

**IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON STREET CRIMES IN
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**



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**IMPACT OF UNEMPLOYMENT ON STREET CRIMES IN
ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN**



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ABSTRACT

Street crimes are becoming a severe issue for the development of society and making society peaceful where everyone can live freely. The study aimed to pin out the reasons and factors that push streets crime to a larger extent in Islamabad, particularly the relationship between unemployment and street crime. The majority of youth are unemployed and are involved in any form of street crime that is crucial for society .therefore, the study of the relationship between these variables is an effort to get insight into the views of the street criminals. Another objective of the study was to understand the role of guardians in the socialization of their children's whether they are encouraging their children's on criminals' action or discouraging. The current research was directed through the routine theory first proposed by Felson and Cohen in 1996. They have assumptions regarding criminal activity was based on 3 components, potential offender attractive target and lack of guardian. If these three components efficient in any person, he has more chances to accomplish the crime. The current study inquired the why street crimes in Islamabad and unemployment. A quantitative research design was used to conduct the study. Islamabad was chosen as the universe. 178 respondents were young people of Islamabad through a selective sampling technique. The findings of the research show that unemployment is an emerging factor that leads to street crimes. The study concluded that young people should be given easy excess to the workplace to effort financial burdens by legal means instead of using other unlawful activities.

CHAPTER .1

Introduction

Introduction

Crime is a barrier to societal growth and transformation. Freedom from violence is a complex subject in developing societies. If development has a meaning of improvising and transforming the lives of a human being, then violence should be an appealing and inquiring subject. It is important to figure out crime trends and factors that maintain up and downs in these trends to expand the study of crime and the manipulation of economic activity and development in crime trends. This understanding has both functional and applied implications. Since crime trends are vigorous, gaining insight into mechanisms that drive the variance in crime patterns has significant policy and development implications. Several factors have been kept responsible for explaining crime trends in economy centred elements (Stem 1996).

The relationship between an economy and crime has been observed long ago in the investigation of criminological work, in the criminological concept, the economic determinant has proven relatively underdevelopment where this domain is linked up with the criminological concepts. Experts of criminology are confused to merge economic image in criminology research work due to numerous complications are held in economic studies. However, the economy is a social structure of undeniable importance, as economic changes can implicate shifts in individuals' behavioural patterns and subsequently have a strong influence on crime trends. Moreover, using unemployment as an index of economic activity is important since unemployment can have severe psychological effects and the commensurate loss of income that can impact crime rates. There is abundant literature on the quantitative relationship between crime and economic activity (Verba 1998).

Theoretical studies have projected both positive and negative relations between crime and economic activity, which is generally measured by the aggregate unemployment rate, which considers various crimes from various countries. The Cantor and Land (1985) model may describe the positive and negative relationship between unemployment rates and crime patterns.

The influence of an economic downturn (measured by the unemployment rate) was split into two counteracting effects in this model of unemployment

and crime: the lagged motivational effect and the contemporary incentive effect. According to the model, unemployment rates have two distinct and counterbalancing systemic effects on crime rates: The inspiration effect and the opportunity effect are two examples. Such a model essentially combines criminal motive theories, which link unemployment to the prevalence of motivated criminals in the population, with illegal incentive theories, which link unemployment to possible crime targets' victim proneness.

The hypothesized connection between unemployment and crime is not direct but instead mediated by two distinct and counteracting structures: a rise in unemployment has a lagged positive impact on crime through increased incentive and a contemporaneous negative effect on crime guardianship and surveillance reduced opportunity. The model's theoretical principle is that to adequately measure the unemployment-crime relationship, the impact of criminal motivation and criminal opportunity must be taken into account in an everyday context. Cantor and Land devised a systemic solution that combined the negative implications of incentive and opportunity into a single working hypothesis. (Cantor and Land in 2002)discovered that when opportunity outweighs motivation, there is a negative link between crime and unemployment. In particular, a decrease in crime would be linked to an increase in unemployment. The opportunistic view can now be used to explain this negative relation. According to the opportunity viewpoint, since unemployed people are less interested in social activities, they are less likely to be victims or perpetrators of violent crime. The degree to which people spend time at home rather than at work or in public may be affected by the overall economic situation transit between home and work.

The unemployment rate is interpreted as a sign of social inactivity from the opportunity perspective. Since the majority of personal violence victimizations occur outside the home, unemployed people who spend more time in or near their homes subject themselves to a lower risk of violent behaviour and are less likely to be potential offenders. Other theoretical studies back up this negative correlation between violent crime and unemployment, citing the decreased social connections induced by

unemployment as a factor that decreases criminal opportunity. The positive relationship is expected by the high economic stress, increased wealth inequality, and increased affinity for social vices associated with increased unemployment, all of which can lead to increased criminal motivation.

Unemployment and property crime are strongly correlated, according to a wide body of empirical literature. Considering that crime is often committed by individuals known to the survivor, with offenders being parents, family, or associates, an argument for a positive relationship between crime and unemployment may be made. This suggests that even though there was no social inactivity, the criminal opportunity would emerge. The illegal motivational argument can also be used to explain the positive relationship between crime and unemployment. The intuitive hypothesis that economists expect to occur in the relationship between unemployment and corruption is the motivational viewpoint. While there may be two separate sources that drive individuals to commit the crime, the criminal motive argument predicts a positive association between crime and low economic conditions.

The psychological impact of unemployment may be one source of criminal motivation. Frustration may result from an inability to find or keep work when trying to maintain an insufficient standard of living. As a result, as economic conditions deteriorate, the proportion of the frustrated and anxious population will rise. A rise in the overall level of anger and emotional stress in the community will increase crime rates. The second source of motivation may be the results of a rational individual decision-making process. That is, the costs and benefits of illegal conduct are balanced against the costs and benefits of lawful behaviour. This means that committing a crime has a low opportunity cost when a person is unemployed. According to this reasoning, crime would be more likely for unemployed persons, since the perceived total cost of crime is low relative to the total gains from crime. . Since a high unemployment rate indicates that there are fewer job prospects available, the opportunity cost of choosing crime over legal work is low, which increases the incentive to commit crimes, resulting in a rise in crime. The punishment for being caught, such as incarceration, does not entail a loss of income from work or job loss in general. In this case, low economic conditions would be to

blame for higher crime rates because they would increase the proportion of the population that is susceptible to committing crimes.

There are numerous forms of violent crime. This paper explores the relationship between crime and unemployment to see whether the 'opportunity viewpoint' dominates in the criminal justice system. Unemployment is a global challenge that almost every country's political leadership must deal with. The idea that unemployment causes illegal behaviour is intuitively appealing and is based on the fundamental premise that people respond to incentives. Considering unlawful activity as a means of employment that takes time and pays well. (Witte and Tauchen 1994).

A "fair criminal" should weigh the benefits of legal and illegal activity and decide based on the results. If all other factors remain constant, the loss of income and future profits associated with involuntary unemployment raises the relative returns to criminal activity. Furthermore, employees who have been unemployed for a long time have nothing to lose in the event of an arrest and imprisonment. As a result, simple economic logic implies that unemployment is a key determinant of the availability of violent offenders and, as a result, the overall crime rate.

Despite the allure of the "criminal supply" claim, empirical evidence has yet to show that unemployment has a clear causal impact on crime. In general, analyses of aggregate crime rates show minimal and statistically poor unemployment effects, with property crime having greater effects than violent crime. For example, in an exhaustive analysis of 68 studies, Chiricos (1987) shows that fewer than half find positive and statistically significant effects of aggregate unemployment rates on the rates of most felony offences.¹

Moreover, the crime unemployment relationship is considerably weaker in time-series than in cross-sectional comparisons (Chiricos1987, Freeman 1995). Besides, the sign of the effect of unemployment on violent crime is a matter of debate and is often found to be significant.

Despite the allure of the "criminal supply" claim, empirical evidence has yet to show that unemployment has a clear causal impact on crime. In general, analyses of aggregate crime rates show minimal and statistically poor unemployment effects, with property crime having more significant consequences than violent crime. For example, Chiricos (1987) found that only half of 68 studies find positive and statistically meaningful effects of aggregate unemployment rates on the rates of most felony offences. 1 Furthermore, in time-series comparisons, the crime-unemployment relationship is much lower than in cross-sectional comparisons (Chiricos1987, Freeman 1995). Furthermore, the extent of the impact of unemployment on violent crime is a point of contention, and it is often found to be important.

1.1 Statement of the problem

The present research has theoretical and practical significance. Every scientific study has its meaning on the theoretical ground. The current study, The Relationship between Unemployment and Crime, has a unique importance in literature. Previous studies showed that financial issues have severe effects on the behaviour of adults; as a result, they are involved in rebellious activities. Prior studies explored the impact of insufficient education on your criminal activities; this scientific research fulfils this gap. Apart from theoretical significance, the current scientific inquiry is of

practical importance as well. The functional relevance is that most youths are deprived of the fundamental right to education in underdeveloped countries like Pakistan. This insufficient education has a severe relationship with youth criminal activities. Therefore, this research work elucidates this rigorous issue and can sensitize Government and the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) sector to overcome this serious issue.

1.2 The objective of the study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To measure the factors which enforce individual to involve in street crime?
2. To find out the role of unemployment and its effects on criminal attitude?
3. To investigate the reasons behind street crimes in Islamabad Pakistan?

1.3 Significance of the study

The level of unemployment (criminal opportunity) is expected to be negatively associated with fluctuations in crime rates. In contrast, the change in the level of unemployment (street crime motivation) is anticipated to be positively related to fluctuations in street crime rates. Previous literature scientists only focus on the mainstream crimes and unemployment. Here in the current study researcher will investigate the relationship between unemployment and street crimes in Islamabad, Pakistan.

CHAPTER. 2

LITERATURE REVIEWED

Literature Review

The empirical relationship between crime and unemployment has been observed in a variety of countries over a variety of periods, with mixed results. Becker's seminal paper, published in 1968, introduced a theoretical model of criminal behaviour to discuss the role of declining labour markets. He argued that a person would participate in illegal activity as long as the expected utility of committing the crime is greater than the expected utility of engaging in other activities; thus, job market conditions deteriorate, crime becomes more appealing.

Early analysis of the relationship between crime and economic activity includes that of Cook and Zarkin (1985) The authors look at how crime affects economic activity as measured by real GDP. They discovered that an increase in economic activity (as calculated by real GDP) harms property crimes. Wang and Minor (2002) Examine the effect of physical proximity to work on crime rates in the labour market. They claim that neighbourhoods with limited work opportunities are more likely to have high rates of poverty, loneliness, and a lack of other stabilizing factors. This could have ramifications not only in terms of economic crime but also in terms of violent crime. They discovered that during periods of economic growth, changes in job accessibility lower crime rates; however, the relationship is stronger for economic crimes, especially property crimes, than for violent crimes.

Greenberg (1985) To understand why teenagers have the highest rates of crime, researchers applied the criminal motivational viewpoint to the age distribution of crime. He theorized that work has become more important to youth as a result of several media influences that have intensified youth's perceived needs at the same time that entry to the adult labour market has become more difficult. Youth are

reliant on funds given by their parents and/or self-employment to acquire material possessions and participate in leisure activities. In the absence of financial assistance from their parents, youth must seek jobs. Youth arise when they learn that employment opportunities in the adult labour market are restricted, preventing them from obtaining independent financial support to meet their perceived needs.

The opposing patterns of increasing perceived needs and reduced access to the adult labour market are expected to increase youth incentive to commit crimes. When investigating multiple crimes, different conclusions can be drawn. For violent crimes and property crimes, various outcomes are achieved. Homicide, murder, attack, manslaughter, sexual assault, crime, robbery, neglect, endangerment, kidnapping(abduction), extortion, and abuse are all examples of violent crimes. Burglary, larceny, robbery, motor vehicle theft, arson, shoplifting, and vandalism are just some of the crimes committed for obtaining money, goods, or some other profit. The definitions of these crimes can differ from one country to the next.

Glaser et al(1996) provide a model for understanding social interactions and various types of crime that supports the incentive viewpoint for violent crime, with violent crime decreasing as social interactions decrease. Homicide, crime, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft were all investigated in Britt's (1997) model.

Except for motor vehicle theft, which had a negative sign but was not statistically relevant, the author discovered the incentive impact to be significant for most of the crimes at the national level. Levitt adds to the evidence that there is a connection between unemployment and crime due to fewer social interactions (2001). Cantor and Land (1985) provided a theoretical structure to understand the relation between unemployment and crime in their seminal work. They made two main connections:

potential and motivation. According to the motivation theory, which is similar to Becker's (1968) study, a reduction in inviable economic opportunities increases the desire to participate in illegal activity; hence, the unemployed are more likely to engage in criminal activities, implying a positive association between crime and unemployment. On the other hand, the incentive hypothesis (also known as the guardianship hypothesis) proposed that a reduction in economic activity would reduce the supply of criminal goals (the unemployed are also more likely to stay at home thus decreasing their vulnerability to crime, especially property crime). As a consequence, the desire to commit the crime is reduced; this indicates a negative link between crime and unemployment. The two effects are supposed to function in different ways depending on the type of crime; the incentive hypothesis is more applicable for property crimes, whereas the opportunity hypothesis is appropriate for both property and violent crimes (though the effect is still expected to be stronger for the property crimes). Use data from the United States.

Cantor and Land (1985) find evidence for both crime opportunity and crime motivation, especially in property crimes (such as robbery, burglary and theft). Cantor and Land's findings are backed up by Phillips and Land (2012), using a more recent and broader dataset for the United States Raphael and Winter-Ember (2001).

Gould et al. (2002) report a statistically significant positive relationship between unemployment and property crimes, but not between unemployment and violence, using data from the United States. In their model of unemployment and crime, Cantor and Land (1985) proposed that changing the conditions of social stress and social pressure would positively affect criminal motivation (Phillips & Land, 2012; Andresen, 2014). Economic developments affect the availability of vulnerable targets and, as a result, the number of criminal targets available (Phillips & Land,

2012, p. 682). It's important to remember that Cantor and Land's (1985) unemployment-crime relationship isn't directly in the sense that unemployment directly affects crime.

While the United States has a substantial body of evidence, there is a wide range of literature available from other countries. For England and Wales, Reilly and Witt (1996), Witt et al. (1999), and Wu and Wu (2012) examine the relationship between crime and unemployment; for New Zealand, Papps and Winkelmann (2000). Oster and Agell (2007) for Sweden, and Oster and Agell (2007) for the United States.

Edmark (2005, 2005) Buonanno (1996) does a cross-country analysis using country-level panel data from European countries, and Altima (2012) does a cross-country analysis using country-level panel data from European countries. Andresen (2013) looked at the relationship between the state of the economy and crime using data from Canadian provinces, where the state of the economy is defined by: GDP, unemployment, and low wages are all factors. When property crimes were included in all of the research, positive associations were often identified. Recent research, however, has discovered a negative correlation. Sarandakos and Spengler (2012) study the relationship between crime, deterrence, and unemployment in Greece from 1991 to 1998.

However, when looking at gender-specific unemployment indicators, the coefficient for female unemployment is negative. These findings support the incentive viewpoint. Caruso (2015) conducts an empirical analysis of the relationship between unemployment and crime in a panel of European regions and finds a clear positive relationship between the two, refuting the opportunity perspective claim. The main results point to a dynamic relationship between the state of the economy and crime, which varies depending on the type of crime. The empirical relationship

between crime and unemployment tends to be inconclusive, with results varying considerably, and therefore the findings of any given set of international studies cannot be presumed to apply uniformly. As a result, the relationship with India will be discussed in this report. Economic crimes are those committed for monetary gain, while anti-social crimes are committed for other reasons. The majority of economic studies have concentrated on the relationship between unemployment and economic crimes because economic theory assumes that future criminals weigh the costs and benefits of crime. Nonetheless, sociologists and others have argued that increased unemployment leads to a rise in anti-social activity. As a result, overall unemployment costs could be higher than some studies expect. Finally, the question of whether the number of crimes recorded correctly represents the actual number of crimes committed arises. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, using reported crime as a measure of overall crime in society may be misleading.

If the probability of crimes being reported has increased dramatically over time, this will be of minimal empirical significance. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, using documented crime as a measure of the overall amount of crime in society can be misleading. This measure is also focused on the public's penchant to report crimes to the authorities. If the likelihood of crimes being reported has risen dramatically over time, this would have no empirical meaning.

There is, however, evidence that this was the case. For example, studies conducted by Market Research Limited (M.R.L.) in 1993 and 1995 showed that during these years, the number of victims who reported the most recent crime to the police grew from 67 per cent to 77 per cent. As long as the reporting is reported, the use of regional panel data can offer estimates that are not affected by these measurement issues.

CHAPTER NO.3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Routine activity theory

Routine activity theory, first formulated by Lawrence E. Cohen and Marcus Felson (1979) and later developed by Felson, is one of the most widely cited and influential theoretical constructs in criminology and crime science. In contrast to theories of criminality, which are centred on the figure of the criminal and the psychological, biological, or social factors that motivated the criminal act, the focus of routine activity is the study of crime as an event, highlighting its relation to space and time and emphasizing its ecological nature and the implications thereof. In their initial formulation, Cohen and Felson postulated that changes in the structure of the patterns of daily activity of people in cities following World War II could explain the rise in crime that had occurred, according to leading studies at the time. They hypothesized that postmodernity had facilitated the convergence in space and time of likely offenders to commit crimes against suitable targets in the absence of capable guardians. From this they derived two simple ideas with significant implications: first, that the opportunity for crime may depend on a configuration of distinct (though not disaggregated) elements of the aggressor or criminal; second, a correlate of the first, that the absence of either of the first two elements (aggressor and target) or the presence of the third (capable guardians) would be sufficient in itself to prevent a potential criminal event. Routine activity theory is, in short, an attempt to identify, at macro-level, criminal activities and their patterns through the explanation of changes in crime rate trends (Cohen & Felson, 1979).

3.2 Sociological importance of crime

It is based on criminal incidents, on the distribution and grouping of the minimal elements that constitute them in space and time, rather than on the quest for the motivations of criminals. Thus provides a basis for specific and individualized crime analysis and encourages the introduction of real policies and practices aimed at modifying the required elements that make the life of crime (Tilley, 2009). Cohen and Felson (1979) highlighted an important sociological paradox in their seminal article, "Social change and crime rate trends: a routine approach to activity": while markers of well-being and socio-economic conditions that until then had been regarded as causes of violent crime, such as poverty, lack of education and unemployment The changes in modern society alluded to by the writers, exposed through different questionnaires and studies, have provided greater significance to activities away from home. For example, the inclusion of women in the labour force and access to higher education, as well as an increase in the duration of holidays, out-of-town trips or permanent relocation Furthermore, during this period, technological advances led to the appearance and consumption of small electronic devices such as televisions, as Cohen and Felson emphasis to figure out that behaviour can be modified through different factors like, by monitoring and by giving opportunities to the individual.

3.3 Application of the theory

Routine activity theory explained different component which triggers crime to have occurred the current research, the researcher aims to explore that which factors are involved in the activation of street crime in Islamabad, are offenders are potential to do the street crime? Or they have an attractive target, or state enforcement agencies are not monitoring them. As in the routine activity theory explained by Cohen.

Offender: crime is happening when an offender is the potential to do a crime rather it is not possible to do the crime. As we studied in previous research the offender was equipped with guns and other equipment's used in crime scene it means the offender has previously set the behaviour to do the crime.

Attractive target

In the street, criminals target peoples at a specific time and duration as we heard in the newspaper that criminal snatch mobile phone a mid night near etc street it means they choose attentive target the mobile phone using a person in dark street both environment and target if favourable crime can be easily done.

Surveillance /guardian

This term itself explanatory that if there is strong and strict surveillance on potential offenders, crime cannot be possible. E,g in the children of our home are threatened by parents not to do things that are bad n society and frequently keep eyes on children about this matter. Same here in current study researcher is curious to explore why criminals are so functional in the night in capital

city weather police surveillance is not much efficient or offenders have nexus with the police department.

3.4 Propositions

- a). The financial issue leads to the adaptability of street crimes.
- b). Street crimes are positively linked with the increasing rate of unemployment.
- c). Street crime can be prevented by decreasing unemployment.

3.5 Hypothesis

H1. Street Crime is positively linked with unemployment.

H0. Crime is negatively associated with unemployment.

CHAPTER .4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

Conceptualization

Conceptualization is a set of ideas and concepts about any terms which has a border meaning.

4.1 Street crime

Street crime is a criminal offence happening in public places. (sociology).

Robbery, often called "mugging", and thefts from victims in the street where their property is snatched and not assaulted is also considered a street crime. (London police department).

4.2 Unemployment

this is a term referring to individuals who are employable and actively seeking a job but are unable to find a job? Included in this group are those people in the workforce who are working but do not have an appropriate job (google).

Unemployment is when someone could work and wants to work but is unable to find a suitable job (bureaucracy of labour statistics).

4.3 youth

The period between childhood and adult age is known as a youth (international organization for human rights).

Age of 15 to 24 [people are known as a youth (UN secretariat).

Age between 15 to 35 are include in youth (the African youth charter).

4.1.0 OPERATIONALZATION

4.1.1Street crime

Street crime is the offense towards the basic rights of an individual like right to survive, right to move, right to property. In here street crimes offenders

diminish all rights they kill peoples for money when they are travelling towards their destinations. The offenders snatch the money and other property from victims so that they can enjoy using the property of others. In Islamabad, the capital police department registered several cases daily, like murder, theft, sexual abuse, and other so many forms of crimes are happening in Islamabad. There is a motivation behind these crimes it may be the luxurious mindset or to meet the basic need or maybe lack of state surveillance.

4.1.2 Unemployment

Unemployment is preliminary work for peoples to do despite numerous skills because of low work opportunities. As we discuss in the theory that crime is not occurring in society until the offender has an attractive target and potentials to do crime so, unemployment is the factor that triggers the offender to do crime so that he/she can earn from illegal means for survival. Here in the current study, the researcher wants to explore whether unemployment is the only factor that motivates offenders to do crime or other factors urge offenders to do the crime.

4.1.3 Youth

Youth people are the backbone of any nation or society based on the potential of youth any society can progress if the society having spoil youth budge it means that society is about to lose its integrity so the worth of youth peoples means a lot to any society. In this research, youth are defined as the Age of 18 to above 35 who are primarily eligible to vote and who can have the potential to understand the new paradigm of politics.

CHAPTER .5
Research Methodology

Methodology

Sociological based research is a logical interpretation of social phenomena through scientific processes. Generally, the research explores the origin of any social phenomena and it is the exploration of the general public state of mind, prepositions of social events and it can be the extent to wide range nation to nation and whole race to nations. It unifies the relationship between variables

5.1 Research design

Sociologists contribute different research methods. In this research, the researcher used a quantitative approach to collect and interpret it into empirical results. Researchers adopt this research method due to the convenient nature of the research method and easy access to the universe as the researcher belongs to the universe chosen for the research.

5.2 Universe of the study

The research was conducted Capital city of Pakistan Islamabad. To conduct a specified hypothesis by the researcher and to meet research requirements locale was targeted. The locale was targeted due to the belongingness of the researcher that he may be better familiar with the heightened proposition, another reason which compels researcher to tag the targeted universe is his belonged with the universe which would proceed research towards a maximum reliability Purpose to target this universe was conditionally genuine to minimize the error in the research.

5.3 Sample size

It is a true representation of the entire universe which evidence the factual features of the whole populace we are going to examine. the researcher used a standard formula $(Z \text{ value})^2 \times \text{standard deviation} (1\text{-standard deviation}) / (\text{margin of error})^2 = n$ to drive a sample size where the total population of the universe was divided by a standard value in the formula then the result multiply with a confidence level. By which researcher calculated 178 sample size from the entire universe

5.4 Unit of analysis

Unit of analysis was young people of Islamabad Pakistan age group of (18 to 35). As per definitions of different regions, especially in Pakistan, youth are defined as people who attain 18 to 35. The objective populace was categorized, because the maximum number of offenders belongs to youths as per data of the police department of Islamabad.

5.5 Targeted population

The targeted area of present research is youth people of Islamabad who involved or evicted as criminals as in past profile (18 to 35)

5.6 Sampling techniques

The researcher used the non-probability sampling technique purposive sampling technique which was the most viable technique to cover the targeted population and the objective to select purposive technique was the nature of the research where the researcher only covered the people who are fall in criteria as per definition to Pakistani context. collect the desired data

with the help of a questionnaire the questions were comprised of different sections, the demographic profile of respondents, dependent variables and independent variables by which respondents express their responses or thoughts.

5.7 Tool for data collection

The researcher developed a questionnaire to collect data from the targeted population where self-administered a questionnaire during the data collection.

5.8 Techniques for data collection

In this research study researcher used a questionnaire and filled them by the respondents through which researcher can collect most authentic and accurate data

5.9 Pilot testing

It is an initial investigation of research tool that to what extent it is reliable and the coherence level between the variables. Before the beginning of research researcher enquires research tool size of 10 questionnaires which indicates how much the data collection tool has workability.

5.10 Tools for Data analysis

There are many tools for data analysis in quantitative research. The researcher used the tools in this research to analyze the collected data by utilizing MS office and SPSS (statistical package of social sciences).

5.11 Techniques for Data Analysis

Researcher analyzed a data through the SPSS by using a crosstabulation to integrate main variables, the main purpose of the crosstabulation was to identify the impact of one variable on other through which researcher justified a data.

5.12 Opportunities of the study

The worth of this study is to identify the deterrents the factors which attract youth people to become a criminal. It will provide bath way to minimum participation in criminal activities within the society and this study will also suggest erasing the factors which urge youths to participate in crime.

Ethical concern

Being a researcher in social science it is the core responsibility of the researcher to maintain the ethical codes and conducts of research. i.e. to get permission while getting information from respondents and keep collected information confidential.

CHAPTER .6
FINDINGS AND RESULTS

Results

This chapter includes the statistical analysis of conducted data during research through different tools from the youth who are become an offender in any unlawful action in Islamabad Pakistan. This chapter also includes different themes, descriptive statics graphs and models, and different testes to describe results. SPSS is used to analysis of data.

Table 6.1.1 Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	32	18.0
21-25	108	60.7
26-30	35	19.7
35	3	1.7
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.1 shows that the 32(18percent) respondents are between the age group of 15-20. Majority of respondent are fall in 21-25 age category,108 respondents are from 178 respondents and 35 are Age of 26 to 30 and they are 19.7 in percentage. 1.7percent and minimum respondents are above 35. When we sup up with the above findings results shows that majority of offenders fall in the age group of 21-25 as the theory explained that youth people have desire to have different opportunities if they have not excess to labour market, they can easily become offenders.

Table 6.1.2.Gender

Sex	Frequencies	Percentage
Male	101	56.7
Female	77	43.3
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.2 shows that there are 101 respondents are males and remaining are females. This means that not only males have an offensive attitude and criminal behaviour to make way easy toward goal. In Islamabad, most females are also involved in criminal activities like theft, sexual assault, etc.

Table 6.1.3 marital Status

Status	Frequency	percentage
Married	72	29.8
Unmarried	106	70.2
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.3 indicates that most offenders are unmarried and 106(70.2 percent).and 72(29.8 percent are married respondents). The above statistics

shows that majority of youth who are not married they are in criminal activities. Even married peoples are also involve in violent activities.

Table 6.1.4 qualification

Status	Frequency	Percentage
Matric	20	11.2
Inter	27	15.2
Graduation	63	35.4
Masters	66	37.1
MS	2	1.1
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.4 illustrates that education has no relationship between the crime as Cater argued that education can prevent criminal activities in society. But the statistics of the gathered data opposing here, maximum offenders having their masters and bachelor's degree remaining youths are matriculate and intermediate.

Table 6.1.5 are you employed or unemployed?

Category	No. respondents	Percentage
Employed	73	41.0
Unemployed	102	57.3
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.5 illustrates that majority of offenders have not access to work place they still unemployed. 73(41 percent) respondents are employed they can earn but still they are involved in criminal activities which factors force them to involve in street crime despite of having employment we will inquire table 6.1.7. but majority of respondents having not employment this means that unemployment and crim has direct relationship as our hypothesis claim that there is relationship between crime and unemployment.

Table 6.1.6 reason of the involvement in offense?

Response	No. respondents	Percentage
For money	80	47.7
Revenge	3	0.3
Habit	5	3
To meet needs	90	55
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.6 shows that why people are involving in offensive action. According data researcher come to conclude that majority of respondent 90(55 present) have answered about criminal action that why they are involved in street crimes they replied that the need they have ae not fulfilled by their current economic conditions therefore they are choosing this way to fulfil their needs. Another majority of respondents said that they desire for having lot of money to accomplish secondary needs like having good mobile, motorbike and other luxurious thing that is why they are using criminal way to collect money. 5(3 present respondents believes that the criminal behaviour is instilled in them this is become their habit, so they are enjoying while they are become doing criminal activities.

Table6.1.7 punished by any law enforcement agency?

Response	No. respondents	Percentage
No	48	27.0
Yes	130	73.0
Total	178	100.0

In table 6.1.7 most of the respondents agreed that they had come under the surveillance of law enforcement agencies but 48(27 percent) claimed that they are not punished by any law enforcement agency but they had done criminal activities. When we analysis the data of this table two questions are raised one is that Islamabad is capital of Pakistan if Pakistan have no raid to punish each and everyone who are doing and involved in street crimes, then what about the other cities of Pakistan. By comparing this data with the theory proposed by Cohen and Felson that crime is done by anyone who have no guardian the lack of guardian ultimately leads into the crime because offender is free to commit crime. So the data in current research is putting question for state to make sophisticated system of surveillance to stop street crimes in Islamabad.

Table 6.1.8 ever you are punished by family?

Response	No. respondents	Percentage (percent)
Yes	25	14.0
No	53	86.0
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.8 illustrates another perspective of guardianship family as socializing agent researcher took data from the criminals, particularly street criminals, with police department cooperation. In this question majority of the respondents not punished by family on their deviate behaviour they are fee hands in criminal activities particularly in street crimes. Only 25(14 percent) respondents agreed that they had punished their family when they were done with any street crime.

Table 6.1.9 Stigmatising from family

Response	No: Respondents	Percentage (percent)
to greater extent	1	.6
to some extent	71	39.9
Neutral	63	35.4
Don't know	43	24.2
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.9 shows that the offenders are always been not stigmatize by family 1(0.6 percent) respondents argued that they are stigmatize whenever they become an offender or done unlawful action, majority of respondents agreed with the statement that they are been stigmatized by their family. 63(35.4 percent respondents are neutral.

Table 6.1.10 feeling embraced when involved in street crime?

Response	No. respondents	Percentage (percent)
Yes	72	40.4
No	85	47.8
Don't know	21	11.8
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.10 illustrates that mainly respondents 85(47.8 percent) feeling embracement when they are involving in any form of street crime. They are feeling shy after involve in street crimes but which factors drive them into involve in street crimes researcher will investigate in other question. 72(40 percent respondents are not feeling shame while wrongdoing (street crime). Remaining 21(11.8) percent don't know either they are feeling embracement, nor they are not feeling. But they are neutral about the statement.

Table 6.1.11street crime on media?

Response	No: Respondents	Percentage (percent)
Positive	59	33.1
Negative	83	46.6
Neutral	36	20.2
Total	178	100.0

The table 9.1.11 shows that media portrays negative image of street crime 83(46.6 percent) respondents are showed that local media delivering negative image of street crime. E.g., in dramas and in documentaries street criminals have no good image their character is always criticize throughout the drama and documentaries. Still why people are involved in street crime? binary relation to table 6.1.6 shows that people are frustrated about to fulfil needs they can't effort their basic need to be fulfil so they are involved in street crimes in spite of of feeling embracement offenders 59(33.1 percent respondents shows that media is showing negative image of street criminal instead of portraying reasons behind the street crimes. And 36(20.2 percent of respondents are neural about the statements of media regarding street criminals.

Table 6.1.12 Name of street crime ever you done?

Name	No: Respondents	Percentage (percent)
Theft	4	2.2
Harassment	8	4.5
Mobile snatch	124	69.7
Sexual abuse	34	19.1
other	8	4.5
Total	178	100.0

Table 6.1.12 shows that 124(69.7 percent) of respondents are involved in mobile snatchings, question raised here from the data that why street criminals are focusing to snatch mobiles from victims? Weather they have easy excess to the market to sold snatched mobiles or due to other reason. But most of the respondents are involved in mobile snatching. Second majority of the respondents are involved in sexual abuse both(homosexual) researcher identifies intervening variable here that unemployment is not an only reason of street crimes but also many other factors are involved in boosting street crimes in Islamabad. 4(2.3 percent) of the respondents are involve in theft .8(4.5 percent of the respondents are involve in harassment cases). And same figures of respondents opted other form of street crimes .

6.2 Cross-tabulation Test

Have you ever involved in any street crime in your hometown or country? * do you ever stigmatize by family to participate in criminal activities? Cross tabulation.				
		Do you ever stigmatize by family to not participate in criminal activities? Cross tabulation.		Total
		Yes	No	
Have you ever involved in any street crime in your hometown or country?	yes	89	11	49
	no	38	40	129
Total		127	51	178

The above cross tabulation test shows the relationship between the main variables (intervening variable) of the current research that why young people are becoming deviant. in this test researcher come into the conclusion that parents (family) have also important factors in reducing criminal activities. As respondents show that they are never ever stigmatize by the family whenever they are involved in street crimes. Majority of the respondents never been punished by family, when they found their children's guilty. So in the above tabulation test majority of the respondents agreed that they are involved in any kind of street crime but they are not being advised by their parents.

6.2 Cross-tabulation Test

Do you feel that street crimes can help you with your financial problems? * ? Cross tabulation.				
		Are you employed or not?		Total
		Cross tabulation.		
		Yes	No	
Do you feel that you are first involved in street crimes due to financial reasons?	yes	89	11	49
	no	38	40	129
Total		127	51	178

This table (cross tabulation test) illustrates that most youth having even master's degree are still not having employment. And the maximum respondents (89) showed that they involved in street crime because of financial reasons. So , main assumptions of the research proved in this statement that there will be high street crime if there is high unemployment.

CHAPTER 7

Discussions, Conclusions and Suggestions

7.1 Discussions

The current study has shown that unemployment and mood of socialization is the alarming factor which leads into the street crimes in Islamabad. The routine theory of Cohen and Felson also proposed that if an individual has an attractive target to hunt without any barrier to the target than offender becomes potential towards the target. As in the current research researcher argued that unemployment leads to street crime, here unemployment is a potential which makes offender to concur this loop from his life so if an individual is incapable for the legitimate workplace, he/she ultimately adopt illegitimate means like street crimes . Majority of the respondents said that they need much money in life that is why they are becoming or preferring street crimes through which they can easily make money and other source of needs. Another factor that intervenes in the current research is guardianship or lack of guardian. Another component of the theory explained that if an individual is not supervised by his / her guardian, he will have chances to become criminal.

The same here in the current research data illustrates that their families do not punish offenders even on finding their children guilt, so this is also a factor that becomes a reason for street crimes . Research claimed that there is positive relationship between street crime and unemployment in Islamabad. Most of the respondents are aware about the consequences of the street crime in Islamabad even they are punished by different law enforcement agencies still they are involved in crimes as they said that their current living standard is not satisfactory that is why they are usually involved in criminal activities. Another majority of the respondents are unemployed. The second majority of the respondents are involved in sexual abuse. Both (homosexual) researchers identify the intervening variable here that unemployment is not an only reason for street crimes but many other factors are involved in boosting street crimes in Islamabad. 4(2.3 percent) of the respondents are involve in theft .8(4.5 percent of the respondents are involve in harassment cases). stem and verba argued

that if youth is not engaged in any healthy activity by state ultimately harmful activities attract individuals to be involved in. so, by considering these factors, instead of deploying thousands of police in Islamabad it is mandatory to engage youth in fruitful activities so that they could no be hunt by criminal actions Routine activity theory explained different component which tiggers crime to be occurred. In current research researcher aims to explores that which factors are involves in the activation of street crime in Islamabad, are offenders are potential to do street crime? Or they have attractive target, or they are not being monitor by state enforcement agencies. As in the routine activity theory explained by Cohen that potential offender commit crime when they are not being supervised by their guardians, it is another considering element in the minimization of crime that , offenders must be monitor by law enforcement agencies even by installing modern technologies in potential streets of Islamabad.

7.2 Conclusions

Islamabad is the most diverse city of Pakistan and has a very high street crime rate, particularly in current days. Street crimes we found in the dark street where population density is weak, and crimes are often observed in commercial areas of Islamabad. Snatching, gunpoint killings, near ATM machines snatchings, bike theft hotspot were experienced in Islamabad city. The data shows that the abrupt shift in crimes hotspot is due to the fluctuation in the labour market youth are becoming jobless they have no access to the job market that is why the trends of streets crimes in Islamabad is rapidly growing. Another factor which encourages youths to take participation in criminal activities is appreciation from family, the mood of socialization that encourages young people to adopt unfair means to collect money which ultimately leads into the crimes to halt crimes in Islamabad is to engage young peoples in healthy activities and GIS monitoring system of the city should be modified by modern technologies.

7.3 Recommendations

- In future studies, research extends into the potential sources for unemployed youth to engage.
- The researcher should figure out the possibilities for young people employment.
- To what extend modern technology is efficient for surveillance system

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Annexure

UNEMPLOYMENT AND STREET CRIMES IN ISLAMABAD PAKISTAN

Latif khan

This research is being conducted for the partial fulfilment of an M.Sc. degree in the department of sociology Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. The topic of this research is "unemployment and street crimes in Islamabad. Your corporation is valuable to me, and all personal information will be confidential. May I ask for information?

Demographic profile

Q1. What is your Age.....?

Q2. What is your sex. A) Male b) female C) transgender

Q3. Status

a) student b) government employ c) private job d) own business e) other

Q.4 Qualification

A) matric b) intermediate c) graduation d) masters e) MS f) Ph.D.

Q.5 Residence

A) Urban b) Rural

Q.7 ever you involved in Street crime?

A) Yes b) No

Q.8 if yes, please specify in which crime do you involve?

A).For money B. As revenge C). Habit D). to meet needs

Q.9 Do you ever punished by law enforcement agencies?

A) Yes b) No

Q.10 if yes, please specify.....

Q.11 Do you think that police is doing well to capture criminals?

A) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.11 how National media portrays Street crime?

A) positive b) negative c) neutral

Q.12 do you ever stigmatize by family after you involved in street crime?

A) Yes b) No c) don't know

Q.13 if yes, please specify.....

Q.14 are you aware of any street gang working in Islamabad?

A) Yes b) No

Q.15 are you satisfied with your source of income?

A) Yes b) No

Q.16 do you think that your current source of income is enough to meet basic needs?

A) Yes b) No

Q.17 if no, which means you are using to fulfil your fundamental needs specify.....?

Q.18 do you think that most street crimes are happening in society due to low income?

A. to a great extent

B. to some extent

C. neutral

D. do not know.

Q.19 why do you primarily involved in crime?

A) Yes b) No

Q20 if yes, please specify.

A. ignorance of parents

B. due to label of society

C. personal mistake

D. lack of awareness about crime

E. other

Q.20 whom you are usually involved in street crimes?

	yes	Usually	No
Friends			
Alone			
Other			

Q.21 what are your observations about street crimes in Islamabad.

	yes	no
Due to low income		
Corrupt police		
Socialization		
Any other		

Q.22 how much do you agree with the police statement that street crimes are doing crimes only for luxurious things?

A. strongly agree B. agree on C. neutral

D. disagree E. strongly disagree

Q.23 how much your social norms appreciate you to involve in street crimes?

a) more excellent b) to some extent c) neutral d) not

Q.24 do you ever think that street crimes are happening primarily in big cities of Pakistan?

A. strongly agree B. agree C. neutral D. disagree E. strongly disagree

Q.25 which term is most suitable to define street crime in your society?

A). robbery B). guns point snatching C). theft D). murder

Q.26 do you think that crimes are happening in society due to unemployment?

A. strongly agree B. agree on C. neutral.

D. disagree E. strongly disagree.

Q.27 do you ever feel hesitation from family to participate in crime?

A). yes b). no c). I don't know.

38). If yes, please specify the reason.....