

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND THEIR IMPACT ON FAMILY DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY IN BORSTAL JAIL, FAISALABAD

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is the act of participating in illegal behavior that violates a law. Such a phenomenon is the result of a mix of socio-economic factors, family relations, and their stability, as well as the mother's mental structure. The increasing involvement of the young with crime in different societies brings great concerns for law enforcement, social services, and educational agencies. Interventions typically are not about punishment, but rather prevention and rehabilitation because they recognize the structural problems, like poverty or mental health issues, that create offending behavior. They may incorporate community programs, family support, and restorative justice approaches geared toward the reintegration of youth into society. To develop comprehensive policies that support positive youth development and reduce recidivism, understanding the root causes and consequences of juvenile delinquency is essential. This abstract serves as a reminder that addressing delinquency from the appropriate perspective is crucial in modern society.

INTRODUCTION

The term juvenile delinquency refers to antisocial or illegal behavior by young criminals under the age of 18. Juvenile delinquency is a multifaceted social problem that includes relatively minor acts of violations like truancy or vandalism to serious and more severe forms

of crimes such as theft, assault, drug-related offenses, etc. Journaling the occurrence of juvenile delinquency is a matter that calls for major attention because its impact not only destroys the lives of the young offenders, but it leaves larger scars on communities and

criminal justice systems as well. The milestone of criminal justice requires the analysis to reach an understanding about the reasons why young people commit crimes and become factors in family, social layers, or individual psychology. It also underscores dilemmas faced by the juvenile justice system in reconciling its twin goals of rehabilitation and accountability. The only way to effectively respond to juvenile delinquency is with a broad effort that names prevention and early intervention as paramount values, followed by reopening the starkly under-funded social rehabilitation centers for children. Juvenile delinquency is the practice of an adolescent or young person who has not reached the age of eighteen being responsible for his or her criminal actions. Criminal activity clinically is defined as a child's or adolescent's chronic antisocial behaviour or conduct that persistently violates social norms, breaks the law, or engages in violent, aggressive activities that are socially undesirable. The Latin word "delinquent," from which the term "Delancy" is derived, means "to depart or forsake." The prefix "de" indicates "away." Juveniles who engage in criminal activities, including but not limited to violence, gambling, sexual crimes,

rape, bullying, theft, burglary, murder, and other anti-social behaviours. Juvenile delinquency refers to the criminal behavior of juveniles who have not yet reached adulthood or reached maturity (Talpur, Pathan,& Shah, 2012).

Causes of Delinquency

Offenses: These are action-of-being-a-minor offenses underage drinking/curfew violations/truancy (Hirschi, 2017).

Delinquent Acts

Somewhere in between status offenses and serious adult crimes like rape or murder lie delinquent acts, which are actions that would be criminal behavior no matter who the actor was (stealing from stores) of people (robberies with employs violence ought to bear on other); injuries are deliberately inflicted during an assault; drug violations (Hirschi, 2017).

Social Aspect

However, many youngsters resort to criminal activities due to factors such as family disintegration, and the influence of poverty on boys and girls, gang pressure has a student must be negative and detrimental effect on students in Paramagnetic areas. Those who are shaped young and quick, ready prey to

corruption, without the ones shipped as children from shattered families or living in high-crime neighborhoods (Levasseur et al., 2010).

Psychological Variables

Trauma and depression are an antidepressant. Behavioral patterns founded in trauma would be a significant factor to consider when predicting the likelihood of youth engagement with delinquency (Tzelgov & Henik, 1991).

Environmental Aspects

A second new factor can be induced in the environment (Drug Availability, Potency of Weapons, and Media that glorifies violence), Consequences (Vajda et al., 2018).

Legal Responses

Children who break the law are more likely to be rehabilitated within juvenile justice systems. The methods include counseling, engagement in society service, and diversion programs that can pull a teenager away from jail to more productive activities (Schmid, 2012).

Society

Repeated juvenile delinquency could place wear on social solutions, contribute to higher crime rates, and increase expenditures for the legal and correctional systems. Grams that can pull a teenager away from jail to more

productive activities (O'Connell, 2000).

Family Structures

Despite intensive rehabilitative measures and special procedures for tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency, its incidence is on the rise.

The causes are varied including disintegration of the family system and laxity in the parental control over the children: rapidly changing patterns of modern living where they are faced with culture conflicts and an inability to differentiate between right and wrong; failure of parents due to poverty, in providing necessities of life such as food and clothing etc. draw their children to delinquency in a quest for earning money by whatever means. Theorists who believe in the peer influence model also tend to support the belief that family has a strong influence on the development of delinquent behavior, from which delinquent children come most frequently (Tillman & Nam, 2008).

Criminality, immorality, or intoxication, etc., among the members of the family

Separation, divorce, and any desertion in the family

Overcrowding home conditions

Defective discipline due to ignorance, blindness, etc, on the part of parents or

substitute parents, negligence of parents and unsympathetic condition

- Anger, excitement at home
- Rigorous treatment of parents
- Poverty
- Lack of respect and responsibility amongst family members
- Lack of communication between children and parents
- Poor parental supervision.

Family risk factors

These Family-related risk factors include inadequate parental supervision, family conflict, and poor communication. Chronic parental conflict, neglect, or abuse of their own (emotional, psychological, or physical). How parents who express themselves with an absence of developed respect for the law and social norms will most likely raise their children as think similarly. Of course, in the end, that means those children with the smallest. Your children care and love their parents in the same way as to yours (Wilson et al., 2009)

Types of Offenders

1. Running away from home without the permission of parents,
2. Habitual truancy beyond the control of parents,
3. Spending time idly beyond limits,

- Use of vulgar language,
- Wandering about railroads, streets, and marketplaces,
- Visiting gambling centers,

Research Background

Juvenile delinquency is a growing global issue affecting society, characterized by disapproved behaviours of children under eighteen, which is deemed unlawful by society, leading to the establishment of punishments and corrective measures (Murtaza et al., 2021)

Juvenile delinquency refers to unlawful acts committed by individuals under 18 years old, deviating from societal norms and socially accepted behaviours. The study explores factors contributing to juvenile delinquency in Punjab, Pakistan, focusing on socioeconomic and psychological factors, as nearly half of the population is under eighteen, posing a significant risk to the nation's progress. (Report by Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2013)

The family institution, which is the primary source of socialization, is not functioning properly due to factors like negative support, illiteracy, violence, poor economic conditions, and inadequate supervision. This leads to immature minds turning towards delinquency and professional criminality. The study aims to

identify contributing factors and suggest policy measures.

Statement of the problem

Also, it is a common and serious problem that most societies, that is Juvenile world, are facing. As we all know, children are the most vulnerable portion of the population, and for them to reach this standard, the utmost care and protection are required. Also, it must be emphasized that, precisely because of this fragility. On the possibility that these kids could be mishandled and headed down an unwanted path by their surroundings. But it is also true that no matter how protected or looked after a child is, they have occasionally participated in deviant behavior (Marpna, 2017).

Research Questions

1. What are the major causes of delinquency in District Faisalabad?
2. What are the implications of delinquency among juveniles?
3. What are the perspectives on the occurrence of Juvenile delinquency in society?
4. What is the relation between Juvenile delinquency and family development?

Objectives

1. Explore the social characteristics of the

respondent's family.

- . This statement aims to provide an overview of the current status of family development.
- . To identify causes of juvenile delinquency.
- . To explore the perception of juveniles in their life.
- . To examine how the causes of juvenile delinquency affect family development.

Research Methodology:

This research was qualitative research with a case study method. The researcher developed an open-ended questionnaire for face-to-face interviews and used the content analysis technique. The researcher visited Borstal jail, Faisalabad and took 10 juvenile offenders and took 10 juvenile offenders from the Bahawalpur Borstal jail, Faisalabad. It was quite difficult to collect data from the juvenile offenders. Because some offenders did not answer properly and some offenders were feeling shame, they finally spent 5 hours in jail; the researcher collected the data from 10 offenders from the Borstal jail in Faisalabad.

Results and Discussions

Respondent No. 1

Name: XYZ

Age: 16 years

How many F.I.R: 5

Stage of Education: a student in the 6th class

Place of occurrence: Faisalabad

Arrested under section: 392, 398 PPC,

Proceeding: Under trial

“My name is XYZ. I have 4 sisters and 1 brother, I am 3rd among my siblings 3rd I am 16 years old. I belong Muslim family. I am from Jhelum, but I work in the Faisalabad xyz mill. My father has died. Children have other desires besides education. After my father passed away, none of our desires were fulfilled, and we had to leave school. After my father’s death, at first, some of our relatives helped us, but after some time, everyone stopped helping us, and my mother started cleaning people’s houses and earning 20000 PKR in one month, and ran the home. I have passed 6 classes and left the school due to the socioeconomic conditions of my family. My mother also had no education. I did not good attachment with my mother. No one used drugs in my family. I had 4 childhood friends. All my friends were jobless and uneducated, and all my friends had no criminal history. My family also had no criminal history. I started smoking at the age of thirteen with my friends. They also liked smoking, and my friends liked carrying a

weapon. I started using the internet at age thirteen, and I watched many action movies and learned many methods of criminality. And my friends liked nightlife, cinema, and stage drama. Fourteen months ago, my friend decided to get the money we had already. We went to Canal Road, Faisalabad, on a bike, and we saw a person on the bike. We followed him when he reached in street and stopped him at gunpoint and snatched all his money and mobile. We were thinking it’s very easy. And we were very happy and wanted this crime our whole life because it was so easy, then we went shopping. The next day, we went again to Sargodha Road, Faisalabad and stopped someone a gunpoint, starting the snatch. When we reached near Allied Hospital, we stopped anyone else and started snatching everything like mobiles, motorcycles, and all the money. One day, we were snatching police saw us. My friend started the bike and sped away. Police followed us and arrested us, and took us to the police station. And during the interrogation, we were subjected to a lot of physical violence. The incident has ruined my whole life. My mother is very worried. We have been disgraced in the whole neighborhood, and even my relatives do not think well of me

anymore. I have four younger sisters; they are also being badly affected. I am sorry for what I did, and I cannot take it back even if I wanted to. I worry a lot about my mother and my sisters, but now I can't do anything, and no one is coming after me, nor is anyone fighting my case.

At that time, we used to think in terms of shortcuts in life, but this was a big mistake on our part. There are no shortcuts in life; you have to work hard. But I was a child and I didn't understand this, but since I came to prison, I have understood myself to a great extent. I worry about my mother and sisters all the time, and I also worry a lot about my future because my childhood was spent in prison, and I don't know what my future holds. Maybe it will also be spent in prison. Sometimes I get disappointed, but then I pray to Allah to forgive me for what I have done and make the next life a happy one for me, but still, I don't have money for a lawyer, and I miss my beautiful mother and my sisters. I haven't seen my sisters and my mother for a long time. I know why my mother doesn't come to see me because I belong to Jhelum, and at the moment, I am in Faisalabad Borstal Jail. My mother doesn't have the money to come from

there to here, so that's why she can't come. I love my mother; she is better than my sisters, and I hope that Allah Almighty will make it easy for me. It is very easy to commit a crime, but it is very difficult to bear it. I regret it and I tell everyone to work hard, get an education, never get involved in any criminal activity and make your future better, and create ease for your parents". The Researcher feels that he is very upset and feels ashamed, and no one is looking into his case, and he does not have enough money to hire a lawyer, and he said he committed only two offences under the sections PPC 392,398, and the police charged him five times.

Findings/Key Issue and Analysis

The Researcher feels that the causes of crime are a lack of education, poverty, and no attachment to parents. The researcher feels that he is very upset that no one is looking into his case; he has no money to hire a lawyer, and he said he committed only three offenses under sections PPC 392,398, and the police charged him. The story suggests that a delinquent's family is uneducated and poor, neglecting social values and their children's company. A sound environment is crucial for a child's development, and parents who provide

poor guidance may fail to structure behavior or reward success. Therefore, it is essential to address the factors in a child's environment and relationships that contribute to their delinquency. Unfortunately, Pakistan is a poor country there are limited resources. According to Karl Marx, limited resources are a big reason for conflict. In 2016, the overall unemployment rate decreased by 353,000 to 7.6 million. In the fourth quarter, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.3 percentage points year over year to 4.7 percent. The fourth quarter of 2016 saw the majority of the improvement in the unemployment metrics.

Lack of Parental Education

The educational background of parents significantly influences their children's education, with a lack of education affecting their children in various ways.

Academic Support

Lower education levels can hinder children's support with homework and academic subjects, while limited access to learning resources like books, educational toys, and tutoring can hinder their learning experience. These factors can hinder children's overall development and learning outcomes.

Value Placed on Education

Parents with lower education levels may place less emphasis on school and academic achievement, affecting their children's attitude towards their education. This can lead to less ambitious educational and career goals.

Language and Communication Skills

Parents' inability to expose children to rich language experiences or encourage regular reading can lead to limited vocabulary and language skills, while communication barriers with teachers and the school system can also impact their children's opportunities.

Economic Impact

Lack of education often leads to lower income, limiting access to quality schools, extracurricular programs, and technology. Economic hardships can also cause frequent school changes, disrupting a child's education and affecting academic performance.

Role Modeling and Aspirations

Educational role models play a crucial role in shaping children's academic success. Parents who have not completed high school or pursued higher education may not model the behaviors associated with academic success. Lack of parental motivation or confidence can lead to children's academic struggles.

Parental Involvement

Lower-educated parents may feel less confident in participating in school activities like parent-teacher conferences, reducing their engagement in their child's education. Additionally, their lack of familiarity with school curricula can hinder their ability to advocate for their children's educational needs or recognize learning challenges. Many parents without quality education can still support their children's education through encouragement, discipline, and learning the importance. Community programs and schools that empower parents can help bridge gaps in education by engaging and empowering parents.

No Attachment with Parents

Lack of attachment or weak emotional bond between parents and children can significantly influence children's likelihood of engaging in criminal or delinquent behavior.

Emotional and Psychological Impact

Lack of secure parental attachment can lead to children experiencing feelings of insecurity and emotional instability, which can lead to risk-taking or antisocial behavior. Low self-esteem can also result from a lack of parental love and support, potentially resulting in negative or criminal behaviors.

Lack of Parental Guidance and Supervision

Children without strong emotional connections with their parents may receive less supervision and guidance, making them more vulnerable to peer pressure and negative social groups. Detached parents may also be less consistent in setting boundaries, leading to children not understanding consequences and developing impulsive behaviors.

Difficulty Developing Empathy and Social Skills

Healthy parent-child attachments help children form relationships and empathize with others, preventing difficulties in understanding and respecting others' feelings or rights. Lack of strong emotional bonds can lead to frustration, anger, and aggression, potentially resulting in violent or aggressive behaviors.

Influence of Peers

Children lacking emotional attachment may seek acceptance from peers, leading to criminal activities or gang involvement. Vulnerable children are more susceptible to peer pressure, especially if they lack a strong parental connection guiding positive behavior. This can result in a sense of belonging and connection.

Risk of Substance Abuse

Substance abuse is often a coping mechanism for emotional distress in children, often due to a lack of attachment or neglect. It can also increase the risk of criminal activities and may be linked to delinquent behaviors like theft or vandalism.

Impact on Academic Performance

Lack of parental attachment can lead to poor academic performance, increased delinquency, and school dropout, exposing children to criminal behavior. Detached children are also more likely to skip school, resulting in delinquent acts during school hours.

Lack of Moral and Ethical Development

Parents play a crucial role in teaching children morals and fostering emotional bonds, which can lead to impulsive and risky behavior. Without strong moral guidance, children may be more inclined to engage in criminal activities. Therefore, parental influence is essential in promoting caution and responsibility.

Emotional and Behavioral Disorders

Severe parental detachment can lead to attachment disorders in children, causing behavioral issues and an increased risk of delinquency. Emotional neglect or detachment can also cause psychological distress, leading

to anxiety or depression, potentially resulting in criminal behavior.

Respondent No. 2

Name: XYZ

Age: 18 years

How many F.I.R: 1

Stage of Education: a student in the 4th class

Place of occurrence: 204 Chak Faisalabad

Arrested under section 9C PPC,

Proceeding: Under trial

“My name is XYZ. I have 5 sisters and 1 brother, I am the 5th among my siblings 5th I am from Faisalabad. I am 18 years old. I belong Muslim family. My parent had died, and my brother was not close because he worked in the clothing shop. He earns 30000 and runs the house. I have passed 4 classes, and I am leaving the school due to the socioeconomic conditions of my family. My brothers and sisters also had no education. I did not have a good attachment with my brothers and sisters. I conflicted with my brother. Because he told me to do some work. I was 12 years old when my father died. After his death, the whole system of our house became very bad, and there was a lot of shortage of money in our house. My mother used to work in other people's homes to earn money, which was

what kept our family going when my siblings and I were still very young. About two years later, my mother also passed away, which had a profound impact on all of us. My grandfather and grandmother raised us, who could not do the same as my parents, and did beat us up repeatedly. We, siblings, were very worried that we did not get the upbringing that a child should have under the shadow of our parents. Sometimes we got food, sometimes we didn't, and it was very difficult to get clothes even for Eid, etc. My grandfather and uncle used to help us. Then they also stopped giving us money, and then I left him. My elder brother started working at a clothing store. I also used to go to the shop with my brother in the beginning, but the work was difficult, and they paid very little. My previous job was very low-paid, but my older brother would tell me to work somewhere else and get more money. I looked for a lot of work, but everywhere I could find little money. When I told my brother at home, he said, This money is very little. Take a job that will pay more. I spent the whole night with my friend, sometimes sleeping at someone's house, sometimes at someone's tent. This went on for a long time. There was a lot of pressure on me from my family. I had 2

of my childhood friends. My friends were jobless and uneducated, and all my friends had criminal histories. My family had no criminal history. My neighbor also had no criminal history. I started using the internet at age fourteen and created an account on Facebook, YouTube, and watched action movies. & My friends and I were nightlife cinema stage drama. I started smoking Hash (chars) at the age of sixteen with my friends. I was addicted of Hash. My friends used to sell the drug. I talked with him. I need some work. They said you could sell the drug. You can make handsome money, which sounds good.

I decided to sell the drug, and that was running well. I was making money I was very happy in my life. There was a big drug gang that gave the money to sell the drugs. The police and the surrounding people knew about this gang. And we had no fear. I thought no one could catch me. People used to call my boss, and I used to go on my bike and give them hashish. I went on like this for a long time, and I used to give money i my house, and they were also delighted. One day, I was going to make a delivery on my bike on the way, the police stopped me, and 5 kilos of hashish were taken from me. And arrest me under section PPC 9c. I

am very ashamed of what I did, and I did not know that this would be the end. I am very worried, and I am living here with great difficulty. I pray to Allah to forgive me. I had a lot of pressure from my family to earn money, but now my family is ashamed, and I am ashamed too. I am still young and have a criminal record that will have a big impact on my future life. I appeal to the government to give me a chance to improve. I have found out in prison that when people who have criminal records for robbery and theft are released on bail, the police catch them again and then file false FIRs against them. I appeal to the government not to do this to us, to rehabilitate us, and give us a chance to make a living. We want to improve. We are suffering because we were immature, and hopefully, we will not do anything like this next time.

Findings/Key issue and Analysis

Researchers found that major factors contributing to crime include economic conditions, social pressure, and lack of exposure to society. Parents' pressure to earn money, whether legally or unethically, negatively affects juveniles, leading to anti-social and delinquent behavior. The researcher feels that unemployment is the biggest reason

for crime. Pakistan, like all developing or underdeveloped nations, faces a significant problem with youth unemployment. According to the World Bank, the nation has one of the highest rates of youth unemployment in the world, which has significant social and economic ramifications. The absence of government investment in the economy, which has led to a lack of job creation opportunities, is one of the primary causes of this issue. The nation's political unrest and security issues have also resulted in a significant number of displaced individuals, which has raised the number of young people without jobs. Addressing this issue requires concentrating on removing the contributing elements and advancing the nation's social and economic development. And social media is having a nasty effect on our society. Young children use mobile phones and learn to commit crimes and other things by creating their accounts on different platforms, which will have a very bad effect on them in the future. Today, this thing has gone to a very dangerous level.

Parents' Pressure to Earn Money

Parents' pressure to earn money can significantly influence their children's behavior

towards criminal activities. High expectations and unrealistic pressure from parents can lead to children feeling trapped and resorting to illegal activities like theft, fraud, or drug trafficking to fulfill family demands, especially in difficult financial situations where legitimate ways to earn money are not available.

Parents who prioritize financial expectations over emotional support and guidance may neglect their children's moral framework and self-esteem, resulting in a lack of wise decision-making and vulnerability to external negative influences like gangs or criminal peers. Constant pressure can negatively impact a child's mental health, leading to feelings of inadequacy, anxiety, and depression. This distress can prompt children to seek escape or relief, sometimes through illegal or risky behaviors. Children in families with limited access to education and employment are at a higher risk of turning to crime if pressured to contribute financially. They may perceive crime as the only viable way to earn money, especially when others benefit from illegal activities. Children may perceive crime as a quick solution to their family's financial issues, which can be exacerbated by parents unintentionally glorifying wealth or criticizing

the lack of financial success.

Bad Environment

Negative societal influences on children can significantly increase the risk of criminal behavior, as an unhealthy environment can lead to a more violent and criminal lifestyle among young people. Children exposed to crime and violence in their communities may view these behaviors as normal or acceptable, leading to desensitization and the belief that engaging in crime is necessary for survival or gaining respect. Peer pressure is a significant factor in a child's social environment, as it can lead to similar behaviors if friends or acquaintances engage in criminal activities. This influence is particularly potent during adolescence, when a sense of belonging is crucial. Children growing up in a society lacking positive role models, such as responsible adults, community leaders, or successful individuals, may lack guidance and inspiration, leading them to look up to those who gain status or wealth through crime. Living in a society with significant economic disparity and poverty can lead to increased stress and frustration among young people, who may resort to criminal activity to improve their financial situation or support their families.

Social exclusion and discrimination can lead to children feeling disconnected from society due to factors like ethnicity or social class, which can result in feelings of anger or hopelessness, leading to destructive or criminal behavior. Insufficient recreational and educational opportunities in societies can lead to young people becoming idle and vulnerable to negative influences, potentially leading to crime if there are few constructive ways to spend their time or pursue personal development. Exposure to substance abuse and drug-related crimes in society increases a child's risk of engaging in similar activities, as the prevalence of drugs and alcohol can contribute to risky behavior and increase the likelihood of criminal involvement. Cultural norms can influence the acceptance of certain types of crime, such as glamorizing illegal activities without consequences. This can lead children to believe that crime is a viable or desirable path in their community.

Society Pressure

Societal pressure significantly impacts criminal behavior in children and teenagers under 18, contributing to youth crime. Teenagers often face pressure to conform to group norms due to peer influence and the need to fit in. If a

social group engages in risky or criminal behavior, they may feel immense pressure to conform, leading to risky behaviors like theft, vandalism, gang activity, or drug-related offenses. In certain communities, crime may be linked to status, power, or respect, leading undervalued or marginalized youths to commit crimes to gain recognition or prove themselves. This pressure can be particularly intense when society values material wealth and success as a measure of worth. Fear of being excluded or bullied can lead a young person to engage in criminal behavior. They may feel pressured to join gangs or crime groups for their safety, making it difficult to resist criminal activities that seem like a way to avoid victimization or bullying. Economic pressure often leads children from economically disadvantaged backgrounds to resort to illegal activities like drug dealing, shoplifting, or petty theft as a means of financial survival. This is particularly prevalent in communities where economic inequality can exacerbate this pressure, causing further criminal activities. Cultural or community expectations can influence children's behavior, such as normalized behaviors like violence or property crime. These norms can lead to children believing

these behaviors are acceptable or necessary, causing pressure to commit crimes to earn respect or fulfill community values. The media's portrayal of crime and violence can exacerbate societal pressure, as children may feel compelled to emulate these behaviors. The emphasis on material success and the portrayal of criminals as powerful or wealthy can send misleading messages about achieving success.

Growing up in a crime-ridden community can lead children to emulate their peers or adults involved in illegal activities. Without positive role models who demonstrate the importance of education and hard work, children may feel compelled to follow the same path for acceptance or security.

Conclusion

Juvenile Delinquency is a prevalent issue in societies, particularly among children who are the most vulnerable. Due to their fragility, they may be mishandled and influenced by their surroundings. Despite being protected, children may occasionally engage in deviant behavior, highlighting the need for utmost care and protection for these vulnerable populations. In the Punjab only 2 jails for juvenile delinquents. I visited both jails and

took the interview. Punjab is the most populous province in Pakistan. Juvenile delinquency in Pakistan is reportedly reaching a high level. It is not an issue only for Pakistan. It's a global issue, but in Pakistan, its ratio is very high compared to developed countries. The biggest factors of juvenile delinquency in Pakistan are socioeconomic issues, large family, injustice, lack of education, police misconduct, peer group, bad society, not awareness about the law, no attachment with parents, addiction to any drug, psychological issues, and social media. Pakistan is located in South Asia. Pakistan is a third-world country. Since Pakistan made Pakistan is a politically and economically unstable country. Since Pakistan has not made till so far, Pakistan's government has no policy on juvenile delinquency. Pakistan's ranking in population all over the world is number 5. The crime rate is very high in Pakistan due to economic instability. Pakistan needs to improve its policy regarding children and their families. And need to give awareness about the Pakistani law to everyone through TV or distribute the books. In Pakistan, the government to improve the relationship between children and parents government should print a pamphlet and distribute it to all

parents' doors to like electricity bill.

Parents should prevent children from unnecessary internet use and monitor what they are using on the internet. And especially keep an eye on your children's friends, what kind of friends they have, what kind of society they belong to, and what their education is. And always keep your children with you and keep an eye on them wherever they go and wherever they come from. As long as parents maintain an attachment to their children, the children will stay with their parents. When parents do not care about their children, the children will go out on their own and make different kinds of friends, spend more time outside the house, and participate in crime. Finally, I would like to say this: from all the studies I have done, the biggest problem is the lack of attachment between children and their parents. Parents should treat their children with kindness and never hit them. They should teach them with kindness and be affectionate with their children, then children can avoid crime.

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