A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is considered one of the key social problems worldwide. Crime itself is a big social issue. It has almost shaken the roots of every society in the world. However, the mechanism and patterns and range of committing crime differ from one region to the other. It is also considered an important factor which has put the socio-economic development at low ebb especially in developing countries. The situation becomes worse when young people involve themselves in illegal activities. Puberty happens to be the cream and ideal part of life but when it is used for engaging in dubious activities it leads to a bleak life. Pakistan is no exception. The alarming situation is that crimes in the age group following below 18 years are rampant. It has put social system at stake. It is still not taken seriously. This paper attempts to unearth the causes of juvenile delinquency in Pakistan together with the role of social institutions because there is an important nexus between social institutions and juvenile delinquency, especially family institution has been conceived pivotal in controlling and promoting crime.

Juvenile delinquency has been discussed and defined differently in different cultures. Likewise, the definition and magnitude of crime is also defined in different countries of the world. Comparing how countries deal with juvenile offenders presents a challenge because countries differ in the ages during which young people are considered legal juveniles, in the types of institution used to sanction juvenile offenders, and in the sanctions available for them. In criminology juvenile delinquent is who commits act which is legally forbidden and courts declare it delinquent. Legal definition defines that anyone who is under 18 years of age and commits crime is considered as juvenile delinquent[1]. However, in another study it has been stated that the word 'delinquent' is legal one which is used for the act which is considered illegal for adults[2]. These different perspectives on juvenile justice and delinquency are reflected in the changes going on in this field today. Delinquency covers many different acts that children commit and many different situations in which they become involved. Society in general has become critically concerened about rising rates of juvenile crime and about violent young offenders. The perplexing nature of these issues and the fact that treating and controlling juvenile offenders is one of the great challenges of present era.

1 Bartol, C. & Bartol A. (1986). A Criminal behavior: A Psychological Approach. Prentice Hall.
2 Schwartz, S., Johnson, J.H. (1985). Psychopathology of Childhood: A Clinical-Experimental Approach. Pergamon General psychology Series, London.

Social and psychological aspects of Juvenile delinquency are considered important. In this article the focus is on the sociological elaboration of the issue. Sociology emphasizes social system and social control. As per sociological elaboration high delinquency rate within a society indicates the breakdown of social institutions and of the ability of society to care for and control its members[3]. Social institutions of the society play an important role in combating the crime among the immature blood of the society. Sociologically speaking Pakistani society is cultural ridden society where family in special and other social institutions in general are promoting or discouraging the delinquent acts.

The reasons are many to be considered. Families in general are devoid of the basic facilities. Due to the rising prices of edible commodities people encourage their children to work to supplement the income of family when they are supposed to be in schools and colleges. Corruption, poverty, unequal distribution of wealth, weaker social justice system and inept and insufficient government policies compel the children of poor people to commit crime to support inadequate family incomes. In Karachi alone hundreds of children from poor families are found on the streets. Some of them have involved themselves in beggary while most of them have joined various gangs involved in criminal activities in the city. When there is less social control automatically juvenile crime will be on the rise.[4]

Crime has remained always a major problem for the society therefore, sociology starts functioning where social system and social order is at stake. It has also become a challenge for the social scientists to conduct a thorough and deep study on the situation that breeds or compels children to commit crimes. Most of the studies conducted on the subject deal with statistics and data of juvenile delinquency. However, little is done to unearth the causes that compel crime at a younger age.

Crimes violate sacred customs, laws and values and interrupt the smooth operation of the social and political order. The cited factors responsible for juvenile delinquency are: broken home, delinquent community environment, bad company of peer/school group, slums with criminal neighborhood, poverty, and unemployment. Involvement in crimes and juvenile delinquency amongst youth leads them to be arrested by police[5]. Children from the poor and working class backgrounds are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior.

Juvenile reforms such as Child-Saving Movement, Children rights convention focused their attention on urban poor and working-class youths. The experts, social scientist and psychologists argued that class background was a significant explanatory variable for delinquent propensities. However, to some resources, delinquency is also quite common among middle class youth. Land disputes, honor killings, inferiority complexes, large

3 Seigel J. Larry, Senna J. Joseph, M.S.W.,J.D., (1981) Juvenile Delinquency, West Publishing Company New York

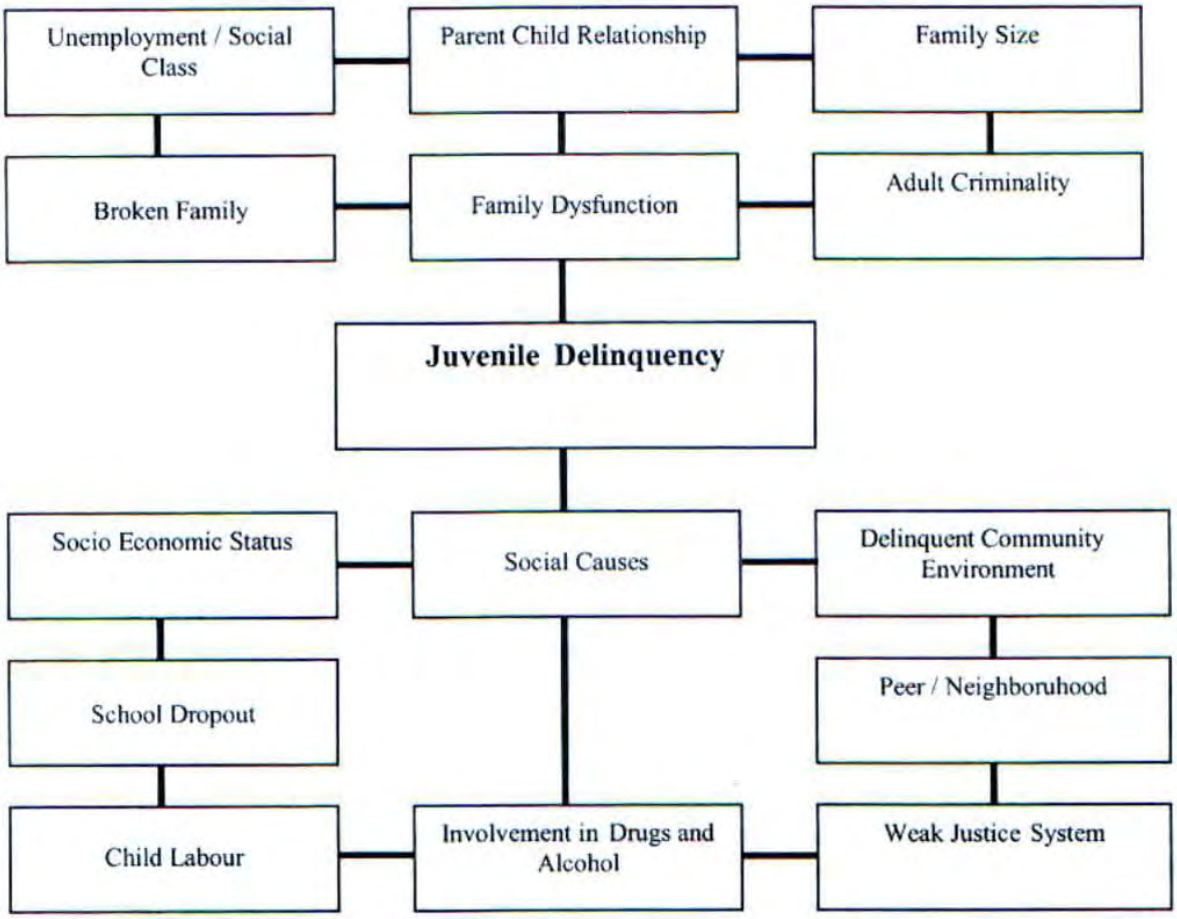
4 Trojanowicz, Robert C. (1992) Junenile Delinquency. Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs USA.

5 Aoulakh, A. (1999). Police management and law enforcement in Pakistan. S&S Publishers Urdu Bazar Lahore.

family size, income disparity and motivation of friends are the main determinants of juvenile heinous crime[6].

In the present research an idiographic model has been applied to enquire the most relevant social factors of Juvenile Delinquency. The following Idiographic explanation indicates the various factors which directly or indirectly contribute to the incidences of juvenile delinquency.

IDIOGRAPHIC MODEL



The relationship of these variables has explored that Juvenile Delinquency is a result of disruption between social and psychological factors of child upbringing.

Young age is considered as immature in which the inner control system is of a weaker level and also vulnerable to external pressures and general demands of the society. The emotions and hopes attached for future life are quite high. If young people do not see their dreams fulfilled they come on the streets and entail in illegal activities. Therefore,

6 Mahmood, K. and A. Cheema (2004). Determinants and maximum likelihood functions of juvenile crime in Punjab Pakistan (An international journal). Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad–38040, Pakistan

on many occasions adolescents find themselves trapped in meeting the needs and demands of the society[7]. Delinquency provides them a means for financial deprivation to gain prestige, economic achievements and other human satisfactions.

Unemployment of the parents also contributes in encouraging and promoting juvenile crime. It has been found and proved that the parents of the delinquents are usually unemployed[8]. Parental unemployment indicates the low socio-economic status of the family. Various reports suggest that parents who are unemployed tend to be aggressive, irritable, and usually of a very moody nature. Lower Class Culture Conflict Theory explains that the lower class ambitions are often involve in such personal goals as excellent, enjoyment, freedom, and leisure. Reconciled to a world of dull, intermittent, sand unrewarding employment, these children may seek their pleasure in expressive activities and in t the consumption of goods and services. It therefore should not be surprising if the earning from illicit activities like gambling, drug trafficking along with welfare assistance are the chief sources of financial support in some of the slums of large cities. It has been mentioned that such parents are generally less satisfied with themselves and their lives. They are depressed and feel that they are victimized all the time. As a result relationship between parents and children are strained which fallout in personality of children[9].

It has been shown that children exposed to risk factors such as behavioral problems and family dysfunction, follow a well described and documented path beginning with behavioral manifestations and reactions such as defiance of adults, lack readiness to attend the school and aggression towards peers. This leads to negative short term outcomes including truancy, peer and teacher rejection, low academic achievements, and early involvement in drugs and alcohol. These factors lead to failure in class and eventual dropout, leading to negative and destructive attitudes such as delinquency, adult criminality and violence[10].

The experts argued that class background was a significant explanatory variable for delinquent propensities. However, to some resources, delinquency is also quite common among middle class youth. The land dispute, honor killing inferiority complex, large family size, income disparity and friend's motivation are the main determinants of the juvenile heinous crime[11].

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7 Emler, N. & Reicher, S. (1995). Adolescence and Delinquency. Blackwell Oxford.

8 Brown, Jennifer (2008). The Impact of Family Structure on Delinquency: Understanding the Influence of Multiple Family Forms" Paper presented at the annual meeting of the ASC Annual Meeting, St. Louis Adam's Mark, St. Louis, Missouri, Nov 11.

9 McWhiter (1998). At Risk Youth: A Comprehensive Response. 2nd ed New York: Brooks/Cole publishing Company.

10 Robert, D. (2002). Living with crime. The implications of racial/ethnic differences in suburban location state Univ. of N.Y. at Albany, J. social forces. 74:20.

11 Mahmood, K. and A. Cheema (2004). Determinants and maximum likelihood functions of juvenile crime in Punjab Pakistan (An international journal). Department of Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad-38040, Pakistan.

Juvenile Delinquency presents an integrated theoretical perspective on antisocial behaviour. The recent empirical and conceptual advances in evolutionary psychology, behavioral genetics, and Social psychology—three fields of inquiry that have experienced great successes in explaining human behaviour in general and antisocial behaviour in particular. They stress that Darwinian Theory provides ultimate explanations of many variations in antisocial behaviour and show how their integrated theory can explain differences between male and female delinquency, changes in antisocial behaviour across the life span, as well as provide insights into the prediction and prevention of delinquency. A more thorough understanding of the origins of antisocial behaviour may in the long run lead to practical interventions designed to reduce antisocial conduct. Researchers in juvenile delinquency, criminology, aggression, and developmental psychology as well as undergraduate and graduate students in these areas will find this an invaluable resource[12].

Clayton Hartgen summarizes Bentham's views of "Utilitarianism", and says that the human being is basically a rational animal possessing a will that enables the individual freely to choose courses of action. Since human being was also believed to possess the desire to achieve pleasure and avoid pain, this deliberate choice must move to gain goal through breaking of law and delinquency.[13]

There are also various psychological factors which are considered important in causing or fostering juvenile delinquent behavior. It has been proved and reported in various research reports that there are some abnormal symptoms in cognitive behavior in accepting the social values of the society. It has been reported that such children always find hard in finding the clues of socialization[14]. In another study [15] are of the opinion that such children who belong to low socio-economic group always misinterpret the intentions of their peer group and take their attitude as hostile. In such circumstances the juveniles are considered inferior by their peer group. They are always given less importance. As a result they find rejection in the society. It generally takes such youths to aggression and mostly non-compliance with the social norms[16].

The various researches suggest that the family play an important role in the psychological and physical development of children[17]. Although the various socializing agents like school, peer group, neighborhood etc. also play some role in dispersing the beliefs, values, and suitable behavior but even then the function of family is regarded most

12 Vernon L. Quinsey; Tracey A. Skilling, Martin L. Lalumiere, and Wendy M. Craig (2003). Juvenile Delinquency: Understanding the origins of juvenile delinquents, Blackwood London.

13 Hartgen, Clayton. (1974), Crime and Criminalization, Praeger press, New York.

14 J.E. Lochman, L.B. Lampron and D.L. Rabiner, Format and salience effects in the social problem-solving of aggressive and non-aggressive boys, Journal of Clinical Child Psychology **18** (1989), J.E.

15 Dodge et al., 1990 K.A. Dodge, J.E. Bates and G.S. Pettit, Mechanisms in the cycle of violence, Science 250 (1990),

16 Kupersmidt, J.B., Coie, J.D., & Dodge, K.A. (1990). The role of poor peer relationships in the development of disorder. In S.R. Asher & J.D. Coie (Eds.), Peer rejection in childhood (pp. 274-305). Cambridge, MA: Cambridge University Press.

17 Clemens, Bartollas (2005) Juvenile Delinquency. Allyn & Bacon, Washington.

important one. Therefore, the most of the description in the following sections highlight the importance and functions of family in the development of the young generation.

Family and Delinquency

The family is the foundation of human society. Children who are rejected by their parents, and grow up in homes with considerable conflict, or who are inadequately supervised are at the greatest risk of becoming delinquent. Families are one of the strongest socializing forces in life. They teach children to control unacceptable behavior, to delay gratification, and to respect the rights of others. Conversely, families can teach children aggressive, antisocial, and violent behavior. This statement alone could easily explain how juveniles may end up becoming a delinquent[18]. It is further suggest positive parenting practices during the early years and later in adolescence appear to act as buffers preventing delinquent behavior and assisting adolescents involved in such behavior to desist from delinquency. Adolescence is a time of expanding vulnerabilities and opportunities that accompany the widening social and geographic exposure to life beyond school or family, but it starts with the family. Research indicates that various exposures to violence are important sources of early adolescence, which means that not only a juvenile witness violence within the family but on the outside as well. If violence encompasses all emotionally environmental aspects of the juvenile's life, he or she is more likely to engage in delinquent activities. A substantial number of children engage in delinquency. Antisocial and/or aggressive behavior may begin as early as preschool or in the first few grades of elementary school. Such childhood misconduct tends to be resistant to change; for example, the parents disciplining more harshly, often predicts continuing problems during adolescence, as well as adult criminality. In the realm of family functioning there is a theory known as the coercion theory, which suggests that family environment influences an adolescent's interpersonal style, which in turn influences peer group selection[19].

Healy and Bronner found that about fifty percent of delinquents came from divided families. The major situations in the family that cause it are: (a) broken families, (b) attitude of parents, (c) character and conduct of parents, (d) effect of criminal relatives.[20] Family structure and size is also considered an important factor in juvenile delinquency. Nuclear families with small number of children are considered favorable in the proper socialization of their children. They usually pay more heed towards the basic needs of their siblings. They try to get their children admitted in well reputed schools and usually keep in close touch with the school administration. They also closely watch the activities of their children. On the other hand in big families less care and attention is paid towards fulfilling the basic needs of the children. Usually due to the bigger size every member of the family young or old are encouraged to work to supplement the low income of the

18 Wright, Kevin and Karen Wright (1994). Family Life, Delinquency, and Crime: A Policymaker's Guide, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Preventions, Washington, D.C.

19 Nicholas A. Vacc (1996). Familial Influences on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior. The Family Journal, Vol. 4, No. 3, 217-225 (1996), Mississippi State University.

20 Khalid, Muhammad,(2003), Social Problems of Pakistan, Kifayat Academy ,Educational Publishers, Karachi

family[21]. As a result, the children at a very younger age are exposed to the criminal gangs in a quite immature age. A survey conducted by the World Bank in 2008, findings were that the child population of less than 18 years of age was 70 million, out of which almost 20.30 million did not go to school while around 20.80 million were less than five years of age. Around 35 percent to forty percent of the children were out of schools.[22] The world economic Forum's latest Global Competitiveness Report ranks Pakistan 117 out of 134 countries in terms of the quality of primary education. Report suggested that there was a dire need for trained teaching staff, an internally competitive standard of curriculum, revision and modification of text, activity based learning and shift of focus from rote learning to understanding and analysis. Pakistan ranked 132 in the literacy chart having a total of 2,600,095 schools out of which 144,724 schools were in the public sector. Total enrolment in these schools was 30.33 million children. As stated by UNESCO report in 2008, 45 percent children left primary schooling without passing the 5th grade exam, because of lack of facilities either at school or at either homes.[23] Least no. of enrolment and school drop out put them into worst sort of company in result they fall into a life of crime. This is the first responsibility of family to check their daily school activities of their children, they have to attend parent teacher meetings and keep in touch to get progress report of their children regularly. Broken homes are considered quite tangible where children are the most affected. Family has the responsibility to meet the basic needs of the society. It is also considered as the strong socialization agency. If the relationships between the parents of children are strained then children feel dejected and confused. Due to tussle they are always in search of a place where they can find life with less tension.

In this way they usually sit on the roads and sometimes engage in illegal activities to meet their basic needs. Broken homes breed delinquency in many ways. As they are in strain due to the divorce, therefore, have low respect and more emotional disturbance. They are mostly less exposed to the formal ways of learning. The society in general labels them in different names. Sometimes they are called orphans or they are called with names which are usually objectionable[24].

Family interaction also has a direct impact on the personality and mental development of the children. Inheritance characteristics also play a role in the social environment but children get a direct impact in the social environment in which they are brought up. Genetic individuality is usually shaped as per social environment. Perhaps the best grounds for believing that family interaction influences conduct comes from those programs that alter parental management techniques and thereby benefit siblings. Consistent and reasonable guidance forms the foundation for such programs[25].

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21 Turner, Michael (2006). Juvenile Delinquency: Causes and Control, 2d ed. Australian Academic Press Pvt. Ltd.

22 State of Human Rights in 2009, Human Rights commission of Pakistan.

23 Ibid.

24 William E. Thompson, Texas A&M (2009). Juvenile Delinquency: A Sociological Approach, 8/E, Allyn & Bacon.

25 Larry J. Siegel, Brandon C. Welsh (2008) Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law. Wadsworth Pub Co.

Juvenile Delinquency In Pakistan

There were about 9,000to 10,000 juvenile offenders in Pakistan while as many as 2,500 children were languishing in different jails of the country in 2009, majority of them for petty crimes. There were around 723 juvenile offenders at the Karachi and Hyderabad jails in 2009, seven of them were convicts while the rest were under trail. Juvenile offenders were not only maltreated but were also forced to undertake various trail over prolonged periods of time, and in jails they were faced with sexual abuse and physical torture. According to research collected through reports, around 70 percent of all children who came under the juvenile justice system were abused. Due to in adequate capacity of jails and lack of detention cells children were forced to share detention cells with older offenders. Lack of resources and their inefficient management made the juveniles suffer.[26]

In Pakistan juvenile delinquency has emerged as the main social problem. But alarming situation is that still no one is ready to consider it on priority basis. In almost all big cities of the country the number of street children is growing fast with every passing day. Most of those children are involved in some illegal activities. Unfortunately, law enforcement agencies in Pakistan due to lack of training or lack of sensitivity of the problem treat juveniles as they usually treat adult criminals.

What makes the situation more critical is that out of Pakistan's population of 165 million almost half or 49% are under the age of 18 years while 22 % are adolescent(10-18 years). According to a rough estimation 3 million children in Pakistan are engaged in child labour and every year more and more children are added in this figure[27]. However the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan promulgated that "no child below the age of 14 years shall be engaged in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment (Art. 11 (3)).[28] Due to inadequate and ambiguous juvenile system in the country delinquents are devoid of their legal and social rights. In the developed world the background and the situation in which crime is committed is also considered but here there is no as such contemplation.

Various national and international organizations striving to protect child rights and keep them away from all situations in which they will slack their rights and their future security. According to the UN Declaration on Right of Child "the child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally and socially in a healthy and moral manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. The paramount consideration in the enactment of law shall be the best interest of child[29].

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26 State of Human Rights in 2009, Human Rights commission of Pakistan.
27 Dawn editorial (27 October 2009). Scourge of Child Labour. Dawn Group of Newspapers, Pakistan.
28 Constitution of Pakistan, Govt. of Pakistan
29 State of Human Rights 2009, Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.

At the age of six or seven they start helping parents in the house by running errands and doing small chores. In traditional societies involved in agriculture and handicraft production, they work under their parents' supervision, learning family trade. In other developed societies, children work in their spare time to earn extra money, at the same time learning the value of work. Child labor, however, implies something different as it entails children being exploited or overworked, or deprived of their right to health or education or just childhood. These children, apart from working at a very young age, work long hours, at little or no pay; and work in hazardous and slave-like conditions. These children are compelled to work on a regular basis to earn a living for themselves or for their families, and as a result are disadvantaged educationally and socially. Their places of work are exploitative and damaging to their health and to their physical and mental development. Separated from their families and often deprived of educational and training opportunities; these children are forced to lead prematurely adult lives, and condemned to a cruel present and a bleak future[30]. Overwork and insufficient and faulty socialization patterns induce children to overtake the adulthood at a very young age. They smoke, drink, and even do not hesitate to take the law into their hands.

Criminal and Noncriminal Behavior

There are two concepts of juvenile delinquents, one is the status offender and another is juvenile offenders. Juvenile court jurisdiction is also based on the nature of the child's action. If a child commits a crime this conduct normally falls into the category of juvenile delinquency, which refers to the violation of the criminal law.

Status offender means children whose offenses are not the type of activity for which an adult is normally prosecuted. "The only conduct that should warrant family court intervention is conduct that is clearly self-destructive or otherwise harmful to the child", which includes school truancy, misuse of lawful parental authority, run away from house, delinquent act committed by a juvenile offender less than 10 years of age etc. are the subject of status offender.

Noncriminal Behavior

A juvenile's acts of misbehavior, ungovernability or unruling which do not violate the criminal law should not constitute a ground for asserting juvenile jurisdiction over the juvenile committing them.

This is necessary to control overwhelming problem of delinquency, remove status offenses from the juvenile justice system, but the must be treated differently in different institutions.[31]

30 Dawn Magazine (January 25 2009) Scourge of Juvenile Delinquency. Anees Jilani, Dawn Group of Newspapers, Pakistan.

31 Clemens, Bartollas (2005) Juvenile Delinquency. Allyn & Bacon, Washington.

Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000

The term juvenile justice refers to society's efforts to control juvenile crime through public and private crime prevention and social control agencies it deals primarily with theories of child behavior, treatment and delinquency and agencies of the juvenile justice system. Focus on juvenile justice system where conduct is controlled by rules of law. The law is the formal means of preventing antisocial behavior in children through its investigation, apprehension, detention, adjudication, and disposition of the youthful offenders.

Historically, the juvenile court treated juvenile offenders with leniency and tolerance instead of processing them through a system that resembled the adult criminal justice system. Due to rapid increase in delinquents number, and hate crimes among youth juvenile courts were preceded allover the world. [32]

> To prevent and control juvenile criminality a clear concise and uniformed Juvenile Justice system is dire need of the country. The Pakistan Law Commission in its meeting held on 19th December 1998, and again, 14th March 1999, considered a draft paper on reform of the juvenile justice system Commission noted that the legislation in the country on the subject is too sketchy and restricted in the country to just one province, viz, Sindh the Province of the Punjab, has a statute i. e. Youthful Offenders Ordinance 1983 on the subject, but the same has not yet been enforced except in District Sahiwal, The other two provinces the NWFP and Baluchistan do not have any such legislation. The commission observed that children, because of their tender age, are vulnerable to abuse/exploitation, hence require safeguard and protection. They must be treated more humanely and their honor and dignity fully protected[33].

After in depth analysis of the situation JJSO, 2000 was promulgated by the president of Pakistan. Justice Rafiq Tarrar in 2000 to provide protection of the rights of children involved in criminal litigation, their rehabilitation, re organization of Juvenile Courts and matters attached therewith.[34]

Important Features of JJSO, 2000

- Fair
- Friendly justice system in Pakistan
- Age determination of delinquent as a person below 18 years
- Provider for the establishment of the special Juvenile Courts
- Exclusive trail of juvenile under special procedures suitable for children

32 Larry J. Siegel, Brandon C. Welsh (2008) Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law. Wadsworth Pub Co.

33 Khalid, Mohammad .(2003), Social Problems of Pakistan ,Kifayat Academy, Lahore.

34 Reforming the Juvenile justice System, Report No. 30, Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan, Government of Pakistan.

- Regulates the arrest of children by police
- Regulates bail and probation
- Provides for appointment of special panel of lawyers to assist children free of charge
- Prohibits death penalty
- Prohibits use of fetters and hand cuffs for the children

When Juvenile System of Pakistan is reviewed cursory it seems good enough to combat crime. By definition of the ordinance, a child is a person who, at the time of commission of an offense, is below the age of 18 years. After he or she is arrested, the guardian needs to be appointed as early as possible and the concerned probation officer has to be similarly informed. A child who is arrested for a non-bail able offence needs to be produced before the juvenile court within 24 hours while one who is arrested for a bail able offence must be released on bail even without surety. But a detail study indicates that it is full of flaws which need to be removed[35].

In some Pakistani jails huge numbers of children are locked up in the same place with adults. Mostly they are mistreated and even sexually assaulted. Juveniles are being punished at a very low age. These cases have occurred even after the promulgation of the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000. The reports of ill treatment, sexual harassment, and physical beating by the police personnel are also very common. Keeping the juveniles in same room with adults is also inhuman and intolerable. In such a way juveniles will become offenders when they reach puberty. It is a well known fact that every society treats juveniles and adult criminals differently. It is also true that it is not possible to rehabilitate every child in the Pakistani society but the young generation can not be put on stake. For the few juveniles who commit serious crimes and have prospects for rehabilitation, current laws do provide that they be transferred to adult criminal courts. Defenders insist that allowing this alternative is a much wiser course than dismantling the entire system. If young people are given the same treatment and punishment like adults have to face then it is almost impossible to relinquish juvenile crime from the society.

Young children are considered as the asset of any nation. They deserve the best available treatment. However, in Pakistan due to poverty and low income the child is bound to suffer since the first day of his/her birth. Denied basic amenities, food and clean water, the streets turn them into criminals and the justice system makes them professionals who have nothing to offer to society except misery.

Public Policy in Planning

An important concern regarding the juvenile justice system is the need to manage resources for effective decision making. It has been observed that the Jurisdictions often made policy decision without proper planning information or data regarding the impact of existing services. Effective planning can assist in allocating resources and in delivering

35 Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000 XXII of 2000

services to children on a federal, provincial, and local level. In developing policy Government should consider the role of private organization like LAHRLA, SPARC, and other organizations those are working for the protection of child rights. These organizations can provide area wise data, and problems faced by delinquents and their families in following judicial process.

Conclusion

Children regardless of the fact that they either belong to joint families or nuclear families or they have low socio-economic background are likely to become delinquent if they are not given proper time and socialization by their parents. Parents should become the "fathers and mothers" in real sense rather than just providers and meeting basic needs of their children. They are supposed to be the role models and are supposed to provide the social system which entails reward, punishment, and any sort of the concrete behavior that youngsters can use as guidelines when they attain puberty. Family plays a vital role in controlling juvenile delinquency. It is sole social agent which is considered quite effective in socializing its members. Therefore, the role of family as socializing agent can not be neglected. It is the first school for the child where he/she is supposed to learn formal or informal ways of life patterns. Different reports suggest that people try to demoralize and segregate the juveniles. If they are rejected then they try to take revenge from the society by committing more crimes. Society in general also has the responsibility to deal and accept juvenile delinquents fairly because they are also part and parcel of the same social system. It is even dangerous than anything else. It results in increasing incidences of crimes.

Suggestions and Recommendations

As the study shows that the delinquency is the result of weak socialization and improper social development. Strong measure to control juvenile delinquency can be suggested, if researchers, scholars and concerned officials may analyze actual causes of delinquency according to the socio economic and cultural circumstances. Major correlates of offences are institutional domains of family, school, peers and community.

In the result of study it is concluded that the weak attachment with parents siblings and other family members, criminal neighborhood influence, neglect rejection, early access power and personal income, broken families, low socio economic status of parents are the basic cause of delinquency among youth.

The situational analysis referrers that there is a need of quick and strong policies for the protection and betterment of youth and prevent society from delinquent activities of youth.

It is recommended that the community and family based program play an important role in reducing crime among youth. These programs focus on youth and their families in correlation of culture and value system.

A fair and quick justice system should be adopted to control juvenile delinquency within the society.

It is also suggested that with the help of Local Government and Nazim of the area must be assure that the children from every house of the area should attend school. Schools must follow a corporal punishment free environment of education to prevent children from de-motivation of education and cruelty. It can play a vital role in controlling community and neighborhood influence in increasing of juvenile delinquency. School administration and parents should consider equally responsible for school drop out of children to refrain youth from streets.

It is further suggested that the government and non government agencies as well as jail administration should arrange the counseling program for delinquent's parents, because weak parenting, broken families and link factors are major causes of delinquency.
If juveniles accused and lodged in Jail and Remand home, after release they should not be sent their home directly. They should be supervised by the special government and non government organizations under supervision of trained personnel. Their education, health and recreation should be the responsibility of the organization.

Juvenile Jails and Remand homes must be the correctional institutions instead of houses of punishment. Discipline and patriotism must be a first lesson of these institutions.

Theatre and role play should be organized with the help of inmates to create sense of social and civil responsibilities among them.

Future Vision

There is an urgent need for proper implementation of the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO). The ordinance disallows use of hand cuffs while arresting a child. Detention should be considered as a last option and trail of juvenile offenders should be held in exclusive courts of juvenile offenders.

Future researches should be conducted on the "Role of Investigation Officer" and "Jail Management" of Juvenile jails must be studied, to control of juvenile delinquency in Pakistan and rehabilitation of offenders.