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**SOCIOECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL
FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A
CASE STUDY IN DISTRICT JAIL QUETTA**



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FINAL APPROVAL OF THESIS

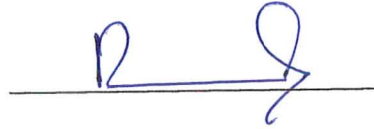
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Abstract

The perceived determinants of socioeconomic and psychological factors of juvenile delinquency: the case of District Jail Quetta indicates the critical situation of juvenile delinquency and the societal destruction of youth in the area. The study shows that the perceived determinants of juvenile delinquency have undesirable socioeconomic and psychological factors impact over the society. The literature review which is cited is related to the research. It showed from the review that disorganization in school and families, psychological factor, i.e. mental illness and instability of juveniles and socioeconomic factor, i.e. the lack of pocket money making the youth delinquent. The theoretical framework and conceptualization represents the key variables of the study. Research methodology which is used in this research is a quantitative approach. Purposive sampling is used in this study and face to face interviews are used to collect data. Findings also show that hypothesis 'juvenile delinquency has clear cut socioeconomic and psychological factors impact' is accepted.

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Chapter No. 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The word juvenile delinquency is used for those children who are under the age of 18, where if they constrain any prohibited action, they are measured as delinquent due to age factor. In Pakistani society the juvenile delinquency is growing day by day, which is deviating the attentions of our youths from their educations and sports. They are receiving more and more incline towards harmful actions than the positive actions. This uncomfortable condition is causing to spoil the career of our young citizens, that have pushed them into darkness in there exists. Such students not only lose their own educational career, but their peer groups are also disturbed by them. They set convinced boundaries on the achievement of their peer group members in the educational and other grounds. Juvenile delinquency is growing day by day in Pakistan, which is giving birth to some other crimes as well within the society, such as the street or road crime, drug addiction, trafficking, and suicide bombers are also recognized as the juveniles. No one has born as delinquent. It is the society and his socialization through the family, peer, community, and gang groups, etc., which makes the person deviant and henceforth a delinquent. The children born to any society is similar a white paper on whom whatsoever is proposed to write one can do so. Same is the situation with the children, whatever they notice, they began to act like that. Juvenile delinquency occurs due to various causes, but some of them such as the

family organization, the inspiration of the peer group, the sexual causes, and the smoking, etc., were the most notable one.

The word juvenile delinquency is used in a joint meaning, where juvenile means the person who is not measured as matured both physically and mentally, i.e. he has not crossed his eighteenth birthday, and delinquency means not following the rules of the society. So, jointly, it means a person who commits a crime, yet not became mature enough to cross his eighteenth birthday. Juvenile delinquency occurs throughout the world, but in this research, the researcher concentrated on Pakistani society where different causes of juvenile delinquency were arranged out, where some cases were more noticeable than the others, i.e. the socialization of the child plays the most vital role in affecting his delinquent performance than the economic factor.

In the past, the human societies were not that much compound as it looks today, people were living dispersed. They followed less came into interaction with one another. Yet, with the passage of period, the human population was increased, and people felt the necessity of one another, hence that their existence could be certain, therefore they came into interaction with one another and shared the daily life with one another, which provided birth to dissimilar practices of relationships as the mutual co-operation, race and fight with one another. These practices of relationships sometimes gave birth to disorder in the society because there were assured values, which were

permanent as valuable i.e. money, against which the properties and facilities were exchanged. But man is selfish by its very nature; hence he started to seek to fulfill his own needs and disregarded the other people's needs. So, the disorder came into the society, and the human relationships were reasonably rather from support to race, and the race gave birth to a battle between the human beings. Later, these battles affected illness in the society which affected the social organizations. This disorder in the society provided birth to deviance in the society, and people disobeyed the rules and regulations of the society, and they altogether ignored the social contract of mutually supporting each other. When the deviance was increased, it gave birth to crime in the society. The crime has two sides, first: if it was dedicated by adults, it was considered as the crime where the delinquents were suitably punished by law, and second: crime was dedicated by youngsters under the age of 18. They were not punished by law, but they were prepared cut off from the common population for their recovery.

In juvenile delinquency, age is the greatest prominent aspect for the juvenile offenders, because a person cannot be considered as a delinquent if he is under the age of 15 and neither, he has crossed 17, because if someone is under 15 years, he might not be caught as delinquent for the analysis, and neither, he would be carried into the jail for treatment if he has passed the 17 years of his life, then he would be considered as criminal and therefore punished by law.

1.2 History of juvenile delinquency law

The history of juvenile delinquency is as ancient as the man himself. But it could be copied back to the age of period of Elizabeth, the former queen of Great Britain. As Shoemaker (2013) has argued that: the earliest law ever found on the topic of juvenile delinquency was projected by Elizabeth in the early 17th century in England when she approved the law named “the poor law” which shapes that parents should take care of their children and socialize them well so that they could be able to escape the delinquency since children are not themselves answerable for their actions. Hence, whatever they are doing, their parents are accountable for their actions. The similarity is probable from the children when raised up, and their parents become old, then it becomes the children’s duty to take care of their parents. Accordingly, by poor law the children were called as the delinquents not the criminals. There has been no official court yet established before 1899, but there were only the juvenile institutions which were handling the juveniles’ delinquent. These organizations were created in the United States of America during the 19th century. Numerous events occurred in the 1800s, which contributed birth to a childlike justice system, where the first law recognized that juvenile delinquency is the result of a long chain of efforts on the part of activists and other child servers. The first Illinois law on the subject of juvenile delinquency was approved on the name “an act for treatment” and controlled, dependent, neglected children who provided a plate form to the lawgivers

where they could differentiate between the child offenders and the adult offenders. Juvenile delinquency was not a distinct topic of concern to the discipline of criminology until 1854 when a prison school act was passed in the House of Commons in England. After this, transformation acts in England, it was also known as an act of justice in those countries which were still the colonies of the Great Britain as Burma and India, which is Pakistan in the present, and in calculation in those countries which remain in the colony of the Great Britain as the United States of America. According to this act, the adults and the juvenile cannot be treated as the same. Where giving to this reformatory school, established in 1870, the juveniles should be reformed rather than punished.

1.3 Causes of juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a mixture of two words, which are used in the same flow of meaning as juveniles, which is said to the person who is under the age of 18 and the other word is delinquency, which means as say more simply is the differing of societal rules and regulation known bylaw or the leading agency of the government. There are several causes, which can be said as accountable for the juvenile delinquency as the following:

1.3.1 Social factors

Social factors mean the socialization which comprises all those things which are directly influenced on an individual when he leftovers in a group and pick

up these delinquent actions during the socialization development, it may be the family, neighborhood, etc. These factors permanently exist in the neighboring of the individual where they play their role to follow the group member to their collective behavior as a total culture. Here one does not need to learn the behavior that the other people are having. These actions are straight inculcated into the character of an individual, when he is a follower of any group, culture. But, if we search it analytically, it comprises the following:

1.3.1.1 Disorganization in family

The family is considered as the most noticeable organization, where the youth is born and learns all those actions which are in exercise within the family. Whatsoever the actions the father was having that is openly moved to the elder son through the process of socialization and culture. If the father was involved in the positive activities and he keeps a close relationship with his children, then the child will not compel any negative act, but, if the father was criminal and involved in the negative activities, then the chances of juvenile delinquency are increased. Delinquency is not transferred from parents to children; it can be transported from elder brothers to the younger brothers. So, the family is the organization which is more answerable for juvenile delinquency than any other institute, because if the family flops to perform its due role then the person's possibility increases to be delinquent. The faults of the family comprise the following:

1.3.1.2 Broken families

Broken houses include those houses which are run by single parents (mother or father), working parents, divorced parents, or dead parents, where the children remain out of direct watch or control of their parents and thus they get the chance to do immoral activities.

1.3.1.3 Parent-child relationship

If there is an unattached parent-child relationship, the youngster's probabilities of delinquency increases, the disconnected relationship may be to a smaller degree of direct interaction between the parents and children, the ignoring of children or to the smallest extent friendliness from parents to their children.

1.3.1.4 Defects of school system

If the atmosphere of the school is expressed very harsh and the physical punishment to the child arises, then the child will get fearful of going to school. Hence, he stops going to school. In these conditions, the parents force him to go to school. Then the child comes into the mental dilemma, if his stopovers at home the parents will beat him. Thus, the youth leaves both his home and the school. So, that he could get rid of unbearable punishment and comes into the society and links other depressed students as him, and they start living for themselves and express their own aims and mean. Consequently, they depart from the prevailing roles and regulation, which make the children delinquent

1.3.1.5 Social disorganization

If the groups do not participate in the society, then the children can become delinquent. In social disorder, the children are less focused how to act and what to do and what to escape because in disorder, the anomie overcomes in the society where the child finds the society as the worst place and starts doing whatsoever comes into his mind. In this condition, maximum of the time the social organizations as the organization of family and the other institute stop playing their suitable role and the child find the breach to be delinquent.

1.3.2. Psychological factors

These reasons are regularly linked to the individual himself, where his mind provides him the orders that how to act and what to do if a certain condition develops. It embraces those causes which are purely connected to the individual mind as the following can be said as the psychological factors of juvenile delinquency.

1.3.2.1 Mental diseases

Few persons are identified as mentally ill, therefore, they commit illegal acts as the juvenile delinquent, because they tend rather to commit inaccurate activities than the right one, because such types of persons are often depressed one, and they eventually tend to do the inaccurate activity.

1.3.2.2 The characteristic of personality

There are few appearances, which are included in one's personality as rude and un-submissiveness. These features make the person delinquent, because impoliteness makes the person proud and that proud behavior causes the person to compel the juvenile delinquent.

1.3.2.3 Emotional instability

There are few persons that are by nature very much aggressive, who cannot bear even the slightest punishment. Therefore, if a minor punishment is assumed for them, it reasons to make them delinquent.

1.3.3 Economic factors

Through economic causes are less accountable for juvenile delinquency, yet it plays some role in juvenile delinquency. If a child feels that he has no food to eat, and his ego is about to be tainted in the society, and his neighborhood is charming, so strong as compare to his family set up, here the teenage can feel the idea to get wealthy, so most of the time he chooses the wrong way because of an individual, it is impossible to be wealthy in a short time. In this condition, the person joins the gang group and becomes delinquent.

1.4 Statement of the problem

Juvenile delinquency is an increasing fear for the social theorists and social investors, since the wonder of juvenile delinquency is fundamentally the crime where the child disturbs the legal normative building of the society, but

due to the age reason of the delinquents, it has been measured by way of delinquency. Juvenile delinquency himself is nothing but an intellectual knowledge, but due to its immoral outcome of the society, it has been known as a problem. Each problem has convinced reasons. The reports of the problem are that what are these causes, how to hold them, why they are prevailing, who are doing these kinds of delinquent actions. These entire problems remained determined to inquiries by the investigator, and a few cases were claimed by way of the most noticeable one, i.e. the constant affection of a juvenile with his peer group causes juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is consequently measured an increasing problem of fear for the social researchers because it is the consequence of socialization, and it is similarly a common infection, where if the other people interrelate with, such as sort of patients who were involved in every kind of virus disease, then the probabilities of juvenile delinquency are developed. Therefore, similar is the case with the juvenile delinquency, where if a child fails to adapt to the rules and regulations of a society and habitually show the anti-social motion as giving damage to the other's survives and material goods, and maximum of the time run away from the school, such a kind of children often entrance down the negative outcome on the survivors of the other children who keep on in the form of such a kind of delinquent child or children. So, summing up the reasons of juvenile delinquency, it was projected that it was because of a limited causes that most of the time verifies as the factors of child

delinquency, i.e. disorder in the family, the extreme pressure and load on the children forced by the parents and teachers, the economic burden and the short level of love to the children by others as parents, etc. cause juvenile delinquency, since in, such as kind of condition, the rational control of the child flops to backing and equilibrium his personality, where further most of the time, he obligates such as sort of actions, which reasons as delinquency in the children

1.5 Objective of the study

1. To identify the characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency.
2. To find out the causes of Juvenile Delinquency.
3. To investigate the Psychological causes of Juvenile Delinquency.
4. To investigate the relationship between socioeconomic instability and Juvenile Delinquency.

1.6 Significance of the study

Each research is exposed to find information about some phenomenon, where most of them are used for the solving of the problems. This research will be valuable both for the individuals who are suffering and the society where such sorts of persons are living. The study of juvenile delinquency is very significant, because there are some problems of the society which are most of the time ignored by the government, and they are altogether disregarded and measured that is not self-important to discuss because they consider that it is

giving no destruction or damage to the society. Though, there are certain problems as juvenile delinquency is like the small insects, which was often ignored, but it gives harm to the construction of a building even taller than the big animal can do so. Juvenile delinquency, most of the time starts from the minor delinquent actions, then it goes in the developmental stages, if the offender is ignored on its smaller delinquent acts, thus he gets the confidence in the further criminal actions, which not only affects his individual self, but it also gives harm to the other persons or juveniles which is in the surrounds. So the significance of this research can be measured in three ways, as the following. The study of this research is significant for the individuals himself, because this research gives overall information on the reasons of juvenile delinquency, that's how and why the phenomenon is happening and how to agree with the juveniles, especially in their juvenile age so that they could be able to save from committing crimes. Thus, this research can be significant for the individuals who are disposed to juvenile delinquency.

The significance of this research is prominent for the families of those children who are prone to juvenile delinquency, because if the general information about this research is being seen by the parents of such a type of parents, who's off springs show the delinquent act, then the parents may take advantage from this research, and they will be succeeded to retain their children from all such types of activities, which lead them to their child's juvenile delinquency.

The significance of this research is important on the macro level as well, where if the immature delinquency could be stopped at the minor level as at home by their parents, it will measure the state and the society to be released from juvenile delinquency, if a state or society becomes separated from juvenile delinquency, finally becomes progressive from the crime, because most of the crimes are starting at a little stage by the juveniles later these juveniles become the professional criminals. So, this minor form of research can contribute the whole state to be free from crime.



Chapter No. 2

REVIWE OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE



This chapter is based on the review of the relevant literature accessible by other authors, who have shown the different cause of the phenomenon of young delinquency. Though their work is replicated in this research, immature delinquency is morally a social phenomenon, which gives unfamiliar results in unlike communities in a time intermission, i.e. 50 years earlier the causes of juvenile delinquency were altogether distinguishing from that of today. In this research, the following thematic headings are deliberated, i.e. the disorganization in the family, the psychological reasons and the economic reasons. These causes were considered as the most noticeable cause of the phenomena of juvenile delinquency. Where the following authors have also given their view:

2.1 Social factor

Rutter (1995) argued that the associations between family conflict and conduct Disorder in children are discussed with respect to the need to differentiate between risk Indicators and risk mechanisms, the conceptualization of risk mechanisms, measurement issues, and the research strategies needed to test causal hypotheses. The focus must be on children's effects on parents, Person-environment interactions, non-shared environmental effects, causal chain effects, and the need to use natural experiments. There is now abundant evidence that serious Family discord provides a good risk indicator for the Conduct disorder in children. On the other hand, it is equally possible that the weak associations mean that,

although family discord is indeed a Risk indicator, it does not represent a risk mechanism. Rather, it could be that the risk processes involve features that are associated with discord, instead of the discord itself.

Hawkins and Weis (1985), describes that the most important units of socialization, family, schools, peers, and community, influence behavior sequentially. Positive socialization is achieved when youths have the opportunity within each unit to be involved in conforming activities, when they develop skills necessary to be successfully involved, and when those with whom they interact consistently reward desired behaviors. These conditions should increase attachment to others, commitment to conforming behavior, and belief in the conventional order. Effective methods for preventing youth crime before juvenile justice system involvement is the key to the ultimate success. The social development model and its cause-focused primary prevention and early intervention strategies provide an organizing framework for designing and selecting promising prevention strategies. Primary prevention and early intervention strategies should be assessed and selected for their potential to create opportunities for involvement, skills for participation, and a consistent system of reinforcement for youths' involvement in family, school, and non-delinquent peer groups and the legitimate community.

Gershoff (2002) argued that parents using corporal punishment to discipline children have been arguing for decades, a thorough understanding of whether and how corporal punishment affects children has not been reached. Parental corporal punishment was associated with all child constructs, including higher levels of immediate compliance and aggression and lower levels of moral internalization and mental health. The author then presents a process context model to explain how parental corporal punishment might cause particular child outcomes and considers alternative explanations. The results of the meta-analyses indicate strong associations between corporal punishment and a range of child behaviors and experiences. Although corporal punishment was used as the main example throughout the discussion of this model, it is equally applicable to other forms of parental discipline. The potential for other discipline techniques, if misused, to lead, to negative child outcomes must also be examined. It is my hope that this model can direct future understanding of all forms of parental discipline. As a field and as a society, we must separate out the emotionally charged aspects of the debate over corporal punishment so that we can knowledgeably and responsibly recommend or discourage parents 'use of corporal punishment with their children.

According to US Department of Health and Human Services the report (2007) "Promising strategies to end youth homelessness Report to Congress". Youth homelessness has many causes, including family violence, culture

environment. It is followed by enormous consequences for the affected as well as the community. Around 1.6 million are expected to have become homeless in America. The two most compelling causes to youth homelessness are family problems and lack of response from the system authorized to keep a check on them. The government has initiated many projects to counter the dilemma of youth homelessness. An analysis of the problem has revealed the causes behind youth homelessness. Different characteristics of them have been looking into, such as anti-social practices and the subsequent problems they face. Strategies to curb the homelessness problem have been developed by the researcher. Reaching out to families of the affected youth and the homeless youth through different initiative is the proposed solution for the problem.

Kapardis (2013) has analyzed many survey reports on juvenile delinquency, including self-survey and official survey. He is of the view that due to the rapid urbanization and socio-political issues in Cyprus has put some constraints on social institutions which in return affect the level of their control on the situation negatively. It has weakened the bond of juvenile with their family and community. This damage image of the social fabric is the contributor to the situation of deviant behavior adopted by the young ones. This study shows the different frequency of delinquency between juveniles from urban to rural areas. He has recommended the need for carrying out

more research and survey into the problem in order to minimize the frequency of juvenile delinquency.

Bridges (1927) have discussed child delinquency in detail. Every aspect related to child delinquency has been brought into consideration and has put some questions for further research into the topic. He is of the view that child delinquency has many causes like psychological, social and sometimes nurturing history of the juveniles. According to him there is no single cause to delinquency and a multitude of different factors combined together may lead them to such situation. So a single approach or factor may not be enough to figure out the main cause to evaluate them.

Binnder (2001) says that juvenile delinquency is because of broken families, since families are measured as the most protecting living quarters for the children. Broken families can be existing in two senses, in the first sense it is meant by those families where one of the parents is failing, and the children are nurtured by a single parent, here, as in the past, the child percentage of delinquency is improved, the death of one or both parents are not the mere factor of juvenile delinquency, the parents may take the different local or a divorce may happen which cause to divide one's parents. When the divorce rate was extremely improved in the west, it ceased to yield many delinquent children, as the percentage of divorce in Pakistan is so less, hence there are less probabilities of juvenile delinquency because of divorce on parents. In the

second sense of juvenile delinquency since of broken families is that if both the parents go to work and tenancy their children at home alone (if they are adult up) or let them in the day-care center, where they find fewer care and friendliness so their chance of delinquency is developed.

Hoffman (2010) explored the application of General strain theory on responses composed of the U.S. families with children aged 10-17. The number of delinquent behaviors in the previous year was used as the degree of delinquency. Stressful life's occasions, self-esteem, and family relations events were used as factors which may give to delinquency. Sex, family income, race, ethnicity, and family, buildings were used as control variables. The author establishes stressful measures to be linked with juvenile delinquent behaviors. It was also found that stressful life measures link with delinquency was stronger in younger juveniles when related to older juveniles. By the age of 20, the youths were found to have no link between stress and criminal behavior. When the author added peer influence into attention to age and stress, peer influence developed as a stronger factor to delinquency than stress is to delinquency.

Burgess (2015) is trying to explain the Juvenile delinquency and dependency in cities. Although not enough cases are included in the study for generalization, but it was a pioneer attempt to find the causes of child delinquency und dependency in a small city. The data were taken for the

children from age groups between eleven to sixteen years. They concluded that in smaller cities or community are more suffering from child delinquency. In order to consider the development regarding the solution to the child delinquency in small cities is more problematic because of the absence of trained social workers and most importantly due to which this problem is increasing rather than decreasing is that the lack of institutions such as juvenile court. William (2004) has spoken out that it is quite gaudily clear about the view of Demuth and brown that if the houses are led by a single parent and the nurture of the children remains the obligation of one parent as the father or the mother the probability of the children on the way to delinquency is growing. Because such type of houses is measured as the dishonored houses in the sense that children are not suitably saw after by their parents. On the other hand, if the child is well seen after by the joint, houses were habitually the mother to take care of the children, and the father goes outside the home and earn in the day time and in the relaxation of the time he remains with his family this creates their house as quite joints than invaded and the child remains less delinquent.

Murphy (2010) says if stricter corporeal punishment is providing to the children in the school, that it will be a portico down the negative outcome on the exists and behaviors of the children, they will get into different reservations and depressions, which reason to incorrectly harmony the behavior of the children, as they develop poor in their studies due to this

unhappiness and most of the time such as kind of students are dropping out of the school and come into the street and start interrelating with the other peers who were going through the similar type of condition. So, all those affected get collected in the neighborhood and start prohibited and immoral activities, that activities pointer them to the juvenile delinquency.

Naz (2010) says that corporal punishment has a duel worse effect on the lives of the children; as if the child is not decent in his studies and the teachers, and the parents compel him to do get excellent grades, for this purpose. They impose certain types of harsh punishment on the children. This punishment makes him deviant, and he rather inculcates the anti-social behavior into his personality, where he, most of the time, does wrong, illegal and immoral activities that activate if again dealt with punishment and try to make him come into the normal situation through punishment by teachers and parents it will make his situation more worsen, and he realizes *that* he is resorting to escape from school, and he adopts the true role of juvenile delinquents.

2.2 Psychological factor of juvenile delinquency

Dresner and Knight (2006) Have threw light on the juvenile delinquent who are mentally not sound, and are in need of treatment. They have discussed the drawbacks in juvenile justice system regarding juvenile in urgent need of mental treatment and or faced with ethnic discrimination. They have pinpointed the flaws in the system which is dealing with the mentally ill

juvenile offenders. They have highlighted their mental issues, strategies to confront such cases, their future prospects and a no protective system for mentally unfit juveniles. They have emphasized the role of other social institution to intervene in the problem and given guidelines for further study and research into the topic. Sharma (2001) says that there are some psychological factors of juvenile delinquency where the juveniles between the age of 15 and 18 adopt some illogical role where they wish to release the material goods of others by force, and they sometimes wish to give damage the public property without reasons where the psychologists consider that there are some causes, which make the juvenile force to do delinquent acts, but these are causes which the psychologist themselves cannot recognize, and they say that they make the other without the danger without any suitable reason, and it may be since of the psychological incapacity which builds the children delinquent.

Wilson (2000) says that the aggressive behaviors in the children are started especially in the male children in the age of 6 to 13, who can be foretold as a juvenile delinquent in the future age, since in the following age, the child can recall the previous unfairness and show violence against the others, this view inculcated the cynical behavior in the children who mocking behavior consequently verifies as the inculcation of disorderly behavior of the children. It is important for the reducing of aggression of the children who there should be a strong attachment between the parents and their children, as Moffitt says

that the mental disease of the parents is less effective on their child's delinquency, because delinquency is a psychological occurrence, not the social phenomenon, if the child is overlooked, he might become unhappy and indication a delinquency. Thomas and Hunninen, (2008), have highlighted the role of community centers for juvenile offenders. Those areas meant to facilitate the community become important for them and people/volunteers who work there get respect and recognition from the community at large. The same way those juveniles who have committed an offence lose their social image in the community. But since a juvenile has more chances to grow and regret his crime, which was advocated by many victims as well. So the community center gave space to juvenile to meet new people learn from elders. It also provides them a chance of repairing their social image again and gain acceptance from the community. Community service helps redirect youth and families involved in the juvenile justice system.

Kousar (2012)says that delinquency is not a natural phenomenon, as at the time of birth no child is born as delinquent, but there are particular other factors, which cause to make the children delinquent, He says every single has sure needs, which need to be rewarded, as the need of affection, if not rewarded suitably it will reason to make the child decrease, and that depression lay down the long-term outcome, and these kinds of children with so much nervousness and that worry they wish to be gotten rid up. When they

flop to do so, they embrace the immoral way which often indications to the juvenile delinquency.

2.3 Socio-Economic Factor of juvenile delinquency:

Agnew et al. (2008) results however suggested that low socio-economic status is not putting adolescences at high risk, but somewhat the economic problems that get up from it. They found that there was very little or no relationship between socio-economic status stages and delinquency, but they found high economic problems to be connected with delinquency. The economic problems in their study used a measure that emphasizes on problems such as paying bills, having to borrow money, having to change their home to an economy alternate. Economic problems were certainly found to be more dominant in the low socio-economic status families, but this was also found in the higher socio-economic status families. Some reported numbers of economic problems were found to be strongly related with drug abuse, parental reports of destructive behaviors.

Heimer's (1997) is one of the studies that found an important relationship between low socio-economic status and violent delinquency. The author tested several descriptions for the relationship, including possible greater link with delinquent peers, and rude parenting (yelling, scolding, and hitting) of youths from higher socio-economic status families. Heimer's results displayed that parents of lower socio-economic status were indeed more possible to use

Physical power self-confident punishment. As a consequence, punishment showing youth to violence, accidentally teaching youths that violence is a suitable way to deal with problems.

Galloway and Skardhamar (2010) further tested on the relationships between parental income and offending. The authors noted that previous studies on family socio-economic status and delinquency were regularly found to be non-significant or weakly linked. In their study, they attentive on analyzing the relationships between several antisocial behaviors to dissimilar levels of parental income over the period of unevenly 6-8 years from when the cohort turned 10 to the year 2004 in which the most efficient data was available for the analyses. They found that the suggestion was present only when they looked at long-term income, as opposite to short-term income. The cause, they proposed, is that taking a short picture of a family's income may not reproduce the family's overall financial position. Furthermore in this study, the authors were able to test parental instructive level and socioeconomic status together. When parental educational level is not measured, the relationship between socioeconomic status and delinquency drops, and the levels that still calculate delinquency are only the two lowest supports in the income variety.

Farrington et al. (2002), trying to explain the causes of delinquency for the purpose to prevent it and give an appropriate treatment. They took the data of

506 boys' age between 13.8 and 17.8 on average. The result shows that the main causes of delinquency are poor parental supervision, low parental reinforcement and low involvement of the boys in family activities. These causes are results from forward lagged within - individual correlation; this implies that these above causes are positively correlated to the delinquency. One more important cause of delinquency is poor housing only in bad neighborhood is positively related to delinquency remember poor housing in good neighborhood is not related to delinquency this implies that bad neighborhood also causing the delinquency. These information or results are collected by forward lagged within-individual correlation because it provides more information than forward lagged between-individual correlation. As peer pressure was important cause of delinquency in point of view forward lagged between-individual correlation but it is not considered as cause by method of forward lagged within-individual correlation. Kavita (2012) in this analysis signifies the most imperfect domestic structure which flops to offer the needs of life for their children. These defects power be in the form of little control of parents over their children, less affection or the economic factors which force the children to earn money by of any kind way. These factors sign the child to the juvenile delinquency. It arises so, because the addition and society are habitually loose in such a kind of building where the needs of life source juvenile delinquency for the affected children. Nisar et al. (2015) describes that juvenile delinquent means a child or young person guilty of some offence,

or anti-social behavior or whose conduct is beyond parental control and who may be brought before a juvenile court. Juvenile crimes are a popular issue of social research. Juvenile crimes slow down the development of a society. The present research thesis aimed to explore the family, peer group and economic factors of juvenile crime. The research has been conducted in Central Jail Peshawar. Interview schedule has been used as a tool of data collection. A sample of 45 out of 50 juveniles was selected through purposive sampling technique. This study found that majority of the respondents was illiterate (31.1%) and belong to nuclear family system; most of the delinquents were in the age group of 15-18 years. Most of them belonged to low income profile (42.2%) and were prone to friend's bad association (75.6%) which increase the rate of juvenile crimes. Those who live in joint family system were found less likely to involve in juvenile crimes as compare to those living in nuclear family. Most of the respondents involve in labor and they were not satisfied from their income, low economic and poor educational background was the basic reason for the juvenile behavior. Peer group had a social influence on the child behavior because majority of the respondents spend most of the time with their friends which result in negative personality formulation. In the light of research findings we recommend a strong need to educate every child this may further help to eradicate poverty. There is also a strong need on the part of parents to keep check on their children in this way they will restrain them to develop delinquent personality.

2.4 Assumptions

1. If the disorganization in the family grows it causes to give birth to juvenile delinquency.
2. The extreme corporal punishment for the student in the schools causes juvenile delinquency.
3. Extreme poverty and hunger of the juveniles lead them to the immature delinquency.
4. Single parents house lead the children to the juvenile delinquency.
5. Those children who do not find proper families to live in their risks of juvenile delinquency grows.
6. Broken houses lead the juvenile to the delinquency.
7. Low affection of the parents towards their children causes juvenile delinquency to their children.
8. If the basic needs of life were not provided to the children their chances of juvenile delinquency increases.
9. The more the child gets the good marks the less the chances of juvenile delinquency.
10. The self-esteem dis-satisfaction causes juvenile delinquency.
11. The more the psychopathic personalities were produced by the society the more the chances of juvenile delinquency.
12. Aggressive behavior in the children cause to make the person delinquent

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Social Bond Theory

Hirschi's (1969) control theory of delinquency is a theory which is based on an individual's development of social and inner control, which then will reflect on that individual's actions in relations to delinquency. In developing his version of social control theory, Hirschi claims that the primary task of delinquency theory is to explain conformity, not delinquent behavior. In fact, this is a basic theme of all social control theories. This theory advancing four elements of an individual's social bond to society: attachment, commitment, involvement and belief. This element proved a stake in conformity or the reason to conform.

Figure 3.2 Conforming behavior



1. Attachment

Attachment is generally regarded as the primary element of the social bond or social control. The essence of attachment is the fictional identification that the

youth has with others, through which he or she is sensitive to their opinions, communicates openly with them, mutual respects and identifies with them and values his or her relationship with them. Hirschi also referred to attachment as the bond of affection. Attachment result in conformity because of the vested interest that the youth as in relationship. As such, social control is based on the relationship bond itself, rather than in some process of internalizing through which the youth develop the self-control or conscience.

2. Commitment

Throughout life most people acquire material possession, reputations and positions that they do not want to risk losing through involvement in illegal acts. The more that is acquired, the more invested the individual is in conforming. This is what Hirschi meant by commitment, the rational component of the social bond. A bond of society is generated when a person invests time and energy in conventional activities such as school and work. What so ever possible gains come from delinquency must then be weighed against the risk of behind the investment that has been made in conformist behavior. Although commitment may seem to be an attitude, it more specifically refers to attitudes that are put into action. During adolescence, a conventional activity most commonly involves actions and objective related to school and work.

3. Involvement

This relates to popular notion that involvement in conventional activities control delinquency simply by consuming a youth's time and energy. Hirschi did not argue, however, that any activity that consumes a youth's time and energy will prevent delinquent behavior. In fact that the boy spent more time in working, watching television, reading and playing games. Hirschi connects that most conventional activities are actually neutral with respect to delinquency they neither inhibit nor promote it. According to Hirschi argued that the type of activities is important in responsible the commitment that arises from such involvement and the degree of opportunity for delinquent acts.

4. Belief

One of the notable features of control theories is the idea that delinquency is not caused by beliefs that require delinquency, but relatively made possible by the absence of the beliefs that prohibit delinquency. Other theories attempt to explain the development of beliefs that allow and motivate delinquent behavior. Delinquent peer groups and subcultures, for example, provide beliefs that are opposed to the values and norms of conventional society. Delinquent behavior is a natural outcome when such beliefs are approved. As Hirschi noted "the less a person believes he should obey the rules, the more likely he is to violate them."

3.1.2 Application

The control theory marks its explanation of attachment on educating, as suitable development could serve as a hurdle for children from rebellious experiences. Much of the argument is based on the development of the superego. Development, proper discipline, and attachment to others give us the limitations and teachings of social rules that we tolerate in order to cooperate peacefully with each other. Lack of attachment is also connected with lack of superego, or the inner control which should have been developed given that the individual had a form of bond or attachment with another individual. An individual without any bond or attachment is lying in the way of isolation from others. The explanation to this is because without any attachment, the individual is also without any moral limitation, and thus directed to violation of social acceptability. Another concept in the control theory is commitment. If lack of attachment is connected with superego in this theory, commitment is connected to the ego. Logic of commitment in a person would act as against acts of crimes. Reflect a case of someone who has devoted his life in education, business, or other ownership and reputation. If he were to commit a crime, he would threat losing all of what he has. This is based on the idea that the individual has led a traditional life, and that he would not treat his traditional wealth of a lesser act of crime that is esteemed less than what he already has. However, it is possible that there may be an error in this line of concern and calculations of costs and benefits of action.

Then this may lead to acts of crime. The next idea of the theory is a belief. In a society, there are instructions and most people in the society would follow them. However, for some people, they do not have the same belief as the rest of the society, thus conflicting from the norm. If they do not consider that they should follow the instructions of the society, then they are more likely to commit delinquent acts. In some cases, it is possible to know that stealing is wrong, but still be able to steal. The argument here is that belief is a rather slight effect when balanced against others. If given the right conditions, “reasons” and lack of other controls, having the right set of beliefs would not stop an individual from obligating a crime. Other controls may include worries which motivate the individual acts of delinquency.

The other portion of the theory is based on planning in traditional activities. The reasoning is that if the individual is too busy engaging in preschool activities, they are not likely to have the free time to involve in antisocial behaviors. This very concept drives the hint of keeping youths busy with some convention activities to keep them out of trouble. The other primary reason to engage youth in conventional activities is because these activities offer means to help youths’ entertaining interests and give more chances for them to engage in more conventional activities. Youths without the experience or chance to get involved in prosaically activities are limited in activity options.

3.2.1 Deviancy and Juvenile Delinquency

Society is the formulation of the interaction of human beings, where the different needs have combined them, so that they're living in the society could be possible. Human beings are dependent on one another where if one person is taking any action, it directly fulfills the need of the other person, and deviously he gets to fulfill his needs indirectly from the other persons. In this theory, Merton represents such a type of needs which every person has in the society to which he calls the cultural goals, and the way through these goals are fulfilled are called the means. So a person while living in the society adopts some ways through which these needs are fulfilled. It is impossible that every person of the society should adopt the equivalent type of men and the similar goal. The problem arises when the inhabitants of a certain society adopt distinct means and to fulfill their needs. The unlike adaptation of the goals and the performance of the means, Merton (1938) calls this the theory of anomie where the norms are unusual for distinct people, but the society calls them with the different identities. As the following:

1. Conformity

There would be no deviance, if the actor adopts both the positive goals and the positive means to fulfill these goals. Here the actor follows the rules and regulation of the society and fully conforms to the norms of the society.

2. Innovation

The innovation is the first stage, where the deviance starts, in this stage, the actors choose the positive goal, as the earning of money and the extending of business, but the means through which these needs are fulfilled are negative as the theft and the smuggling, etc.

3. Ritualism

It is a very insecure type of deviance, where whatever the goal is set, is hazardous for the society and the means they keep positive, as the cultivation of opium, etc., which is risky for the society, if they keep the means positive, the goal is negative, so it would be deviance.

4. Retreat-ism

It is the most dangerous form of deviance where the actor keeps both the means and the goals, negative and always give damage to the societal structure. As, for instance, if a person is intended to commit murder of the person for the sake of drinking and drugs etc.

5. Rebellion

It is the case of those who want to bring revolution in the society and they at once stop obeying the norms of the society and call it as the trades so no need to follow them as in the case of marriages where the actors establish their own group who oppose some traits of the institution of the marriage. Thus, they

formulate their own pattern of life and custom which do slightly vary from the main institution of the marriage existed in the society. Robert k. Merton also calls them as rebellion.

FIGURE 3.2.2 Merton’s Typology of Modes of Individual Adaptive Behavior

Modes Of Adaptation	Cultural Goals	Institutionalized Means
I. Conformity	+	+
II. Innovation	+	-
III. Ritualism	-	+
IV. Retreat-Isms	-	-
V. Rebellion	+	+
	-	-

Source: Merton, R. K. Social structure and anomie. *American Sociological Review* 3 (1938):676.

Modes of Adaptation and Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is the earlier stage of deviance, where the actor little known for his acts and perform freely whatever his is directly said to perform or indirectly his behavior is influenced by the surroundings where he interacts

with a number of personalities who shape his behavior, if the behavior of the other actors, with whom an individual is interacting, is conforming to the established norms and values of the society, he will also adopt that mode and show conformity to the existing rules and regulations of the society. Here the chances of an individual to be a juvenile delinquent are less. However, in the rest of all four modes of adaptation, as Robert King Merton (1938) has given, leads to the juvenile delinquency, wherein one or the other shape the child refuses to perform conforms to the societal norms and values.

If a child keeps the positive goal in his life, but he adopts the wrong way to achieve that goal it will make him delinquent. He will be said as innovative. As, if a child wishes for a pocket money, and he steals that from the pocket of his father. This is the early stage where learns the short way to fulfill his needs, which ultimately leads him to the juvenile delinquency.

If a child keeps his goal as negative, and adopts the positive mean to achieve that goal it will lead him to the juvenile delinquency. As, when a child set his goal for the smoking, where the mean, he is using, is his pocket money. That makes him addicts, and in addition, he is expected to commit any type deviance, in case if his addiction is not fulfilled. In this stage, he becomes ritualistic.

When a child rejects both his goals and his means to achieve those goals, he becomes retreats. As what is intended to fail is dangerous for the society and also for him because that can lead him to the unsophisticated delinquency, and

the mean which he adopts is as well negative. As if an adolescent wants to satisfy his sexual motivation, he harasses other opposite sexes; both these acts lead him to the unsophisticated delinquency.

In the last step of Merton's modes of adaptation, in this stage the child finds other children like him, and they formulate their own rules and regulation where they oppose the existing norms and values of the society, they become rebellious, which ultimately result the big gang members or the addict who lies in the drains for 24 hours, where if they need some money for food and addictive, they come into the city and steal things from the other person's position and satisfy their needs.

3.3 Propositions

A. Social Bond theory

- Ignorance observed by the society and the basic institutions of society like family, peer group and education will probably lead the child towards juvenile delinquency.
- Lack of Inner motivation and self-commitment regarding the future goals and success oriented fields may also result in the delinquent behavior.
- Privation of social gathering and surviving lonely without any involvement in the communal gatherings showing the real behavior of anomic conditions may also turn into a rebellion and juvenile delinquent.

- Absence of belief in the basic morality and responsibility which can be gained in a societal structure will also provide a way towards such delinquent acts.

B. Deviancy theory

- The more the Juvenile conforms to the societal norms of the society the less the chance of his/her juvenile delinquency.
- The more the child become rebellion, he more the chances of juvenile delinquency.

3.4 Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis (H₀)

Insufficient pocket money does not lead to juvenile delinquency.

Lack of affection of parents does not lead to juvenile delinquency.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁)

Insufficient pocket money leads to juvenile delinquency.

Lack of affection from parents leads to juvenile delinquency.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

In the research there had been used some main words which define the main related theme of the research with relation to its research area. Different definitions from different perspective have been given and then operationalization of these definitions was described in accordance with the locale. This chapter deals with the basic idea of the phenomenon juvenile delinquency and how the researcher has used this idea in his research. As the following;

4.1 Conceptualization

Conceptualizing is the process of development and explanation of concepts. In this process the research gives all definitions of concepts those he indications in his study. As far as the concept of juvenile delinquency is concerned, we have the following definition of juvenile delinquency.

4.1.1 Delinquency

Behavior for which a juvenile can be formally sanctioned; collectively, these behaviors include status offenses and those behaviors prohibited under criminal law (Magill, 2003). Similarly Delinquency or delinquents are those who come to the attention of the police (Selvin, 1996). Although Delinquency, in social science, refers primarily to social acts of juveniles that are defined and evaluated as deviant or antisocial by legal or social norms and that are usually socially learned (Vaz, 2012).

4.1.2 Juvenile delinquency

The violation of criminal or status, laws of an individual under the age of majority usually under eighteen (Magill 2003). Magill (2003) has defined juvenile delinquency as “Juvenile delinquency consists of acts committed by minors that violate the law of the jurisdiction in which the act occurred.” “The precise legal definition of a "juvenile delinquent" or "young offender" is someone between 12 and 17 years of age who through the due process of law has been found to have violated criminal legislation and is therefore subject to punishments determined by a youth court.” (Vaz 2012)

4.3 Operationalization

Operationalization is a process to define the quantity of phenomenon that is not directly quantifiable, but its reality is indicated by other phenomena. It is the process of defining an uncertain concept so as to make the theoretical concept clearly different or measurable and to understand it in terms of practical observations. In a broader sense, it refers to the process of specifying the extension of a concept relating what is and is not a part of that concept.

4.2.1 Delinquency

According to the Magill (2003), delinquency is an offense or action by a juvenile which is unexpected also legal order/system. It prohibited by law and the juveniles are held responsible by activities in case of breaking the law. Delinquency is supply the breach of law or it is the action seems unexpected

though the eye of law enforcement activities. In other words delinquency is the action which is socially and legally prohibited. They are seemed as against the social norms of the society. Delinquency is basically a crime not a deviancy, because here the child violates the law and rules of the society which is concerned with the legalities of rules and regulation rather than the social aspect of the rules and regulations.

4.2.2 Juvenile delinquency

According to the Magill (2003), and the Vaz (2012), juvenile delinquency is the breach of law by individuals who are considered as minors by law. In most countries the age group is under eighteen (18) years. Those offenders who are between the age group 12 to 17 years when breach or violate the law are called juvenile delinquent or youth offenders. Immature delinquency is basically a crime not a deviancy, because here the child violates the law and rules of the society which is concerned with the legalities of rules and regulation rather than the social aspect of the rules and regulations. But, yet we cannot call it the crime, because the person, above the age of 18, commits a crime, he is labeled as criminals who can be sentenced to prison for the corporal punishment and other punishments as taking money as a bale, etc., which is not done in the case of the juvenile delinquents, because they are the persons that are not responsible for action, because their actions are the outcome of some other factors, which make the child compel to do some illegal acts, which label them as the juvenile delinquents. In this research, the

researcher has tried his best to dig out all those factors which can be called as responsible for the act of juvenile delinquency.



Chapter No. 5
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research, the researcher used quantitative form of research, where structured questions were asked of the respondents. The simple random sample was used, where a list of the juveniles was provided by the jail superintendent. The questions were randomly asked from the respondent in district jail Quetta through the interview schedule. The total population of the juveniles in District jail Quetta was 140; of which 100 respondents were randomly selected. The responses of these respondents were analyzed through chi-square testing of the hypothesis set by the researcher.

5.1 Universe of the study

The universe of this research was District Jail Quetta. The district Jail Quetta was selected by the researcher due to easy access and the availability of a large number of juvenile for study on juvenile delinquency in the area.

5.2 Target population

In this research every person was not the target in the jails, but only those persons were selected who were under the age of 18. They were labeled as juveniles who were brought into the prison for the counseling.

5.3 Sample technique

Simple random sample was selected for the data collection, where a researcher went into the field and asked the questions just randomly, where a list of respondents was provided by the Jail authority to the researcher. The questions were asked of the respondents about the reasons of their juvenile

delinquent acts which was set prior by the researcher in the form of an interview schedule.

5.4 Sample size

The total sample size in this research was 100 respondents, where the respondents were taken out of 140, who were under the rehabilitation in side central jail Quetta.

5.5 Tool for data collection

The tool of data collection was a structured interview schedule, where the closed-handed questions were formulated, which was asked of the respondents and tick mark was put on the concerned option by the respondents.

5.6 Technique for data collection

In this research, the researcher has focused on the interview schedule, because most of the respondents were illiterate, who were not able to help themselves in the feeling of the questionnaire, so they were asked questions from the questionnaire, and the tick mark was put on the concerned answer given by the respondents in the field.

5.7 Pre-testing

In pre-testing, the researcher had checked out the hypothesis in the focused group where the result was checked whether the assumed variables were right or wrong. Where the data were analyzed in percentage and the chi-square

method of analysis was applied to the findings of the data analysis, So that the results could be vividly presented before the population.

5.8. Data analysis

Data was properly analyzed through SPSS program, and a comparison was made between the responses of the juveniles from district jail Quetta, then it was checked by the other statistical program of chi- square, and the degree of freedom and standard deviation were tested.

5.9 Opportunities and limitations of the study

It was a great opportunity for the researcher to dig out some social reality, which exists in the form of the social problem in the society; because this research was solely academic base, therefore, it was a learning process of researching for the researcher and they were realized that all the responses which they had given would not be used against them, because this research was only for general information where the causes of juvenile delinquency was the concern. So, the responses were kept confidential in the sense the names of the respondents were not mentioned in the public, and all the sensitive issues were dealt with the great techniques so that the respondents might not rebel from giving answers.

5.10 Ethical concerns

In this research, one thing was very important to keep in mind that was the ethical concern of the researcher, where the moral values of the respondents

were kept in mind. In this research, the respondents were taken into confidence, and made them realize that whatever the information they were providing would be kept confidential. And the information would not be used against them. In this research, the demographic questions were asked in the beginning, then the informative questions were asked, and in the end, those questions were asked where the researcher felt that the respondent might not become aggressive and show the negative responses.

Chapter No. 6
RESULTS AND FINDINGS

In this research, the researcher used quantitative form of research, where structured questions were asked of the respondents. The simple random sample was used, where a list of the juveniles was provided by the jail superintendent. The questions were randomly asked from the respondent in district jail Quetta.

6.1.1 Age of respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
9-11	13	13.0
12-14	38	38.0
15-17	49	49.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the age of respondents, the data were collected from juvenile in District Jail Quetta, in which majority 49% are from 15-17 age and 38% age is 12-14 and 13% are the age of 9-11 Consecutively in District Jail Quetta. The researcher took the respondents under the age of 18 because the observer better sustainability and development as camper to under the age of 18.

6.1.2 Sex of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Male	100	100.0

The above table shows that the 100% data collected from the male juveniles in Distract Jail Quetta. The researcher took all male respondents in this research because there was all Juveniles are male in Distract Jail Quetta.

6.1.3 Education level of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Literate	55	55.0
Primary	22	22.0
Middle	17	17.0
Metric	6	6.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table depicted the education level of the juveniles of District jail Quetta. The majority of the respondents i.e. 55% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta is illiterate, and minimum number of and 6%

of the respondent were having the qualification higher than the middle. So it shows that delinquency is existed more in the illiterate persons than the educated one, because the delinquent children often less succeed to continue their education. Education is a basic need for the suitable rising and proper socialization of children. So in this context Father's qualification is concerned more, but unhappily the declining line of poverty or deferent caused has enforced the children to do such acts.

6.1.4 Family structure of respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Joint	46	46.0
Nuclear	32	32.0
Extended	22	22.0
Total	100	100.0

The table shows that the majority of the respondents i.e. 46% in Dist. Jail Quetta belongs to the joint families, and the 22% respondents belong to extended families. There is Joint family system commonly have large family size which was were face several caused for their source of revenue. So according to their family size the difficult of children's, and perants deos not

fulfill the goals of their children, so there are more chances that the children go on such way.

6.1.5 No of family respondent

Categories	Frequency	Percent
5	12	12.0
8	16	16.0
10	23	23.0
Or above	49	49.0
Total	100	100.0

This above table illustrates the No of family members of the respondents in District, jail Quetta. The majority 49% said that or above member living in their home, and 12% respondents are said in Dist. Jail Quetta, that 8 and 5 members are living in their home.

6.1.6 Family income (Monthly)

Categories	Frequency	Percent
5000-10000	7	7.0
11000-15000	17	17.0
16000-20000	30	30.0
Or above	46	46.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table indicates the total family monthly income of respondents in the District, Jail Quetta, that majority 46% of respondents said that their total family monthly income is or above, and the 7% respondents said in jail Quetta, that their family total monthly income is 5000-10000.

6.1.7 Religion

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Muslim	98	98.0
non-Muslim	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0

This above table shows that 98% respondents are Muslim, and merely 2% respondents are non-Muslim in District, Jail Quetta.

6.1.8 Economic status of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Upper class	4	4.0
Middle class	39	39.0
Lower class	57	57.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the juvenile's families were stratified into a class where the majority 57% in Dist. Jail Quetta belongs to the lower class. The great minority at 4% of the respondents are belonging to the upper class families. So, it is explicit from the above table that juvenile delinquency is existed in the poor class and the middle class, while in the upper class it exists less.

6.1.9 Distribution of respondents by geographical locality

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Rural area/village	38	38.0
semi-urban	37	37.0
Urban/ metropolitan	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

This above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the localities of the respondents. It was illustrated from the data of jail, that the majority of the respondents i.e. 38% % in Dist. Jail Quetta belongs to the rural areas. While the minimum 25% of the respondents in Dist, Jail Quetta belongs to the urban areas. Therefore, it is depicted that juvenile delinquency equally exists in the rural and semi-urban areas.

6.1.10 Percentage distribution of respondents uses to live

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Real parents	69	69.0
Step father	15	15.0
Step mother	13	13.0
Adopted parents	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0

The above Shows the juvenile jail, where the juveniles were asked that with whom they used to live, where the responses of the respondents. It was depicted from the data jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 69% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta were used to live with their real parents, while the minimum number of respondents 3% Dist. Jail Quetta were used to live with their adopted parents. So, it is depicted that those children who are living with their real parents get more confidence to do delinquent acts.

6.1.11 Distribution of respondents parents panelized for crime

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	9	9.0
Once	5	5.0
Twice	9	9.0
Several times	77	77.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the punishing the parents of the respondents. It was described from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 77% of the respondents said that their parents are several times penalized for crime, while the minimum 5% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta responded that once their parents are penalized for a crime. So, it shows that it is not necessary that the criminal parents must have the delinquent children.

6.1.12 Distribution of respondent's siblings penalized for delinquency

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	18	18.0
Once	20	20.0
Twice	17	17.0
Several times	45	45.0
Total	100	100.0

The table shows the juveniles of jail, where the penalizing of the sibling of the respondents. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 45% of the respondents said that their parents are several times penalized for a crime, while the minimum 17% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta responded that twice their parents are penalized for a crime. So, it shows that it is not necessary that the criminal siblings must have the delinquent brother/sister.

6.1.13 Distribution of reactions of the peer group of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Scolded you verbally	36	36.0
Punished you physically	3	3.0
Tortured you	16	16.0
Ignored you	45	45.0
Total	100	100.0

This above table shows the juveniles of District, jail Quetta, where the reaction of the peer group of the respondents. It was illustrated from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 45% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta, said that their minor delinquent acts were ignored by the their peer group, While the minimum number of respondent 3% of the respondents said that they were punished us physically.

6.1.14 Deprivation of primary needs by the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	45	45.0
Once	2	2.0
Twice	18	18.0
Several times	35	35.0
Total	100	100.0

The table indicates the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were that whether they used to deprive of your primary need. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 45% from Dist. Jail Quetta said never, while the 2% of respondents said twice and once. So it shows that juvenile delinquency is not because of the deprivation of primary needs, those can commit delinquent acts who have been never felt the sense of deprivation in their life.

6.1.15 Permission of respondents to the respondents to do whatever they want

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	26	26.0
Once	4	4.0
Twice	13	13.0
Several times	57	57.0
Total	100	100.0

The table shows the juveniles of jail. It was illustrated from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 57% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said several times they use to get permission, while the minimum number of respondent 26% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said never. So, it shows that if a child is permitted to do whatever comes into his mind it can cause to make him delinquent.

6.1.16 Duration of time given by others to you in a single day

Categories	Frequency	Percent
One hour	19	19.0
Two hours	24	24.0
Three hours	19	19.0
Or more than	38	38.0
Total	100	100.0

The above Table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were that how much time are giving to others. It was shown from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 38% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they used to spend or more than with others, while the minimum number of respondent 19% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they use to spend one hour with their others. So, it shows that if there is giving more time to other than parents, it may choose to make the children delinquent.

6.1.17 Study, level of respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Very good	4	4.0
Good	18	18.0
Average	25	25.0
Poor	53	53.0
Total	100	100.0

This above table shows the juveniles of jail. Where the education level of the respondents, it was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 53% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta that they were poor at their studies, while the minimum number of respondent 4% of the respondents that they were very good at their studies. So it shows that those children who fail to learn their lesson they might depart from school which causes to make them delinquent.

6.1.18 Failure of the respondents in school

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	37	37.0
Once	29	29.0
Twice	18	18.0
Several times	16	16.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the education level of the respondents, as how often they use to get “F” grade or fail in their classes. It was illustrated from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 37% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they never get to it, while the minimum number of respondents and 16% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta. So, it shows that those children who fail to pass the class at first attempt, it may choose to make them deviate from their study and become delinquent.

6.1.19 School discipline enables the students to become conformist

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	15	15.0
Once	41	41.0
Twice	32	32.0
Several times	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as how for the school environment has enabled them to become a conformist. It was illustrated from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 41% of the respondent from Dist. Jail Quetta said that they used to feel it once, while the minimum number of respondent 12% of the respondents consecutively from Dist. Jail Quetta said that they used to feel it several times.

6.1.20 Respondents drop out of school

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	75	75.0
No	25	25.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the education level of the respondents was compared as whether they used to drop out of school or not. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 75% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta and said yes, while the minimum number of respondent 25% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said no. so, it shows that those children are often become delinquent who used to drop out of school.

6.1.21 Watching aggressive movies by the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	22	22.0
Once	40	40.0
Twice	20	20.0
Several times	18	18.0
Total	100	100.0

The above Table no shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as how often they used to watch aggressive movies in a week. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 40% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said once, while the minimum number of respondents, 18% from Dist. Jail Quetta said that they never used to watch aggressive movies within a week. So, it shows that aggressive movies often porch down the negative effects which cause to make the child delinquent.

6.1.22 Conflict like situation in the respondent's neighborhood

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	34	34.0
Once	20	20.0
Twice	32	32.0
Several times	14	14.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared that how often you experienced the conflict like situation in your neighborhood. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority 34% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said never, while the minimum number of respondent 14% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they have experienced it several times. So it shows that the war in the neighborhood often less cause to make the children delinquent.

6.1.23 Sense of anomie in the respondent's family

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	46	46.0
Once	10	10.0
Twice	9	9.0
Several times	7	7.0
Don't know	28	28.0
Total	100	100.0

This above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as have you ever experienced the sense of anomie in your family. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 48% from Dist. Jail Quetta said that never, while the minimum number of respondent 7% from Dist. Jail Quetta said that they used to feel it several times. So, if the disorganization exists in the family structure it causes juvenile delinquency in the juveniles.

6.1.24 Sense of anomie in the respondents peer group

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	39	39.0
Once	15	15.0
Twice	22	22.0
Several times	11	11.0
Don't know	13	13.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as have you ever experienced the sense of anomie in your peer group. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 39% from Dist. Jail Quetta said that never, while the minimum number of respondent 11% from Dist. Jail Quetta said that they used to feel it several times. So it shows that the delinquents cannot identify normlessness with their peer group which causes to make them delinquent.

6.1.25 Sense of anomie in the respondent's society

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	12	12.0
Once	3	3.0
Twice	11	11.0
Several times	32	32.0
Don't know	42	42.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, they were asked whether there was an anomie in the society, and then their responses. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 42 of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they do not know about it, while the minimum number of respondent 3% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said once. So, here is to the child fails to understand the society where if the anomie in existed it make the children delinquent.

6.1.26 Migration of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	45	45.0
Once	17	17.0
Twice	22	22.0
Several times	16	16.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared that how often they are migrated from one place to another. It was depicted from the data of both jails that the majority of the respondents i.e. 45% from Dist. Jail Quetta said never. Consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta, while the minimum number of respondent 16% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said several times. So, it shows that the rate of juvenile delinquency is higher in permanent residents than the migrated people.

6.1.27 Sense of the opposition of neighbor by the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	66	66.0
No	34	34.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where they were asked how often they felt that their neighborhood members are against them. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 66% from Dist. Jail Quetta said yes, while the minimum number of respondent 34% of the respondents consecutively from Dist. Jail Quetta said no. So, it shows that juveniles often feel that their neighborhood members are against them which cause to bring them into the revenge from the neighborhood and start such kinds of activities which giving damage to the society.

6.1.28 Sense of physical insecurity of respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	9	9.0
Once	5	5.0
Twice	18	18.0
Several times	54	54.0
Don't know	14	14.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the physical security level of the respondents was compared. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 54% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that several times they used to feel physical insecurity, while the minimum number of respondent 5% of the respondents serially in district jail, Quetta said once.



6.1.29 Lack of affection from respondents parents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	6	6.0
Once	4	4.0
Twice	14	14.0
Several times	60	60.0
Don't know	16	16.0
Total	100	100.0

The above Table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as how much time they felt the lack of affection from their parents. It was illustrated from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 60% from Dist. Jail Quetta said that several times they used to feel it, while the minimum number of respondent 4% of the respondents consecutively from Dist. Jail Quetta said once. So, it shows that if the parents show lack of affection towards their children it might cause to make them delinquent.

6.1.30 Lack of affection from respondent's teacher

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	17	17.0
Once	12	12.0
Twice	38	38.0
Several times	28	28.0
Don't know	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as how much time they felt the lack of affection from their teachers. It was shown from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 38% consecutively from Dist. Jail Quetta said that twice they used to feel it, while the minimum number of respondent 5% of the respondents consecutively from Dist. Jail Quetta said that they don't know about it. So, it shows that if the teachers show lack of affection towards their students it might cause to make them delinquent.

6.1.31 Damaged to the public property by the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	14	14.0
Once	19	19.0
Twice	38	38.0
Several times	24	24.0
Very often	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as how often they felt that public property should be damaged. It was illustrated from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 38% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said twice, while the minimum number of respondent 5% of the respondents consecutively in District Jail Quetta said that very often. So it shows that there is some anti-social, self in the certain juveniles which cause to make them delinquent.

6.1.32 Lack of pocket money of the respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	8	8.0
Once	6	6.0
Twice	16	16.0
Several times	70	70.0
Total	100	100.0

This above table indicates the juveniles of jail, where the economic level of the respondents was compared, that It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 70% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that several times, while the minimum number of respondent 6% of the respondents said once. So, it shows that juvenile delinquency can be occurred due to economic factors. As Kavita (2012) says that some families' structure are expressed as which fails to provide the needs of life for their children. These defects might in the form of low control of parents over their children, less affection or the economic factors which compel the children to get money in whatever way. These factors lead the child to the juvenile delinquency.

6.1.33 Hunger felt by respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	54	54.0
Once	8	8.0
Twice	16	16.0
Several times	21	21.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of two jails, where the responses of the respondents were compared as whether they ever felt the sense of hunger and starvation in their life. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 54% respondents in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they felt never it in their life, while the minimum number of respondent 8% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said once.

6.1.34 Respondents felt degradation dress condition

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	27	27.0
Once	4	4.0
Twice	18	18.0
Several times	51	51.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table indicated that the majority of the respondents i.e. 51% of the respondents in District jail Quetta said several times, and the 27% of respondents said never, while the minimum number of respondents 4% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said once.

6.1.35 Time Respondents used in leisure within a day

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Never	20	20.0
1-2 hours	23	23.0
3-4 hours	11	11.0
Or more than	46	46.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 46% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they used to spend or more than at leisure, while the minimum number of respondent 11% of the respondents that they used to spend 3-4 hours in leisure activity. So, it shows that that the more the child spends time in leisure activity the more he will be prone to juvenile delinquency.

6.1.36 Holidays of respondents during school time per week

Categories	Frequency	Percent
One	31	31.0
Two	23	23.0
Or more than	46	46.0
Total	100	100.0

The above Table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents' i.e.46 % in Dist. Jail Quetta said or more than, while the minimum number of respondents 23% said two. . So it shows that boredom is not a very prominent factor of juvenile delinquency.

6.1.37 Boredom felt by respondents in holidays

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	20.0
No	80	80.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 80% in Dist. Jail Quetta said no, while the minimum number of respondent 20% said yes. So it shows that boredom is not a very prominent factor of juvenile delinquency.

6.1.38 Peer friends of respondents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Yes	84	84.0
No	16	16.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the juveniles were compared. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 84% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said yes, while the minimum number of respondent 16% of the respondents said that they do not have the friends of their age.

6.1.39 Time respondents spend with his peer group in a day

Categories	Frequency	Percent
One hour	1	1.0
Two hours	3	3.0
Three hours	30	30.0
More than three	66	66.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the duration of juveniles with their peer group was compared. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 66% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they spend more than three hours a day with their peer, while the minimum number of respondent 30% of the respondents consecutively in Dist. Jail Quetta said that they used to spend three hours a day with their peer. So, it shows that the more one spend time with its peer group the more he will be disposed to juvenile delinquency.

6.1.40 News respondents get from his peer

Categories	Frequency	Percent
About movies	22	22.0
About crime	22	22.0
About valuable object	33	33.0
Other	23	23.0
Total	100	100.0

The above table shows the juveniles of jail, where the responses of the respondents were compared as what type of news they get from the peer. It was depicted from the data of jail that the majority of the respondents i.e. 33% of the respondent from Dist. Jail Quetta said that they get the newest of valuable objects, while the minimum number of respondents, 22% consecutively in district jail Quetta said that they get the news about movies and crimes.

6.2 Hypothesis testing

Significance level $\alpha=0.05$

Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis (H₀)

Insufficient pocket money does not lead to juvenile delinquency.

Lack of affection of parents does not lead to juvenile delinquency.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁)

Insufficient pocket money leads to juvenile delinquency.

Lack of affection from parents leads to juvenile delinquency.

6.2.1 Cross tabulation

Independent variable		Dependent variable					Total
		How many times you damaged public property					
		Never	Once	Twice	Several times	Very often	
Did you ever that your parents are not giving you sufficient pocket money	Never	2	5	0	1	0	8
	Once	3	0	0	3	0	6
	Twice	1	1	6	7	1	16
	Several times	8	13	18	27	4	70
Total		14	19	24	38	5	100

Through Chi-square test lack of pocket money and damaged to the public property has positive relationship

6.2.2 Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	24.970 ^a	12	.015
Likelihood Ratio	25.743	12	.012
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.268	1	.022
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 15 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .30.

Interpretation

Pearson Chi-Square is 24.970, degree of freedom 12, and value is .015 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, there is a strong and positive relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable. As a result, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

6.2.3 Cross tabulation

Independent variable		Dependent variable				
		How many times your parents punished for the crime in their lifetime				Total
		Never	Once	Twice	Several times	
Have you ever felt the lack of affection from your parents	Never	0	0	2	4	6
	Once	0	1	1	2	4
	Twice	1	1	4	8	14
	Several times	5	2	2	51	60
	Don't know	3	1	0	12	16
Total		9	5	9	77	100

Through Chi-Square test lack of affection from parents and parents punished for a crime has positive relationship

6.2.4 Chi-Square tests

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.995 ^a	12	.028
Likelihood Ratio	20.276	12	.062
Linear-by-Linear Association	.013	1	.910
N of Valid Cases	100		

a. 15 cells (75.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .20.

Interpretation

Pearson Chi-Square is 22.995, degree of freedom 12, and value is .028 which is less than 0.05. Therefore, there is a strong and positive relationship between the independent variable and dependent variable. As a result, the alternative hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

Chapter No. 7

DISSCUION AND CONCLUION

7.1 Discussion

Delinquency is not caused by any single factor, but many factors. Many of the variables studied here were interrelated, and it is difficult to identify the cause and effect. Juvenile delinquency is a very massive subject in the field of crime where the person, as planned by the different definitions, under the age of 18. Adolescent delinquency is basically a crime not a deviancy, because here the child violates the law and rules of the society which is concerned with the legitimacies of rules and regulation rather than the social aspect of the rules and regulations. But, yet we cannot call it the crime, because the person, above the age of 18, commits a crime, he is considered as criminals who can be penalized to prison for the corporal punishment and or other punishments as taking money as a bale, etc., which is not done in the case of the juvenile delinquents, because they are the persons that are not accountable for act, because their actions are the consequence of some other factors, which make the child compel to do some prohibited acts, which tag them as the juvenile delinquents. In this research, the researcher has tried his best to dig out all those factors which can be called as responsible for the act of juvenile delinquency.

Previous researches are done in the field of juvenile delinquency, but the wonder of juvenile delinquency is not a field of natural science, where the things of the similar nature produce the same results, but it is the field of social science where the conclusions in any field as juvenile delinquency is,

the results must differ from place to place, time to time and persons to persons, consequently, those respondents who were asked the question in district jail Quetta, they almost responded in different ways with each other. This is the cause why overview is impossible in the field of artless delinquency. But, there are certain factors, which can be over generalized as there is a hypothesis that one remains with their peer group the more will be the chances of his juvenile delinquency.

The researcher has found out that juvenile delinquency is often the product of non-conformist children, who most of the time fails to, conform to the norms of their family and the norms of their school. They often wish to express their own way of life as proposed by Robert K. Merton are displaying the acts which label them as the rebellion that neither accepted the rules and regulation of the society, nor they say that these rules and regulations are null there one must have to reject it, but they rather say that their behavior must not be well-organized by the other persons as their parents and their teachers most of the time struggles to do. It is also appropriate from the finding of this research that juvenile delinquency is higher in those children who are illiterate, because if the child feels that the school environment, and the strict rules and regulation of the teachers are often the restriction on the freedom of the child, and they think who the hell are teachers and their guardians that punish them for those actions which are belonging to the individual self of the children. That's why they leave both the school and their home and join other

oppressors in their own world, which make them delinquent children. This is the cause that most of the children, who are considered as delinquents, must be illiterate, if they accept the authority of their guardian and their teacher on their personal matter, they will come into the group of the conformists, and that who is a conformist, as proposed by Robert K. Merton, will less become deviant and delinquent. The researcher has found out that juvenile delinquency is such a phenomenon, which cannot be repressed by punishment, because most of the respondents from district, Jail Quetta said that when their father and their elder brother came to know of their minor delinquent actions, they gave them corporal punishment. Though, their deviant nature was not handed over. And neither the admonishment of their mothers has any effect on the lessening of the delinquent nature of the juveniles. However, it needs suitable methods and treatment which the different parole centers, which can play their best role in minimizing the styles of boyish delinquency in the children.

Juvenile delinquency is not quantified for a certain class, as it is shown from the study in the district jail in Quetta, where the equal numbers of delinquent were leaving, however the ratio of the upper class was less, but it equally occurred in both the middle and lower class. And one thing more was very noticeable in this outcome was that an importantly fewer ratios of the respondents said that they did the delinquent act due to lack of primary needs and hunger. Movies in the neighborhood also do not matter for the juveniles,

because juvenile delinquency is equally existing in the juveniles, which was displayed from the data of the jail.

This research shows that the more a child spends less time in interaction with their parents the more will be the chances of his juvenile delinquency. And the more time he spends in interaction with his peer group the more will be the chances of his juvenile delinquency. Because it might be happening that the children join one another as a peer group and do some positive actions, but most of the time they get involved in the negative activities and which lead them to the juvenile delinquency. But if they keep on in the direct watch of their parents, it causes to decrease the delinquent nature in the children. In juvenile delinquency sometimes the children are moved out into the revenge factor where they get the revenge from the whole society, since, as the data the jail, i.e. district. Jail Quetta, the children feels the lack of affection from their parents and teacher, and they are also worried by the society when they felt the sense of harassment, which takes them in the sense of nervousness and depression that entrance down the negative effect on the lives of the juveniles and leads them to the delinquency as a revenge, because they reflect the whole society as responsible for all of these actions, where they give punishment to the whole society. The researcher has concluded from the whole debate that juvenile delinquency is only a sociological or social phenomenon which is directly learned or in society when he/she leftovers part of the society and interrelate with the other people, where if he remains less time with a parent,

it may cause his delinquency, or remain more time with his peer group it may cause juvenile delinquency, or he is being worried by his family members, teacher or the neighborhood it may also cause him to become a juvenile delinquent, while the other factors as poverty and hunger are disregarded for the juvenile delinquency, because the respondent gave the responses different to the expectations of the researcher as hunger may lead him to the juvenile delinquency.

7.2 Conclusion

Juvenile delinquency is the singularity of the modern world, where the role and actions of the juveniles are illustrious from the mature. This concept was not occurring in the traditional age as in the 16th century, the children and the adults were treated alike if they obligate the equal level of crime, but in the present era, children are notable from the adults, because they are non-responsible persons, who commit the crimes or whatever the action is just because of the other factors which made him compel to do that action or behavior, if we talk of that factor, the following factors may be included in that: Socialization, psychological factors, parental responsibilities, educational background, societal framework, economic conditions and many other factors motivate them to do so. Application of Hirschi's (1969) social control theory of rehabilitation requires an understanding of how the social conditions of disability results in greater vulnerability to substance abuse. Many factors of social isolation of persons with disabilities can be explored in the context of

Hirschi's four elements of social bonding. More specifically, Hirschi's elements can be used to hypothesize how social isolation and weak bonds can place persons with disabilities at higher risk for deviant behavior such as drug abuse. Those elements are Attachment-Commitment-Involvement- and Belief. Keeping in view the prospects of juvenile delinquency one can measure the acute risk and excessive loss occurred due to such delinquent behavior. Avoiding such normative and family structure for the newly adult child, we can change the society from evil chain and produce helpful and healthy part of the society.

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ANNEXURE-I

QAUID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

(INTERVIEW SCHEDULE ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY)

Imran Khan

Data: _____

Demographical Profile

1. Age

- a) 7-8 b) 9-11 c) 12-14 d)15-17

2. Sex

- a) Male b) female

3. Education

- a) Illiterate b) Primary c) Middle d) Metric or above

4. Family structure

- a) Joint b) Nuclear c) Extended

5. No of family members

- a) 5 b) 8 c) 10 d) or above

6. Family income (Monthly)

- a) 5000-10000 b) 11000-15000 c) 16000-20000 d) or above

7. Religion

- a) Muslim b) Non-Muslim

8. Where do you see your family belongs to?

- a) Upper Class b) Middle Class c) Lower Class

9. From what type of geographical locality does your family belong to?

- a) Rural Area/ Village b) Semi-Urban c) Urban/ Metropolitan d) Any Other

10. With whom do you used to live?

- a) Real Parents b) Step Father c) Step Mother d) Adopted Parents

11. How many times your parents are punished for crime in their life time?
 a) Never b) Once c) Twice d) Several Time
12. How many times your siblings are punished for crime/delinquency in their life time?
 a) Never b) Once c) Twice d) Several Times
13. What was the reaction of your peer group when he came to know of your minor delinquent acts?
 a) Scolded You Verbally b) Punished You Physically c) Tortured You d) Ignored
 your acts e) Any other
14. How often did you feel the sense of deprivation from the primary needs?
 a) Never b) Once c) Twice d) Several times
15. How often did your parents permitted you to do whatever you want?
 a) Never b) Once c) Twice d) Several Times
16. What is the Duration of time given by other to you in a single day?
 a) One hour b) Two hours c) Three hours d) Or more
 than
- Educational factors:**
17. How did you perceive yourself in your study?
 a) Very Good b) Good c) Average d) Poor
18. Did you ever earn "F" grade in any of your class?
 a) Never b) Once c) Twice d) Several Times
19. How many times did you feel that school discipline enables you to become a conformist and disciplined person?
 a) Never b) Once c) Twice d) Several times
20. Were you ever drop out of school?
 a) Yes b) No
21. How often do you used to watch aggressive movies in a weak?
 a) Never b) Once c) Twice d) Several Times