

Police and Juvenile Justice System A study of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police regarding knowledge of JJSO-2000

Anas Baryal ^{*1}, Kiran Seeneen², Muhammad Babar Akram³, Zia Ur Rahman⁴

Department of Sociology and Gender Studies, Bacha Khan University, Charsadda, KP, Pakistan¹

Pakhtunkhwa Study Center, Bacha Khan University, Charsadda, KP, Pakistan²

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences International Islamic University Islamabad³

Department of Computer Science, Bacha Khan University, Charsadda, KP, Pakistan⁴

Received: July 21, 2017

Accepted: October 5, 2017

ABSTRACT

Juveniles have their first ever contact with police within the Juvenile Justice System around the world. Practical implementation of the law is possible only when police have fully acknowledged. The study was an attempt to know awareness level of police about juvenile justice system. Police of three districts named as Peshawar the capital city, Mardan and Charsadda from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan were selected under quantitative research design. Total number of respondents was 420 which were chosen randomly from all the police stations in target area. A pre-designed constructed interview schedule was used for data collection. It was observed that highly qualified police personals have the greater awareness level about juvenile justice system and child rights. It was suggested that during police recruitment, the eligibility criteria may set comparatively at a high level so that it will be easy for newly appointed police personals to gain more knowledge comfortably.

KEYWORDS: Juvenile Justice System, Police, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Peshawar, Mardan, Charsadda.

1. INTRODUCTION

Within the legal terms, a juvenile offender is a person, who commits an act defined by existing law as an illegal and who is declared “delinquent” by a proper court under appropriate proceedings. The legal definition of juveniles is generally limited to the young persons under 18, but different regions of the world having variation in their age limits (Bartol & Bartol, 1986). For young male and female, the period of adolescence is the most theatrical challenge, sharply needed to adjust the changes within surrounding environment. Socio-psychological based research shows that there is a relationship of early changes in adolescence with emotional and behavioral problems. Those young population who are facing the changes a bit early with no awareness are facing some personality buildup problems (Simmons & Blyth, 1987). Studying the 5th-century Roman law, it has been noted that children under the age of 7 were classified as baby and not seized criminally responsible. Young reaching the age of adolescence that may identified the differences between good and bad were held responsible. The acceptable age of puberty (14 years for young man and 12 years for young woman) was the age where the young people were considered to manage the difference between right and wrong or good and bad and were held criminally responsible (Lawrence, 2008).

Mennel, (1973) explored that the American judicial procedures in the 19th century continued to follow those of England, subjecting children to the same punishments as adult criminals. Some punishments were very severe. During the 19th century, criminal codes applied to all individuals of society, including adults and children. No provisions were made to account for the age of offenders. Originally there were no separate laws or courts, and no special facilities for the care of children who were in trouble with the law. According to Lootse (2006) the CRC (Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990) requires all the UN signatory members to constitute special laws, measures, authorities and institutions specifically relevant to all under age (below 18 years). Public government must also establish a minimum age below which children are presumed not to have the capacity to commit a crime. The implementation of JJSO-2000 in Pakistan has been poor in many respects. For example, the law has not been put into full operation in certain areas such as the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), despite the express provision of the law and its extension through a formal government notification. Similarly, juvenile offenders are still jointly trailed with adult accused by the same court. The probation services are neither adequate nor efficient. Juvenile offenders are kept with adult accused in jails in poor and vulnerable conditions (Iqbal, 2009).

The role of police in the juvenile justice system is comparatively complex and multidimensional. This specific role may be segregated into four main categories: arresting the offenders, processing juvenile delinquents,

preventing juvenile delinquency, and protecting juvenile offenders from unfair treatment. The most familiar and famous role involves the arrest and processing of juvenile offenders. The police are also responsible for endeavoring to prevent both juvenile delinquency and juvenile victimization (Tylor, Fritsch, & Caeti, 2007). There are three fundamental roles of police, which are very much different on a number of proportions, likewise criminal vs. normal, urgent vs. regular, and risky vs. relatively safe (Dorne & Gewerth, 1995). Police officers/officials generally consider the law enforcement function as a most important role, while maintenance of order and service provisions tasks have been normally considered with some mixed feelings, ranging from ambivalence to condescension (Moore, 1992). A very similar case of service functions of police that may take on a special importance with relationship to juvenile is that police are highly expected for the protection of children and prevention of delinquency (Sanborn & Salerno, 2004).

Juvenile Delinquency has become a worldwide contagion and is transmitting in developing and developed nations in both planned and semi-planned manners. In the entire civilized world, the criminal justice system has the highest quality of presentation due to its assurance the rule of law and reasonable play to its citizens. In fact, economic well-being is far behind in a country where there is civil disorder and security threatens for individual's life and property (Khan, 1997). The umbrella of juvenile justice system must cover only those children who are committing any offence. There should be a clear difference in between juveniles i.e. children in conflict with law and others i.e. children in contact with law for any reason like child victim or witnesses, displaced with family or other like those. An Asian country like Bangladesh is committing such things regularly considering other children as a part of juveniles and treated them like juvenile offenders. Except the juvenile offenders who committed any serious crime, all sorts of other children that have come under contact with law must be treated under the suitable legal, administrative or social welfare departments (Geary, 2013). The current juvenile justice system of Pakistan shows a very unsatisfactory image. Despite the fact, all sorts of provisions are there in the law from arresting a juvenile to further proceedings of court; it has been clearly observed that all these procedures are not fully accomplished due to so many reasons including unawareness of law and untrained staff (Malik & Sherazi, 2010).

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To classify the knowledge of police staff about Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000.
- To know the impacts of educational level on knowledge and awareness of police.
- To give policy recommendations for practical implementation of Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

An important element of ensuring data reliability is the accurate and suitable analysis of research findings. Inappropriate statistical analyses misrepresent scientific findings, misguide typical readers, and may negatively influence the general public perception of the conducted research (Shepard, 2002). In the current study, data has been collected from the chosen sample of three districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e. Peshawar, Charsadda and Mardan and further analyzed and tabulated systematically. The data was scrutinized with the help of both univariate and bivariate analyses.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table No. 1 Distribution of respondents by district, age and marital status.

District of the respondents			
S. No	Statement	Frequency	Percent
i	Peshawar	206	49.1
ii	Charsadda	93	22.1
iii	Mardan	121	28.8
	Total	420	100.0
Age of the respondents			
i	Up to 30 years	68	16.2
ii	31 – 40	214	51.0
iii	41 –50	131	31.2
iv	Above 50 years	7	1.7
	Total	420	100.0
Mean = 37.76, Median = 38.00, Mode = 42, Std. Dev. = 6.266, Variance = 39.257			
Marital Status of the respondents			
i	Married	362	86.2
ii	Un Married	58	13.8
	Total	420	100.0

Social attributes deal with social and demographic characteristics of the respondents. The above table reflects the district wise distribution of respondents. Total 420 respondents were selected from three different districts in which around half i.e. 49.1% of the respondents were selected from district Peshawar, respondents from district Mardan was 28.8% and remaining 22.1% respondents were selected from district Charsadda. Data was collected from 60 police stations in which district Peshawar contributes 30 police stations, 17 police stations are there in district Mardan and remaining 13 police stations are located in district Charsadda. From each police station, 7 police officers/officials were selected randomly. Data about age of the respondents was collected through the statement of complete age (in years) at the time of data collection. After collecting the data different age groups categories have been constructed. The table shows that a majority of respondents i.e. 51% were recorded in the category of 31 – 40 years. Less than a half of respondents which are 31.2% came in the category of 41 – 50 years. Around 16.2 percent of the respondent's age was up to 30 years and a very small number i.e. 1.7% were found above 50 years old. Calculated mean age of the respondents was 37.76, median was 38.00, and mode was 42. Standard Deviation was calculated as 6.266 and variance age was 39.257. Calculated range age of the respondents is 30.

Explaining the marital status of the respondents, the table illustrates that 86.2% of the respondents were married and the remaining 13.8% of the respondents were unmarried. Other categories like divorced, widow/widower and separated were also asked but not a single respondent fall in these categories.

Table No. 2 Distribution of respondents by their Ranks, Current Group of Duty, Total Length in Police and Interval in Current Rank.

Current Rank of the Respondents			
S. No.	Statement	Frequency	Percent
I	Head Constable (BPS-07)	169	40.2
ii	Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI BPS-09)	114	27.1
iii	Sub Inspector (SI BPS-14)	94	22.4
Iv	Inspector (BPS-16)	43	10.2
	Total	420	100.0
Current Group of Duty			
I	Prevention	300	71.4
ii	Investigation	120	28.6
	Total	420	100.0
Total length at Police Department in complete Years			
I	Up to 10 Years	91	21.7
ii	11 – 20 Years	224	53.3
iii	21 – 25 Years	80	19.1
Iv	More Than 25 Years	25	5.9
	Total	420	100.00
Mean = 16.20, Median = 16.00, Mode = 18, St. Dev. = 6.287, Var. = 39.522			
Interval at Current group of duty in complete Years			
I	Up to 5 years	167	39.8
ii	6 – 10 years	220	52.4
iii	More Than 10 Years	33	7.8
	Total	420	100.00
Mean = 6.54, Median = 6.00, Mode = 10, St. Dev. = 3.235, Var. = 10.464			

Rank-wise information about respondents is an essential variable in current study. Police officers and officials have been divided in different ranks as per their duty in police stations. The above table shows that 40.2% of the respondents are Head Constables (BPS-07), around 27.1% are Assistant Sub Inspectors (ASIs_BPS-09), about 22.4% are Sub Inspectors (SIs_BPS-11) and remaining 10.2% of the respondents are Inspectors (BPS-16). It has been observed that in urban areas the Inspector (BPS-16) are considered as the SHO (Station House Officer), while in some rural areas the Sub Inspectors (SIs_BPS-11) are appointed as SHOs at police station. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa police are divided in two wings currently, the prevention wing and investigation wing. The table illustrated that 71.4% of the respondent's duty is prevention wing and remaining 28.6% of the respondent's duty is investigation.

Duration in police determines the job experience of respondents. The table shows that more than a half of respondents 53.3% have their job experience within the range of 5 – 10 years, around 21.7% of the respondents have their job experience in police within the range of up to 10 years, less than a quarter of the respondents i.e. 19.1% spend 21 – 25 years in police duty while remaining only 5.9% of the respondents have their job experience of more than 25 years. Calculated mean value for duration in police of respondents is 16.20, Median is 16.00 and Mode is 18. The calculated value of Standard deviation for duration in police of respondents is 6.287 and Variance is 39.522. Promotion during job is an indispensable element in all sorts of public and formal sectors. Police working in police stations usually promoted on the bases of education, experience and other police related official training courses. The above table expressed the values of job experience of the

respondents within the current group of duty. Majority of the respondents i.e. 52.4% have their job experience in the current group within the range of 6 – 10 years, less than a half of respondents 39.8% have their current job experience up to 5 years and remaining only 7.9% of the respondents have their job experience in current group of duty have more than 10 years. Calculated mean value for duration in current group of respondents is 6.54, Median is 6.00 and Mode is 10. The calculated value of Standard deviation for duration in current group of respondents is 3.235 and Variance is 10.464.

Table No. 3 Distribution of respondents by Knowledge & Meaning of CRC-1990 & JJSO-2000

Knowledge About CRC-1990			
S. No	Statement	Frequency	Percent
i	Yes	189	45.0
ii	No	231	55.0
	Total	420	100.0
Meaning of CRC-1990			
i	Right	133	70.4
ii	Wrong	56	29.6
iii	Total	189*	100.0
Knowledge About JJSO-1990			
i	Yes	361	86.0
ii	No	59	14.0
	Total	420	100.0
Meaning of JJSO-2000			
i	Right	321	88.9
ii	Wrong	40	11.1
	Total	361**	100.0

* Respondents who have knowledge about CRC-1990.

** Respondents who have knowledge about JJSO-2000.

Measuring the knowledge of police officers/officials about CRC (Convention on the rights of the child-1990) and JJSO (Juvenile Justice System Ordinance-2000) is an important variable in current study. The above table shows that 55% of the respondents have no knowledge about the concept of CRC-1990 and the remaining 45% of the respondents are aware about the concept of CRC-1990. The table also highlights that in 45% of the respondents who are aware about the concept of CRC-1990, majority of the respondents 70.4% knew the meaning of CRC-1990 and the remaining 29.6% didn't know the meaning and abbreviation of the said phenomenon. The above table states that almost 86% of the respondents claimed that they have the knowledge about JJSO-2000 and the remaining 14% of the respondents didn't know the concept and meaning of JJSO-2000. Out of 86% of those respondents who claimed that they have the knowledge about JJSO-2000, majority of the respondents 88.9% are fully aware about the meaning and abbreviation while the remaining 11.1% didn't even know the meaning and abbreviation of the mentioned phenomenon.

Table No. 4 Distribution of respondents by their general awareness about juveniles and their law.

General awareness of Police regarding Juveniles& there law:(Frequency) Percent							
S. No	Statement	S.A	A	N.O	D.A	S.D	Mean
i	Children are more involve in criminal activities as compared to adults.	(42) 10.0	(218) 51.9	(12) 2.9	(137) 32.6	(11) 2.6	4.27
ii	Committing a crime is easier for children as compare to adults.	(35) 8.3	(211) 50.2	(9) 2.1	(153) 36.4	(12) 2.9	3.25
iii	Children between 12-18 years are more vulnerable to commit a crime.	(45) 10.7	(229) 54.5	(9) 2.1	(131) 31.2	(6) 1.4	3.42
iv	Minimum age of criminal responsibility is 7 years	(26) 6.2	(172) 41.0	(13) 3.1	(202) 48.1	(7) 1.7	3.02

S.A = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, N.O = No Opinion, D.A = Disagree, S.D = Strongly Disagree

The involvement of children in criminal activities is a critical situation. The perception of police officers/officials may be different from general public. The statement has been made that children are more involve in criminal activities as compare to adults. Majority of the respondents i.e. 95% were of the opinion that CRC-1990 presents a full structure for child rights in which 62% agreed and 33% strongly agreed, about 2.9% expressed no opinion and remaining only 1.9 percent were disagreed about the statement that CRC-1990 presents a full structure for child rights. The data highlighted that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that CRC-1990 presents a full structure for child rights. Calculated mean value for the statement is 4.27. Committing a crime is comparatively a difficult act. A statement has been raised that committing a crime is easier for children as compared to adults. In the above table half (50.2%) of the respondents were agreed that children can easily commit any crime as compared to adults while 8.3% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Less than half 39.1% of the respondents were not agreed with the statement including 2.9% of the

respondents strongly disagreed. The calculated data highlighted that committing a crime is easier for children as compared to adults. The calculated mean value for ease of committing a crime is 3.25.

Teen age plays an important role in personality development of human being. The age of adolescence is very much crucial in terms of committing a crime. Children between 12 – 18 years of age are more vulnerable for committing any crime. Table under debate reflects that 65.2% recommended that children between 12 – 18 years are more vulnerable to commit a crime including 54.5 were agreed and 10.7 were strongly agreed. Just 2.1% have no opinion, less than half (31.2%) of the respondents were disagreed with the statement and remaining only 1.4% of the respondents strongly disagreed that teens are more vulnerable to commit a crime. The data expresses that majority of the respondents were with the opinion that the age group between 12 and 18 years is more vulnerable for committing a crime. The calculated mean value for vulnerability of committing a crime is 3.42.

The minimum age of criminal responsibility vary from place to place and time to time. It is an essential variable to test the law related knowledge of responsible personals. Almost half of the respondents (49.8%) were not in the favor of 7 years as minimum age of criminal responsibility and remaining less than half (47.2%) agreed and strongly agreed with 7 years as minimum age of criminal responsibility. The data demonstrated that majority of the respondents were not in the favor of 7 years as minimum age of criminal responsibility. The calculated mean value for minimum age of criminal responsibility as 7 years is 3.02.

Table No. 5 Distribution of respondents by their Suggestions for improving knowledge & awareness of Police about JJSO-2000.

Suggestions based response from Police for improving knowledge: Frequency (Percent)							
S. No	Statement	S.A	A	N.O	D.A	S.D	Mean
i	A separate law for juveniles lead to the protection of child rights	(77) 18.3	(317) 75.5	(5) 1.2	(20) 4.8	(1) 0.2	4.07
ii	Police stations must have a separate register for juvenile cases	(80) 19.0	(326) 77.6	(3) 0.7	(9) 2.1	(2) 0.5	4.13
iii	There must be separate police for juveniles in every police station	(101) 24.0	(278) 66.2	(3) 0.7	(38) 9.0	(0) 0.0	4.05
iv	There must be visible IEC materials in police stations about JJSO-2000	(73) 17.4	(323) 76.9	(14) 3.3	(10) 2.4	(0) 0.0	4.09

S.A = Strongly Agree, A = Agree, N.O = No Opinion, D.A = Disagree, S.D = Strongly Disagree

In all terms of juvenile justice system, the proclamation of law is only under the umbrella of child protection. A separate law for juveniles leads to the protection of child rights. Majority of the respondents i.e. 93.8% including 18.3% strongly agreed and 75.5% of the respondents were agreed for the child protection in terms of separate law, 1.2% has no opinion, five percent of the respondents were disagreed and strongly disagreed child protection in terms of separate law. The data illustrated that majority of the respondents were in the favor of separate law as the protection for child rights. The calculated mean value for separate law as a protection for child rights is 4.07. A separate register will surely help in compiling the statistical data about juvenile offenders. Almost all i.e. 96.6% of the respondents including 19% strongly agreed and 77.6% of the total selected sample agreed with the statement that police stations must have a separate register for juvenile cases. The data demonstrated that majority of the respondents were in the favor of separate register for juveniles at police station level for better analysis of the data. The calculated mean value for maintaining a separate register for juveniles is 4.13.

The above table further stated that there must be separate police force for juveniles in every police station. The sociological understanding of a specific law is very much necessary for their concern implementing agency. About 24% of the respondents were strongly agreed with the statement, 66.2% of the respondents were quite agreed and in the favor of separate police officers for dealing the juveniles, while 0.3% showed no response, while nine percent of the respondents disagreed with the statement. The data showed that majority of the respondents supported the separate police force for juveniles. The calculated mean value for separate police dealing with juveniles only is 4.05.

The IEC (Information, Education and Communication) materials play an important role in knowledge and awareness. The existence of IEC materials at police station about JJSO-200 is very much necessary to become aware the police officers/officials. The above table showed results about the existence of JJSO-2000 IEC materials, responses showed that 14.4% of the respondents were strongly agreed about the availability of IEC materials, more than half of the respondents (76.9%) were agreed and 3.3% of the respondents expressed no opinion. Remaining 2.4% of the respondents were disagreed with the statement. The data highlighted that majority of the respondents were in the favor that there must be visible IEC materials at every police station about JJSO-2000. The calculated mean value for availability of IEC materials at police stations is 4.09.

Table No. 6 Current rank of respondents and awareness about differences between juveniles and adults.

Current Rank of Respondents	A criminal is a criminal whether a juvenile or adult			Total
	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	
Head Constable (BPS-07)	53.3% (90)	1.8% (3)	45.0% (76)	40.2% (169)
ASI (BPS-09)	42.1% (48)	0.87% (1)	57.0% (65)	27.1% (114)
SI (BPS-14)	37.2% (35)	1.06% (1)	61.7% (58)	22.3% (94)
Inspector (BPS-16)	23.3% (10)	2.3% (1)	74.4% (32)	10.2% (43)
Total	43.6% (183)	1.4% (6)	55% (231)	100% (420)
Mean Value = 2.02	Mean Value = 2.94			
St. Dev. 1.019	St. Dev. = 1.143			
Pearson's Chi Square Value = 27.001		df = 12 Level of Significance = 0.008		
Gamma Value = 0.204		Level of Significance = 0.002		
Spearman Correlation Value = 0.150		Level of Significance = 0.002		
Pearson's Correlation Value = 0.159*		Level of Significance = 0.001		

*Correlation is significant at 0.01 level (2-tailed)

POLICE RANK & DIFFERENCE IN CHILD AND ADULT:

The table No. 4.2.2.2 demonstrates the relationship between police hierarchy and knowledge about JJSO-2000 by identifying the difference between juvenile and adult as a criminal. The table shows that 40.2 percent of the total respondents cover the head constable group of police with BPS-07, around 27.1 percent of the total selected sample comprises the ASIs (Assistant Sub Inspectors) as BPS-09, less than a quarter (22.3 percent) of the total respondents consist of SIs (Sub Inspectors) having BPS-14 and remaining 10.2 percent of the respondents are Inspectors with BPS-16. The table shows that 43.6 percent of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that a criminal and law breaker is a criminal whether a young or adult. 1.4 percent of the respondents expressed no opinion and 55 percent of the respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed about the similarity of juvenile and adults. They believe that these both are two different groups, which need different treatment.

The table illustrates a strong relationship between police grade-wise hierarchy and knowledge about JJSO-2000 in terms of equally handling the juveniles and adults. It is obvious from the table under discussion that 53.3 percent of the respondents who are head constables agreed or strongly agreed that a criminal is a criminal whether a juvenile or adult. 42.1 percent of ASIs agreed and strongly agreed that police is handling equally both the juveniles and adults, while 37.2 percent of SIs (BPS-09) believed that police is treating juvenile and adults alike because both are the law breakers and confronted to law and at the end 23 percent of the Inspectors have the opinion that for police both the juveniles and adults are same because of criminality engagement. There is a decrease in percent values (from 53.3 percent to 23.3 percent) from low police rank to high police rank which represents that the officers having greater awareness comparatively to lower rank of police officials.

The above table shows that there is perfect relationship between police rank and knowledge about JJSO-2000 while comparing the grade-wise awareness of police regarding JJSO-2000 in terms of police confronting the juveniles. It is clear from the table that 45 percent of the Head Constables (BPS-07) disagreed or strongly disagreed about the same handling of juveniles and adults by police. Fifty seven percent of ASIs (BPS-09) believed that for police juveniles and adults are two different groups of criminals who are not identical, 61.7 percent of SIs (BPS-14) were disagreed or strongly disagreed about the statement that a criminal is a criminal whether a juvenile or adult and at the end 74.4 percent of the Inspectors have the idea that police are not treating the juveniles and adults with same manners and know the differences between these two different groups. There is an increase in percent values (from 45 percent to 74.4 percent) with detailed upgrading in police hierarchy which represents the increase in awareness and knowledge in police with specific addition in rank of police. This side by side increase and decrease in percent values of dependent and independent variables shows a perfect and strong relationship which is further proved by different statistical tests.

The table expresses the mean value for current rank of the respondents is 2.02 with Standard Deviation of 1.019. The mean value for the statement 'A criminal is a criminal whether a juvenile or adult' is 2.94 with Standard Deviation of 1.143. The Pearson's Chi Square test statistic value for expressing the relationship is 27.001 with 12 degree of freedom and 0.008 level of Significance. The Gamma test statistic value for showing the relationship is 0.204 with 0.002 level of Significance. For correlating the two variables, the Spearman's Correlation value is 0.150 and level of Significance is 0.002. The Pearson's Correlation value for expressing the relationship is 0.159 with 0.001 level of significance. For computing all the test statistics the table shows that Correlation is significant at 0.01 level for two tail tests. All the above test statistics and level of significances represent that there is a strong and perfect relationship between police rank and knowledge about JJSO-2000 in terms of handling identically both the groups.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Educational level of police is an important factor in general awareness and knowledge regarding child rights and other juvenile's related laws. Most of the police personals joined police force very early just after getting

their 10 years of education which is a basic and fundamental requirement for joining police force and after joining it they stopped their educational career. Although from departmental side there are no restrictions of getting more and more education during their police duty. There is another internal examination system also in police department but majority of the police having low rank didn't show any interest and in this way they become unaware about child rights and juvenile related laws. The concept of child rights and juvenile related laws are now the part of the service training course for police officers and officials but will come in practical only when police personals show interest in getting internal and external examinations and education development programs.

6. RECOMENDATIONS

The primary aim of any research activity is to add something new to the existing situation for overcoming the problems. The current research process shows the knowledge of police about Juvenile Justice System Ordinance-2000. Some brief suggestions are highlighted as under.

- Providing opportunities to police for higher education external as well as internal and departmental is very much needed in terms of improving the knowledge and skills of police personals.
- It has been clear from the research findings that JJSO-2000 is the part of police service training course but the need is to make facilitation for police in terms of getting the police service training courses as well as higher formal education for upgrading the knowledge and awareness about JJSO-2000 and other related child rights.
- Getting higher education and skills by police personals must be highly appreciated by the police officers because knowledge and awareness is only possible in terms of getting higher education and technical skills.
- The availability of IEC and other awareness and knowledge related materials are very much necessary in police stations. It has a great effect on police attitude and behavior and knowledge about concern laws.

REFERENCES

- [1] Bartol, C. R. & Bartol, A. M., (1986), *Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- [2] Dorne, C., & Gewerth, K. (1995). *American juvenile justice: cases, legislation, and comments*. San Francisco: Austin & Winfield.
- [3] Geary, P. (2013). *Creating A Non-Violent Juvenile Justice System*. London: The International NGO Council on Violence Against Children.
- [4] Iqbal, K. (2009). Judging Juvenility: Determination of age of Juvenile Offenders. *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, Volume 1, No. 3, 105-118.
- [5] Khan, M. M. (1997). *The Quest for effective juvenile justice administration (Pakistan): Country report for grouping training course in crime prevention*. Tokyo: International Cooperation Agency: Asia and Far East Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offences (UNAFEI).
- [6] Lawrence, & Richard, C. H. (2008). *Juvenile Justice; A Text/Reader (Vol. I)*. Washington State University: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- [7] Lotse, C. (2006). *Juvenile Justice In South Asia: Improving Protection for Children in Conflict with the Law*. Kathmandu, Nepal: The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Regional Office for South Asia.
- [8] Malik, M. A., & Sherazi, R. A. (2010). An Analytical Review of Juvenile Delinquents In Jails Of Sindh Province: Some Problems And Suggestions to Over Come. *ndus Journal of Management & Social Sciences*, 4(1), 43-54.
- [9] Mennel, R. M. (1973). *Thorns & thistles: juvenile delinquents in the United States, 1825-1940*. New Hampshire: University Press of New England.
- [10] Moore, M. (1992). *Problem-Solving & Community Policing*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- [11] Sanborn, J. B., & Salerno, A. W. (2004). *The Juvenile Justice System: Law and Process*. Florida: Oxford University Press.
- [12] Shepard, R.J. (2002). Ethics In Exercise Science Research. *Sports Med*, 32 (3): 169-183.
- [13] Simmons R. G. & Blyth, D. A. (1987), *Moving into Adolescence: The Impact of Pubertal Change and School Context*. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.
- [14] Tylor, R. W., Fritsch, E. J., & Caeti, T. J. (2007). *Juvenile Justice, Policies, Programs and Practices*. New York: McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc