

Causes of murder convicted in Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail: A case study of Borstal jail District Faisalabad

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Abstract: *A juvenile crime is an illegal act committed by a person under the age of 18. The purpose of this study was to elucidate the causes of juvenile delinquency in district Faisalabad Punjab Pakistan. The survey also aimed to examine respondents' socioeconomic information and explore potential risk factors for crime. In today's affluent society, the behavior of juvenile delinquents has become a major problem. Recently, the government of Pakistan has recognized the importance of juvenile delinquents and has focused attention on juvenile delinquency, its causes, control/prevention, and rehabilitation through scientific and experimental research. Therefore, juvenile delinquency will pose a serious threat to the social, economic, political, religious, educational, and especially family system in the future. However, the causes of this juvenile delinquency are: low education, low income, broken families, lack of socialization, lack of religious education, media role, desire for wealth, rejection from neighbors, bad company, lack of moral values, family background, psychological problems, unemployment, family economic problems, rapid population growth etc. The subjects of this*

study consisted of juvenile offenders at Borstal Institute and Juvenile Detention Center, Faisalabad. The survey revealed that the majority of respondents were illiterate. Most of them belonged to low-income groups. The study concluded that poverty and low economic status promote juvenile delinquency.

Key Words: *Socioeconomic factors, Juvenile jail, Borstal Institutes.*

1. Introduction

The term "juvenile" is used to refer to offenders under the age of 18, whose trial is governed by special laws and for whose welfare prisons and correctional facilities are established. For childhood or teenage years, e.g. Children cannot make good decisions. Therefore, the rights of youth are protected by both international law and Pakistan's domestic law.

Al-Quran says: Behold, there are certainly signs for those who meditate" (Al- Jatiyah, verse 13, chapter 45). This verse shows that humans are always striving to conquer the universe. The world's first crime was committed by a juvenile delinquent. According to the Quran, a crime is a sin, and killing someone is one of the unforgivable sins. Surat In his AL-Maidah poems (chapter 5, 1-120) we find the first instance of juvenile delinquency. *Habil* and *Qabil*, sons of Adam, commit a crime. Habil was Qabil's older brother. Qabil killed his younger brother out of jealousy. The general opinion on this issue is that criminal behavior is harmful to both society and young people, and therefore affects both the individual and national levels (Khalid, 2001). In the Islamic context, it is taught that "children and adolescents should not be punished in the same way as adult offenders." Furthermore, the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H.) exempted minors from liability for their acts. The teachings of Islamic scholars emphasize the need to treat juvenile/young offenders with gentle hands compared to adults (Siegal & Welsh, 2014).

The purpose of this study is to investigate the factors behind juvenile delinquency in district Faisalabad Punjab, Pakistan. The children of a country are considered the future future of the country. The development of the country is at greater risk due to extreme exploitation and discrimination caused by the poverty of the population. As almost half of the population in Pakistan is under the age of 18, there are many socioeconomic and psychological factors that influence juvenile delinquency (Pakistan Economic Survey Report, 2013).

Therefore, there is an urgent need to unravel all the factors that may contribute to this problem and its impact on our society, in order to determine where the damage actually begins. . The results of this study may suggest some policy measures to overcome this problem.

1.2 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the present study was

- ❑ To know the background and socioeconomic information of the respondents.
- ❑ To examine the social causes of juvenile delinquency.

2. Review of Literature

Robert (2002) reported that there are many determinants of negativity and destructiveness that are of: Behavioral disorders, inadequate family functioning, unpreparedness for school and acts of violence toward peers, adult disobedience are associated with rejection by peers and teachers, school absences, poor class performance, early childhood problems such as drug and alcohol use. . These factors contribute to failure in school, dropping out of school, and negative attitudes such as breaking the law, crime, and violence during adolescence.

Mahmood & Cheema (2004) reported that children can experience stress due to parental conflict and exposure to violent programs in the media. Related to juvenile delinquency when a study conducted at Faisalabad Jail concluded that 70 percent of juveniles were arrested for murder as a result of harsh family life based on daily socioeconomic conflicts between juveniles. and reported.

WHO (2005) reported that poverty, low academic performance, criminal family background, poor living conditions, and high impulsivity are important factors predicting violence. It is well documented that young male teenagers are primarily involved in criminal activities.

Krohn (2005) described the relationship between inequality, unemployment prospects, and crime. He analyzed that unemployment leads to income inequality, which is closely related to a country's crime rate.

The Government of Pakistan (2006) emphasized that Pakistan's population is at an all-time high of 52 million people aged 15 to 29 and that the population is expected to grow further in the coming days. In social, political and economic development, special attention is paid to the health and well-being of young people to ensure that the country is strong and stable. Recently, the Pakistani government has become serious about reducing youth crime and violence. Violence and crime are on

the rise among young people in developing countries. The total number in Pakistan, especially Punjab province, but an even faster increase is observed.

Ubah (2007) analyzed that the problem of social isolation and marginalization arises from immigration practices. He suggested an analysis of Hirschi's social containment theory that isolation can worsen social bonds. This situation may lead immigrants to turn to crime to overcome social isolation.

Talpur et al. (2011) reported that juvenile delinquency is an act committed by an adult serious misconduct and considered a crime.

The Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 defines a child as "a person under the age of 18," and children around the world are involved in criminal and illegal activities. Children are the most vulnerable people in a country due to their young age and inability to evaluate the consequences of their actions, and special treatment is beneficial to both individuals and the country.

Kurdrat-e-Khuda (2019) concludes that juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh usually occurs among illiterate people and sometimes among low-income households.

3. Materials and Methods

This study was carried out at Borstal Jail, Faisalabad, Pakistan. There are 102 convicted juvenile prisoners in the prison, of whom 80 convicts were interviewed. Samples were selected randomly. A set of questions was asked and filled in by an interviewer in a face-to-face situation with the respondent.

The interview schedule was selected because the juvenile delinquents were illiterate. Most questions were brief. Several open ended questions were also included in the tool. Closed ended questions minimized the chance that a question would not be understood, not answered, or an irrelevant answer would be given. On the other hand, open-ended questions help elicit recorded information about aspects of the study. The interview plan includes the respondent's personal profile, family profile, psycho social status, and respondent's recommendations.

Table I: Showing the results of respondents according to their area, education

Area	Frequency	Percentage
Rural	25	31.25
Urban	55	68.78
Total	80	100

Education		
Illiterate	76	95
Literate	4	5
Total	80	100

Table 2. Showing the results of the respondents about their family, nature, reason and weapon of crime.

Status of respondent parents	Frequency	Percentage
Alive	12	15
Dead	68	85
Total	80	100
Relation with parents		
Harsh		
Yes	73	91.25
No	7	8.75
Total	80	100
Nature of crime		
Murder	54	67.5
Theft	26	32.5
Total	80	100
Reason of crime		
Revenge	54	67.5
Poverty	26	32.5
Total	80	100
Weapon used for crime		
Pistol	50	62.5
Knife	20	25
Miscellaneous	10	12.5
Total	80	100

The findings indicate that 95% of the respondents were illiterate while 5% were literate. According to the statistics, 31% of the juvenile criminal lived in urban areas whereas 69% belonged to rural area. Parents of 85% juvenile criminals were deceased whereas those of 15% were alive. All the juvenile criminals claimed that the harsh attitude of the parents was the big reason of their crime 67.5% had revenge with someone due to which they committed the crime whereas 32.5% committed because of poverty.

Results and Discussions

The research found that there are many cultural and economic factors that can be criticized to explain many aspects of juvenile delinquency. These factors explain different reasons behind juvenile delinquency in different ways. In this study, the following aspects of juvenile delinquency have received more attention, collected from the hidden data behind a different history, the law of criminal behavior and its impact on the criminal and society.

In this study, the following aspects of juvenile delinquency have received more attention, collected from the hidden data behind a different history, the law of criminal behavior and its impact on the criminal and society. The data collected shows that the main factors: are poor parental care, harsh punishments to maintain discipline at home, illiteracy of parents, negative influence of peers, delinquent area etc that leads toward juvenile delinquency.

Recommendations

Researchers have proposed several measures to overcome this problem in our society. Families need to be very conscious of their children's socialization, and the home environment needs to be safe, protective, supportive, and properly supervised. Mothers needed to be well-educated to actively guide and protect their children. As larger families increase the risk of children committing criminal acts, there is a strong need to work beyond the extended family, especially in poor families. Quality education and poverty alleviation should be the focus of policymakers and politicians and educational institutions should ensure the moral education of children and young people.

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