

Application of Criminological Theories in Combating of Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a long standing social and legal challenge in Pakistan, arising from a variety of socio-economic and cultural factors that shape the lives of juvenile delinquents. Although Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018, which is in force in Pakistan regarding juvenile delinquencies that deal with juvenile delinquents, before that Juvenile justice system was dealt with Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000. These Laws aim to protect Juveniles by ensuring fair trails, humane treatment, rehabilitation, and banning torture and Handcuffing. Despite its enactment, it was not implemented and remained largely symbolic. The issue of age determination of Juvenile delinquents in the Juvenile Justice System continues to be a problem that has not clearly resolved up till now. It also discusses the judicial interpretations that structured the juvenile justice system in Pakistan together with its flaws and application challenges. In this article framework established for delivering Juvenile justice in Pakistan has also been compared with other countries which also emphasize rehabilitation and Judicial supervision rather than punishment. To overcome this problem application of different key criminological theories regarding juvenile delinquency are discussed in this article which gives a systematic and functional solutions, understanding the causes to juvenile delinquents. Paying intention to these criminological theories their implementation shifts from punishment to rehabilitation and prevention of Juvenile delinquents by the cooperation of community, education and family support.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice System Act 2018, Age Determinations, Implementation of Laws, Criminological Theories, Judicial Interpretation,

Introduction

The illegal and antisocial behavior of minors is increasing the crime rate among minors, which has become a major problem not only in Pakistan but also in many other societies. Juvenile delinquency defines antisocial and illegal behavior among youth, which is a growing concern in Pakistan's justice landscape.¹ The Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 law that is now in effect in Pakistan, was previously known as the Juvenile Justice System ordinance, 2000. It provides a criminal procedure or system for Juvenile delinquents in which a mechanism has been created for the prosecution of a criminal after the involvement of the juvenile delinquents in a crime. For example, there are provisions regarding the bail of juvenile delinquents, their trial, age determination, rehabilitation, juvenile court etc, but the matter is limited to legislation only and its implementation is nonexistent. As the age determination of the juvenile is a major issue which has a significant impact on its case and the one who is deprived of its rights such as the handcuffing, the observation home, juvenile court etc, which are mentioned in the JJSA 2018

¹ Siegel, Larry J., Criminology: The Core, 7th ed. (Cengage Learning, 2020), p. 184

is deprived. In this article, we will discuss the shortcomings of the Pakistani juvenile justice system, shortcomings and how to improve it. Judicial interpretations play an important role in dealing with juvenile delinquency through their decisions. By applying criminological theories, courts have played a significant role in understanding the causes of youth criminal behavior. Judicial interpretation not only ensured the right to a fair trial but also promoted social harmony by providing protection to juveniles. The youth's misbehavior in society has led to many social problems, which have also had a significant impact on structural and psychological problems within society. This article analyzes how different criminological theories can be efficiently applied to struggle juvenile delinquency, with the aim on prevention, rehabilitation, and the improvement of supportive social structures. Such a multidisciplinary and theory driven model is indispensable for combating juvenile delinquency and promoting the reintegration of young offenders as responsible citizens.² In the modern criminal justice system, there is increasing emphasis on understanding the psychological and social dimensions of crime, especially in Pakistan under the Criminal Justice System Act, 2018.³ By aligning the JJSA 2018 with the principles derived from criminological theory, Pakistan can strengthen its response to juvenile delinquency, ensuring that young offenders are treated not as criminals but as individuals capable of reform and reintegration into society.⁴ Criminological theories provide essential frameworks to understand the causes of juvenile offending and to design effective policies aimed at prevention and reintegration rather than punishment.⁵ However, the challenge lies in translating these theoretical foundations into practical measures within an under-resourced and inconsistently implemented system.⁶

Research Objectives

Objectively, the research on the subject matter plans to break down the current situation of the Juvenile delinquency in Pakistan. The necessity for a complete, important and powerful prearrangement for tending to the issues related with Juvenile Justice. The main significant law managing juvenile in discord with law is JJSO 2000 and JJSA 2018. Attributable to some down to earth challenges which the law is not represented appropriately in the nation.

Different goals include:

1. To assess the causes and factors behind of Juvenile Delinquency.
2. To examinations the present Juvenile Justice System laws in Pakistan.
3. To basically look at the chose case laws regarding the matter, i.e. Juvenile delinquents.
4. Juvenile Justice System can be enhanced by embracing direction gave by the Criminological theories of the Juvenile practices.

Research Methodology

The research methodology shall be qualitative in nature and comparative study will be conducted. Documents analysis was performed for this purpose and sources include: Decisions of the courts of Pakistan, Books, Reports, Articles and Journals, Internet and Newspapers. Juvenile delinquency is a global issue, and modern criminology provides broader explanations than old biological or psychological theories. This study focuses on how criminological theories can be applied to address juvenile delinquency in Pakistan. It will analyze key instruments and methods used to understand and combat this problem, using reports and research from various criminology experts to assess the situation in Pakistan.

² Williams, Frank P., and Marilyn D. McShane. *Criminological Theory*. 6th ed. New York: Pearson, 2018, p. 99.

³ Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 (Act No. XXII of 2018), Government of Pakistan.

⁴ Khan, T. & Zafar, H., "Implementation Gaps in Juvenile Justice System of Pakistan: A Criminological Perspective," *South Asian Law Review Journal* 9, no. 2 (2024): 88–97.

⁵ Akers, Ronald L., and Christine S. Sellers. *Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*. 7th ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 89.

⁶ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP), *State of Human Rights in 2023* (Lahore: HRCP, 2024), p. 112.

Concept and Understanding of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency attribute to unlawful or unsociable conduct perform by individuals under the age of 18. juvenile delinquency includes heinous and minor crimes acts such as Murder, terrorist activities, vandalism, theft, truancy, violence that violate legal or social norms.⁷ Juvenile delinquency is seen as the opposite of adult offenders because Juvenile delinquents illegal act observed as causes of immaturity and external influences rather than intent, for this reason focus is always on rehabilitation rather than punishment.⁸ According to juvenile justice system act, 2018 under section 2(b) defines child means for the purposes of this Act a person whom has not attained the age of eighteen years while section 2(h) juvenile means, a child who may be death with of an offence in a manner which is different from an adult.⁹ Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 draw attention on reform, safeguard, and education for Juvenile delinquents. The main reasons for juvenile delinquency are social and economic problems, including poverty, broken family relationships, peer pressure, and lack of proper guidance. It is often important to understand the concept that juvenile offenders are not simply lawbreakers, but that this behavior is adapted to their environment and circumstances. Therefore, dealing with juvenile delinquency requires not only legal interventions but also social and psychological prevention and rehabilitation.

Causes and factors behind juvenile delinquents in Pakistan

Minor's involvement in unlawful activity and criminal behavior toward society is juvenile delinquents. Poverty, weak application of the justice system for minors, social and cultural dynamics and urbanization leads to significant issue in Pakistan regarding juvenile delinquents. The fundamental factors of minor's criminal behavior are important to understand for rehabilitation and prevention methods.

Socio-Economic Factors: In Pakistan scarcity and non-employment are one of the major causes which lead to a minor toward crime because they face pressure that push them into activities like begging and child labor and small crime which lead them astray from the straight path due to which they are deprived of higher education that blocks opportunities to improve their lives.¹⁰

Family Disintegration: Broken families and homes where violence is common plays a significant role in delinquency. Broken home theory has shown that children from broken homes where children are mistreated are more likely to be involved in delinquency. Parental neglect, lack of supervision, and lack of role models lead to children becoming involved in criminal activities.¹¹

Peer Influence and Urbanization: Urban slums and densely populated areas provide an environment for gangs that play a strong role in shaping the behavior in which minors often join gangs or use drugs under peer pressure and become involved in some crimes. Rapid urbanization without adequate social support systems is accelerating these risks.¹²

Legal and Institutional Gaps: Although Pakistan introduced a juvenile justice system in 2018, its effectiveness is weak. In many areas, the absence of specialized juvenile courts,¹³ poor conditions in detention centers, and a lack of rehabilitation programs are contributing to repeat offenders.¹⁴

⁷ Shoemaker, Donald J., *Juvenile Delinquency*, 3rd ed. (Rowman & Littlefield, 2018), p. 5.

⁸ Champion, Dean J., *The Juvenile Justice System: Delinquency, Processing, and the Law*, 8th ed. (Pearson, 2016), p. 42.

⁹ juvenile justice system act, 2018 under section 2(b) and 2(h).

¹⁰ Shoemaker, Donald J., *Juvenile Delinquency*, 3rd ed. (Rowman & Littlefield, 2018), p. 45.

¹¹ Bartollas, Clemens, & Schmalleger, Frank, *Juvenile Delinquency*, 10th ed. (Pearson, 2017), pp. 72–74.

¹² Vold, George B., Bernard, Thomas J., & Snipes, Jeffrey B., *Theoretical Criminology*, 6th ed. (Oxford University Press, 2017), p. 119

¹³ National Commission on the Rights of Child (NCRC), *Juvenile Justice in Pakistan: Implementation Gaps and Challenges*, Islamabad, 2021.

¹⁴ Hussain, Faheem, "Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan: Challenges and Reforms," *Pakistan Journal of Criminology* 11, no. 2 (2019): 25–40.

Cultural and Psychological Factors: The definition of crime in the media, exposure to violence, extremist ideologies play a role in shaping young people's criminal behavior, psychological problems, frustration due to inequality, and lack of social identity further push minors towards crime.¹⁵

Examinations of the juvenile justice system laws and rules in Pakistan

The Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan has undergone significant reforms, starting with the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (JJSO) 2000, which was later replaced by the Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018. While the laws appear comprehensive on paper, weak institutional structures and lack of resources have hindered effective enforcement.

United nation convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC) 1990: The Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan has undergone significant evolution to align with international human rights standards, particularly the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), which Pakistan ratified on 12 November 1990 was the first Muslim country to ratify the convention.¹⁶ On dated 20 November 1979, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child UNCRC adopted by the United Nations general assembly and it came into effect on September 2, 1990 and this international treaty is a complete and comprehensive international agreement. It establishes the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that children have.¹⁷

Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000: Historical Evolution of Juvenile Justice in Pakistan Juvenile Justice System Ordinance, 2000, The JJSO, 2000 was the first comprehensive legislation for juveniles in Pakistan. Its key provisions included, Definition of a juvenile as a person below 18 years of age, Prohibition of death penalty for juveniles, Requirement for separate trials of juveniles from adults, Establishment of borstal institutions for rehabilitation. While the law was progressive, it faced criticism for poor enforcement, as many police officials and courts failed to differentiate juveniles from adult offenders.¹⁸

Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018: The JJSA 2018 repealed the JJSO 2000 and introduced stronger guarantees. Key features include: Separate juvenile courts: Mandating juvenile courts in every district. Diversion system: Encouraging alternatives to imprisonment such as counseling, probation, and community service. Legal aid: Ensuring free legal representation for juveniles. Rehabilitation centers: Establishing certified institutions for treatment, education, and training. Prohibition of death penalty: Reiterated ban on capital punishment for juveniles. This Act reflects Pakistan's commitment to CRC and other international obligations.

Rules and Regulations under JJSA 2018: The Juvenile Justice System Rules, 2020 were formulated to operationalize the Act. These rules provide detailed procedures for Age determination of the accused juvenile, Role of probation officers in rehabilitation, Guidelines for diversion and mediation, Minimum standards for certified institutions. However, reports show that implementation of these rules remains inconsistent, with many provinces yet to fully establish functional juvenile courts and rehabilitation facilities.¹⁹

Judicial Interpretation of Juvenile Laws

Case law in Pakistan has been instrumental in shaping the practical application of juvenile rights and highlighting the state's duty to protect children from injustice and abuse and the judiciary has played an important role in interpreting and enforcing juvenile justice laws. In (2020 PCrLJ 374) In this decision, the court ruled that the duty of testing to determine the age through ossification test of Juvenile is the responsibility of the police station in-charge or investigating Officer that if a person alleged to have committed an offence physically appeared

¹⁵ Erikson, E. H. (1968). *Identity: Youth and Crisis*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company.

¹⁶ Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Human Rights Report on the Implementation of UNCRC, Islamabad, 2019.

¹⁷ United Nations, Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted 20 November 1989, entered into force 2 September 1990, ratified by Pakistan 12 November 1990.

¹⁸ Khan, S. (2012). Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan: A Critical Analysis. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 4(1), 55–72.

¹⁹ Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP). (2022). *State of Human Rights in Pakistan 2022*. Lahore: HRCP.

or he himself claimed to be a juvenile, immediately an inquiry would be initiated for determination of his age.²⁰ Another Important decision of Justice Ali Zia Bajwa on the importance of Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 and protection of children's rights, In the case of Rehana Nazir vs. District Police Officer etc., pending before the court of Lahore High Court Judge Justice Ali Zia Bajwa, the petitioner had filed an application under Article 199 of the Constitution of Pakistan and Section 491 of the Criminal Procedure Code, In which he approached the court for the recovery of his eleven-year-old grandson Ghulam Murtaza, who was allegedly in the illegal custody of Hassan Abbas. During the court proceedings, the police produced Ghulam Murtaza before the court. According to the police, Ghulam Murtaza was involved in a theft case and was released on bail under the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018. When Ghulam Murtaza was produced in the court, his clothes were torn and he was in a poor condition. For this reason, he was included in the definition of a 'destitute and neglected child' under the Punjab Destitute and Neglected Children Act 2004. In addition, his sister Shaheen Fatima, who had a rash on her head, was also presented in court.²¹ Pakistani Supreme Court held in (PLD 2022 SC 551), Khawar Kayani Vs. The State, which deals with the rights of juvenile offenders, specifically the delay in trials and the provision of bail. The case established that Section 6(5) of the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018 applies to juveniles even in heinous cases, ensuring their release on bail if their trial is delayed without their fault. This decision emphasizes the rehabilitative nature of the juvenile justice system and protects against the negative effects of prolonged detention for children in conflict with the law.²² Peshawar High Court D.I.Khan Bench held in judgment Cr.MBA.No.237-D/2024 Hizbullah and another vs The state and another, that in a number of cases, the higher courts have observed that the subordinate courts and police officials are not paying proper attention to the issue of juvenility. Needless to say, it is mandatory as per section 8 (1) and (2) of JJSA, 2018 that they must pay due attention to this issue.²³

Baber Ali vs the state PLD 2007 Lahore 650 in this case, the question of juvenility was extensively discuss. The court issued the following guidelines to the subordinate courts and the police investigators, the concerned police officer should must make a tentative assessment and appropriate inquiry as to whether arrested young person is a juvenile or not, thus, can he/she be handcuffed, etc or not. In doing so, the concerned police investigator should collect or consult all possible material. the concern police officer should record his tentative opinion about the age of juvenile offender in this report under section 173 Cr.P.C. on receipt of a report u/s 173 Cr.P.C , a Magistrate must examine the entire record of the investigation, make his/her own assessment of the material relevant to the question of juvenility. If magistrate finds the inquiry deficient, then he/she may hold an inquiry of his/her own to assess the age of the juvenile offender.²⁴ In several High Court cases, courts have ordered the separation of juvenile offenders from adult prisoners, citing the JJSA provisions. Despite these judgments, inconsistent application of laws at lower courts continues to undermine protection.

Comparative Approaches from Other Jurisdictions

Looking at comparative experiences, several lessons can be drawn. In the United Kingdom, Youth Offending Teams operate at the community level, bringing together services from law enforcement, social welfare, health, and education to support juvenile offenders and prevent recidivism.²⁵ India's Juvenile Justice Act of 2015 institutionalized Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees, placing emphasis on diversion, rehabilitation, and the protection

²⁰ 2020 PCrLJ 374

²¹ Writ petition No 40169/2024 Lahore high court Lahore Rehana nazir vs DPO etc

²² PLD 2022 SC 551, Khawar Kayani Vs. The State

²³ Hizbullah and another vs The state and another, Cr.MBA.No.237-D/2024, Peshawar High Court D.I.Khan Bench.

²⁴ Baber ali vs the state PLD 2007 Lahore 650

²⁵ Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, Statutory Guidance on Youth Offending Teams, 2023; Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (UK), Part III, Sections 39–41.

of children's rights.²⁶ In the United States, many states have adopted diversionary practices such as victim offender mediation and community service to reduce the burden on courts while addressing the root causes of crime.²⁷ Scandinavian countries take a welfare-based approach, where custodial sentences for juveniles are rare and social services prioritize early intervention and family support.²⁸ These models illustrate that punitive measures alone are insufficient, and that a mix of diversion, rehabilitation, and welfare policies is most effective in reducing delinquency.

Several jurisdictions provide useful, transferable models and practices:

1. United Kingdom Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) + restorative disposals

The UK runs local multi agency Youth Offending Teams (police, probation, social services, education, health) focused on assessment, diversion and rehabilitation; restorative approaches (out-of-court disposals, restorative conferencing) are common. This multi agency, community based coordination is widely cited as a strong operational model.²⁹

2. India Statutory Juvenile Justice Boards and emphasis on rehabilitation/diversion (JJ Act, 2015)

India's 2015 Act institutionalized Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees and provides for diversion, rehabilitation, and foster care. The law combines statutory boards with field level implementation guidance and restorative practices. Implementation still faces challenges, but the statutory framework is instructive for setting institutional mechanisms.

3. United States & international evidence diversion & restorative justice

Research and policy briefs (e.g., Sentencing Project, OJJDP studies) show that diverting youth from formal court processing into community based restorative programs reduces recidivism and improves victim satisfaction. Designing programs to repair harm and support youth development is emphasized.³⁰

Application of key criminological theories

Crime is usual in Pakistan among the youth which are under the age of eighteen years is growing day by day as a social and legal issue that includes criminal and anti social behavior. Deprivation, non employment, ignorance, broken family and weak law enforcement mechanisms are the causes of Juvenile delinquency. Effective strategies for youth crime prevention, rehabilitation, and social rehabilitation of young offenders by applying criminological theories to help prevent crime among youth.

The Social Disorganization Theory, proposed by Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay (1942),³¹ explains that social institutions fail to maintain control over certain things, such as family, education, and local organization is the result of crime happening . Some slum areas in Pakistan, where poverty, unemployment, lack of education, and weak community networks create conducive environment for juveniles to commit crimes. To reduce the crime rate among youth, there is a need to eliminate social disorder and strengthen educational institutions, community organizations, and social welfare systems. The Strain Theory, introduced by Robert K. Merton (1938),³² explains that when someone's legitimate goals are not met, they start using illegal methods and take illegal steps to fulfil their desires and improve their lives, gain

²⁶ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, No. 2 of 2016, Acts of Parliament, 2015 (India).

²⁷ Bazemore, G., & Umbreit, M. (1995). *Balanced and Restorative Justice for Juveniles: A Framework for Juvenile Justice in the 21st Century*. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, U.S. Department of Justice.

²⁸ Muncie, J. (2008). The 'Punitive Turn' in Juvenile Justice: Cultures of Control and Rights Compliance in Western Europe and the USA. *Youth Justice*, 8(2), 107–121.

²⁹ Smith, D. J. (2011). A New Youth Justice? In M. Hough, R. Allen, & U. Padel (Eds.), *Reshaping Probation and Youth Justice: The New Correctionalism* (pp. 75–92). Willan Publishing

³⁰ Wilson, D. B., Olaghere, A., & Kimbrell, C. S. (2017). Effectiveness of Restorative Justice Principles in Juvenile Justice: A Meta-Analysis. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 13(1), 1–72.

³¹ Clifford R. Shaw & Henry D. McKay, *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas* (University of Chicago Press, 1942).

³² Robert K. Merton, "Social Structure and Anomie," *American Sociological Review* 3, no. 5 (1938): 672–682.

recognition in society, and achieve success. Pakistan is facing widespread economic instability and a lack of decent employment opportunities, which often leads young people to engage in other forms of criminal behaviour, such as theft, drug trafficking, and other forms of crime. Ending youth employment, ensure their access to education, and addressing the economic difficulties that push juveniles towards crime can help reduce frustration and tension in the economic society.

The Differential Association Theory, presented by Edwin H. Sutherland (1947),³³ explains that criminal behavior are adopted or learned when you are in a relationship or interaction with someone who is already involved in crime. In Pakistan, in societies or neighborhood where crime rates are high, young people get involved in crime by associating with these groups and learn and adopt various movements. Through community based monitoring program, these effects can be encountered through positive peer groups and youth development activities and foster constructive understanding. The Labelling Theory, developed by Howard S. Becker (1963)³⁴ and influenced by Edwin Lemert (1951), provides other critical perspective by highlighting the role of societal reaction in building an individual's identity. When minors are labelled as criminals, they become subject to feelings of inferiority and are more likely to commit crimes. Harsh treatment of minors by the police, violence, beatings, all of this hinders them from returning to society and becoming good human beings. Thereupon, implementing diversion program restorative justice methods and counseling can prevent unnecessary labeling of youth and encourage rehabilitation instead of punishment to make them good people again in society.

In the end, the Control Theory (also known as Social Bond Theory),³⁵ developed by Travis Hirschi (1969), explains that individuals are the survivors of juvenile delinquency who have a calm environment at home, school, and in society, and are positively connected to all of these things. Conversely, weak family relationships, neglect, and lack of supervision increase the likelihood of juveniles becoming involved in crime. And the incidence of juveniles getting involved in crime in Pakistan occurs due to all these reasons. And all of this can be prevented only when family members can improve their relationships and provide their youth with a better educational environment and better moral upbringing. Applying these criminal justice theories to the Pakistani context reveals that the problem of juvenile delinquency needs to be addressed not only through punitive measures but also through a multifaceted approach that focuses on prevention, rehabilitation, and social support. To ensure fair trial and safety of children's rights the application of the Juvenile Justice System Act 2018 should be strengthened. In addition, higher education, social welfare, and community policy investments can reduce the rate of youth involvement in crime.

Recommendations

Pakistan must improve its legal and institutional framework to handle juvenile justice effectively. Amendments to the JJSA 2018 should clarify age determination and promote diversion mechanisms. Rehabilitation centers, child-friendly trials, and strong monitoring are essential. This research, applying criminological theories to Pakistan's justice system, concludes with recommendations supporting the positive legislative step of implementing the JJSA 2018.

- Strengthening families, schools, and communities can curb juvenile delinquency. Poverty reduction and better education will keep youth away from crime.
- To prevent juvenile involvement in crime, Pakistan should expand youth employment programs and ensure equal access to quality education. Addressing economic hardships

³³ Edwin H. Sutherland, *Principles of Criminology*, 4th ed. (J.B. Lippincott, 1947).

³⁴ Howard S. Becker, *Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance* (Free Press, 1963); Edwin M. Lemert, *Social Pathology: A Systematic Approach to the Theory of Sociopathic Behavior* (McGraw-Hill, 1951).

³⁵ Travis Hirschi, *Causes of Delinquency* (University of California Press, 1969).

and providing lawful opportunities for success can reduce frustration and criminal tendencies among young people.

- Promoting positive peer groups and community based youth programs can prevent juveniles from learning criminal behavior. Strengthening community monitoring and mentorship can guide youth toward constructive social values.
- Implementing diversion programs and restorative justice can prevent labeling of minors as criminals. Counseling and rehabilitation should replace harsh punishment to support their reintegration into society.
- Promoting strong family relationships and parental involvement can reduce juvenile delinquency. A supportive home environment with good education and moral upbringing helps youth stay away from crime.
- Section 8 of the JJSA 2018 should be amended to give equal importance to documentary evidence and medical examination in determining a juvenile's age. The ossification test must be made compulsory for every juvenile offender.
- Juvenile law was introduced in Pakistan in 2000, yet no dedicated courts exist to handle juvenile cases. Currently, Sessions Courts and Magistrates under Section 30 CrPC deal with such matters temporarily. Permanent juvenile courts should be established in every district to ensure proper implementation of juvenile justice.
- Establishment of regional wise special training centers in police which provide the relevant education and training to the police officers who are engaged in Juvenile matters.
- Promote Awareness and Community Policing and Effective Implementation of the Juvenile Justice System Act, 2018.
- When they are in police custody to provided separate vehicle when they present or brought by the court and also give the privacy and hide the identity of Juvenile delinquents.
- Pakistan lacks reliable data on juvenile delinquents due to poor record keeping. Urgent focus is needed on data collection, especially for female juveniles aged 11 to 18, to ensure proper legal protection and policy planning.

The above elucidated intimation can eliminate the flaws and short coming in any system for any arrangement over and above any adolescents failures can be enhanced and also improved if properly implemented.

Conclusion

In the Pakistan, juvenile delinquency is a very complex problem and facing more than a long time. That problem and issues required more than legal reforms and demands thee uncomfortable point of view and the 2018 is a major progress in the system like them, but its appointment is a risk of restoring the remaining promise. Other jurisdictional experiences show that diversion, rehabilitation, and welfare based approaches are promoted than punishment theory and are also emphasized by the juvenile justice system. Criminological theories point to the causes of crime and focus more on multi level interventions, including families, schools, communities, and state institutions. There is not only a legal need to eliminate juvenile delinquency and address its problems, but also a moral and social need. By ensuring its prevention and rehabilitation in Pakistan, young offenders can be developed as future leaders and better members of society instead of being led into crime.

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