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Role of Family and Other Social Institutions for Restoration, Reintegration and Social Support of Ex-Prisoners in Punjab, Pakistan

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Abstract

The concept of incarceration reintegration refers to the systematic procedures and assistance provided to individuals who have undergone imprisonment, with the aim of facilitating their successful reentry into society and the subsequent reconstruction of their life (Taxman, 2004). The reduction of recidivism and the promotion of public safety are key objectives within the criminal justice system. This is achieved by providing assistance to individuals who have been incarcerated, with the aim of facilitating their reintegration into society as productive and law-abiding citizens (Vandala,2019). The notion of reintegrating criminals into society has undergone a transformation over the course of history, characterized by varying techniques and perspectives. The present study examined the socialization process in prisons of Punjab, Pakistan by studying prison officials and social welfare officials as the sample recruited with permission from authorities of Central Jails located in Lahore, Multan, and Bahawalpur. The participants were interviewed regarding their experience with prisoners, their role in socializing inmates and the process of re-socializing prisoners. The study also found that prisoners were re-socialized through formal and informal education, religion, trainings and interaction with family members. The study assessed the effectiveness of re-socialization and identified some of the inadequacies in practice. The inadequacies revolved around society, lack of space in prisons and lack of government support. The current study intended to discover the processes involved in the re-socialization of prisoners in prisons of Punjab, Pakistan. The re-socialization takes place inside the prison or total institution. The aim was to prepare the prisoner for the outside world once they are released. The purpose of conducting this study was to gain insights into the experiences of

police wardens who are involved in the process of re-socialization. They tend to view prison settings as nothing but a place for incarcerated criminals. The findings of the study have implications for improved policy recommendations by prison officials and government to support re-socialization of prisoners in the country.

Keywords: Role, Family, Restoration, Social Support, Ex-prisoners.

1. Introduction

Research Background

Based on the existing knowledge, we know that reentry/reintegration of ex prisoner is a demanding and stressful process. Generally, ex-prisoners must, as Martin (2018) put it, replace their prison habitus by the societal one, which had been systematically suppressed in prison, and, thus, cope with the prisonisation effect. As a result, ex-prisoners often cope with social skills loss, spatiotemporal confusion (e.g., misrecognition of places from the past, or technological advance transpired during the incarceration), and anxiousness of potentially stigmatizing social interactions and public spaces (Martin, 2018; Western et al., 2015). Stigmatization can be induced by ex-prisoners' visual appearance (prison tattoos, bad or missing teeth etc.) (Martin, 2018), or it can have a form of an inner feeling based on a fear that past prison experience would be publicly exposed (Moran, 2014; Winnick & Bodkin, 2008). According to Haney (2012), some persons can even feel depressed or have post-traumatic stress syndrome because of the sudden change and insecure situation. However, ex-prisoners must face and cope with other various factors. The most frequently mentioned in the literature are these ones: employment, material deprivation and poverty, housing, relationships and social network, drug abuse, health problems, and recently also indebtedness.

Some scholars have argued that informal and formal supports from family, faith community, friends, and the state are essential for ex-convicts' successful re-integration (La Vigne, Visher, & Castro, 2004; Petersilia, 2003; Travis, Solomon, & Waul, 2001; Yin, 2018). These supports mainly come in the form of economic opportunities, good family relations, and faith community embrace of ex-convicts. With support structures available, ex-convicts are helped with social, economic, mental and psychological problems (Petersilia, 2003; Travis et al., 2001). In a study by Brunton-Smith and McCarthy (2017), they found that strong family bonds provide the

desirable social resources that help in reintegration. Bales and Mears (2008) showed that ex-convicts who had good family relationships tend to have high rates of successful reintegration than inmates who did not. Also, family support was seen as critical in reducing recidivism (Nelson, Deess, & Allen, 2011). The positive relationship between family acceptance and reintegration has not only been established for ex-convicts but also ex-combatants (Suarez & Baines, 2021).

However, Yin, Korankye-Sakyi, and Atupare (2021) revealed that most families provided little or no support for remand and convicted prisoners, as well as ex-convicts. This neglect endangers the reintegration process of most ex-convicts (Chikadzi, 2017). For the economic aspect, successful reintegration of adult offenders depends on securing reasonable employment. Lipsey (1995) revealed that getting employment for ex-convicts is one of the single most effective means of reducing re-offending among them. Visher, Sara, Sherril, and Haner (2005) and Berg and Huebner (2011) argued that gaining good and legitimate employment ensures post-release success of offenders (also see Bushway & Reuter, 2002; Duwe, 2010; Hagan, 1993; MacKenzie, 2006; Sampson & Laub, 2003, 1993; Uggen, 2000). The findings of Petersilia (2003) and Adams, Chen, and Chapman (2016) also revealed that post-release employment of ex-convicts played a critical role in their reintegration process. However, Brown (2011) and revealed that imprisonment makes people less likely to be employed. This is because imprisonment comes with its stigmatizing consequences. The practice of religion is a common phenomenon in most prisons in Africa. This, in part, can be attributed to both the manifest and latent functions of religion to inmates. According to Clear et al. (1992), religion reduces discipline problems in prison. Also, if inmates suffer guilt many a time they turn to religion for relief and forgiveness of their “evil” doing.

Religion, as validated by Clear and associates provides a personal sense of “peace”; inmates adopt religion as a life guide to enable them to acquire this inner “peace” through a belief in a higher power. By this, their lives are expected to change from “bad” to “good”. Gaur (2011) showed that ideas of religion influenced inmates to cultivate reciprocated trust and harmonious relationships with fellow inmates. This helped inmates to be reintegrated into society by inspiring them to be concerned with the welfare of others. With these calculated functions of

religion, faith communities are permitted to visit inmates to share their religious messages. According to Bazemore and Erbe (2003), the type of help offered by faith communities is important in the re-entry process of inmates. The capacity of faith communities to help ex-convicts reintegrate depends on the kind of support the faith communities have to offer and their capacity to nurture them in their paths towards successful reintegration (Shapland& Bottoms, 2011).

The work of Armstrong (2014) shows that faith communities offered favourable environments for ex-convicts to exhibit new behaviours both to themselves and others. This assertion comes with the assumption that, as noted by Cnaan (2000), faith communities in most neighbourhoods have the necessary resources to accept ex-convicts. However, McRoberts (2002) indicated that many faith communities that visited inmates while serving their time in prison had few programmes and resources directed toward helping ex-convicts in the challenging transition of reintegration. Scholarly literature suggests works done (Armstrong, 2014; Adams et al., 2016; Antwi, 2015; Hagan, 2013; Shapland& Bottoms, 2011; Cnaan, 2000; Abotchie, 2008; Dako-Gyeke&Baffour, 2016; Teye, 2019; Yin, 2020, pp. 398–414; Wiafe, 2021; Boateng, 2017, etc.) in the area of imprisonment and the transition process of ex-convicts for reintegration. All these studies have made significant contributions to our understanding of the issues that confront inmates and ex-convicts. However, most of these studies are North America and Europe focused. The very few studies (e.g. Dako-Gyeke&Baffour, 2016; Teye, 2019; Antwi, 2015; Wiafe, 2021; Boateng, 2017) that focused on ex-convicts in Africa, particularly on Ghana, paid less attention to the lived experiences of ex-convicts in relation to a combination of their economic situation, family embrace and the faith community.

Problem Statement

Incarceration is an appropriate punishment for those who violate the rules and laws of society. A challenge that individuals face upon release is returning to their communities and becoming productive citizens. Incarceration has disturbing and long-term effects on an individual and contributes to the poverty rate, long term unemployment, lack of education, exclusion from state welfare benefits, and increased negative consequences that are passed on to their children, partners, spouses, and families. From the trend in the high prevalence of recidivism in many

countries globally, including Pakistan, there is a staggering high number of people being is a concern incarcerated and eventually released back to the community and the high risk of re-arrest and re-incarceration for policymakers, criminologists, and those involved in corrections. From this background, peace, safety of lives and property are threatened thereby affecting the rate of investment in social and economic growth and developmental processes (De Claire, 2017). The future for many prisoners appears bleak as they make their return to society. Many of them are uneducated, unskilled, without solid family supports and most have serious social and medical problems (Petersilia, 2003). Additionally, upon release they experience the added stress of a criminal prison record and the stigmas of distrust and trepidation that come with it. Release is often a very stressful time for inmates, which makes it all the more difficult to avoid returning to drug or alcohol abuse. For many reasons, it is daunting for an ex-inmate to avoid a return to crime. It is crucial, therefore, that strong programs are in place, aimed at facilitating the process of reintegration (Seiter, 2003).

Significance of the Study

By reviewing literature in Pakistani setting, there was literature gap existed. As no study was conducted in Pakistani setting which may examine the role of social institutions as predictor of resilience toward reintegration of ex prisoner. This literature gap had motivated the researcher to conduct study which may study the association between Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners for reintegration with mainstream society so that they may become useful and better citizen of the society. To fill this research gap, the current study will be conducted in setting of Punjab, Pakistan by using quantitative research design. The present study will contribute in body of scientific knowledge in analyzing the role of Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners for reintegration with mainstream society.

Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the present study were:

- To ascertain post-prison adjustment of ex-inmates.
- To analyze the level of religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners in post-prison reintegration.

- To analyze extent of relationship between Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners toward their reintegration with mainstream society.
- To see the collinearity between Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners toward their reintegration with mainstream society.
- To analyze the role of Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners toward their reintegration with mainstream society.

Research Questions of the Study

- How to ascertain post-prison adjustment of ex-inmates?
- How to analyze the level of religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners in post-prison reintegration?
- How to analyze the extent of relationship between Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners toward their reintegration with mainstream society?
- How to judge the collinearity between Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners toward their reintegration with mainstream society?
- How to analyze the role of Religiosity, Familial support, Economy, Better Policies and educating to ex-prisoners toward their reintegration with mainstream society?

2. Literature Review

The idea of smooth reintegration of ex-convicts back into the society after completion of their punishments has got legal acknowledgement in many Western states, such as the United Kingdom (UK), France and the United States (US), during the past few decades. The legislatures of these countries have endorsed that those offenders who have been released from the prison after successful completion of their sentence and are able to establish the evidences of their post-conviction desistance might be given an opportunity to adjust back into the society in a respectable manner. Reintegration is not an option but rather the consequence of imprisonment given that in most cases almost everyone imprisoned will one day be released (Travis and Visher, 2005). Recent figures indicate that more than 10.35 million people are held in penal

institutions worldwide including both remand prisoners and those serving custodial sentences (Walmsley, 2016).

Reintegration is defined as the process of transitioning from incarceration to the community, adjusting to life outside of prison or jail, and attempting to maintain a crime free lifestyle. Reintegration is a complex process that occurs over time and there is much we do not know about the process (Healy and O'Donnell, 2008).

Reintegration is difficult for many offenders because they face a variety of challenges simultaneously. First, many have difficulty finding employment because they tend to be uneducated and have few job skills (Seiter and Kadela, 2003). Second, some have serious social, mental health, and medical problems and many have little family and community support (Petersilia, 2003). Third, upon release they experience the added stigma of a criminal record (Pager, 2003). Fourth, many of the attitudes and skills learned while incarcerated are not helpful for adjusting to life outside of prison. Not only are prison and jail different from the world outside but often the world they return to is quite different from their world before incarceration.

Religion and Reintegration of ex prisoner

Reintegration is the ideal objective of contemporary criminology. Throughout history, the most common methods for dealing with criminals have included incapacitation, deterrent, vengeance, rehabilitation, and reformation, among others (Schmalleger, 1998). In light of findings from studies on stress and religiosity in relation to crime and delinquency, some have proposed that religiosity functions as a coping strategy for stress (S. J. Jang & Johnson, 2005). Inmates frequently attempt to deal with the stress of incarceration, which has been the topic of study on prisoner adjustment (Adams, 1992). Clemmer (1958) termed this "prisonization" (i.e. institutional rule-breaking). Alternately, academics have examined how convicts' coping abilities and perceptions of the jail environment impact their emotional adjustment (Zamble&Porporino, 2013). Given that a large proportion of inmates also identify in religious or spiritual ways (O'Connor & Duncan, 2011), both prison- and community-based programs have provided faith-based support programming to minimize drug use patterns among those nearing reintegration. While these programs have met with varying degrees of success (Stansfield, Mowen, O'Connor, &Boman, 2017), an overlooked factor in this research is the connection between religiousness

and spirituality, faith-informed assistance programming, and peer influences on substance use among reentry-processing individuals.

Family's Function in Reintegration

The familial ties and social networks of prisoners outside of jail are becoming a key correctional and social services concern. As a method of correctional therapy, the strengthening of family relationships is emphasized (Tjeltveit, 2003). Reunification with family is one of the numerous obstacles that inmates face upon their return home. Ties with family members are crucial to the successful reintegration of the vast majority of former inmates; nevertheless, these relationships may be hampered by prior experiences and excessive expectations. According to research, many family members of returning inmates are likewise afraid of their loved ones' release from jail, and a substantial role shift is typically required (Swisher & Waller, 2008). (Furstenberg 1995; Hagan and Dinovitzer 1999). Family is unquestionably essential to comprehending the reintegration process faced by former inmates. Recent studies reveal that at least initially, more than three-quarters of formerly incarcerated individuals stay with family members after their release (Barrick, Lattimore, & Visher, 2014).

Economy as predictor of resilience variable regarding Reintegration of Ex Prisoner

Many ex-prisoners face deep poverty issues that denies them and their families fulfilling basic needs and live stable and dignified life (Breese et al., 2000; LeBel et al., 2008; Western et al., 2015). Material deprivation is often caused by the unavailability of proper jobs or denying released persons a social assistance they need in first weeks or months after the releasing (Wacquant, 2001). One of the most significant issues here is the absence of affordable standard housing (Alós et al., 2015; King, 2014), causing a typical situation where ex-prisoners live in a liminality: they do not have any home and alternate between shelters and streets (Hattery & Smith, 2010). Stable housing is, at the same time, crucial factor for reducing reoffending and supporting other factors, such as employment, education, and training (Madoc-Jones et al., 2018). Material deprivation may also induce substance abuse relapse, as ex-prisoners seek for a safe routine to cope with stress coming from the material insecurity (Binswanger et al., 2012).

Often, in terms of stable housing and employment, ex-prisoners rely on opportunities coming to them through their social networks and families, which may provide a crucial psychological

support needed for overcoming all the post-prison affairs (Davis et al., 2013; Johnson, 2014; Shivy et al., 2007). In many cases, however, such a help is unavailable from various reasons. (1) The past social capital and family relationships are toxic, as they are linked with ex-prisoners' criminal activity, and may lead to relapse/recidivism. (2) The prisonisation effect makes it difficult for family and close persons to understand and get along with ex-prisoners who are coping with the post-prison situation. (3) The relationships are broken due to the imprisonment itself so, first, ex-prisoners must struggle to win the confidence of their families and significant others back (Breese et al., 2000; Davis et al., 2013).

Many studies (e.g., Ahmed & Lång, 2017; Bumiller, 2015; Kurtovic & Rovira, 2017) were dedicated to an interplay between stigmatization and employment, as many ex-prisoners are denied a job due to their past prison experience. Usually, employers fear of ex-prisoners' recurring crime activities at a workplace or disruption of the workplace climate. Employment is often perceived as *the* key factor for successful reentry/resettlement because it can contribute to filling up free time of ex-prisoners, structuring their daytime, create positive interactions and social network, and mitigate material deprivation (Breese et al., 2000; Davis et al., 2013). In terms of cultural stereotypes, having an employment is a sign of successful integration into society, otherwise an ex-prisoner is perceived as not properly socialized, which then negatively influence his/her self-esteem (Johnson, 2014). However, according to numerous studies (e.g., Ramakers et al., 2017; Tripodi et al., 2010; Visher et al., 2005), despite the fact that employment is an important factor, it is inconclusive whether, on its own, contributes to the recidivism or reincarceration rate reduction, implying that intervening mainly in one domain—employment—is simply not enough for successful rehabilitation.

Better Reintegration Policies and education as predictor of Reintegration of Ex Prisoner

Criminological theory is confronted with traditional dilemmas in social theory, the most important of which is perhaps the tension between structure and subject or agency. In criminology there is a long tradition of studies focusing on the individual, beginning with Lombroso, the father of modern criminology (Lilly et al., 2007). These studies have underscored the idea that 'nothing works' (Martinson, 1974) as regards rehabilitative and treatment programmes in correctional facilities (Travis, 2005) or 'prison works' from the viewpoint of

rational choice (Bottoms et al., 2004; Nelken, 2009). Sampson and Laub (1995) highlight the importance of life course, and in particular the transition to adulthood, in the individual offender's behaviour. After observing the continuity of human behaviour over time, these authors state that certain social controls can be a turning point. They stress the importance of the quality of social ties: adults refrain from criminal behaviour according to the social capital invested in their family and at work. Specifically in relation to work, good relations between employer and employee (obligations, expectations and interdependence) facilitate the development of social control (Sampson and Laub, 1995).

More recent studies (for example, Bottoms et al., 2004; Kivivuori and Linderborg, 2010; LeBel et al., 2008; Wikström and Treiber, 2007) observe that there has been some convergence in the debate on structure and agency. An explanatory model should thus combine subjective factors of propensity to crime with structural factors, paying attention to the quality of the social bonds (Sampson and Laub, 1995). Prison work programmes aimed at encouraging inmates to acquire work habits, work experience and the motivation to desist from crime should be approached from this perspective.

Theoretical Framework

In order to better understand the process of reintegration, four theoretical perspectives were discussed: Life Course Theory, Cognitive Transformation Theory, The Hope Theory and Re-integrative Shaming Theory.

Life Course Theory

According to Life Course Theory, desistance, the developmental process in which one maintains a state of non-offending, "depends on both subjective factors and social influences. Subjective factors are internal characteristics such as attitudes, self-esteem, identity, and motivation. Social influences include employment, marriage, parenthood, friends, and treatment interventions. A key element of the life course perspective is a focus on change and maintenance over time, rather than on the initial change in behavior" (Bahr, Davis & Ward, 2012, p. 449).

Cognitive Transformation Theory

Cognitive Transformation Theory contains four key elements in the understanding of reintegration and desistance. The first key element is an individual's openness to change;

individuals must begin to conceive that change is possible. A second element is an exposure to particular hooks that may move them toward change. “Hooks” can stand for employment or the enrollment in a treatment program. The third element is an attempt to change his or her identity; individuals should begin to see themselves in a more positive light. And the final element is the reinterpretation of previous illegal behavior; individuals should begin to see how their illegal behavior harms themselves and those around them (Bahr, David & Ward, 2012).

The Hope Theory

According to O’Connell and Visher (2012) there is another reintegration theory that appears simpler than Life Course Theory and Cognitive Transformation Theory. The Hope Theory developed by Ros Burnett and ShaddMaruna in 2004 states that hope is the deciding factor for whether or not an individual will reoffend or reintegrate. The Hope Theory showed that with an adequate sense of hope, a former prisoner may be better able to navigate the opportunities and disappointments often faced after a period of incarceration (O’Connell&Visher, 2012).

Re-integrate shaming theory

In contrast to shaming that creates stigma, Braithwaite theorized that ‘re-integrative shaming’ encourages the offender to desist from criminal behavior (Braithwaite, 1989). Re-integrative shaming involves a process by which the criminal act is shamed or denounced, while the deviant offender is reintegrated into a community network of support. Throughout the shaming process, bonds of love and respect are established, maintained and strengthened between the individual being shamed and those persons doing the shaming (including the wider social network). Shaming is followed by a formal gesture or ceremony of acceptance and forgiveness (Braithwaite, 1989; McAlinden, 2005) such that the outcome of re-integrative shaming is a (renewed) connection between the offender and his or her community. Re-integrative shaming theory emphasizes the importance of contexts of shaming (Braithwaite, 1989). The impact of shaming on the individual varies depending on who applies the shame.

Conceptual Framework

Back Ground Variables	Independent Variables	Dependent Variable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Age • Income • Sex • Locality • Socio- economic status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religiosity • Familial Support • Economic Support • Resocialization • Reintegration Policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reintegration of Ex-Prisoners toward Mainstream Society

2. Research Methodology

Research Procedure

The nature of the present research was quantitative and cross-sectional. The population of the present study were the ex-inmates who have spent at two years in jail and now living freely in society for at least one year after incarceration. The Federal Ombudsman Secretariat has revealed that in Nov, 2022 there are 88,687 prisoners in 116 jails of the country. Previously, the federal ombudsman has conceded in a report submitted to the Supreme Court in Nov-2022 that there are 79,603 inmates in 116 jails of the four provinces of Pakistan. Therefore, the total ex- inmates’ employees are around 9084 who were released last years in overall country.

Sample of the Study

The sample selected must be really representative of the population being studied. However, even though the most precise sample is a census, most research relies on a sampling of the original population because of time and financial restrictions (Singh & Singh, 2015). The researcher selected ex- inmates as a sample who spent at least two years in jail and now living freely in society for at least one-year. The data was collected from 620 respondents. The sample size was selected based on the formula of desired accuracy with confidence level of 99% (Gill et al., 2010).

Tool of Data Collection

For obtaining the response from the ex-inmates the instrument was developed by using existing scales regarding the variables of the study. In view of this, to assess response regarding religious perspective, the researcher adapted SVORI religious scale to measure the religiosity of ex-inmates using 14 items. Multiple researchers used this scale to measure the religiosity (Stansfield et al., 2016). To assess response regarding family role, the researcher used family support scale

to measure the family integration of ex- inmates using 10 items. Multiple researchers used this scale to measure the family integration (Celik & Ayna, 2014; Hanley et al., 1998). To assess response regarding post incarceration reintegration, the researcher used offender reintegration scale to measure the post-Incarceration reintegration of ex- inmates using 15 items. Multiple researchers used this scale to measure the family integration (Benson et al., 2011). However, to assess Educational Support for Ex-Inmates: Project PROVE as a Model for Social Reintegration scale was used. Moreover, Offender *Reintegration Scale* (ORS) was used to assess policy and political setup to support the ex-inmates reintegration.

Data Collection Tool

The data was collected through questioner survey, schedule from ex- inmates who have spent at least two years in jail and now living freely in society for at least one-year. The rationale behind using the survey questioner was that hence researcher did not know regarding the educational level of the respondents & also survey questioners can increase the reliability and credibility of collected data. Moreover, it allows responder and researchers to get more information, since they can ask follow-up queries or clarifications to the questions they have prepared. So forth, survey questioner was used for the data collection. By using close ended questions, information was collected from the respondents. The tool of data collection was generated by using existing scales regarding the study variables.

Results and Data Analysis

Table.1 Opinions about re-socialization

Sr. No.	Item No.	Statement	Factor Loading	Variance Explained	Cronbach's Alpha
1	1	Mechanisms of re-socialization	.833		
2	2	Motivations of prisoners	.769	12.794	0.807

Table 1 shows construct items related to opinions about re-socialization. Factor loading is given against each item. Variance explained was 12.794 which was included in said factor. The value of Cronbach's Alpha was 0.807.

Table.2 Opinions about role of religion

Sr. No.	Item No.	Statement	Factor Loading	Variance Explained	Cronbach's Alpha
1	9	Role of religion	.711		
2	15	Obstacles in re-socialization	.579		
3	17	Jails are not for re-socialization	.551		
4	13	Criminals are the repeaters	.485	8.963	0.725
5	22	Family members motivate prisoners during their meet-ups	.455		

Table 2 shows construct items related to opinions about role of religion. Factor loading is given against each item. Variance explained was 8.963 which was included in said factor. The value of Cronbach's Alpha was 0.725.

Table 3 Opinions about criminals

Sr. No.	Item No.	Statement	Factor Loading	Variance Explained	Cronbach's Alpha
1	6	Some criminals realize their mistakes	.517		
2	18	Criminals are given instructions about Islam	.513		
3	10	Religion is an important refuge for prisoners in jail	.406	8.404	0.792
4	12	They need to turn towards religion	.370		

Table 3 shows construct items related to opinion about criminals. Factor loading is given against each item. Variance explained was 8.404 which was included in said factor. The value discuss of Cronbach's Alpha was 0.792.

Table 4 Opinions about prisons

Sr. No.	Item No.	Statement	Factor Loading	Variance Explained	Cronbach's Alpha
1	4	Criminals lose the fear of prisons after their 1st sentence in jail	.739		
2	20	Bettering the economic conditions of the prisoner's post-release	.712		
3	19	They can only re-socialize where they are inspired by one another	.690		
4	5	They are not well facilitated in jail	.644	7.521	0.720
5	16	Instead of punishing them, they need to be preached	.577		
6	8	Prison is not to re-socialize prisoners	.550		
7	21	Jails are to keep prisoners away, not to rehabilitate them	.512		

Table 4 shows construct items related to opinion about prisoners' problems. Factor loading is given against each item. Variance explained was 7.521 which was included in said factor. The value of Cronbach's Alpha was 0.720.

Table 5 Opinions about released prisoners

Sr. No.	Item No.	Statement	Factor Loading	Variance Explained	Cronbach's Alpha
1	3	Prisoners worldwide are rewarded	.669		
2	14	Prisoners are under the pressure of family honor	.594		
3	7	Parent prisoners were mainly distressed about their children being bullied for having parents who were incarcerated	.494	.6936	0.635
4	11	Society was uncooperative towards released prisoners	.437		

Table 5 shows construct items related to opinion about released prisoners. Factor loading is given against each item. Variance explained was 6.936 which was included in said factor. The value of Cronbach's Alpha was 0.635.

Conclusions, Suggestions and Recommendations

The study aimed to explore how prisoners in Pakistan are re-socialized during incarceration. This was researched through the lens and experiences of guards on duty inside the prisons. The research questions posed for the study were to discover the mechanisms of re-socialization, the effects of re-socialization, the motivations of prisoners, the impact on their familial relationships, and the role of religion in their process of re-socialization. Overall, there was a significant negative and positive polarity of views among the officials. However, it was difficult to determine what might have caused a significant difference in their opinions since this was not the scope of the study. Though a presumption is that the guards had different experiences in different jails, their time could have also influenced their responses. The results presented here establish that there was a significant relationship between first time offender status and recidivism within the first three years of release. First time offenders were less likely to be rearrested within this time period. Additionally, there was no significant relationship found between positive supports, conflicted supports, risk of recidivism score and recidivism. It is important that future research consider a more concise definition of social support and seek a better understanding of the quality of support. Lastly, including information on the types of charges or violations that lead to re-arrest can have implications for program development and better services to help serve participants. Gaining a better understanding of the positive characteristics of first time offenders, social supports and recidivism can help influence the way that a community, parole officer, a case worker and support or family members interact and work with individuals upon return from incarceration. In this regard updating of policies on both federal and provincial levels about the creation of job opportunity should be the main priority of the government and its practical implementation to encourage youth who are belonging to low income families and are jobless. Government and non-government organizations along with concerned stakeholders should introduce youth economic-oriented development programs through the utilization of welfare services like skill development as per human potentials, different human development program

support the financial need of poor and needy families in the study area. Implementation of law in true spirit through the active involvement of local people members to control the increasing ratio of crimes in the study area. Education can be used as a tool for alteration in youth behavior to positive. A mass awareness is necessary on the part of governmental and nongovernment organizations to educate parents regarding negative bearings of youth crime. It is also necessary for the government to make arrangements for the rehabilitation of youth criminals in the Jails. An extensive psychological counseling program is needed in every jail to rehabilitate youth inmates in jails. It will be of particular importance to aware youth at school's level and socialize them about the bad consequences of involvement in anti-social activities.

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