

Socio-Economic and Cultural Determinants of Criminal Youth Behavior: A Case of Faisalabad City in Punjab, Pakistan

¹Dr. Muhammad Shabbir Ch., ²Muhammad Arqam Mushtaq, ³Muhammad Idrees,
⁴Muhammad Atif

¹Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, GC University Faisalabad

²M.Phil. Scholar in Sociology, Department of Sociology, GC University Faisalabad

³Teaching Assistant in Sociology, Department of Sociology, GC University Faisalabad

⁴Research Officer in Sociology, Department of Sociology, GC University Faisalabad

Received: August 23, 2017

Accepted: November 7, 2017

ABSTRACT

The present study explores the socio-economic and cultural factors promoting criminal behavior among youth in Pakistan. The youth are often faced by a number of challenges. Recently, youth deviant behavior has become a global issue of great concern and requires immediate attention. Currently, a huge number of challenges which are youth facing in the urban poor settings are varied and unique to the context. The leading determinants which increases crime rate are joblessness, illiteracy, poverty, injustice and lawlessness, fundamentalism and politicized law enforcing agencies, political instability. In Pakistan, lower socio-economic to become rich as well as high socio-economic status holders to become richer are involved in crimes. Literature shows that mostly criminals commit crimes due to socio-economic inequalities. The main objective of this study is to explore the factors promoting criminal behavior among youth in Faisalabad, Pakistan. A sample of 150 respondents was taken from two randomly selected towns of Faisalabad through convenient sampling technique. The analysis was made through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 17. On the bases of the findings it was concluded that there are number of socio-economic and psychological factors that are creating problems in state and becoming hurdle in the sustainable economic development. Causes of youth crime in Pakistan are little bit different from that of the western world such as unemployment, corruption and poverty. If corruption is eradicated and state provides job opportunities to youth, youth crime rate will be fall down. The corrective measures to stop the illegal actions must rotate around those identified causes. These corrective measures like corruption in law enforcing agencies, lack of authorities given to the agencies, unsolved issues of the agencies (provision of modern tools and capacity building trainings and heavy increment in salaries), technological backwardness in the context of security tools, joblessness and poverty and. Solution of the issues on priority-wise is the key to success. Visible decrease in youth crime rate can be seen if proper corrective measures are taken into account.

KEY WORDS: Social and psychological determinates, crime, criminal behavior

I- INTRODUCTION

Crime is a main source of discomfort and in security in every society. Crime, no doubt perpetrates enormous monetarist and psychosomatic costs on society. Criminal act gives upswing to the feeling of fear and insecurity and even in those people who have not been victimized. The result in saga city of horror of being victimized creates adverse effects on happiness. A wrongdoing classified by the parliamentary body of the country or the government or law of the state is called crime. Every state makes a number of acts which are forbidden as crimes and proposes an imprisonment or a fine or both for criminal of these acts. There is no universal and permanent definition of crime. It differs in different times in different regions. Ahmad defines a crime as “an act or omission of human conduct shameful to others which the state is bound to prevent. It renders the deviant person liable to punishment as a result of proceedings initiated by the state organs assigned to ascertain the nature, the extent and the legal consequences of that person’s wrongness” (1999).

Crime is an activity which is against the law and the fact associated with criminal activities and the socio-economic development of the society is undeniable. Crime is considered as the unpredicted behavior of any human being which opposes the law. Normally, aggression and mental stress cause an individual to produce deviant behavior. A crime is an action of an individual demeanor injurious to others which the country is inevitable to avert. It purifies the deviant personality accountable to sentence as a consequence of happening started by the country structures allocated to determine the nature, the extent and the legal penalties of the individual’s unfairness (Agnew, 1992). Like Pakistan, in Asian countries more than 50% population has income below the poverty line, and is unemployed, specifically youth (Altindag, 2009).

*Corresponding Author: Dr. Muhammad Shabbir Ch., Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology GC University Faisalabad, Email: drmshabbir@gcuf.edu.pk

In Pakistan, criminality has touched the terrifying level, so insecurity among 180 million citizens has reached the peak. At a glance, Pakistan's biggest cities, commercial and industrial hubs such as Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, and Islamabad are enough to shiver down the backbone of inhabitants. A lot of official claim are heard that unemployment is going down but unfortunately, unemployment is rising and hence, crime rate is also high. However, the citizens of less developed areas of Pakistan suffer from severe unemployment and poverty, which are the main reasons of crimes among youth (Danial and John, 2012). The other major factors such as backwardness, lawlessness, and dual standards prevailing in the society, fundamentalism, and political instability are also responsible for high crime rate (Edmark, 2003). In and out migration in Pakistan has an impact on crime rate as the conditions show that, those who migrate to Pakistan are not subject to any systematic record and have also a political influence leading to their easy involvement in crimes. In Pakistan, lower as well as high socio-economic status holders are involved in crimes because they want to accumulate more wealth through illegal ways. Literature shows that political leaders of different parties, various law implementing departments are pushing criminal to commit crime to fulfill their own political and official interests in Pakistan. The statistics of crime in Pakistan show that Pakistan is not performing well in social, economic, cultural and technological environment (Anderson, 2003).

There are many social problems which are universal and crimes are one of them. Crime is social problem which affects and influences all societies. There is no society in any part of the world, which is without crime. Crime is looked upon primarily as a social problem, although there are certain many other aspects. Crime causes public concern; they occupy a priority position among social problem because they challenge the ability of modern society's institutions and recourses to control. Social control and value orientation are among the chief components of social problems. Practically all societies look upon crime as a social phenomenon, no matter how infrequently it occurs. It usually causes some injury or harm to others. It is looked upon as a sort of threat to society's ability to function. It violates sacred customs, laws and values and interrupts the smooth operation of the social and political order. However, crime and delinquency usually have a very low priority, if you are rating the major problems of United States. Problems such as security, food, economic development, migration, health, population, infrastructure and education generate a much greater sense of urgency and importance (Walter, 2007).

Pakistan is no exception as compared with the other societies of the world and is also facing the problem of crime, which ranges from petty theft to robbery, raping, burglary, and murder. There are, however, certain crimes which are condemned by the people of all races and colors. Such crimes are universally and equally viewed as serious delinquency and deviancy. Murder is one of such crimes (Jamil, 2003).

In Pakistan, the rate of crime is increasing gradually particularly in urban sections of the population. The processes of industrialization and urbanization have created so many big cities and towns. It is reported that the industrialized cities like Karachi, Faisalabad, etc. are producing a very high rate of disorganized elements. As the population is increasing rapidly, the cities are becoming overcrowded leading towards density of the population. This factor is creating problem of housing, due to which slums have developed. All of us know that most of the industrial labor belongs to the villages. They come down to the cities to earn their livelihood. They have the idea to earn money to send back to their families in the village but when they get wages insufficient for their requirements, the entire dream is destroyed. Further they are greatly affected by artificial and attractive surroundings. Besides this, anti-social elements drag them into different bad habits like drugging, drinking, gambling, prostitution. If once they are involved in these habits they find it hard to get rid of them and dwindle down into starvation and poverty. Starvation and poverty along with bad habits picked up compel them to commit suicide or engage in crimes. This is the real picture of most of our Pakistani laborers engaged in industry in different cities (Ghani, 2007).

There are number of social, economic, psychological and environmental risk factors that promote crimes in society. These range from family disorganization to the economic crisis and vary from peer association to loneliness and feeling of isolation to aggression and frustration that leads individual towards crime. Population growth is also an important indicator of enhancing crime rate. Geographically congested and over-populated areas have more vulnerable environment for the crime (Idrees, et al. 2015).

II- Statement of the problem

Present study has been designed to explore the factors promoting criminal behavior among youth in Pakistan. Pakistan is the 6th largest country of world that has more youthful population. The large youth cohorts are very useful for the development of a country but unfortunately these youth cohorts are involved in criminal activities for the lack of counseling and job opportunities. In Pakistan, socio-economic and psychological risk factors are higher as compared to the development opportunities. Some geographical areas provide easy opportunity to commit crime. All these factors promote crime rate in the world as well as in Pakistan. Pakistani society is facing high level of crimes because of higher intensity of social, economic, environmental and psychological risk factors that push youth towards crime. Review of Different studies shows that mostly criminals commit crimes on bases of socio-economic inequalities. The huge statistical data of crime show that

Pakistan is going down in economic, cultural, social, and technological environment which is very alarming for the bureaucracy as well as for the political leadership of Pakistan.

III- Objectives of the study

The overall objective of the study is to explore the factors promoting criminal behavior among youth in Pakistan and to suggest some drastic measures to control the crime rate.

However detailed objectives are to:

- Study the socio-economic characteristics of the respondents
- Identify the social dimensions of criminal behavior in Pakistan
- Probe the economic determinants responsible for increasing crime among youth
- Dig out the psychological motives/conditions promoting criminal behavior
- Investigate the role of environment/geography in the promotion of criminal attitude
- Suggest some drastic measures to control the crime

IV- Theoretical framework

This study was conducted under the frame work of social process theory, follower of this theory believed that criminality is a “function of individual socialization, and the interactions people have with organizations, institutions, and processes of society”. Learning theory is the most common approach to the social process theory (Barlow & Durand, 2006).

Social control theory and social reaction theory are two important approaches of social process theory. When one’s behavior is groomed with the tied environment of other individuals and associations of institutions, it refers by social control theory approach. While the second approach is social reaction theory which reflects that if an individual is already viewed (labeled) as a criminal, it is more likely that this person will become start criminal activities again (Hopkins, 2001). In the present study, researcher observed the aspects of above theories were observed through different angles by evaluating the social, psychological and geographical factors among youth in district Faisalabad

V- MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present study was conducted in the Faisalabad City. Multistage sampling technique was applied to draw the sample. At first stage two towns namely Jinnah Town and Lyallpur town were taken as population. At second stage the two union councils (one from each town) was selected. At third stage 150 respondents (75 from each UC) were selected by using simple random sampling technique. Moreover, data was collected with the help of a well-structured interview schedule. Descriptive and inferential statistics were applied to check the central tendency and measure/verify the hypothesis.

VI- RESULTS

Majority 67% of the respondents were male with age range of (29-38), living in joint family system with SSC & HSSC level of education. 22.7% of the total respondents were run their own business and having Rs. 25001-30000 as monthly household income. 29.3% of the respondents reported that poverty is a reason for high incidence of crime in Pakistan with 68% were agreeing that un-equal educational system is responsible for deviant acts. Large proportion of respondents i.e. 54% were agreed that low income, 69.3% told agreed that job backlogs leads youth towards crime while 41.3%t claimed that Nepotism/lack of meritocracy is the main reasons that alternatively push youth towards deviance. 51.3% were agreed to great extent that inequalities in the society responsible for increasing crime rates. Lack of justice in society is also is one cause of promoting criminal youth behavior told 56.7% while majority i.e. 71.3% were agreed that political; instability in the country promote crime among youth in Pakistan. 48.6% told that people learn deviant acts from the peers, 35.3% told this is due to weak socialization and 44.7% shared that media is responsible for aggression among youth. 56.6% told that frustration among youth leads them towards crime, 43.3% were agreeing to some extent that relative deprivations among youth push them into deviance. Most of the respondents i.e. 45.3% were agreed to some extent that geographically congested areas are responsible for high crime rate and 46% were agreeing that overpopulated environment enhance criminal activities.

Testing of Research Hypotheses

The purpose of this part is to present analysis and interpretation of data relating to the research problems under investigation. The relationship between variables was evaluated by bivariate analysis which analysis explains the interaction between explanatory and response variables. The strength of relationship has been checked by

the chi-square and gamma statistics. This relationship might be significant or non-significant at 0.5 (level of significance).

The Chi-Square test of Independence is used to determine if there is a significant relationship between two nominal (categorical) variables. The frequency of one nominal variable is compared with different values of the second nominal variable. The data can be displayed in an R*C contingency table, where R is the row and C is the column. For example, a researcher wants to examine the relationship between gender (male vs. female) and empathy (high vs. low). The chi-square test of independence can be used to examine this relationship. If the null hypothesis is accepted there would be no relationship between variables. If the null hypotheses is rejected the implication would be that there is a relationship between both variables. The manual way to calculate the chi-square statistic is that first expected value of the two nominal variables is calculated than; the expected value of the two nominal variables is calculated by using this formula:

$$E_{i,j} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^c O_{i,j} \sum_{k=1}^r O_{k,j}}{N}$$

Where

$E_{i,j}$ = expected value

$\sum_{k=1}^c O_{i,j}$ = Sum of the i^{th} column

$\sum_{k=1}^r O_{k,j}$ = Sum of the k^{th} column

N = total number

After calculating the expected value, we will apply the following formula to calculate the value of the Chi-Square test of Independence:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{i,j} - E_{i,j})^2}{E_{i,j}}$$

χ^2 = Chi-Square test of Independence

$O_{i,j}$ = Observed value of two nominal variables

$E_{i,j}$ = Expected value of two nominal variables

Degree of freedom is calculated by using the following formula:

$$DF = (r-1)(c-1)$$

Where

DF = Degree of freedom

r = number of rows

c = number of columns

Hypothesis:

Null hypothesis: Assumes that there is no association between the two variables.

Alternative hypothesis: Assumes that there is an association between the two variables.

Hypothesis testing: It is the same for the Chi-Square test of Independence as it is for other tests like ANOVA, t-test, etc. If the calculated value of the Chi-Square test is greater than the table value, we will reject the null hypothesis. If the calculated value is less, then we will accept the null hypothesis. In present research categorical variables are arranged that are fit on the assumption of Chi-Square test therefore, researcher applied the chi-square test due to its reliability.

Bi-variate analyses showing the relationship between two variables were described as under;

Research Hypothesis 1: Frustration among youth leads them towards criminal behavior

Table 1: Association between frustration among youth and criminal behavior

For chi-Square test, the assumed statistical hypothesis is as under:

H₀: There is no association between frustration among youth and criminal behavior

H₁: There is an association between frustration among youth and criminal behavior

Frustration among Youth		Criminal Behavior			Total
		To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
Agree	Count	58	10	24	92
	% of Total	38.7%	6.7%	16.0%	61.3%
No opinion	Count	3	5	4	12
	% of Total	2.0%	3.3%	2.7%	8.0%
Disagree	Count	7	33	6	46
	% of Total	4.6%	22.0%	4.0%	30.7%
Total	Count	68	48	34	150
	% of Total	45.3%	32.0%	22.6%	100.0%

Chi-Square=71.95 D.F. =4 P-value (Significance level) =0.000**
 Gamma=0.37 P-value (Significance level) =0.000** **=Highly Significant

Table 1 illustrates the association between frustration among youth and criminal behavior. The value of chi-square shows that there is a highly significant association between the variables. Therefore, the null hypothesis “There is no association between frustration among youth and criminal behavior” is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. The value of Gamma statistics also shows strength of positive relationship between variables.

Research Hypothesis 2: Poverty in the state is responsible for promoting criminal behavior among youth

Table 2: Association between Poverty and Criminal Behavior

For chi-Square test, the assumed statistical Hypothesis is as under:

H₀: There is no association between poverty and criminal behavior

H₁: There is an association between poverty and criminal behavior

Poverty in state		Criminal Behavior			Total
		To great extent	To some extent	Not at all	
To great extent	Count	35	12	8	55
	% of Total	23.3%	8.0%	5.3%	36.7%
To some extent	Count	10	44	9	63
	% of Total	6.6%	29.3%	6.0%	42.0%
Not at all	Count	14	11	7	32
	% of Total	9.3%	7.3%	4.6%	21.3%
Total	Count	59	67	24	150
	% of Total	39.3%	44.6%	16.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square=74.66 D.F. =4 P-value (Significance level) =0.000**
 Gamma=0.53 P-value (Significance level) =0.000** **=Highly Significant

Table 2 describes the association between poverty and criminal behavior. The value of chi-square depicts the highly significant association between variables. Therefore, the null hypothesis, “There is no association between poverty and criminal behavior” is rejected and its alternative hypothesis is accepted i.e. there is an association between poverty and criminal behavior. The value of gamma also shows the positive relationship between variables. Results Coincide Jua (2003) who concluded that Poverty is an important factor associated with increased crime and violence. While crime may be seen as a survival alternative in the face of grinding poverty, there are poor communities where crime levels are low because behavior is constrained by informal social and cultural values.

Moser and Rodgers (2005) concluded that there is a link between violence and unequal access to employment, low income, education, health and basic physical infrastructure. They argue that situations of widespread, severe inequality heighten the potential for alienated, frustrated and excluded populations (particularly younger men) to engage in different forms of violence, including economic-related gang violence, politically motivated identity conflict and domestic violence.

ILO (2009) reported that in many countries, millions of young people are unable to access economic opportunities and under paid. Without access to employment or livelihood opportunities, most young people cannot afford a house or a dowry, cannot marry and their transition to adulthood is effectively blocked. Menial jobs with little prospect for advancement may also be a cause of youth frustration, embarrassment and social separation and push them towards negative activities like crime conflict and other type of deviant behaviour.

Shah (2010) found that Unemployment is a main challenge to the youth in Pakistan. He said that youth have few job opportunities after graduation, much to the adverse effect on households and in turn on the whole society and the country. Unemployment raises many questions in the young minds that can be exploited by extremist

groups. Skilled youth usually leaves the country for want of adequate opportunities. The government has failed to undertake major steps to address unemployment as its rate is rising day by day. Idrees *et al.* (2015) reveals that unemployment in Pakistan is increasing and people facing income insurgencies. The reason is that unemployment rate in a country is a complementary indicator of income opportunities in the legal labor market. Therefore, when, unemployment rate increases the opportunities for earning income decreases which instigate the individuals to commit crime. The costs of committing crime go down for unemployed workers. The results of causality support this proposition that unemployment causes crime. The results show that poverty is also a major indicator of crime. The poor have limited income and resources to satisfy their desires and wants. In Pakistan the poverty statistics show dismal picture besides increasing income inequality. The low income means low saving potential which results in low standard of living. The low income in relation to increase prices has crime instigating effect by reducing individual's moral threshold. Therefore, it can be concluded that people in poverty are induced to commit crime.

Research Hypothesis 3: More economic investment subsequently reduces the crimes

Table 3: Association between investment in economy and reduction of crime

For chi-Square test, the assumed statistical Hypothesis is as under:

H₀: There is no association between economic investment and reduction of crime

H₁: There is an association between economic investment and reduction of crime

Economic Investment		Reduction of Crime			Total
		Agree	No opinion	Disagree	
To great extent	Count	40	6	9	55
	% of Total	26.6%	4.0%	6.0%	36.7%
To some extent	Count	21	11	28	60
	% of Total	14.0%	7.3%	18.6%	40.0%
Not at all	Count	15	13	7	35
	% of Total	10.0%	8.6%	4.6%	23.3%
Total	Count	76	30	44	150
	% of Total	50.6%	20.0%	29.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square=131.51 D.F. =4
Gamma=0.50

P-value (Significance level) =0.000**

P-value (Significance level) =0.000**

**=Highly Significant

Table 3 illustrates the association between economic investment and reduction of crime. The value of chi-square depicts the highly significant association between variables. Therefore, the null hypothesis, "There is no association between economic investment and reduction of crime" is rejected. The alternative hypothesis "There is an association between investment in economy and reduction of crime" is accepted. The value of gamma also shows the positive relationship between variables.

VII- DISCUSSION

Generally crime is treated as the unexpected behavior of an individual which goes against the law. Crime is a major source of insecurity and discomfort in every society. There is no doubt that crime inflicts enormous monetary and psychological costs on society. In every society, there are many social problems which are universal crime are one of them. Crime is social problems, which affect and influence all societies. There is no society in any part of the world, which is without crime. Pakistan is no exception as compared with the other societies of the world and is also facing the problem of crime, which ranges from petty theft to robbery, raping, burglary, and murder. In Pakistan, the rate of crime is increasing gradually particularly in urban section of the population. The process of industrialization and urbanization has created so many big cities and towns. It is reported that the industrialized cities like Karachi, Faisalabad, etc. are producing a very high rate of disorganized elements. There are number of Social, Economic, Psychological and environmental risk factors that promote the crimes in Society. These all range from family disorganization to the economic crisis and vary from peer association to the loneliness and feelings of isolation to the aggression and frustration that leads individual towards crime. Population growth is also an important indicator of enhancing crime rate. Geographically congested and over populated areas have more vulnerable environment for the crime. In Pakistan, Socio-economic and psychological risk factors are higher as compared to the development opportunities. There are geographical areas where youth easily find opportunity to commit crime. All these factors promote the crime rate in the world as well as in Pakistan. Pakistani Society facing high level of crimes due the higher intensity of social, economic, environmental and psychological risk factors that pushes youth towards the crime. In Pakistan, lower socio-economic status holders are involved in crimes as well as high socio-economic holders are also involved, hence they want to accumulate more wealth through illegal ways. Literature shows that mostly criminals commit crime on bases of socio-economic inequalities. The statistics of crime in Pakistan shows that, Pakistan is not performing well in social, economic, cultural and technological environment.

VIII- CONCLUSIONS

The results from study provide strong evidence in favor of a model of criminal behavior. Conclusion has been made on the bases of analysis and results that no single factor is responsible to make the youth criminal, multiple risk factors were observed which disturb the lives of youth, whereas significant protective factors are absent. Causes of crimes are directly related to the environment of the surroundings. These surroundings can be of neighborhood, school, playground and home. It was also observed that causes of youth crime in Pakistan are little bit different from that of the western world such as unemployment, corruption and poverty. If corruption is eradicated and state provides job opportunities to youth, youth crime rate will be fall down. The corrective measures to stop the illegal actions must rotate around those identified causes. These corrective measures like corruption in law enforcing agencies, lack of authorities given to the agencies, unsolved issues of the agencies (provision of modern tools and capacity building trainings and heavy increment in salaries), technological backwardness in the context of security tools, joblessness and poverty and. Solution of the issues on priority-wise is the key to success. Visible decrease in youth crime rate can be seen if proper corrective measures are taken into account.

IX- RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations must be addressed to overcome the issues as under;

- Upgrade the overall quality of population program documentation, and youth empowerment programs in particular.
- Governments should focus on small industries and pay attention to private enterprise.
- Collaborated initiatives for youth development between donor agencies and government should be encouraged.
- Youth focused skills and training initiatives will empower the youth.
- Proper socialization is the key to control youth from criminal activities so government should arrange workshops, seminars and informal sessions for parents and well as for youth regarding strong socialization.
- There should be equality in society, socio-economic and gender inequalities should be vanished.
- People have easy and proper access to justice and equally treat all the people in front of law.
- Government should bring institutional stability and meritocracy in all sectors.
- Government should provide equal curriculum and technical and vocational training to the youth.
- Sports and games should be promoted at large to engage youth in positive initiatives.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmed, M. A. (1999). Prison administration in Pakistan. Lahore: S and S Publishers.
2. Agnew, R. (1992). Foundation for a general strain theory of crime and delinquency. Paris: France
3. Altindag, D. T. (2009). Crime and unemployment: Evidence from Europe.
4. Anderson, A. (2003). The aggregate burden of crime in Journal of Law and Economics (Vols. 42-2).
5. Barlow, D. H. & Durand, V.M. (2006). Essentials of abnormal psychology. California: Thomas Wadsworth.
6. Daniel L. H. and Joan, H. (2012). Jealous of the joneses: Conspicuous consumption, inequality and crime.
7. Edmark, K. (2003). The effects of unemployment on property crime: Evidence from a period of unusually large swings in the business cycle.
8. Ghani, M. U. (2007). Women international day 8th March 2007 Freedom Gate Pakistan.
9. Hopkins, B. R. (2001). An introduction to criminological theory. Criminal Justice Review, 377-381.
10. Idrees, M., Batool, Z., and Roman, M. (2015) Assessing the Determinants and Governance Over Crime in Pakistan, *International Journal of Contemporary Applied Sciences*; Vol. 2, No. 1, January 2015
11. ILO. (2009). The Youth Employment Challenge. Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/yen/about/youthchallenge.htm> (Accessed on 12 March 2015).

12. Jua, N. (2003). 'Differential responses to Disappearing Transitional Pathways: Redefining Possibility among Cameroonian Youths', *African Studies Review*.
13. Jamil, A. (2006). A Sociological Investigation of criminal behavior of the murder in district jail Jang. An unpublished thesis of M.Sc. Rural Sociology, University of Agriculture Faisalabad.
14. Moser, C., and Rodgers, D. (2005). Change, Violence and Insecurity in Non-conflict Situations, Working Paper no. 245, Overseas Development Institute, London Available at: <http://www.brookings.edu/views/papers/200503moser.pdf>
15. Nachmias, C. F. & Nachmias, D. (1992). *Research methods in the social sciences*. Ed 4th. Ch. 1; The scientific approach. St. Martin's press, Inc. pp.3–27.
16. Shah, S., S. (2010). "National Youth Conference on Risks and Dividends of Youth Bulge in Pakistan" BARGAD, Gujranwala – Pakistan, 2010.
17. Walter, G., D. (2013). The trouble with psychopath as a general theory of crime, *International Journal of offender* 2004; Vol. 2: 133-148.