

Q: What is Juvenile delinquency? Explain the nature, extent, causes of Juvenile delinquency in Pakistan. Suggest remedial measures for reducing juvenile delinquency in Pakistan.

Juvenile Delinquency:-

The word delinquency has been extracted from the Latin word "Delinquere" which means to leave or abandon. It is a combination of two words, "Juvenile and Delinquent". Juvenile means any one under the age of 18. Delinquent means one who is under the age of 18 and violates social laws. So the Juvenile delinquency can be defined as "An individual under the age of 18 fails to abide the laws is known as Juvenile Delinquency". It is one of the crime committed by children under the age of 18. The treatment for Juvenile and adults is different from each other.

Nature and extent of Juvenile delinquency:

Delinquency is unwelcomed activity of a kid, which is socially not allowed in the general public. Juvenile delinquency is the demonstration of perpetrating a crime at an extremely youthful age. Juvenile delinquency is an issue which is characterized as a kid "acting like a grown-up". Acts or conditions comprising delinquency may be defined as "Encroachment of any law or mandate, constant nonappearance/absence, coalition with hoodlums, ruthless or shameless people, and savage beyond

power of parents or guardians.

Juveniles are still immature and don't think like grown-ups. Consequently they are inclined to committing errors or perpetrating violations that are not completely in their control. Juveniles can violate laws for different reasons, and there are various components that can lead them to Juvenile Delinquency.

Juvenile Delinquents:

Juvenile delinquents are regularly characterized as youngsters between the age of 10 and 17 who have carried out a criminal investigation demonstration. There are two primary sorts of guilty parties or offenders:

1) Repeat offenders:

Recurrent offenders are otherwise called "life course steady wrongdoers." These Juvenile delinquents start culpable or giving different indications of standoffish conduct during immaturity. Recurrent offenders keep on participating in crimes or aggressive and forceful practices even after they enter adulthood.

2) Age-specific offenders:

This kind of Juvenile delinquent conduct starts during childhood immaturity. In contrast to the recurrent offender in any case, the practices of age-explicit offenders close before the minor turns into a grown-up. The practice that an adolescent show during youthfulness is frequently a decent predictor

as the kind of offender he will turn into. While age-explicit offenders give up their delinquent conduct when they enter adulthood, they regularly have more mental wellness issues, participate in substance misuse, and have more prominent monetary issues than grown-ups who were never delinquent as adolescents.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency:

Juvenile delinquency happens at various stages and it might change in degree. The youngsters being the fate of the nation ought to be given a decent climate where he/she can support himself/herself.

There are endless causes of Juvenile delinquency which is further characterized into two general classes.

1) Biological causes:

• Ocular Ailments:-

It is the illness of retina which can bring about deficiency of vision. It prompts corabbiners and inconvenience which will additionally hamper juveniles in having ethical existence.

• Hearing Problem

Deafness or inadequacy of hearing prompts the lack of ability to accomplish any work appropriately which further prompts introverted/antisocial conduct.

Excessive strength A youngster who has had excessive strength and his psychological quality being crude will prompt the irregularity in the body which will additionally urge a

to do a misconduct.

2) Societal and Environmental causes:

o ~~Societal~~ Conflicts:

o Broken Family:-

A youngster embraces good and moral qualities from his folks and other relatives.

It's implied that family assumes an indispensable part in forming an adolescent's

conduct. Teenagers become vicious or give indications of adolescent delinquencies just

when they're confronting aggravation at home. Broken or upset families with

awful relations can make youngsters get side tracked and get fierce.

o Neighborhood:

One thing leads to another, as the parents/guardians are busy in their own livelihood,

the bad influence of Neighbors also tend to destroy the genesis of a child.

o Peer Pressure

The conduct of an individual normally relies on the friends. Peers go about as a contributory factor towards the ^{Commission} ~~commitment~~

of an offense. On the off chance that a kid stays with different offenders, at that point he will be more inclined to the crimes which he was unable to consider alone.

o Role of Social Media:

Social media plays a huge role in the delinquency. What youth watch via web-based media and TV they attempt to do in their real life.

o Violence breeds violence:

Frequently, potential culprits are the victims of viciousness. People may face savagery in an assortment of social settings: in family, school and so on. Youngsters who have encountered brutality are well on the way to have entrenched associations with grown-ups, can't speak with their friends, and become menaces to substantiate themselves, at times they interface their destiny to a criminal climate.

o Street children:

The issue with respect to destitute kids remains a serious concern. Children living on the streets, because of poor financial and social conditions, can be considered as one of the danger gatherings, as they are destitute kids, who see "hooliganism" as the lone method of their existence.

o Lack of communication:

Often absence of talk in the family can lead youngsters to discover comfort other than homes. They may lose solidarity, trust and comprehension which can at last lower their confidence and self-esteem. They indiscriminately follow their companions and embrace their undesirable ways of life. They shoplift and devour drugs to look cool among their friends.

o Lack of finances:

Lack of finances - Young or grown-ups may prompt an off-base way to improve their monetary conditions. When teenagers begin

participating in unacceptable exercises. They may begin selling drugs or steal things to improve their material conditions.

o Lack of social and moral training:

Absence of moral and social values can lead kids to poor interaction with others and make them less confident. They may get egotistical and pompous. They would not realize how to respect the laws of the state.

o Risk factors and Predictors of Juvenile Delinquency:

Numerous kids collect the mark of Juvenile delinquent early between the ages of 6 and 12 years. Numerous adolescent practices during the pre-Youngster and high school years might be viewed as ordinary conduct for kids, as they stretch their limits and battle to build up their self-insight.

Indicators of adolescent misconducts may show up as ahead of schedule as a Pre-school, and frequently include:

- o Abnormal or slow development of basic skills, such as speech or language.
- o Chronic violation of rules
- o Serious aggressive behavior toward other students or teachers.

Remedial Measures for reducing Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan:

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Remedial Measures for reducing Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan:

Prevention is very much required for such children to maintain peace, security and Justice in the country. First of all, identifying such juveniles and then providing them with the required treatment is the utmost need of the hour. Further, to prevent juvenile delinquency the most effective way is to assist such children and their families at the very initial stage. There are lots of jurists and criminologists who suggest many enactments for prevention of juvenile delinquency. Some of the provisions which are very helpful for the welfare, development and growth of Juvenile are as follows:

o Individual Programs:

These programs favor the prevention of Juvenile delinquency through counselling, psychotherapy, and adequate education on the subject.

o Environmental Programs:

These programs include the employment of techniques with an object to change the socio-economic context likely to promote delinquency. Delinquency Prevention is wider term which includes all efforts done to prevent youth from getting involved in criminal or anti-social activities. Prevention includes the activities like substance abuse education, youth mentoring, family counselling, educational support, parenting education and youth sheltering. Education promotes social cohesion, and helps children of all ages learn to make good choices, and to practice self-control.

Rehabilitation of Juvenile
Rehabilitation is the process that attempts to restore a juvenile delinquent to one who is an asset to society. Specifically in the case of Juvenile rehabilitation, such system is designed for minors who have committed crime. It can include Bootcamps, Incarceration in detention facilities. Minors may be indulged in drugs, assault minor crimes etc. Violent Youth may be included in youth prisons. Minor offenders can be of different types like violent and Non violent one. The rehabilitation for both must be different. The amount of time that a minor is involved in rehabilitation centre vary from offender to offender.

Conclusion:

While the environment where the adolescent live are certainly significant, it is crucial to take note of that these conditions collaborate with the qualities of adolescents to produce differentiating level of change. As set from above discussion, not all reasons of reserved conduct lie in dysfunctional, disorganized families and other family variables, developing evidence received from investigations and studies recommend that certain adolescents are at high risk for being rejected by their families and friends for being rejected by their families

Q2: Discuss History of Juvenile Justice system and what is role of court in reducing Juvenile Delinquency. What are measures for improvement of JJS of Pakistan.

History of Juvenile Justice system in Pakistan:

Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 repealed Juvenile Justice Ordinance 2000, and prior to JJSO 2000, Pakistan had four major laws for dealing with child delinquents i.e.

- o Reformatory Schools Act 1987 1897
- o The Punjab Borstal Act 1926
- o The Sindh Children Act 1955
- o The Probation of offenders Ordinance 1960.

All these laws have been in place since their promulgation but found to be dormant for all practical purposes.

Apart from these codified laws Section 397 of Pakistan Criminal Code 1878 provided for the confinement of a child delinquent sentenced to imprisonment below age of 15-year to reformatory school established by the provincial government concerned. until 1979 all these special codified laws remained dormant and neglected. However, in 1979 some efforts appeared to have been made to implement these across Pakistan to the reasons that a few notifications had been floated across authorities at provincial and federal levels.

In the year 2000, introduction of JJSO 2000 in Pakistan viewed as milestone achievement by local stakeholders and

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right groups. There after, retired General Pervez Musharraf issued a presidential notification No F-8/41/2001 - Pns granting remission in sentences of juveniles (those found to be below the age of 18-year). Introduction of JJSO 2000 and the Presidential notification meant for safeguarding juvenile delinquents those who found themselves in conflict with law however, all such efforts met with no result rather wasted efforts.

The criminal Justice system of Juvenile Justice Ordinance 2000 miserably failed in safeguarding child delinquents to the reason that child delinquents directed to serve barbaric and medieval time punishments i.e. case of Sher Ali 2001, Mohammed Nadeem in 2000 sentenced by additional session court in Lahore to 273 years imprisonment and co accused Subir was sentenced to 63 years imprisonment in same case. The slowness in implementation of Juvenile ordinance 2000 created huge and unrecoverable losses to the whole idea of developing a juvenile Justice system to the reason that many juveniles subjected to barbaric punishments and/or hanged.

Juvenile Justice System Act 2018.

On May 18, 2018, the President of Pakistan approved Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018, which was passed by Parliament earlier this year.

JJSA 2018 overcomes the shortcomings which were present in JJSO 2000 and provides a much better system for criminal justice and social reintegration for Juvenile offenders.

JJS Act 2018 classifies the criminal offences into the following three different categories:

- 1) Minor: A Juvenile is entitled to bail in minor offences, with or without surety bonds by Juvenile court.
- 2) Major: - Bail shall also be granted in major offences with or without surety bonds by Juvenile court.
- 3) Heinous: which means an offence which is serious, brutal or shocking to public morality. A Juvenile of less than 16 years of age is entitled to bail in heinous offences, but a bail is on discretion of court if Juvenile is more than sixteen years of age.

Establishment of Exclusive Juvenile Court:

The Government in consultation with the concerned high court shall establish or designate one or more Juvenile Courts, within a period of three months of commencement of this act. No person shall be appointed as a Judge of a Juvenile Court unless he/she is or has been a Session Judge or an additional Session Judge or Judicial Magistrate. All the cases pending before a trial court in which a Juvenile is accused of an offence shall stand transferred to the

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Juvenile court having jurisdiction. On taking cognizance of an offence, the Juvenile court shall decide the case within six months.

Role of Court in reducing Juvenile Delinquency:

Any functional system is considered successful only if it playing its role historically. The role of every established system is pre-defined. Likewise some of the assigned roles of the Juvenile justice system are as follow:

o Separate Trial of Juveniles:

Juvenile Justice system procedure differs from adult offenders. Each state deals specifically with Juvenile offenders. Juvenile offenders come into police contact either directly or indirectly caught for committing crimes or referred by parents or school officials. Police deal with this either by issuing a warning or detaining minors and informing parents. After doing this, police refer the case to the Juvenile court, where probation officer either dismisses a case or files formal charges according to the nature of offence, the age of offender, the offender's previous criminal record and his educational & social history. In Pakistan Section 5 of the Juvenile Justice system Act 2018 deals with the arrest and separate trial of the Juvenile offender.

o No death Penalty:

Around the globe, offenders under the age of 18 are exempt from the death penalty. International human rights law has strongly prohibited the concept of awarding death penalty

to Juveniles. In Pakistan, Section 16 of the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 prohibits the death penalty, handcuffing, imprisonment, order to labor, put to fetter and corporal punishment.

o Absence of Irrelevant person during court proceedings:

Court proceedings of the Juvenile are very confidential. Only his/her parents are allowed to attend the court proceedings. The main motive behind this initiative is to refrain juveniles from any kind of social stigma after getting bail or being released from jail or an offense.

o Rehabilitation programs:

These are transitional homes where the child is kept before totally reintegrating into society. Aftercare organizations are special homes registered under the governmental nodal agency functions for the welfare of delinquent children.

At the aftercare organizations, the juveniles have given

- 1- Vocational training
- 2- Therapeutic Training
- 3- Continuing education
- 4- Economic ability to support themselves
- 5- Activities for physical and mental fitness

Juveniles in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection both categories are placed in aftercare organizations.

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o The law encourages probation instead of prison.

If the Juvenile case is dealt with informally, the minor reports to the Probation officer. Advice has been given to the probation officer and who ordered the minor to seek community based services, attend treatment, pay fines and enter in probation. The law always promote probation of Juvenile instead of prison. Juvenile Probation serves two primary purposes.

- o It holds youths who have offended accountable in order to protect public safety
- o It supports their rehabilitation through service delivery and with an alternative to incarceration.

o No publications of court proceedings:

If charges are filed in court, the minor until the hearing takes place is arraigned and charges are read before the Judge. After hearing all charges, the Judge decides either to detain or release the minor until the hearing takes place. After appearing in court, 3 things take place.

1- Plea agreement:

In this minor, enter a plea agreement with the court. The juvenile has to comply with certain conditions like attending counselling, obeying curfew and paying restitution.

2) Diversion:

The Judge diverts the case and retains control over the matter until the Juvenile comply the conditions. If a minor fails to comply, formal charges may be restored.

3. Adjudatory hearing:

A trial juvenile cases occurs. Both parties argue and provide evidence. Trial only happens in front of a judge not a Jury. At the end of the hearing, the Judge decides on punishments like Probation or detention in Juvenile courts.

All these processes take place in front of the Judge, and there are no publications of hearings. The main motto behind this is to save minors from social stigma.

Conclusion:

The juvenile Justice system has a long standing history, it evolves in series. However the constructive role of Juvenile justice system to fulfil its purpose of formation historically.

Q: Suggest measures for improvement of Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan:

Several measures for the improvement of Juvenile Justice system of Pakistan are.

1) Rehabilitation centre and observation home will be maintained in each divisional headquarters level by the department with reasonable accommodation such as bedding, toilets, bathrooms, clothing cleanliness and sanitation for the Juvenile offenders.

2) The inspector general of Prisons will be responsible for the internal security whereas external security should be

looked after by district police. Similarly, separate juvenile rehabilitation centre and observation home for female juvenile offenders shall be established.

Other rules need to be implemented which includes providing legal practitioner to a child victim of the offence, provision of appropriate arrangements for juvenile offenders in the court like elevated chairs, virtual proceedings, among others; prevention of harsh questioning; provision of information to the juvenile in the simple language, and provisions with regards to the determination of age through medical examination if no official document is available.

Establish a separate, consistent funding stream for Juvenile Justice. Increase funding for specific programs and approaches (restorative justice, processing of less serious offenders, mental health and substance abuse treatment services, specialized courts).

Increase overall staffing levels and reduce case loads (hire and train additional case managers).

Focus on retaining experienced professionals in the Juvenile Justice field. Coordinate and expand staff training initiatives.

Q: Write a note on Parole and Probation system in Pakistan.

Introduction:

Pakistan after the partition of subcontinent in 1947 continued to reinforce the Government of British India's law for maintaining the probational aspect of the criminal Justice system. It included the Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release act 1926 and section 380 and 562-564 of the Indian Code of Criminal Procedure. Later on the Indian Code was renamed the Criminal Procedure Code.

Reclamation and Probation Department's (RPD) were established in all provincial Government in 1927 to deal with the release of Prisoners on Parole. After independence, Punjab was only Province in Pakistan that had a Reclamation and Probation department in place. The rest of Pakistan established reclamation and Probation Departments in 1957.

The Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release act 1926 was effective in providing an opportunity for convicted prisoners who demonstrated good conduct for social reintegration through early conditional release, however its scope was limited in addressing the early conditional release of prisoners with short term sentences. After the independence in 1947, the Government of Pakistan passed legislation on probation, namely, the Probation of Offenders Ordinance 1960/ rules 1961. The Probation

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of offenders ordinance 1960 is largely an amended version of 1931 probation bill. However it mandates the RPDs to establish the probation arms of the department and enabled probation officers to be appointed for offenders on trial before the courts.

Recently, another development took place when Govt of Pakistan introduced the Juvenile Justice Ordinance 2000 (JJ50) in compliance with its international obligations of the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child. Section 11 of the JJ50 highlights the release of Juvenile offenders on Probation.

2. Structure & function of Probation and Parole system in Pakistan.

As an alternative to imprisonment, release of prisoners on probation and parole is managed by provincial Directorates of Reclamation and Probation working as departments attached to the provincial home departments in Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Each Provincial Directorate is headed by a Director of Reclamation and Probation (DRP) supported by Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors, Probation and Parole officers, office Superintendents and other administrative and support staff.

The overall mandate of the Directorates of Reclamation and Probation includes: To kill the crime not the criminal; to reduce overcrowding in prisons to cut down government expenditure on prisons; and to rehabilitate and re-integrate offenders as law abiding citizens.

Probation:

Under the Probation of offenders ordinance 1960, Probation is the suspension of the imposition of a sentence of Imprisonment or Postponement of the final Judgement in a court case. It is a Judicial warning given to the offender for non-serious offences for the court cases. opportunity to reform himself and commit no more offences.

The Probation of offenders ordinance 1960 now contains 15 sections (after omission of two of its sections). According to section 3, the following courts are empowered to exercise the power under said ordinance.

- o High Court
- o Court of Session
- o Judicial Magistrate
- o Any other Magistrate specially empowered

The ordinance empowers the above mentioned courts to place eligible offenders either on conditional discharge or Probation.

According to the Ordinance, the Trial Court may, keeping in view the age, character, health and background of the offender, and the nature and circumstances leading to the offence discharge any offender after due admonishment, who has committed an offence punishable with Imprisonment not more than two years.

Rehabilitation of offender released on Probation:

Probation:

Once released on Probation, the concerned probation officer is to supervise, monitor

and facilitate rehabilitation of offender in the community. The Probation officer has been signed an important role in the whole process of preparing and submitting the "social investigation report" SIR to the court. Whatever the case may be, the court has the power to decide whether to put an offender on probation or to decide against it. SIR are prepared to assist the courts to arrive at an appropriate decision.

Duties and functions of Probation officer:

Duties and functions of Probation officer are mentioned in Section 13 of the Probation offenders Ordinance 1960 and its rule 10. Major duties are

- o Explaining to every probationer placed under his charge, the terms and conditions of his/her probation order, and if deemed necessary, by warnings, endeavour to ensure their observation of order.
- o Encourage every probationer under his/her supervision to make use of any recognized agency, statutory or voluntary which might contribute towards his/her welfare and general well-being and to take advantage of social, recreational and educational facilities which such agencies provide.
- o Where a probationer under his/her supervision, who has executed a bond, with sureties under section 5, is found to have committed any breach of terms of his/her bond, or to have otherwise misconducted him/herself to bring such breach or misconduct to the notice of his/her sureties.

Scope of the Probation of offenders Ordinance 1969

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The Pakistan Probation of offenders Ordinance 1969 is limited in its scope as:

- Probation is not extended to all type of offences. The personal characteristics, the needs of the offender and type of offender is taken into consideration while issuing a court probation order thus depriving the first time offenders in heinous crimes the benefit from probation. Instead a comprehensive risk assessment should be given prime importance while deciding the cases fit for probation and not purely the nature of an offence.
- The probation law is applicable to both male and female offenders, however law is more lenient towards female offenders. In addition to offences punishable by death of life imprisonment, the probation law is not applicable to male offenders convicted of offences of heinous nature as described in the Pakistan Penal code of 1860.

In contrast, female offenders are eligible for a probation order in all offences except offences punishable by the death penalty.

Parole:

Parole refers to the conditional release of prisoners or offenders in certain cases before the completion of terms of imprisonment to which they have been sentenced.

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With parole the Prisoner serve the last portion of their sentence in the community after completing a mandatory period of substantive sentence in prison as required under the good conduct Prisoner's Probationary Act, 1926 and rules 1927.

Terms and Conditions:

Parole must be employed a minimum 45 miles away from their immediate families and can meet their families by taking casual leave with approval of the relevant parole officer. The parolee become eligible for casual leave after completion of the first six months of parole period. This is a clear violation of the right to family life and contradict basic philosophy of community reintegration of the Prisoner released on licence (parole). A Parolee owns to his/her own money during parole and having no personal bank account is another area that needs extensive debate on part of legal experts and legislators to make the process less procedural.

Under the rules, the executive (home Secretary) of the province is empowered to release certain offenders on parole. When the provincial Government is satisfied that a prisoner's track record or good conduct behind bars suggests that he or she would likely abstain from crime and would lead a "useful and industrious life" in community, it may grant a license

of release on condition that the prisoner remains under the supervision of a parole officer or a secular institution of a person or society professing the same religion as the prisoner.

The parolees, under the supervision of a parole officer, are employed on fixed wages and under specific terms and conditions with the approved employers of the respective provincial R & P Directorates. Other responsibilities of Parole officer after release of prisoners on parole include supervision & rehabilitation of offenders, periodic visit to parolees, collecting wages and submitting reports to his/her supervising officer. (for example to the Assistant Director R&P about a Parolees work performance) and to process any complaints.

Conclusion:-

The recent judicial activism in Pakistan has brought the Probation and parole system into limelight. The respective provincial governments have taken some encouraging steps in terms of infrastructure development and recruiting new staff. The coordination among key partners in criminal Justice system has comparatively improved due to regular meetings of CICC. The criminal Justice system has realised the importance of integrated working. It is a high time for local civil society organisations and their international

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Community to come forward and support reclamation and Probation departments so it can effectively play its due role in the community rehabilitation and reintegration of persons in conflict with law.

Q. How far recidivism has been limited by the institution of Prison. Explain some of the modern strategies used in Prison for the restoration and reintegration of criminals?

Recidivism:

Recidivism is one of the most complex process pertaining to the sphere of criminal Justice. It refers to the relapse of an individual into criminal behavior, predominantly after receiving a sanction or undergoing intervention for one's previous crimes. Recidivism occurrence is measured by number of criminal acts resulting in rearrests, reconvictions and returns of an individual to correctional facilities both with and without new sentence (National Institute of Justice, 2019).

Prevention of recidivism and related risk factors:

Preventing recidivism requires effective interventions based on an understanding of the factors that place offenders at risk and make it difficult for them to successfully reintegrate into society. Some risk factors are dynamic - meaning they are amenable to change - whereas other risk factors are not. Some risk factors are dynamic meaning that they are amenable to change - whereas other risk factors are static, don't change overtime; they include the aspect such as offender's gender, criminal history, age at time of arrest or prior mental health problems. Dynamic risk factors,

on the other hand, can be addressed through intervention with or outside criminal justice system. Many programmes focus on specific challenges confronting offenders, such as low educational level, un-employment and drug use. Other programmes have been designed to deal with specific categories of offenders such as young offenders, repeat offenders, offenders with drug disorders, offenders with mental disabilities or sexual offenders.

Institutional and community based programmes can address such dynamic risk factors by focusing on motivation, education, development of skills, employment, interpersonal relationships, drug and alcohol treatment, mental health care and cognitive behavioral interventions.

The role of Police:

Offender reintegration and recidivism prevention initiatives fit very well into a community policing model with an emphasis on problem solving through collaboration with other agencies and stakeholders. The police need to expand their traditional understanding of law enforcement to include crime prevention, problem solving, community engagement and strategic partnerships.

Police involvement can support both the offender supervision and assistance function in the community, as well as offenders' compliance with release or probation conditions.

The police, by law, often play a role in the enforcement of these conditions. In the United States of America, e.g., the police

The police in the District of Columbia are involved in "accountability tours" in which the visits to the homes of high-risk offenders are conducted by a community officer and a Metropolitan Police Department officer.

Police and offender reintegration

As a primary stakeholder in reducing recidivism among released prisoners, the police can respond by:

- o Partnering with parole and probation authorities to enhance supervision
- o Facilitating sessions that notify returning prisoners of the expectations and support of the community.
- o Gathering and sharing intelligence on behavior indicating that released prisoners are still having trouble reintegrating into the community.
- o Building upon existing partnerships to strengthen the collaborative action of re-entry initiatives.
- o Connecting released offenders to social and community resources
- o Communicating with the residents to overcome barriers caused by prior crimes.

Strategies for reintegration of Prisons:

Some of the modern strategies used in prisons for restoration and reintegration of prisoners are:-

o Offender Assessment:

Assessment can take place upon the offender's admission to a prison and at regular periods

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thereafter, as well as various stages of the criminal justice and rehabilitation process. An assessment can be conducted at the

- (a) the time of sentencing
- (b) when diversion from formal criminal proceedings is being considered.
- (c) whenever there are significant changes in the offenders life
- (d) when an early release of the offender is being considered
- (e) at the beginning of a period of supervision or when consideration is being given to a change in the nature or level of supervision.

o The "good lives" model

The "good lives" model is based on the assumption that people inevitably seek certain goals or primary human goals such as knowledge, autonomy, friendship, social recognition or happiness. Secondary goals such as relationship, employment or education, provide means of obtaining the primary goals. From that perspective, interventions should not only manage or reduce risk of recidivism, but also help individuals achieve their primary goals without harming others. The model directs the attention of assessment methods to the offenders goals, motivation and legitimate frustrations.

o Relapse prevention therapy:

Relapse prevention therapy, which is often used in cases involving addictions, teaches coping strategies for maintaining changed

behavior. Relapse prevention does not cure to remove the urge to behave in a certain way. However extensive education and awareness about patterns of behavior are often needed to help offenders to understand their own behavioural pattern. The individuals are also made aware of more healthy ways of dealing with their urge whether they are sexual or drugs anger or violence related. Once all these factors are understood and analysed, an individual relapse prevention plan can be developed for each offender.

Faith based programmes and activities

In addition to the spiritual and mental support they provide, faith-based activities can help engage offenders and motivate them to change and take responsibility of their lives. As such, faith-based groups can offer crucial support to prisoners. They also tend to be very capable of raising community-based resources to assist offenders.

The center for faith-based and community initiatives in the United States Department of labor has developed the Prisoner reentry Toolkit for faith-based and community organizations, which include guidelines on how to design an effective reentry programme structure, how to form partnership case management, removing barriers to employment through supportive services, monitoring adult former prisoners and monitoring programme services.

o Education

Social reintegration is more difficult for offenders with poor basic education and skill levels. The European report on prison education and training in Europe, for example, shows how education and training for prisoners help reduce the social costs of crime and support the rehabilitation of prisoners and their reintegration into society. Education is also highly relevant with regard to supporting access to job markets, which typically requires a level of functional literacy and numeracy that many prisoners have simply not achieved. Functional literacy and a basic school certificate (or, even better, the equivalent of a secondary school degree) therefore facilitate entry-level employment.

o Vocational training and work:

The fact that there are few if any job opportunities for people without proper work experience poses a problem for many offenders. At the same time, employability of prisoners is thought to be one of the key factors that reduce the likelihood of a prisoner reoffending. Employment is key to offenders, ability to secure housing, establish financial stability, support family members, gain self-confidence, make friends and ultimately desist from crime.

Recidivism and Prison reforms in Punjab.

Amidst the political backlash faced by the government for detaining whoever it lays its finger on (allegedly for all the right reasons), we tend to focus primarily on privileged prisoners rather than unattended victims of prison who suffers the wrath of injustice. Suppressing the voice of the unheard has its consequences, which in our case has resulted in 48,794 neglected inmates languishing in 40 Punjab Prisons according to the Punjab Prison Department.

The Crisis Group in 2011 report also described the "overpopulated, understaffed, and poorly managed" prison system of Pakistan as a "fertile breeding ground for criminality and military, with prisoners more likely to return to crime than to abandon it."

It is also well heard, at how, there is a shortage of necessities and failure to provide adequate capacity for chock-full of prisons. Unfortunately, the authorities responsible for well-being of prisoners are sometimes the aggravators themselves. The idea of reforms involving mobile Jammos, death cells, surveillance cameras and anything which helps repress inmates is more than welcomed, resulting in a mockery of the system. Such reforms don't unfold the actual criterion that needs to be established to produce good Samaritans.

Recidivism has never been explored in detail in Pakistan while other states base

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their policies on the rate of repeat offenders. Aushara has been able to deduce how a reduction of only 15% of repeat offenders in a single country can result in the reduction of \$23 million budget. In the UK, drug abuse treatment has resulted in a positive reduction of repeat offenders engaged in drug-related crimes.

When laws such as Section 302 and Section 304 of the Pakistan Penal Code come into play, the two main punishment in our criminal Justice system are imprisonment and death.

The last amendment to Prison rules accompanying the Prison Act 1894 had made in 1978, which too did not shed any light on the need for the positive reforms.

The foremost step to be taken here is to have a record of those who reoffend. The record could be maintained separately for each province, divided between men, women and juveniles, and range from serious offences to minor offences. But before framing policies, reformers must also focus on identifying trends that trigger the offenders and their psychological and financial state. Poverty plays a significant role when a person decides to commit a crime. Once labeled as criminals or prisoners, they become foes of the society, and this acts as another trigger for not being able to function properly or deviate from crimes.

Community Services:

Community Services play a key role in creating synergy between the working class, offenders and the probation service. A time-check by local officers for assessing productivity of decent jobs to prisoners after their sentence is over. A two way beneficial scheme would increase employability while the offender would stay undistracted and financially stable.

Penal Reform International, in collaboration with UK Aid and DOST, issued a report in 2012 on the probation and parole system of Pakistan and provided detailed suggestions and reforms - However none of them have been enacted to date and issues remain unaddressed.

~~Our Prison~~s

Conclusion:

Our Prison system needs to be more therapeutic and social rather than give rise to demanding act such as harassment, sexual abuse or increased crime rate. The system needs to identify the trends that could otherwise be stopped through the implementation of legal instruments and morally acceptable approaches. It would not only result in an opportunity to make the law more effective but also developed more skilled citizens who could benefit the society as a whole instead of harming it further.