

Factors of Crime Boosting the Crime Ratio in Sahiwal (Pakistan)

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Abstract

This study looks into the factors that are increasing the crime rate in Pakistan's division Sahiwal. Pakistan is a developing country with a population of over 220 million people and ranks 26th out of 156 countries in terms of crime rate. Pakistan has a crime index of 56.63% and a safety index of 43.37%. The study's main goal is to investigate the economic and psychological factors that are increasing crime in the Sahiwal area, as well as the role of the police and society in combating these crimes. Purposive sampling technique will be applied to conduct the case studies of 60 criminals. Data will be collected with a structural questionnaire and interview and will be analyzed by using SPSS software and Smart PLS. Descriptive and Inferential statistics (chi-square & gamma) statistics will be applied for data analysis. Expected results factor those impacting crime rates and its impact on the individual and public livings. It can also improve the crime free society.

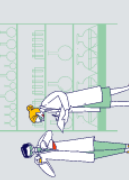
Keywords: Crime, Investigation, Economic, Psychological, Illiteracy Rate, Unemployment, Poverty, Peace, Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

Man is a social monster who is stumbling through life. He's essentially a lump, and no society can help him. Society places ethical, moral, and social burdens on its members. These clusters will inevitably have maxims and methods that govern the behaviour of their constituents. Disobeying any of these limits and regulations is investigated as a crime or deviation from the intended behaviour.

Crime saps the nation's overall development, saps individuals' otherworldly and material prosperity, undermines human nobility, and creates a climate of dread and brutality that jeopardises personal fulfilment. Monetary wrongdoing, payoff and defilement, psychological oppression, betting, and various types of viciousness. Such violations frequently exploit the majority of the populace and create an atmosphere of dread and instability, which undermines personal fulfilment, obstructs agreeable development, and decreases the likelihood of peaceful concurrence among progressively reliant nations of savagery, for example, fear mongering, betting, and various types of brutality, for example, fear monge.

According to reports, mass crime is a worldwide problem in both developing and developed countries. Despite the fact that developed countries had strong law enforcement, youth crime was on the rise. The violation of rules by the young had become so rapid that it had become a global epidemic, spreading in planned ways in both developing and developed societies. The rules and laws were extremely difficult to enforce in the societies. At the same time, the countries' social and economic conditions are excellent. Juvenile crime is committed by children who are under the age of 18 and are subject to the jurisdiction of juvenile courts. In



accordance with English and Roman law. The age range for children who must not be checked by the courts is 7 to 14 years old. As a result of the high rate of crime among children, the need of the hour is for criminals' laws to be the same regardless of age, as you threaded the adults. (Khan 1997)

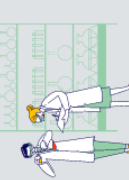
Many young people's traditional family, school, and work relationships had become extremely difficult. The social norms of family socialisation are rapidly deteriorating. The children's relationships with their families' elders provide them with fewer opportunities to become self-sufficient. In the selection of free activities, the elders are demonists. There are many dangers to humanity in our social scenario. The population is growing at such a rapid rate that it creates many serious problems, such as youth unemployment and underemployment. Youth crime has reached epidemic proportions. All of these crimes are the result of social and economic unrest among the masses. The scope of this crime among youth is extremely broad. Crime among the masses is a poison for modern societies, and the need of the modern era is to eradicate crime with iron fists. This specification is intended for children aged 10 to 17 years old. (Zafar 2012) Crime is a major issue in every society. The crime has a significant impact on social and moral values. Crime also undermines the county's social and political order. The company of youth, neighbours, poverty, and unemployment all had a significant impact on youth crime. The police frequently arrest working-class youth who commit crimes against children. Any criminal activity that causes pain to an individual can lead to a life of crime. Crimes are extremely dangerous and harmful to individuals, societies, and social structures. According to the law, a crime is defined as an intentional action. Historically, the law was not as precise and stringent. As of now, if a person commits a crime, he or she is treated so harshly. Youth crime is caused by bad peers, bad social situations, and a poor economic background. Among these crimes, it is clear that lack of education, illiterate masses, uncontrolled population, and society behaviour must be prioritised in order to have a good and effective measure to check the condition of Pakistani youth. (Auolokh 1999)

Youth crime is defined as anyone under the age of 18. By confronting difficult behaviour, young people develop hard behaviour. Adults are not permitted to be present during the above-mentioned time period. When a child under the age of seven commits a crime, it is assumed that the child is not mature enough to commit the crime. Poverty, illiteracy, bad company, and a low mentality level are just a few of the factors and elements that contribute to the spread of social evil among youth. These youth crimes are the result of social behaviour and societal reaction. The conclusion is that youth crime is the result of social and environmental behaviour. (Vijayanath 2010)

Crime counsels are typically effective with a supervisor, lieutenants, and sub-offshoots, and their operations are frequently inside or outside of a city or any part of a country. The following are the trademark elements of sorted out violations: -

1. A hierarchical arrangement of specially defined associations with common commitments and benefits.

Not limited by political or geographical boundaries. Within a city, between cities, or between territories.



Depends on

- a. The use of power and viciousness to maintain internal teach and limit rivalry.
- b. Securing and maintaining humble resistance to impediment from law authorization and various government offices.
4. Criminals who work for small monetary gains and have some expertise in at least one combination of ventures that fall within the range of good issue where popular supposition is isolated.
5. Pursuing monopolistic control or the establishment of effective reaches between or among various associations.

The following are some main sorted out violations.

Womanizing

Prostitution

Dacoity

Gambling

Committing deal and pushing of opiates and perilous medications.

Some social scientists believe that anesthesia cases are also a part of sorted out wrongdoing, because it includes a support of specific business needs.

District of Sahiwal

From 2000 to 2022, this study looked into the factors that increased crime in Pakistan's district Sahiwal. Pakistan is a developing country with a population of over 180 million people and ranks 26th out of 117 countries in terms of crime rate. Pakistan has a crime index of 56.63% and a safety index of 43.37%.

Sahiwal is Pakistan's 22nd largest city and the 14th largest city in Punjab.

The study's main goal is to investigate factors that are increasing crime in District Sahiwal, as well as the role of the police and society in combating these crimes.

Factors of crime in District Sahiwal.

Poverty ratio has increased.

Poverty is another major cause of crime as a result of overpopulation. People in Pakistan are always thinking about bread and butter. As a result, this thing also leads to international crimes.

Inadequate education.

Another major cause of crime in our society is illiteracy. People do not have equal educational opportunities.

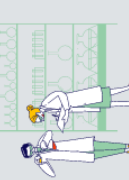
Pakistan's prison system

Another source of crime in Pakistan is the prison system. Pakistan's prison system is in need of reform. As a result, when criminals are released from prison, they commit more crimes.

In the legal system, there is abuse.

Another reason for crime in Pakistan is that our judicial system does not provide proper, appropriate, and logical justice to criminals.

Terrorism and its negative impact on society.



Terrorism is another major source of crime in our society. Terrorist groups' activities are increasing the crime rate in our society. They brainwash the youth, leading to the spread of crime.

The police have a brutal attitude.

Despite reforming, changing people's attitudes and behaviours, police demoralised the arrested person in a negative way.

There is a lack of intelligence sharing among secret agencies.

When it comes to the arrest of criminals, there is no proper enter action among the agencies.

As a result, they engage in crime in more sophisticated ways.

Violence has increased.

Islam is the religion of unity, peace, and fertility. In Pakistan, we believe that violence can be used to resolve any and all problems.

Pakistan has a labour shortage.

Our country suffers from a severe labour shortage. This factor is also contributing to an increase in crime in our society.

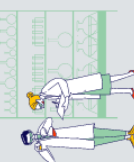
OBJECTIVES

1. To look into the social and psychological factors that contributes to the rise in crime.
2. To reveal the facts about the social and psychological factors that influence criminal behaviour.
3. Investigate the source of the crime.
4. To suggest some crime-reduction strategies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rising crime rates in the 1960s and 1970s compelled a shift in attitudes towards crime and its prevention. A new-found pessimism upset and replaced the erstwhile 'rehabilitative ideal', most starkly evoked in Martinson's (1974) infamous phrase 'nothing works'. As trust in the traditional criminal justice system began to dwindle, practitioners and policymakers turned elsewhere (Home Office 1977: 9-10). At this point, crime prevention became a priority for the political classes, who were under increasing pressure to intervene in order to reverse the upward trend. It was no longer enough to rely on old, police-led methods. Instead, existing and aspiring politicians sought to present a social narrative in order to explain the rise in crime and persuade voters that they could implement social and political policies that would begin to make a difference. As a result, research into crime and its prevention has taken on new significance, with social crime prevention policies concerned with measures aimed at addressing the root causes of crime being added to the crime prevention mix (Graham and Bennett 1995). In many ways, the inclusion of crime prevention as a tool in the political arsenal has transformed the subject.

Family members (particularly parents) have a moral and ethical obligation to treat their children with love, care, and cooperation in order to reduce the possibility of criminal and violent behaviour. Finally, it is worth noting that this study bases its conclusions on imprisoned participants', police officials', and lawyers' opinions, which may not be accurate. In order to



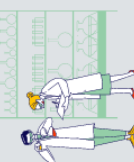
make the study discourse more authentic, the researchers may also analyse the opinions of other stakeholders, particularly those of parents and elders. Hassan Shah, Muhammad Bilal, and Bilal Khan 2020

In Pakistan, socioeconomic factors are more likely to determine all types of crimes. Furthermore, the findings indicate that policies aimed at reducing crime rates are a top priority, as are policies aimed at improving economic conditions. To reduce crime, the Pakistani government must create more job opportunities in urban and rural areas, easing the economic burden of unemployed people. Furthermore, the government of Pakistan should alleviate poverty through various projects and programmes, as well as provide people with various opportunities for skill development. In Pakistan, socioeconomic factors are more likely to influence all types of crimes. Furthermore, the findings indicate that policies aimed at reducing crime rates should be prioritised, as should policies aimed at improving economic conditions. To reduce crime, the Pakistani government must create more job opportunities in urban and rural areas, thereby reducing the economic burden of unemployed people. Furthermore, the Pakistani government should alleviate poverty through various projects and programmes, as well as provide people with various opportunities for skill development.

Policies aimed at increasing GDP growth should be put in place. Policies governing depreciation should be implemented. It will reduce our imports while increasing our exports, ultimately lowering unemployment. Because both public and private sector investment can help reduce unemployment, the government should create a favourable environment for both. The government should reduce trade restrictions, which will result in greater trade openness. Cheema Ahmed Raza Atta, Ambreen, 2014.

Cybercrime education must be integrated into the high school and college curricula. In order to raise awareness about cybercrime, a variety of classes and seminars must be organised. In order to create a safe environment for reporting and analysing cyber crimes, each police station should have a mandatory cybercrime unit, staffed with more female officers. Law enforcement agencies should equip all police officers to respond sensitively to cybercrime complaints by providing essential education. Public education can be accomplished through public service announcements via the web and media transmission administrations, with the goal of all citizens having essential knowledge of the types and consequences of cybercrime. Officers in charge of cybercrime require regular classes and field training to maintain and update their responses. Additional and ongoing research is also required to keep up with changes in the types and relative frequency of cybercrime, as well as the effectiveness of education and the reporting process. 2020 Ubair Anjum

Unknown technological advancements and innovations will shape future directions in crime prevention. The history of crime prevention shows that much of it is an attempt to 'retrofit' solutions to novel criminal opportunities created by new technologies. As Pease observed some time ago (2001: 27), 'if the cycle of innovation-harvest-retrofit has been for all practical purposes universal... it means that in terms of an arms race, we wait to lose a lot of battles before we update our armoury'. As such, there is often a historic lag to preventive efforts; as they respond to problems once these become perceived as 'problematic'. However, prevention



embodies a palpable sense of the future. By intervening in the present, crime prevention aims to shape the future. University of Leeds

In addition to the crime prevention elements of the Act, the Labour government focused on what it called "disorder" and activity that could be perceived as bothersome or a nuisance but fell far short of criminality. Their emphasis on combating antisocial behaviour and "youth disorder" led to the development and implementation of a new set of control mechanisms, ranging from court-ordered curbing of problematic individual behaviour to the intermittent imposition of youth curfews in specific streets (Crawford 2009).

Improving public well-being is another social alternative to crime prevention. Because of their poor health, the majority of offenders become involved in primary and secondary crimes. In this situation, most family members, including children, are more vulnerable and engage in criminal or violent behaviour (Clark, 1997). Welfare-oriented state policies are good social alternatives to crime prevention because they reduce people's vulnerability to crime by engaging them in welfare-oriented activities (Ekblom, 2005). This type of welfare policy can eliminate the risk among children, especially when they are not exposed to violent behaviours (Clarke, 1997)

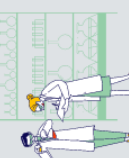
(Wayne 2010) examines the arrest of young people who are involved in criminal activity and are mostly from small countries. There are 264 of these young criminals. The cause of youth violence is family strife and religious differences. They also discovered that poverty has no bearing on youth crime.

Pakistan's National Assembly (2006) In Pakistan, 52 million young people are between the ages of 15 and 29, and the number is growing rapidly. As a result, there is an urgent need for youth social, political, and economic development. By utilising our country's youth, we can become powerful and prosperous. The Pakistani government has done an excellent job of guiding the country's youth. Youth in developing countries have indulged in and been violated. The country's rolls and laws are rapidly increasing in number.

(WHO 2005) investigated poor health in economic contexts. The main causes of the violence are living conditions. The majority of criminals are teenagers. Up until the age of 28, their criminal nature was at its peak in the world. These crimes are causing social, psychological, and biological disruptions.

(Jillani 1999) has discussed how criminals' behaviours and attitudes shape society. There are numerous factors that contribute to an individual's criminal activity. Many causes of crime include a lack of education, unemployment, poor economic conditions, and social injustice.

(Anderson 2010) has discussed many social reasons for learning and knowledge. Poor mental health and failures in life are examples of this. These social norms also include and are studied in the behaviour of parents, teachers, and companions. Children who spend the majority of their time misbehaving socially are also prone to developing negative behaviors. Such bad social attitude effect the personality, poverty, lack of knowledge and lack of social support are the main factors in formation of the behaviour of the children. Individual differences have been another factors that affect the kids.



RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The legitimacy and accuracy of a review's findings may be tested on the basis of its measures and strategy. The goal of the investigation is to gather information by employing logical techniques. The technique was developed with the specific goal of increasing the likelihood that the data gathered would be reliable and fair.

Social reviews are methodical techniques for discovering new truths or confirming old ones, their movement, and the interrelationships that lead to understanding and characteristic law. Only in District Sahiwal is the perfection of modern sociological learning possible. Information on betting, Dacoity, and prostitution was obtained from the Central Jail in Sahiwal.

SAMPLE:

A sample is a flimsy representation of the universe (Goode and Hart1952). It is financially and shopper conservative! Appropriate test size is critical for the review's viability. Similarly, a massive example estimate boosts the legitimacy and dependability of the outcomes; however, time and assets are enter imperatives in determining the specimen estimate.

Because this is a very sensitive issue for a large number of respondents to study, it is an issue. The two primary components are determining the scope of the test and the constraints of the investigation plan. Based on these two segments, composed lawbreakers were apprehended and imprisoned in jail and at the central jail in Sahiwal.

Interview Schedule

To gather information, the specialist chose to talk with the calendar. Talk with timetable is a type of poll in which questions are raised from criminals in an eye-to-eye situation and recorded by the questioner. The inquiries on the meeting agenda were typically organised with only a few open-ended inquiries. The schedule was set in English, but to accommodate the criminals, the specialist conducted inquiries in Punjabi and Urdu to ensure consistency in social event dates. An effort has been made to create a comprehensive plan that will cover all of the review's objectives.

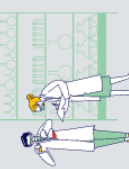
Pre-Testing

Prior to gathering information, pre-testing was conducted. It is fundamentally a test and blame strategy in which the unbeaten test is rehashed and mistakes are avoided when the final calendar is to be set.

To ensure its legitimacy and relevance, the meeting calendar was pre-tested with a specific end goal. The meeting was pre-tested on ten criminals with the end goal of confirming its work ability. In the final example, criminals chosen for pre-testing were excluded. Following the completion of pre-testing, necessary changes to the schedule were made.

FIELD EXPERIENCE

During my research and data collection, I encountered numerous difficulties and difficulties. This is due to the fact that the tools used in data collection are mostly determined by the will of the people. Someone responded to me well, but it caused me problems at times. My data



was sometimes related to criminals, and most criminals were uneducated and suspicious. So I did it and collected data with great difficulty.

Several challenges were encountered during the season of information accumulation for the ebb and flow consider. As the social analyst converses with the individual, and individuals are the masters of their own will, they may react in the desired manner. It's a little more difficult where the crooks were unskilled and they regularly were doubtful, as they had no information of such sort of examines.

As a result, the analyst needed to focus on his subject matter in order to elicit the necessary data from them.

The analyst also encountered difficulties in obtaining permission to visit the correctional facilities. After a twenty-day battle, he was successful in obtaining authorization.

from the Superintendent of Sahiwal Central Prison. The Head of Prison permitted, adapted upon the videotape, sound, and photographing was entirely prohibited. The examiner only went to offenders who were involved in written violations, such as the sale and purchase of opiates and dangerous medications, prostitution, gambling, and dacoity, and attempted to gain their trust. A lot of time was spent answering detainees' questions and writing reports.

DATA ANALYSIS

Following information accumulation it was processed, assembled and changed into forbidden shape.

TECHNIQUES AND METHODS:

PERCENTAGE

With the end goal of investigation and correlation of truths, connected to individual characteristics of the detainees, basic rates were figured. Rates were computed with the accompanying equation:-

Percentage = $F/N \times 100$ Where:

F = is the frequency and N = is the whole numbers.

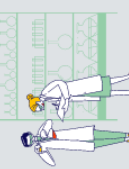
CONCEPTUALIZATION OF CONCEPTS:

An idea or reflection used by researchers as building blocks for the development of extents and hypotheses that clarify and anticipate the wonders (Zetterberg1966). Ideas in sociology must be founded on their particular system. There is a requirement to provide prepared meaning with their markers in order to provide a standard rule for different examiners. The key ideas used in the research are operationalized as follows:

FINANCIAL STATUS

An individual's financial position alludes to or is position in relation to other individuals in the public framework in which he has a place. It's a difficult concept. It has been described in an unexpected way by distinguished researchers.

Age, religion, salary, and education are the primary factors in general humanity's obsession with one's financial situation. Age, training, and pay are all factors. In position structure,



financial attributes are the most grounded determinant of family circumstance. The current review retains financial attributes for the accompanying:

Age
Qualification
Employment
Earnings
Types of Family

Age.

Age involved the manner and method of a individual at various phase of life. In the current research age is an essential variable.

Qualification.

Qualification is a technique for controlling human behaviour, so it fits into existing community and group models. Qualification is one of the most important factors in a person's awareness, feelings, and status. There are two types of education: informal education and formal education.

Informal education

Casual education is provided in the family unit, region, and kindergarten, as well as society, folkways, and customs. Formal training is composed, and cognizant strives to provide information incorporating skill both in theory and in practise. This framework is already in place in our schools and colleges. A school is a general establishment for instruction in the country ranges. In the current review, formal instruction is unmistakable, as are tutoring times. finished by the respondents in an instructive establishment in school or some other specialised organisation. Instruction has been classified as follows:

uneducated No Education

Primary Education of 5 years

Middle Education of 8 years

Matric Education of 10 years

Intermediate Education 12 years

Graduation Education of 14 years

Profession.

The profession is the type of labour performed by the individual, with little regard for the business in which this work is performed or the individual's status of work (International Standard Classification of Occupations in 1949, Geneva)". The following word-related classifications were incorporated into this review:-

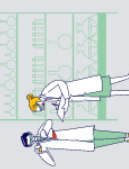
learner.

Government Servant

factory owner

labour

cultivator



4. Income

Wage is the total cash estimation of administration earned by a man. Salary is notoriety measured as a component in charge of creating and maintaining behavioural examples and ways of life, which influence demeanour arrangement. In the current review, pay was also taken independently, i.e. family wage and detainee salary on a monthly basis. The pay of all relatives from every possible asset is referred to as family wage. The criminals' pay was sorted while:

i. Rupees.2000-5000

Rupees.5001-7000

Rupees.7001-10000 iv. Rupees.10001-15000

v Rupees.15000+

Family Types

A family unit is an assembly of private individuals who are sincerely integrated and connected by bloods wedding or reception, in charge of propagation and raising of teenagers and alive correspondingly.

The following family members have been delegated:

Separate Family:-

The separate family unit comprise of a wife and their needy youngsters.

Combined Family:-

It comprise of wife, kids and different relations dwelling beneath a similar rooftop and alive respectively and they viewed themselves as a social unit.

Data Analysis

TABLE 1:- Table of criminal data analysis based on gender.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Men	60	100
Women	-	-
Total	60	100

All of the details discussed in the figures above indicated that the gender was male.

TABLE 2:- Table of data analysis of criminals based on their qualification.

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Un-educated	31	51.66
Education of 5 years	12	20.34
Education of 8 years	06	10.3
Education of 10 years	07	11.66
Higher qualification	04	6.66
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 51.66% were uneducated, while the remaining 20% were primary pass, 10% had middle pass certification, 11.66% had passed matriculation, and 6.66% were intermediate pass.

TABLE 3: Table of data analysis of criminals based on their age.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-25	25	41.68
26-30	21	35
31-35	08	13.3
36-40	04	6.6
40+	02	3.4
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 41.6% of these prisoners belonged to the 20-25 year age group, 35% to the 26-30 year age group, 13% to the 30-35 year age group, 7% to the 36-40 year age group, and 3.3% to the 40+ year age group.

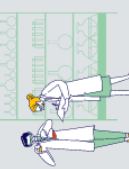


TABLE 4: Data analysis table of criminals based on their marital status.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Married	25	37.5
becholors	35	62.5
Total	60	100

According to the above-mentioned data, 37.5% of prisoners were married, while 62.5% were unmarried. The crime rate was higher among unmarried inmates.

TABLE 5: Table of data analysis of criminals based on their residential background.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Urban	25	37.5
Villagers	35	62.5
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 62.5% of criminals lived in villages, while 37.5% of prisoners lived in cities. It demonstrates that villagers commit more crimes as a result of their low literacy rate.

TABLE 6: Table of data analysis of criminals based on their employment.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Student	4	6.6
Employees	3	5.8
Labour	39	65
Businessman	10	16
Farmer	8	7
Total	60	100

According to the data, 7% of criminals were students, 6% were doing different jobs, 65% were doing regular work, 16% were businessmen, and 7% were farmers. Lower-class criminals clearly committed more crimes.

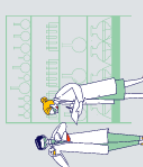


TABLE 07: Table of data analysis for criminals sentenced to confinement.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Gambling	17	28
Drug addiction	08	13
Rape	09	15
Murder, Decoityetc	26	44
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 28% of criminals were involved in gambling. 13% of prisoners were addicted to drugs. 15% were involved in hudood cases, while 44% preferred to commit dacoity and murder..

TABLE 08: Data analysis table of criminals based on their family earnings..

Earning	Frequency	Percentage
2000-5000	28	47
5001-7000	12	19
7001-10000	07	13
10001-15000	08	12.5
15000+	05	8.5
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 47% of criminals belonged to the Rs.3000-5000 income group, while 19% belonged to the Rs.5001-7000 income group. 13% of criminals were earning Rs.7001-10000, 12.5% were earning Rs.10001-15000, and only 8.5% were earning more than Rs.15,000.

TABLE 09:- Table of data analysis of criminals based on their first conviction.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
First time	45	75
Again again	and 15	25
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 75% of criminals were sentenced for the first time, while 25% were sentenced multiple times.

TABLE 10: Table of data analysis of criminals based on crime commission.

Offense committed	Frequency	Percentage
Commit	38	63
Not commit	22	37
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 63% of criminals were habitual criminals, while 37% were not habitual criminals.

TABLE 11: Data analysis table of criminals based on blood relation conviction.

Category	Frequency	Percentage
First commit	2	4
Never commit	58	96
Total	60	100

According to the data presented above, 4% of criminals belonged to a convicted family, while 96% of criminals belonged to a family that did not commit any of the offences.

TABLE 12: Table of data analysis of criminals based on crime commission.

Offense committed	Frequency	Percentage
Commit	38	63
Not commit	22	37
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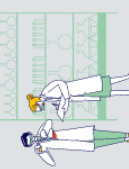


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According to the data presented above, 28% of criminals were involved in gambling. 13% of prisoners were addicted to drugs. 15% were involved in hudood cases, while 44% preferred to commit dacoity and murder.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Almost all critical steps in logical study are examination and elucidation of information. Without those means, speculation and forecasting are impossible, which is the goal of logical investigation. On the basis of the criminals' characteristics and mentalities, speculation and conclusion are shaky. As a result, that section displays the necessary information examination.

FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Offense is a deliberate illegal breach of a nation, society, or class with information provided by a man of sufficient age and ordinary personality. These laws are appropriate for these activities.

Sorted out wrongdoing is demonstrated by illegal syndicates or rings that work as a profession in unlawful sharpness.

There are various types of wrongdoings committed in a group. One of them has cleared the wrongdoing. It is a violation of the law or of public prosperity. It is so likely in Pakistan right now that it represents a genuine blemish on the country's prosperity.

The current review area is Sahiwal. The Central Jail in Sahiwal had provided information on gambling, prostitution, dacoity, and medications. So far, the ebb and flow concentrate this Jail was purposefully chosen, and the exploration was directed here. Information was gathered from 80 male lawbreakers from Sahiwal Central Jail. In an eye to eye meeting, information is gathered using a meeting plan. After gathering information, it was organised and suggested with the assistance of rate and displayed as a proposition.

MAIN RESULTS

When all of the data was collected, the following features were drawn in real time.

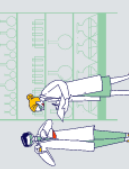
- Every one of the criminals was a man.
- More than 43.8% of criminals were illiterate.
- The majority of criminals, 36.2%, committed the crime when they were young.

- More than 72% of the criminals were single.
- More than 52.5% of the prisoners were from villages.
- More than 62.5% of criminals belonged to a labour class.
- 43.8% of the respondents' fathers were uneducated.
- A significant number of detainees' families earned between Rs.1000 and Rs.3000 per month.
- The majority of respondents (43.8%) were turned down for dacoity, 25% for medications, 16.2% for prostitution, and 15% for betting. A wide greater part of the detainees i.e. 96.2% said that their relative never carried out the wrongdoing.
- The majority of the crooks claimed that their associates were not involved in illegal activities.
- An overwhelming 52.5% of respondents were not persuaded to commit the wrongdoing by anyone.
- A large proportion, 75% of detainees, committed the wrongdoing due to social bad form, while 17.5% committed the wrongdoing due to mental reasons.
- A large proportion of the offenders, 56.2%, stated that their conviction had a negative impact on their family's financial situation.
- In Penal cases, 77.5% of the perpetrators were acquitted, while 22.5% of hoodlums were acquitted in Hudood cases.
- The majority of the crooks, or 90%, were satisfied with their crime.

SUGGESTIONS

The recommendations that follow may help to reduce the rate of wrongdoing in the country.

- The police must carry out their duties legally.
- Our cops use a simple examination device that does not correspond to the current examination demand.
- It is recommended that there be a total prohibition on illegal weapons and medications.
- The carrying, creation, advertising, and non-production of medications and weapons should be used.
- It is also prescribed that the advancement of rights and respectability at all levels is required.
- It is proposed that the gift and treachery be catapulted throughout the country.
- The issues of the resolved wrongdoing cannot be resolved through imprisonment or control risks. We must eliminate the source of such wrongdoings, which is more important for the reduction of offences.
- Increased training floor and office of Islamic instruction must be provided to all areas of the country.
- The subject must be given quality instruction in order for them to be effective in improving the nation.
- There should be more business opportunities in the province so that the nation's informed class does not entertain themselves with criminal activities.
- The district's legal arrangement should also be restored, and quick equity should be given to the nation's tenants.
- The police should be given the most recent innovation for the avoidance and reduction of wrongdoings.



- Steps should be taken to improve the nation's education rate, as the majority of crooks were found to be illiterate.
- Each native must be provided with better health care, education, and lodging at cheap rates, so that no one engages in criminal activities to satisfy his needs.

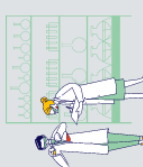
Conclusion

Finally, I concluded that if the government of Pakistan provides better facilities to the youth in terms of skill development and job opportunities. The crime rate in society will be reduced automatically. Such plans should be implemented in order to eradicate poverty, illiteracy, and social injustice. In Pakistan, equal opportunities should be provided at all levels of society. We would have no crime in our country if we better educated our youth.

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