



Sociological Elements of Juvenile Delinquency: A Quantitative Analysis of Youth Offender Industrial School Karachi

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Abstract

The current study investigated the relationship between sociological elements and juvenile delinquency of youth offender industrial school Karachi, in spectrum of family background, criminal association, level of education, economic and employment status. The present research help to provide specific actions through policy making by state and governance in protection of children in juvenile centers and in general. It addressed the sociological conditions of juveniles for reintegration in society. The researcher used quantitative method of research survey design. For selection of respondent's probability type of random sampling was used. 108 respondents were interviewed. The results of data revealed that Juvenile delinquency was (a) highly significant with criminal association i.e., ($\chi^2 = 33.5$ & P-Value = 0.00), (b) Employment status ($\chi^2 = 20.80$ & P-



Value = 0.000) and (c) with education ($\chi^2 = 33.74$ & P- Value = 0.00). (d)The statistics with levels of family income and juvenile delinquency was insignificant ($\chi^2 = 0.94$ & P- Value = 0.57) and (e) the juvenile delinquency was also insignificant with Family background ($\chi^2 = 1.71$, P- Value = 0.057).

Key words: juvenile delinquency, major/minor offence, criminal association, diversion, family background, income.

Introduction

Globally around one million children are withdrawn from their liberty as an outcome of delinquent behavior while conflicting with law (United Nation Children's Funds, UNICEF, 2019). Juvenile delinquency is a foremost issue in several societies. Its grounds misery and loss not only to the victim but society at large (Alboukordi et al., 2012). The subtle connection between childhood and criminality builds a complicated subject matter to be solved by sociologists, legislators, and activists through its causes and potential solutions to the problem (Penal Reform International, 2013).

In Pakistan, the problem of Juvenile offenders is also at length. Legally delinquent offenses major (Act XIV of 1860) or minor (Act XLV of 1860) of children are proclaimed as juvenile offenders under Pakistan Penal Code 1860. The attainment towards the best interest of the child should be addressed (National Assembly, 2018). Availability of statistics on juvenile offenders is not accurately sustained and documented, the improper records make it problematic to access correct statistics even using the Right to Information Act RTI (Right To Information Act, (Vi), 2017, http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/1506960942_594.pdf. Different statistics are given from different sources here to mentioned few are; according to official statistics shared by Punjab government the total population of a juvenile prisoner in Pakistan is 1,175 countries wide, provincially Punjab constitute the larger number of the juvenile prisoner that is 559 and 338 juvenile prisoner are found in KPK which ranked on second. The number decreases to 168 in Sindh Province and 70 in Baluchistan. Another news regarding the total number of juveniles claimed to be 4000 in 2017 (Tarar, 2018, March 17).

Concerning the condition of juvenile offenders in Pakistan, it has reached an impressive amount, neither the law nor other people related to it are ready to know the health, social and moral growth of their youngsters (Sarfaraz, 2018, May 28).



Viewing the JJS (Juvenile Justice System) Juvenile justice act 2018 declared by national assembly ensure that; the state of Pakistan must be responsible for the justice system and social restoration of juvenile, in: “Best interest of the child”. Further elaborated that root for any assessment concerning the child must safeguard the gratification of his basic rights and needs, individuality, social well-being, physical, emotional, and psychological growth. “Child” according to the Act, is a person below the age of eighteen. “Juvenile” is a child who may be given out for a crime in a way that is dissimilar from an adult. “Major Offence” means an offense for which punishment under the Pakistan Penal Code, 1860 (Act XIV of 1860) or any other law three years and up to seven years imprisonment with or without fine. “Minor offense” means an offense for which maximum punishment under the Pakistan penal Code, 1860, (XLV, 1860) or any other law, for the time being, is imprisoned up to three years with or without fine. And for the sake of juvenile prisoner diversion is also made the part of juvenile justice Act, which explains: a substitute procedure of shaping the accountability and management of a juvenile on the sources of socio-cultural, financial, mental, and educational upbringing without resorting to official judicial actions. “Diversion” enlightens an additional technique of shaping the liability and management of a juvenile on the cause of socio-cultural, financial, mental, and educational rearing without resorting to official judicial actions. JJA, (Juvenile Justice System Act), National Assembly, 2018).

The causes of delinquency are one of the alarming issues for criminologists, sociologists, and psychologists all over the world. These causes are also discussed within the framework of theoretical and conceptual perspectives. More or fewer theorists point out family complications, parental arrogance, socialization, type of family by structure, and its organizational manners to be the factors causing juvenile to choose the way of being offensive. Some indicate socio-economic conditions the prime importance in the kid's life. Some said the peer group and association with criminals is the major cause (Nisar et al., 2015). Narrowing down the locality towards the largest cosmopolitan city of Pakistan, Karachi, which shares a strength of youth power of the country, makes it essential to solving the complexity of juvenile offenders imprisoned in the city.

Objectives of research

1. To find out the sociological elements of juvenile delinquency in Karachi.
2. To elaborate the relationship between juvenile delinquency and family background, association with criminals of youths.
3. To explain the association between juvenile delinquency and levels of education, family income, and employment status of Youth offender's Industrial school Karachi.



Significance of study

Endow the policymakers and state for taking specific actions for the protection of children in juvenile centers and in general. It addressed the sociological conditions of juveniles for reintegration into society.

Justification of study

From the total population of Pakistan, 49 % constitute under the age of 18 and 22 % are adolescence between the ages of 10-18(Sarfaraz,2018, May 28). To strengthen the coming generation for development, proper strategies should be implemented, and laws must be practice properly. It is a foe with own self to ignore the youth imprisoned through involving in offensive activities. It is very essential to look up remedies to secure, train and reintegrate them as healthy members of society. The present research contributes to filling up the gap by discussing a few sociological conditions of Youth offenders in industrial school Karachi by using regress research design.

Statement of problem

Association with criminals of youth (associated & unassociated), their levels of family income (2000-600 & above), education (educated & uneducated), family background (disturbed & sound), and employment status (employed & unemployed) are factors that lead to juvenile delinquency.

Hypothesis

- Association with criminals may lead to juvenile delinquency.
- Levels of family income may lead to juvenile delinquency.
- Education may lead to juvenile delinquency.
- Family background may lead to juvenile delinquency.
- Employment status may lead to juvenile delinquency.

Variables

Dependent Variable.

- Juvenile delinquency

Independent Variables.

- Association with criminals.
- Levels of family income.
- Education.



- Family background.
- Employment status.

Literature Review

Challenging elements are found for individual, at personal, community, and national level that clarifies why few young individuals become part of violence and some do not. These risk factors may be the elements related to personal, group, or environment that marks the early life of a person and obliged them to turn into delinquents. (Ntshangase, UN Global youth development Index and Report 2016)

Investigating the relationship between offender's family factors and personality factors, researchers primarily focused on a follow-up study to McLoughlin et al, to examine whether callous-unemotional traits and aggression could forecast offending. Further study was to determine whether family factors also forecast offending in mixture with callous-unemotional traits and aggression. Secondary sources of data were used, police records of 126 youth were taken and analyzed with the responses of previous researchers of years 2007 to 2010. Viewing the perspective of factors family and, aggression, about juvenile delinquency much research was also discussed. The results exposed that callous-unemotional traits and aggression were both connected to offending. Family factors associated with parenting were particularly connected with youth conduct and antisocial behavioral traits(Panich, 2013).

A research was conducted to see the insights of kinship, age mates, and fiscal aspects of juvenile crime. The universe of the study was Central Jail Peshawar. A sample size of 45 juvenile offenders was carefully chosen through no probability type of purposive sampling. The respondent interviewed revealed, a bulk around 31.1% of the participants was illiterate who's in the classification of a family by structure belong to the nuclear family system, the classification of the juvenile offender by age resulted that the class 15-18 constitute the most frequency of juvenile offender and 42.2% belonging to low-income profile. 75.6% was affected by the association of bad companies which is caused by the mounted rate of juvenile delinquency(Nisar et al., 2015).

Another study was conducted with a different perspective to the voices of juvenile delinquency who were overwhelmed by poverty in Malaysia and taken a purpose to solve the dilemma. The study determined to inspect three main crime-increasing subjects (1) inadequate family circumstances, (2) school failure, and (3) relationship with deviant peers the result found that these three factors have sound effects on the antisocial charisma and behavioral growth of the offspring. The researcher took 6 case studies from



Sekiloh Tunas Bakti Sungai Besi, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia belonging to age group 13 to 17. These case studies comprised observation, document analysis and in-depth interview schedules, ways of data collection to explore the cases more broadly. The findings of data explored that all three themes were strongly related to the delinquent behavioral development of children and are strongly associated with poverty (Shong et al., 2019).

A study was conducted in three districts of Punjab, Pakistan (a) Lahore (District Jail Lahore), (b) Rawalpindi (Central jail Rawalpindi) & (c) Sargodha (Sargodha jail). Exploring the factors affecting juvenile delinquency about demographic and socioeconomic information of respondents following up with investigating the possible factors affecting Juvenile delinquency. The researcher used the case study method of qualitative research. For data collection, a non-probability type of convenient sampling was used to take the six in-depth interviews of respondents. The result of data exposed that socioeconomic and psychological factors are interlinked with delinquent behavior of juveniles in Punjab, Pakistan. Most of the respondents appealed that deterring deeds, neglect, inappropriate observation, and antisocial behavior of parents, in the family likely to be juvenile delinquency. More or less of participants stated enthusiasm via peer for involvement in delinquency and friend's refusal correspondingly develops the pull or push factors in the direction of delinquency. The study also determined that depreciate area, straight experience to violence, and aggressive films also measured as hazardous dynamics clues towards criminal behavior among youths (Ahmed & Murtaza, 2016).

A cross-sectional study was done on the role of family structure, maternal and paternal observing, and link through delinquent peers in envisaging juvenile delinquency. 96 delinquent young people and 91 non-delinquent adolescents were selected over and done with convenient sampling in Tehran. The result of the research concluded that parental observing account and connection through delinquent peer scale. Data was examined via logistic regression analysis. Reliability regression analysis results, among predicting variables, family structure, and affiliation with delinquent peers were significant predictors of juvenile delinquency. These aspects clarify 29 to 39 percent of delinquency variance. Parental intensive care was similarly powerless to envisage delinquency, nonetheless, it possibly will meaningfully forecast association with delinquent peers (Alboukordi et al., 2012).

The Qualitative research study designed to examine the influence of urbanization that leads to juvenile delinquency was directed. The researcher used the case study method to find out the phenomenon of youth offending. The non-probability type of purposive sampling technique was used by the researcher to select four respondents of the research



problem. The detailed interview with the respondents explained that adolescents develop attitudes towards delinquency through contact with other lawbreakers. Numerous reasons for juvenile delinquency connected with urbanization were, non-conformity behavior of peer friendship, urban poverty and comparative deficiency, absence of self-control, parental administration, and easy right to use illegal ways (Ferdoos & Ashiq, 2015).

The researcher investigating the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency among school-going children claimed that the rising problem of juvenile delinquency must be undertaken through proper addressing by policymakers. The researcher used qualitative research technique to focus the ways of addressing, which concluded that intervention of supportive teachers to confirm that teaching and learning continued to be the major primacy of schooling could be the most essential recommendation at school to bound the students being involved in delinquent behavior. The researcher also concluded that future research could sightsee the role of social ills in the South Africa background on the growth of learners' antisocial behavior (Priscilla, 2015).

The research studied the consequences of transitional phases of emotional, cognitive, physical, and social changes of adolescence influencing their behavior about juvenile delinquency and also emphasized the features that may affect these upshots. The research followed by few stages that include (a) valuation of association concerning nurturing styles and juvenile offenders (b) Meta-analysis of culture deviation in the connotation of childrearing techniques with problematic behavior and educational success of youths (c) estimate influence of native parental training platform for the management of delinquent propensities on modification in law-breaking among adolescent of Pakistan. The research is also evaluated in three steps. The very first step consists of the selection of respondents (aged 11-17) which has been done from five different schools. The researcher used random sampling and drawn 1140 students and two (1) scales Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) (Buri, 1991), (2) Self-reported delinquency Scale (SRDS) were administered on these adolescents along with the demographic information. In the second step, 110 parents of the selected respondents who elevated the levels of delinquent tendencies were chosen randomly, these participants were exposed to an intervention of control condition of parenting for juvenile kids.

Assessment at pre-test, followed with intervention condition has contributed to 7 sessions of a native parent training program for the development of promotion and betterment in behavior connected to commanding childrearing. In the 3rd step, 428 studies about nurturing styles and child outcome degree of the cultural dimension in the relationship of child-raising techniques and child product (internalizing and externalizing behaviors, and educational accomplishment). The primary section of reading fallouts that negative



friendship within authoritative childcare and juvenile delinquency and the encouraging association between careless parenting and juvenile delinquency. Mother's childcare was more powerfully linked with teenagers' offenses than father's childrearing. Secondly, the study, revealed that the parents of the intervention group showed noteworthy development in the behaviors connecting to authoritative parenting and they also report that their children have also shown improvement from their delinquent behaviors.

Participants of the control ailment report no significant variations in their parenting and delinquent behaviors of their children. The last related study on regression analysis determined that decline in delinquent behavior of adolescents can be elucidated by an augmented level of authoritative parenting. Results of the meta-analysis specified some cultural and ethnic alterations in the link of authoritative parenting with the set of variables. Hence, it was resolved that more resemblances than variations on the usefulness of authoritative parenting in the western and non-western countries exist (Kausar, 2017).

Focusing on the Juvenile recidivism dilemma in Karachi the researcher investigated casual understanding of variables income, the influence of peers, and the juvenile justice system about recidivism to prevent the city. The researcher used a qualitative method of research survey design for the investigation of the problem. The research concluded that the most leading feature was the defective legal system of Karachi. And peer influence and income are insignificant relations to juvenile delinquency (Ameen et al., 2013)

Theories Related to Juvenile Delinquency

Social Disorganization Theory

The earliest theoretical perspective of juvenile and crime based on sociological explanation discussed is "*social disorganization theory*" introduced by Clifford Shaw an officer in the United States. The disorganization is categorized as disorganization in community settings and stability i.e. if there is a deficiency of communal unity and solidity in society that leads to delinquent behavior in children. Through unstable settings, different forms of law-breaking arise frequently in some neighborhoods.

Modern revisions of societal inadequacy frequently ascribed law-breaking and the absence of grouped efficacy. Grouped efficacy denotes, the idea that individuals in a locality take part in mutual apprehensions besides prospects of neighbors' deeds, in actual the deeds of adolescence, and that they are ready to care for one another in supervision and trying to regulator youthful misconduct. Therefore, parts of the community that are considered by collective inefficacy are likewise descriptive of



societal inadequacy, explicitly trouble of zone resides in the direction of classifying to resolve matters and difficulties in the neighborhood and societies (Laub & Sampson, 1991).

Additionally, existing conceptualization niche in the idea of social wealth into the examination. Social wealth or capital fundamentally states the assembling of social wealth in studies. Social wealth denotes the assembly of societal bonds, in the community and residential area the extra social investment is believed to be present. The burden of social capita has profound social linkages, in turn, is supposed to decrease levels of law-breaking and criminal behavior in a neighbor (Hipp & Wo, 2015).

Anomie Theory

An important sociological theory of delinquency is the concept of anomie. The very first idea of anomie is given by sociologist Emile Durkheim. Explored that time of societal and financial transformation, societies go over the conversion of the organizational situations, principally in respect to the division of labor. Further, Emile classified this division of labor into mechanical simple societies and organic solidarity complex urbanized societies. Durkheim theorized that division of labor was easier, and individuals have a tradition to cooperate as the center of resemblances and similarities in tenure of values and expected norms. As the social order grows into an additional complex, their association of state and division of labor turn out to be more complex. This complex condition of the organization is characterized by a web of interdependence and mutual needs web of interactions. Throughout these trends of development, societies can lose their capability to come across the requirements and potentials of society's individuals. In another sense, a condition of normlessness emerges. Expectation relating to goals, ambition, and communicative expectancy converted a little perfect. Such vagueness and hindrance are called anomie. Inorganic cultures, anomie could be transpired consequently in a key swing in the economy. Though anomie is a disorder of culture, the magnitudes it contains frequently discourse individually. Many individuals commit suicide in the economic crisis and uncertainties (Simmler et al., 2017). Durkheim's concern of criminality and anomie is a study of the tentative relationship between crime and modernization, engrossed generally in society. On the other hand, years afterward Durkheim, Robert Merton, projected one more sociological vision of anomie.

The more advanced part of anomie was introduced by Merton, and its conceptualization of anomie added consideration to influence anomie and crime and deviance first and foremost amid persons in the lower class. Merton elaborated that structured, or more enduring, the strain between attaining exceedingly appreciated social objectives and



accessibility of law-full ways for attaining decided objectives. That is the cause Merton's theory is every so often known as means-end theory or strain theory. The source of achievement for an individual in society is through educational success or economic or business insight. Those how to have lesser opportunities for success and more ways of deviant and criminal are more likely to choose a path if deviant behavior. When the pressure of achievement develops too important in perceptions of individuals, crime or deviance is more likely to consequent. As Merton put it, " it is merely when a system of cultural values admires, almost beyond your head of all else, firm casual accomplishment of objectives for the inhabitants at large while social organization thoroughly limits and ends entrance to acceptance of attainment of such aims for a substantial part of the same inhabitants. That deviant behavior follows on a large scale" (Moon et al., 2008).

Five conceivable choices, for a single person, could be marked to the state of structure strain or anomie, every period is uttered on compliant or refusing the traditional values of financial achievement and legitimate worth of attaining victory. These are choices and distinct terms of one character. Which can be altered and united in a lifetime. Options are conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion. *Conformity*, upshots in accommodating both goals of victory and legal ways of accomplishing it. The other four reactions are either unlawful or unexpected ways. *Innovation* includes accommodating goals of achievement but refusing authentic or legal opportunities for attaining victory. The alteration is more obviously associated with crime and delinquency, such as theft. *Ritualism* contains refusing the goals of success, then accepting revenues, a sort of deviant responses often found amongst bureaucratic laborers and mainly those in the lower middle class. To Merton, the slightest common response is *retreatism* or falling out from society. It possibly will be demonstrated by a high dose of drug use. *Rebellion*, which encompasses not only goals but the craving to substitute new means and goals in their place. The core of Merton's means and ends, or anomie theory of crime and deviance is that social and cultural structures are mainly accountable for the formation of features that may lead to crime(Shoemaker, 2011).

Differential Association Theory

Differentiate association theory, at first projected by *Edwin Sutherland*. The main rules of this description are behavior, comprising criminal conduct, is acquired, not biologically innate. Though such postulation possibly will appear practically dull through today's stock, the situation was imperative reflection seventy years before, and its residues vital structures of most micro-level sociological opinions of law-breaking and delinquency today. Above numerous ages, Sutherland reformed the theory to finally comprise 9 fundamental proposals. (1) Criminal activities are acquired. (2) Illegitimate behavior is



acknowledged in collaboration using other individuals in a procedure communication. (3)The main share of knowledge of illicit conduct happens contained by close private crowds. (4)When unlawful activities are learned, the knowledge comprises (a) methods of constraining the crime, which is from time to time very complex, at times very humble, (b) explicit commands of stimulates, initiatives, reasoning, and assertiveness. (5)The precise way of inspires too pushes cultured commencing descriptions of legal codes as promising or disapproving. (6)An individual turns out to be criminal by extra meanings satisfactory to damage of law over meaning disapproving to violations of law. (7)Distinction connotation could differ in occurrence, length, significance, and strength. (8) The procedure of the seeking conduct deeds through links using illegal and anti-criminal shapes comprises all of the tools which remain elaborated in somewhat additional learning. (9)Though illicit activities are an appearance of common requirements and standards, which is not enlightened by individuals' common requirements and standards, meanwhile non-criminal performance is an appearance of parallel necessities and standards(Maloku, 2020).

Research Methodology

A quantitative method of research survey design was used to investigate the research problem. 108 respondents were selected through probability type of random sampling. Consent forms were taken from the administration in charge of juvenile centers. Respondents were also given a consent form to become a part of the present research and, they had the consent to withdraw in between interviews if they do not feel comfortable while taking their interviews.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis No1:

There may be a relationship exist between association with criminals and juvenile delinquency.

Ho = There is no relationship between association with criminals and juvenile delinquency.

Ha = There is a relationship between the association of criminals and Juvenile delinquency.



Table: 1

Table number 1 shows the relationship between association with criminals and juvenile delinquency

Chi-Square Test			
	Value	P-value	
Chi-Square	33.5	0.00	
Cross Tabulation			
Association with Criminals	Juvenile delinquency		Total
	Minor	Major	
Associated	53	17	70
Unassociated	08	30	38
Total	61	47	108

Note: * $p < 0.05$

The chi-square value is 33.5 and the significance value is 0.000 that can be concluded as there is a statistically highly significant association between criminals and Juvenile delinquency and the null hypothesis is rejected. In other words, we can say that criminals and Juvenile delinquency are dependent. It is clear from cross-tabulation that the majority of the associated criminals have minor Juvenile delinquency.

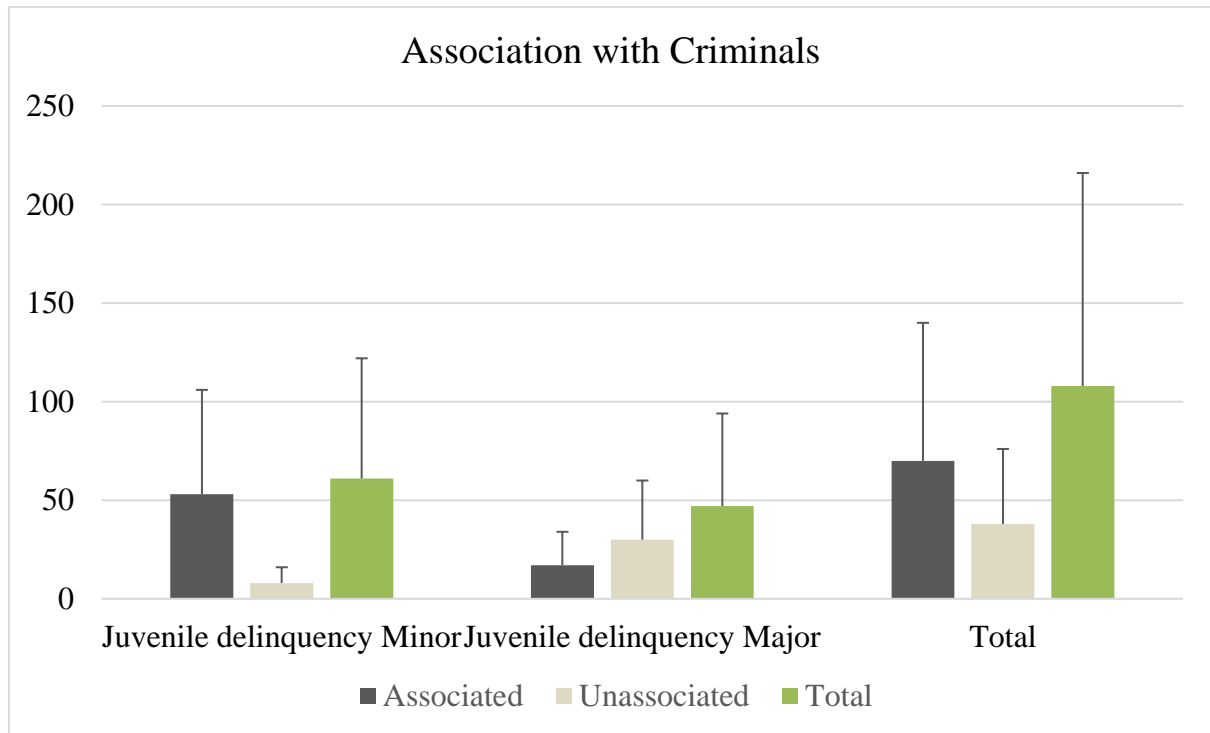




Figure-1: The bar chart in figure number 1 represents the relationship between association with criminals and juvenile delinquency.

Hypothesis No 2

There may exist a relationship between the level of family income and juvenile delinquency.

Ho = There is no relationship between levels of family income and juvenile delinquency.

Ha = Relationship exists between levels of family income and juvenile delinquency.

Table: 2

Table 2 shows the relationship between family income and juvenile delinquency

Chi-Square Test			
	Value	P-value	
Chi-Square	0.94	0.57	
Cross Tabulation			
Family Income	Juvenile delinquency		Total
	Minor	Major	
2000-6000	28	26	54
6000- above	33	21	54
Total	61	47	108

Note: *P> 0.05

The chi-square value is 0.94 and the significance value is 0.57 that can be concluded as there is statistically no significant relationship exists between family income and Juvenile delinquency and the null hypothesis is accepted. In other words, we can say that family income and Juvenile delinquency are independent.

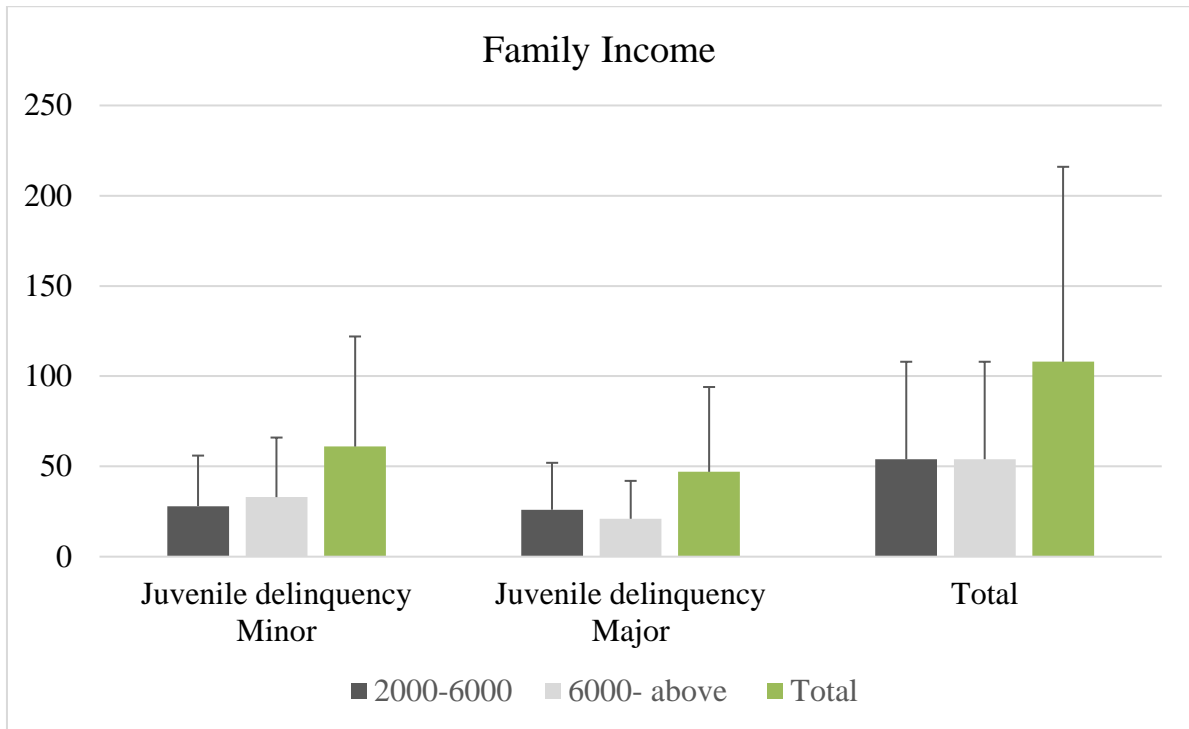


Figure-2: the bar chart in figure number 2 represents the relationship between family income and juvenile delinquency.

Hypothesis No 3:

There may a relationship exist between levels of education and juvenile delinquency.

Ho = There is no relationship between the levels of education and juvenile delinquency.

Ha = There relationship exists between levels of education and juvenile delinquency.

Table: 3

Table 3 shows the relationship between levels of education and juvenile delinquency

Chi-Square Test			
	Value	P-value	
Chi-Square	33.74	0.00	
Cross Tabulation			
Levels of Education	Juvenile delinquency		Total
	Minor	Major	
Educated	28	07	35
Uneducated	33	40	73
Total	61	47	108

Note: * P< 0.05



The chi-square value is 33.74 and the significance value is 0.00 that determined a highly significant relation between juvenile offenders and education. An alternative hypothesis is accepted. That clarifies the rejection of the null hypothesis.

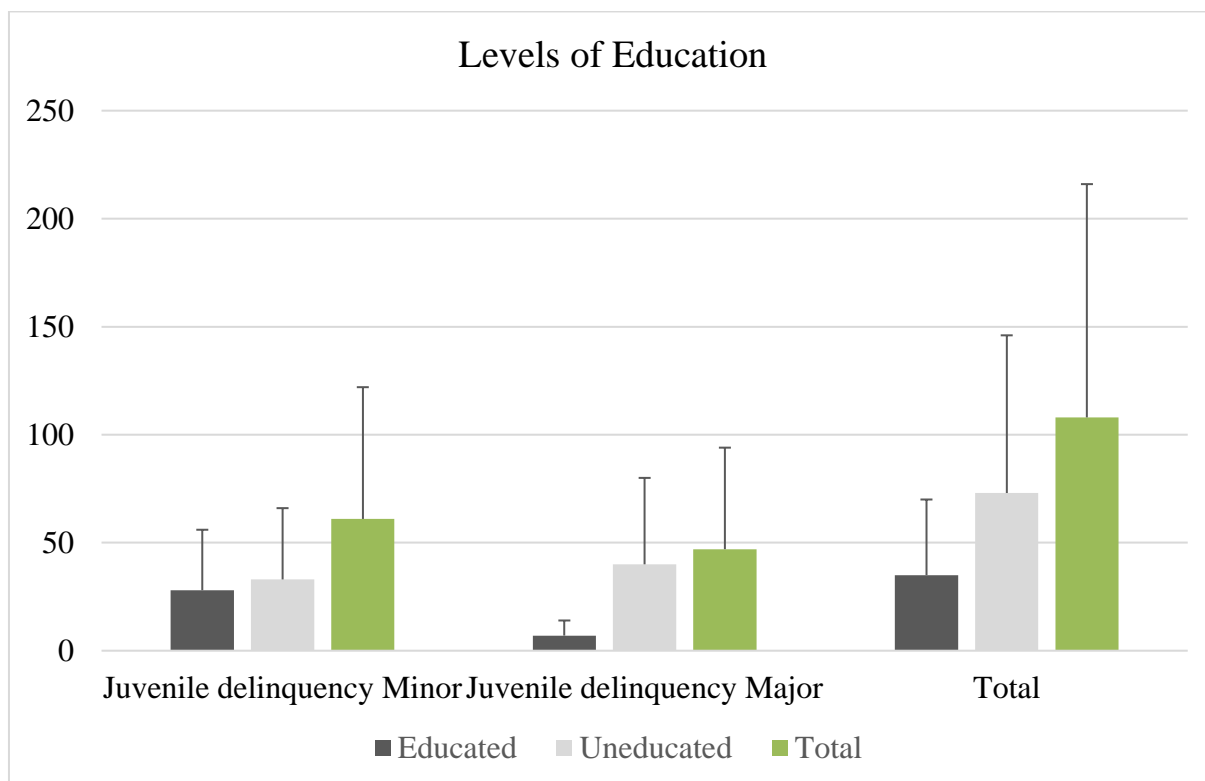


Figure-3: The bar chart in figure number 3 represents the relationship between juvenile delinquency and education.

Hypothesis No 4:

There may be a relationship between the family background and juvenile delinquency.

Ho = there is no relationship between family background and juvenile delinquency.

Ha = the relationship exists between family background and juvenile delinquency.



Table: 4

Table number 4 shows the relationship between family background and juvenile delinquency

Chi-Square Test			
	Value	P-value	
Chi-Square	1.71	0.037	
Cross Tabulation			
Family Background	Juvenile delinquency		Total
	Minor	Major	
Disturbed	48	31	79
Sound	13	16	29
Total	61	47	108

Note: *P> 0.05

The chi-square value is 1.71 and the significance value is 0.03 that can be determined as there is no significance between the family background and Juvenile delinquency and the null hypothesis is accepted. In other words, we can say that the family background and Juvenile delinquency are independent.

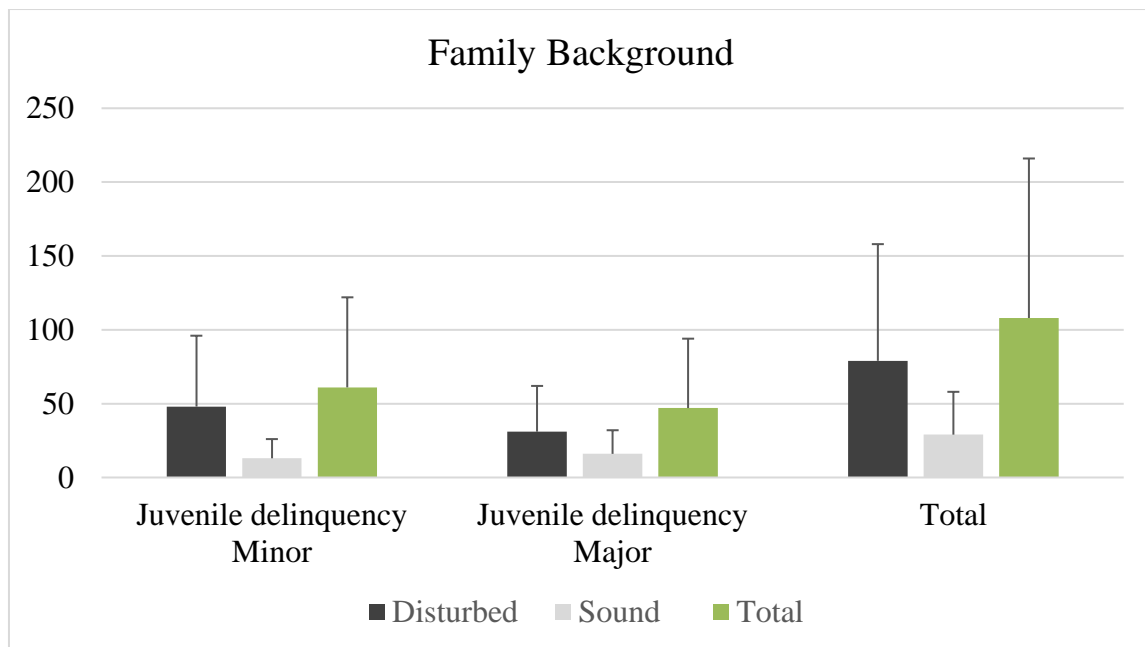


Figure-4: The bar chart in figure number 4 represents the relationship between Juvenile delinquency and family background

Hypothesis No 5:

There may a relationship exist between employment status and juvenile delinquency.

Ho = there is no relationship exist between employment status and juvenile delinquency.



Ha = the relationship exists between employment status and juvenile delinquency.

Table: 5

Table 5 shows the relationship between employment status and juvenile delinquency.

Chi-Square Test			
	Value	P-value	
Chi-Square	20.08	0.00	
Cross Tabulation			
Employment status	Juvenile delinquency		Total
	Minor	Major	
Employed	08	25	33
Unemployed	53	22	75
Total	61	47	108

Note: $P < 0.05$

The chi-square value is 20.08 and the significance value is 0.00 that can be determined as there is a statistically highly significant relationship between the family employment status and Juvenile delinquency and the null hypothesis is rejected.

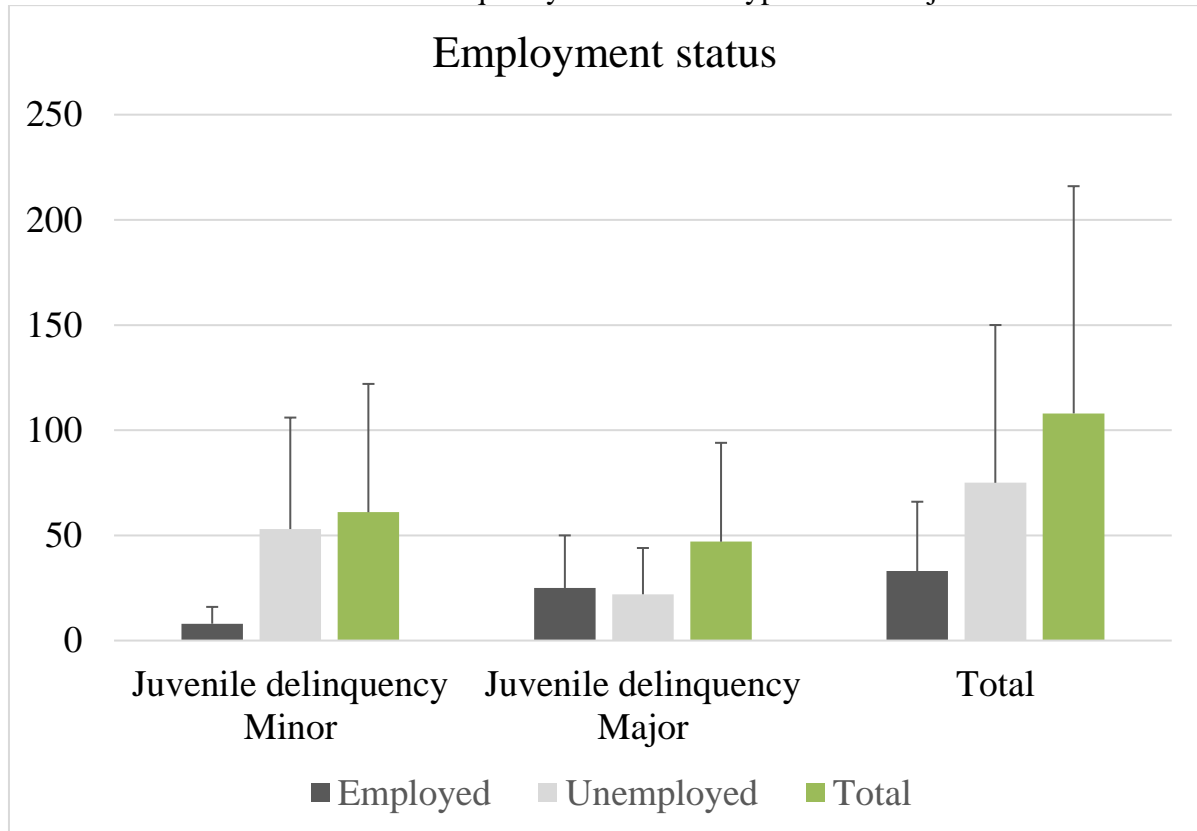




Figure-5: The bar chart in figure number 5 represents the relationship between employment statuses and juvenile delinquency

Discussion and Conclusion

According to the juvenile justice act, 2018, entertaining alternatives for training to shape the social, cultural, fiscal, psychological, and educational proceedings should be provided to each offender without judicial proceedings. To know few sociological perspectives of juveniles the present research focused on association with criminal, employment status, education, levels of family income, and condition of the family. The analysis of data revealed some facts and figure about the youth offender's industrial school Karachi, the first variable proved that association with criminal-minded children surrounded by delinquent environment (Criminal icon in neighborhood, delinquent friends) is one of the reasons for youth, becoming delinquent, 64.81 % found to develop delinquency due to association with criminals. Statistical analysis of chi-square $\chi^2 = 33.5$ and P-Value = 0.00, that shows the strong dependency between the variable's association with criminals and juvenile delinquency. Reviewing the literature, the researches, (Nisar et al., 2015), (Panich, 2013); (Shong et al., 2019); (Ahmed & Murtaza, 2016); (Ferdoos & Ashiq, 2015), (Ameen et al., 2013) also got similar results of analysis between the variables juvenile and association with criminals. The second variable of research family income and juvenile delinquency were found independent, there was no relationship existed between the variables viewing the percentage 50% of juvenile constitute from the families belonging to income group 2000-6000 and 50% in 6000-Above few researcher were contrary of present research result association of family income and juvenile delinquency (Ahmed & Murtaza, 2016) ;(Shong et al., 2019).

Education was highly significant with juvenile delinquency, 67.59 % of the total offenders were uneducated and 32.40 % were having the primary academic education, $\chi^2 = 33.74$ and P-Value = 0.00 which shows the great dependency between education and youth offenders, the association between juvenile delinquency and education were also revealed in the researches ((Priscilla, 2015);(Nisar et al., 2015); (Shong et al., 2019). Family background disturbed and the sound was found insignificant statistically $\chi^2 = 1.71$ and P-Value = 0.057 which was dissimilar to earlier research i.e., (Panich(Panich, 2013);(Shong et al., 2019); I (Ferdoos & Ashiq, 2015), (Kausar, 2017),). Employment status was shown to a great significance with variable juvenile delinquency $\chi^2 = 20.80$ and P-Value = 0.00, 69 % of offenders were unemployed similar results were found by Ameen(Ameen et al., 2013).

Suggestions and Recommendations



- Implementation of the juvenile justice act should be followed by all in jails and the rights of children should not be violated.
- Training for the earnings of juveniles should be developed for children willingly fond of earning than academic education.
- Elderly members of the family should make proper arrangements to save the children from the cruelty of stepparents in disturbed families.
- The parents should shift to such localities where their children do not have chances to indulge with criminal role models.
- The children should not be mistreated psychologically and physically.
- Parents should dedicate sufficient time to the socialization of their children in an appropriate manner; putting the kids at mercy of housemaids and servants is itself an unkindness.
- Juvenile offenders should not be imprisoned along with adult criminals i.e., to not become victims of abuse specifically sexual abuse of which 99% of juveniles are claimed to be victimized.



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