

**PEOPLE PERCEPTION ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT IN
YOUTH AND INVOLVEMENT IN CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES
IN PEERWADHAI, RAWALPINDI, PAKISTAN**



BY

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ABSTRACT

Unemployment conveys vast consequence and it has an authoritative in human capital development It has most significant part for the economic enablement of a country. As we compare Pakistan with other countries of the world, the condition of employment sector is not up to the mark. The availability of employment in Pakistan has decreasing trend. It is experiential that the situation here is fading and it urgently needs due attention of the concerned authorities. Therefore, the quantitative study was concluded in Rawalpindi, which is 4rth largest city of Punjab. The sample size was of 120 respondents and tool used for data collection was the structured questionnaire. In order to analyze the data, researcher used SPSS version 16.0. The researcher unfolded the competitive pattern and concluded that uneven trend of employment and less opportunities of market for the workers leads to involve in criminals activities. While the trends of having lavish life style is also the cause of joining criminals activities in youngsters.

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Chapter No. 1

INTRODUCTION

The process of shifting of population from surrounding areas or rural areas to cities is denoted as urbanization. The trend is now very common in the world and roughly half of the population is living in cities and towns now. From economic perspective the trend, urbanization, is good. It enables the economy to achieve the targets and promotes the growth. But in sociological perspective, growth of industry, increase in the economy and intensification in urbanization has also increased the rates of crimes. So the rates of the crimes are higher in the urbanized cities. There are some factors which may influence crimes as inflation, income inequality, education and poverty. Unemployment is also a main factor that is involved in crimes.

Youth is an important part of any nation. The creativity of a youngster is not matchable with any other member of the society. They need attention, time and proper devotion then they produce what a country needs to gain top position. The development of any nation is based on the well-being of youth. But what if the youth is suffering from acquiring desired job or work? How can they participate in the progress of the country when they are not being used in any sort of economic part of the market. When the youth is not utilizing in any sort of participation they get frustration and this can lead to many negative outcomes. Crime is one of them. When a youngster, able to do work but fails to find any job or work, gets frustrated then many disturbances can occur. This frustration often leads to leave or weak the social bonding of the young man. There are a lot of chances the involvement of some guy in the

inegative company which can leads him to some odd or may be illegal activities like crimes.

The major factor in youth employment is growing number of educated youngsters in our society. The number of educated youth is not equal to the avail opportunities of jobs. It is always greater than the need. That is also the reason of unemployment and frustration in youth. The state of unemployment influences the mind of an individual. Many of the cases were recorded in the corners of the world where the youngsters involved in the criminal activities like violence, snatching etc. The number of youngsters were caught in different crimes in France in 1990 to 2000 were mostly the teen agers or youngsters (Denis, Francis and Julien 2009:1).

Besides this, unemployment and national security are also the major issues. According to International Labor Organization (ILO 2008) the number of unemployed between the age of 15 and 24 reached to 74.2 billion in 2008. The half of the worker was belong to families and had to take care of them. Most of them worked without the benefits of health care, social security and life insurance. Over 550 million were working on just 1\$ per day. The report depicts that the overall projection of the population growth shows that in future the youth percentages will be increased.

Furthermore, the idea of unemployment and crime also related. It is widespread view that youth unemployment is a key to cause insurgency or

civil war. There is wide evidence that the role of labor market plays a great role in the violence among the youth. There are several types of unemployment while Kleck and Jackson (2016:2) mentioned in their work four types of unemployment. First, individual seeking for full time job and not work. Second, individual work part time but need to work full time and do not get work. Third, the type out of workforce for the reason of socially considered and generally accepted. And last one the people not meaning the work and also not seeking for a work. The fourth type is very important type. There can be several reasons behind this type of unemployment in youth. This type of employee is not accepted in the market due to his behavior, skills or past track record. These types of individual more significantly involve in robbery. According to Kleck and Jackson the company that a youngster enjoys in his teen age is also important because this will decide his next upcoming life. If he attended the life pattern of socially disapproved peoples and adopted their style of living then it will be difficult for him to get a job. Instead his self will try to do inconsequential or temporary works to earn lot. So that why when it not happens he tries to use illegal ways to acquire food, money or home etc.

So if the early period of an individual is spent in bad company or worse circumstances then there will be higher chances to involve in crimes in younger ages. The other thing is when youngster fails to get any job suitable to their abilities and skill they emotionally frustrate. In this frustration there will a great chance to involve in crime to acquire the basics of life.

The researcher also focused on all the above factors in this research. To get the proper knowledge about the topic researcher addressed all the available points in the study to evaluate the true perception of the peoples regarding the topic.

1.2 Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study was to get the knowledge about youth unemployment and involvement in crime. The focus of the study was to aware people about the youth unemployment and involvement in crimes. This study will also help that student who wants to research on youth unemployment and involvement in crimes in Rawalpindi. The main objectives of the study are below.

1. To find out the perception of people about youth unemployment.
2. To find out the criminal activities in which youth is involved.
3. To find out the background of the involvement in crimes.

Chapter No. 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

Youth is the most important proportion of the population for any country, unemployment in youth can disturb the country. Lack of proper resources, lack of proper education and skills can create this problem but these are not only the causes of this problem. It is a serious issue can create much other reason in the societal disorder. 2007 to 2010 the unemployment rate was 13.0 percent around the world. In 2009, in Africa and Middle East the unemployment 76.6 million young people were unemployed. The global rate of unemployment is still 11.7 percent and this problem is still a danger for other countries International Labor Organization(Chigara 2007:708).

According to Bureau of Labor Statistics (2016:1) in America from April to July 2016, number of unemployed youth from the age of 16 to 24, increased from 1.9 million to 20.5 million. O'Higgins (1998:4) added that in Europe from 2007 to 2014, 35 percent young people from the age of 15 to 24 were unemployed and the percentage of adults was just 13.5. There is much variation in the ratios of the employment and unemployment in adults and youth. The variation in the ratios in different countries of Europe but the proportion of the youth is high in each country.

Fougère et al (2009:3) said that from 1990 to 1997 labor marketing opportunities declined very sharply in Paris and after that increased dramatically. Interestingly the crime pattern in this period was also increased also. First property crime rate increased till 1993 than violence crime started

to increase. So the relation of lower opportunities of labor increased the rate of crimes in France in the era of 1990s.

Hence Becker (1968:14) stated that the tendency to involve in criminal activity is depends. Any person commits crime after the analysis of cost and benefit and legal or illegal. The involvement of a unemployed person in criminal activity may be dependent upon his own measured analysis of cost (the crime) and benefit (out comes). The process is irrespective of morality. The circumstances of an unemployed person are major concern for one to understand why he (unemployed) commits crime. For example the person deprived and not having any job as well as, so what he can do in the time of hardship? When the other sources are not available and he is having not chance to survive then then fight of cost and benefit start and mostly the person leads to commit illegal activity to earn bread.

Researcher like Ehrlich (1973:3) on the other hand argued that some people specially unemployed youth only focuses on the benefits and do not pay due attention on costs. This thing is much serious regarding criminal behavior adaptation of youth in different countries. The lust or the hardships that the person is facing assumes minor in his way. The reason behind this thing may the some youngsters starts to copy the pattern of elderly people. They try to catch the attention as the elder persons around them having so they start to copy them without considering the negative outcomes often.

Weatherburn (1992:2) linked the crime with youth in Australia. He stated the young peoples in term of causality of change in his writings in early 1990s. He considered that most of the involvement of the youth was in crimes in Australia and media was also highlighting the topic that was the reason behind the more intense behavior of youth at that time. In early 1990s the pattern of social order regarding the youth was very disordered. Youth was considered the responsible of most of the criminal happening. The role of media was also criticizing at that time. The youth was becoming the victim of criticism from civil society. But Weather burn draw the attention of the society that the reason behind this is less opportunities of job among youth and that Is the leading cause of involvement in crimes.

Similarly Polk (1994:4) in the age of 13 captured the attention of the audience by his writings about the youth and crime issue in Australia. He also stated that the issue of involvement of youth in crime will increase day by day if the issue of the unemployment not considered on the prior basis. Furthermore he said that government is not making firm policies for the protection of the youth so that's why the assets in term of creative ideas in youth are being loosed by government. So the government should first work on the improvements of the more opportunities of jobs

On the other hand Grogger (1998:12) argued that not only the less resources for earning the reason to indulge in crimes. He said that unskilled labor also

involved in crimes. In his working he stated that in United Kingdom, the portion of unemployed youth in crime is who have less or no skills and they prefer to involve in crime, because they feel difficult to work and earn due to having no skills but adoption of criminal ways make easier for them to get the thing easily.

Kelly (2000:9) argued that not only the unskilled labor but the inequality in the wages and less wages leads to commit crime in youth in United Kingdom. Kelly focused on the individual level of earning and crime rate in his studies. The percentages of high criminal committing individuals were less paid in their wages. He concluded that inequality in wages or fewer wages often divert the minds of people to involve in illegal means of sources to earn bread.

In contrast most of the writers said that the criminal mind leads to commit crime instead of the reason of low wages, unequal opportunities and uneven jobs availability. The fear of facing the market to earn on merit bases always leads the criminal mind to choose short cut way or illegal way to earn instead of facing the market. They simply reject the theory that unemployed people are deprived and hence they commit crime to earn. But empirical findings reject this relationship on the basis of aggregate data.

Chricos (1987:21) argued that some studies perfectly found the positive association between crime and unemployment. But this is not significant rule or law all over the world. He also found the negative association between

crime and youth on the basis of other factors such as low opportunities and low wages. The criminal mind always leads to do crime in unemployed youth is rejecting by Chricos.

Thornberry and Christenson (1984:11) also added that unemployment has significant effects on crime and crime also has some effects on unemployment. But the effects of unemployment on crime are lagged. They also argued that there are more chances for a criminal mind to commit crime when he is unemployed but when a person is unemployed there are fewer chances to commit crime for non-criminal mind person.

Moreover Cantor and Land (1985:12) identified two main tools through which unemployment may affect crime on the basis of aggregate. Cantor and Land identified criminal motivation and criminal potential through the unemployment can be attached with crimes. Criminal motivation is the motivation that one young individual got from the other person who is also involved in criminal activities. But the individual always looks on the privileges and benefits that other person is having and forgets the cost in terms of the punishment for the violation of laws. Other thing is criminal potential, in this a person has the courage to violate the law and whenever he got the opportunity he commit crime. According to criminology this thing is purely a state of mind. This state of mind is always in search of the time, moment and opportunity to do things in illegal means.

Bausman and Goe argued that employment volatility is important source of economic marginalization. During 1980 to 1983 they tested the hypothesis using the regression process to analyze the effects of employment volatility measured on the correlations of property crime in 683 counties of America. The findings suggested that high level of employment volatility is need to maintain high level of property crimes. Research also concluded that deindustrialization and several transitions in service based economy also increased the level of crimes.

Afolabi described the three types of unemployment. First, the frictional unemployment, this is short type of unemployment mostly brought by workers who left or change the job and start to search the new job. Second, structural unemployment, this type of unemployment happen when the market start to change the labor type and the existing labor. The difference between the structural and the nature of the job differs so this type of unemployment happens. Cyclic unemployment, the type of unemployment in which when the labor supply exceed the labor demand. These types of labor demand occur when deficiency of aggregate caused and the number of job vacancies decreases.

2.1 Assumptions

1. State of unemployment influences the youth to commit crime.
2. The analysis of cost and benefit leads to commit crime in youth.
3. The life style of other criminal people influences to commit crime.
4. To earn bread, to earn better and to lead better life in short time leads to commit crime.
5. Less opportunities and rash completion in labor market leads to involve in criminal activities in youth.

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Sociological are framed to explain and understand the social phenomenon or social setting. In many cases theories contrast and challenge the provided knowledge. Theoretical framework is the way to explain or shore up a theory of a research study. It also explains that why the research problem under the study exist.

3.1. Institutional Anomie theory (IAT)

Institutional anomie theory was developed by Steven Messner and Richard Rosenfeld in 1994. This theory emerged in mid 1990s under the umbrella of criminology. Messner and Rosenfeld (2012:39) proposed that economy or market is allowed to play a dominant role without the limitations of the other social institutions like family, religion and education. These institutions of the society encourage us to look out for ourselves. Economic goals are valued upon all others. While the strong waves of economic values shifts and weakens other institutions and their social values. Increase in anomie and normlessness reduces social controls over behavior. Because the economic fulfillments are far necessary and essential demand for the survival in the society so the attention of an individual is great toward this economic target rather than any other social necessity. Messner and Rosenfeld argued that societies based on free market capitalism and lacking suitable welfare provision there are more chances of high crime rates. So the domination of economic values and targets usually leads to cause criminal behavior.

3.2. Application of Institutional Anomie Theory

In analyzing the Institutional Anomie theory, there is a strong relation between people and organizations. To analyze the criminal behavior and involvement in criminal activities of youth Institutional Anomie theory provides us very solid reasons. The problem of unemployment and less market labor opportunities are being faced by youth. These things mostly suspend the values of other social institutions to hold the grip upon the youngsters to remain in moral or social constrains. According to the theory the domination of the economic value is far greater than the values of other social institutions so when an individual is faced with the problem of unemployment, the factor of decreasing economic condition hold him tightly. The value of any other social institution remains very low under this condition. So as a result the state of normlessness develops and the society becomes the victim of anomie. Under the conditions of anomie, normlessness and domination of economic crisis, one can easily attract to illegal means of earning. The situation of anomie in the society leads to cause criminal behavior. Mostly the youth attracted towards the crime due to emotional immaturity of the age.

3.3 Figure Explanation (3.4)

Figure 3.4 explains that Economic values penetrate in non-economic institutions like family, religion and education that weaken the social bounds and social values. Social control over behaviors reduces and the state of

anomie and normlessness spread in the society. As result the involvement in crimes increases.

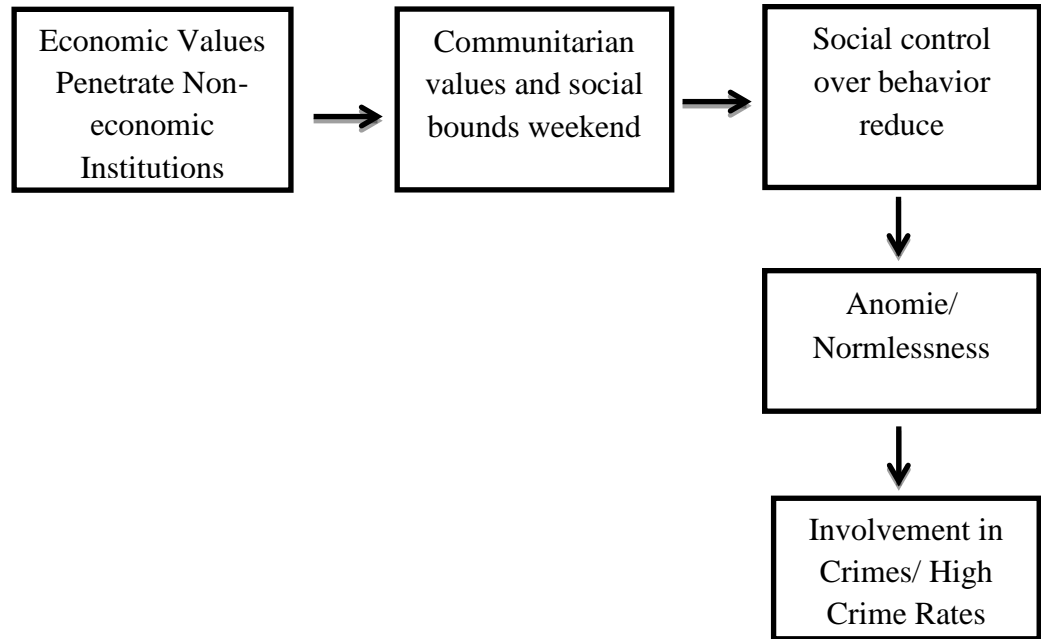


Figure 3.4 Institutional Anomie Theory (IAT)

3.5 Proposition

Institutional Anomie Theory is that, economic goals are values than all other values existing in society. The domination of strong market hold suspends the social values, institutional controls and brings normlessness and anomie in the society.

3.6 Hypothesis

3.6.1 Null Hypothesis (H_0)

There is no relationship between youth unemployment and involvement in crimes.

3.6.2 Alternative Hypothesis (H_1)

There is strong relationship between youth unemployment and involvement in crimes.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

Conceptualization is the process of development and classification of concepts. It also involves the clarifying one's concepts with words and precise verbal definitions. The researcher has two variables in this research youth unemployment and participation in criminal activities.

4.1.1 Youth Unemployment

According to Odusola (2001:12) unemployment is a condition in which a person unable to find the work to earn being capable to work. A person who is looking for a work but fails to find any job or work is termed as unemployed. It is related to the 1st or latest definition of unemployment coined in around 1930s. Generally youth lack the availability of jobs due to newness in the market.

Hence Byrene and Eric (2001:2) said that unemployment is state of being absent from working and the working should be payable. They argued that unemployment usually related to being no more earner for a period of time while this period is not estimated.

While Fitzenberger and Ralf (2010:12) argued that the concept of unemployment is purely a market term in which remains being out or inactivity from the labor market is regarded as unemployment. Because the market always needs the man power but if the market is also in crisis then

how the labors cannot be. So in this perspective Fitzenberger and Ralf stated their concept.

Card (2011) simply defined unemployment as people who are not working but consistently searching a work to and they are able to work also, are regarded as unemployed. Card said that every individual who is willing to work but fails to find any job he is unemployed.

According to Bradbury (2006:2) in America, individuals who are jobless, available for and have not found any work in last four weeks are considered as unemployed. Furthermore, if they are waiting for re-call but they are not paid they are also considered as unemployed.

4.1.2 Crime

According to Law Commission of Canada (2005:7) the crime is simply is something which is against the law. The reality of the society is that one sees the crime as important as other sees the crime a very unimportant thing for the society.

Morrison (2005:6) argued that crime is associated with harm, violence destruction of property and most importantly the denial of respect to the other people of the society. A criminal may involve in any or all the patterns of the crime at the same or other time of the life.

On the other hand according to Burdick (1946:12) the crime is something that is opposed by the public. People start to show collective sense of unsafe or threat against any harmful act. So according to Burdick the collective behavior against an act which they consider unsafe for them is crime. But this thing depended upon the nature of the society the crime for one society is may be custom for another society.

According to Barkan (2009:2) the intentional act without any excuse or regret to harm or to get benefit from others by violating the rules is called crime. Crime is also the violation of penal laws by which a punishment may be given to the violator.

4.2 Operationalizing

The process of defining by which the researcher gives their own observation based perceptions about the variables. The researcher clearly justifies and identifies the concepts of the existing situation which used in present study.

4.2.1 Youth Unemployment

District Rawalpindi is one of the most populated cities of the Pakistan. The area which was selected for research is also dense in population and the portion of the youth is slightly higher than others. So the other people of the society have the perception about the youth. The youth is the younger part of the society which is in search of work and do not find any suitable work. Mostly the case of literate and illiterate came into equal scenario of

employment by being unemployed. Moreover many of the youngsters instead of having proper skill or education, also not succeed to get any suitable work.

4.2.2 Crime

The areas selected for research are also higher in the ratios of crime. Many incidents of crimes have been reported in these areas. The nature of crime also varies in this area. The local perception about crime simply is that crime is the illegal way to achieve the goals. The violation of rules and laws set from government for peoples. The illegal source to procure thing, money and target are mostly regarded as crime in the area. Mostly the experienced noted under the petty crimes like mobile snatching, pocket picking, purse snatching etc.

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the knowledge to process and organize the methods for the purpose to get the proper knowledge about the topic of the research.

5.1 Research Design

The design of this research is quantitative which helped the researcher to illustrate the statistical results. The nature of the quantitative research is easy to describe the data gathered from respondents. The researcher used survey method and data was collected through structured questionnaire.

5.2 Universe

This research was conducted in Peerwadhai, district Rawalpindi. The data was gathered from the people who have some relation with unemployment.

5.3 Unit of Analysis

The target population of the research was respondents of the area of Peerwadhai specially the unemployed youth from the age of 18 to 24. Students, drivers, conductors and daily wages labors were the targeted population of the respondents.

5.4 Sample Size

It was difficult for the researcher to collect the data from whole population so that is why the researcher chose the technique of sampling. In this research, the researcher chose 120 respondents for the purpose of sampling from the area of Peerwadhai.

5.5 Tools for Data Collection

The researcher used a structured, close ended questionnaire. The data was collected on the basis of those questions. The English and Urdu language were used for the construction of questionnaire.

5.6 Tools for Data Analysis

The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for data analysis. The researcher used this scientific approach the real and to the point result after the process of some statistical tests.

5.7 Techniques for Data Analysis

The researcher used descriptive and inferential statistics. Percentages, frequencies and chi-square tests checked the relativity and relation of the data.

5.8 Pretesting

The researcher took (20), twenty respondents in the order to pretest the questionnaire. The respondents were taken in a way that they were also belonging to the area of the research.

5.9 Ethical Concern

The maintenance of ethical concerns is important. When researcher was conducting the research the, he asked the questions in way that people feel friendly to respond. Any of the respondents was not gone under any sort of puzzlement and ignominy. It was the due responsibility of the researcher to maintain all the information of the respondents.

5.10 Opportunities and limitations of the Study

The researcher studied the area well before starting the research and he was having well knowledge about the area. So it was an easy opportunity for him to interview as they were easily available

Chapter No 6

RESULTS

In this chapter researcher has given the comprehensive overview of the sample characteristics and interpretation of them. Different tables are constructed and brief interpretations of each table have been given. But first of all researcher provided the table of demographic information of the respondent.

Table No. 6.1 Age of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
18 to 22	54	40
23 to 28	38	26.7
29 or above	28	23.3
Total	120	100

Table No 6.1 showed that majority of the respondent were aged from the group of 18 to 22 because the usage of social media is mostly exist in young generation so the percentages of this group is higher.

Table No. 6.2 Gender of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	71	59.1
Female	49	40.8
Total	120	100

Table no 6.2 showed that majority of the respondent were male because it was handy for researcher to collect the data from male respondent of the society for being a male. While a proportion of female respondent was also kept in the data collection.

Table No. 6.3 Occupation of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	32	26.6
Unemployed	47	39.1
Student	15	12.5
Business	18	15
Retired	8	6.6
Total	120	100

Table No 6.3 showed that majority of the respondents were unemployed because the researcher used to get the factual information so he tried to collect the maximum data from unemployed respondent to understand the core of the issue of the problem.

Table No. 6.4 Family Structure of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear	23	19.6
Joint	67	55.8
Extended	30	25
Total	120	100

Table 6.5 showed that majority of the respondents were belonged to joint family type. The research universe is not as much modern to have multiple systems of family structure.

Table no 6.6 illustrated below that majority of the respondent were single and not married yet because the age group that was selected for data collection was young and teen age group to know about the political affiliation through social media usage.

Table No. 6.5 Martial Status of Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Single	67	55.8
Married	23	19.6
Divorced	2	1.6
Widowed	1	0.83
Separated	3	2.5
Total	120	100

Table No. 6.6 Awareness about Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	116	96.6
No	4	3.33
Total	120	100

Table no 6.6 showed that majority of the respondents were aware about the issue of the unemployment. The topic is no more unfamiliar to the earning hands of the world.

Table No. 6.7 Lack of Opportunities Factor of Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	89	74.1
No	17	14.1
Do not know	4	3.3
Total	120	100

Table No 6.7 showed that majority of the respondent were agree that lack of opportunities is the leading factor of unemployment because the universe of the research was also facing the problem of unemployment due to less or few opportunities of jobs.Majority of the respondent were agree that lack of opportunities is the leading factor of unemployment because the universe of the research was also facing the problem of unemployment due to less or few opportunities of jobs.

Table No. 6.8 Lack of Insufficient Numbers of Private Companies

Factor of Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	90	75
No	14	11.6
Do not know	6	5
Total	120	100

Table no 6.8 showed that majority of the respondents were agree that lack of insufficient numbers of private sector companies are also the major factor of unemployment. Because few numbers of private firms working in the country so they are not meeting the required demand of the employee.

Table No. 6.9 Corruption is the Factor of Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	114	95
No	2	1.6
Do not know	4	3.3
Total	120	100

Table no 6.9 showed that majority of the respondent were agree that corruption is the main factor of unemployment because respondent were believed that due to corruption and monopoly middle class people are not entertain in private or public sector jobs due to which unemployment increases.

Table No. 6.10 Lack of Resources is the Factor of Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	77	64.1
No	33	27.5
Do not know	10	8.3
Total	120	100

Table no 6.10 showed that majority of the respondent assumed that lack of resources is the main reason behind unemployment.

Table No. 6.11 Lack of Innovative Ideas Factor of Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	84	70
No	16	13.3
Do not know	20	16.6
Total	120	100

Table no 6.11 showed that majority of the respondents were agree that lack of innovative ideas are the main reason behind the issue of unemployment in Peer Wadahi, Rawalpindi.

Table no 6.12 showed that majority of the respondents were agree that lack of market labor leads to cause unemployment. Limited labor opportunities increases the unemployment rate in the society.majority of the respondents were agree that lack of market labor leads to cause unemployment. Limited labor opportunities increases the unemployment rate in the society.

**Table No. 6.12 Lack of Market Labor Opportunities Factor
of Unemployment**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	101	84.1
No	11	9.1
Do not know	8	6.6
Total	120	100

.Table no 6.13 showed below that majority of the respondents were agree that inconsistency in cycles of different governments caused unemployment. No proper tenure was completed by any government 10 years ago so that is why no proper steps were taken to eradicate the problem of unemployment.

Table No. 6.13 Inconsistency of Governments Factor of Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	112	93.3
No	4	3.3
Do not know	4	3.3
Total	120	100

Table No. 6.14 Lack of Proper Policy Factor of Unemployment

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	92	76.6
No	18	15
Do not know	10	8.3
Total	120	100

Table no 6.14 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that lack of proper planning caused the problem of unemployment.

Table no 6.15 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that unemployment leads to involve in criminal activities because an unemployed person do what he thinks best when he starts to realize the over burden of unemployment.

Table No. 6.15 Unemployment Leads to Criminal Activates

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	76	63.3
No	33	27.5
Do not know	11	9.16
Total	120	100

**Table No. 6.16 Economically Frustrated Involvement in
Criminal Activities**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	111	92.5
No	4	3.33
Do not know	5	4.1
Total	120	100

Table no 6.16 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that economically frustrated individual involves in criminal activities while some respondent were not in the view of that.

Table no 6.17 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that most of the unemployed persons involve in criminal activities due to attraction of the life style pattern of criminal and they desire to led a same life that is why they also indulge themselves in these kinds of activities.

**Table No. 6.17 Involvement in Criminal Activates Due to Attraction
of others Life Style**

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	108	90
No	8	6.6
Do not know	4	3.33
Total	120	100

Table No. 6.18 Negative Elements of Society Attract towards Crimes

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	93	77.5
No	17	14.6
Do not know	10	8.3
Total	120	100

Table no 6.18 showed that majority of the respondents were negative elements of the society attracts the unemployed person towards itself.

Table no 6.19 showed that majority of the respondent were agree that earning of bread (eatable) leads to do anything if a person is unemployed. Majority showed positive response toward this statement because of the survival leads to do each and every task to remain in the circle of society.

Table No. 6.19 Earning of Bread leads to anything

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	100	83.3
No	12	8.3
Do not know	8	6.6
Total	120	100

Table no 6.19 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that earning of bread leads to do everything for an unemployed person.

Table no 6.20 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that economic burden leads to neglect the societal norms because if a person not sustaining with fulfilling societal norms a moment would arise when nobody cares to follow the society's rules and laws.

Table No. 6.20 Economic Burden leads to Neglect Societal Norms

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	90	75
No	21	17.2
Do not know	9	7.5
Total	120	100

Table No. 6.21 Continuous Failure to get Job leads to Steal Eatable

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	107	89.1
No	10	8.33
Do not know	3	2.5
Total	120	100

Table no 6.21 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that Continuous Failure to get Job leads to Steal Eatable while some respondent were not agreed with this statement.

Table No. 6.22 Social Institutions Fails to Support Economic Burden

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	76	63.3
No	34	28.3
Do not know	10	8.3
Total	120	100

Table no 6.22 explained that majority of the responders were agreed that social institutions fails to support economic burden of unemployment.

Table no 6.23 illustrated that majority of the responders were agreed that normlessness caused by unemployment and this thing can leads to increase of level of crimes in society.

Table No. 6.23 Normlessness Increase the Level of crimes

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	112	93.3
No	4	3.3
Do not know	4	3.3
Total	120	100

Hypothesis testing

Significant Level $\alpha = 0.05$

Table No. 6.24 Lack Of Resource Leads To Unemployment And Economic Burden Force To Neglect Every Societal Value.

		Lack of Resources is the Factor of Unemployment			Total
		Do not Know	No	Yes	
Economic Burden leads to Neglect Societal Norms	Yes	21	12	78	111
	Do not Know	3	0	1	4
	No	3	1	1	5
Total		27	13	80	120

The above table highlighted that majority of the respondents were agreed with the hypothetical statement that lack of resources is the reason behind unemployment in youth. The majority of positive response towards the alternative hypothesis showed that economic burden force to neglect every

societal value. It further showed the positive relation between lack of resource leads to unemployment and economic burden force to neglect every societal value.

Table No. 6. 25 Hypothesis Test-1

Categories	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.370 ^a	4	0.015
Likelihood Ratio	10.847	4	0.028
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.447	1	.002
N of Valid Cases	120		

a. 6 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .43.

H₀: There is no relationship between; lack of resource leads to unemployment and economic burden force to neglect every societal value.

H₁: There is a relationship between; lack of resource leads to unemployment and economic burden force to neglect every societal value.

The above table illustrates that the Pearson Chi-Square Value is 12.370^a Degree of freedom is 4 and Asmp. Sig. 0.015. Which is less than the alpha value p=0.05. Therefore, the value determined that is highly significant and

the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. So there is a strong relationship exists between lack of resource leads to unemployment and economic burden force to neglect every societal value.

**Table No. 6.26 Lack of Proper Policy Factor of Unemployment
and Negative Elements of Society Attract towards Crimes**

		Lack of Proper Policy Factor of Unemployment			Total
		Do not Know	No	Yes	
Negative Elements of Society Attract towards Crimes	Yes	21	12	78	111
	Do not Know	3	0	1	4
	No	3	1	1	5
Total		27	13	80	120

The above table highlighted that majority of the respondents were agreed with the hypothetical statement that lack of proper policy is the main factor. The majority of positive response towards the alternative hypothesis showed that negative elements of society attracts youth towards crimes. It further showed

the positive relation between lack of proper policies leads to unemployment and negative elements of society attracts youth towards crimes.

Table No. 6. 27 Hypothesis Test-1

Categories	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-Sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.947 ^a	4	0.007

a. 6 cells (66.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .43.

H₀: There is no relationship between; lack of proper policies leads to unemployment and negative elements of society attracts youth towards crimes.

H₁: There is a relationship between lack of proper policies leads to unemployment and negative elements of society attracts youth towards crimes. The above table illustrates that the Pearson Chi-Square Value is 13.947^a Degree of freedom is 4 and Asmp. Sig. 0.007. Which is less than the alpha value $p=0.05$. Therefore, the value determined that is highly significant and the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. So there is a strong relationship exists between lack of proper policies leads to

unemployment and negative elements of society attracts youth towards crimes.

Chapter No 7

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher analyzed about the condition of jobs opportunities in Rawalpindi's area Peerwadhai. Due to its 24/7 routine and dense population a major proportion of young people is presented in the area. The area is facing with the problem of unemployment from years. Being a major bus stop of this big city people also became victims of pocket pickers, snatchers and other criminal acts. So that is why researcher choose to study the area to determine the reasons involve to act criminally and why people indulge in these activities.

7.1 Discussion

Unemployment and crimes often relates on many angles in social settings. To test this hypothesis researcher tested the area on hypothetically depending upon the data. The results showed that majority of people agreed that normlessness can be started in the area if the state fails to give proper opportunities to the citizens of its area. A big proportions was also in the favor of that to earn bread a unemployed person can do whatever he thinks best in such condition social institutions fails to hold the grip for forbidding him from such acts. While, if the state is facing the issues of corruption or inconsistency then there will be more chances to normlessness.

All in all, Youth unemployment is thought to be a danger in Pakistan, which constitutes a jug neck to the vote based and determinative procedure of our contemporary Pakistani culture and especially in Peerwadhai, Rawalpindi.

This is on account of; the young people in addressed could be controlled to undermine the conditions of unemployment. Against this foundation, there is the need by government at all levels, universal group and different partners to leave on monstrous occupation creation to take these young people off the avenues. Subsequently, Pakistani pioneers ought to endeavor to advance great administration keeping in mind the end goal to cause youth strengthening, work and financial improvement in various point. Along these lines, in view of the discoveries of the paper it along these lines prescribed that, Pakistani Government must assume its sacred part by making empowering financial and political environment including the arrangement of framework to make mechanical atmosphere venture inviting. Additionally a bundle of arranged venture ought to be set up, which will hugely prepare the youth with valuable exchange and entrepreneurial abilities in Automobile, Agricultural creation and preparing, coordinated science center, PC and data innovation among others.

7.2 Conclusion

The findings of this research showed that the problem such as unemployment arises due to inconsistency in types and forms of governments, lack or market labor opportunities, limited private sector and corruption. All these factors creates this vary issue of unemployment. While in all this social institutions fails to hold the grip because these institutions also faced with same problems. To enhance the opportunities for labor market policies must be reviewed.

Youth involves in criminal activities by the attraction of the life style or pattern of already existing members of criminal group. In this regard firm grip of law and regulation can survive the portion of youth from criminal activities. While on the other hand education ministry may change its policy towards the various programs, in contact of skills with programs also can make able the youth to have education as well as skills with it.

Suggestions

1. To eradicate this problem government and civil society must have to think outside the “money” box.
2. Public must focus on the importance of public funding to cooperate with the unemployed youth.
3. Government must target tax collection and business incentives to help the young entrepreneurs.
4. Social institutions must play their role to address the role of civil society.
5. More research should be required on this topic for the awareness of youth regarding youth awareness program.

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ANNEXTURE-1

Questionnaire

People's Perception about Unemployment in Youth and Criminal Activities in Peer Wadahi, Rawalpindi, Pakistan

Abdul Hafeez

I am Abdul Hafeez student of M.sc Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad. I am intended to collect data on the topic of "People's Perception about Unemployment in Youth and Criminal Activities in Peer Wadahi, Rawalpindi, Pakistan" The data collected, shall be used for academic purpose only and will be kept secret and undefined. Your cooperation in providing unbiased response will be highly appreciated for making this research value able. Can I ask for information?

Questionnaire ID_____

1. Age of the respondent
 - a) 18 to 22
 - b) 23 to 28
 - c) 29 or above
2. Gender of the respondent
 - a) Male
 - b) Female
3. Occupation of the respondent

- a) Employed
- b) Unemployed
- c) student
- d) Business
- e) Retired

4. Family structure of the respondent

- a) Nuclear
- b) Joint
- c) Extended

5. Marital Status

- a) Single
- b) Married
- c) Divorced
- d) Widowed
- e) separated

Unemployment in Youth

6. Are you aware about the issue of unemployment?

- a) Yes
- b) No

7. Do you agree lack of opportunities is the factor of unemployment among youth?

- a) Yes

b) b) No

c) c) Do not know

8. Do you agree insufficient private companies are the factor of unemployment in youth?

a) Yes

b) b) No

c) c) Do not know

9. Do you agree corruption in public sector is the reason of unemployment in youth?

a) Yes

b) b) No

c) c) Do not know

10. Do you agree that lack of resources is the reason of unemployment in youth?

a) Yes

b)) No

c) c) Do not know

11. Do you agree lacks of innovative ideas are the one of the reason of unemployment in youth?

a) Yes

b) b) No

c) c) Do not know

12. Do you agree lack of market labor opportunities is the reason behind the problem of unemployment in youth?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

13. Do you agree inconsistency of different governments is the reason behind the problem of unemployment in youth?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

14. Do you agree lack of proper policy or planning behind the problem of unemployment in youth?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

Involvement in Criminal Activities

15. Do you agree that unemployment can lead an individual in criminal activities?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

16. Do you agree that there are more chances of involvement in criminal activities in economically frustrated person?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

17. Do you agree that an unemployed youngster can be attracted towards the company of those who involve in criminal activities due to the life style of them?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

18. Do agree that there are many negative elements in our society that can attract an unemployed person towards them?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

19. Do you agree that a person can do anything for the survival / to earn bread?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

20. Do you agree that economic burden force to neglect every societal value?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

21. Do you agree that individual can steal an eatable thing if he is continuously facing failure to get a job?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

22. Do you agree that social institutions (education, religion, school) play no role in from of economic burden?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

23. Do you agree that normlessness can increase the level of crimes in a society?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Do not know

