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Crimes among Young Generation, its Causes and Effects: A Case Study of District Chakwal

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ABSTRACT

Crime is usually caused by social and economic factors and somehow violence is also linked with it. Pakistani society is suffering badly from this phenomenon from years because it usually remained unstable, and crime is higher in unstable society. The purpose of this research is to explore different crimes in district Chakwal and cause associated with those crime. For this purpose, a survey questionnaire is filled from 50 respondents of district sub jail Chakwal and with the help of this survey various causes of crime came across including poverty, unemployment, low education, parental relation, friend circle many other factors also contribute and this in return causes some effects on the life of young criminals and society of district Chakwal. Based on this research, it is suggested that family system should be in a better form and society must play a positive role and without family and society role youth violence cannot be controlled.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nelson Mandela said *When a man is denied the right to live a life he believes in, he has no choice but to become an outlaw* (Mandela, 2011). Crime is defined as the willful performance of an act that is considered socially destructive or hazardous and is penalized under criminal law. Throughout history, researchers have attempted to discover what causes anomalous social behaviour, including crime. Crime does not discriminate based on gender, ethnicity, age, or skin colour.

In the past and even today, there are countless crimes committed by youth like murder, theft, robbery, cheating, larceny, and other numerous crimes. The aspiration for material gains associated with other factors like anger, greed, poor parental supervision, mental disorder, inequality, neighbourhood, substance abuse, lack of proper education, unemployment, poverty, separation of parents, media influence leads to crimes.

Youth is considered as cornerstone of any society, on one hand they participate as volunteer and play a nurturing role in society while on the other hand, they become perpetrator. The rate at which youth is committing crime is surging day by day. Crime and violence committed by youth

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is of great concern for developed and developing countries, special attention should be given in formulating justice system for youth.

According to the Population Reference Bureau (2010), Pakistan is the sixth most populated country in the world, with 58% of the youth population. It is expected that Pakistan will have 80 million young people by 2025, an increase in young people who intend to remain active through the use of another 25 years (Tahir et al., 2011). The annual increase of crime has typically been higher than that of the population growth rate considering 1951. No reliable figures can be given about the unreported crime in the United States of America. (Gillani, Rehman, & Gill, 2009).

Different rules and procedures have been developed by United Nations for the administration of justice involving youth. Government should provide social support and rehabilitate the youth. Crimes effect both youth and society. Youth being excluded from society faces several issues like mental disorders and finding employment. On the other hand, fear rules the society having high crime rate, it can remove trust from the justice system and can have economic effects as well like hike in property prices, loss of customer in an area, new business may avoid that area, the homeowners may feel difficulties in selling their property.

Chakwal is a district located in Potohar region in northern Punjab and having population of 1,495,463 according to the census of 2017-18 and the population between the age group of (15-25) estimated is 278,617 that is about 5.36 percent of total population (Pakistan Bureau Statistics, n.d.).

In 1985 Chakwal become upgraded to the repute of District. The courts kept operating in the old building supra till the year 1992-1993 whilst a version District Complex, at Ghazi Abad (Chakwal City) was constructed in which on 10.12.1992 the then Chief Justice Lahore High Court Mr. Justice (R) Mian Mehboob Ahmed inaugurated the Judicial Complex and Sessions / Civil Courts were thus shifted to the district complex. ("Brief history of Chakwal," n.d.)

(A) Research Questions:

1. What is crime and theories of crime and what are different types of crimes committed by young generation in District Chakwal?
2. What are the causes of crimes committed by young generation?
3. What are the effects of crimes on the young and society of Chakwal?

(B) Research Objectives:

1. To find different types of crimes committed by young generation in district Chakwal.
2. To find out different causes of crimes.

3. To examine the effects of crimes on young and society.

(C) Research Methodology:

The methodology of this research is qualitative and quantitative different question were asked from prisoners in sub jail District Chakwal to know different types of crimes in District Chakwal and causes of those crimes and effects of those crimes on society and on young generation and for this purpose 50 participants were taken out of 150 and that is almost 33% of total prisoner and survey questionnaire was filled On the other hand, different articles from different journals are studied to find out different causes of crimes among young generation various books are studied in order find out various types of crimes and their causes.

(D) Literature Review:

Crime is one of the challenges that governments all over the world have been coping with, with so many innocent people being killed as a result of criminal activities. Crime is the most serious human issue affecting humanity globally. (Jonathan, Olusola, Bernadin, & Inoussa, 2021).

As the most widespread types of crimes in society are related to person, some are property crimes, statutory crimes, and cybercrimes have been recognized. Nigeria's National Bureau of Statistics (Crime Statistics) (2018) classified several types of crimes as offences against persons, offences against property, offences against legitimate authority, and offences against community activities (Jonathan, Olusola, Bernadin, & Inoussa, 2021).

The father and mother's attention to the child decreases as the number of children in the household grows. With a larger number of children, the house becomes cluttered, increasing irritation, congestion, and conflict among family members, and as a result, young people's aggressive conduct. (Akram, Zafar, Abbasi, Nawaz, & Sher, 2013).

The main determinants of criminal inclinations in various youngsters are educational attainment stage and employment rate. Most importantly, unemployment creates dissatisfied or bored members of society. To cope with their disappointment, some individuals engage in novel illegal acts (Tahir et al., 2011).

Violent action at home or among peers can be related to prevalent intense emotional and impulsive reactions in kids, which lead to violent behaviour. Young people value peer acceptance more than parent's permission because they may witness moral support from peers their own age, which is more practical than support from the elderly. Many of our respondents committed crimes just because they had an emotional link to the members within their peer group. Some of them also acted solely for entertainment, with no realistic response to crime.

(Konch & Borbora, 2013).

Delinquent conduct is antisocial and contravenes the law for which it is punishable by means of the endorsement of curfews, Antisocial conduct is witnessed across all ages but within the guise of delinquency, it is considered children and adolescent problem. It is through the consideration of biological proof of delinquent prone behavior in early years that more informed understanding of future antisocial conduct can be observed (Taylor, 2016).

According to the US Department of Justice, usually the offender is illiterate, jobless, and living in poverty before going to jail. Moreover, America's convicts have a far greater illiteracy rate than the rest of the country. Adult inmates account for 19% of the illiterate population, compared to 4% overall. Furthermore, as much as 60% of the adult inmate population is functionally illiterate, compared to 23% nationwide.

DonWeatherburn also suggests that criminals are often less intelligent than their peers. According to him, many people assume that criminal behaviour is related to one's intellectual quotient (IQ). A low IQ is considered to encourage criminal behaviour by reducing one's capacity to comprehend the consequences of such action. (HolzmanEscareno, 2009).

Crime may impose both direct and indirect costs on business owners. They may directly incur a result of actions such as theft and robbery. And invest in preventative and defensive measures to boost private security. Crime may also have an indirect impact on businesses. If criminality drives customers away, earnings will suffer (Fe & Sanfelice, 2022).

Crime has an economic cost when victims miss work, it also impacts community through missed tourism and difference in sales. Even so-called victimless crimes, such as prostitution, drug addiction, and gambling, have serious societal consequences. Use of narcotics lowers worker productivity depletes public funds for drug treatment programmes and medical care and leads to illegal activities to meet drug expenditures (Crime and Punishment in America Reference Library, n.d.).

II. CONCEPT OF CRIME, ITS THEORIES AND DIFFERENT TYPES

Lynch, Stretesky, and Long (2015) describe crime as a premeditated act committed with the aim of causing harm to others. Crime, according to criminologists, is anything defined by the state as an unlawful entire act. Criminologists wants to understand the reason why some people show deviant behaviour, with the purpose of recommending how various state agencies may do a better job of decreasing crime and apprehending criminals. The research is primarily concerned with criminals between the ages of 15 and 25 in Chakwal, as well as the many sorts of crimes

perpetrated by the young population. The most common crimes perpetrated in the area include robbery, vehicle theft, livestock theft, drugs, murder, and a variety of other minor offences.

(A) Explaining Criminal Behaviour:

Due to the obvious involvement of various factors, criminal behaviour is somewhat difficult to comprehend. Awareness and understanding of criminogenic needs are one way to try to understand criminal behaviour. These are attributes linked to criminal thoughts and behaviours. It has also been defined dynamically as

"crime-producing factors that are strongly linked to risk (Latessa & Lowenkamp, 2005).

(B) Crimes among young generation in different world regions:

Crime is a major problem that affects every country on the planet. Crime levels are higher in industrialized countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and other European countries. Developing nations, on the other hand, such as Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and other Asian and African countries, have high crime rates owing to several circumstances.

a. Delinquency in Africa:

Delinquency is often related with poverty, starvation, and unemployment across the African continent. These characteristics are the outcome of youthful social stigma among already underprivileged groups of society. Africa's population has been increasing, and the population looks to be getting younger with time. Just because of that, and there remain few new opportunities that are being generated in Africa, half of all households are poor. Many of the city's impoverished live in slums and squatter colonies in deplorable conditions. One important problems is the high number of street and orphaned children, whose numbers are growing as a result of constant and many armed engagements, the entrance of HIV/AIDS, and the collapse of traditional tribal culture and family. Juvenile delinquency is on the rise, with robbery, robbery, trafficking, prostitution, narcotic alcohol abuse, and drug dealing being the most common offences among younger offenders. (Cox, Allen, Hanser, & Conrad, 2010).

b. Delinquency in Asia:

In Asian nations, juvenile delinquency and delinquency are largely urban issues. Young people are the most criminally active segment of the population, as is true around the world. The most visible trends in the region include a rise in the number of violent crimes committed by young people, an increase in drug-related offences, and a significant increase in female juvenile

delinquency. The financial crisis that afflicted several East and Southeast Asian countries in the late 1990s produced stagnation and contraction, resulting in widespread young unemployment. Some countries confront substantial hurdles since they are situated near or inside Asia's "Golden Crescent. Or "Golden Triangle," two regions where enormous amounts of opium are farmed and manufactured. Adolescents are routinely recruited by drug traffickers to work in this sector, and many become hooked to narcotics while engaging in this illegal activity. (Cox, Allen, Hanser, & Conrad, 2010).

c. Delinquency in Eastern Europe:

Families have become more dysfunctional in Eastern European nations especially those that were once a part of the previous Soviet Union. Indeed, most parents who are denied the right to raise their children is growing by the year. These fathers and mothers are typically alcoholics, drug addicts, or people with mental health issues or criminal past. In so many regions of this area, factors such as unemployment and sporadic family income are the major contributions to adolescent criminality. There is little, if any, social offers in these countries, which generates a depressing image of youth (Cox, Allen, Hanser, & Conrad, 2010).

(C) Elements of Crime:

The elements of crime can be described well by legal maxim” *actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea*” the maxim is combination of two words *actus reus* and *mens rea*. One is physical element, and the other is mental element.

a. Actus Reus:

Actus reus is an area of high criminal control and is a person's act that is found to be false by using societal regulations. It is one of the elements of a criminal offence that acts in accordance with mens rea or crook reasoning. Illegal or immoral ideas cannot be legally punished, but when those thoughts are turned into action, the two factors agree. Intentional act, possession, and omission are the three types of actus reus. In actus reus, voluntary behaviour on the part of the actor is necessary. An excuse argument may be helpful in criminal court if an accused party wants to establish that an action was done involuntarily. Possession is a type of actus reus that occurs when a character is in possession of or has possession of an object that the man or woman feels is illegal under the law. As an example, if an individual is wearing a jacket with a bag of marijuana in the pocket and is aware that the substance is unlawful, he or she should not wear the garment even though the marijuana isn't always the wearer's marijuana, the action of possession is fulfilled because the marijuana is an intoxicant. Omission is the third sort of criminal act. Omission is happy whilst a person does not act when that character is needed below

regulation to do so. an individual might be required to act when there is a contractual obligation to behave or a responsibility to behave, together with will be the case of a determine and an infant. The discern has an obligation to behave to shield the child from damage. Possession or omission protection is feasible. An alibi or affirmative argument are two types of arguments. A justification argument is a type of aggravating circumstance in which the accused person asserts that the action is no longer unlawful due to the circumstances of the situation, such as pressure, and so on. An excuse defense is the second kind of an affirmative protection in which the accused claims they should no longer be held chargeable for the improper conduct for a purpose along with age, intoxication, or madness. Incomplete offenses, known as inchoate crimes, have their personal phase inside crook regulation however are treated similarly to finished offenses (Foster, 2021).

b. Mens Rea:

No issue in criminal law is more significant or has proved more difficult over the years than determining the appropriate mental detail or mens rea' needed for crime. The Roman principles of dolus and culpa have been reintroduced, and in certain situations, attempts have been made to graft them onto English law. A second, more significant consequence was canon law, which, by stressing moral guilt, highlighted the mental component of crime. The intellectual component of sin must be explored in the same way that the bodily act is. (Sayre, 1932).

(D) Theories of Crime:

Criminology explains different theories to trace the root of different crimes. There are different theories like biological, Psychological explain reason behind criminal activities.

a. Biological theory of crime:

According to the biological view of crime, whether persons commit crimes is influenced by their biological makeup. The intrinsic characteristics that biological theories of crime assert are associated to illicit behaviour should include genetics, neurology, or body charter. Some persons are inclined to crime owing to genetic, hormonal, or neurological factors. This can be inherited (a gift from birth) or acquired (via coincidence or illness). Darwin's theories of evolution and natural selection impacted early organic theories of crime. Degeneration theory argued that people who used poisons, like as alcohol and opium, had morally corrupt inclinations that could be passed down medically and socially to their children (Nickerson, 2022).

b. Psychological theory of crime:

It is not uncommon for us to attach labels to criminals and attempt to explain their behaviour

by describing them as having a specific man or woman feature. For example, it's much too frequent to refer to some criminals as "psychos" - notably in movies and media. This type of individual is known as a psychopath, and names such as these have been produced by psychologists to assist us appreciate the various types of character classes that humans fit into. Not all of them are criminals, but it is assumed that many criminals share comparable personality traits such as impulsivity and intelligence (Melville, Morgan, Norris, & Walkington, 2006).

i. Intelligence:

The relationship between intellect and crime is assumed to be negatively associated (i.e., when the cost of one grows, the superiority of the alternative decreases), and it is thought that those with low IQs are much more prone to become criminals. There are several reasons why intellect might be linked to criminal behaviour in this way. For starters, persons with poor IQ may be much more prone to become stuck when committing crime. Their appraisal and selection of crimes will be less successful than those who are extremely astute (Melville, Morgan, Norris, & Walkington, 2006).

ii. Impulsivity:

Other character traits have been connected to the development of crook tendencies. One such place is known as impulsivity. Being impulsive, from a medical perspective, defines behaviours in which persons almost always act on intuition and rarely consider the repercussions of their actions. This process of 'appearing without questioning' has discovered a receptive target market amongst criminologists and forensic psychologists in explaining why some people commit crime and others don't (Melville, Morgan, Norris, & Walkington, 2006).

(E) Different types of crime:

The different types of crime committed in district Chakwal are crime against property, crime against person, crime against local laws and special laws. During the past year total crimes reported were 985 out of that crime against property were 193 out of these 71 were committed by adults, crime against person reported case were 354 out these 52 were committed by adults, crimes against special and local law were 438 out these 66 were committed by adults, (District police office, Chakwal).The total cases reported where 985 out which 189 crimes were committed by the adults between the age group of 15-25 (Appendix-A)

The chapter covers the concept of crime given by different authors, elements of crime, delinquency in different regions of world including Asia, Africa and eastern Europe explaining different crimes in these regions on the other hand different theories of crime are discussed

including biological, psychological and factors like intelligence and impulsivity which are effecting the human behaviour and making them criminals. The last part of chapter cover the different types of crimes committed in district Chakwal by young generation that includes crimes against property, crime against person, crime against special and local law. These are some crimes committed in different Chakwal in past year.

III. CAUSES OF CRIME

Throughout history, humans have sought to explain what drives strange social behaviour as well as crime. Efforts to curb "evil" conduct return to ancient Babylon's Code of Hammurabi, which dates back 3,700 years. Criminologists investigate what causes crime and how it might be avoided. ("Causes of crime," n.d.)

This chapter explains about different causes of crimes among young generation specifically between the age group of 15-25. It can be stated that an offence cannot be due to a single cause there might be multiple causes and they varies in every case, and it is difficult to say that some specific reason was involved in crime. Some of causes explained in this chapter are *poor parental supervision, separation of parents, poverty, lack of education, inequality, delinquent peers, revenge and substance abuse, anger, jealousy* there might be other causes for crime.

There are some causes that are seen overlapping during interview session.

(A) Different Causes:

The above-mentioned causes are explained here, and they are some causes of crime.

a. Poor parental supervision:

Parents of adults are frequently blamed for their children's wayward behaviour. In certain courts, moms and dads are even punished for their children's bad behaviour. Though scientific theories predict that there is a relationship between parenting and criminality, drawing strong conclusions about the importance of this link is difficult. The variability of the research and their conclusions on this topic is a critical cause of this problem. The types of delinquency and parenting dimensions studied in studies differ the techniques used to assess those constructs, and the populations from which the samples are obtained the first objective is to establish which characteristics of parenting are associated with delinquency, and the second is to find moderators that influence the parenting–delinquency association. Each concept and exercise are linked to studies on the familial origins and correlates of crime. Early concepts on aberrant behaviour go beyond just explaining level variations in delinquency to study how delinquency varies with age. These poor toddler-discern transactions enhance the likelihood of sending a kid

onto a delinquent path that begins in the early adolescent years, involves several delinquent behaviours, and lasts far into adulthood. Furthermore, perception in these approaches is critical for the development or enhancement of preventative and intervention measures. To be successful, interventions must be "concept-pushed" and mostly based on strong research (Kazdin 2001). As a result, knowing the relationship between parenting and delinquency has consequences for delinquency prevention and intervention policies, which primarily distinguish (Hoeve et al., 2009). during the interview from the prisoners "one prisoner said that lack of parental supervision was the cause behind his criminal activities".

b. Separation of Parents:

Separation of parents is another cause of crime since both juveniles and adults are inclined to criminal behaviour. Adult delinquent behaviour is connected to parental divorce.. Specifically, those researchers suggest that growing up in a circle of relative conflict and an adversarial family environment causes strain and stress in youth, resulting in worse mental adjustment and poor lifestyle choices. In contrast, other academics said that parental divorce has negative outcomes it can explained by parental absence. The parental absence viewpoint is also compatible with various criminological hypotheses proposed to explain the association between parental divorce and criminal behaviour. The control concept, for example, shows that parental divorce weakens the relationships between parents and their children, increasing the risk that children would engage in delinquent conduct. However, the stress principle, which is more compatible with the circle of relatives' warfare thesis, implies that parental divorce exposes children to stress (both mental and physical) and so increases the likelihood that they would participate in deviant behaviour. Some scholars were of the opinion that the consequences of parental divorce are mainly short term (Edwards, 1987). In assessment, different pupils have contended that the bad outcomes of parental divorce are long-term, and therefore, parental divorce in adolescence must be related to poor lifestyles outcomes in adulthood (Boccio & Beaver, 2017). during the session of interview a prisoner said, "that parental divorce was the cause behind his criminal behaviour because there was no one to look after him and he engaged himself in criminal activities to earn his livelihood."

Parental steering is taken into consideration to be the maximum critical issue of an infant's improvement procedure. For a child to observe the proper route in existence or even increase true man or woman he must learn the way to achieve this by using each of his dad and mom. Each parent has his function to play to make certain that an infant develops desirable conduct. If a child is raised by way of a single parent in most cases by way of an unmarried Mother, there are some values he's going to lack even as developing up which might be presupposed to learn

by means of the opposite determined. The lack of such values may also lead him to expand antisocial behavior; therefore, it's miles authentic to say that the charge of growth within the rate of divorces is at once proportional to the increase in the number of antisocial juveniles (“Juvenile delinquents and Parental divorce: What is the connection?” 2021).

c. Poverty:

Money can quickly ensnare us in the abyss of criminal desire, causing us to lose our humanity and go against the healthy growth of society. Poverty is the driving force behind many international crimes such as theft, manslaughter, trafficking, and the sale of illegal goods when a person is grown up such conditions increases the risk of committing illegal actions because of the frustration, rage, and hopelessness that such situations engender. When offered the choice between running for little pay or to earn a lot of money by selling drugs, young people select the latter since it allows them to escape poverty. As a result of these elements, poverty would possibly cause an increase in criminal interest (Nguyen, n.d.).

The youth living under the circumstances where they don't have money even to buy food for them-selves that need can ultimately push them to delinquent behaviour and in this way crime among young generation increases. The head count ratio of poverty for district Chakwal was 2.8 percent and the level of intensity of poverty was 0.8 percent. The level of poverty of district shows that poverty is cause of crime, but it contributes a little less than other causes of crime in this district (Naveed & Ghaus, 2014–2015). during the interview one of main cause for the crimes came out was poverty because of less household income they committed crime “two prisoners told that because they belong to poor family and to meet there needs, they committed crimes”.

d. Delinquent peers:

The influence of delinquent associates on antisocial behaviour on people's personal involvement in criminal activities is often described using the differential association concept. Friends, according to this theory, affect one other's behaviour via transmitting values, behavioral patterns, and social reinforcement. Sutherland's thesis was built upon by Akers (1973), who stated that people learn behaviour by watching and emulating the behaviour of others, and that people become criminals through social connections with those who are already criminals. As a result, the more frequently people engage in activities with antisocial friends, and the more intimate these relationships are, the more likely those friends will transmit antisocial values and act as role models, and the more likely individuals will adapt their behaviours to those in their friend group. (Rokven, Boer, Tolsma, & Ruiters, 2017). The bad peers always shape the

adulthood behaviour and that can engage them in criminal activities because of poor control of parents this can happen. During the session of interview one of the causes came out was friends circle “one prisoner said that his friends were criminals and he listen to their story how they commit crime that fascinate him and at that time he was not mature enough to understand the consequences of those acts and he became criminal”.

e. Lack of education:

Chakwal District has a total of 1300 educational institutions. Twelve hundred and twenty-six of these are in metropolitan areas, with the remaining seventy-four in rural areas. According to the district's education profile (2014), there are 884 primary level educational institutes, 205 middle level educational institutes, and 211 upper secondary and higher degree academic institutions in the district. According to a district education ranking, Chakwal is the highest-ranking district in the country, followed by Rawalpindi and Attock. According to the 2017 Pakistan District Education Rankings, Chakwal stands at No thirteen with a literacy charge of seventy-one 71.8 (Lahore school of economics, n.d.) Despite the fact that there are numerous schools and colleges in the district, the number of schools and colleges does not meet the required number as compared to the population as mentioned there are only 74 institutions in the rural area so it can be depicted from this data that the district has a high crime rate among the young generation because they are unable to get proper education and thus engage in criminal activities. During interview one of causes that came across was lack of education as” the prisoner said that he was not regular student, so college expelled him, and he started criminal activities”.

f. Inequality:

The three most important ecological theories of crime predict that inequality raises crime rates: Becker's (1968) economic concept of crime, Merton's (1938) strain theory, and Shaw and McKay's social disorganization theory (1942). Ecological theories seek to explain different versions of criminal accusations by examining the various incentives, pressures, and deterrents that people confront in different ecosystems. Areas of great inequality in the financial notion of crime are bad individuals who have low returns from marketplace interest after excessive profits people who have products well worth stealing, so increasing the returns to the time dedicated to the criminal pastime. Strain's idea argues that, while confronted with the relative fulfillment of others around them, unsuccessful people sense frustration at their scenario. The extra the inequality, the better this strain and the greater the incentive for low-repute people to dedicate crimes. Social disorganization theory argues that crime takes place whilst the mechanisms of

social manipulation are weakened. Factors that weaken a community's ability to regulate its members are poverty, racial heterogeneity, residential mobility, and own family instability. In this case, inequality is associated with crime because it's far linked to poverty: areas with high inequality tend to have high poverty rates (Kelly, 2000). The district Chakwal shows head count ratio of poverty 2.8 and the intensity of poverty was 0.8 and poverty level shows unequal distribution of money, and this unequal treatment leads towards crime. (Naveed & Ghaus, 2014–2015) during interview “one prisoner said that he belongs to poor family and because of poverty behaviour of the people surrounding him was not good and he was not treated in a better way as compared to the people around him so that inequality of surrounding led him to commit crime.”

g. Revenge:

An act of revenge is any deliberate injurious act against some other character that is inspired by way of resentment of an injurious act or acts executed with the aid of that distinctive character against the revenger, or in opposition to a few different man or woman or folks whose injury the revenger resents (Rosebury, 2009). revenge is such a cause that has no monetary benefits it is just because of personal enmity in case of young generation because of immaturity or sometimes due to sudden provocation it can lead to a crime. During the interview, another main cause was revenge “one prisoner said that his uncle was murdered due to enmity in family so to take the revenge he also murdered a person”.

h. Substance abuse:

There is a lengthy discussion over the drug-crime nexus. There are three possible explanations for the relationship: (a) drug usage causes crime, (b) crime causes drug use, and (c) the drug/crime link is explained by a set of conventional factors. These reasons are not unique in themselves. Goldstein (1985) identified three ways in which drug usage leads to criminal activities. First, the pharmacological version suggests that the effects of intoxication and its byproducts are intended to motivate criminal activity. Second, the monetary motive model suggests that drug users employ profit-generating activities such as robbery, burglary, and drug sales to direct their drug behaviour. The systemic model, the third model, demonstrates that the mechanism of drug distribution and consumption is inextricably linked with violent crime activities such as "turf" disputes, attacks to get debts, and robberies of sellers and buyers (Gottfredson, Kearly, & Bushway, 2008) Another observation, “Causes of drug abuse among university students in Pakistan”, published in March this year by means of the Pakistan Social Sciences Review quarterly magazine, investigated the causes behind drug abuse among

university college students. It located that the predominant reasons for drug abuse have been peer strain (ninety-six%), educational stress (ninety%), and inquisitiveness (88%). It placed the range of drug addicts in Pakistan at 7.6 million humans, in the young adults at college or university, out of which 78% are male and 22% are women are drug users and said this variety is growing by way of 40,000 in keeping with 12 months (Khan, 2020). During the interview session another cause of crime among young generation came out was the use of drug. "One prisoner said that he was a regular user of drugs and after using drugs he commits crime". from past few years the use of drug among young generation increases very rapidly and the use of drug disrupts the whole-body mechanism and therefore individual has no control over his body and he became senseless so it is obvious that he can commit crime.

i. Jealousy:

Jealousy is defined as a rival's preference for acquiring actual or imagined things, particularly those that give him priority over the love of the object. Jealousy is a multifaceted phenomenon that includes the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects of mental existence. It is associated with intellectual difficulties and may be its nucleus. It occurs in a wide range of settings, to unique people, and with varying degrees of severity. (Cynkier, 2018). During the interview session one prisoner told that "they had a family dispute over the piece of land and that dispute created jealousy and led him to commit a murder of his relative." Jealousy like other strong emotions is experienced as something which happens to us earlier than as a state which is chosen. We often experience ourselves as objects of emotional influence, rather than the master of our passions. Emotions impose their meaning, and the individual has a sense of being overcome both by the event triggering the emotional response and their own feelings (Mullen, 1995).

j. Anger:

Anger is evoked from being harmed or having an intention blocked; folks that enjoy extreme, chronic demanding situations and trauma generally tend to experience greater anger. Controlling anger may be especially difficult for youngsters as their impulsivity and capacity to adjust feelings are not advanced, which in explains that why violent crime rises during the teenage. During the interview session a prisoner told that "he was harassing a girl in public place and a man tried to stop he got angry and killed the man stopping him,"

(B) Results:

The total prisoner in district sub-jail were n=150 and out of which 50 participants were taken as sample different questions were asked during the interview session to determine causes of

crime. The question related to age of population shows ($m=19.78$) and ($SD=2.78$) therefore it concludes that average age of the participants was (19) and however it deviates about (2.78) from mean value as shown in (Table no:1). In response to the question related to gender (92 percent) were male and (8 percent) were female as shown in (Table no:2). In response to the question related to parental relation there were (22 percent) domination of one parent (38 percent) neglected, (24 percent) jealousy, (16 percent) stepparent the data shows that in cases where parents neglected their child (38 percent) were involved in criminals activities and in cases where jealousy was involved the data shows (24 percent) young's were involved in criminals activities and in some cases almost (16 percent) stepparent, due to that young were involved in criminal activities so we can conclude that *neglection* was the leading cause of crimes among young generation as shown in (Table no:3) In response to the question related to employment status in (78 percent) cases young criminals were unemployment, in almost (10 percent) cases criminals were employed, and in few cases (12 percent) criminals were students in this case we can conclude that unemployment was the leading cause of crime among young criminals as shown in (Table no:8). In response to question related to qualification of criminals (46 percent) were uneducated, in some cases criminal got secondary level education almost (32 percent) and in almost (22 percent) cases criminals got higher secondary education so we can conclude from it that criminals who were uneducated were mostly criminals (Table no:9). In response to the question related about the offence of young criminals almost (72 percent) were those who were arrested because of their involvement in crime against property and almost in (28 percent) were those who were arrested because of their involvement in crime against person so we can conclude that mostly crime committed were crimes against property (Table no:10). In response to the question related to friends' impact on criminals almost (12 percent) given answer in Yes and about (88 percent) given answer in No so we can conclude that friend circle was also cause but not in many cases (Table no:12). In response to the question related to family living jointly or nuclear (60 percent) criminals were living in joint family and about (40 percent) were living in nuclear family so we can conclude that joint family remained as cause for crime of young criminals as shown in (Table no:4). In response to the question related to family income (96 percent) criminals belong to families those who were earning between (10 thousand to 30 thousand) and almost (4 percent) those who were earning between (30 thousand to 50 thousand) so we can conclude that poverty is a cause of crime as shown in (Table no:5). In response to the question related to conviction in family almost (10 percent) belong to those family in which there is conviction and almost in (90 percent) belong to those in which there is no conviction in families so we can conclude that family conviction is not cause of crime in

most cases as shown in (Table no:7). In response to the question related to himself/herself as a victim of crime (28 percent) said yes and (72 percent) said no. so we can conclude that being victim of any crime is not a cause of crime in many cases as shown in (Table no:13) In response to the question related about existence of justice in a society almost (64 percent) said yes and (36 percent) said no so we can conclude that problem of justice system was not cause of crime as shown in (Table no:14) In response to the question related to neighbourhood crime (36 percent) said yes and

(64 percent) said no so we can conclude that neighbourhood don't remain as leading cause of crime as shown in (Table no:15). From the interviews we can conclude that poverty, unemployment, and education and in some cases parental relation remained leading cause of crimes among young generation while some other cause also played a little role in crime causation the sample was collected randomly, and it is applied to the general public.

This chapter covers different causes of crimes among young adults few causes came across were separation of parents, poor parental supervision, poverty, lack of education, revenge, substance abuse, delinquent peers, inequality, jealousy and anger during the interview from the prisoners these cause came across and it can be concluded by examining them that in district Chakwal above mentioned causes were found among adults those who committed crimes out of these causes four were very prominent causes poverty, unemployment, low qualification, parental relation it came across that some causes were overlapping in few cases. in criminal activities. (Appendix- B)

IV. EFFECTS OF CRIMES ON YOUNG AND SOCIETY

Crime is an essential component of any culture. Its expenses and repercussions have an impact on everyone. These costs and consequences are different. Some are also transitory, while others are permanent. The ultimate cost of taking this path is death. Some of the repercussions of crime are less evident, such as the devastating effects on friends and the disruption of family life. Crime may permanently affect and impact behaviour, whether it's assessing the risk of going somewhere or simply the worry of making new friends (Crime and Punishment in America Reference Library, n.d.).

(A) Effects on young and society:

There are several different effects on young criminals and society, on young criminal they face *mental health and behaviour difficulties, future violence and perpetration, social exclusion, academic difficulties, and difficulties in jobs* on the other hand because of criminal activities society also face some difficulties like effects on *property prices, loss of customer in area,*

impact safety of people, impact trust on public authorities.

(B) Effects on young criminal:

There are different effects on young criminals after they are released from jail once their conviction is fulfilled.

a. Mental health and behaviour difficulties:

The criminals those are released from jail suffer mental problems and usually they can due to the toxic environment of our prison system they usually become mental patients and they need checkup from the psychologists the torture on some criminals effect their mental health on the other hand the behaviour problems are also common in young criminals when they are free from prison if they were talkative before going to prison they become quite and they use to live in isolation because they feel there self-secure in isolation.

b. future violence and perpetration:

Those young criminal released from jails there is chance that they can be involved in future violence because of environment in which spent their time is sometime not favorable for them even in the prison if they are left with some hardened criminals there is possibility that they can commit future violence because they have spent time in prison where there are some habitual criminals and they there is chance that young's criminals can commit crimes in future also because they are not mature enough and they become perpetrator in future. There is a term related to future violence that is "recidivism" meaning is repetition of crime by the offenders this can be seen in young offenders once they have completed their conviction and released from jail, they can commit crime because of environment in which they have completed their conviction impacts on their mind and can lead them to future violence.

c. Social exclusion:

When the offenders are released, they've even more issues. There may be a reason to accept as true that they had been faced with a problem that they are excluded from society and in return their lives are disturbed. This occurs due to the fact being arrested manifests a bad label, implying a stigma that negatively impacts humans' attitudes closer to the ones categorized with crimes (Vikstrom, 2011).

Social exclusion has a negative impact on the life of young criminal because once they became convicts' people usually dislike having any relation with them. The life of prisoner even became worse after their releases because when they are not accepted by the community that can enable guilt inside them that even can have more devastating effects and that exclusion can lead to

mental depression, anxiety and even worse among young offenders. Furthermore, we can say that social exclusion can become another form of imprisonment for young offenders because society is not accepting them as its part because of his previous conduct. There might be a chance that he became a good citizen after the release but in the eyes of society he is still a criminal. If we see this in the context of family even, they cut off their relationship with the criminal so for offenders it would be very difficult to live in that environment where no one is looking after him/her.

When ex-offenders are released from jail, they frequently discover that their aspirations for resuming regular life are unrealistic. Ex-offenders who return home are reliant on family members and must overcome years of limited contact, potential animosity, and a shift in the household dynamic. According to the Urban Institute Justice Policy Center, 82 percent of ex-offenders felt it would be easy to restore family connections immediately before release; but, after coming home, more than half indicated it was more difficult than expected. When ex-offenders come home, family members typically face a new financial and emotional strain, as they must assist a dependent adult. (Visher, LaVigne, & Travis, 2004).

d. Academic difficulties:

Education can help people in increasing the knowledge and understanding about the world and increase their exposure. The prisoner when they are released from prison, they face difficulties in academic side because it is hard to get admission once you are convicted and the school, college and universities feel reluctant to offer admission to a convicted person usually those who were already in any school, college or university and they committed crime during their education it is difficult that those institutions will allow them to complete education similarly on the other hand other students will not be comfortable with them and in return if they do not complete their education they will definitely again commit crime because education will rehabilitate them and stop them from repeating the crime.

e. Unemployment:

After the release from the prison another effect on the life of inmate is finding a job because if he was doing job before his conviction, he/she will lose that job because of their crime. The companies or other offices feel reluctant to hire a person having criminal background in their opinion this will affect the working of their office and for the reputation of their own company. Similar case is with the government jobs if any person has a conviction in his life, he cannot get government job because law has prohibited to provide someone a job who is previously convicted.

On top of the other obstacles they face, many earlier prisoners have issues relating to locating constant work in addition to experiencing bad exertions and marketplace effects, former prisoners are very probable to recidivate. Many experts believe that one motive of excessive recidivism costs is the poor labor work marketplace results experienced by former prisoners; employment is therefore taken into consideration as an especially essential outcome, the important thing for supporting earlier prisoners is to make successful comeback to society without returning to crime. many prisoners occupy a mainly deprived role inside the labor marketplace, partially due to characteristics they had a previous conviction and partly because their touch with the criminal justice system has further broken their activity prospects and crook data, and time spent in prison similarly damages the employment potentialities of people leaving prison. employers discriminate in opposition to people with a criminal record in addition to experiencing poor labor work marketplace results, former prisoners recidivate at a high rate. In the presentday countrywide estimates, two-thirds of people released from prison are re-arrested within three years of release, while approximately half of the return to prison (Valentine & Redcross, 2015).

(C) Effects on society:

There are some effects on the society as well beside the effects on young criminals.

a. Property prices:

The areas where crime rate is high, rate of property is also affected because people usually buy a house in safer place rather than an area hit by high crime rate. An excessive crime is strongly and negatively associated with community firstly-, having a marked impact on the prices home buyers are willing to pay for a residence. In other words, as crime is perceived as negative, people can be discouraged from buying a house and this conduct is, in turn, is decrease the property value (Aliyu, Muhammad, & Muhammad, 2016). Those areas where crime increase the prices of houses decrease because people do not feel save to buy house in those localities.

b. loss of customer in area:

The areas where crime increases witness less customer because it is obvious that people will not visit those areas for any purchase or for any purpose where they think that crime is increased, and it differ from area to area in some areas where crime is less will face little loss of customer as compared to those areas where crime is high witness sufficient decline of customer. If take the urban side of the city we will see that urban side of the city face more crime because criminal find more opportunity there for their activities and on the other hand in rural area customer loss is less because usually there are shopping mall or other market are in urban areas so they will

face higher loss of customer and rural areas where there are small market usually criminal don't perform their activities there and this loss of customer adversely effects the business and this also cause economic loss and on side crime cost to the business community it also create deterrence in the mind of people and they stop visiting places

In two ways, the increase of crime associated with a location might impact a decision of purchaser to come. First, people may assess their risk of being victims of crime when physically visiting a company. Because criminal victimization frequently has monetary and psychological consequences, customers may choose to avoid specific areas. Indeed, safety considerations have played a role in both short-term and long-term life decisions. Housing decisions have been impacted by the perception of violence. Another method crime might affect consumers is through emotional experiences associated with the use of a service. Favorable views of a retail environment, according to Andreu et al. (2006), have a positive impact on emotions, repeat patronage intents, and the desire to stay longer in the retail space. Thus, customers' perceptions of safety when visiting a shop may influence their future choices, either in the broad sense of returning or not returning to the institution, or in the strict sense of reducing their stay and maybe purchasing less (Fe & Sanfelice, 2022).

c. Impact safety of people:

Crime being social phenomena as it creates deterrence among people it also Compromise the safety of people. Government has a crucial role in ensuring citizen safety. Because of their proximity to local people, city governments are well placed to advocate urban safety and ensure that it responds to local needs, even when national governments have adopted overarching preventative programmes (International center for the prevention of crime, 2016). the public safety is violated every time when a crime is committed because commission of crime threat public and therefore their safety is compromised in this way.

d. Impact trust on public authorities:

In a society where crime rate is high, and the situation of law and order is not good the community is badly affected because of lawlessness and in return it impacts the trust on public authorities. A country where rule of law is followed and for every crime there is certainty in punishment so the trust on the authorities strengthens but problem arise in countries where no rule and regulation are followed and trust on the authorities decrease with the passage of time because there is no certainty in the system and with the passage of time lawlessness increases and people don't trust the authorities because they lack the force of implementation.

Crime has large direct tangible costs, such as government and private crime prevention

investment, criminal justice and prison systems, and the value of goods lost because of illegal behaviour. However, the societal ramifications of crime can be far-reaching. Crime not only vilifies people, but it may also destroy society's fabric by fostering dread, suspicion, and distrust. Ordinary people rely on trust to interact with institutions that are intended to represent them. Low trust stifles collaboration and critical support for institutional capacity improvement. Crime's influence on trust can therefore continue a vicious cycle of poor collaboration, weak institutions, and diminished economic possibilities. Crime may erode society's foundations and constitute an impediment to development sector (Corbacho, Philipp, & Vega, 2012).

V. CONCLUSION

The first chapter covers the concept of crime given by different authors, elements of crime, delinquency in different regions of the world including Asia, Africa and eastern Europe explaining different crimes in these regions on the other hand different theories of crime are discussed including biological, psychological and factors like intelligence and impulsivity which are effecting the human behaviour and making them criminals. The last part of chapter cover the different types of crimes committed in district Chakwal by young generation that includes crimes against property, crime against person, crime against special and local law. These are some crimes committed in different Chakwal in past year. The second chapter covers different causes of crimes among young adults few causes came across were separation of parents, poor parental supervision, poverty, lack of education, revenge, substance abuse, delinquent peers, inequality, jealousy and anger during the interview from the prisoners these cause came across and it can be concluded by examining them that in district Chakwal above mentioned causes were found among adults those who committed crimes out of these causes four were very prominent causes poverty, unemployment, low qualification, parental relation it came across that some causes were overlapping in few cases. in criminal activities. The last chapter covers the effects of crime on young criminals and society the young criminals face academic difficulties, unemployment, social exclusion, mental health and behaviour difficulties and other issues on the other hand society also suffer property prices decreases, loss of customer, impact safety of public impact trust on public authorities.

Recommendations:

1. the growth of child starts from his/her family, and it is the basic unit of society for the better development and family protection there must be some programs organized for the improvement of parenting and some family related programs to be initiated for the better habit development.

2. Education is an important source of grooming in any society because it changes the standard of living and at the same time it works for the better personality development of child, so education plays a role to reform individuals therefore it is the right of every member of society to have better facilities of education specifically for children in their early development to stop them from engaging in other bad activities.

3. The 21st century demands that people must be equipped with better skills and for the improvement of skills among youth. The institute must organize seminars and training regarding different skills and the institute must ensure that every adult person before graduating must be equipped with some set of skills so that he/she can prosper in the society and abstain from involving in bad activities.

4. Mentoring is another part for the development of youth, and it tries to build or tries to improve relation between youth and some older person for the better character development of youth and mentoring is a valuable strategy for helping disadvantaged youth research has also indicated that mentoring played an important role for youth development.

5. The protective environment of community is another important step to save youth the outreach, norm and structure of society must be in such a way that it protects youth from involving in bad activities the social and physical environment must be modified according to societal norms for the risk protection and better development of youth.

6. Unemployment remained a major cause of crime and for its reduction government must take some necessary steps to create employment opportunities for youth in every sector of society. if youth is unemployed, they will perform harmful activities that create anarchy in environment. So, government should take different initiative to create such an environment with help of which youth violence can be reduce.

7. The factor of discrimination must be reduced between youth or should be eliminated because it in fact leads to violent youth behaviour if someone is preferred over other without any reason that creates sense of deprivation among youth, so it is important to stop discrimination among youth as it deviates youth from right direction.

8. The activities like sports, arts and recreation that helps in building healthy environment in society, and it tries to engage youth in positive activities so it is recommended that residential areas must have parks, sports club not in metropolitan cities but also in some smaller cities so that problems related to youth.

9. The justice system must be rehabilitative in form if a convicts enter in any system, he/she after completing sentence must be reformed or a better person but unfortunately in our

society the rehabilitative model is not followed and every person that enter in prison came out as worse criminal.

10. Psychology plays an important role in determining human conduct and for that purpose it is important that there must be a psychologist at school, college, and university level so that students must have the availability to go for the regular checkup from psychologist

11. The psychologist will help to determine that child or young person is not passing from any anxiety, depression, or any psychological disease sometimes students suffer from a psychological disease, but they don't have any opportunity or somehow, they are ignored and that can cause problem to that child or adult as it can come out in worse form that can be develop in early childhood or at later stage of life.

12. Media is an important source of information in recent times people usually follow many things as shown by the media it is usually for the entertainment purpose but in fact place different pictures in the mind of young adult many programs on media are not censored and there is no age restriction mentioned there and they are actually not good for certain age groups because they are somehow spreading violence that can be adopted by many young people in their real life. and can cause harm to other people that is due to improper understanding or maturity level of viewer.

13. media should take care in on airing such type of programs that are harmful for young generation and they are influenced by those programs and that in return cause destruction in society.

14. Conflict resolution programs must be initiated at early level of children development because this process enable youth to solve their problems by arbitration, mediation and that in return save them from violent behaviour and improve their negotiation skills it is effective program through it.

15. Youth should learn anger control skill and collaborative problem-solving methods. Conflict resolution is an effective method in controlling youth from violent behaviour it helps to increase their negotiating skills.

16. Anger control will improve their self over table talk and it save society from many problems because it is observed that many criminal activities are performed by young adults this method indeed help in removing many criminals' activities.

17. Domestic violence is a threat for better child grooming it is necessary to take strict measure if children or adults are abused in their homes because if they are in living in an

inadequate environment where parents are fighting all the way and no one is taking care of children that creates awful situation where grooming can't be done it is easy to understand that in family where parents focused on the upbringing of their children this in return helpful for the society by removing such bad habits from teenagers and save society from any misadventure.

18. The gaming areas should be but in different residential areas where youth can engage their selves and can play sports, they're in this way we can save youth from engaging in different illegal activities.

19. The responsibility of parents to check the laptop, mobile phone is very important now days because many materials not related to their age is available and that is also not censor so parents should check what application and sites their children are visiting on internet because some time youth visits use proxy to asses' different sites on internet even those that are restricted by age.

20. The society should arrange recreational events and seminars should be arranged in areas for the grooming purpose of children to make them a better citizen because those events will help the youth to stay away from illegal activities and they can play their part in development of their country.

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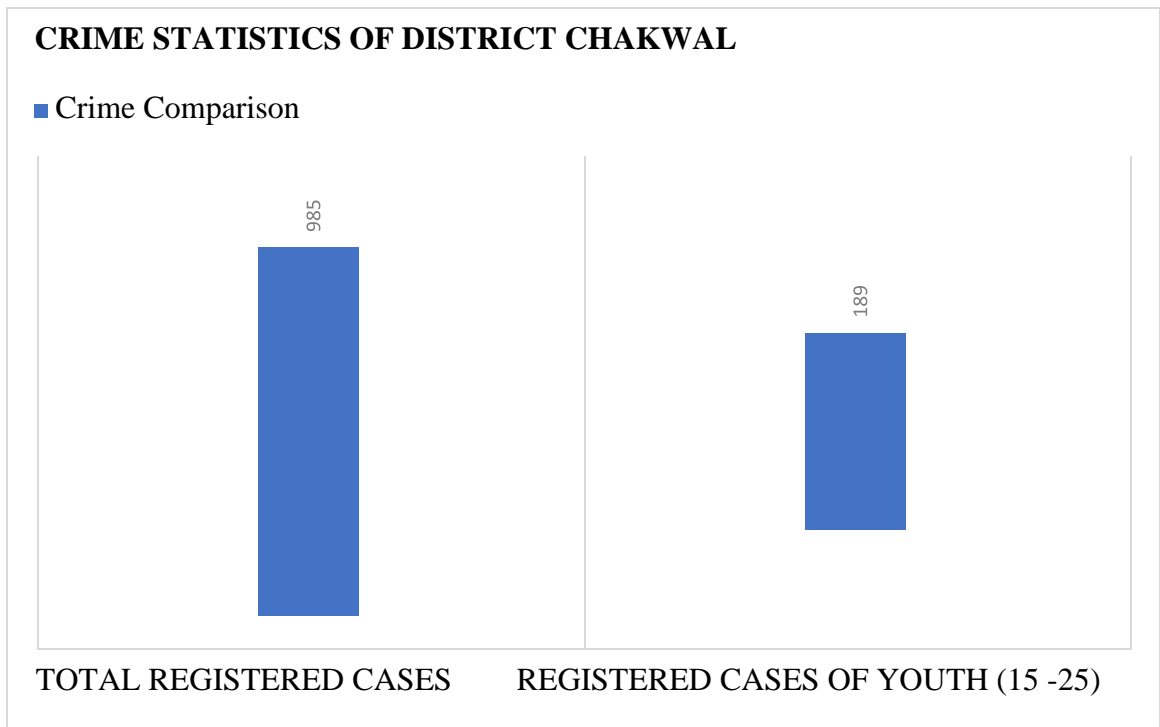
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VII. APPENDIXES

(Appendix-A)



Appendix-B

Statistics

| | Age | Gender | Parental_Relation | Family | Family_income | Convict_in_family | Employment_status | Qualification_level | offence | Is_anyone_of_your_friend_remaind_a_criminal | Do_you_remain_as_a_victim_of_crime | Do_you_think_justice_exists_in_this_society | Does_anyone_in_your_neighbourhood_ever_committed_crime |
|----------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|---|------------------------------------|---|--|
| N | Valid 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| | Missing 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 19.7800 | 1.0800 | 2.3400 | 1.4000 | 1.0400 | 1.9000 | 1.3400 | 1.7600 | 1.2800 | 1.8800 | 1.7200 | 1.3600 | 1.6400 |
| Median | 20.0000 | 1.0000 | 2.0000 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | 2.0000 | 1.0000 | 2.0000 | 1.0000 | 2.0000 | 2.0000 | 1.0000 | 2.0000 |
| Mode | 17.00 ^a | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| Std. Deviation | 2.67483 | .27405 | 1.00224 | .49487 | .19795 | .30305 | .68839 | .79693 | .45356 | .32826 | .45356 | .48487 | .48487 |
| Variance | 7.155 | .075 | 1.004 | .245 | .039 | .092 | .474 | .635 | .206 | .108 | .206 | .235 | .235 |

a. Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown

Table no:1

| Statistics | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Age | | |
| N | Valid | 50 |
| | Missing | 0 |
| Mean | | 19.7800 |
| Std. Deviation | | 2.67483 |
| Variance | | 7.155 |

Table no :2

| | | Age | | | |
|-------|-------|------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 15.00 | 2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| | 16.00 | 4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 12.0 |
| | 17.00 | 6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 24.0 |
| | 18.00 | 6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 36.0 |
| | 19.00 | 6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 48.0 |
| | 20.00 | 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 58.0 |
| | 21.00 | 6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 70.0 |
| | 22.00 | 6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 82.0 |
| | 23.00 | 4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 90.0 |
| | 24.00 | 4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 98.0 |
| | 25.00 | 1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table no:3

| | | Gender | | | |
|-------|--------|---------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Male | 46 | 92.0 | 92.0 | 92.0 |
| | Female | 4 | 8.0 | 8.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:4

| | | Parental_Relation | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Domination of one member | 11 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 22.0 |
| | Neglect | 19 | 38.0 | 38.0 | 60.0 |
| | Jealousy | 12 | 24.0 | 24.0 | 84.0 |
| | Step-parent | 8 | 16.0 | 16.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:5

| | | Family | | | |
|-------|---------|---------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | joint | 30 | 60.0 | 60.0 | 60.0 |
| | nuclear | 20 | 40.0 | 40.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no :6

| | | parents | | | |
|-------|----------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | together | 41 | 82.0 | 82.0 | 82.0 |
| | separate | 9 | 18.0 | 18.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Tableno:7

| | | Family_income | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | 10 thousand to 30 thousand | 48 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 96.0 |
| | 30 thousand to 50 thousand | 2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 100.0 |
| | Total | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:8

| | | Convict_in_family | | | |
|-------|-----|--------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | yes | 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| | no | 45 | 90.0 | 90.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:9

| | | Employment_status | | | |
|-------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | Unemployment | 39 | 78.0 | 78.0 | 78.0 |
| | Employed | 5 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 88.0 |
| | Student | 6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:10

| | | Qualification_level | | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | uneducated | 23 | 46.0 | 46.0 | 46.0 |
| | secondary | 16 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 78.0 |
| | higer secondary | 11 | 22.0 | 22.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:11

| | | offence | | | |
|-------|------------------------|----------------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
| Valid | crime against property | 36 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 72.0 |
| | crime against person | 14 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:12

Is_anyone_of_your_friend_remained_a_criminal

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | yes | 6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| | no | 44 | 88.0 | 88.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no :13

Do_you_remained_as_a_victim_of_crime

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | yes | 14 | 28.0 | 28.0 | 28.0 |
| | no | 36 | 72.0 | 72.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:14

Do_you_think_justice_exist_in_thls_society

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | yes | 32 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 64.0 |
| | no | 18 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

Table no:15

Does_anyone_in_your_neighbourhood_ever_committed_crime

| | | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|-------|-----|-----------|---------|---------------|--------------------|
| Valid | yes | 18 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 |
| | no | 32 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 100.0 |
| Total | | 50 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

