

A COMPARATIVE STUDY: BULLYING AND
QUALITY OF LIFE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS
LIVING SEPARATELY AND WITH ADULT
CRIMINALS



by

Maria Rasheed

BSP191044

A Research Thesis submitted to the
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PSYCHOLOGY

Faculty of Management and Social Sciences
Capital University of Science & Technology,
Islamabad

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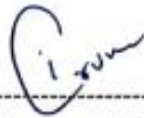
Faculty of Management and Social Sciences
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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

It is certified that the Research Thesis titled “A Comparative Study: Quality of Life of Juvenile Delinquents Living Separately and with Adult Criminals”, carried out by *Maria Rasheed*, Reg. No. BSP191044, under the supervision of **Ms. Irum Noureen**, Capital University of Science & Technology, Islamabad, is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a Research Thesis for the degree of BS Psychology.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is wholeheartedly dedicated to my beloved Supervisor, parents, siblings, and my closest friend who is the source of motivation and inspiration at every phase of my life.

DECLARATION

It is declared that this is an original piece of my work, except where otherwise acknowledged in text and references. This work has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institution for tertiary education and shall not be submitted by me in the future for obtaining any degree from this or any other University or Institution.



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February, 2023

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Abstract

The number of crimes has dramatically increased in Pakistan each year, according to Pakistan's crime statistics, due to the country's higher increase in the youth population (Gillani et al., 2009). The majority of nations have developed judicial systems with designated juvenile and family courts; however, Pakistan lacks such a structure. This study was aimed to compare the quality of life and bullying of juvenile delinquent when they are living with adult criminals in prisons and when they are living separately. This study was conducted on a sample of 120 juvenile delinquents with a comparative study design. Data was collected by using two scales: quality of life scale and Bullying scale. Urdu translation of Bullying and QoL scale was done by following WHO guideline. Mann Whitney test was analyzed to find mean differences in quality of life bullying in juvenile delinquent living with and without adult criminals. Result showed significant difference in quality of life and bullying and also depicts the significant negative relationship between them ($r = -.694^{**}$). Results revealed that quality of life is low and bullying score is high in those juvenile delinquents who are living with adult criminals as compare to those who are living separately. This research highlighted the factors affecting juveniles' quality of life when they are bullied by adult criminals and will be helpful for policy makers to establish separate prisons for juvenile delinquent.

Keywords: Juveniles Delinquents, Quality of Life, Bullying, Judicial Systems

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Chapter-1 Introduction

Pakistan is a developing country and its economic rank falls 23rd in the world. 227 million people are living in the country according to the 2021 report which makes Pakistan the 5th largest worldwide. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) report, Pakistan has around 63% of the population is aged between 15 to 33, making Pakistan the fifth largest young country in the world. Of that 63% of the youth, 2.26% of youth are incarcerated because of the violation of the law (Najam et al., 2017).

Every growing age requires guidance to walk on the right path, but when adolescents who lack opportunities (right guidance), and those who are not well-integrated socially, are at the greatest risk of breaking through law enforcement, and the judicial system. The majority of juvenile delinquents came from underprivileged families, and those juveniles who were charged in prison under the jurisdiction of the legal system experienced challenges in society after being released (Anusha, 2020).

A juvenile is defined in the law as someone who is not old enough to be held accountable for criminal acts. This age limit is set at 18 years in most states and on the federal level. In Pakistan, anyone under the age of 18 is considered a juvenile. These age definitions are significant because they determine whether a young person accused of criminal conduct will be charged in adult court or will be summoned to appear in juvenile court. According to the law (Juvenile Justice System Ordinance 2000), a juvenile is not old enough to be held accountable for criminal acts (Ali, 2013).

In 1990, Pakistan ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. In Pakistan, the process of enacting legislation, developing policies, and implementing them to protect children's rights has been slow and uneven over the last 28 years. The number of crimes

reported each year in Pakistan has increased annually, according to the crime statistics of Pakistan (Gillani & Rehman, 2009). Currently, Pakistan has only one juvenile court (Malik & Shirazi, 2010) and seven juvenile prison facilities nationwide (Farrukh, 2018).

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 3), requires that the child's best interests be a primary consideration, which is also applicable in cases of juvenile justice, which the CRC addresses in Article 40: "A child in conflict with the law has the right to receive treatment which promotes the child's sense of dignity and worth, takes the child's age into account, and aims at his or her reintegration into society. The child is entitled to basic guarantees as well as legal or other defense assistance. Whenever possible, judicial proceedings and institutional placements should be avoided (Ali, 2013)".

According to one study, juvenile delinquents spread in an organized and disorganized way, becoming an epidemic in both developing and developed societies. The criminal justice system is given the utmost priority in any civilized society because it ensures that its citizens are treated fairly and according to the law. Economic progress in a nation with civil unrest and high levels of fear for one's life and property (Khan, 1997). Since 2000, the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance has primarily governed Pakistan's national framework for dealing with juvenile offenders (JJSO). There was an urgent need for a review, revision, and strengthening of the JJSO and several amendments to Pakistan's existing corpus of diverse and conflicting child protection laws (Habib, 2013).

It has also been observed that persistent inconsistency in laws governing the treatment of juvenile offenders leads to a disregard for the child's best interests. The Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (2000), for example, prohibits corporal punishment of children in custody. In Punjab,

however, the Borstal Act (1926) allows for corporal punishment of male juvenile offenders in Borstal Institutions.

Initially, when the juvenile delinquent courts were built up, all cases were settled in that, including accused criminals under 18. Juvenile incarceration and forms of punishment (e.g., social services) were ultimately established to address child rehabilitation, focusing on the needs of criminals rather than the crime. The justice system for juveniles should prioritize juveniles' rehabilitation and reintegration over punishment. Juvenile courts are much more flexible and informal than traditional adult criminal courts, creating an environment aimed at juvenile offenders and supporting their rehabilitation process (Ali, 2015).

Malleability also implies that young people are particularly vulnerable to outside influences. It implies that they are well suited to efforts to positively shape them, making rehabilitative strategies particularly appealing (Scott & Grisso, 1997). It also implies that they must be protected from negative influences. The traditional view has been that exposing youths to the corrupting influence of mature and experienced offenders in adult correctional facilities could cause serious harm. Indeed, the perceived evil of combining impressionable young offenders with adult criminals was a major driving force behind the creation of a separate juvenile justice system (Fox et al., 1982).

The Juvenile Justice System Act (JJSA) 2018, which seeks to improve the state of juvenile offenders with a focus on rehabilitation and better access to justice mechanisms, was passed in Pakistan in 2018. Despite these efforts, it was clear that the Juvenile Justice System faced challenges, primarily due to weak implementation mechanisms, inadequate infrastructure, chronic shortages of financial and human resources, and, most importantly, a lack of political will and commitment required to focus on juvenile justice issues (JJSO, 2018).

Bullying

Bullying refers to repeated behavior by an individual or by a group of people to physically hurt, threaten, or demon a weaker one (Unnever & Cornell, 2003). Bullying definition is defined concerning the environment, situation, and population under study.

Concerning prisons, the definition should be broader and not limited to repeated action to be considered bullying. But these individuals are bullying to create fear and harm the victims which does not necessarily define the behaviour of the act as bullying which is the intention to not be crucial but the act which causes the victim to feel aggressive towards that act. Also, the imbalance of power between the victim and bully is not every time clear but can be subtle and implicit (Ireland, 2002). The purpose of the bully is to create fear and harm is the other crucial component (Farrington, 1993).

Bullying is also known as, “deliberately causing fear and accusation of a person by misusing of one’s authority or status in their workplace” (Morris, 1993). According to Seward (1994), bullying occurs when a person is subjected to one or more people's bad behavior regularly. According to O'Donnell & Edgar (1999), “Bullying is behaviour that is driven by a desire to harm, threaten, or intimidate someone”. Imprison system’s structure and plan themselves encourage bullying; for stance, giving order and showing authority have been associated with bullying (Askew, 1989).

Quality of Life

“Quality of Life refers to a person's "view of his or her position in life about his or her culture and value system in which they live, as well as their objectives, standards, desires, and concerns" (WHO, Division of Mental Health and Prevention of Substance Abuse, 2012).

In prison practice and study, quality of life is becoming more widely regarded as a primary or supplemental measure. Individually, QOL serves as a barometer of recovery and rehabilitation. The rising usage of force-based approaches in criminal justice situations correlates with the acquisition of QOL metrics. While resilience-oriented measures are currently seldom utilized with justice-involved individuals, QOL has also been investigated in jail about self-harm, with higher QOL being connected to a lower risk of suicidal behaviour (Ward et al., 2007).

Juvenile delinquents faced many problems after being released, and these problems likely existed before incarceration that's why in comparison to the general population, prisoners' mental well-being is substantially disturbed (Fazel & Danesh, 2002). Moreover, it has been established that imprisonment itself has negative, iatrogenic effects (Gatti & Lambie, 2013).

In one study, incarceration results in poor education and also impacts social interaction, mental health, and physical health (Randell & Lambie, 2013). The story doesn't end here, after being released from prison their future will be compromised by their cumulative risk behaviour which affects their well-being which might long for adulthood. In addition, returning to the community and entering maturity frequently happen at the same time. Thus, a variety of unfavorable outcomes are a possibility for these juveniles which impact their quality of life (Jahnukainen, 2007).

Literature Review

Prisons are historically very old protective functions for criminals. Michel Foucault (1995) wrote a book named "Discipline and Punish," in which he stated that prisons are a component of a vast network of institutions. He claims that various organizations, such as schools, companies, and military institutions, are made to normalize and impose the employment of disciplinary technology on people. One of the first organizations to create a legal division between adults and

minors is said to have been the Church of Rome. A child under the age of seven, according to them, is a risk to society (Scott & Grisso, 1998).

Family and juvenile courts are important institutions in a judicial system, and most nations have constructed legal systems that include them. These systems vary from nation to nation. The high rate of recidivism has been crucial in assuring a fairer application of the law, one that sees sentencing as a tool for rehabilitation, resocialization, and education as well as retributive or punitive justice, enjoining seclusion from public life for dangerous offenders (Molen et al., 2013).

According to the researchers, an individual who experienced bullying relates to psychological well-being, nonphysical forms of bullying (e.g., calling names, exclusion, laughing at someone's suffering) unlike physical forms of bullying have been linked with higher depression and loneliness among youngsters. Juveniles in adult prisons are more likely to be at risk of harm than those who are living in Juvenile institutions (Austin et al., 2000). These studies include an increase in suicide rates (Flaherty, 1980) sexual victimization (Forst et al., 1989) victimization and physical violence by adult criminals (Austin et al., 2000).

Researchers have looked into the psychological health effects of bullying in adolescent populations. There is a study, which included only male young offenders, that found mild depression, clinical distress, heightened levels of hopelessness, and tension anxiety in offenders who admitted to being bullied by staff. There is another study in which a mixed sample of adults and adolescents was used in the second study. In the study, the exact number of juveniles in prison within was not mentioned. Also, in this study, the victims or bullies have reportedly shown more psychological discomfort than physical bullies (Bedard & Laura, 2019).

Victimization is strongly linked to a variety of psychosomatic symptoms including headache, insomnia, abdominal pain, and bedwetting (Fekkes et al., 2004). Bullies are also more likely to engage in delinquency, crime, and drug or alcohol abuse, have poor social and emotional adjustment, poor academic achievement, and experience loneliness and a lack of close peer relationships (Heino et al., 2000) Victimization and bullying have thus been linked to a variety of risk behaviors and negative health outcomes in the psychological, social, and psychosomatic domains. Less is known about the negative effects of bullying on quality of life (QoL). QoL is a concept that measures a person's subjective perceptions of overall life satisfaction and well-being (Rajmil et al., 2004).

Bullying and victimization are global phenomena that are gaining scientific attention. The findings of the previous studies revealed that according to the victims, the most common form of bullying conduct was psychological bullying. Moreover, it was stated that physical bullying counts as the least common among the bullying experienced by individuals including psychological, physical, threat and indirect bullying. Overall, prisoners claimed that they were bullied more often than they bullied others for all sorts of bullying practices (Kalverboer, 2011).

For juveniles, higher Quality of Life is important for the post-release adjustment in their life. As it will minimize the risk of recidivism. On the other hand, poor QoL is thought to increase the risk of recidivism (Bouman et al., 2009). According to qualitative research on the subjective experiences of young offenders in the juvenile and criminal justice systems, criminal court processing frequently causes a sense of injustice, undermining the legitimacy of the criminal sanction. The same research points to a variety of iatrogenic effects of adult incarceration, including exposure to negative shaming, opportunities for criminal socialization, and violence modelling (Fisher et.al., 2010).

Moreover, the conventional wisdom has been subjecting children to the corrupting influence of adult offenders in adult correctional facilities may cause significant harm. Indeed, one of the primary motivators for the establishment of a separate juvenile justice system was the perceived evil of combining impressionable young offenders with adult criminals (Whisenand & McLaughlin, 1982).

Few research has been conducted, that focus on juveniles' health-related QoL in prisons, from those studies most of the research was conducted on females only two studies were conducted on males. The results of those studies compared the QoL of juveniles living still in a juvenile institution with the ones who have left the juvenile institution for one year revealing that their social life is negatively affected also the relationship with their family and other activities as well. This tells how much they were affected in the detention center (Laura, 2019).

Risk factors in demographics also plays an important role in contributing variables included high levels of impulsivity or lack of self-control (Bolger et al., 2018) antisocial beliefs (Antunes & Ahlin, 2017), and dependence on alcohol and other toxic substances in juvenile delinquents (Hillege et al., 2017). Also, a social risk factors summarize all possible criminal influences from the family, school, circle of friends, and social environment. These include emotional and educational deficits, especially at home and school (Moitra et al., 2018), and the possible connection between adolescents and juvenile delinquent (Slagt et al., 2015). Additionally, environmental risk factors are all the circumstances and opportunities that precede crime and can contribute to and contribute to crime e.g., unprotected property, vulnerable victims, living in crime-producing areas (Graif, 2015).

Education also determines the likelihood of juvenile delinquency in the Middle East. According to Maples-Keller & Miller, (2018) leaving early is not only a factor that slows down

the economic and political development of a society, but also affects an individual's social life. A proper education builds confidence and sensitivity to one's environment and community in general. Educated people have both the knowledge and insight to discuss sensitive issues constructively and the clarity to find solutions (Maples-Keller & Miller, 2018). However, weak education systems and early dropouts lead to youth delinquency (Vitaro & Tremblay, 2016). Inadequate education undermines young people's economic performance, leading to poverty, miserable lifestyles, and failure to achieve their goals. As a result, society suffers from stress.

Also, an individual's economic status influences their likelihood of committing a crime (Park, 2016). There was a study which stated that, financial security and old age encourage crime in society. In the Middle East, finance is a major factor affecting young people, especially children of incarcerated parents. According to social strata in most societies, men are the breadwinners of the household (Sijtsema et al., 2019). Youth from wealthy backgrounds are more likely to be involved in criminal behaviour than those from low-income families. Young people are vulnerable due to age and the technological advances we see in today's world (Kowalski et al., 2018).

Theoretical Framework

Concerning juvenile behaviour, there is comparatively lesser theoretical development and explanations regarding the juvenile's prison behaviour. This study will employ the importation model to explain adult inmate behaviour. According to this theory, a person's pre-prison tendencies show themselves in prison, which explains why some inmates act violently and improperly. The most convincing case for importation was that factors like arrest and prison histories from before incarceration predicted offences committed while incarcerated (Han, 2010).

In prisons, criminals from different subcultures interacted with each other (Irwin et al., 1962). Numerous of these groups have distinct standards and beliefs from each other as they came

from racial or ethnic grounds. These subgroups congregate in the prison setting and are part of pre-incarceration subcultures (Stojkovic, 1984).

According to several research, racial subgroup competition led to both individual and group incidents of interracial violence (Gaes & McGuire, 1985). When children are bullied by these individuals, they exhibit behaviors that are indicative of prison misconduct, including violence, antisocial personality traits, impulsivity, melancholy, and lack of self-control (Zamble & Porporino, 1988).

Extreme anxiety in juvenile offenders might be counterproductive to positive change. It's worth noting that some studies on inmate change during jail suggest that during the early stages of incarceration, when emotional stress is severe, inmates are most amenable to individual change. However, after a few months of incarceration with such adults, the high-stress level fades, and the desire to improve fades as well (Zamble & Porporino, 1990).

Rationale

According to different researchers, those juveniles who were placed in adult criminal prisons were more likely to show violence and breach the rules of incarceration. Their quality of life disturbs due to being bullied by adult criminals (Langan & Saylor, 2003). The purpose to conduct this study was to highlight the situations through which the juveniles are going. To pounder a light on the environment where the juveniles are living. The structure of the Pakistan prison is not good and, in that environment, juvenile delinquents are living with adult criminals also, they get bullied by them.

For stance, in Islamabad, prison juveniles who are 66 in number are living with adult criminals' number 825 (Drug addiction) and also other criminals who are charged with murders

(Adiala Jail statistics, 2022). Juveniles are living with adult criminals who bullied them which not only disturbed juveniles' QoL of life but also, they have influenced them as well. As a result, this research study focuses on the issues faced by juveniles in jails and emphasizes the need for them to be handled differently from adults and should be trailed in separate courts. This study will be helpful for policymakers to make a policy for juvenile delinquents (Van, 2019).

Objectives

1. To determine the relationship between bullying and quality of life among juvenile delinquents.
2. To compare the bullying and quality of life among juvenile delinquents living in a separate prison without adult criminals and those who live with an adult criminal.
3. To explore the role of demographics (education level, family system, socioeconomic status) among juvenile delinquents.

Hypotheses

1. There will be a negative relationship between bullying and quality of life among juvenile delinquents.
2. There will be differences in the quality of life of juvenile delinquents living separately, and living with adult criminals in prisons.
3. There will be a significant role in education level, family system, and socioeconomic status in the quality of life among juvenile delinquents.

Chapter-2 Method

Research Design

The study design was a comparative study. In a comparative design, two groups (juveniles living separately and juveniles living with an adult criminal) are compared to find the relationship between bullying and Quality of life.

Population and Sample

The sample was collected from delinquent Juveniles under 18 years and the participants were 120. The sample was selected through the non-probability technique and the process was a purposive sampling technique. The participants were recruited from the Karachi prison and the Rawalpindi prison.

Sampling Procedures

The sample was selected through the purposive sampling technique and the number of participants was 120 the participants were recruited from two different prisons (Karachi & Rawalpindi). They were recruited after taking consent, in which they were briefed with the detailed purposes for confidentiality. After the recruitment, distributed the scales among the participants allowing them to fill that scale.

Inclusion Criteria

1. Participants who were willing to participated in the study were chosen.
2. Participants were chosen from the Karachi juveniles institute and Islamabad prison.
3. Only male participants were included in this study.

Exclusion Criteria

1. Participants who were unable to understand and respond were excluded.

Instrument***Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (Stefan, 1999)***

The Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life (MANSA) scale, consists of 25 items that measure the quality of life. The scale was developed by Stefan et. al., 1999) participants' responses ranged from 1 to 7 (couldn't be worse to couldn't be better). Psychometric characteristics include Cronbach's alpha which was 0.84. Cronbach's alpha reliability of the QoL translated scale was .73 which showed the scale is acceptable and can be used after being translated into Urdu.

Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale (Stephen, 2000)

For the study, Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale consists of 24- items which are divided into 3 subscales which assess the domains of bullying (Physical victimization, Verbal victimization, social manipulation, and Property attacks). This scale was developed by Stephen Joseph and Hannah Stockton in 2000. Participants' responses ranged from 0 to 2 (Not at all to More than once). Psychometric properties include Cronbach's alpha > 0.80 , $r = 0.31$ (Stephan et.al., 2000). Cronbach's alpha reliability of MPVS on the translated scale was .97 which showed scale strong reliability and can be used after being translated into Urdu.

Scale Translation***Forward Translation***

The questionnaire was first translated concerning the WHO criteria, and the scale was given to 5 people who know English and Urdu (bilingual).

Expert Panel

Then after the translation of scale in Urdu the panel of four experts were called for the assessment of the Urdu translated version. They concentrate on linguistic and cultural factors the best translation has been chosen from those five translated scales. The most accurate translation of the items was then sent for the back translation.

Backward Translation

The back translation was intended to evaluate the conceptual clarity between the Urdu and English versions. It clarifies all the doubts regarding the translated scale for that back translation held by the people who have a better understanding of both languages Urdu and English.

Reviewed Panel

At last, both the original and the translated scales were reviewed and evaluated by the panel members. They make the translation concise, clear, and easy to understand for the general population.

Ethical Consideration

The consent was taken from the institution from where the data was taken and from the participants. The participants and the institution were ensured confidentiality regarding the study; moreover, the findings will be beneficial for others.

Procedure

The purposive sampling technique was used for the selection of participants. Through this sampling technique, identified and recruited juvenile delinquents from the prison of Karachi where juveniles are imprisoned in separate jails without adult criminals and from Islamabad where they are living with adult criminals. Then permission was taken from the higher authorities for the data

collection. The information form was shared with the authority in which all the relevant detail regarding the research study had been shared. The consent was also taken by the authority, also from the juveniles themselves then a questionnaire scale was filled out by all the participants.

Analyses

The data was analyzed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS version 25). Descriptive analyses were performed, a Spearman Bivariate correlation was used to observe the relationship between Quality of life and Bullying, Mann-Whitney U-test to compare the differences between the two groups and Kruskal Wallis test was performed for comparison in demographics across groups.

Pilot Study

The sample for the pilot study was 60 (N=60) male juvenile delinquents of which 30 lived separately from adult criminals and 30 lived in adult criminal jails of Karachi and Rawalpindi. Permission was taken before from the higher authorities and juveniles as well.

Objectives

1. To determine the psychometric properties of the translated scale.

Table 1

Psychometric properties of the translated scale

Cronbach’s alpha reliability of the quality of life and multidimensional (N=60)

Scale	N	M	SD	α	Range		Skewness
					Actual	Potential	
QOL	25	24.7	9.8	.76	10-44	25- 70	1.39
PVS	24	18.5	16.3	.97	0-39	0-48	1.09

Note: M = Mean, SD = Standard Deviation, α = alpha reliability, QOL = Quality of Life, MPVS= Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale

Table 1 exhibits the item numbers, alpha reliabilities, mean, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis of all the scales used in the study. QOL ($\alpha=.76$), and PVS ($\alpha= .97$) of both scales are reliable concerning the Cronbach's alpha values mentioned above in the table which shows the QOL ($M=24.7$, $SD= 9.8$), and PVS ($M=18.5$, $SD=16.3$) are reliable. Concerning the skewness and kurtosis data is not normally distributed.

Table 2*Relationship between Quality of Life and Bullying sample for (N=60)*

Variable	n	1	2
1. QOL	120	-	-.710 **
2. PVS	120	-	-

Note: QOL=Quality of Life, MPVS=Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale ** $p < .00$

Table 2 shows that both variables were significantly correlated with each other. There is a negative significant relationship correlation between Quality of Life and Bullying among juvenile delinquents.

The pilot study aims to investigate the relationship between the study's variables and the psychometric qualities of the measures. Since the intended audience for the scales were juvenile offenders under the age of 18 who cannot understand English, an Urdu translation was done initially. To determine the scale's internal consistency, the alpha reliability of both instruments was assessed. Less measurement error is indicative of good reliability. The scale overall item correlation was calculated. It was decided that both of the study's variables were ineffective because all items show a positive association with the variables. Both scales showed acceptable ranges on the base of the main study.

Chapter-3 Results

This study aimed to find out the relationship between the quality of life and bullying among juveniles living without adult criminals and juveniles living with adult criminals. The data of juvenile delinquents (N=120) has been collected from the prisons in Karachi and Islamabad and was analyzed through descriptive includes, mean, median, mode, and frequency statistics for demographic variables and also calculate the reliability and spearman correlation of both variables Quality of Life and Bullying and to check the differences between the two groups of juvenile delinquents living with and without adult criminals, Mann-Whitney was used.

Table 1 presents the demographic characteristics of juvenile delinquents living with and without adult criminals.

Table 1*Demographic characteristics of the participants*

Demographic characteristics	Categories	<u>Living without adult criminal</u>		<u>Living with adult criminal</u>	
		<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>%</i>
Education					
	No Education	34	56.7	26	43.3
	Primary	22	36.7	20	33.3
	Middle	4	6.7	9	15.0
	Secondary	-	-	5	8.3
Family System					
	Nuclear	19	37.7	14	23.3
	Joint	41	68.3	46	76.7
Father Alive					
	Yes	57	95.0	45	75.0
	No	3	5.0	15	25.0
Mother Alive					
	Yes	55	91.7	50	83.3
	No	5	8.4	10	16.7
Family Income					
	Low	23	38.3	19	3.7
	Lower-middle	27	45.0	23	38.3
	Higher-middle	3	5.0	8	13.3
	High	7	11.7	10	16.7
Father Occupation					
	Employed	39	65.0	32	53.3
	Un-employed	21	35.0	28	46.7

Mother Occupation

Employed	3	5.0	9	15.0
Un-employed	21	95.0	51	85.0

Drug Intake

Yes	26	43.3	36	60.0
No	34	56.7	24	40.0

Note: N=120 (n =60 participants in each group), % = Percentage

Table 1 shows the frequency and percentage of demographic variables. The variables include the Juvenile delinquent’s education level, family system, father alive, mother alive, income, father’s occupation, mother’s occupation, and drug intake.

The above table shows that un-educated participants have a high percentage in both groups (%=56.7 in living without adult criminals) and (%= 43.3 in living with adult criminals). The family system shows that participants living with the nuclear family system have a low percentage (%=37.7 in living without adult criminals) and (%= 23.3 in living with adult criminals). However, those who are living with a joint family have a low percentage (%=68.3 in living without adult criminals) while it is high (%= 76.7 in living with adult criminals).

The table also exhibits that those participants whose father is alive had a higher percentage (%=95.0 in living without adult criminals) and lower (%= 75.0 in living with adult criminals). The table also exhibits that those participants whose father is deceased had a lower percentage (%=5.0 in living without adult criminals) and higher (%= 25.0 in living with adult criminals).

The table also exhibits that those participants whose mother is alive had a higher percentage (%=91.7 in living without adult criminals) and lower (%= 83.3 in living with adult criminals). The

table also exhibits that those participants whose mother is deceased had a lower percentage (%=8.4 in living without adult criminals) and higher (%= 16.7 in living with adult criminals).

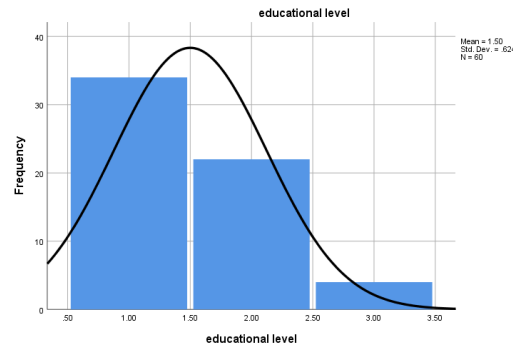
Most of the participants in the study who are living without adult criminals are from low and lower middle socioeconomic status while those who are living with adult criminals are mostly from lower middle socioeconomic status.

Most of the participants in the study who are living without adult criminals have a low percentage of unemployed parents whereas, those who are living with adult criminals have a high percentage of unemployment.

Most of the participants in the study who are living without adult criminals have a low percentage of drug intake whereas, those who are living with adult criminals have a high percentage of drug intake.

Figure 1

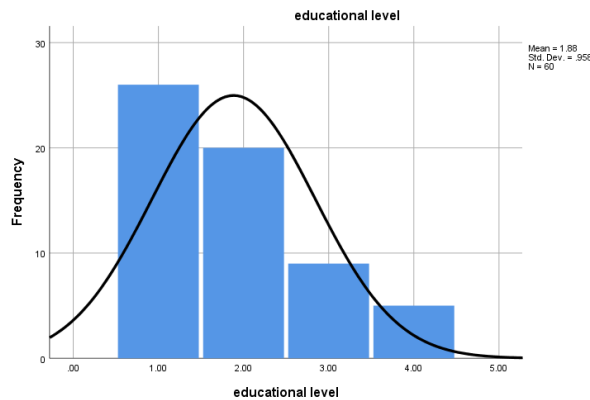
Distribution of education level among juvenile delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the education level of participants living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show the distribution of the education level of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 2

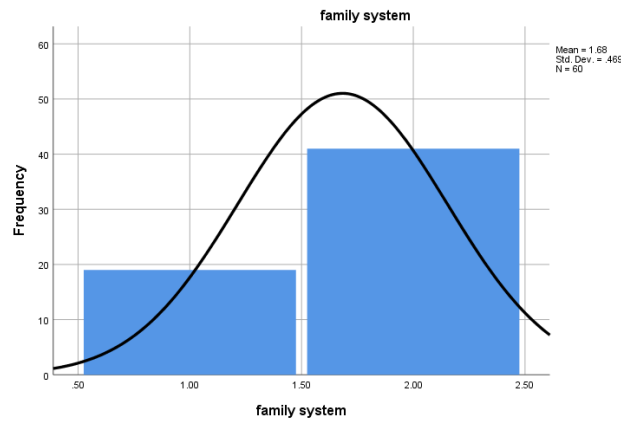
Distribution of education level among juvenile's delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of education level of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show the distribution of education level of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 3

Distribution of family system among juvenile’s delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



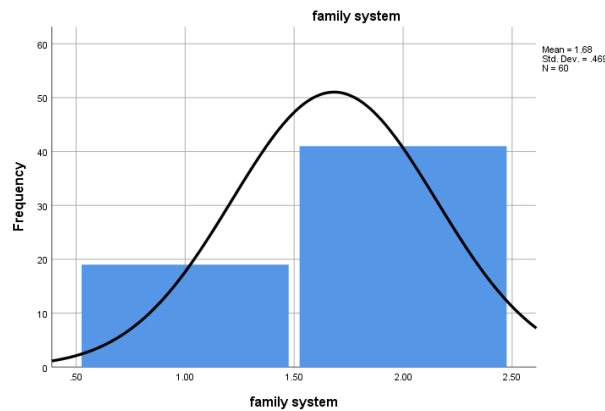
This

figure

demonstrates the distribution of the family system of participants living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of the education level of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 4

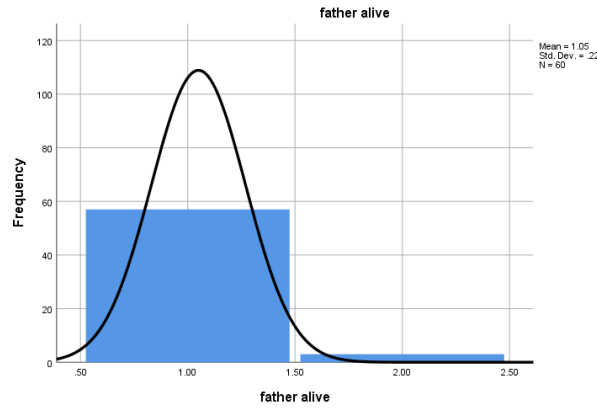
Distribution of family system among juvenile delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the family system of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of education level of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 5

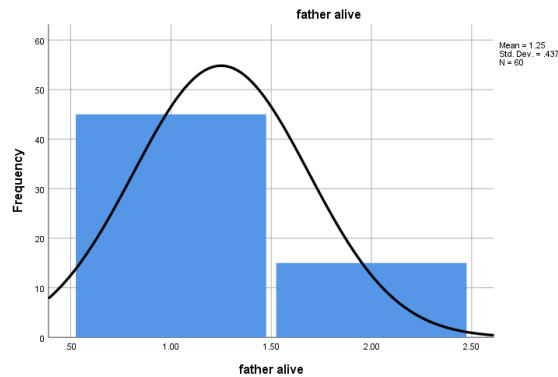
Distribution of fathers alive among juvenile’s delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the fathers alive of participants of living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show distribution of education level of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 6

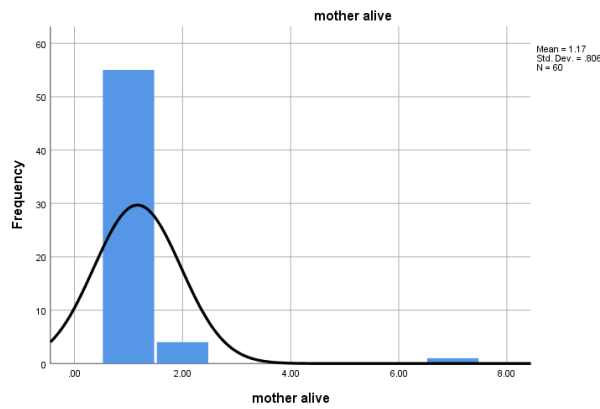
Distribution of fathers alive among juvenile’s delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of fathers alive of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of education level of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 7

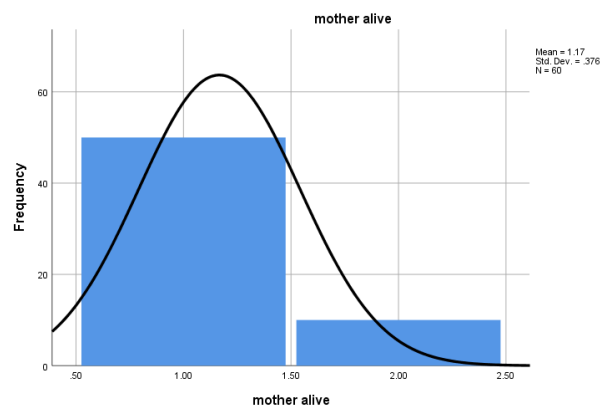
Distribution of mothers alive among juvenile delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the mothers alive of participants living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show the distribution of the mothers alive of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 8

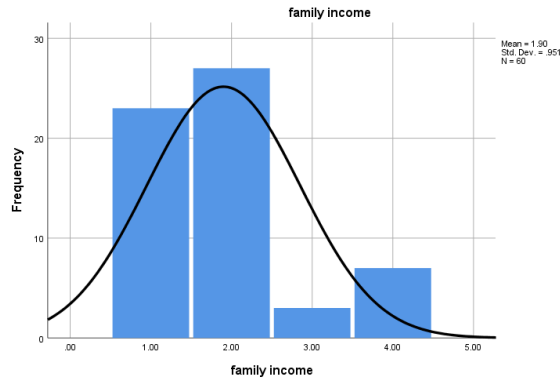
Distribution of mothers alive among juvenile's delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of mothers alive in participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of mothers alive in the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 9

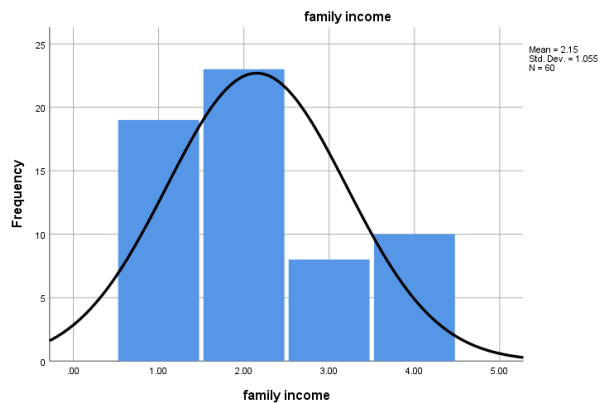
Distribution of family income among juvenile delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the family income of participants living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show the distribution of the family income of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 10

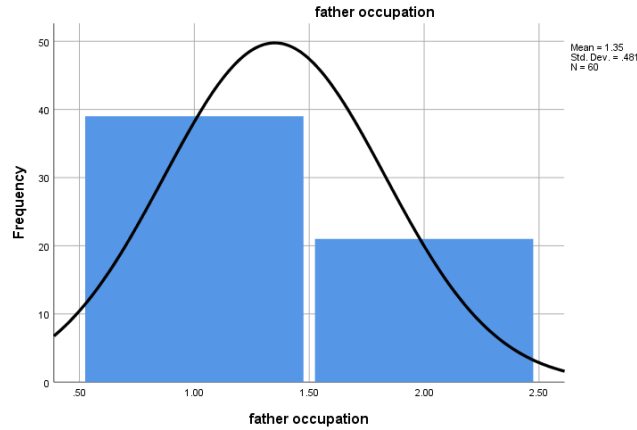
Distribution of family income among juvenile delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of family income of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of family income among the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 11

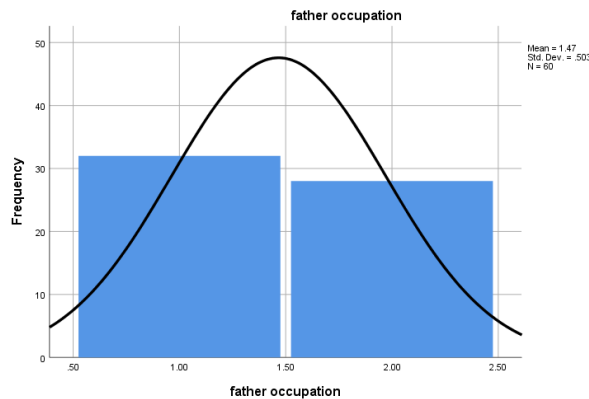
Distribution of father occupation among juvenile delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the father occupation of participants of living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show the distribution of the father occupation of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 12

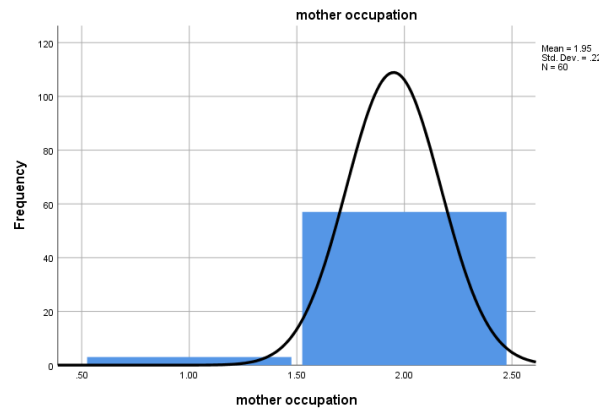
Distribution of father occupation among juvenile’s delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of father occupation of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of father occupation of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 13

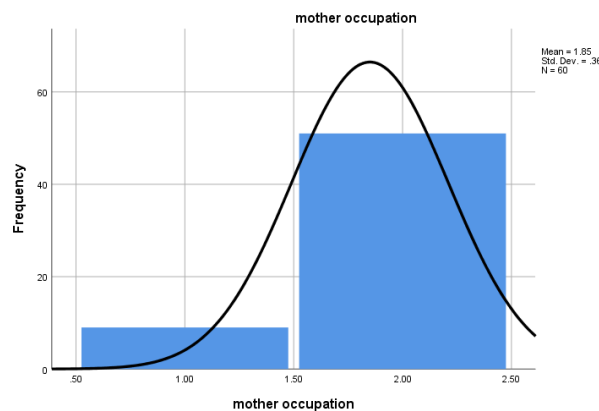
Distribution of mother occupation among juvenile delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the mother occupation of participants of living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show the distribution of the mother occupation of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 14

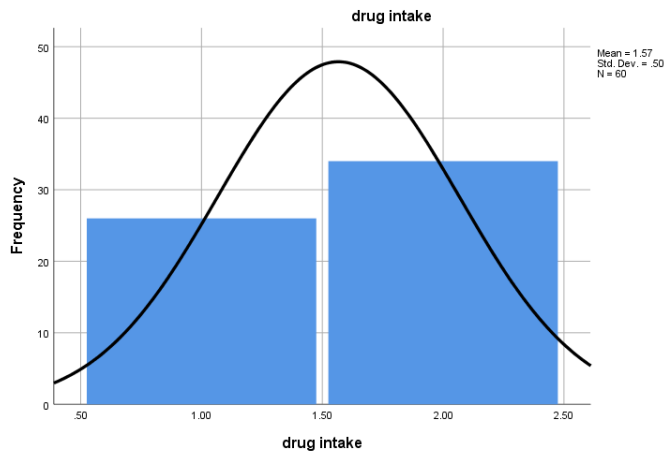
Distribution of mother occupation among juvenile delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of mother occupation of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of mother occupation of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 15

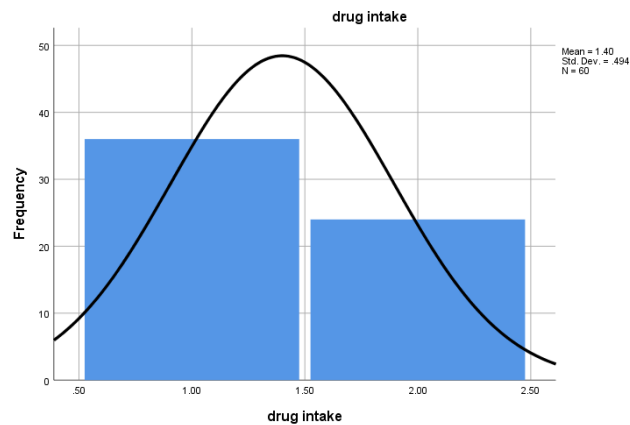
Distribution of drug intake among juvenile delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the drug intake of participants of living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis show the distribution of the drug intake of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 16

Distribution of drug intake among juvenile delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of drug intake of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of drug intake of the participants is not-normal distribution.

A reliability analysis of translated Urdu version of the scales was conducted to determine the value of the reliability coefficients of administered scales.

Table 2

Cronbach's alpha reliabilities of the Quality of life (QOL) and Multidimensional Peer Victimization (MPVS) Scales

Scale	n	M	SD	α	Range		Skewness
					Actual	Potential	
QOL	25	37.2	9.7	.73	10-44	25- 175	1.39
MPVS	24	18.5	16.3	.97	0-39	0-48	1.09

Note: M = mean, SD = standard deviation, α = alpha reliability, QOL = Quality of life, MPVS = Multidimensional peer victimization scale

Table 2 exhibits the item numbers, alpha reliabilities, mean, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis of all the scales used in the study. QOL ($\alpha=.73$), and PVS ($\alpha= .97$) of both scales are reliable concerning the Cronbach's alpha values mentioned above in the table which shows the QOL ($M=37.2$, $SD= 9.7$), and PVS ($M=18.5$, $SD=16.3$) are reliable.

Descriptive statistics of Scales among both groups

Table 3

Mean, Median, Mode, Standard deviation, skewness, Kurtosis, and Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistics of the Quality-of-life scale and Multidimensional Peer Victimization scale on both groups

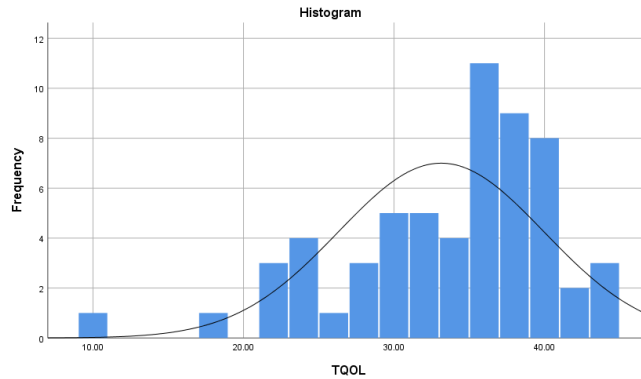
Scales		<i>M</i>	<i>Median</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>SD</i>	Skewness	Kurtosis	K-S	<i>p</i>
QOL (Living without adult criminals)	QOL	33.1	35.0	35.0	6.83	-.96	1.06	.15	.00
QOL (Living with adult criminals)	QOL	16.28	15.0	15.0	2.30	.96	-.92	.37	.00
MPVS (Living without adult criminals)	MPVS	4.03	.00	.00	6.79	-.18	2.06	.27	.00
MPVS (Living with adult criminals)	MPVS	33.06	35.0	39.0	8.01	-1.2	-.18	.36	.00

Note: M= Mean, SD= Standard Deviation, K-S= Kolmogorov-Smirnov, p= K-S significance value, QOL = Quality of life, MPVS= Multidimensional peer victimization scale

Table 3 shows the descriptive properties of administered scales on both groups. The K-S value for both scales is showing non- normal distribution as it is significant ($p < .05$) in both groups while considering the values of skewness and kurtosis and the shape of the histogram as well.

Figure 17

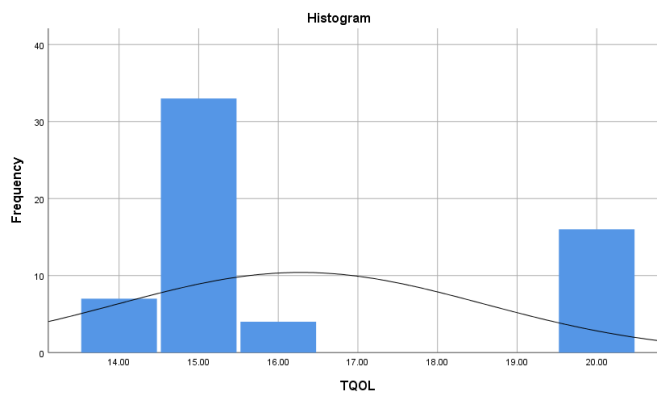
Distribution of Quality of life among juvenile’s delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the Quality of life of participants of living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of Quality of life of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 18

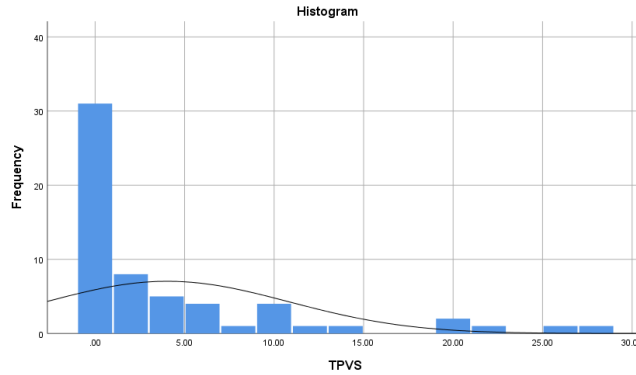
Distribution of Quality-of-life scale among juvenile delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of the Quality of life of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of Quality of life of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 19

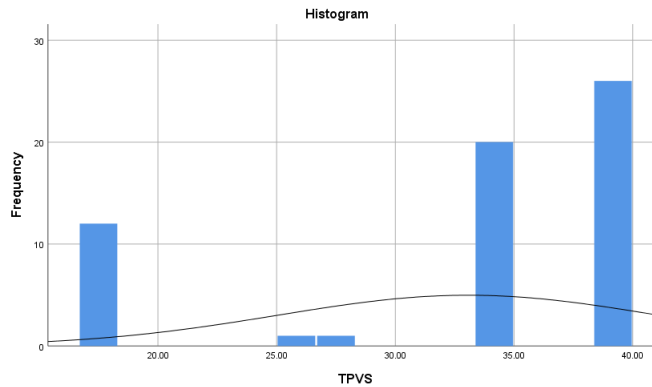
Distribution of Multidimensional Peer victimization scale among juvenile’s delinquents living without adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of Multidimensional Peer victimization of participants of living without adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution of the participants is not-normal distribution.

Figure 20

Distribution of Multidimensional Peer victimization scale among juvenile’s delinquents living with adult criminals (n=60).



This figure demonstrates the distribution of Multidimensional Peer victimization of participants of living with adult criminals and the values of skewness and kurtosis shows the distribution is not normal.

The scores for the “Quality of life” and “Multidimensional peer victimization” scale was not normally distributed according to K-S statistics ($p < .05$) among both groups. Hence to find out relationship between Quality of life and Bullying Spearman correlation was performed on both groups.

Table 4

Relationship between Quality of life (QOL) and Multidimensional Peer Victimization scale (MPVS) Correlations among delinquent juveniles

Variables	N	1	2
QOL	120	-	-.69**
MPVS	120	-	-

Note: QOL=quality of life, MPVS= Multidimensional peer victimization scale

Table 4 exhibits Spearman correlation analysis was used to analyze the relationship between quality of life and bullying as the data were non-normally distributed. The results showed a significantly negative relationship between quality of life and bullying ($p = -.694^{**}$). This result shows that quality of life gets affected by bullying.

Due to non-normal distribution of data, Mann Whitney *U* test was performed to determine the differences across groups.

Mann-Whitney U- Test

Table 5

Mann-Whitney U- Test values for scales in both groups of Juvenile Delinquents

	Living without Adult Criminals		Living with Adult Criminals		<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>		
Quality of Life	60	89.23	60	31.77	76.0	.00
Multidimensional Peer Victimization	60	31.53	60	89.48	61.5	.00

Note: M= Mean, SD= Standard Deviation, U= Mann-Whitney, p= Significance value

Table 5 exhibiting the Mann Whitney U test, indicated significant differences in quality-of-life scores among both groups (*U*= 76.0, *p*=.00). It also indicated significant differences in multidimensional peer victimization scores among both groups (*U*= 61.5, *p*=.00).

Due to the non-normal distribution of data, the Mann Whitney *U* test was performed to determine the differences the in demographic *Family system* across groups.

Table 6

Mann-Whitney U- Test

Mann-Whitney U- Test on the demographic “Family System” in both groups of Juvenile Delinquents

		Joint		Nuclear		<i>U</i>	<i>p</i>
		<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>		
<hr/>							
Living without Adult Criminals	QOL	19	34.26	41	28.76	318.0	.25
	MPVS	19	26.24	41	32.48	308.5	.16
<hr/>							
Living with Adult Criminals	QOL	14	31.32	46	30.25	310.5	.82
	MPVS	14	29.68	46	30.75	310.5	.83

Note: M= Mean, SD= Standard Deviation, U= Mann-Whitney, p= Significance value

Table 6 exhibiting the Mann Whitney U test, indicated insignificant differences in quality-of-life scores among both groups ($p>.05$). It also indicated insignificant differences in multidimensional peer victimization scores among both groups ($p>.05$).

Due to the non-normal distribution of data, Kruskal Wallis test was performed for comparison in demographic *Education level* across groups.

Table 7- Living without Adult Criminals

Kruskal Wallis- Test on the demographic “Education Level” among juvenile delinquents living without adult criminals

Variables	Education Level				<i>H</i>	χ^2	<i>p</i>
	<i>No education</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Middle</i>	<i>Secondary</i>			
	(34)	(24)	(4)	(0)			
QoL	34.69	24.86	25.88	-	4.55	6.41	.10
MPVS	28.46	32.48	37.0	-	1.51	8.62	.47

*Note: df=, *p>0.05, n= number of participants, QoL= Quality of Life, MPVS= Multidimensional peer victimization scale, χ^2 = Chi-square*

Table 7 exhibiting the Kruskal-Wallis test, indicated insignificant differences among four groups of the education level of juveniles living without adult criminals on their Quality of life (*H*= 4.55, *p*= .10) and Bullying (*H*= 1.51, *p*=.47). The *no-education* group had the highest mean rank (34.96) with respect to Quality of life. It also indicates the highest mean rank in the *middle education group* (37.0) with respect to Bullying (*MPVS*)

Table 7.1- Living with Adult Criminals

Kruskal Wallis- Test on the demographic “Education Level” among juvenile’s delinquents living with adult criminals

Variables	Education Level				<i>H</i>	χ^2	<i>p</i>
	<i>No education</i> (26)	<i>Primary</i> (20)	<i>Middle</i> (9)	<i>Secondary</i> (5)			
QoL	33.04	25.13	33.50	33.40	3.50	1.03	.79
MPVS	28.79	33.30	22.33	42.90	6.01	4.98	.17

*Note: df=, *p>0.05, n= number of participants, QoL= Quality of Life, MPVS= Multidimensional peer victimization scale, χ^2 = Chi-square*

Table 7.1 exhibiting Kruskal-Wallis test, indicated insignificant differences among four groups of education level of juveniles living with adult criminals on their Quality of life ($H= 3.50$, $p= .79$) and Bullying ($H= 6.01$, $p=.17$). The *middle -education* group had the highest mean rank (33.50) with respect to Quality of life. It also indicates the highest mean rank in the *secondary education group* (42.90) with respect to Bullying (*MPVS*).

Due to non-normal distribution of data, Kruskal-Wallis test was performed for comparison in demographic “Socioeconomics Status” across groups.

Table 8- Living without Adult Criminals

Kruskal Wallis- Test on the demographic “Socioeconomics Status” among juvenile’s delinquents living without adult criminals

Variables	Socioeconomic Status				H	χ ²	p
	Low (23)	Lower-middle (27)	Upper-middle (3)	Higher (7)			
QoL	41.14	37.67	27.74	29.57	3.86	6.41	.27
MPVS	27.52	29.59	30.33	43.86	5.61	8.69	.13

*Note: df=, *p>0.05, n= number of participants, QoL= Quality of Life, MPVS= Multidimensional peer victimization scale, χ²= Chi-square*

Table 8 exhibiting the Kruskal-Wallis test, indicated insignificant differences among four groups of socioeconomic status of juveniles living without adult criminals on their Quality of life ($H= 3.86, p= .27$) and Bullying ($H= 8.69, p=.13$). The *low socioeconomic* status group had the highest mean rank (41.14) with respect to Quality of life. It also indicates the highest mean rank in the *higher socioeconomic status group* (43.86) with respect to Bullying (*MPVS*)

Table 8.1- Living with Adult Criminals

Kruskal Wellies- Test on the demographic “Socioeconomics Status” in both groups

Variables	Socioeconomic Status				<i>H</i>	χ^2	<i>p</i>
	<i>Low</i> (19)	<i>Lower- middle</i> (23)	<i>Upper-middle</i> (8)	<i>Higher</i> (10)			
QoL	28.26	29.33	34.50	34.25	1.59	6.41	.10
MPVS	28.63	30.09	30.88	34.70	.93	8.62	.47

*Note: df=, *p>0.05, n= number of participants, QoL= Quality of Life, MPVS= Multidimensional peer victimization scale, χ^2 = Chi-square*

Table 8.1 exhibiting Kruskal-Wallis test, indicated insignificant differences among four groups of socioeconomic status of juveniles living with adult criminals on their Quality of life ($H=1.59, p=.10$) and Bullying ($H=.93, p=.47$). The *upper middle socioeconomic* status group had the highest mean rank (34.50) with respect to Quality of life. It also indicates the highest mean rank in the *higher socioeconomic status group* (34.70) with respect to Bullying (MPVS).

Chapter-4 Discussion

This chapter of the study discussed reliabilities of scale, and demographic characteristics of juveniles living with adult criminals and without adult criminals. The relationship was statistically analyzed in SPSS by using spearman correlation as the data was not normally distributed. Furthermore, differences among groups were also analyzed by using a Mann Whitney U-test, and Kruskal-Wallis test for numerous comparisons in demographics among both groups.

The present study consisted of 120 male participants (Juvenile delinquents). Two scales were used to measure the quality of life and bully victimization of both juvenile delinquents who lived with adult criminals and those who lived separately. Concerning the demographics, juvenile delinquents with no education had a high frequency among both groups of the study, which is also described in research studies that juveniles with no education are more likely to have delinquent behaviours (Tremblay, 2016).

The questionnaires used in this study include a demographic sheet, a Multidimensional Peer Victimization scale (MPVS), and a Quality-of-life scale (MANSA). According to the scales, author; Cronbach's alpha reliability of the Multidimensional Peer Victimization scale (MPVS) was found to be 0.80 which is considered good reliability. In this research study, Cronbach's alpha of the translated Urdu version of this scale is .97. According to the scales author; Cronbach's alpha reliability of the Quality-of-life scale (MANSA) was found to be 0.84 which is considered good reliability. In this research study, Cronbach's alpha of the translated Urdu version of this scale is .76. Also, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test statistics indicate the non-normal distribution of data across both groups.

The hypothesis of the study states that there is a negative correlation between bullying victimization and the quality of life of delinquent juveniles. Spearman correlation analysis was

used to analyze the relationship between quality of life and bullying as the data was non-normally distributed. The results showed a significantly negative relationship between quality of life and bullying ($p = -.694^{**}$). It shows that the quality of life of juveniles living with adult criminals is greatly affected in terms of bullying victimization rather than those living without adult criminals. One of the previous study results also depicted that, juveniles living in separate jails where the proper facilities were given to them have a comparatively better quality of life than those juveniles living with adult criminals. As per the previous studies, juveniles living in adult prisons are more likely to be at risk of harm than those who are living in the juvenile institute (Austin et al., 2000).

To check the second hypothesis of the study, the Mann-Whitney U test was used to exhibit the differences in quality of life and bullying between those juveniles who are living without adult criminals and those who are living with adult criminals, indicating that there is a significant difference between the two groups. The results of the Mann-Whitney U-test showed that when delinquent juveniles are transferred to adult criminal court and incarcerated in adult facilities, they frequently experience increased violence and sexual assaults which affects their quality of life as well. Literature also suggests the significant differences as they are not typically kept in solitary confinement until the age of 18, which can hurt their mental health. Due to the nature of the crimes committed by juveniles, whether they receive a blended or straight adult sentence, complications may arise whether the juvenile is housed in a juvenile facility or an adult correctional facility (Kupchik, 2007).

With respect to the third hypothesis of the study, the result of the demographic family system computed by Mann-Whitney U test provides insignificant results. Similarly, the Kruskal-Wallis test being computed on education level and socioeconomic status provides insignificant results. Previous researches indicate a significant role of demographics i.e., delinquent behaviour

is influenced by adolescent gender (Voisin & Jacobson, 2016). Family background is an important variable, as children raised by one or both parents are more likely to commit criminal behaviour than those raised by both parents (Cottledge, 2015). Finally, an individual's economic status influences their likelihood of committing a crime (Park, 2016).

Conclusion

The consequences and benefits regarding the detention center of juveniles who had been transferred to the adult criminal court and separate jails were addressed in this study. The results of the study revealed the number of consequences that juveniles face when they are transferred to adult criminal jail, as well as the benefits when they are transferred to the youth offender institute. These findings suggest that transferring a juvenile to adult criminal jails has more negative consequences than positive consequences for those who lived in a youth offender institute. It was also concluded that the facilities are smaller, with lower prisoners and staff ratios, and less emphasis was placed on juveniles' treatment, counselling, education, and mentoring which impact their quality of life while they are imprisoned with adult criminals.

Limitations

The current research was a comparative study conducted on delinquent juveniles to explore the impact of bullying on the quality of life of male delinquents when imprisoned with adult inmates in Jails in Pakistan. The study contributed to the research but it has the following limitations.

1. The sample was male juvenile delinquents and excluded female juvenile delinquents so the generalizability of study research will be limited to male delinquents only.
2. Self-reported questionnaires were used which might be accompanied by response bias, thus manipulating the data.
3. As the purposive sampling method was employed there is a greater chance of researcher, s bias in collecting data.
4. One of the limitations of the study was obtaining permission from higher authorities for data collection. It was difficult because some institutions did not allow data collection. Only two institutions i.e., one in Karachi and one in Islamabad agreed to allow data collection. As a result, the study's findings are limited to only two institutions.

Implications

This study contributed to highlighting the conditions of juvenile delinquents in which they are bullied by adult criminals and its impact on their quality of life. It showed how the quality of life of juveniles living with adult criminals is greatly affected in terms of bullying victimization rather than those living without adult criminals in jails in Pakistan. The treatment of juvenile inmates by prison staff is a severe concern in all of Punjab`s jails. They received the same treatment as adult offenders and are imprisoned in areas where adult inmates can access them and interact with them.

Juveniles are not only more likely to commit suicide, be victimized, or be assaulted in adult facilities, but there is also a lack of health and mental health services, as well as education and recreation programs for them. The research study also shed light on the strategies which should be considered by Government institutions of Pakistan in order not to hinder delinquent juveniles` positive psychosocial development and the transition into adulthood, resulting in a reduced ability to successfully reintegrate into the community after imprisonment and several negative adult outcomes. There should be less or no exposure to the adult inmates` subculture, and the availability of rehabilitative support services should be provided that meet their needs. As per the study findings, the evidence suggests that juveniles should be kept out of adult prisons and receive effective rehabilitation that considers their developmental status and complex criminological needs.

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Appendices

A: Support Letter

B: Information sheet

C: Informed consent

D: Assent Form

E: Demographics

F: Quality of Life scale

G: Peer Victimization scale

Appendix A

Support Letter



C.U.S.T.

Capital University of Science & Technology
Islamabad

Islamabad Expressway, Kahuta Road,
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Telephone : +92-51-111-555-666
 : +92-51-4486700
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Website : www.cust.edu.pk

Ref. CUST/IBD/PSY/Thesis-200
October 17, 2022

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Capital University of Science and Technology (CUST) is a federally chartered university. The university is authorized by the Federal Government to award degrees at Bachelor's, Master's and Doctorate level for a wide variety of programs.

Ms. Maria Rasheed, registration number **BSP191044** is a bona fide student in BS Psychology program at this University from Spring 2019 till date. In partial fulfillment of the degree, she is conducting research on "Bullying and Quality of Life among Juvenile Delinquents: A Comparative Study". She is required to collect data from your institute.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated. Please feel free to contact undersigned, if you have any query in this regard.

Best Wishes,

Dr. Sabahat Haqqani
Head, Department of Psychology
Ph no. 111-555-666 Ext: 178
sabahat.haqqani@cust.edu.pk

Information Sheet



معلوماتی فارم

میں ماریہ رشید، کینیڈا یونیورسٹی آف سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی میں شعبہ نفسیات کی طالب علم ہوں، اور میں آپ کو ایک تحقیق میں حصہ لینے کی دعوت دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ آپ کو فیصلہ کرنے سے پہلے یہ سمجھنے کی ضرورت ہے کہ تحقیق کیوں کی جا رہی ہے اور اس میں کیا کرنا ہوگا۔ برائے مہربانی! مندرجہ ذیل معلومات کو احتیاط سے پڑھیں۔ اگر آپ مزید جانتا چاہتے ہیں تو آپ سوالات پوچھ سکتے ہیں۔ اس تحقیق میں شرکت کی اجازت دینے کا فیصلہ کرنے کے لیے آپ ایک دن کا وقت لے سکتے ہیں۔

تحقیق کا مقصد: عرصہ جیل کے دوران آپ کے ساتھ پیش آنے والے واقعات اور آپ کی زندگی کے معیار پر ان واقعات کے اثرات کا جائزہ لینا ہے۔

آپ کو تحقیق میں حصہ لے کر کیا کرنا ہوگا؟

اس تحقیق میں حصہ لینے کے لیے آپ کے سمجھنے کی رضامندی کے ساتھ اپ کی رضامندی بھی ضروری ہے۔ اس کے بعد کچھ بنیادی معلومات کا فارم اور سوال نامے بھرنے ہوں گے۔ اس کے بعد کچھ بنیادی معلومات کا فارم (Demographic sheet) اور سوال نامے (Questionnaires) بھرنے ہوں گے۔

اس تحقیق کی معلومات کس طرح استعمال کی جائیں گی؟

آپ کے جوابات کو سختی سے خفیہ اور گمنام رکھا جائے گا اس کے علاوہ نتائج کے شائع ہونے کے دوران آپ کی شناخت کو کسی بھی صورت میں ظاہر نہیں کیا جائے گا۔

تحقیق میں حصہ لینے کے کیا فوائد یا نقصانات ہیں؟

اس تحقیق میں حصہ لینے کے کوئی ذاتی فوائد یا نقصانات نہیں ہیں۔ آپ بغیر وجہ بتائے کسی بھی موقع پر حصہ لینا بند کر سکتے ہیں۔ تحقیق میں حصہ نہ لینے کے فیصلے سے آپ کے عرصہ جیل کے دورانیے اور اس میں روزمرہ کی سرگرمیوں پر کوئی اثر نہیں پڑے گا۔ اس تحقیق میں ایسے سوالات ہو سکتے ہیں جو آپ کے لیے حساس یا پریشان کن ہوں۔ اگر آپ پریشان ہوتے ہیں تو آپ کسی بھی وقت اس تحقیق میں حصہ لینا بند کر سکتے ہیں۔

سوالات یا مزید معلومات کے لئے مجھے کس سے رابطہ کرنا چاہئے؟

کسی بھی سوال یا مسئلے کی صورت میں آپ یہاں رابطہ کر سکتے ہیں:

maria.shimshali50@gmail.com

کینیڈا یونیورسٹی آف سائنس اینڈ ٹیکنالوجی، شعبہ نفسیات۔

Appendix C

Informed consent

سرپرست کی رضامندی کا فارم

میں اس بات کی تصدیق کرتا/کرتی ہوں کہ میں نے جیل میں قیدنا بالغ مجرموں کے لیے ہونے والی معلوماتی فارم میں تحقیق کی نوعیت اور مقصد کو پڑھا اور سمجھا ہے۔

میں یہ تصدیق کرتا/کرتی ہوں کہ مجھے اس تحقیق کے بارے میں مناسب معلومات دی گئی ہیں تاکہ میں فیصلہ کر سکوں۔ میں رضامندانہ طور پر جیل میں قیدنا بالغ مجرموں کو اس تحقیق میں شامل ہونے کی اجازت دیتا/دیتی ہوں اور وہ بغیر کسی فائدے یا نقصان کے اس تحقیق میں شرکت سے دستبردار ہونے کا فیصلہ کر سکتا/سکتی ہے۔ میں سمجھتا/سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ معلومات خفیہ رہیں گی اور صرف تحقیقی پروگرام کے مقاصد کے لئے استعمال کی جائیں گی۔

_____ دستخط

_____ تاریخ

Appendix D

Assent Form

نابالغ مجرموں کی رضامندی کا فارم

میں اس بات کی تصدیق کرتا / کرتی ہوں ہے کہ مجھے اس تحقیق کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کی گئی ہیں۔ میں جانتا / جانتی ہوں کہ میری شرکت رضاکارانہ ہے اور میں کسی بھی وقت بغیر کسی فائدے یا نقصان کے اپنی شرکت ختم کرنے کا حق برقرار رکھتا / رکھتی ہوں۔ میں سمجھتا / سمجھتی ہوں کہ میری معلومات خفیہ رہے گی اور صرف تحقیق کے مقاصد کے لئے استعمال کی جائیں گی۔ میں یہ بھی جانتا / جانتی ہوں کہ نتائج کے شائع ہونے کے دوران میری شناخت کسی بھی طرح ظاہر نہیں کی جائے گی۔ میں اس تحقیق میں حصہ لینے کے لئے رضامند ہوں۔

دستخط

تاریخ

Appendix E

Quality of Life

زندگی کا معیار

تاریخ پیدائش / عمر -----

جنس 1 مرد 2-عورت

تعلیم 1 - کوئی تعلیم نہیں 2 - پرائمری 3- مڈل 4- سیکنڈری

بہن بھائیوں کی تعداد -----

ترتیب پیدائش -----

خاندانی نظام 1 . مشترکہ 2. انفرادی

والد حیات ہاں \ نہیں

والدہ حیات ہاں \ نہیں

خاندان کی مہانہ آمدن -----

والد کا پیشہ -----

والد کا پیشہ -----

کبھی کوئی نشہ کیا ہو؟ ہاں \ نہیں

بہترین	خوش	کسی حد تک مطمئن	ملا جلا تاثر	کسی حد تک غیر مطمئن	ناخوش	بدترین	بیانات	نمبر شمار
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آج کل آپ اپنی مکمل زندگی سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں	1-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنی ملازمت سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟ (پناہ گزین ملازمت یا ترتیب اتعلیم جو آپ کے مرکزی (اہم) پیشے کے طور پر ہیں؟	2-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنی مالی صورتحال سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	3-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	کیا آپ کے پاس کوئی ایسا ہے جسے آپ قریبی دوست کہ سکیں؟ ہاں انہی	4-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	پچھلے ہفتے کیا آپ نے کسی دوست سے ملاقات کی؟ (کسی دوست سے ملاقات کی، یا آپ گھر اور کام دونوں کے علاوہ باہر کسی دوست سے ملے ہوں؟) ہاں انہی	5-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنے دوستوں کی تعداد اور معیار سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	6-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنی تفریحی سرگرمیوں سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	7-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنی رہائش سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	8-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	کیا پچھلے سال میں آپ کسی جرم کا الزام لگایا گیا ہے؟	9-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	کیا پچھلے سال آپ کسی جسمانی تشدد کا شکار ہوئے ہیں؟	10-
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنے ذاتی تحافظ سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	11-

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ جن لوگوں کے ساتھ رہتے ہیں ان سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟ یا اگر آپ تنہا رہتے ہیں تو آپ تنہا رہنے سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	-12
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنی جنسی زندگی سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	-13
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنے خاندان کے ساتھ تعلقات سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	-14
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنی صحت سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	-15
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	آپ اپنی ذہنی صحت سے کس حد تک مطمئن ہیں؟	-16

Appendix E

Multidimensional Peer Victimization Scale

ہدایات

نیچے کچھ چیزوں کی فہرست ہے جو بچے دوسرے بچوں کے ساتھ رویہ رکھتے ہیں۔ پچھلے سال میں کتنی دفعہ دوسرے لوگوں نے یہ آپ کے ساتھ اختیار کیا ہے برائے مہربانی ان 24 سوالات میں سے صحیح جواب کے کالم پر نشان لگائیں۔

0- بالکل بھی نہیں۔

1- ایک بار

2- ایک سے زائد بار

شمار نمبر	فقرات	بالکل بھی نہیں	ایک بار	ایک سے زائد بار
1-	مجھے مکہ مارا گیا۔	0	1	2
2-	مجھے اپنے دوستوں کے ساتھ مشکل میں ڈالنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔	0	1	2
3-	مجھے ناموں سے پکارا گیا۔	0	1	2
4-	میری اجازت کے بغیر میری کوئی چیز لی گئی۔	0	1	2
5-	مجھے لات ماری گئی۔	0	1	2
6-	میرے دوستوں کو میرے خلاف کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔	0	1	2
7-	میری ظاہری حالت کی وجہ سے میرا مذاق اڑایا گیا۔	0	1	2
8-	میری کوئی چیز چوری کی گئی۔	0	1	2
9-	مجھے کسی طرح سے جسمانی طور پر تکلیف پہنچائی گئی۔	0	1	2
10-	جب میں نے ایک ساتھی سے کھیلنے کی کوشش کی تو دوسرے ساتھی نے مجھے اس سے کھیلنے سے روک دیا۔	0	1	2
11-	کسی بھی وجہ سے میرا مذاق اڑایا گیا۔	0	1	2
12-	میری کسی چیز کو توڑنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔	0	1	2
13-	مجھے مارا پیٹا گیا۔	0	1	2
شمار نمبر	فقرات	بالکل بھی نہیں	ایک بار	ایک سے زائد بار
14-	دوسرے لوگوں کو مجھ سے بات کرنے سے روکا گیا۔	0	1	2
15-	مجھ پر برا بھلا کہا گیا۔	0	1	2

2	1	0	جان بوجھ کر میری کسی چیز کو نقصان پہنچایا گیا۔	.16
2	1	0	مجھے غلط پیغام بھیجا گیا۔	.17
2	1	0	مجھے نظر انداز کیا گیا۔	.18
2	1	0	سماجی تعلقات کے دوران میرے بارے میں کچھ مطلبی (برا) کہا گیا۔	.19
2	1	0	مجھ سے بات کرنے سے انکار کیا۔	.20
2	1	0	گفتگو والے کمرے میں میرے متعلق نفرت انگیز چیزیں لکھی گئی۔	.21
2	1	0	مجھے ان کے ساتھ کھیل میں شامل ہونے سے روکا گیا۔	.22
2	1	0	فوری پیغام رسانی کو استعمال کرتے ہوئے مجھے غلط پیغام بھیجا گیا۔	.23
2	1	0	ان کے درمیان کچھ راز تھے، جو مجھ سے چھپائے گئے۔	.24

Appendix E

Permission Letter

S Priebe <s.priebe@qmul.ac.uk>
to me, Irum, peter.huxley@spinfexcommunications.com.au

Wed, Aug 31, 2022, 12:01 PM

Dear Maria

Thanks for your inquiry! You are most welcome to use the Manchester Short Assessment of Quality of Life. It is free and no further permission is required.

You might want to search whether there already is a translation in Urdu. I think this is possible, but do not know.

best wishes

Stefan

Professor Stefan Priebe, Dipl.-Psych., Dr. med. habil., FRCPsych
Unit for Social and Community Psychiatry
WHO Collaborating Centre for Mental Health Services Development
Queen Mary University of London

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Newham Centre for Mental Health, London E13 8SP
0044-(0)20-75404210

For Publications go to <http://stefanpriebe.com/>

S Stephen Joseph <Stephen.Joseph@nottingham.ac.uk>
to me

Thu, Oct 13, 2022, 11:53 AM

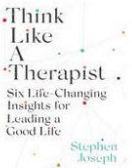
Dear Maria,

You are welcome to use the scale. Information attached. Good luck with your research, I will look forward to reading.

Best wishes,
Stephen

Professor Stephen Joseph
School of Education
University of Nottingham
Nottingham NG8 1BB, UK

New book September 2022.
Think Like a Therapist: Six Life-Changing Insights for Leading a Good Life.



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