

## Causes and Implication of Juvenile Delinquency in District Faisalabad Pakistan

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### Abstract

The word "juvenile delinquency" refers to minors acting illegally. Juvenile delinquency has several root causes, including psychological problems, cultural considerations, low family income, inadequate socialization, and engagement with bad peers. The future of any nation depends upon today's children that's why it is very important that children must be properly socialized enabling them to be productive asset of the nation. The current study's goals were to identify the socioeconomic backgrounds of the respondents, evaluate the causes of delinquency, and determine the effects of delinquency on offenders as well as their families. Juvenile offenders in the district of Faisalabad made up the study's subject population. A sample of 180 juvenile delinquents was selected from district Faisalabad. A random sample of 120 respondents from the Borstal Jail in Faisalabad was chosen, and 60 of them had in-person interviews (their residences were obtained from the records of the Borstal Jail in Faisalabad). For the data collection interview schedule was used. Collected data was analyzed with the help of SPSS. Results showed that (56.11%) of juvenile delinquents were involved in criminal activities because their parents were not giving them proper time, (43.33%) of delinquents commit a crime to fulfill the basic needs of family, (53.88%) committed crime because their families were facing financial problems and (66.11%) of respondents were involved in criminal activities due to family disputes. Hypothesis "Higher the level of financial problems in the family, higher will be the chances of juveniles to involve in criminal activities" was accepted. The government should address the identified issues to lower juvenile delinquency. The mechanism for parole and probation has to be strengthened. Reduced school dropout rates and training for parents to monitor kids' activities are both necessary. To lower juvenile delinquency, NGOs, the media, and other government organizations should take appropriate action.

**Keywords:** Juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquents, deviance, crime, socio-economic characteristics.

### Introduction

The juvenile delinquency rate in Pakistani society is rising daily, which is diverting our young children's focus from their academics and extracurricular activities. They are approached more often for bad deeds than for positive ones. The career of our young individuals is being destroyed by this horrible ailment, pushing them into darkness. Juvenile delinquency is used in a collective meaning, where a kid is defined as a person who is not

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considered to be physically or intellectually mature, i.e., who has not yet turned 18 years old, and delinquency is defined as breaking societal norms. Consequently, it refers to someone who commits a crime but is not yet old enough to pass the age of eighteen birthday. Even though juvenile misbehaviour occurs everywhere, the researcher will exclusively concentrate on Pakistani society for this study.

Social scientists, public and commercial organisations, as well as policy makers, place a high priority on studying juvenile delinquency. Due to the many links between families, communication hubs, law enforcement, the media, and the judiciary, it is now difficult to understand juvenile delinquency.

Children are born harmless and grow well when carefully raised. The physical, intellectual, ethical and spiritual development of children empowers them to exercise their abilities. On the contrary, dangerous environments, neglect of major desire, improper organization, and other abuses can also delinquent babies. Children today appear to have strong likes and dislikes and exhibit emotions that denote maturity at a very young age as societal patterns alter. These characteristics also make youngsters more susceptible to criminal intent, along with abusers, merchants, and traffickers. Furthermore, there is a significant effect of media on children's mental development. Today's conversation generation has greatly increased a child's exposure to media, including television, radio, music, video games, and the internet (Sahmey, 2013).

Children are seen as a precious asset that is vital to any country's economic progress. Policies and programmes are established for successful implementation in the community so that they can benefit the community. However, in many civilizations, youngsters are not provided with a positive social environment and instead become involved in criminal activities. Their criminal behaviour is referred to as "juvenile delinquency."

The severity of the subject administered to a baby, parental neglect and abuse, insufficient parental supervision, domestic violence, the parents' ages at the time of the baby's birth, their attitudes towards violence, their drug use history, the size of the family, their education, their socioeconomic status, and their separation from their children are just a few of the factors that contribute to children becoming delinquent.

Children who come from such households are thought to be in more danger or to be far more likely to commit crimes than children who do not. One unfavourable family attribute, such as inadequate parental supervision, is widely investigated as a threat element for future delinquency or crime.

The personality development and motivation inside the human is determined by the level of fulfilments of human needs. Human beings have three different types of needs: physiological, psychological, and self-fulfilling. There are two fundamental needs. Both physiological and security requirements. Physiological needs are the most basic needs which are desired by the human body, such as food, water, temperature. If these requirements are not met the human body stops working and will lead him/her to death. The safety needs include, protected environment from domestic violence and external threats, job security/financial security, and social status. When these needs are not satisfied, people become the victim of psychological disorders which leads extremism in behaviour, and mental disorders; in result humans become unable to play their positive role in their own life as well as in social life.

Social needs include belonging and love needs and self-esteem. Man is a social animal and to survive in the society they require being in a good relationship with relatives, friends,

colleagues, or neighbours. Lack of good relationship, negligence from society leads people towards isolation and depression. This situation does not only affect the adults but also damages the personality traits of children. Ignorance, low level of standard of living, and domestic environment disturbs the mental health condition of the children. In order to be accepted by the society in any manner they get involved in extreme actions which destroy their lives as well as society.

Self-actualization include creative activates, use of full potential in order to achieve self-satisfaction. At this stage human wants to explore its full potential to achieve their secondary aims of life. But to reach on this stage the basic and psychological needs have to be fulfilled. Thus, all these are the needs of the human being that should be fulfilled in order to develop positive personality traits and crime free society.

There is a famous quote “A man is known by a company he keeps.” Peer groups play an important role in any non-adult and adult’s life. A good company can transform a bad person into good person same as a bad company changes a good person. After family, children mostly spend time with their friends and relative. Need of acceptance in society, need of to be respected by other fellows or peer group is a basic need. When such needs are not fulfilled by the society, it creates difficulties in adjustment of children in the society. They become aggressive and arrogant and become passionate to prove themselves which led them to take unlawful steps.

Numerous social factors directly influence how aggressive and violent conduct is exposed to and learned. The dissatisfaction that results from not achieving social and academic goals can take many different forms. Extreme hostility is usually the cause of the problems, which lead to more stressful interactions with parents, teachers, and friends earlier. As a result, children spend the majority of their time with other nonconformists who exhibit more hostile behaviours. Low financial circumstances, an unorganised neighbourhood, criminal peers, a lack of adequate and secure supervision, exposure to violent programmes, parental crimes, a lack of social support, and other variables are among these. Aggression and hostility have also been used to identify the character variances (Anderson & Dill, 2000).

Equal opportunity is a significant contributor to criminal behaviour. People with low incomes felt inferior and sought to live up to the norms of wealthy people whose income levels were greater than their own. People from low-income households sometimes resort to illicit means since it is impossible for them to legitimately obtain all the amenities of life. If training is closely tied to higher pay, it also plays a crucial role in reducing crime. Essentially, education may enhance someone's quality of life by utilising their skills and legal means of earning a living. (Gümüş, 2004).

One of the most powerful social forces in life is the family. They teach children to restrain inappropriate behaviours, postpone gratification, and respect other's rights. Additionally, delinquent and violent conduct might begin in preschool. Family is crucial to the growth of a law-abiding child. Teenagers today don't hesitate to act inappropriately in front of others. For instance, consuming alcoholic beverages, maintaining classroom fights, engaging in sexual assault against one another, and even hurting other people. There are actually some things that are worse. They started to comprehend the world of sex and drugs. If such behaviour continues, it will endanger their status as members of the state's leadership in the future (Ahmed & Murtaza, 2016).

Authorities haven't thought to distinguish juvenile offenders as a special case from experienced gangsters as they mould the nation's future. At a few prisons in cities like Karachi, Lahore, and Rawalpindi, there have been attempts to both provide those directives and inspire them with cutting-edge innovation. These activities are scarce and ought to be offered in jails for all other minor urban groups. It will divert their pain and concern towards the general Mass by educating them and keeping in mind their preferences. The administration must keep these people in order to replace professional lawbreakers with the most well-known people. These children must be encouraged to contribute to the majority and develop into a valuable resource for the country since they are the state's most valuable asset. Government involvement is necessary to comprehend how juvenile offences affect society. If a youngster has been detained for several months for a very small offence, and if he is not properly managed, bringing him to justice would endanger the group rather than serve its interests by handling him in the right way (Haider, 1999).

Since the beginning of human society, crime has been one of the main issues. It occurs when someone explicitly defies the law by an action, omission, or negligence that might result in punishment. A newborn is born innocent, but owing to a risky environment, disregard for basic needs, and the improper company, a baby can potentially develop into a misbehaviour. Usually, for someone to commit a crime, they must have solid reason to break the law, although this is not always the case. Even if a person is unaware of the existence of the law, they may still be charged with a crime. The adage "ignorance of the law is no exception" suggests that even if someone breaks a rule, they aren't aware of, they might still be held accountable. Given the benefit of doubt regarding their lack of comprehension of the law, juveniles are therefore often treated differently within the criminal justice system. A harmful act the public that the state intends to protect you is referred to as a crime and is punished by a fine, imprisonment, and/or death upon conviction. No action is considered criminal unless it is specifically included in the nation's laws. Some crimes, such as robbery or criminal injury, constitute civil wrongs for which the victim may seek compensation in the form of damages. Younger people may act out more than usual as they navigate the transition from childhood to adulthood in a world that is getting more and more confusing.

Juvenile delinquency is primarily caused by parents who don't feel responsible for monitoring and properly caring for their children. Children have less parental authority as a result, and as a result, they are thrust into a culture with inadequate religious values. In such a setting, false information from the media—including television, magazines, and the internet—acts as sources of authority instead of religious principles. Younger people are occasionally expected to use ecstasy in metropolitan environments, and teens may participate in actions that are actually illegal owing to interest. Geographical study reveals that persons with adequately anchored rural life and communities are less likely to commit crimes than people in international places with more urbanised populations (Moser & Dilling, 2006).

There is a link between violent material and its effects on young people, according to research on movies, television shows, music, and video games. These studies essentially claim that violence in the media greatly encourages violent and delinquent behaviour. There is a concerning scenario about the impact of these films on children, as violence has consistently played a significant role in films, among many other repercussions on social and ethical norms (Gunderson, 2006).

Juvenile delinquency, according to the United States, is when a person (kid) under the age of 18 is accused of a crime if they are 18 or older. However, depending on the severity and nature of the delinquent crime, a child under the age of 18 may be prosecuted as an adult, depending on different kinds of crimes (Choudhary, 2017).

The causes of juvenile delinquency are not only the present situation of the juvenile while the past conditions such as home condition, past and present schooling, neighbourhood and occupational conditions. The past and present socio-economic, demographic, and cultural factors have to be investigated in detail to find out the determinants of juvenile delinquency as the causes of delinquency are the multidimensional (Bridges, 1926).

Both at the local and macro scales of society, there are several factors that might inspire revolt. The family is seen as a crucial component of children's indulgence in relationships in small towns because of the connection between personality characteristics and familial ties. (Rathinabalan & Naaraayan, 2017). Other socioeconomic and psychological markers include the history, actions, and methods of discipline used by parents as well as the makeup and dynamics of the family (Ahmed & Murtaza, 2016).

Since mass media is becoming more and more popular, the scope of the argument around it is also expanding. Numerous social scientists have conducted studies to determine the relationship between media content and associated effects on the target audiences because this is one of the most important societal concerns. According to American psychological organisations, children's competitive behaviour is influenced by TV violence to an extent of 10%. Numerous studies have demonstrated the influence that films and television have on viewers' attitudes and behaviour. The function of films as a contributing factor to juvenile delinquency is then thoroughly examined in light of this observation. This challenge has a number of contributing factors, which raises serious concerns about its significance. is increasing.

Juvenile misbehaviour is any activity that puts a youngster in danger by being intellectually, physically, socially, or morally hazardous, depriving the child of the opportunity to attend school, permanently quitting college, or demanding that it be done. By doing so, it interferes with the education of children. Associate attending a faculty with an excessive, long, heavy workload.

Youngsters are viewed as the eventual fate of the country, but unlawful act of a society becomes the poison of society as well as become the threaten of the youngster. This concept is more complex and complex to consider. According to the UNCRC of the 1989 Children's Draft, a child or adolescent described a person under the age of 18. Pakistan has also adopted the age of boys as the age at which people under the age of 18 are children, according to the UNCRC Conference on the Rights of the Child.

Children who are not interested in education, they get involve in extracurricular activities. They often did not have good relationship with their parents, teachers and other students; such gap between the children and other people of society leads the children towards juvenile delinquency. Smuggling and prostitutions are the high yielding economic incentives. The high earning from illegal/criminal activities attracts the economically deprived juvenile (Becekr, 1968).

Juvenile involved in these activists as they have low level of income, and unstable income sources. Juvenile by involving in delinquency satisfies their basic as well as social needs. These are high economic incentives that attract the children towards crime. Socio-

economic disorders in the family have positive association with juvenile delinquency. The families which are socio-economically deprived, their kids are more inclined to participate in crimes (Fergusson, Campbel, & Horwood, 2004).

Young people's behaviour has been discovered to be influenced by parents and their emotional connections with them. Poor connections with parents and other family members are known to drive young people to stray and go extinct, and these behavioural features continue longer when a young person's health is concerned (Brown, 2005; Muncie, 2014).

Children are significantly impacted by parental divorce and separation. When a parent separates from their family, children may feel confused, angry, or depressed, which might cause them to act in ways they may not have before. Children in single-parent families have been proven to exhibit aberrant behaviours that are frequently disregarded or not adequately handled. Earlier research discovered a link between family structure and gender disparities in crime. Researchers contend that stepchildren have greater parental influence over their offspring than do children of single parents or adoptive households (Hetherington & Stanley-Hagan, 1999).

Compared to children from two-parent families, children who live in single-parent homes or whose parents' marriages have been damaged by divorce or separation are more likely to exhibit a variety of behavioural issues, including defiance (Thornberry et al. 1999).

The absence of solid families, especially single-mother households that produce rebellious offspring, actually makes belonging to a group more appealing than two-parent families. Due to the separation at home, children may experience feelings of uncertainty, fury, and hopelessness that may prompt them to act in ways they have never done before (Murfid, Kosasih, & Budiyaniti, 2021).

Parents serve as teachers. Teenagers need both formal and informal instruction. Parents must give exceptional education at home to combat the issue of adolescent delinquency, such as by offering suggestions in the form of Islamic guidance. Third, using parents as watchdogs. Parents should always keep an eye on their children's attitudes to spot any potentially dangerous actions (Murfid, et al., 2021).

It is the responsibility of parents to stop adolescent crime. For instance, A always consumed alcohol prior to being observed. A stopped doing it once his parents learned about it and began to observe him. Fifth, parents inspire children. Teenagers who have engaged in delinquent behaviour can still be rehabilitated by their parents, but not via pressure or violence, but rather through persistent encouragement to change to the right path. Parents must, however, continue to support and motivate their children if they have not yet engaged in delinquent behaviour in order for the adolescent to maintain good behaviour and refrain from engaging in it (Murfid, et al., 2021).

There are five ways that parents may help their children avoid and overcome juvenile delinquency: Parents first serve as friends. Parents need to be able to support their kids in a friend-like manner at all times. This may be accomplished by having daily conversations with them, then being able to help them with any problems they have and console them when they're upset. If teens have issues, having parents around as friends helps them feel joyful and at ease. Juvenile delinquency brought on by disputes or social issues that develop inside them or as a result of their surroundings can be avoided when parents are there as friends (Ashiq, 2015).

The assessment of the family influence and personality traits in partnerships benefits from taking parental behaviour into consideration as a relevant component. Self-esteem is

seen as a key factor in the emergence of criminal behaviour. Research that compared the levels of self-esteem in various nations was done (Peiser, 2001).

According to the "Impact of Ordinal Position on Self Concept among Adolescents" research, there is a distinction between parental variety and self-esteem when examining the link between self-esteem and parent-adolescent interactions. The children's conduct was influenced by acceptance, negligence, protection, indulgence, utopian expectations, realism, lenient standards, moralism, freedom, discipline, and poor and marital adjustment. There are additional elements that contribute to children's self-esteem besides their relationship with their parents. Children's behavioural issues may be triggered by parents' dissatisfaction with their own relationships. Another important aspect in children's misbehaviour was the emotional connection between the parents (Moser & Dilling, 2006).

Moreover, peer groups and schooling also affect the mental health of the juvenile. Socio-economic factors and there are many other factors that contribute in juvenile delinquency. Level of economic incentives also determines the selection of profession. When a juvenile compares the economic incentives that are yield by whole day of working which are lower and the economic incentives yield by criminal activities which are higher; they chose to involve in criminal activities in order to satisfy their basic needs economically and socially (Ehrlic, 1973).

Learning process of juvenile, the family environment, neighbours, peer groups, standard of living, culture, society, and status play an important role, and these also determined the normal or criminal behaviour. In criminal society, juvenile will learn that crimes are not illegal, thus a criminal behaviour will be adopted. If the person is not punished for his wrong action, it will be learnt by other that there is no problem in such actions. While in a normal society, mostly teenagers focus on positive and normal aspects of life. The social environment determines the nature and behaviour of a child (Bandura, 1973).

Juvenile delinquents must be rehabilitated by psychologists as juvenile delinquency is caused by psychological disorders. Personality traits of juvenile have strong relationship with delinquency. Personality traits are developed by the sociological and psychological forces. Sociological forces are the institutions and norms of the society which an individual has to face to survive in the society. Psychological forces are the mental state, ego, behaviour or the factors which are derived internally in the human being. The better education and good control of personality trait will decrease the delinquency rate (Kausar et al, 2012).

The possibility of gaining such advantages by reducing crime is quite recent. When crime rates started to rise globally in the early 1990s, it wasn't apparent how to curtail or prevent crime. Many of the most well-known anti-terrorism initiatives of the day were unsuccessful. Some even raise the possibility of future uprising. Only in the past fifteen years have academics made significant progress in defining the risk variables that lead to rebellion as well as the therapies that further lower the possibility that they would occur. Some of the risk factors for crime that have been found are hereditary or natural and cannot be readily changed. Others are changeable, such as good parenting, engagement in school, peer pressure, or a lack of skills. (Greenwood, 2008).

Identification of risk factors that fuel violence, early intervention to address those variables, and leveraging protective characteristics to reduce risk are the main components of efforts to prevent terrorism and interventions. Modern efforts to prevent crime and interventions focus on preterm birth and adolescence, despite the fact that old anti-violence measures were directed at young people. According to recent study, early prevention should

start during pregnancy and the first few years of a baby's life (Benekos, Merlo, & Puzzanhera, 2013).

The personality traits of a criminal are different from the normal person's/non-criminal personality traits. Criminals have abnormal personality traits such as extreme selfishness, higher level of satisfaction and excitement. A person with such personality traits seeks thrill and adventure in their actions which mostly lead them towards criminal life. The poor children are more emotionally disturbed than non-poor children (Brooks-Gunn and Duncan, 1997).

It is utilised to sustain violations, violence, rule violations, Alder ignorance, and abuses of social norms and social traditions, according to antisocial behaviour (Aber, Jones, Brown, Chaudry, & Samples, 1998). Researchers reveal situations such as threatening, harmful, demanding, parental negligence, family aggression, excessive rigidity, peer pressure, unfriendly environment, lack of moral value, and maladaptation. Seeing the psychological and physiological state of juvenile delinquency that a person experiences at any time, media overload, living conditions, youth violence, gangsters, early sexual involvement, alcohol and drug abuse, and other youth behavioural problems Is a major concern in developing countries.

Numerous studies have pointed out the connection between the educational setting and attitudes associated with juvenile delinquency. They quickly came to the conclusion that altering both behaviour and academic achievement at the same time is more likely to have long-lasting favourable results than doing either alone. The first step in stopping juvenile delinquency is to educate people, particularly parents, on the need of being accountable to their children. Because they served as the child's first surroundings and helped shape their character (McCord, 2000).

Children are at their most impressionable between the ages of 6 and 12 when it comes to what they see and feel. For the remainder of their lives, these memories coexist in their memory. Misdirection frequently causes a social reaction when youngsters strike out towards Pakistani society, believing that society members are friends with the offenders and have abandoned them, therefore they must be disciplined. Particularly, the pervasive penetration of criminal influence among youths is continually weakening the social foundations, thus jeopardising the entire social system (Rajabi-Ardeshiri, 2014).

Students are the next generation in the battle for the country; if they suffer injury, the destinies of the nation and religion are at jeopardy. The shift from infancy to adulthood occurs during adolescence. Children are no longer considered teenagers. However, they still lack the necessary level of development to be regarded as mature people in both cognition and behaviour (Yaacoub, 2017).

They regularly make blunders to show their presence since this age group is trying to establish their individuality. They frequently make blunders that upset the neighbourhood and generate concern. Teenagers' errors will only bring pleasure to their peers. This is due to the fact that they are all still trying to figure out who they are. Juvenile delinquency refers to a variety of faults that generate environmental annoyance (Saeed, Rehman, & Usmani, 2018).

In all societies, children are considered both national interests and resources. Children grow, fit, become robust citizens, morally sound, mentally careful, skilful, and offered the chance to participate in solid exercises to add to a sound climate. Pakistan is an unfortunate country with scant assets, but as it grows it has several policies that can provide equal opportunities for good development, reducing inequality and ensuring justice. Such



measures will, in turn, prove to be an effective tool for reducing crime in children. All individuals, particularly guardians, anticipated that their youngsters should be aware, loyal and of good characteristics. Children who violate social norms (minors) are considered juvenile delinquents and if they participate in illegal activities, they will be dealt with through special legal systems such as juvenile courts and juvenile prisons.

### Methodology

This study is based on quantitative research method. Research design is a well-ordered and systematic process for a researcher or scientist to carry out scientific research. The objective of exploration configuration is to make an arrangement to respond to our examination questions. In this study, the sample has been drawn by the simple random sampling technique as it is widely used in studies of social sciences which is based on evaluates the causes of juvenile delinquency. In this study, 180 individuals were selected as respondents from Faisalabad for the collection of data. In this research 120 respondents were selected from borstal jail Faisalabad and remaining 60 respondents were interviewed by visiting their home. All adolescents were interviewed in Urdu and Punjabi, the native languages of the offenders, as part of a semi-structured interview programme that included both structured and unstructured questions in English. Chi-square test and gamma test were used to analyse the data because they are more comparatively reliable for examining the relationship between independents and dependent variables. Chi-square is suitable technique for testing and analysing the relationship between the variables statistically. Data was collected face-to-face by interviewing juvenile criminals, and the collected data was analysed using SPSS software.

### Results and Discussion

**Table 1**

*Association among Financial Problems in Family and Chances of involvement of Juveniles in Criminal Activities*

Family is facing financial problem	Juveniles involve in criminal activities			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes
Yes	55	27	15	97
No	17	21	18	56
Don't Know	8	9	10	27
Total	80	57	43	180

  

Chi-Square (Value 14.583) DF 4	P = 0.01	Results= There is relationship between variables
Gamma (Value 0.332)		Results= There is great association

The above table reveals a highly significant (Chi-square 14.583, P=0.01) relationship among financial problem in family and chances of involvement of juveniles in criminal activities. Gamma value 0.332, shows a significant and positive relationship among the variables. It means that level of financial problems is high in family; higher will be chances to involve juveniles in illegal activities.

**Table 2***Association among Disputes in family and Chances of involvement of Juveniles in Criminal Activities*

Family is facing parent's conflicts	Juveniles involve in criminal activities			Total
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes
Yes	56	38	15	109
No	24	19	28	71
Total	80	57	43	180

Chi-Square (Value 15.734), DF 2 P = 0.01

Results= There is relationship between variables

Gamma (Value 0.407)

Results= There is great association among variables

The above table reveals a highly significant (Chi-square 15.734, P=0.01) relationship among family disputes and chances of involvement of juveniles in criminal activities. Gamma value 0.407, shows a significant and positive relationship among the variables. It means that level of family disputes is high in family; higher will be chances to involve juveniles in criminal activities.

### Conclusion

Juvenile delinquency is defined as criminality perpetrated by children under the age of 18. Juvenile delinquency is a growing problem all around the world. This research was carried out in the city of Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan, to determine the causes and consequences of juvenile delinquency. Primary data has been collected from the sample of 180 people. SPSS has been used for the analysis of data. After testing of hypothesis majority of the respondents agreed that financial problems make the cause of juvenile delinquency. The study discovered that numerous variables contribute to adolescent delinquency. Economic issues, poverty, social issues, demographic, geographic and psychosocial issues together determine the juvenile delinquency. Economic issues and poverty are more sensitive to juvenile delinquency in Faisalabad. Low level of income, lack of income sources and low level of education of children as well as parents are highly and positively associated with juvenile delinquency. Social issues are the second main cause of juvenile delinquency in Faisalabad. Rejection from society, location in criminal area, criminal thinking pattern of peer groups, neighbourhood, are positively associated with juvenile delinquency. The company of children has deep impact on their personality, thinking pattern and behaviour. Lower class is also associated with delinquent activities of juvenile as lower-class experience, poverty, economic issues, and social rejection. Demographic structure such as single parenting, instable relation of parents, domestic violence is also the cause of juvenile delinquency. When children did not find peace in family environment due to the lack of fulfilment of basic needs, they involve themselves in criminal activities to fill the space between the family members by providing them financial support. Psychological standard is also the cause of juvenile delinquency, but

these are considered least important in the area of Faisalabad. Psychological standards include issues with self-esteem, ego level, tension, depression, and adventurous nature etc. This entire factor also leads the juvenile towards delinquency. Economic issues are considered more serious and core cause of juvenile delinquency. Thus, the causes of juvenile delinquency are multidimensional and all the issues must be solved together. Government should improve the education system to reduce the juvenile delinquency. Psychological assistance should be provided to the juvenile to give them a bright future.

### Recommendations

This study showed that the inferred results provide strong evidence of a criminal behaviour model. Researchers concluded from the results that a single factor was not involved in the formation of criminal behaviour in juvenile delinquency. However, a variety of risk variables have been identified as contributing to delinquent activity, including the crime environment, school, neighbourhood, playground, and household. In addition to unemployment, poverty, corruption, and inappropriate socialisation, criminal activity flourished. The study also discovered that the issues of juvenile delinquency are the same in Pakistan and Western Societies. The probation and probation system should further expand its scope of investigation, identifying the causes that the government should work on to reduce these illegal activities. School dropouts should be decreased, parents/guardian should be trained to monitor their child's activities, NGO, media and other government agencies should take appropriate steps in this regard.

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