

A Sociological Investigation into the Criminal Behavior of Juvenile in District Jail Faisalabad

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Abstract:

Youth crime has become a world dangerous problem and it is spreading in the developing and undeveloped situations in a vast manner. Today, the behavior of youth offence is a great concern in wealthy society. Recently, in Pakistan government have recognized the importance of young offenders and show attention in scientific and experimental studies on juvenile delinquency, its causes control/prevention and rehabilitation. Thus, the juvenile delinquency would be a serious threat to the social, economic, political, religious, educational, and especially family institution in future. However, those factor who are forcing juvenile delinquency, low education, low income, broker family, lack of socialization, lack of interest in education, lack of religious education, parentless child, role of media, urban slums, desire of wealth, lack of basic facilities, rejection by neighborhood, Bad societies, Peer group, lack of moral values, for fun/enjoyments, family background, psychological problem, parenting style, unemployment, economic problem in family, rapid population growth, unavailability of housing, poor parenting, etc. The present study will notice juvenile delinquency.

Key words: youth, juvenile, behavior, crime, factors

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the socio-economic characteristics of the Juveniles.
2. To explore the factors affecting juvenile delinquency.
3. To study the impacts of juveniles crime on their livelihood.
4. To suggest some measures to overcome juvenile crime in Pakistan.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The future of any state depends on youth, but the poverty agreed, youth continue from the day they are born in Pakistan. The lack of basic facilities, food items, shelter, clothes, security, etc. makes them experts as streets turn them into criminals and the justice system of the country also make them criminals. The purpose of this study is to bring out the causes/factors of juvenile delinquency; the results may also help the youngsters to improve their behavior towards society. The juveniles may also realize their importance in the progress of the country as a real wealth of it, which completely build up the sense of responsibility in them, thus, keeping them away from anti-social behaviors.

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile criminal behavior is an important issue in our society. The usual committing of criminal acts or offences by a young individual who comes under the age of 18. Specially one below the age, in which average criminal action is possible. The Pakistani government is not getting impressive number with the law nor other people connected with it, willing to know the continuous and serious threats being concentrated to the

health, social and ethical development of those youngsters and society.

Youth are the benefits in each general public, the eventual fate of any social orders and nations and the world at large is relying upon its childhood. Youngsters are ruining in crimes or deviating from the regulation has exceptional yield to themselves, their families, the way of life and the world at large. Throughout the years, challenges have been made to characterize the reasons of the young crime. Examiners report, principle issues that predict adolescent delinquency among youth, for example, broken families, absence of close relations among young people and their guardians, number of persons in the family. (Demuth and Brown, 2004)

According to Al-Quran "and He has bestowed to you, as from, Him, all, as from Him, all that is in the heaven and on earth observe in that are signs really for those person, who reflect." This verse expressions, that the human always run for overcome the world. The first and major offense in the world did by the young offender. In Quran words, the crime is a sin and murder a person is one of the undefended sins. In Surah Al-Maida, find the first case of juvenile delinquency. Habil and Qabil was the sons of Adam, they commit the crime. The Habil was the elder brother of Qabil, and Qabil murder of his brother, because of jealousy (Al-Quran, Surah Maida Parah No, 6-7).

Crime is socially unsatisfactory adjustment in the part of individual in hard conditions, the problems which go to makeup these hard conditions, with the intellectual and biological situations which effect on individuals capacity to adjust, organize the sources of delinquency. Every youth violation is the value of a complication of reasons; particular of those circumstances on view last years before committed the crime, and other whose roots are more clearly and directly associated with the act of criminal behavior. It has been shown, that a different set of reasons is involved in every individual

situation. It is difficult hence, to define the group of reasons which always effect in any specific crime (K. M. Banham).

There is a flourish development of internet cafes, and which permit every students between the ages of 11-18 years to watch porno tapes, which is a danger for our country. The parents don't appear to understand, why their kids are out of house for hours. Definitely, it is carelessness of parents on the part of children. They tolerate their children spend time to watch Indian and English, Drama and Movies, which are chock-full of unpleasant picture and mobile phone is being ill-treating by students and youth offenders.

In Pakistan money, land, sexual assault, illiteracy, honor killings, old ill will, and medicate habit are the fundamental variables bringing about increase juvenile delinquency. The recent emergence of militancy "deeni-madaras" (religious instruction organizations) has further exacerbated the situation. These institutions impart instruction in militancy and partisan contempt to youthful persons beneath eighteen years (Nadeem, 2002).

Juvenile delinquency is determined by the negative outcomes of social and economic growth, in particular, economic tragedies, political insecurity, and the declining of leading organizations (including the government, state, structures of public education and public assistance, and the family). Socio-economic instability is frequently connected to persistent unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the possibility of their involvement in criminal activity. (Juvenile Delinquency World YOUTH Report, 2003)

He highlighted that juvenile prisoner, that family confusion, coming about because of abandonment, demise of a parent and divorce of parents, is a significant cause of unlawful exercises of adolescents. Numerous issue families, which are usually large, having history of crime and headed by parents of weakness and low or unpredictable livelihoods, are also held to generate criminal behavior (Jillani & Anees, 2003).

Many studies have been engaged in Pakistan on juvenile behavior, the researcher try to find out the crime of juvenile. Like murder, theft, robbery, snatching, etc. these are dangerous issue of society. But, youths are more likely to commit juvenile crimes, it is essential to keep the following in mind; poverty is a large predictor of low parent monitoring, harsh parenting, and attachment of deviant peer groups, all of which are turn into juvenile offences. The findings of the study would prove helpful to the social workers, community workers, and social welfare officers to overcome the crimes in the society.

Juvenile delinquency can be described as offenses committed by youngsters above 7 and less than 18 years of age. Usually, these offenses consist of theft, robbery, drugs marketing and even murder in extreme cases. Youth criminal behavior in Pakistan is getting outstanding scopes neither with the law and nor with people related with it willing to understand the seriousness of the condition. The lack of basic necessities makes them offenders and the poor justice plan makes them experts. The administration and people are equally responsible for decreasing juvenile crime from our society for which we have to make sure that no youngster has to lose his goodness and follow illegal activities due to social injustice. (Rida, 2015)

The level of parental supervision, the way parents discipline a child, particularly cruel discipline, Parental clash or division, Criminal parents or siblings, Parental abuse or neglect, the quality of the guardian youngster relationship. Crime avoidance is the broad term for all efforts aimed at preventing from getting to be included in criminal or other anti-social activity. Because the development of delinquency in youth is influenced by various components, counteractive action endeavors need to be extensive in scope. Prevention services may include activities like substance misuse instruction and treatment, family advising, youth mentoring, parenting education, educational support, what's more, youth protecting.

Expanding accessibility and utilization of family planning services, together with education and contraceptives, helps to decrease unintended pregnancy and undesirable births which are risk factors for delinquency. (Bondless, 2015)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Background

Literature review is most significant to identify the problem of the study, which can be solved by collection of data. It is very important to realize that the work is doing by analyst in an examination should not be repeated again. Literature review observes about the work that is doing. It also helps to avoid the mistakes, which already done by another one. So researcher can enhance the examination outline and instrumentation, which was not successful at the last time.

Aoulakh, (1999) concluded that crimes remained always a major downside for society. Crimes violate sacred customs, laws and values. Crimes interrupt the smooth operation of the social and political requests. The cited factors responsible for juvenile delinquency are broken home, criminal group environment, poor association of peer/school group, slums with criminal neighborhood, neediness, and unemployment. The rising pattern of huge violations and juvenile delinquency amongst youth leads them to arrest by police. Youngsters from poor people and regular workers foundations are much more likely to engage in delinquent behavior.

Derzon et al, (2000) stated that many factors are related to delinquent behavior such as poverty, low educational level, peer association and furthermore, low knowledge level. In the current research, the main emphasis to analyze delinquent behavior was on intelligence and additionally effect of family size that is number of kin of the delinquents and non-delinquents. It was assumed that parents in the extensive

families may not be fit for giving quality time to all the children so there is an occasion of delinquency within the giant families. (Brookes, 2005) found that one's area of residence, as well as a multitude of under significant social and environmental factors, can be seen as playing a vital role in the development of a criminal. Since such phenomena as social pressure and interaction with influential others are universal they are to a degree inescapable and hence we are all the arsonist, the serial rapist and numerous other violent offenders are thus seen to be those very same constituents that are involved in the development of any "normal" individual.

WHO, (2005) reported that poverty, poor academic performance, criminal family background, poor living conditions and high impulsivity are major factors that prophesy violence. It is commonly documented that young men in their teen age mostly involved in criminal activities. This interest flagged as the get elder and until they reach 28. Criminal behavior encompasses wide range of complex social behavior. There are a lot of theories of crime that present many factors and process interpreting it from sociological, psychological and biological point of view, while many experimental evidences relating to the causes and correlates of crime presents proof to support many diverse theories.

Government of Pakistan (2006) highlighted that Pakistan has the largest number of people in the history 52 million aged 15-29 years and the groups in the coming days are considered to be larger. For social, political and economic development special attention is being paid to the health and welfare of the youth so that the country becomes strong and stable. Recently, the government of Pakistan is taking serious interest to reducing the youth crime and violence. Youth violence and crimes in developing nations have been expanded all in all yet in Pakistan and particularly in the Punjab, it is noticed more increasing more rapidly.

Hunt, (2008) Theorized that depressive symptoms are closely related to juvenile delinquents. Adolescents in the rectification focuses are more discouraged than those from the community based samples. In particular, they considered how despondency might anticipate solitary conduct among young girls. During childhood, males' and females' rates of depression are comparative and generally low. Early immaturity marks a time when the rates clearly diverge, with a sharp rise in the onset of depression in girls.

Iram, (2008) concluded, the street children are common in these criminals, who are growing quickly in nonstop magnitude with the unexpected population growing, expansion and above all scarcity. The importance is that more of these adolescents find themselves in conflict with the rules for some goal or another. But, what the rules doesn't realize that is treating by these juvenile in a class with adults, it is producing a not ever wind-up class of threatening offenders that are only a danger at present crime provoked in society.

Ahmad, (2009) carried out a research on the associational factors leading to crime of murder and found that culture as against social factors are much more responsible for the crime of murder. Crime is committed due to emotional or due to lack of satisfaction of wishes and values of an individual. He also mentioned that prestige is highly a cherished value which is related to zan, zar, zamin. If any of these values is encroached upon, the people are apt to fight and that causes some grievous acts or they commit it murder even.

Vijayanath, (2010) argued that Children under the age of 18 and misbehavior are an expression that is determined by the law for legal actions which is often caused by excessive challenging actions. Teenager (usually under the age of 18) who has dedicated an act that would be regarded unlawful for a mature. When a personal make an unlawful act below the age of seven, they are known as issue kid not the past due. Because

it is experienced that they are not older enough to distinguish between the lawful and unlawful and right and incorrect.

According to Richards, (2011) that youthful offenders behind the bars may not deal with the type of factors which caused their recorded crimes. In the majority cases, it becomes a simple elimination of these youth from their residence areas. The following measures square measure so suggestions which will facilitate to reduce the growth in the number of the young people involved in criminal activities. Making of riches ought to be our top need. Livelihood opportunities are to be created by both the governments also, private elements for youth of employable ages. Be that as it may, these people must learn to accept whatever work and not long for professional job. The general public ought to moreover provide ready professional guidance and content services in colleges, especially at youthfulness to counter the wickedness impact of the peer pressure that influences these young into crime and delinquency.

Shahzad Zafar, (2012) highlighted that young crime has become a worldwide dominant and it is growing to the emerging and industrialized states in a huge manner. Criminal behavior is a worldwide issue and the behavior of criminal be depending on both intra and cross socially. In adolescence the behavior of delinquency is a great anxiety in wealthy society today. It is a challenge for social planner, community employees and social reformers to defeat this issue. The word Juvenile misconduct is used for those kids whose ages are 10 to 17.

Theoretical Explanation

There are diverse speculations on the reasons for offense. Be that as it may, these are vital speculations identify with criminal conduct/adolescent crime. There are two theories in this study;

Merton's Stain Theory was introducing the maximum accurate to explain the phenomena of youth criminal behavior.

Agnew (1992) decided, Merton theory recognized that there are institutionalized performances to success in society. Strain theory clutches, that crime is caused by the difficulty those in poverty have in achieving socially appreciated goals by valid resources. They are more likely to use criminal means to obtain these goals. This theory has close relationship with our analysis. This theory has close association with our research.

Sutherland Differential Association Theory, It is a learning theory which concentrates on the procedures by which people come to carry out criminal acts. By, criminal conduct is found out in the same way as some other behavior. He expresses that delinquency is found out through social cooperation with offenders or crime supporting characterizations. Furthermore his concept of personal contacts recommends that learning might be best encouraged inside of recognizable and family assembles. By individuals come into contact with "definitions good to abuse of laws" and "definitions disapproving to misuse of laws". The proportion of these definitions-criminal to non-criminal figures out if a man will take part in criminal behavior. Meanwhile, Sutherland exhibited his hypothesis; specialists have attempted to figure out, if the standards of differential affiliation loan themselves to exact estimation.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The study was designed to identify and analyze the factors of criminal behavior of the juveniles in district jail Faisalabad. In order to achieve this objective, existing literature on the subject was reviewed. Descriptive survey research was designed to collect the information from 90 respondents, who were selected by convenient sampling technique. The respondents were selected based on certain basic criteria, which may call control variables or basic assumptions of the study. The universe of the study was the Borstal Jail of District Faisalabad was selected

through convenient sampling technique. As the current study was planned to gather information during field survey, closed-ended questions was constructed. The questions in interview schedule were mostly structured. The interview schedule was prepared in English, and questions were also asked in Urdu and Punjabi. Pre-testing was done on 10 respondents. Data analysis is a tool to draw generalization or test hypothesis. The researcher himself coded and put all the information on the computer using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS).

The percentages were calculated by following formula:

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{f}{N} \times 100$$

Where f = Absolute Frequency
 N = Total Number of items

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and interpretation of facts are the most risky steps in scientific research. Without these steps, generalization expectation can't be achieved which the objective of all scientific research. This part displays the analysis and interpretation of facts. This part manages financial and demographic elements of participants.

Table No 1: Showing the results of respondents according to their area, age, education.

Area	Frequency	Percentage
Urban	30	33.33
Rural	60	66.67
Total	90	100.0
Age(Year)		
Upto-10	00	00
11-14	31	34.4
15-18	59	65.6
Total	90	100.0
Education		

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Illiterate	24	26.7
Primary	31	34.4
Middle	12	13.3
Matriculation	14	15.5
Intermediate	09	10
Other	00	00
Total	90	100

Majority of the respondents 33.33 %were belong to urban area, WHO, (2005) report, poor living condition are factor of crime, while 66.67% respondent belongs to rural area. Majority 65.6 percent of the respondents were belonged to the age group between 15-18 years, David et al., (1986) reported that children were involved in crimes, at the younger ages (15–18), and Imran & Khan (2010), GOP (2006), Vijaynath, (2010) proposed, that children at the age 15-18 were involved in crime. Whereas 34.4% respondent’s age was between 11-14 years. Majority of the respondent i.e. 34.4% respondent’s education was Primary, Darzon et al (2000), stated low educational level remain in crime, whereas 26.7% respondents were illiterate and other 15.5 percent educated up to matriculation and 13.3% respondents education was middle.

Table No 2: Showing the results of respondents according to their family member, income and occupation of father.

No of family members	Frequency	Percentage
3-5 members	23	25.6
6-8 members	35	38.9
9-11 members	26	28.9
12-above	06	6.7
Total	90	100.0
Income		
5000-10000 Rs.	12	13.3
10001-15000 Rs.	28	31.1
15001-20000 Rs.	15	16.7
20001-25000 Rs.	17	18.9
25001-above	18	20.0
Total	90	100.0

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Occupation		
Agriculture	28	31.1
Govt. Job	14	15.6
Private Job	27	30.0
Business	07	7.8
Laborer	09	10
No job	05	5.6
Total	90	100.0

Majority 38.9% of the respondents have 6-8 members, Darzon etal (2000),stated that large family size cause the delinquency, 28.9% respondents have 9-11 members while 6.7% respondents have 12-above family members. Majority 31.1% of the respondent's father profession is agriculture, 15.6% respondent's father profession is Govt. job, 30% respondent's father do private job, 7.8% respondent's father have their own business. Majority 31.1% of the respondents' fathers income is about 1000-15000 Rs. 16.7% respondent's fathers income is 15001-20000 Rs. While 20% respondent's fathers income is about 25001-above.

Table No 3: Showing the results of the respondents about their profession, family.

Profession	Frequency	Percentage
Student	40	44.4
Laborer	15	16.7
Business	04	4.4
Private job	12	13.3
Agriculture	13	14.4
Nothing	06	6.7
Total	90	100.0
Family type		
Joint	35	38.9
Nuclear	29	32.2
Neo-local	26	28.9
Total	90	100.0

Majority 44.4% of the respondents were students, and Imran & Khan (2010) proposed, that children before coming to jail 21.6 percent respondents were student, and 16.7% respondents were labor, 4.4% respondents were businessman. Majority 38.9% of

the respondents belong to nuclear family system, while 32.2% respondents belong to joint family system.

Table No 4: Showing the results of respondents about their feelings before/after committing crime, problem faced by their family.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Excited	13	14.4
Nervous	14	15.6
Curious	22	24.4
Provoked	26	28.9
Angry	15	16.7
Total	90	100.0

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Felt guilty	31	34.4
Satisfied	16	17.8
Anger	09	10
Worried	26	28.9
Embarrassed	08	8.9
Total	90	100.0

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Financial	20	22.2
Parent separate	06	06.7
Conflict	14	15.6
Family dispute	25	27.8
No problem	25	27.8
Total	90	100.0

Majority 28.9% of the respondent's feeling was provoked while 16.7% respondents feel anger before committing crime. 14.4% feel excited, 15.6% feel nervousness, 24.4% respondents feeling was curious. Majority 34.4% of the respondents were felt guilty after committing crime , 17.8% respondents feeling were satisfied, 10% feel anger, 28.9% feel worried after committing crime while 8.9% respondents embarrassed after committing crime. Majority 27.8% of the respondent's family faced family dispute while 27.8% respondent's family have no problem. 22.2% respondent's family faced financial problem.

Table No 5: Showing the results of respondents about reason of arrest, activities friends together, problem faced at home.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Murder	28	31.1
Illicit sexual activities	00	00
Narcotics	22	24.4
Robbery	12	13.3
Violence	20	22.2
Kidnapping	00	00
Fraud	08	8.9
Total	90	100.0
Activities		
Sports activities	34	37.8
Commit crime	15	16.7
Combine study	20	22.2
Other activities	21	23.3
Total	90	100.0
Response		
Physically abused	20	22.2
Sexually abused	00	00.0
Witness domestic violence	06	06.7
Children disrespecting their parents	41	45.6
Parents punish their children for small issues	23	25.6
Total	90	100.0
Response		
Poverty	14	15.6
Unemployment	16	17.8
Poor education	17	18.9
Society	23	12.2
Friends	28	31.1
Other	04	04.4
Total	90	100.0

Ahmad, (2009) carried cultural factor are responsible of murder. Majority 31.1% of the respondents arrested in case of murder, 13.3% respondents were arrested due to robbery, 24.4% were arrested due to the use of narcotics, 22.2% were arrested due to violence while 8.9% respondent were arrested in case of fraud. Majority 37.8% of the respondents do sports activities with their friends, 16.7% respondents commit crime, 22.2%

respondents do combine study while 23.3% respondents do other activities with their friends. Majority 45.6% of the respondents faced children disrespecting their parents. While 25.6% respondents faced parents punish their children for small issues. Aoulakh (1999), Darzon et al (2000), concluded that bad peer are also cause in crime, Majority 31.1% of the respondents think that friends lead towards criminal's behavior 15.6% respondents think poverty is the cause of criminal behavior of juvenile, 17.8% think unemployment, 18.9% respondents think poor education system responsible for criminal behavior.

Table No 6: Showing the results of the respondents about the responsibility, causes for juvenile delinquency

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Parents	9	10
School	12	13.3
Society	36	40
Themselves	25	27.8
Other	8	8.9
Total	90	100

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Drugs	22	24.4
Gangs	11	12.2
Violence	18	20
Weapons	30	33.3
Others	09	10
Total	90	100

Iram, (2008) recommend that society is responsible to the criminal behavior, Majority 40% of the respondents were feel society itself become a cause of juvenile delinquency 10% respondents said parents, 13.3% think school, 27.8% respondents feel they themselves, 8.9% respondents think other problems that cause juvenile delinquents in Pakistan. Majority 33.3% of the respondents feel weapons are responsible for crime, 24.4% respondents feel drugs, while 12.2% respondents feel gangs are responsible for crime.

Table No 7: Showing the results of respondents about opinion, reasons behind of juvenile, thinking about positive family environment provide a strong base.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Poor Economic Status	19	21.1
Poor supervision of parents	28	31.1
Poor Society	43	47.7
Total	90	100.0
Response		
Broken family	21	23.3
Single parent families	09	10
Seperated families	26	28.9
Criminal parents	04	04.4
Lack of trusst and confidence among parents	30	33.3
Total	90	100.0
Response		
Yes	90	100.0
No	00	00
Total	90	100.0

Majority 47.7% of the respondents were reply poor society 31.1% respondents said Poor supervision of the parents 21.1 % respondents feel poor economic status the reason behind of juvenile committing crime. Majority 33.3% of the respondents feel lack of trust and confidence among the parents 23.3% respondents feel broken families is the most important reason behind of juvenile committing crime. Majority 100% of the respondents were agreeing with the statement that positive family environments can provide a strong base for the development of resilience in adolescent development.

CONCLUSION

Concluding all the aspects of research report it is found that most of the young one are indulged in criminal activities like pick pocketing, robbery, taking drugs, drugs selling, murder, mobile snatching, violence, fraud, etc. this is all because of unemployment, and poverty as majority of them belongs to lower socio-economic status. The future of any nation depends

upon the children but in Pakistan the children don't have even the basic facilities, food and clean water by birth. Lack of basic facilities leads them to be criminals and courts make them professional. It is necessary to change the system to avoid such crimes and for the solidity of Pakistan. In Pakistan the youth crime is approaching at a high level and the law authorities or individuals linked with it is paying attention to understand the frequent and stern dangers produced to the health, societal and ethical improvement of juvenile and society. Most of these delinquents are those children that increasing frequent with the rapid population growth, urbanization and poverty.

RECOMMENDATION

- Parents education especially mother's education matters a lot to intending and renovate the child's behavior in a positive manner.
- Parents and government should focused on basic needs that children enjoys for amply growth and health, medical care, shelter, nutrition and clothing. Because most of the children are deprived from it.
- The home environment should be respectable, trusty, sympathetic and hospitable and have understanding for friendly environment.
- Government should keep check and balance over police department that how he managed and treat those juveniles and media as well that what type of programs it released.
- In jails police staff needs to be more educated psychologically, because if they are good psychologists they maybe well understand towards the delinquents.
- Media can play a vital role to engage in recreation of children in form of public awareness regarding delinquent's behavior, and society including parent's attitude towards them via electronic and print media.

- Legal and social provisions must be provided to protect children from misuse, drug abuse, sexual abuse and vindictiveness and in equity.
- Juvenile delinquency is needs full attention of persons involving to solve these substances thus for handling this child, special knowledge and expertise is required for both jail staff and lawyer.

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