings of this research may inform policy decisions and guide the development of more effective rehabilitation strategies for offenders in Punjab. This exploratory study aims to investigate the effectiveness of community services provided by parole probation officers in Punjab and the challenges and opportunities faced by them during the breakage of the cycle of recidivism through successful rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders using the mechanism of probation and parole. Furthermore, it assesses the perceptions of probation officers regarding their roles and the effectiveness of community services in reducing recidivism. The findings of this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on probation and parole services in Punjab and provide insights into the practical implementation of community services.

Research Objectives

Research objectives of this study are

- i. To evaluate the extent to which Parole Probation Officers are engaged in connecting parolees and probationers with community services in Punjab.
- ii. To identify and categorize the types of community services most frequently used.
- iii. To explore the perceived barriers and facilitators that influence community services.
- iv. To assess the perceptions of PPOs regarding the impact of community service involvement on rehabilitation and reintegration.
- v. To develop actionable recommendations based on findings that can enhance the effectiveness of community services.

These are primary objectives of this exploratory with the ultimate goal of offering practical suggestions to improve the efficacy of community service integration within the parole and probation system.

Research Questions

This study seeks to answer the following:

- i. To what extent are PPOs currently involved in connecting parolees and probationers with community services in Punjab?
- ii. What types of community services are most

commonly used by PPOs.

- iii. What are the perceived barriers to and facilitators of PPOs involvement in community services?
- iv. How do PPOs view the potential impact of community service involvement on the rehabilitation and reintegration of parolees and probationers.

By addressing these questions, this study contributes to the limited knowledge regarding the role of community services in parole and probation programs in Punjab and provides a foundation for future research and policy development in this area.

Literature Review

In 2020, Pakistan ranked fifth among the countries with the highest rates of recidivism, as per the World Population Review report. Prisons in Pakistan are overcrowded, and the prison overcrowding rate is 152.2 percent, and some prisons are operating at 200 percent of their capacity just consider the Punjab province, where twice as many people with sanctions are imprisoned (Bonczar & Glaze, 2011). There is a pressing need for innovative and effective rehabilitative measures given the 40% overcrowding in correctional facilities and the rising recidivism rates (Nabi, 2021). Growing recidivism rates put the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs at correctional facilities and offenders' reintegration into society to the test under the current legal system (Shuja & Abbas, 2022). Probation System is a correctional process for offenders, which allows for conditional and revocable release of convicts in the community (Macionis, 1999) under the supervision of probation officers (Ellsworth, 1996). After the National Judicial Policy of 2009, the Pakistani Supreme Court's Chief Justice placed great emphasis on the need to enforce probation and parole laws more effectively and efficiently to release eligible first-time offenders on probation. The Probation of Offenders Ordinance 1960 contains 15 sections. According to section 3, the following courts are empowered to exercise such power under the said ordinance:

- High Court
- Court of Session,

- Judicial Magistrate
- Any other magistrate specially empowered.

As a result of this in the province of the Punjab the probation system was widely used and qualifying offenders were granted probation by authorized courts with leniency and promptness; as a result, the number of probationers climbed 170% in one year, from 2008 (n = 6254 to 2009 (n = 16887), and 243% overall in five years, from 2008 to 2013 (n = 21478) (R&P Department, 31 March, 2013). Although the literature on community services provided by Parole Probation Officers (PPOs) in Punjab, Pakistan is, limited. This literature review explores use of community services by probation and parole officers, role of community services in reducing recidivism, and the global context of community corrections. Additionally, it will identify gaps in the existing knowledge that this study addresses. The concept of probation and parole is rooted in notion of rehabilitation rather than punishment. The role of PPOs is critical, as they serve as intermediaries between the criminal justice system and the community, and facilitate the reintegration of offenders, according to Ward and Marchall (2007), probation officers attempt to reintegrate people into society.

The overcrowding in third-world countries' jails is violating human rights while also driving up expenditures. Around eleven million prisoners were housed in jails worldwide in 2020, the biggest number of prisoners ever (Walmsley, 2020). The increasing rate of recidivism in Pakistan, which ranked fifth globally in 2020, highlight the urgent need for effective rehabilitation strategies (World Population Review, 2020). There is a pressing need for innovative and effective rehabilitative measures given the 40% overcrowding in correctional facilities and the rising recidivism rates (Nabi et al, 2021). Research indicates that successful reintegration is essential for community safety and social justice, as it reduces the likelihood of reoffending and promotes positive societal outcomes (Cohen & Wills, 1985). The role of PPOs in this process is pivotal, as they not only supervise offenders but also connect them with the necessary resources and support systems that aid their rehabilitation. Community services are increasingly recognized

as a vital component of rehabilitation efforts. These services encompass a range of programs designed to support offenders in their transition into society, including job training, educational opportunities, mental health counseling, and substance abuse treatment (Taxman & Caudy, 2015). Research has revealed that community-based interventions can significantly reduce recidivism rates when effectively implemented (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). In the Punjab context, the integration of community services into the probation system can address the underlying issues that contribute to criminal behavior. By engaging offenders in constructive activities, these programs aim to develop essential life skills and instill a sense of responsibility, ultimately facilitating smoother transition back into society (Boman & Mowen, 2017). However, the extent to which PPOs in Punjab are actively involved in connecting their clients with community services remains largely unexplored. Globally, the use of community services in probation and parole systems has gained traction as a more rehabilitative approach to criminal justice.

Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia have implemented various community service programs that emphasize the importance of rehabilitation over punishment (Petersilia, 2011; Rex & Gelsthorpe, 2002). For instance, in the UK, community service orders have been a key sentencing option since the 1970s, demonstrating the potential for positive outcomes when offenders engage in community-based activities (Shapland et al., 2011). Despite the recognition of community services as effective rehabilitation tools, challenges persist in their implementation. Issues such as resource allocation, training for PPOs, and public perception of offenders can hinder the effectiveness of these programs (Ugwudike & Morgan, 2018). The experiences of other jurisdictions can provide valuable lessons for Punjab, particularly in terms of overcoming barriers to effective community service integration. Despite the growing body of literature on community corrections, there remains a significant gap in knowledge regarding the specific practices and perceptions of PPOs in Punjab. Existing research has predominantly

focused on the theoretical aspects of community corrections and the efficacy of community-based programs in general, with limited attention given to the role of PPOs in facilitating access to these services (Farkas, 1999; Jurik, 1985). By examining the challenges and opportunities faced by PPOs, this research aims to contribute to the development of evidence-based strategies that optimize the role of PPOs in promoting successful reintegration. Understanding the factors influencing PPOs' involvement and perceptions of community services can provide critical insights into enhancing rehabilitation efforts in Punjab. The probation system in Pakistan is critical to criminal justice administration, with the goal of rehabilitating criminals and lowering recidivism rates. Evidence-based Study from Parole & Probation Department, Punjab, Pakistan," sheds light on the probation system's functionality and efficacy in Punjab. According to the survey, the probation system is viewed as a better option to jail since it promotes social reintegration and reduces prison congestion. However, various structural challenges, including as limited resources, frequently impede efficacy, as does a lack of probation officer training and inter-agency collaboration. The probation system's strength comes from its ability to rehabilitate criminals via personalized monitoring and support. Probation officers perform an important role in monitoring and mentoring criminals, which is necessary for their successful reintegration into society. The study identifies good effects for people who get regular and effective probation monitoring, such as decreased recidivism rates and improved social adjustment. A number of issues affect the efficiency of Punjab's probation system. First, probation officers' capacity to successfully handle cases is limited due to a lack of sufficient training and professional growth. Many officers are overloaded, dealing with more cases than they can handle, compromising the quality of supervision and support offered to offenders combined with considerable gap in inter-agency coordination. Effective probation necessitates collaboration among the probation department, judiciary, law enforcement, and social services. However, a lack of communication and

collaboration among these agencies causes inefficiencies and discrepancies in the enforcement of probation orders. The probation system is limited in its resources. Insufficient financing leads to a lack of required facilities and support services for offenders, such as counselling, vocational training, and rehabilitation programs. This shortcoming limits the system's capacity to achieve its rehabilitative aims.

This literature review highlights the importance of community services in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders and the pivotal role of PPOs in facilitating access to these resources. Although global context provides valuable insights into best practices, specific challenges faced by PPOs in Punjab remain under-explored. This study aims to fill this gap by investigating the current landscape of community services in Punjab, ultimately contributing to a more effective and humane criminal justice system that prioritizes rehabilitation and public safety.

Methodology

This exploratory study employed a qualitative research approach to investigate the role of community services in the work of Parole Probation Officers (PPOs) in Punjab. Qualitative research is particularly effective in exploring complex social phenomena, as it allows for a deeper understanding of participants' perspectives, experiences, and motivations (Creswell & Poth, 2018, Maxwell, 2021). The study employed semi-structured interviews, which provide a flexible framework that encourages open dialogue while ensuring that key topics are addressed.

Sampling

A purposive sampling technique was employed to select participants. This method is particularly useful in qualitative research because it allows researchers to target individuals with specific knowledge or experience relevant to the research questions (Palinkas, 2015, Campbell, 2020). The sample comprises Parole Probation Officers from various districts in Punjab, ensuring a diverse representation of experiences and perspectives. Selection criteria were as follows:

- Current employment as a PPO in Punjab.
- A minimum of one year of experience in the

role to ensure participants had sufficient exposure to community services.

- Willingness to participate in the study and share their insights.

The sample size was determined based on the principle of data saturation, which refers to the point at which no new information or themes emerged from the data (Guest et al., 2006). Interviews continued until saturation was reached, resulting in a final sample of 8 participants. This sample size is consistent with qualitative research guidelines, which suggest that saturation can typically be achieved within this range (Fusch & Ness, 2015).

Data Collection

Data collection was conducted through one-on-one semi-structured interviews, guided by a comprehensive interview guide developed based on the research objectives. The interview guide covered background information regarding roles and responsibilities of officers, their involvement in community services, perceived barriers and facilitators, impact of community services on rehabilitation and reintegration and recommendations for improvement.

Data Analysis

Data analysis was conducted using the thematic analysis approach, which is a widely used method for analyzing qualitative data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The transcripts were then translated into English for analysis, while maintaining the integrity of the original meanings. After familiarization with the content and identification of initial themes, coded the transcripts using open coding techniques, to identifying significant phrases, concepts, and patterns. After coding, the refinement of the coding framework was done and themes were developed based on the codes an were grouped into broader categories that reflected the participants' experiences and perspectives.

Limitations

The findings are based on a specific sample of PPOs in Punjab, which may limit the generalizability of the results to other regions or contexts, self-reported data from PPOs, which

may be subject to social desirability bias and the cross-sectional nature of the study does not allow for causal inferences. Longitudinal studies with multiple stakeholders could provide more robust insights into the long-term impact of community services on recidivism rates. Through qualitative interviews, this study aims to capture the experiences and insights of PPOs, providing valuable information that can inform policy and practice in the field of probation and parole. By addressing ethical considerations and acknowledging limitations, this study seeks to contribute to the existing body of knowledge while paving the way for future research in this important area of the field of study.

Discussion and Analysis

This chapter aims to delve into the implications of the results obtained from the qualitative analysis of the role of community services in the work of parole probation Officers (PPOs) in Punjab. Furthermore, the discussion highlights the significance of these findings in the broader context of criminal justice in Pakistan, addressing the socio-economic and systemic factors that influence the effectiveness of community services. This chapter acknowledges the limitations of the study and recommend opportunities for future research by eventually aiming to inform policy and practice in the field of probation and parole. This chapter focuses on the findings from the interviews with parole and probation officers, which were structured around the research objectives of this study. The lack of awareness of the rehabilitation justice approach, the lack of coordination between law enforcement agencies, such as the judiciary, police, Reclamation, and probation departments, the lack of standardized models to be followed in the implementation of probation, parole, and community service, the lack of optimal resources, the lack of infrastructure, the lack of trained and skilled staff, and the lack of political will to take up this initiative in accordance with the spirit of the probation law are the main factors impeding Pakistan's corrective justice system development (Qaiser & Qaiser, 2020).

Thematic Analysis

The thematic analysis of the interviews with Parole and Probation Officers (PPOs) in Punjab reveals several key themes that highlight the challenges, opportunities and practices associated with community services and the rehabilitation of offenders. The following themes emerged from the analysis:

Roles and Responsibilities of Probation and Parole Officers

The interviews consistently emphasized the multifaceted roles of PPOs, which include counseling, rehabilitation, and reintegration of offenders. Officers are responsible for conducting home visits, monitoring probationers' progress, and ensuring compliance with court orders. This theme highlights the importance of a personalized approach to managing offenders and facilitating their transition into society. Participants noted that effective communication and strong relationships with other departments were crucial for supporting probationers.

Community Service as a Tool for Rehabilitation

A significant theme that emerged was the use of community services as a rehabilitation measure. Officers highlighted various community service activities, such as blood donation drives, rescue training, and plantation projects, which not only provided offenders with a sense of purpose but also fostered a sense of community belonging. Participants shared success stories of probationers who benefited from these activities, reinforcing the idea that community service can lead to positive behavioral changes and reduce recidivism.

Barriers to Effective Implementation of Community Services

Despite the potential benefits of community services, several barriers have been identified. A common challenge mentioned was the lack of formal laws and regulations governing community services, which complicated the planning and execution of such programs. Officers expressed frustration with the need to justify community service initiatives to legal

authorities who may not fully support them. Additionally, limited resources, inadequate infrastructure, and a lack of personnel hinder the effective implementation of community service programs.

Need for Legislative Reforms

Participants emphasized the necessity for stronger legislation and clear policies on community services. Many officers pointed out that existing laws did not adequately address the community services framework, which limited their ability to assign and manage these activities effectively. Recommendations for legislative reforms include establishing specific laws for community service, ensuring interdepartmental coordination among various organs of the criminal justice system, and allocating sufficient financial resources to support these initiatives.

Impact of Training and Capacity Building

The importance of training and capacity building for PPOs was a recurring theme. Officers noted that training programs are essential for enhancing their skills and knowledge in utilizing community services effectively. It is highlighted that besides training, there is a need for regular government-organized sessions to maintain international standards. This theme underscores the role of professional development in improving the quality of probation and parole services specially community services.

Positive Outcomes

Several interviewees shared success stories of probationers who transformed their lives through community service and rehabilitation efforts. These narratives illustrate the potential for positive change when offenders are provided opportunities for skill development and community engagement through community services.

The thematic analysis of the interviews highlights the complexity of managing community services. Although the potential positive outcomes exist, significant barriers hinder the effective implementation of community service programs. Legislative reforms, enhanced training, and interdepartmental coordination are critical for

addressing these challenges and maximizing the impact of community services on rehabilitation. The insights gained from this analysis can be used to inform future policy and practice in the field of

probation and parole in Punjab, ultimately contributing to a more effective criminal justice system in Pakistan

Theme	Description	Implications	Examples
Roles and Responsibilities of PPOs	PPOs serve as intermediaries, providing counseling and monitoring offenders.	Highlights the need for training and support of PPOs to enhance their effectiveness.	Conduct home visits, facilitate access to community resources, and providing guidance.
Community Service as a Rehabilitation Tool	Engagement in community service activities promote positive behavioral changes among offenders.	Emphasizing the importance of community involvement in the rehabilitation process.	Blood donation drives, vocational training programs, and environmental initiatives.
Barriers to Effective Implementation	Challenges such as lack of formal regulations, limited resources, and inadequate infrastructure.	Identifies areas for policy reform and resource allocation to improve services.	Difficulty in Justifying community Service programs to legal authorities; insufficient funding.
Need for Legislative Reforms	Need for clear laws and policies governing community services for offenders.	Advocates for Stronger legal frameworks to support community service initiatives.	Recommendations For specific laws governing community service implementation.
Impact of Training and Capacity Building	Ongoing training is essential for PPOs to effectively manage offenders and community services.	Suggests the need for regular training programs to enhance PPO skills.	Participation in workshops and training sessions on community service management.
Success Stories And Positive Outcomes	Examples of offenders successfully reintegrating into society through community services.	Reinforces community services effectiveness in reducing recidivism.	Testimonies from probationers who have benefited from community service initiatives.

Table 4.1: Themes, Descriptions, Implications, and Examples for Community Service Programs

Conclusion

Punjab has been at the forefront of implementing community service programs within its probation and parole system. PPOs in Punjab actively engage in connecting offenders with community services, such as vocational training, mental health support, and educational opportunities. The emphasis on community-based rehabilitation is evident in the increasing recognition of PPOs as intermediaries between the criminal justice system and the community. This exploratory study on the role of community services provided by Parole Probation Officers (PPOs) in Punjab

has provided critical insights into the rehabilitation and reintegration processes for offenders. This research emphasizes the significance of community services as a key component in the broader criminal justice framework, contributing to the reduction of recidivism and enhancing public safety. By engaging with the PPOs through in-depth interviews, this study highlighted not only the challenges faced by these officers but also the opportunities available for improving the effectiveness of community-based rehabilitation efforts.

Key Findings

The findings of study reveal several key themes that are essential for understanding the current landscape of community services in Punjab. First, the role of PPOs extends beyond mere supervision; they serve as vital intermediaries between offenders and the community. Their responsibilities encompass counseling, monitoring and, facilitating access to community resources, which are crucial for the successful reintegration of offenders. The study found that community service programs, such as vocational training and mental health support, can foster positive behavioral changes among parolees and probationers. However, the research also identified significant barriers that hinder the effective implementation of these community services such as lack of formal regulations and policies governing community service initiatives, limited resources and inadequate infrastructure was a recurring concern among PPOs. These challenges highlight the urgent need for legislative reforms that provide a clear framework for community service implementation and ensure adequate funding and support for PPOs.

Implications for Policy and Practice

The implications of this research are profound, particularly in the context of Pakistan's criminal justice system, which has historically been punitive. Policymakers must prioritize the development of comprehensive policies that enhance the role of PPOs in facilitating access to community services.

This includes establishing clear guidelines for community service programs, improving interdepartmental coordination, and providing ongoing training for PPOs to equip them with the skills necessary for effective offender management. Community services should be tailored to address individual needs, considering their background, risks and, rehabilitation goals.

Future Research Directions

While this study has provided valuable insights of community services by parole probation officer, it also highlights the need for further research in this area. Future studies should explore the long-term effectiveness of community service

programs in reducing recidivism rates and improving reintegration outcomes. Additionally, research should investigate the perspectives of offenders themselves and other stakeholders regarding community services they receive because, their insights can inform the development of more effective rehabilitation strategies. Moreover, comparative studies examining community service models in other jurisdictions may provide valuable lessons for enhancing the probation and parole systems in Punjab.

Recommendations

Findings of this study on community services provided following recommendations to enhance the effectiveness of community services in order to improve the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. It is crucial to develop comprehensive training programs that equip PPOs with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively connect them with community resources by focusing on understanding needs of offenders, effective communication strategies and, the integration of community services into rehabilitation efforts. Policymakers should allocate more resources to supporting community-based initiatives that assist offenders, including job training, mental health services, and educational opportunities. Building of strong partnerships with local NGOs, educational institutions, and vocational training centers can enhance the support network available to offenders. There is a need for legislative reforms to strengthen the framework for community services within the probation and parole system.

This exploratory study explores the critical role of community services in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders in Punjab by examining the perspectives of Parole Probation Officers, study highlighted the challenges and opportunities inherent in the current system. The findings advocate for a paradigm shift within Pakistan's criminal justice system, emphasizing rehabilitation over punishment and recognizing the importance of community engagement in fostering successful reintegration. As Pakistan continues to grapple with high rates of recidivism

and overcrowded prisons, the insights gained from this study can inform policy decisions and guide the development of more effective rehabilitation strategies. By enhancing the role of PPOs and leveraging community services, Pakistan can move toward a more just and effective criminal justice system that prioritizes the successful reintegration of offenders and ultimately contributes to safer communities.

In conclusion, this study emphasized the critical role of community services in the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders under the supervision of Parole Probation Officers (PPOs) in Punjab, Pakistan. The findings of this study highlight the importance of community engagement and support in facilitating successful reintegration, which is essential for reducing recidivism rates and enhancing public safety. The outcomes of this research serve as a foundation for future studies and policy development aimed at strengthening the role of community services in the rehabilitation process.

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