



# The Role of Parenting and Peer Pressure in the Development of Juvenile Delinquent Behaviour among Higher Secondary School Children in Punjab, Pakistan: A Proposed Framework

**Muhammad Umair Ashraf<sup>a</sup>, Madya Dr. Abd Halim B Ahmad<sup>b</sup>, Madya Dr. Azlizan bin Talib<sup>c</sup>**, <sup>a</sup>PhD Scholar (Sociology) Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010, UUM Sintok, Kedah, Darul Aman, Malaysia, <sup>b,c</sup>Ghazali Shafie Graduate School of Government, Universiti Utara Malaysia, 06010, UUM Sintok, Kedah, Darul Aman, Malaysia, Corresponding Address: **Madya Dr. Azlizan bin Talib** ([azlizan@uum.edu.my](mailto:azlizan@uum.edu.my))

This study proposes a research framework about the role of parenting and peer pressure, and their effects on juvenile delinquent behaviour among secondary school children in Punjab, Pakistan. This research framework has been developed after an extensive review of empirical literature. Previous studies were scarce in regard to those that attempted to examine the combined effect of parental behaviour, family structure, family socioeconomic status, and peer pressure on juvenile delinquent behaviour, especially in a Pakistani cultural context. The existing literature failed to find consistency in the relationship between parenting, peer pressure and juvenile delinquent behaviour, particularly in the context of the present research. The present study adds to existing literature by identifying factors which reduce the chance of juvenile delinquent behaviour. This research also delivers valued information for parents, policymakers, teachers, psychologists, sociologists, criminologists, child protection departments, and governmental institutions.

**Key words:** *Delinquent Behaviour, Family Structure, Moral Education, Parental Behaviour, Peer Pressure, Socio-economic Status, School environment, Socialization.*



## Introduction

Juvenile delinquent behaviour has become a global problem in developed and developing countries, but the origin and factors behind this issue are varied across different class, societal and cultural contexts. Whenever an adolescent commits a criminal offense, they are called a juvenile delinquent because of their age (Shaikh & Brohi, 2012). Children are considered as the future of their nation, if these children are prone towards antisocial behaviour, then they will become a great risk for social institutions, especially family ones (Ahmed & Murtaza, 2016). Moreover, in the current decade, juvenile delinquency has become a huge challenge for sociologists, criminologists, community workers and social planners to overcome (Zafar, 2012). The word juvenile delinquency is used for those children who are aged between 10 – 17 years, and also those who are not able to take legal responsibilities. In the history of Islam, the first delinquent act was done by the sons of Hazrat Adam, Habil was the elder brother of Qabil and Qabil murdered his brother due to jealousy (Surat AL Maidah Verse # 27-37).

The term violent behaviour refers to disobeying or violating the values and social norms of a society (Mayer, 1995). On the other hand, minor offences are associated with misbehaviour, such as; truancy, vandalism, drug use, early sexual activities and underage drinking or smoking (Sarwar, 2016). Violent behaviour is most prevalent in secondary school students, because they have increased numbers of individuals involved in risky behaviour like early sexual activities, bullying, stealing, smoking, rape, running away from school and rudeness (Ojo, 2015). Furthermore, Kimberly and Jacob (2002) posit that delinquent behaviour is most likely associated with psychological and physical harm to an individual or their property.

Clare (2006) stated that delinquent behaviour refers to destructive acts which are associated with intentional, overt and covert aggression towards others. In the United States of America, around 1.2 million children in 2008 were arrested for violations such as rape, loitering, and murder (US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2009). Chong, Lee, Roslan & Baba (2015) revealed that in 2011, 111,484 students enrolled in secondary school in Selangor (Malaysia), of those enrolled; 17,595 were involved in crime, 5,212 in vandalism, 19,545 in truancy, 3,031 in pornography, and 8,563 were involved in other immoral activities. Lee, Baillargeon, Vermunt, Wu, and Tremblay (2007) reported that in Canada, 12,292 elementary school students were involved in delinquent behaviour like kicking, fighting, hitting, biting and attacking their classmates or teachers. In recent years, the International Self-Reported Delinquency Study (ISRSD) revealed that juvenile delinquency levels were between 13.8% to 40.1% in English speaking countries. The ISRSD rate in Canada was found to be 20.1%, with boys being more representative in 14 to 16 years age bracket (Latimer, Kleinknecht, Hung & Gabor, 2003).



Moving towards the context of this study, in Pakistan, the school population has become increasingly diverse. This increasingly diverse background encourages schools to build an atmosphere that is sensitive to their diverse range of students. School delinquency is a major problem for school administrations, society, and social institutions, it prevails not only in Pakistan but around the world (Arum & Ford, 2012). School children are involved in truancy, vandalism, alcoholism, bullying, damaging public property, and theft (Moffitt, 1993). The responsible factors behind delinquent behaviour are broken families, criminal neighbourhoods, poverty, unemployment, company and delinquent environments (Shamim, Batool, Zafar & Hashmi, 2009). In Pakistan, most children were involved in either stealing, robbery, truancy or running away from home, this was represented the most in the age bracket of 16 to 24 (Assadi, 2011).

Evidence suggests that familial ecology constitutes a basic agent of socialization of children, whereas children imitate the different process of behaviour, that are learned, encouraged and surpassed (Dishion & Patterson, 2006). According to criminologists Hirschi and Stark (1969), a weak bond between parents and children provides an unsuccessful attachment, which is not enough to create a better social fabric for their life. Similarly, a broken home and a weak socio-economic environment are associated with juvenile delinquency (Zafar, 2012). Family settings also cause delinquent behaviour, for instance; negative parental behaviour, parental drug abuse, alcohol, lack of moral values, parental negligence, parental incarceration, peer pressure, communication gap between parents and children, parental divorce, parental psychological disorders, economic distress, depression, violent video games, excessive use of internet and unemployment (Abdullah & Rehman, 2016; Clare, 2006); these factors can also enormously influence children's physical and mental health.

Nisar, Ullah, Ali and Alam (2015) argue that sociologists, psychologists and criminologists, the world over, have extensive debates on the various factors behind juvenile delinquency. Some of these causes have been considered as a conceptual and theoretical framework of this study, nevertheless. They identify different causes for juvenile delinquent behaviour, these include: lack of parental monitoring, family disorganization, family structure, and parental behaviour, peer influences and economic hardship. Meyer (1995) posited that peer influence cannot be underestimated, because it could be either positive or negative, and delinquent adolescents tend to associate with similar children as playmates. This association develops during the school years of a child's life, during this age their peer behaviour is influenced by their parent's decision making; peer rejection is also a cause of delinquent behaviour. On the other hand, the aetiology of previous studies posits that lower-class juveniles are more likely associated with delinquent behaviour as compared to middle-class children (Conklin, 1992).

In order to address gaps in the empirical literature, the main purpose of this research is to examine the role of parenting and peer pressure and their effect on juvenile delinquent



behaviour among secondary school children in Punjab, Pakistan. This research attempt to fill these voids by incorporating parenting (family structure, parental behaviour, family socio-economic status), peer pressure and juvenile delinquent behaviour into a single framework. Furthermore, in the context of this study people are found to have little knowledge about status offences and offence and it is neglected section of Pakistani society for instance; truancy, bullying, vandalism, misbehave with parents and teachers, travel without paying, early age sexual activities, smoking, stealing money and drinking alcohol (Shagufta, Boduszek, Dhingra & Kola-Palmer, 2015). Ashraf, Asif, Iqbal & Warraich (2019) suggested that to understand juvenile delinquent behaviour, the minor deviances of college and school students needs to be studied. It also recommended that the minor offense of children should study with a combined effect of parenting, family SES and peer pressure, as well as, there was a scarcity of empirical studies are available on status offense regarding the cultural context of this study. Moreover, prior studies focus on incarcerated children, but future research should focus on secondary school children in Punjab, Pakistan. They also recommended that most of the studies analyse the juvenile delinquent behaviour in the western cultural context, that's why scarcity of studies was available on Pakistani cultural context especially on secondary school children (Ashraf, Asif, Iqbal & Warraich, 2019).

## **Literature Review**

### ***Nature of Child Delinquency in Schools and Colleges***

School is considered as an important agent of socialization, because children spend a large amount of time in school, which may have relevance to unfolding the causes of delinquent behaviour (DiPietro, Slocum, & Esbensen, 2014). When a child attends school or college, they are at a sensitive period of their life and they begin to intermingle with a variety of groups. During these times, children have a relative level of immaturity which can cause them to indulge in bad company and commit minor offenses if they lack proper control. Consequently, their behaviour can be harmful to society and social institutions in the future (Shaikh & Brohi, 2012).

### **Parenting and Delinquent Behaviour**

#### ***Parental Behaviour***

The development of a child starts from their interactions with parents and family members and it wanes over time as the child ages (Thompson & Lagattuta, 2006). Studies have found that parental influences are the strongest during childhood (Sampson & Laub, 1994). These can include negative influences such as the lack of parental supervision during childhood, which is considered as one of the major causes of antisocial behaviour (Bricker, Peterson, Sarason, Andersen, & Rajan, 2007). Numerous studies have shown that parental behaviour is significantly associated with juveniles externalizing and internalizing behaviour. Researchers



indicate that parents' behaviour has an enormous influence on the maintenance and development of antisocial behaviour among children (Hoskins, 2014). Parental behaviour refers to parental negligence, parental monitoring, and parental nurturance, all of which are utilized to manage a child's socialization and moral education (Baumrind, 1996). Positive parental behaviour can guard against antisocial behaviour for instance (Barnes, Reifman, Farrell & Dintcheff, 2000). Parental monitoring is clearly defined as parental behaviour that regulates and provide awareness of their child (Dishion & McMahon, 1998; Li, Feigelman & Stanton, 2000). Moreover, positive parental monitoring also prevents and reduce the chances of externalizing delinquent behaviour, (Barnes et al., 2000; Barber, Stolz & Olsen, 2005).

Interestingly, researchers have claimed that parental solicitation is not aligned with children's outcomes (Criss, Lee, Morris, Cui, Boster, Shreffler & Silk, 2013). A lower level of parental involvement and monitoring is significantly associated with children's behavioural problems (Kerr & Stattin, 2000). A lack of parental monitoring not only develops juvenile antisocial behaviour but also contribute to the link with deviant peer association (Okorodudu,2010).

Harsh parenting refers to yelling, threatening, misbehaving, violence, or aggression, exhibited by parents (Catalano & Hawkins, 1996). Researchers identified that harsh parenting is associated with psychological problems like conduct disorders, low self-esteem, and depression (Bender, Allen, McEhaney, Antonishak, Moore, Kelly & Davis, 2007). Boys are more likely to be the recipients of harsh discipline than girls (Chang, Schwartz, Dodge, McBride-Change,2003). Punitive parental strategies are linked with negative behavioural outcome (Deater-Deckard & Dodge, 2003).

Parental nurturance refers to parental support and warmth, these parental behaviours are more important in the early years of a child's life (Roche, Ensminger, Cherlin & Variations, 2007). Parental warmth is associated with parental care, love and attention. It is usually measured through parents giving weightage to a child's suggestions, how carefully they listen to their child's point of view, and how they help and motivate their child (Maccoby & Martin, 1983). Higher levels of parental warmth are significantly decreased the aetiology of antisocial behaviour (Wilson, 2008). Positive parental warmth increases the level of parental/child relationships and reduces the risk of externalizing delinquent behaviour (Doyle & Markiewicz, 2004).

Parental support refers to the rearing, caring, and accepting relationship between parents and children (Barnow, Schuckit, Lucht, John & Frewyberger, 2002). Researcher's demonstrated that higher levels of parental support are associated with lower levels of children delinquency, frustration, aggression and adjustment problems (Barnow et al.,2002). Parental negligence refers to the interaction gap between parents and children (Guilamo-Ramos, Jaccard, Dittus & Bouris, 2006). Researchers also found that higher levels of parental/children communication



are associated with positive outcomes for education and behavioural matters, on the contrary, a lack of quality parenting practices and communication is linked to antisocial behaviour (Smetana, Crean & Daddis, 2002). Highly religious parents are more likely to be associated with effective communication and socialization practices of children (Snider, Clements & Vazsonyi, 2004). Establishing an environment that endorses quality parent-child interaction is important because it can serve as preventive factor against children behavioural problems, (Hutchinson, Jemmott, Braverman & Fong, 2003).

### ***Family structure and Delinquent Behaviour***

Children who experience varied family types is an increasingly common occurrence (Cherlin, 2008; Sweeney, 2010). The effects of family instability, environments, and diverse family structures, on adolescent and child development, continue to be of interest for researchers. It is posited that children from two parent families are far better in the realms of socialization, socio-economic status, monitoring, and support; children who come from divorced and single parent families are more likely to be associated with antisocial behaviour (Simons, Simons & Wallace, 2004). Insufficient supervision generates family instability which seems to be linked with juvenile delinquency (Alfrey, 2010). Alfrey (2010) also asserts that children in single-parent families experience a lower level of supervision, and according to him, inadequate supervision tends to increase the probability of child delinquency. Children from divorced families are also more likely to run away from home and these children are more commonly involved with personality disorders and weak socialization (Uwaoma & Udeagha, 2007). According to Sheryln (2008), children from broken homes and single-parent families are more likely to be associated with educational and behavioural problems. Furthermore, single parent families which are run by the mother, are more likely to be financially vulnerable than two-parent families. This unfortunate economic hardship can draw these families toward social disorganization and disorganized neighbourhoods, where delinquency and crime are rampant (Alfrey, 2010).

### ***Family Socioeconomic Status and Delinquent Behaviour***

The economic well-being of a family with children below the age of 18 is considered a critical social need (Kramer, Myhra, Zuiker & Bauerm 2016). Beside parenting practices, family income is a permanent social factor for the explanation of juvenile delinquent behaviour (Becker, 1981). Elder, Nguyen, and Caspi (1985) illustrated the association between economic hardship, child well-being and harsh discipline in families of the great depression. They also claimed that the socioemotional functioning and economic distress of children was influenced by the dismissive and negative attitudes of the parent. There are many factors which affect parenting and family structure, like, education level, type of family, family income, SES, occupation and age of the parents (Pryor & Rodgers, 2001). Among these potential factors, SES

most affects the organization of the family (Glass, 1992). Mistry, Vandewater, Huston, and McLoyd (2002) stated that economically weak parents are more likely to show less warmth and affection when disciplining their children, and are also inconsistent, harsh, and uninvolved in parenting practices which develop problem behaviours in their children (Conger et al., 2002). Low SES is linked with negative child outcomes, including antisocial behaviour, poor mental health, theft and mental health problems (Devenish, Hooley, & Mellor, 2017), as well as increased exposure of deviant peer and criminal gangs (Costello, Keeler, & Angold, 2001). Bae and Wickrama (2015) assert that economic deprivation is associated with poor academic achievement among children.

The body of existing literature suggests that weak SES is associated with antisocial behaviour in both rural and urban environmental contexts (Jiang, Sun, & Marsiglia, 2016). Although, Farrell, Sullivan, Esposito, Meyer, and Valois (2005) conceived that children from urban sphere are more likely to be engaged with juvenile. On the other hand, a low level of SES can decrease family stability in a rural environment (Bouffard & Muftic, 2006). Additionally, children from single mother families are more likely to reside in poverty than a two-parent family (Douthitt, 2000).

### ***Peer Pressure and Delinquent Behaviour***

Peer association is defined as a small group of similar-aged, high intimacy, fairly close friends and in general they consist of two to twelve friends in a group, whereas, a child joins a peer group because they need security and a feeling of identity (Singh, 2017). Children who try to follow their friends are often as unpredictable and erratic as birds taking their very first flight from the nest. They feel uncomfortable with ties and rigid values that bind them with an old generation, sometimes they feel that their parents are inhibiting more than supporting (Isaac & Tanga, 2015). Being with a friend is a most important aspect of a child's school life (Monahan et al., 2009), and relational problems within peer group occur during this particular period (Muñoz et al., 2008).

Deviant peer association has been linked to delinquent behaviour (Elliott, Huizinga, & Ageton, 1985; Menard & Elliott, 1994). Families play an imperative role in the socialization and development of children, but peer group are important because children spend most of time with friends rather than parents, consequently, their behaviour is modified by friends and effectively influences parental decision making (Pardini, Loeber, & Stouthamer-Loeber, 2005). Children gradually build more networks with peoples outside of their family. Peer association without parental supervision is closely linked with antisocial behaviour (Osgood, Wilson, O'Malley, Bachman, & Johnston, 1996). Contrarily, intensive interaction with parents reduces the probabilities of peer delinquency (Bahr et al., 2005). Also, children who have exposure to strong parental monitoring and bounding are rarely engaged in peer deviant behaviour (Warr,



2005). According to Differential Association Theory (DAT), delinquent behaviour is learned through interaction by imitating others. When children get to experience delinquent interactions, they are more prone towards delinquent behaviour. Furthermore, children imitate these kinds of behaviours that come from family, peer, and the surrounding environment (Sutherland, 1947).

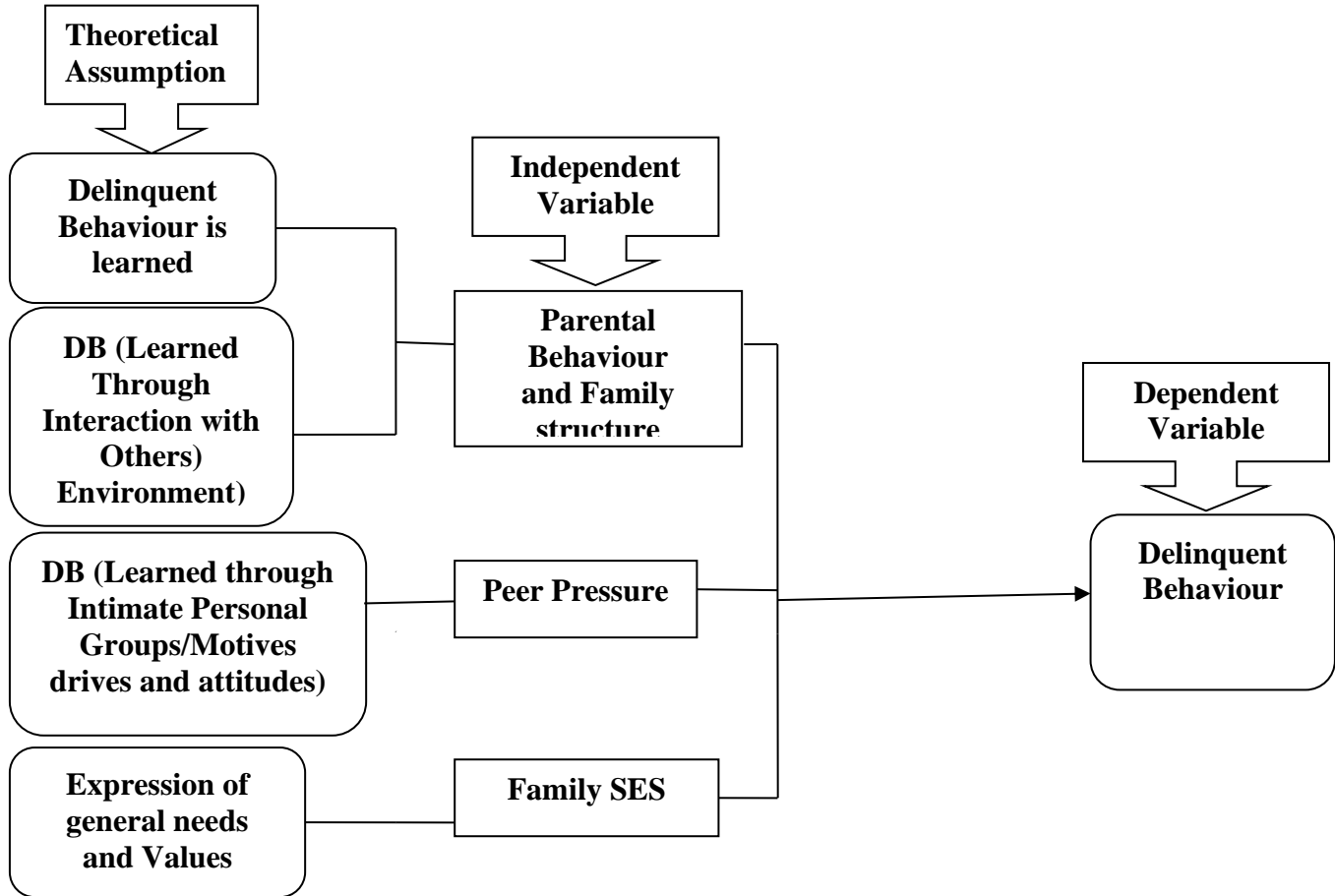
### **Proposed Research Framework**

The gap in the existing body of knowledge led us to develop the conceptual framework of parenting, peer pressure and juvenile delinquent behaviour in the context of Punjab, Pakistan. The research framework has been proposed from reviewing the extensive literature. This research framework consists of four independent and one dependent variable, which will represent parenting (parental behaviour, family structure, and family socio-economic status) and peer pressure as independent variables with juvenile delinquent behaviour serving as the dependent variable. The Differential Association Theory (DAT) by Sutherland (1947) provides the theoretical background to validate the proposed research framework. This theory has nine propositions, but the present study tests only four propositions of this theory. According to these propositions, delinquent behaviour is learned through interactions with family, peers, intimate personal groups (newspaper, magazine, and media), spouses, surrounding environment and colleagues. The theory claims that deviant behaviour is acquired by the learning process and interactions with an individual who is already engaged with deviant activities. Moreover, delinquent behaviour is potentially linked with general needs and values; low-income families are more commonly associated with poor parenting practices (Patterson, Baryshe, & Ramsey, 1989).



## Conceptual Framework of the Study

Figure: 1



Therefore, based on the above-reviewed literature, a new research framework has been proposed. We are proposing the following proposition:

**Proposition 1:** There is a significant relationship between parenting and juvenile delinquent behaviour.

**Proposition 2:** There is a significant relationship between family socioeconomic status and juvenile delinquent behaviour.

**Proposition 3:** There is a significant relationship between peer pressure and juvenile delinquent behaviour.



## **Research Methodology**

The proposed research framework has been constructed in view of the prior literature, to assess the association between parental behaviour, family structure, family SES, peer pressure and juvenile delinquent behaviour. In this present research, we employed a conceptual modelling methodology. Furthermore, for a conceptual framework, we analysed more than 90 empirical and conceptual research articles. Publications from different databases and well known international and national journals were reviewed. These sources have been reviewed to obtain a comprehensive insight into any potential gaps in prior studies.

## **Discussion and conclusion**

This study intended to determine the role of parenting and peer pressure and their effect on juvenile delinquent behaviour in a Pakistani context. Even many researchers have been worked on the role of parenting, peer pressure and their effects on juvenile delinquent behaviour in western cultural context, but there was scarcity of studies in a Pakistani cultural context that determine the combined effect of parenting (parental behaviour, family structure, family SES) and peer pressure on juvenile delinquent behaviour. The present situation of juveniles in Pakistan is pathetic, if they commit minor offenses, then they face the same process as a criminal offense, in the context of present research status offense has ignored section of Pakistani society and layman has little knowledge about this kind of offense for instance; truancy, vandalism, bullying, travel without paying, stolen something from school or home, misbehave with parents and sexual activities (Shagufta et al., 2015).

Juvenile delinquent behaviour is rapidly increasing and is considered as great threat for society, however, large numbers of people live below the poverty line, and familial dysfunction is the result, which ultimately increases the tendency for children to participate in unlawful activities and cross social norms (Zafar, 2012; Nisar et al., 2015). A report published by the National Institute of Population Studies (2013), identified that parental education is neglected in Pakistani society, especially mother's education. The literacy rate is only 50%, with only 9% of females and 16% of males obtaining a secondary level of education.

A parent's harsh behaviour and parental conflict enormously influence children's socialization (Ahmed & Murtaza, 2016). According to Suleman, Hussain & Kayani (2017), school environments are very important during the ages of 10 to 17, but in Pakistan schools and colleges, adolescents are frequently involved in truancy, bullying, ganging, vandalism, theft and sexual activities.

Nisar et al. (2015) demonstrated that familial problems like parental behaviour, lack of parental monitoring, conflictual family environment, economic hardship, parental education, and peer



pressure, potential influence the socialization of children. A study conducted by Snyder & Sickmund (2006) showed poor parenting practices are significantly associated with juvenile delinquency. Dil & Kazmi (2016) posit that in the preceding decades, the juvenile delinquency rate increased due to terrorism, economic uncertainty, rapid socio-cultural change, family disorganization, lack of socialization, weak family ties and social media.

The proposed framework provides several contributions in regard to juvenile delinquent behaviour. If the proposed framework is validated, the finding of the study will provide important knowledge for rehabilitation programs run by the government of Pakistan, so that they can appropriately deal with children's deviant behaviour. Secondly, the proposed research model will also be beneficial for parents in their attempts to better manage their children behaviour and socialization. The findings of this study are also useful for psychologists, family planners, governments, non-government organizations, criminologists, sociologists, school administrations and teachers. This study will allow these groups to provide appropriate counselling for children and to improve their processes of managing the antisocial behaviour of adolescents. Future studies should look at this proposed framework in empirically, especially in the context of Pakistan.



## REFERENCES

- Abdullah, M., & Rahman, N. A. B. A. (2016), Family Role in Deviant Behaviour Development of Adolescents Referring Juvenile Delinquency. A Qualitative Approach.
- Ahmed, U., & Murtaza, A. (2016). Factors Affecting Juvenile Delinquency in Punjab, Pakistan: A Case Study Conducted at Juvenile Prisons in Punjab Province. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 7(4), 372.
- Alfrey, C. (2010). Juvenile Delinquency and family Structure: Implications for marriage and relationship education. Retrieved April 20th, 2010 from <http://www.healthymarriageinfo.org/docs/juveniledelinquency.pdf>
- Arum, R., & Ford, K. (2012). How other countries “do discipline.” *Educational Leadership*, 70, 56-62.
- Ashraf, M. U., Asif, M., Iqbal, M. M. A., Warraich, I, A. (2019). Role of Socioeconomic Status and Parenting Practices in construction of Violent Behaviour among Youth: A Study from South Punjab, Pakistan. *Journal of Social Sciences (PJSS) Vol. 39*, No. 2, pp. 639-651.
- Assadi, M. Z. (2011, February 09). Violence against women remains high in Pakistan. *The New America*. Retrieved from <http://www.thenewamerican.com/world-news/asia/item/10356-violence-against-women-remains-high-in-pakistan>.
- Bae, D., & Wickrama, K. A. S. (2015). Family socioeconomic status and academic achievement among korean adolescents: Linking mechanisms of family processes and adolescents’ time use. *Journal of Early Adolescence*, 35, 1014–1038. doi:10.1177/0272431614549627
- Bahr, S. J., Hoffmann, J. P., & Yang, X. (2005). Parental and peer influences on the risk of adolescent drug use. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 26, 529-551. doi:10.1007/s10935-005-0014-8.
- Barber, B.K.; Stolz, H.E.; Olsen, J.A. Parental support, psychological control, and behavioural control: Assessing relevance across time, culture, and method. *Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Dev.* 2005, 70, 1–137.
- Barnes, G.M.; Reifman, A.S.; Farrell, M.P.; Dintcheff, B.A. The effect of parenting on the development of adolescent alcohol misuse: A six-wave latent growth model. *J. Marriage Fam.* 2000, 62, 175–186.



- Barnow, S.; Schuckit, A.S.; Lucht, M.; John, U.; Frewyberger, H.J. The importance of a positive family history of alcoholism, parental rejection, emotional warmth, behavioural problems and peer substance use for alcohol problem teenagers: A path analysis. *J. Stud. Alcohol* 2002, *63*, 305–315.
- Baumrind, D. The discipline controversy revisited. *Fam. Relat.* 1996, *45*, 405–414.
- Becker, G. S. (1981). *A treatise on the family* (2nd ed.). Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Bender, H.L.; Allen, J.P.; McEhane, K.B.; Antonishak, J.; Moore, C.M.; Kelly, H.O.; Davis, S.M. Use of harsh physical discipline and developmental outcomes in adolescence. *Dev. Psychopathol.* 2007, *19*, 227–242.
- Bouffard, L. A., & Muftic, L. R. (2006). The “rural mystique”: Social disorganization and violence beyond urban communities. *Western Criminology Review*, *7*, 56–66.
- Bricker, J. B., Peterson, A. V. Jr., Sarason, I. G., Andersen, M. R., & Rajan, K. B. (2007). Changes in the influence of parents’ and close friends’ smoking on adolescent smoking transitions. *Addictive Behaviours*, *32*, 740–757. doi: 10.1016/j.addbeh.2006.06.020.
- Catalano, R.F.; Hawkins, J.D. The social development model: A theory of antisocial behaviour. In *Delinquency and Crime: Current Theories*; Hawkins, J.D., Ed.; Cambridge University Press: New York, NY, USA, 1996; pp. 149–197.
- Chang, L.; Schwartz, D.; Dodge, K.A.; McBride-Chang, C. Parenting in relation to child emotion regulation and aggression. *J. Fam. Psychol.* 2003, *17*, 598–606.
- Cherlin, A. J. (2008). Multiple partnerships and children’s wellbeing. *Family Matters*, (80), 33–36.
- Chong, A. M., Lee, P. G., Roslan, S., & Baba, M. (2015). Emotional intelligence and at-risk students. *Sage Open*, *5*(1), 2158244014564768.
- Clare, H. (2006). *Antisocial Behaviour*: Gale Encyclopedia of Children Health. New York. Gale Group.
- Conger, R. D., Ebert-Wallace, L., Sun, Y., Simons, R. L., McLoyd, V. C., & Brody, G. H. (2002). Economic pressure in African American families: A replication and extension of the family stress model. *Developmental Psychology*, *38*, 179–193. doi:10.1037/0012-1649.38.2.179.



- Conklin, E. John (1992) —Criminology” 4th Edition, Macmillan Publishing, New York: P.143 & 145.
- Costello, E. J., Keeler, G. P., &Angold, A. (2001). Poverty, race/ethnicity, and psychiatric disorder: A study of rural children. *American Journal of Public Health*, 91, 1494–1498.
- Criss, M.M.; Lee, T.K.; Morris, A.S.; Cui, L.; Boster, C.D.; Shreffler, K.M.; Silk, J. Link between monitoring behaviour and adolescent adjustment: An analysis of direct and indirect effects. *J. Child Fam. Stud.* 2013, 60, 30–44.
- Deater-Deckard, K.; Dodge, K. Externalizing behaviour problems and discipline revisited: Nonlinear effects and variation by culture, context, and gender. *Psychol. Inquiry* 1997, 8, 161–175.
- Devenish, B., Hooley, M., & Mellor, D. (2017). The pathways between socioeconomic status and adolescent outcomes: A systematic review. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 59, 219–238. doi:10.1002/ajcp.12115.
- Dil, S., & Kazmi, F. (2016). Psychopathic Inclination Among Incarcerated Youth of Hazara Division Pakistan. *SAGE Open*, 6(3), 2158244016671558.
- DiPietro, S. M., Slocum, L. A., &Esbensen, F. A. (2014). School climate and violence: Does immigrant status matter? *YouthViolence and Juvenile Justice*. Advance online publication.doi:1541204014547589.
- Dishion, T.J.; McMahon, R.J. Parental monitoring and the prevention of child and adolescent problem behaviour. *Clin. Child Fam. Psychol.* 1998, 1, 61–75.
- Dishion, T.J.; Patterson, G.R. The development and ecology of antisocial behaviour in children and adolescents. In *Developmental Psychopathology*; Cicchetti, D., Cohen, D.J., Eds.; Wiley: Hoboken, NJ, USA, 2006; Volume 3, pp. 503–541.
- Douthitt, R. A. (2000). “Time to do the chores?” Factoring home-production needs into measures of poverty. *Journal of Family and Economic Issues*, 21(1), 7–22.
- Doyle, A.B.; Markiewicz, D. Parenting, marital conflict and adjustment from early- to mid-adolescence: Mediated by adolescent attachment style. *J. Youth Adolesc.* 2004, 34, 97–110.
- Elder, G. H. Jr., Nguyen, T. V., & Caspi, A. (1985). Linking family hardship to children’s lives. *Child Development*, 56, 361–375. doi:10.2307/1129726



- Elliott, D. S., Huizinga, D., & Ageton, S. S. (1985). *Explaining delinquency and drug use*. Beverly Hills, CA: SAGE.
- Farrell, A. D., Sullivan, T. N., Esposito, L. E., Meyer, A. L., & Valois, R. F. (2005). A latent growth curve analysis of the structure of aggression, drug use, and delinquent behaviours and their interrelations over time in urban and rural adolescents. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 15, 179–204.
- Glass, J. (1992). Housewives and employed wives: demographic and attitudinal change, 1972-1986. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*, 54, 559-569.
- Guilamo-Ramos, V.; Jaccard, J.; Dittus, P.; Bouris, A.M. Parental expertise, trustworthiness, and accessibility: Parent-adolescent communication and adolescent risk behaviour. *J. Marriage Fam.* 2006, 68, 1229–1246.
- Hoskins, D. (2014). Consequences of parenting on adolescent outcomes. *Societies*, 4(3), 506-531.
- Hutchinson, M.K.; Jemmott, J.B.; Jemmott, L.S.; Braverman, P.; Fong, G. Mother daughter sexual communication and the sexual risk behaviours of urban adolescent females. *J. Adolesc. Health* 2003, 33, 98–107.
- Isaac, O. A., & Tanga, P. T. (2015). Perceived Youth Gangs and Peers Imitation as Correlates of Adolescent Delinquent Behaviour in Ibadan Metropolis, Nigeria. *Journal of Sociology and Social Anthropology*, 6(2), 247-255.'
- Jiang, G., Sun, F., & Marsiglia, F. F. (2016). Rural and urban disparities in adolescent risky behaviours: A family social capital perspective. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 44, 1027–1039.
- Kerr, M.; Stattin, H. What parents know, how they know it, and several forms of adolescent's adjustment: Further evidence for a reinterpretation of monitoring. *Dev. Psychol.* 2000, 36, 366–380.
- Kimberly, Y. and Jacob, A. (2002). *Antisocial Behaviour*. USA, Macmillan Group.
- Kramer, K. Z., Myhra, L. L., Zuiker, V. S., & Bauer, J. W. (2016). Comparison of poverty and income disparity of single mothers and fathers across three decades: 1990–2010. *Gender Issues*, 33(1), 22-41.
- Latimer, J., Kleinknecht, S., Hung, K., Gabor, T. *The Correlates of Self-Reported Delinquency: An Analysis of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth*. Ottawa: 2003.



- Lee, K.H., Baillargeon, R.H., Vermunt, J.K., Wu, H.X. and Tremblay, R.E. (2007), “Age differences in the prevalence of physical aggression among 5 – 11-year-old Canadian boys and girls”, *Aggressive Behaviour*, Vol. 33 No. 1, pp. 26-37.
- Li, X.L.; Feigelman, B.S.; Stanton, S.F. Impact of perceived parental monitoring on adolescent risk behaviour over 4 years. *J. Adolesc. Health* 2000, 27, 49–56.
- M. S. Zafar, “Causes of Juvenile Delinquency among Teenagers in Pakistani Context,” vol. 51, pp. 10897–10900, 2012.
- Maccoby, E.E.; Martin, J.A. Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. In *Handbook of Child Psychology*; Mussen, P.H., Ed.; Wiley: New York, NY, USA, 1983; Volume 4, pp. 1–103.
- Mayer, G. R. (1995). Preventing antisocial behaviour in the schools. *Journal of Applied Behavioural Analysis*, 28 (4), 467-478.
- Menard, S., & Elliott, D. (1994). Delinquent bonding, moral beliefs, and illegal behaviour: A three-wave panel model. *Justice Quarterly*, 11(2), 173-188.
- Mistry, R. S., Vandewater, E. A., Huston, A. C., & McLoyd, V. C. (2002). Economic well-being and children’s social adjustment: The role of family process in an ethnically diverse low-income sample. *Child Development*, 73, 935–951. doi: 10.1111/cdev.2002.73.issue-3.
- Moffitt, T. E. (1993). Adolescence-limited and life-course-persistent antisocial behaviour: A developmental taxonomy. *Psychological Review*, 100, 674-701.
- Monahan KC, Steinberg L, Cauffman E 2009. Affiliation with antisocial peers, susceptibility to peer influence, and anti-social behaviour during the transition to adulthood. *Developmental Psychology*, 45(6):1520-1530.
- Muñoz LC, Kerr M, Besic N 2008. The peer relationships of youth with psychopathic personality traits: A matter of perspective. *Criminal Justice and Behaviour*, 35(2): 212-227.
- National Institute of Population Studies. Report (2013). Islamabad, Pakistan. pp.5-12.
- Nisar, M., Ullah, S., Ali, M., & Alam, S. (2015). Juvenile delinquency: The Influence of family, peer and economic factors on juvenile delinquents. *Applied Science Reports*, 9(1), 37-48.





- Ojo, I. O. (2015). Causes and Prevalence of Antisocial Behaviour among Students with Hearing Impairment in Ibadan, Nigeria. *Journal of Education and Practice*, 6(28), 38-43.
- Okorodudu, G. (2010). Influence of parenting styles on adult delinquency in Delta Central Senatorial District. *Edo Journal of Counselling*, 3(1) 58-86.
- Osgood, D. W., Wilson, J. K., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., & Johnston, L. D. (1996). Routine activities and individual deviant behaviour. *American Sociological Review*, 61, 635-655. doi:10.2307/2096397.
- Pardini, D. A., Loeber, R., & Stouthamer-Loeber, M. (2005). Developmental shifts in parent and peer influences on boys' beliefs about delinquent behaviour. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 15, 299-323. doi:10.1111/j.1532-7795.2005.00098.
- Patterson, G. R., DeBaryshe, B. D., & Ramsey, E. (1989). *A developmental perspective on antisocial behaviour* (Vol. 44): US: American Psychological Association.
- Pryor, X. and Rodgers, X. (2001), *Children in changing families: life after parental separation*, Blackwell Publishers, Oxford, UK.
- Roche, K.M.; Ensminger, M.E.; Cherlin, A.J. Variations in parenting and adolescent outcomes among African American and Latin families living in low-income, urban areas. *J. Fam. Issues* 2007, 28, 882-909.
- Sampson, R. J., & Laub, J. H. (1994). Urban poverty and the family context of delinquency: A new look at structure and process in a classic study. *Child Development*, 65, 523-540. doi:10.2307/1131400.
- Sarwar, S. (2016). Influence of Parenting Style on Children's Behaviour. *Journal of Education and Educational Development*, 3(2).
- Shagufta, S., Boduszek, D., Dhingra, K., & Kola-Palmer, D. (2015). Latent classes of delinquent behaviour associated with criminal social identity among juvenile offenders in Pakistan. *Journal of Forensic Practice*, 17(2), 117-126.
- Shaikh, S., Brohi, M. A. A. (2012). PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. *The Government-Annual Research Journal of Political Science.*, 1(01).
- Shamim, A., Batool, Z., Zafar, M. I., & Hashmi, N. (2009). A study of juvenile crimes in borstal jail, Faisalabad, Pakistan. *vol, 19*, 101-103.



- Sheryln, T. (2008). The Effects of Family on Juvenile Delinquency. Retrieved on April 20th, 2011 from <http://www.marshaluniedu/essay/htm.pdf>.
- Simons, R.L.; Simons, L.G.; Wallace, L. Families, Delinquency, and Crime: Links between Society's Most Fundamental Institution and Antisocial Behaviour; Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK, 2004.
- Singh, S. (2017). Peer pressure among adolescents in relation to family climate. *Indian Journal of Health & Wellbeing*, 8(3).
- Smetana, J.; Crean, H.F.; Daddis, C. Family processes and problem behaviours in middle-class African American adolescents. *J. Res. Adolesc.* 2002, 12, 275–304.
- Snider, J.B.; Clements, A.; Vazsonyi, A.T. Late adolescent perceptions of parent religiosity and parenting processes. *Fam. Process* 2004, 43, 489–502.
- Snyder, H. N., & Sickmund, M. (2006). Juvenile offenders and victims: 2006 national report. *Office of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention*.
- Suleman, Q., Hussain, I., & Kayani, A. I. (2017) Factors Contributing to Truancy Among Secondary School Students in Karak District, Pakistan.
- Sutherland, E. H. (1947). *Principles of criminology* (4th ed.). Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott.
- Sweeney, M. (2010). Remarriage and stepfamilies: Strategic sites for family scholarship in the 21st century. *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 72, 667–684.
- T. Hirschi and R. Stark, "Hellfire and Delinquency, Social Problems," *Soc. Forces*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 202–213, 1969.
- Thompson, R. A., & Lagattuta, K. H. (2006). Feeling and understanding. In K. McCartney & D. Phillips (Eds.), *The Blackwell handbook of early childhood development* (pp. 317–337). Oxford, UK: Blackwell.
- US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation (2009), available at: [www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats](http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/crimestats).
- Uwaoma, C. & Udeagha, C. (2007). Issues in substance use and abuse in Nigeria. Owerri: BillFred (Nig) Ltd.
- Warr, M. (2005). Making delinquent friends: Adult supervision and children's affiliations. *Criminology*, 43(1), 77-106.



International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change. [www.ijicc.net](http://www.ijicc.net)  
Volume 7, Issue 5, 2019

---

Wilson, C. The influence of parental warmth and control on Latino adolescent alcohol use.  
*Hisp. J. Behav. Sci.* 2008, 30, 89–105.