

STUDENTS' EMERGENT CUSTOMARY CRIMINAL TRICKS: A CHALLENGE FOR EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research study was to find the reasons behind students' involvement in criminal activities. For the purpose a tailor-made questionnaire was used to collect opinions of the teachers. It is found that teachers are not satisfied by the students' attitude and they held responsible to themselves and to the parents, they think government should design policy to control this emergent situation. It is recommended that people with teaching certificates should be responsibility of teaching.

Keywords: Customary, Criminal Tricks, Educational leadership

INTRODUCTION

The word crime is defined as, an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law; substitutes for this word are unlawful act, illegal act, breach/violation/infraction of the law, misdemeanor or, misdeed, wrong, felony, violation, transgression, and fault etc.

Issues and cases of discipline in educational institutes today are different from those reported 5 or 10 years ago. Various problems involving students' truancy, skipping class, smoking, gangsterism, vandalism, running away from home, drug addition, stealing gambling, black mailing and fighting either individually or in groups (Chan, 2007). Disciplinary problems in among students need to be given due attention (Bernama, 2007). Although the offense is committed by the students who are trapped by someone or some reason but still they must be responsible for the offenses they had committed. Morrison (2000) says that family, teachers and peer group can play important role for development of the youth personality. There is no single root cause of crime. Individual person cannot commit crime without any group support. A person starts committing crime when he/she is upset because of the prevailing situation. The causes behind crimes are primarily related to economic situation, social environment, and family structure but in Pakistan political unsuitability is also one of the reasons. Due to political uncertainty, sense of insecurity develops in the members of society. The sense in which, they become hopeless of their future due to which they got involved in unfair means of earning (Ali, 2008). Causes of youth crime in Pakistan are significantly different from that of the western world, here in Pakistan, the first main cause of youth crime is corruption in law enforcing agencies, if corruption is eliminated; the major part of problem will be solved. Rasoolpur is a village with a population of just 2000. Most of its residents are ethnic Baloch whose ancestors migrated from Balchistan to Punjab. Its literacy rate is near 100%. The United Nations defined literacy as the ability to sign one's name. But Rasoolpuris hold themselves to a much higher standard; they have all their children finish high school. There are no children out of school. It is crime-free. It is clean. There are two high schools, one for girls and other for boys (Haq, R., 2014). But on the other Chief Minister Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah while addressing a crowded press conference at CM House on Wednesday May 21, 2015 said, "Well-educated militants behind high-profile terror attack (Dawn News, 2015)."

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

With the passage of time crime rate is increasing all over the world. The reasons behind are economic, social, family problems, unemployment etc. Pakistan is also facing this bad situation in the society over the period of time. Majority of population is young people (16-30) which reflects that youth crime rate is very high in Pakistan society (Ali, 2008).

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Following were the research questions raised to solve the problem:

1. Are the students involved in criminal activities?
2. What should the educational leadership do to bring students on the right path?

RESEARCH METHOD

Survey method was used in the present research study. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used for data analysis. The research was based upon descriptive study because it describes the students' criminal activities which are effecting on the required learning outcomes. A tailor-made questionnaire consisting 02 closed ended and 04 open ended questions were formed to collect opinions of the teachers.

Population

In the present research secondary school, intermediate college and university males and females teachers were included in the target population.

Sample Size

Random sampling method was used for selection of teachers. The detail about teachers participated in the research study is a follow:

Table 1. Teachers participated in the research study

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Gender</i>	<i>No of Participants</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Males	91	66.91%
2.	Females	45	33.08%
	Total	136	100%

Table 2. Teachers qualification

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Academic Qualification</i>	<i>No of Participants</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	PhD	03	2.20%
2.	M.Sc.	102	75%
3.	M.A	31	22.79%
	Total	136	100%

Table 3. Professional Qualification of Teachers

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Professional Qualification</i>	<i>No of Participants</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	M.Ed.	05	0.036%
2.	B.Ed.	17	12.5%
3.	None	114	83.82%
	Total	136	100%

DATA ANALYSIS

In response to the first asked question related to teachers’ satisfaction about students’ attitude, the responses of the participants are as under:

Table 4. Teachers’ satisfaction about students’ attitude

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Yes	17	12.5%
2.	Sometimes	32	23.52%
3.	No	87	63.97%
	Total	136	100%

In response to the question related to complain against all/some students, the responses are as under:

Table 5. Students, the responses

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Response</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	All	35	25.73%
2.	Some	101	74.26%
	Total	136	100%

In response to asked question three which was about the types of criminal behavior to you find in your students, all participants were having different types of responses, which are labeled in the table given under:

Table 6. Types of criminal behavior teacher find in your students

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Type of complain</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Making noises in the classroom	27	19.85%
2.	Involved in immoral activities	22	16.17%
3.	Teasing teachers	18	13.23%
4.	Stealing	11	8.08%
5.	Gambling	7	5.14%
6.	Black mailing	10	7.35%
7.	Using mobile during classes	29	21.32%
8.	Making videos of teaching	8	5.88%
9.	Money Snatching	4	2.94%
	Total	136	100%

In response to question no 4, the respondents put responsibility of the followings:

Table 7. Responsibility for criminal behaviour of students

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Type of complain</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	Parents	43	31.61%
2.	Teachers	27	19.85%
3.	Electronic Media	18	13.23%
4.	Political Parties	19	13.97%
5.	Social Media	12	8.82%
6.	Foreign Intelligence Agencies	17	12.5%
	Total	136	100%

In response to the question related to expected attitude, the teachers argued that they need to behave like students/children in the classes, should take interest in studies, should be obedient, should pay due respect to their teachers, should be cooperative etc.

In response the last asked question the teachers suggested that government should prepare a solid policy to handle this situation, parents should give time to their children and should do their moral upbringing, some teachers also suggested that electronic media should not show such programs, which give immoral education, and many also made teachers responsible for such unexpected/unwanted/antisocial behavior of the students.

DISCUSSION

In this research study, it is found that 63.97% teachers are not satisfied by the attitude of the students; further 74.26% teachers are having complain against the attitude of some students but not all. 21.32% teachers said that students do not take interest in studies during teaching and learning process they remain busy in using mobile and sometimes also tease teacher (19.85%) by giving missed calls or by making noises, others indicated problems such involvement in immoral activities, stealing, gambling, money snatching etc, if such students will not be properly guided then they will confirm CM Qaim Ali Shah breaking news (Dawn News, 2015). 31.61% teachers blamed that parents are responsible because they do not spend time with their children and do not give them moral education, 19.85% teachers took this blame on themselves because now teachers are busy just in imparting knowledge but ignore one of their most important duty of character building of the students, while some put this burden on electronic/social media, political parties and foreign intelligence agencies. The respondent teachers are expecting that their students should behave like students then it will be possible for them to work properly with them. They have suggested that it is possible to change the attitude if students if government will be ready to do something.

CONCLUSIONS

Following are the conclusions drawn from the present research study:

1. Teachers themselves are not satisfied by the attitude of their students.
2. Some students are involved in criminal activities.
3. Parents, teachers and others bodies are responsible for this unexpected attitude of the students.
4. Government needs to plan to change this unwanted attitude of the students

RECOMMENDATION

The present research study reveals that 83.82% teachers have not received any professional education which is about students' psychology, and teaching methodology. Therefore it is recommended only those people should be giving responsibilities who pass teaching courses, moreover those who are serving they should under rigorous teaching courses so that could provide proper guideline to the students.

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