

Short Notes

- Q. a. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan. (10)
b. Probation and Parole (10)

a. Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan : Causes

Introduction:

Juvenile delinquency is a serious social problem in Pakistan. There are multiple factors that contribute to this problem. These range from socio-economic factors to psychological disorders. Hence, juvenile delinquency is a manifestation of several contributing

Juvenile Delinquency: Description.

The word Juvenile is derived from a Latin word, 'Juvenilis' means 'youthful' while, delinquency, is taken from the word 'Delinquens' means 'failing in duty'.

Seigel and Wellish define Juvenile Delinquency as,

"The act of participating in unlawful behaviour is a minor or individual younger than statutory age of majority."

Hence, Juvenile Delinquency is the criminal act of a minor.

Factors Contributing Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan.

Juvenile delinquency is a serious social problem in Pakistan.

"A large number of teenagers today get involved in anti-social and other criminal activities."

(Crime among teenagers today
By Jubel D'Cruz in
Pakistan Observer)

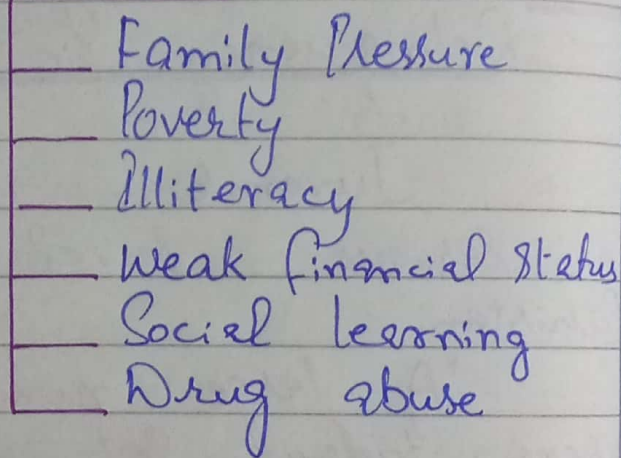
According to the Society for the Protection of Rights of the Children (SPARC)

Pakistan, there are over 1300 minor offenders in Pakistani prisons.

Thus, major contributing factors to juvenile delinquency in Pakistan could be:

1. Socio-economic Factors
2. Psychological Factors.

Socio-economic factors include:



a) Inclination to crime after family pressure.

Family is an important social institution. If a family puts pressure upon its child or disowns him, the child is more likely to be inclined to crime.

"If there is an unattached parent-child relationship, the youngster's probabilities of delinquency increases."

(Explore the factors behind Juvenile delinquency in Pakistan, published by International Journal of Scientific and Engineering Research)

b) Getting involved in crime due to poverty.

As it is popularly said, 'Poverty breeds the crime'. Thus a Juvenile also commit crime to sustain his life.

It is evident from rising poverty levels in Pakistan. According to the World Bank data, the poverty rate in Pakistan is recorded as 39.3%.

c) Illiteracy leads to a criminal mindset.

It is more possible than an educated child

Could Commit Crime than his
educated counterpart. The rising
Child ^{illiteracy} ~~poverty~~ rates in Pakistan
are of major concern.

As it is evident from
the statement of former Federal
minister of Education and
Professional Training,

"Pakistan has the most
out-of-school children in
the world"

§) Weak Financial status pushes
juvenile to crime.

A weak economic profile
breeds criminal activities.

A young child may get
impressed from his prosperous
friends could commit crime.

"The Juvenile delinquency
is directly related to the
economic decline in any
society."

(Society for Human Rights
and Prisoners Aid, SHARP -
Pakistan)

e) Crime is social learned.

According to Social learning theory by Albert Bandura, Criminal behaviour is actually learned.

In case of Pakistan, it is ^{also} learned from social surroundings. A criminal case recorded in which a 9 year old boy shot his aunt in the head on the orders of his uncle. It shows Juvenile delinquency is learned from adults in Pakistan.

f) Drug Abuse leads to Crime.

There is an increase of drug users in Pakistani children. It shows a potential risk of ~~very~~ juvenile delinquency in Pakistan.

Child drug abuse an article in 'Pakistan Observer' writes "Drug abuse often led to children's involvement in heinous offenses and abuses".

Psychological Factors include:

- Personality disorders
- Mental illness
- Aggressive behaviours
- Psychological disorders

a) Personality disorders results in crime

Children, in most cases, commit crime due to having personality disorders.

"There is a relationship between personality and delinquency and perpetration of crime." (Personality Trait and Juvenile Delinquency in Punjab, Pakistan, a research article)

b) Juvenile delinquency due to mental illness.

Deteriorated mental health of a child may cause him to be a delinquent. As the reported prevalence rates of child's mental health

problems in Pakistan are much higher (35%) than the global prevalence estimates of 10-20%. Thus, weak mental health may result in Juvenile delinquency in Pakistan.

b)
c) Aggressive behaviour is associated with crime. The aggressive behaviour of Juvenile is also responsible for his criminal activity.

As it is evident from a juvenile case in Pakistan. In 2021, A 13-year old boy killed his friend over a brawl while playing PUBG.

d) Psychological disorders lead to crime.

Multiple psychological disorder could result in juvenile delinquency.

In 2022, a young boy killed his family after getting stress on defeat in a game.

b) Probation and Parole

Introduction:

Probation and Parole are most common forms of Community Correction. Probation is staying in the community conditionally while, Parole is temporary release from the jail. Hence, Probation and Parole, both are an important part of corrections.

Probation: Staying in Community.

According to "New World Encyclopedia", "Probation is the suspension of a jail sentence".

It means the convicted is allowed to continue his punishment in the community not in the jail.

Role of Judge in Probation:

The Court grants and decides the conditions of Probation.

Role of a Probation officer

A Probation officer supervises the activities of the offender. The convict also reports to a probation officer.

Features of Probation.

The following are the features of Probation:

- 1- It allows the offender for a conditional staying in the community.
- 2- It is an alternative to jail.
- 3- It is granted to first time offenders and crimes that do not include violence.
- 4- It is granted prior to incarceration.
- 5- It monitors the activities of the convict on probation.

Parole: A temporary release.

The word 'parole' originates from the French phrase 'je donne ma parole', which means 'I give my word'.

It is the temporary or permanent release of the convict from the jail after he or she has served a part of the jail term in jail.

Parole Board:

The parole of the convict is granted and decided by the Parole Board.

Components of Parole

Parole can be divided into two components.

1. Parole release: It is the mechanism for releasing persons from prison.

2. Parole supervision It is a community-based conti-

nction of the prison sentence.

Field Service Agency.

It is a parole administration responsible for the supervision of the convict in the community.

Features of Parole:

1. It is the conditional release from the jail.

2. It is granted to convicts that are already serving the jail term.

3. Parole is not a court-imposed sentence.

4. It is the last stage of correction scheme.

5. It includes both punishment and treatment.