



Rehabilitation Of Juvenile Delinquents In South Asia: With Special Reference To Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The present study was undertaken in two jails of Lahore, Punjab (District Jail Lahore and Central Jail Lahore) on the rehabilitation services for juvenile delinquents in jails of Punjab. Its aim was to study socioeconomic profile of juvenile delinquents, the nature of problems faced by juvenile delinquents in jails, to explore the services available in jails for juvenile delinquents, to find out the level of satisfaction of juvenile delinquents about the existing services in jails and to draw recommendations to improve rehabilitation services for jail inmate delinquents as well as out of jails. The quantitative research method (Survey method) was adopted to meet the objectives of the study. Some data was also gathered by using qualitative research method to substantiate the quantitative data. A total of 243 juvenile delinquents were interviewed and the data collected was processed both statistically and descriptively.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Juvenile Delinquency, Pakistan, South Asia.

INTRODUCTION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

The present study relates to the juvenile delinquents. It was conducted in Five (5) sampled Districts Jails of Punjab. Many definitions acquaint the readers with the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. Sutherland (1949) defines juvenile delinquency as adolescents act out subterranean values or impulses that are an accepted part of a culture, but nonetheless tend to be obscured and to a greater or lesser extent controlled in the mainstream of society. Juvenile delinquency, from minor offenses to serious crimes, is largely avoided by vulnerable youth due to risks of poverty, family malfunction, substance abuse, and even death.

The spreading of the problems arising from juvenile delinquency across the globe-that is, in both developing and developed societies-impacts the value of criminal justice systems and economic growth. (Khan, 1997:2). Other causative factors that aggravate the issue of Pakistan's youth delinquency are money, land, sexual assault, illiteracy, honor killings, old enmity, and drug addiction; all these causes are again supplemented by the religious education institutions. (Nadeem, 2002).

The delinquency of youth in Pakistan is also complex in nature, where crimes are committed for money, land, sexual assault, illiteracy, honor killing, old enmity, and drugs. The sectarian education institutions add further to the problem. Other factors which enhance morbidity and crime are age factors, family size, and the environment in which one dwells within a community, and motivation. (S. Paracha, et al, 2009). The exact number of "Children in Conflict with Law" in various prisons within Pakistan is not known due to a lack of scientific literature on crime, more specifically, juvenile delinquency. (Usmani, 1978).

As many as 80 out of 153 convicted juveniles are languishing in jails in Punjab, Sindh, and NWFP provinces, facing rigorous imprisonment, and further are being deprived of basic rights to education, health, and security. (Aziz and Khan, 2008). There are 11 jails in Sindh. Sixteen of these jails were constructed between 1949 and 2009. According to Advocate Anis Jilani, more than 85,000 prisoners are subjected to torture, lousy living conditions, and sexual abuse. All this is received by an overcrowded and congested prison.

A sample size of 90 juveniles in the Borstal Jail, Faisalabad, indicated that poverty and low economic status are the reasons for the increased crimes by juveniles. Rural adolescents have a greater tendency towards crime, and the educational level should be raised. (Shameem, Batool, 2009). Pakistan faces a lack of reformatory schools, certified schools, or the Borstal institution; it has only four juvenile facilities with no separate provisions for offenders in Baluchistan and NWFP. (Aziz and Khan 2008:134-135).

Psychoanalytical theories suggest that the children who are delinquent suffer from frustrations or revolt against something. All these are complicated explanations. Some unwarranted lack of love, threatening situations, or doubts regarding oneself may impel juvenile delinquency. The inner turmoil of the child has to be understood. It provides insights into juvenile delinquency, helping the academics and making understandable unit for government departments and NGOs involved in finding out the phenomenon to plan related programs. This



research study encompasses the socio-economic profile, problems in jails of delinquents, availability of services, satisfaction levels, and lastly, recommendations for improvement in rehabilitation services.

METHODOLOGY

The survey research design has been adopted to make a realistic analysis of the obtained data from the sample of juvenile delinquents and jail administration. This research is conducted on juvenile delinquents in two jails of Lahore, Punjab, with a target population for a number of crimes like murder, kidnapping, and drug trafficking. The researcher has covered the whole population by interviewing representatives of jail administrations. A total of 243 juvenile delinquents were interviewed and the data collected was processed both statistically and descriptively. Face-to-face interview schedule has been pre-tested on 25 respondents. The data will be collected from five jails of Punjab, edited, codified, classified, tabulated, and analyzed accordingly. Attempts in this study have been made to project human behavior patterns in the prison ambit with logical reasoning and theoretical frameworks. Data processing was done using MS Office, and descriptive analyses were performed.

DATA ANALYSIS

Table No.1: Age group, religion, Mother tongue, Gender identity, position in jail, educational status, Reasons of illiteracy, and birth order of the respondent. (N=243)

Demographics	Ranges	Frequencies(f)	Percentage(%)
Age	7-9	11	5
	10-12	45	19
	13-15	98	39
	16-18	89	37
Religion	Islam	235	97
	Christian	6	3
Mother Tongue	Urdu	37	15
	Punjabi	206	85
Gender	Male	198	81.48
	Female	45	18.52
Position in Jail	Under trial	226	93
	Convicted	17	7
Education	Illiterate	98	40
	Literate	18	7
	Primary	44	18
	Middle	45	19
	Matric	24	10
	Intermediate	03	1
	Technical/Vocational education	04	2
	Religious education	07	3
Reason for illiteracy	Lack of interest	38	39
	Lack of resources	48	49
	No trend in family	9	9
	Health problem	3	3
Birth Order	Elder	88	36
	Middle	122	50
	Younger	33	14

The table shows demographic data of 243 respondents with an average age distribution of 14.5:1. The religion of the respondents was 97% Muslim while 3% were Christians. The mother tongue of the respondents was Punjabi and 15% Urdu. All the respondents used to be males with 18.52% females in jail. Majority were under trial with 93% under trial and 7% convicted. Educational status was classified as 40% illiterate, 19% middle, 18% primary, 10% Matric, 7% literate and 2% having religious and technical/vocational training. The reasons not to get an education from others were lack of resources, lack of interest, family trend, health problems. Birth



order was nearly one in half, with 50% middle and 36% elder in their siblings. Only 3% were not educated due to health problems. The birth order of the respondents is also shown in table above.

Table No. 02: Some of the variables affecting family behavior and possible criminal activities are family type, size, monthly income, residence, parents' status, employment status, and reasons for living together before the arrest.

Demographics	Ranges	Frequencies(f)	Percentage(%)
Family Type	Nuclear	160	66
	Joint	62	26
	Extended	8	3
	Single	13	5
Size of Family	1-4	40	17
	5-8	139	57
	9-12	54	22
	13-16	10	4
Monthly Income (Rupees)	Upto-20000	144	59
	20001-40000	66	27
	40001-60000	13	6
	Above 60000	20	8
Residential Background	Urban	97	40
	Rural	146	60
Residence	Rented	48	20
	Owned	175	72
	Allotted	29	8
Living status before arrest	With parents	201	83
	With friends	21	8
	Independent	4	1
	With relatives	10	4
	With co-workers	7	3
Status of parents	Father alive	207	85
	Father dead	36	15
	Mother alive	214	88
	Mother dead	29	12
	Father real	205	92
	Mother real	211	94
	Father step	2	1
	Mother step	2	1
Parent's status on living together	Yes	194	92
	No	17	8
Reason of parent's not living together	Divorced	5	19
	Separation	12	71
Parent's relationship with each other	Caring	123	63
	Quarreling	29	15
Employment status before arrest	Indifferent	31	16
	Harsh	4	2
	Violent	7	4
	Yes	147	61
Nature of employment	No	96	49
	Street vendor	15	10



	Auto workshop	19	13
	Work at hotel	23	16
	Driver	04	3
	Helper	65	44
	Industry worker	21	14
Employment duration	Up to 1 year	37	25
	1 to 3 years	62	42
	Above 3 years	48	33
Monthly income	Up to 1,000	5	3
	1,001-2,000	9	6
	2,001-3,000	20	14
	3,001-4,000	15	10
	4,001-5,000	19	13
	Above 5,000	79	54
Ways of spending time	On family	116	79
	On friends	15	10
	On Self-maintenance	16	11
Time spending with friends before arrest	1-3 hours	145	60
	4-6 hours	65	26
	7-9 hours	19	08
	Above 10 hours	14	06
Activities with friend	Watching movies/stage dramas	80	33
	Play games	64	26
	Smoking together	46	19
	Aimlessly wandering	85	35
	Watching porn movies	14	6
Leisure time activities before arrest	Playing sports	74	30
	Roaming about here and there with friends	107	44
	Watching movies	73	30
	Playing video games	31	13
	Watching porn movies	20	8
	Reading obscene literature	3	1
Case pursuing in court	Father	121	45
	Mother	40	16
	Relatives	28	12
	Friend	12	5
	Prisoners Aid Committee	4	2
	Siblings	33	14
	Nobody	5	2
Family reaction on offence	Harsh	120	52
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	Polite	47	20
	Indifferent	20	9
	Don't know	28	19
	No reaction	15	07
Family members remained in conflict with law	Yes	48	20
	No	195	80
Present status of family with law	Under trial	23	48
Convicted		52	
Family Crime	Murder	18	38
Theft		15	
Dacoity		19	



Assault	3	6	
Drug addiction	2	4	
Keeping arms	1	2	
Drug trafficking	2	4	
Kidnapping	3	6	
Snatching	2	4	
Attempt of murder	1	2	
Reason of committing crime by family	Family dispute	11	23
Poverty	19	39	
Revenge	09	19	
Property issues	07	15	
Exploited by some mafia	02	4	
Nature of crime by respondent	Murder	25	10
Theft	39	16	
Snatching	33	14	
Pocket picker	14	6	
Drug addiction	8	3	
Assault	9	4	
Dacoity	17	7	
Kidnapping	23	9	
Drug trafficking	17	7	
Child sexual abuse (Hadood)	23	9	
Attempt of murder	48	19	

The mean family size and mean monthly income of the study population were 6.81 members and 22510.75 rupees, respectively. The maximum number of them belonged to rural and urban areas, and about 83% were living with parents, whereas 8% with friends, 4% relatives, and 3% coworkers. The average time utilized with friends was 3.01 hours. The average family criminal status was 80%, where 52% of them were convicted.

Table No.03: Critical elements in the assessment of prisoners' experiences include emotional disturbance, physical and sexual abuse, arrest, and reactions to detention.

Psycho social Conditions	Responses	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Emotionally disturbed	Yes	170	70
	No	73	30
Types of reaction in Cases of emotional disturbance	Weeping Shouting	96	57
		20	12
	Pulling hair	8	5
	Aggression towards other inmates	9	5
	Not willing to eat	7	4
	Fearful	9	5
	Abuse to others	21	12
Causes of emotional disturbance	Isolation/Home sickness	102	60
	Influence of young offenders	44	26
	Harsh behavior of jail management	24	14
Visit of family member in a month	Once	39	16
	Twice	60	24
	Thrice	46	19
	More than thrice	38	16
	As per schedule by jail staff	28	12



	Never	22	9
	When needed	10	4
Hurdles to meet family	Yes	53	24
	No	168	76
Nature of hurdles	Limited time schedule	44	83
	Hurdles by the jail management	31	58
	Bribery	14	26
Physical abuse	Yes	59	14
	No	184	76
Kinds of physical abuse	Pulled his hair	24	41
	Kicked with the foot	17	29
	Put chili pepper, hot pepper, specify food in mouth	2	3
	Hit him on head	15	25
	Hit him on the back of hand	8	14
	Twist his ear	11	19
	Hit him on buttocks with an object (stick, Rod etc.)	16	27
	Hit him with a belt or stick	24	41
	Forced him to knee or stand in a manner that result in pain	13	22
	Slapped on face or back of head	23	39
Sexually abuse	Yes	11	5
	No	232	95
Kinds of sexually abuse	Stare you	5	45
	Touch you	6	55
	Motivate you	7	64
	Involve you	7	64
Physical abusers	Age fellows	3	5
	Adult criminal	1	
	Jail staff	55	93
Emotionally abusers	Age fellows	22	23
	Adult criminal	31	33
	Jail staff	42	44
Sexual abusers	Age fellows	11	100
	Adult criminal	0	0
	Jail staff	0	0
Way of being arrester	By your own will	42	17
	By police raid	168	70
	By informer	15	10
	Complain by community members	8	3
Feeling at being arrested	Nervous	78	32
	Felt guilty	60	25
	Ashamed	36	15
	Frightened	31	13



	Worried	13	5
	Puzzled	10	4
	No reaction	15	6
Reaction at the time of arrest	To run away	82	34
	Tried to hide	46	19
	Tried to resist physically	19	8
	Give clarify his position	42	17
	Bribery	17	7
	Showed no reaction	37	15
Reaction on being locked up in jail	Crying	104	44
	Screaming /shouting	66	27
	Biting him/her	15	6
	Hair pulling with rage	18	7
	Beating and abusing other prisoners	10	4
	No reaction	30	12
Feelings after committing offence	Remorse	24	10
	Proud	91	38
	Ashamed	69	28
	Distress	59	24
Reaction of parents	Ashamed	99	40
	No reaction	79	33
	Indifferent	65	27
Behavior of other prisoners	Welcoming you	111	46
	Worried about you	63	26
	Showing indifferent behavior	69	28
Behavior of respondents	Friendly	163	67
	Indifferent	59	24
	Violent	21	9
Reaction toward prison management	Submissive	67	28
	Aggressive	79	33
	Adjusting	97	39
Attitude of prison management	Caring	49	20
	Aggressive	84	34
	Accommodating	72	30
	Violent	38	16

The research revealed that 70% of the respondents were emotionally disturbed in jail; 57% of them cried, while 12% of them developed aggression toward fellow inmates. The main causes were isolation, homesickness, the influence of young offenders, and harsh behavior by those in charge of managing the jail. Family visits to jail were few and far between; only 24% visited twice a month. Physical abuse was common, in the form of hitting 41%; slapping, 41%; and kicking, 39%.

Sexual abuse was the least common, almost never reported by 5% of the sample. A majority of the respondents were arrested by the police raid, and, upon arrest, 32% said they were nervous, 25% guilty, 15% ashamed, and 9% frightened. Parents' reactions to detention included being ashamed for 40% and indifference by 33%.



Table No. 04: The items on which the knowledge of the respondents has been evaluated include knowledge of JJSO, 2000, and its provisions; awareness about fundamental rights and UNCRC; knowledge of jail authorities about the rights given to juvenile delinquency; NGOs working for juveniles in jail; name of NGOs; type of services provided; whether prison welfare societies exist or not; present status of prison welfare societies; whether socioeconomic rehabilitation center exists or not; and education models for juveniles in jail.

Situation	Category	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Knowledge of respondents about Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO, 2000)	Yes No	6 237	2 98
Provisions for respondents provided in JJSO, 2000	Right to appeal	3	50
	Right to legal assistance	1	17
	No joint trial of child with adult	2	33
	Availability of probation officer	0	0
	Release on probation	0	0
	Prohibition to public proceedings	0	0
Awareness of respondents about their fundamental rights	Yes No	134 9	96 4
Fundamental rights provided to respondents	Food	232	99
	Education	144	62
	Health Care	168	72
Knowledge of respondents about UNCRC	Yes No	0 243	0 100
Knowledge of jail authorities about Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO, 2000)	Yes	5	100
	No	0	0
Provisions of JJSO, 2000 for juvenile delinquency	Right to appeal	5	100
	Right to legal assistance	5	100
	No joint trial of child with adult	2	40
	Availability of probation officer	1	20
	Release on probation	2	40
	Prohibition to public proceedings	2	40
Knowledge of jail authorities about UNCRC	Yes No	4 1	80 20
Rights provided to juvenile delinquency	Parents, family must-care the child	2	50
	Education	4	100
	Health Care	3	75
	Play and recreation	4	100
	Securing from narcotic substance	2	50
	Securing from torture	1	25
	Protection against sexual exploitation	2	50
Working of NGOs for juveniles in jail	Yes	3	60
	NO	2	40
Name of NGOs working for Juveniles	Rehai Sanjok	2 1	67 33



Rehabilitation Of Juvenile Delinquents In South Asia: With Special Reference To Pakistan

Types of services provided by NGOs	Education	2	67
	Computer Training	2	67
	Health	1	33
	Legal assistance	2	67
	Vocational Training	1	33
Existence of Prisons welfare society in jails	Yes No	3	60
		2	40
Current status of prisons welfare society	Functional	2	100
	Non functional	0	0
	Don't know	0	0
Existence of Socio-economic Rehabilitation Centre in jails	Yes No	0	0
		5	100
Education model for juveniles in jail	Punjab Text Book Board Syllabus	5	100
	UNICEF Model	0	0
	UNESCO Model	0	0

The determination that came to light was that 98% of the respondents failed to be aware of the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance of 2000 as well as important awareness regarding the fundamental rights. However, 50% do know the right to appeal for juvenile delinquents and 33% do know the right not to have joint trials with adults, while 17% are aware of the right to legal assistance. Evidently, it can be seen that most of the respondents also know the basic rights, with 99% of them being familiar with the right of food, 72% of the right to education, while 62% is aware of the right of healthcare. In fact, 80% of the jail authorities are familiar with JJSO, 2000, and 80% are also aware of its provisions concerning juvenile delinquency. All the respondents were aware of the rights to education, play, recreation, and health care. A percentage of NGOs working in jail for juvenile delinquent rehabilitation is 60%, with two providing education, computer training, legal aid, and vocational training. Out of five jail authorities, 60% have Prisons Welfare Societies, but none have Socio-economic Rehabilitation Centers. The model of education pursued by jail authorities in educating juveniles is consistent with the Punjab Text Book Board Syllabus.

CONCLUSION

The study interviewed 243 young offenders, nearly all of whom were Muslims, and 85 percent of whom spoke Punjabi. Most were on trial, nearly half were illiterate, 40 percent did not receive education, and 49 percent lacked resources, interest, or had health problems to attend school. Half of them were middle-level among their siblings. Most of the respondents came from nuclear families, the average family size being 6.81 members. 83% of them lived in their own houses, while 8% lived only with friends. A majority, 44%, were helpers, while 16% worked in hotels, followed by 14% in industry and 10% in street vending. The average period for which they were employed was 2.53 years. The majority of respondents earned more than 5000 rupees per month; 79% spend their income on family and the rest on self-maintenance and with friends. Seventy percent of the respondents have emotional disturbance in the jail; among them, 57% weep during such disturbances. The main cause of emotional disturbance was isolation from others and home sickness. Family visits to jail are difficult because of management in jail, limited time schedule, and because of bribery. This research also found that 39% of the prisoners were subjected to physical abuse; most of the respondents were emotionally abused. Other findings reported that most of the respondents were arrested through police raids and felt remorseful or nervous when arrested. The study showed that 38% of prisoners felt proud after committing an offence, although some feel ashamed or remorseful. Most of the prisoners took a friendly attitude towards the prison management, and they do not intend to commit a crime again in the future.

RECOMMENDATION

1. High dropout rate of inmates necessitates illiteracy and family welfare programs.
2. Average family size of juveniles is 6.81, requiring awareness campaigns and welfare programs.
3. Improved services in education, health, and sports facilities are needs to be provided
4. Emotional disturbances in jail children need to be attended
5. Protections from physical, psychological, and sexual abuse by public and private sectors
6. Separation of juveniles according to their age category so as to prevent abuse.
7. Counselling and therapeutic services
8. Acknowledge NGDs contribution to education and re habilitation
9. Inclusive education programming



10. Social welfare through professional social work
11. Behavior Rehabilitation, Corrective Service, Legal Aid and Skill Development
12. Plan for undisturbed jail stay and effective adjustment in the society after release.

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