Acknowledgment

Opting a research work instead of two courses of total six credit hours that too, for an undergraduate program seem to be an unwise decision at first sight. Doing my thesis was quite a bumpy ride in the start.

I am thankful to Almighty Allah for His countless blessing on me. I am highly appreciative of the efforts of my supervisor Mr. Asim Muneeb Khan that he guided me throughout the course of my research work. He always motivated, encouraged and supported me not just in my academic life as well as in practical life. A bundle of thanks and acknowledgment goes to our dearest friend like teacher Dr Zaheer Abbas for his extra ordinary input, corrections and his help throughout my research work particularly for guiding and teaching me the quantitative data analysis. Thank you, Sir, for the support in completion of my thesis. I am also grateful to the other faculty members of Anthropology cluster of Department of Humanities and Social Sciences Bahria University Islamabad for their help and efforts.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to my friends Usama Twaha, Fuqan Tariq, Usama Naseer, Rubab Chaudhry, Arfah Zia, Ansar Satti, Hassan Raja (Late), Mohsin Arif Satti, Captain Emran khan, Wajahat Khalid and Asfand yar Abbasi for the support they have provided me throughout my degree.

Last but not the least I would like to thank my loving parents particularly my Ama Jan for her continuous support throughout my academic life. It would never be possible without the support of my parents and siblings to continue my academic journey.

Obaid Fiaz Satti.

Abstract

Parole and probation systems are considered to be important elements of criminal rehabilitation measures globally. The present research was carried out to analyze the effectiveness of parole and probation systems in Rawalpindi, Pakistan. The main objective of the research work was to find out the level of effectiveness of these rehabilitative measures in Pakistani context. The study was carried out in Rawalpindi which is one of the major cities of Punjab province of Pakistan. This research work utilized the quantitative research design for collecting the data. Forty five respondents selected on the basis of multi-stage sampling technique were interviewed for the collection of data. After the data collection, it was analyzed through the use of statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). The findings of the study showed that the parole and probation system is operational in Pakistan, but individuals are unaware of its utilization properly. A vast majority of the respondents showed lack of confidence on these rehabilitative measures. Various factors particularly the structural factors were found responsible in proper implementation and utilization of these systems. Lack of awareness among public and allocation of funds by the government were also found responsible for non-effectiveness of this department. The study concludes that there is a dire need of effectiveness of these rehabilitative measures in Pakistan. Educating public about rehabilitative measures and its proper utilization can be important steps towards their implementation. Provision of governmental support in terms of infrastructure can enhance the trust of people on the department.

Contents

Chapter One		Page Number
	Introduction	4
1.1	Statement of Problem	6
1.2	Objectives	6
1.3	Hypothesis of study	6
1.4	Significance of the Study	7
Chapter Two		
2.1	Literature Review	8
2.2	Conceptual Framework	15
Chapter Three	•	
•	Methodology	16
Chapter Four		
•	Data Analysis	19
Chapter Five	·	
5.1	Major Finding	59
5.2	Conclusion	63
5.3	Suggestion	64
References		65
Appendix		68