

Causes of Crimes in Educated Youth of Sindh: A Survey Study

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ABSTRACT

The existing research study was conducted to uncover the causes of committing crime in educated youth of Sindh. The objective of this study was to determine the root causes and present recommendations for solution. For this purpose, survey method of research was used. Population of the study based upon the students of universities of Sindh. The total number of public and private universities are 20 among all 10 universities are from public sector while remaining 10 are from private sector. The sample of the target population is 300 from which 15 students were randomly selected from each university. For data collection a questionnaire was used as a research tool comprised six items. Five points Likert scale was used for answering the asked questions. The SPSS version 17 was used for analysis of data. It was concluded in this study that there are number of causes like unemployment, age, gender, poor education etc. that excite youth to commit crime. Therefore in order to cope up this problem different crime prevention strategies should be put into action.

Keywords: Causes, crime, educated, youth

INTRODUCTION

Crime was and is an issue facing the world since Adam and Eve. Today every country faces the growing incidences of crime and violation of law; even in the most advanced countries the situation is same.

Pakistan faces to specific time of crimes, the education and youth crimes, which have turned into a tough and major problem of Pakistan, felt especially in the province of Sindh, which need attention of the state and the social scientist.

The total population of Pakistan is approximate 180 million in 2011 and Sindh contribute 55.24 million from total population of Pakistan (Wikipedia, 2012). The educated youth between the ages of 15-25 years is 27 % of the total population.

Sometimes it is due to socio-economic issues, intra-family or domestic issues as well as political and monetary issues. Types of crimes committed are highly divergent and differ from country to country and nation to nation. As stated the root causes of crimes are due to either one of the following or a combination of all:

1. Economical conditions
2. Social conditions
3. Family and domestic conditions
4. Political conditions

According to present report there are 1500 young people under trial in Punjab under the age of 18 years. The total number of juvenile prisoners in the country is 3800 between the ages of 15 to 18 years. There is a capacity of 33000 prisoners in jails in the country and near about 72000 are now in jails (Khan, 1999).

According to Justice Durab Pateel, “We are in the long tunnel and there is no light up to the last end, nobody knows what will happen tomorrow. It is seemed that there is no place for law in Pakistan society” (Uzma, 1993).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

It has been well recognized that the educated youth is the future of Pakistan. It is the paramount need of the time to know why educated youth commits crimes and what are the forces and factors responsible of the destruction of our future assets because observations have shown that the young people have a high crime rate than old person and age appears to have an important effect on the frequency as type of crime committed. Therefore the role of teacher and education system should be enhanced to the character building of the youth and to bring the positive change in their attitudes, values and behavior. The crime controlling agencies should also play an effective role to minimize the crimes.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research question raised to solve the problem of the study was:

What are the causes of committing crimes in educated youth?

METHODOLOGY

This research was based upon descriptive study in which survey method was used to collect data. The analysis of data was carried out by SPSS version 17.

Population

The population of this study comprises the students of universities of Sindh. The overall population was divided into public and private universities. The total number of public and private universities are 20, 10 numbers of universities are from public sector while remaining 10 are from private sectors. These all 20 universities have different field of specialization e.g. medical, business administration, and engineering, agriculture and academic categories.

Sample

The sample of the total population is 300 from which 15 students were randomly selected from each of these universities. The list of public and private universities is as follows:

Table 1. Private Universities in Sindh

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Universities</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Established</i>	<i>Type</i>
1	Isra University	Hyderabad	1997	Private
2	Aga Khan University	Karachi	1983	Private
3	Hamdard University	Karachi	1991	Private
4	Iqra University	Karachi	1998 (2000)*	Private
5	Mohammad Ali Jinnah University	Karachi	1998	Private
6	Jinnah University for Women	Karachi	1998	Private
7	Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology	Karachi	1995	Private
8	Preston University, Pakistan	Karachi	1984	Private
9	Indus Institute of Higher Education	Karachi	2004	Private
10	Sir Syed University of Engr & Technology	Karachi	1993	Private

Table 2. Public Universities in Sindh

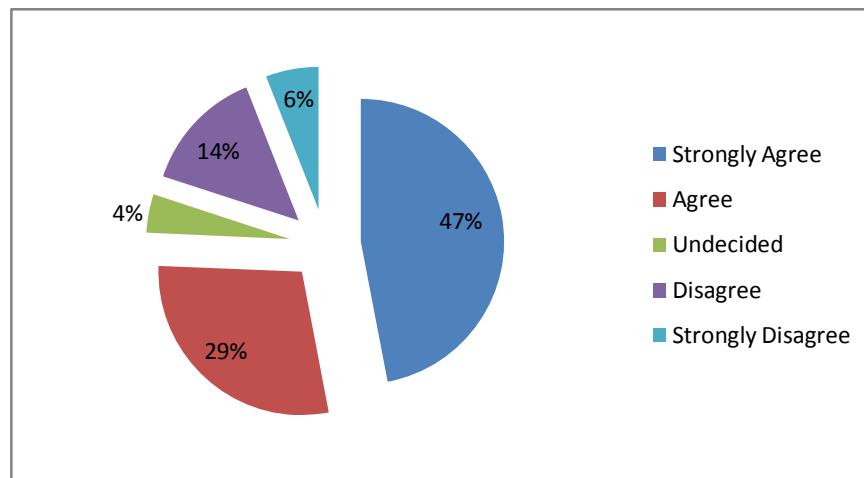
S. No.	Universities	Location	Established	Type
1	Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences	Jamshoro	1881 (2002)*	Public
2	Mehran University of Engineering and Technology	Jamshoro	1963 (1977)*	Public
3	University of Sindh	Jamshoro	1947	Public
4	Benazir Buhtto Shaheed university Karachi	Karachi	2010 (2007)*	Public
5	Dawood College of Engineering and Technology	Karachi	1962 (2007)*	Public
6	Dow University of Health Sciences	Karachi	1945 (2003)*	Public
7	NED University of Engineering and Technology	Karachi	1921 (1977)*	Public
8	University of Karachi	Karachi	1951	Public
9	Shah Abdul Latif University	Khairpur	1947 (1987)*	Public
10	Sindh Agriculture University	Tandojam	1977	Public

Research Tool

A questionnaire was developed in which six items were formulated to collect data from the respondents.

Item 1: Is youth age is a stimulant to commit crime?

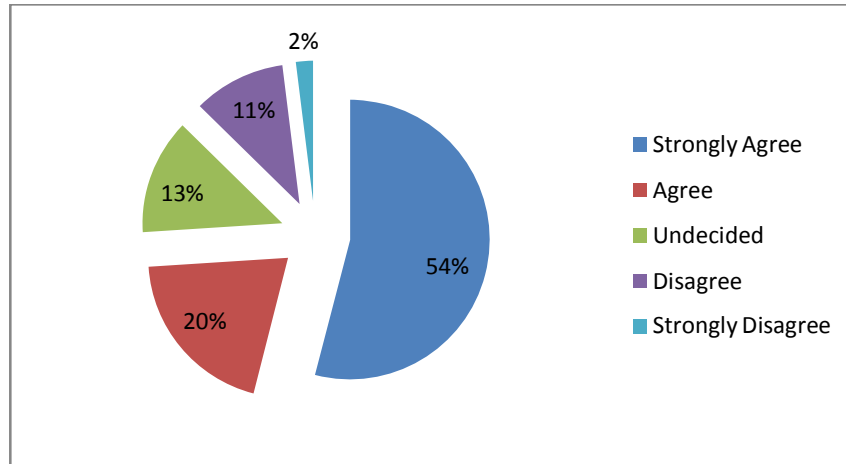
Opinion	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Frequency	141	86	13	42	18	300
Percentage (%)	47	29	04	14	06	100



The chart showed that (47+29) 76% respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh was due to age factor. Whereas (14+06) 20% respondents disagreed regarding the above statement.

Item 2: Is gender in youth age take part in committing crime?

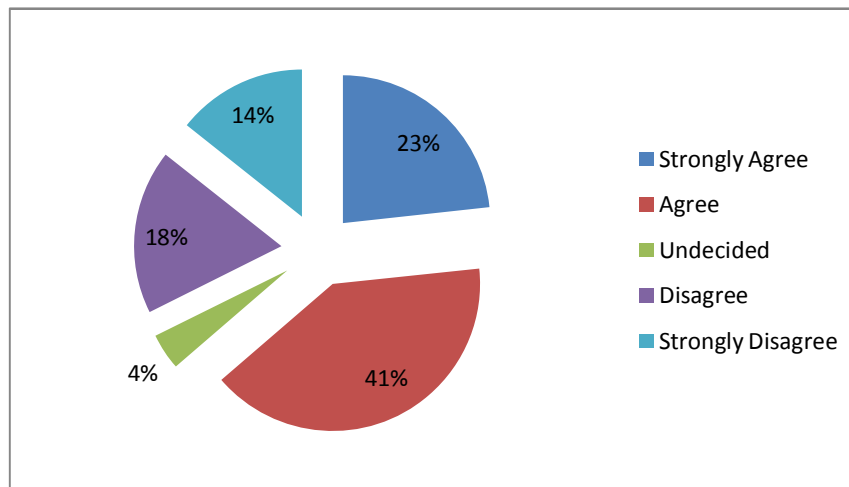
Opinion	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Frequency	162	60	40	32	06	300
Percentage (%)	54	20	13	11	02	100



The chart showed that (54+20) 74% respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh was due to gender. Whereas (11+02) 13% respondents disagreed regarding the above statement.

Item 3: Is illiteracy is a factor to commit crime?

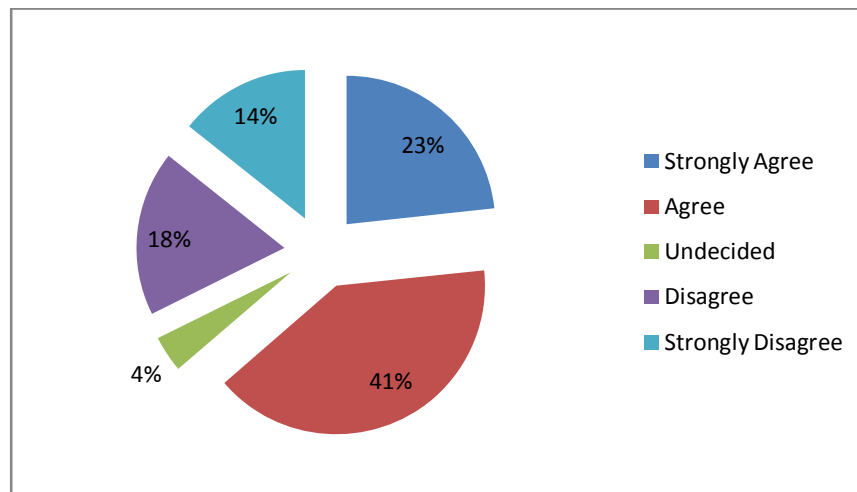
Opinion	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Frequency	70	121	12	54	43	300
Percentage (%)	23	41	04	18	14	100



The chart showed that (23+41) 64% respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh was due to illiteracy. Whereas (18+14) 32% respondents disagreed regarding the above statement.

Item 4: Is poor standard of education cause to commit crime?

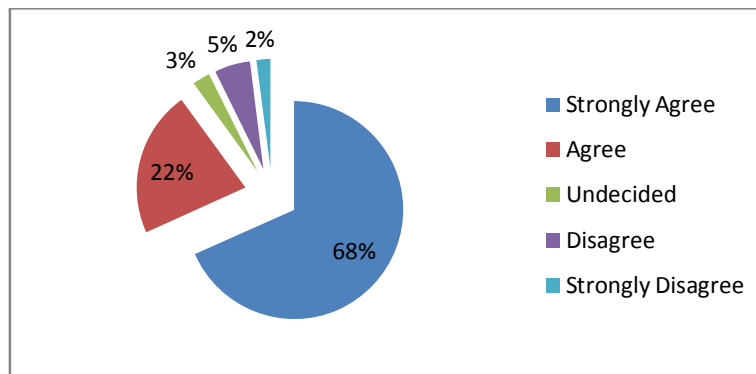
Opinion	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Frequency	70	121	12	54	43	300
Percentage (%)	23	41	04	18	14	100



The chart showed that (23+41) 64% respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh was due to poor education. Whereas (18+14) 32% respondents disagreed regarding the above statement.

Item 5: Does unemployment motivate educated youth to commit crime?

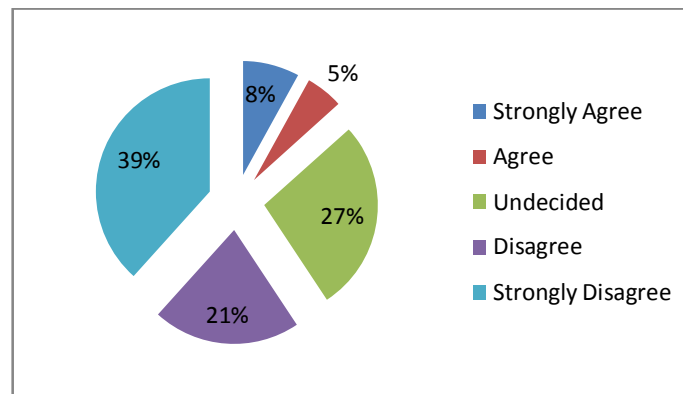
Opinion	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Frequency	205	65	08	16	06	300
Percentage (%)	68	22	03	05	02	100



The chart showed that (68+22) 90% respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh was due to unemployment. Whereas (05+02) 07% respondents disagreed regarding the above statement.

Item 6: Is marital status motivate person to commit crime?

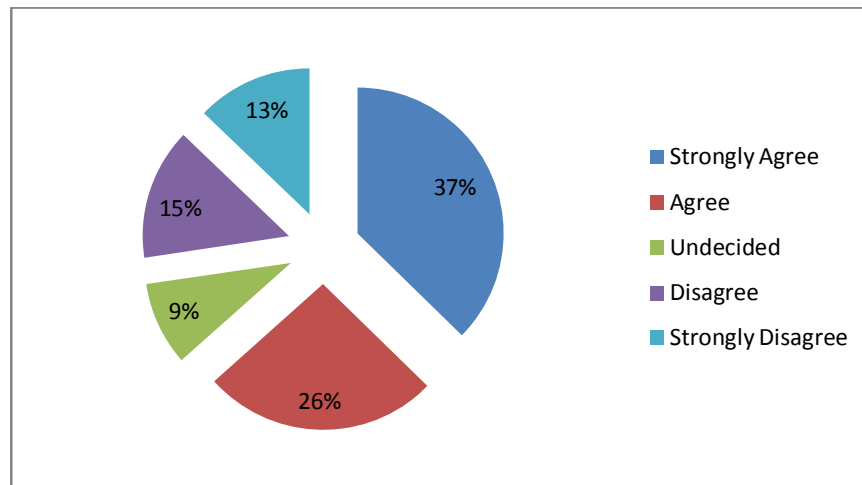
Opinion	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
Frequency	24	16	82	63	115	300
Percentage (%)	08	05	27	21	39	100



The chart showed that most of the respondents (21+39) 60% disagreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh was due to marital status. Whereas (08+05) 13% respondents agreed regarding the above statement.

Table 3. Item wise Analysis

Item No	Strongly Agreed	Agreed	Undecided	Disagreed	Strongly Disagreed	Total
1	141	86	13	42	18	300
2	162	60	40	32	6	300
3	70	121	12	54	43	300
4	70	121	12	54	43	300
5	205	65	8	16	6	300
6	24	16	82	63	115	300
Total	672	469	167	261	231	1800
Percentage	37	26	9	15	13	100



FINDINGS

As a result of data analysis the findings are:

- 1- Seventy Six percent respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh is due to age factor. Whereas 20% respondents disagree regards to the above statement.
- 2- Seventy Four percent respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh is due to gender. Whereas 13% respondents disagree regards to the above statement.
- 3- Sixty Four percent respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh is due to illiteracy. Whereas 32% respondents disagree regards to the above statement.
- 4- Sixty Four percent respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh is due to poor education. Whereas 32% respondents disagree regards to the above statement.
- 5- Ninety percent respondents agreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh is due to unemployment. Whereas 07% respondents disagree regards to the above statement.
- 6- Sixty percent disagreed with regards to the cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh is due to marital status. Whereas 13% respondents agree regards to the above statement.

CONCLUSION

In the light of findings there are number of causes that directly or indirectly stimulate individual to commit crime. Many educated young people joined the world of crime because they had not the adequate economic resources. It was found that sometime family also caused crime in educated youth.

Unemployment played exceedingly rule in contributing causes of crime among youths, 90 % of our respondent agreed on the fact that the un-employment in our cities was the major cause of crime among educated youth in Sindh.

Similarly age and gender are agreed 76 & 74 percentages respectively and on the other hand marital status would be the least agreed by the respondent.

The crime was mostly influenced by primary academic level of students rather than secondary level. Therefore it can be said that the foundation of our students are not being built upon positive attitude due to poor education.

Some other findings that were observed and recorded during the research are as follows:

- a. Lower income group of families were catered larger number of students for crime among educated youth in Sindh.
- b. Police system found inexhaustible for crimes in youth.
- c. Corruption and misuse of authority becomes the highest among all others,
- d. Bribes and kickbacks to shelter illegal activities are causing to provoke crime by police department.
- e. Judiciary is also making a cause for harvesting crime in educated youth.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We should focus on strengths of young people rather than their weakness, following elements can develop the educated youth in positive way:
 - i. A sense of competence
 - ii. A sense of usefulness
 - iii. A sense of belonging
 - iv. A sense of power
2. The media and press should illuminate educated youth concerns rather than to sensationalize an incident or issue or crime.
3. At national level a standing body should be organized to act as a think tank. This should be comprised of Minister, Professors, Teachers and peoples from Media.
4. There is need to develop a program of parental care and control to improvements in educational and training facilities and the development of sense of care and concern for the protection of young people at the difficult age of adolescence.
5. With rising employment opportunities many difficulties of young person will be minimized and it will result in low-rate of crimes in educated people.
6. There is a need to encourage different sports activities as well as promote programs for repair and maintenance skills that could be helpful in their practical life.
7. Civil education program based on the values of social unity, with emphases on the needs of educated youth, and on the responsibilities of adults should be organized by the community.
8. Educated person should be employed in the police and law department because educated persons can deal better and understand the problems.
9. Parents should pay love and attention to the young children as should not neglect them; it will help the youngster in their psychological development.
10. Different crime prevention strategies should be adopted.

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