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A CRITICAL STUDY ON THE FACTORS THAT AFFECT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Crime has been a major hindrance in society for a very long time. It began with stealing, then murdering and many people got involved in being part of a crime as an hostile entity or victim or were either succumbed to the life of Crime due to many societal and financial factors. The research method followed is empirical research. The data is collected through a questionnaire and the sample size is 200. Convenient sampling method is adopted in the study to collect the data. The samples were collected from the general public through mailing of questionnaires and forwarding through social media apps like Instagram and Whatsapp. The variables of the study are gender, age, and education qualification, Occupation and Income of respondents, To find out if respondents feel that Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation. To analyze on a scale of 1 - 5, how much would respondents rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters in this pandemic? To analyze the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit crimes.. To find out what would help youth from committing crimes. It has been found that Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation. Respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic as “5” being the highest level of agreeability. Bullying and the Carelessness of Parents are the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime. It is expected by 2025 that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate. Counseling and Volunteer Work would help youth from committing crimes.

Keywords: Youth, Crime, Education, Money, Guidance, Counselling

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INTRODUCTION

Crime has been a major hindrance in society for a very long time. It began with stealing, then murdering and many people got involved in being part of a crime as a hostile entity or victim or either succumbed to the life of Crime. Crimes were committed by a certain group of people who were categorized as such due to their caste, family lineage, societal status, or even their financial background. Nowadays we notice how crimes are committed by a larger group of people who are educated and sometimes form large crime groups to do crimes on a larger scale in an organized and elaborate manner. The crimes can range from stealing to murder, rape, and large-scale crimes like drug trafficking, sex trafficking, money laundering, smuggling weapons, and even organ trafficking. Juvenile Delinquency according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary is “conduct by a juvenile characterized by antisocial behavior that is beyond parental control and therefore subject to legal action”. Youngsters are easily roped into crimes due to their vulnerability or also sometimes their need for quick bucks and we notice in recent times how committing crimes is also celebrated as an act of honor or bravery and wit. They sometimes initiate crimes themselves or are part of larger gangs and are used to carry out the crimes as instruments. Their need for independence and the constant lack of jobs force these youngsters to do anything for money and are sometimes even forced to do this due to past trauma and other negligence in their developing years. Another factor such as a lack of proper education and means of discipline also plays a large part in these numbers. Although, The Government of many countries has begun new schools that are affordable and sometimes free for children who come from a poor background and are taught how to live a wonderful and comfortable life without committing any crime most kids do not get proper access to it. The Indian government has taken measures against this by trying to reduce the percentile of youth who get involved in crime by introducing Juvenile Homes for Children who have succumbed to the life of crime and have helped them change their way of thinking and helped them to grow into good citizens of the country. In this paper, we are going to analyze the number of people who agree that young people are responsible for most, or all the disturbances and crimes committed in society, On a scale of 1 - 10, what do they think are the major reasons that cause youth to commit crimes and what method would be most effective that would help youth from committing crimes.

OBJECTIVES

1. To find out if respondents feel that Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation.
2. To analyze on a scale of 1 - 5, how much would respondents rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters in this pandemic?
3. To analyze the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit crimes.
4. If respondents expect by 2025, juvenile delinquency would deteriorate.
5. To find out what would help youth from committing crimes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

M. D. Smith and S. M. Feiler (1995): Analysis of arrest rates for homicide (an indicator of involvement in crime) among 15- to 19-year-olds using Uniform Crime Reports and U.S. Census Bureau data from 1958 to 1993 - Historical data suggests that the level of involvement of 15- to 19-year-olds in helping a once publicly important group of youth was significantly higher than that of their baby boomer peers.

Wierson, M., Forehand, R. (1995): Evaluated 75 male juveniles in a Georgia juvenile detention center. Younger age at first arrest and higher number of offenses make a difference between recidivism and non-recidivism. Presence of drug addiction seems to be a good predictor.

Webb, C., Burleson, J., Ungemack, J. (2002): A sample of 600 adolescents in a youth marijuana treatment program. Youth who reported prior delinquency were more likely to have substance abuse problems and were at greater risk for psychological and environmental harm. Youth who exhibited criminal behavior showed a decrease in recidivism during treatment.

Teplin, K. Abram (2002): The increasing impact of juvenile incarceration on their mental health is becoming increasingly important. A sample of 1,829 African American, non-Hispanic white, and Hispanic youths ages 10–18 were included in the study. Of these youth, 1,172 were male and 657 were female. Two-thirds of the males and three-quarters of the females met diagnostic criteria for one or more mental disorders.

Lisa M. Broidy, E. Cauffman (2003): This analysis examines the relationship between empathy and crime using a sample of 425 youth in Philadelphia and 232 youth incarcerated in

the CYA. Results of the study indicated that conformity was protective for women and men, but there were some differences between women and men in the relationship between emotions and violence.

J. Kim-Cohen, A. Caspi (2003): Most adults with mental illness have a history of mental illness in their youth. We used a birth cohort of 1037. 76.5% were diagnosed before age 18, and 57.5% before age 15.

R. Najem, S. Aslam (2004): Data from New Jersey death certificate files, 1989-1997. Murder rate among African Americans 10 times higher than for whites and juveniles and 4 times higher than for young adults. Murder ratio for adolescent males and young adult females is 6:4.

A. Rasmussen, Mark S. Aber, and A. Bhana (2004): A study of 140 African American and Latino youths in a Chicago neighborhood responding to low-, moderate-, and violent-crime-endemic neighborhoods. At both low and moderate levels of crime, counterterrorism strategies were associated with more crime, and neither strategy was associated with feelings of safety. Only in high-crime communities were protective strategies associated with perceived safety, but had no effect on crime.

D. Roe-Sepowitz (2009): A sample of 136 male and female juveniles charged with attempted murder or manslaughter. Males use drugs more than females, but females have more addiction problems. Females are most likely to kill people they know, while male killers are most likely to kill people they do not know.

Fougere, S. Potter, J. Bouutilier (2009): The aim was to compare the severity of offending and psychological distress in young men who engaged in sexually aggressive behavior. Offending behavior became more severe over time, but no association was found between Psychopathy Checklist Youth Version (YV) scores and offense type or severity.

W. Mason, Julia E Hitch (2010): Data were collected from a sample of 808 youth aged 10 to 24. Child abuse also reflects the relationship between early sexualization and criminal behavior.

Donna M. Vandiver (2010): This analysis was based on a sample of 177 boys and 177 underage girls arrested for sexual offenses. The results of the study revealed differences

between boys and girls. Younger girls were more likely to be white, less likely to integrate into society, less likely to be violent, and less likely to obey the law.

N. Vieira (2013): A sample of 261 prisoners was divided into two groups, male (217) and female (44), and significant differences were found. The study found that young women had fewer negative thoughts, more symptoms of depression and negative behavior, and were less likely to self-harm and engage in violence and Serious crime

J. P. Ryan, A. Williams (2013): Children are at increased risk of involvement in juvenile justice and adult correctional services due to childhood abuse and neglect. The sample was 24% female, 13% African American, 8% Hispanic, and 5% Native American. Research suggests that persistent addiction problems play a significant role in explaining outcomes for youth in the juvenile justice system

D. Kirk, R. J.Sampson (2013): Examined the impact of criminal records on education; for example, poor self-control, lack of parental supervision, bad behavior of peers, and bad neighborhoods. and thus undermines education.

Monica Gammelgård, A. Koivisto (2015): SAVRY assessment of 200 adolescents from psychiatric, forensic, and rehabilitation hospitals. Recidivism data were collected from the Finnish National Crime Registry and the recipient employment curve was used. Youth at risk, with a protective lifestyle, lack of social support, and poor social participation are at risk of delinquency even if they engage in bad behavior.

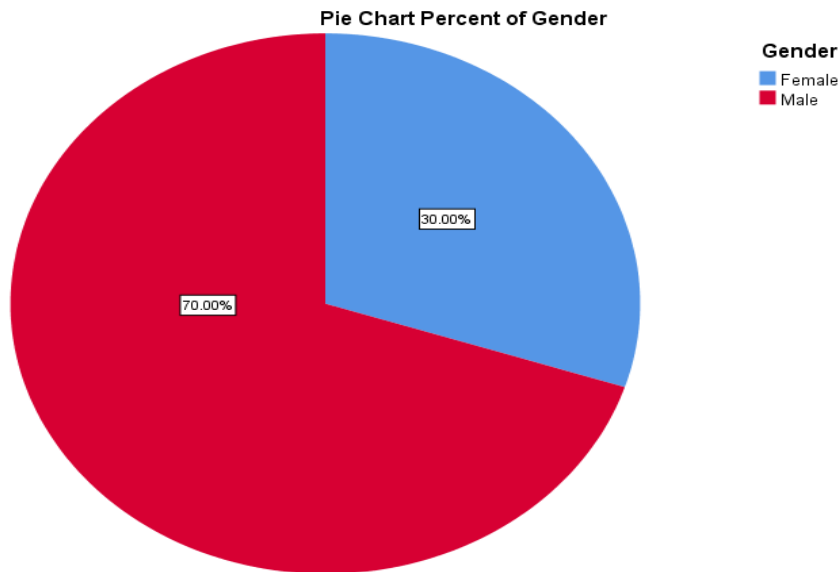
Methods and Materials:

The research method followed is empirical research.. The data is collected through a questionnaire and the sample size is 200. Convenient sampling method is adopted in the study to collect the data.. The independent variables are gender, age, and education qualification, Occupation and Income of respondents. The dependent variables To find out if respondents feel that Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation. To analyze on a scale of 1 - 5, how much would respondents rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters in this pandemic? To analyze the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit crimes. If respondents expect by 2025, juvenile delinquency would deteriorate. To find out what would help youth from committing crimes.

ANALYSIS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

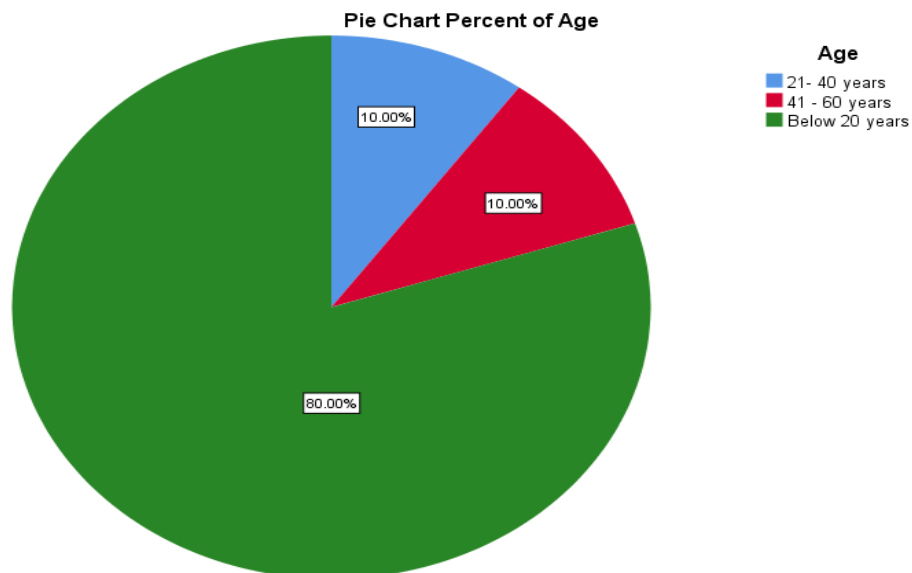
CHART 1



LEGEND

Gender: Male: 70%,
Female: 30%

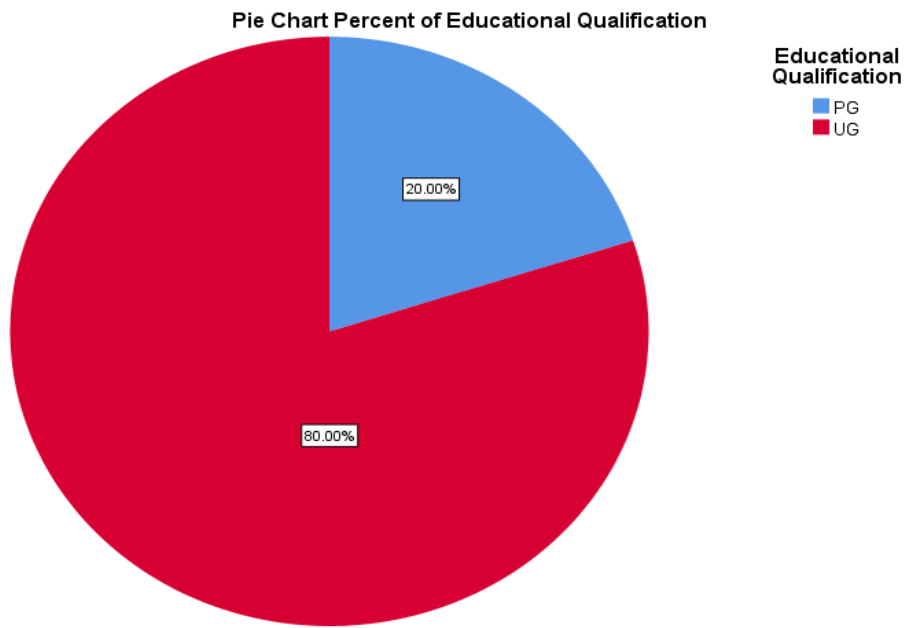
CHART 2



LEGEND

Age: Below 20 years: 80%,
21- 40 years: 10%,
41 - 60 years: 10%

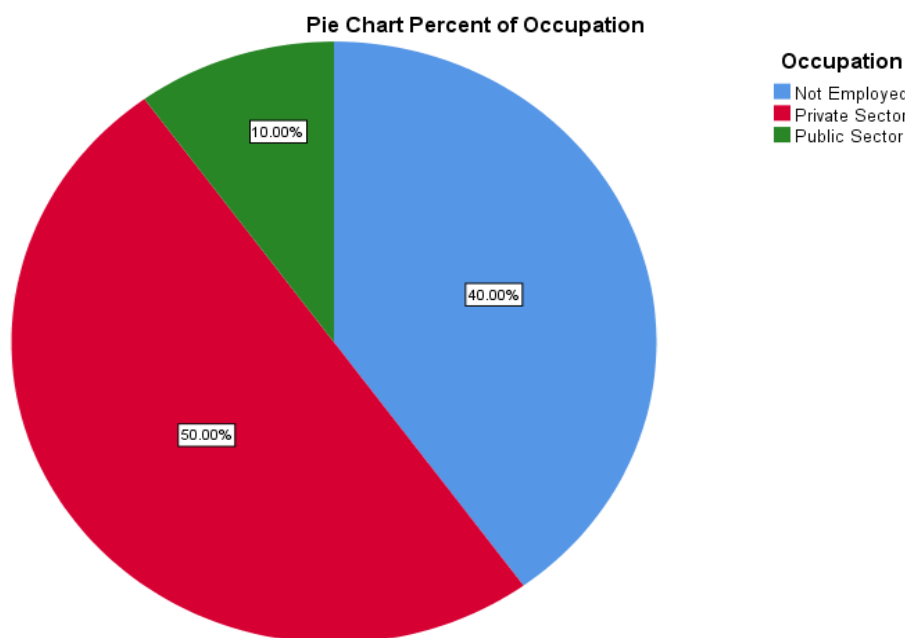
CHART 3



LEGEND

Educational Qualification: UG: 80%
PG: 20%

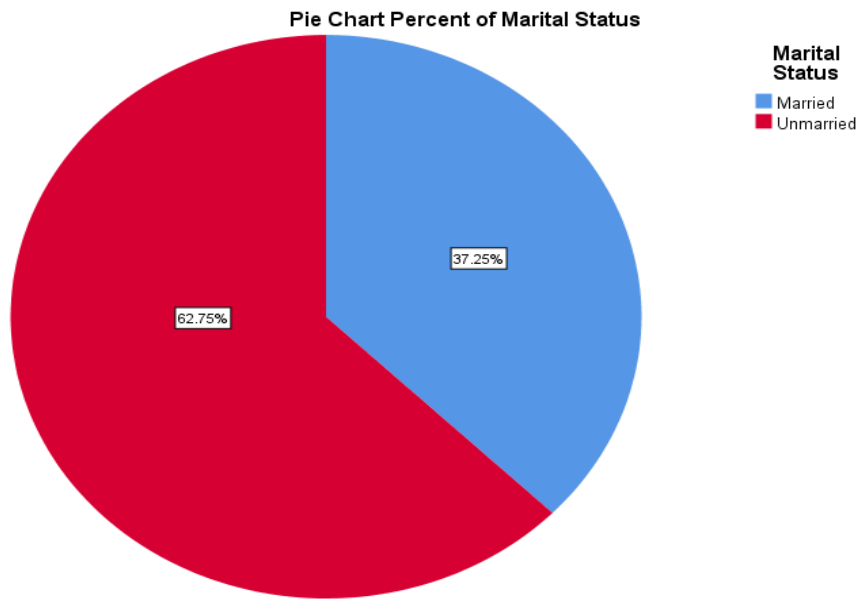
CHART 4



LEGEND

Occupation: Public Sector: 10%,
Private Sector: 50%,
Not Employed: 40%

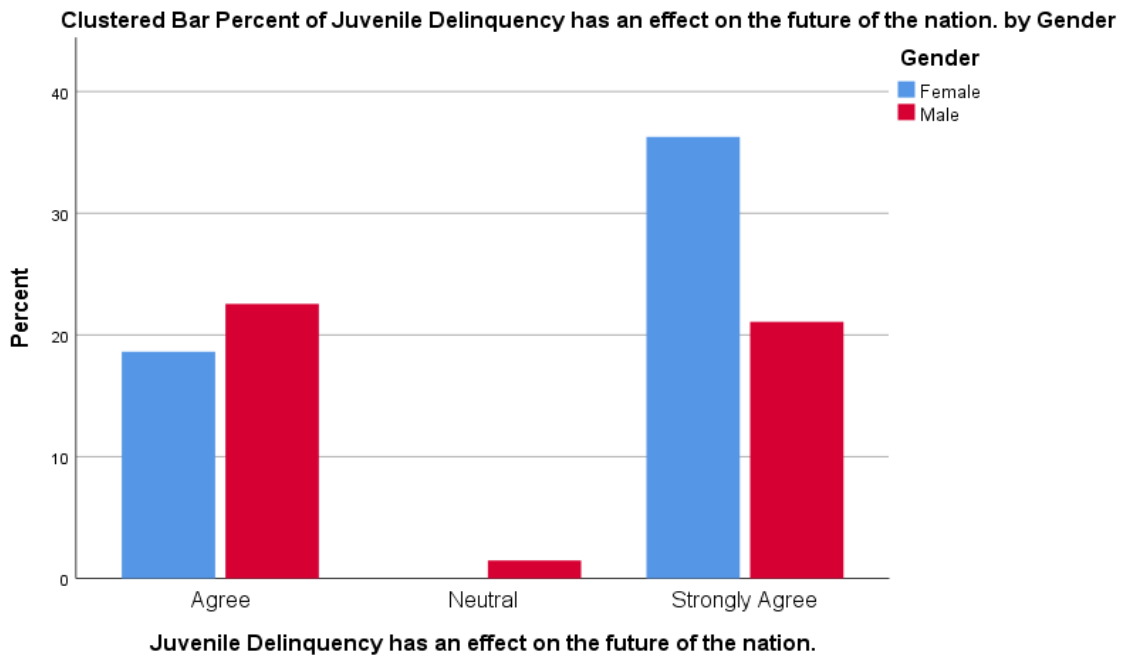
CHART 5



LEGEND

Marital Status: Married: 37.25%
Unmarried: 61.75%

FIGURE 1

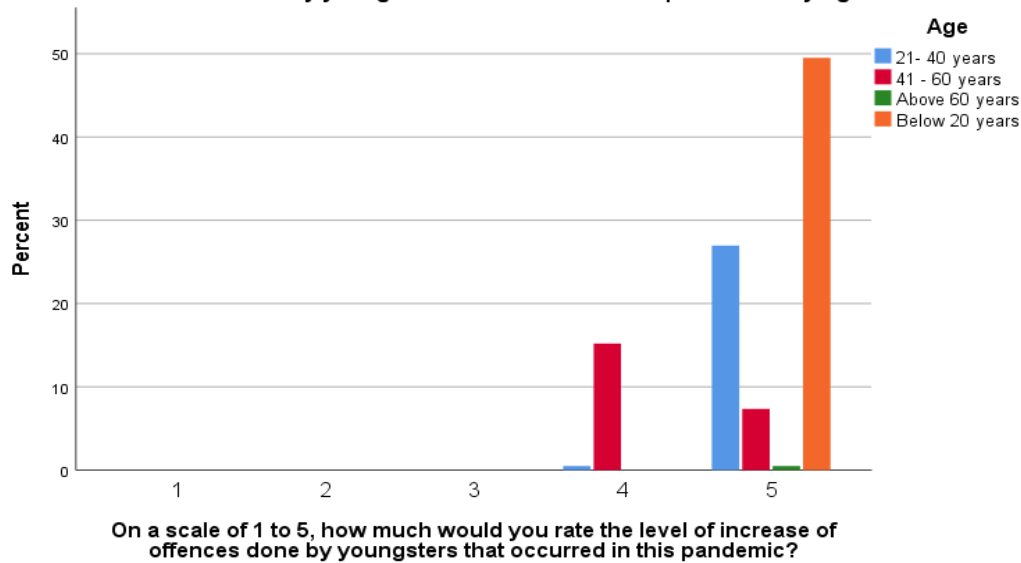


LEGEND

Figure 1 shows if Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation according to the Gender of the Respondents.

FIGURE 2

Clustered Bar Percent of On a scale of 1 to 5, how much would you rate the level of increase of offences done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic? by Age

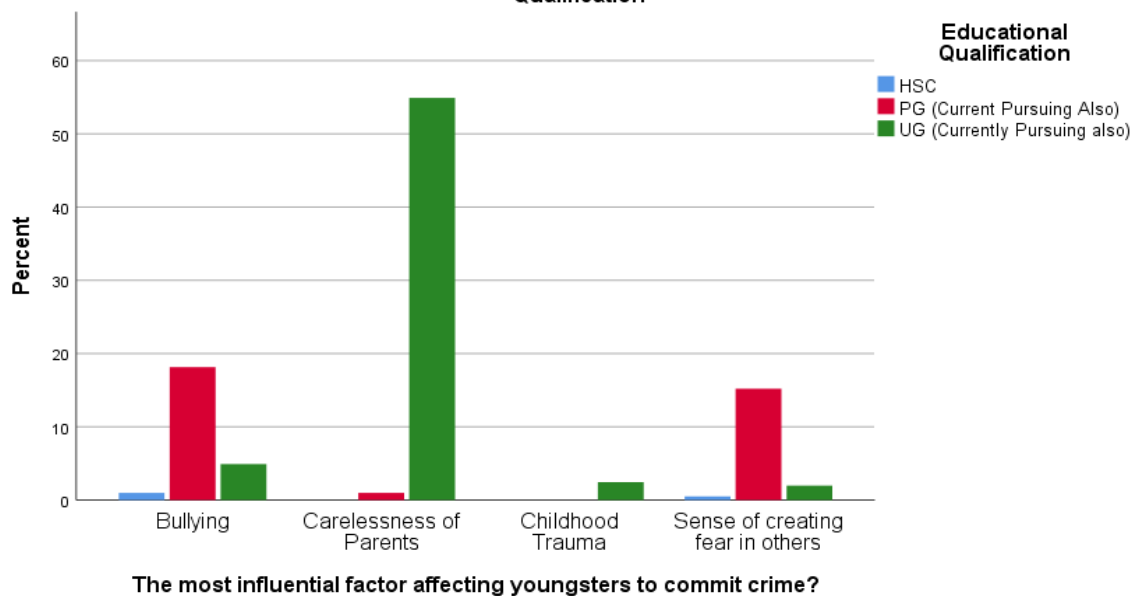


LEGEND

Figure 2 shows On a scale of 1 to 5, how much respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic according to Age of the Respondents

FIGURE 3

Clustered Bar Percent of The most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit crime? by Educational Qualification

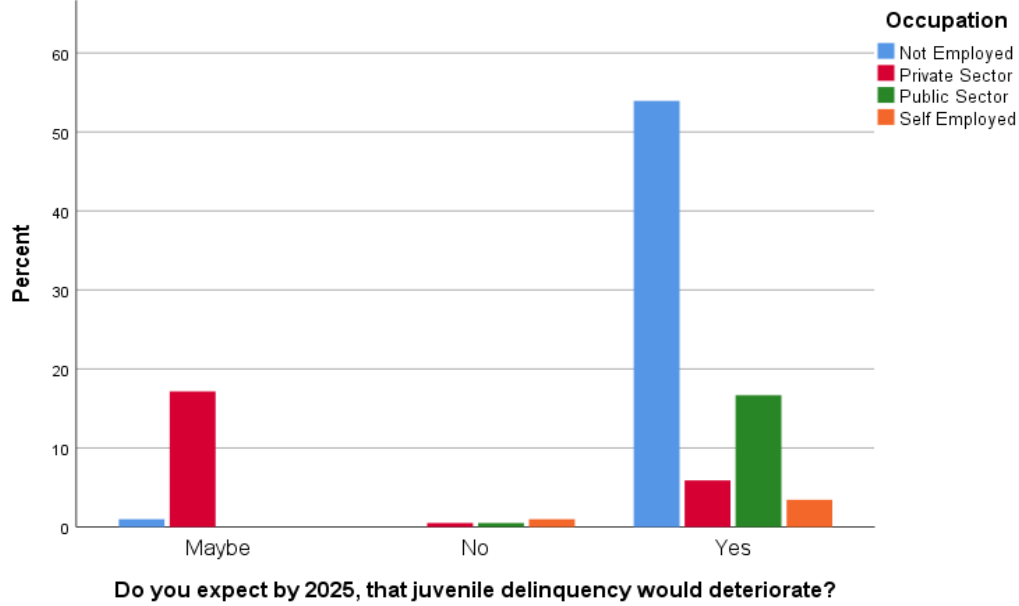


LEGEND

Figure 3 shows the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime according to the Educational Qualification of the Respondents.

FIGURE 4

Clustered Bar Percent of Do you expect by 2025, that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate? by Occupation

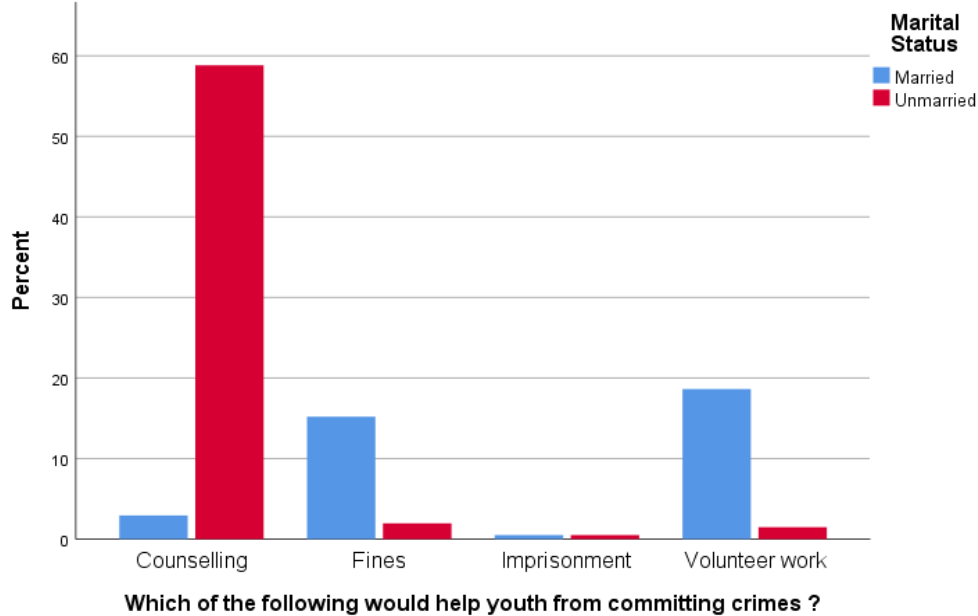


LEGEND

Figure 4 shows whether respondents expect by 2025, that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate according to the Occupation of the respondents

FIGURE 5

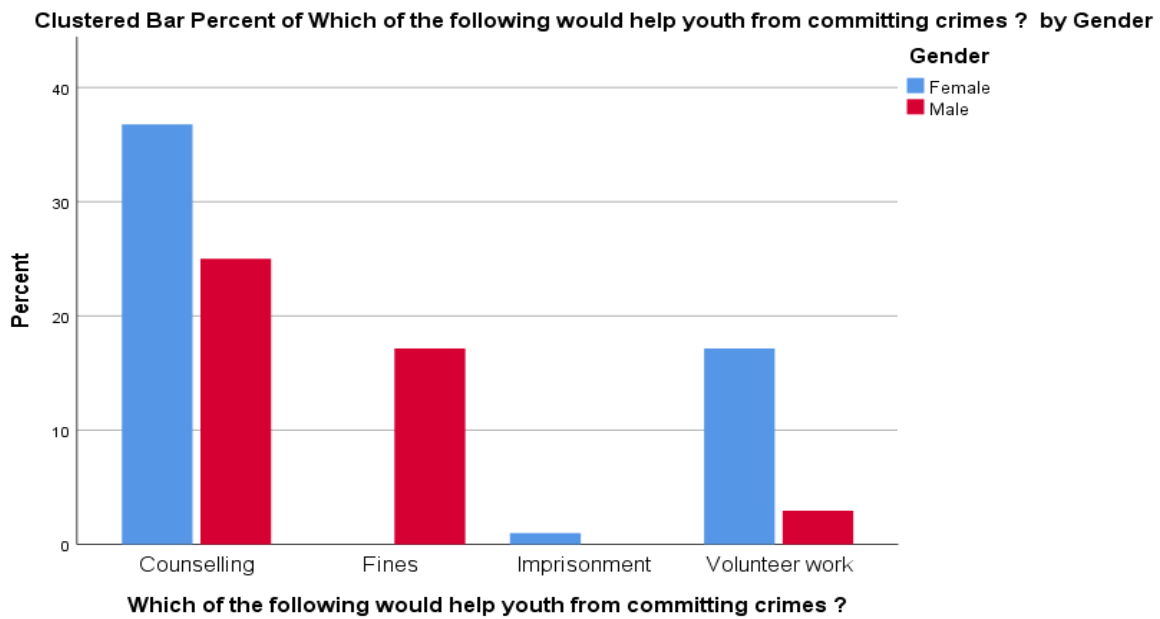
Clustered Bar Percent of Which of the following would help youth from committing crimes ? by Marital Status



LEGEND

Figure 5 shows which of the following would help youth from committing crimes according to the Marital Status of the Respondents.

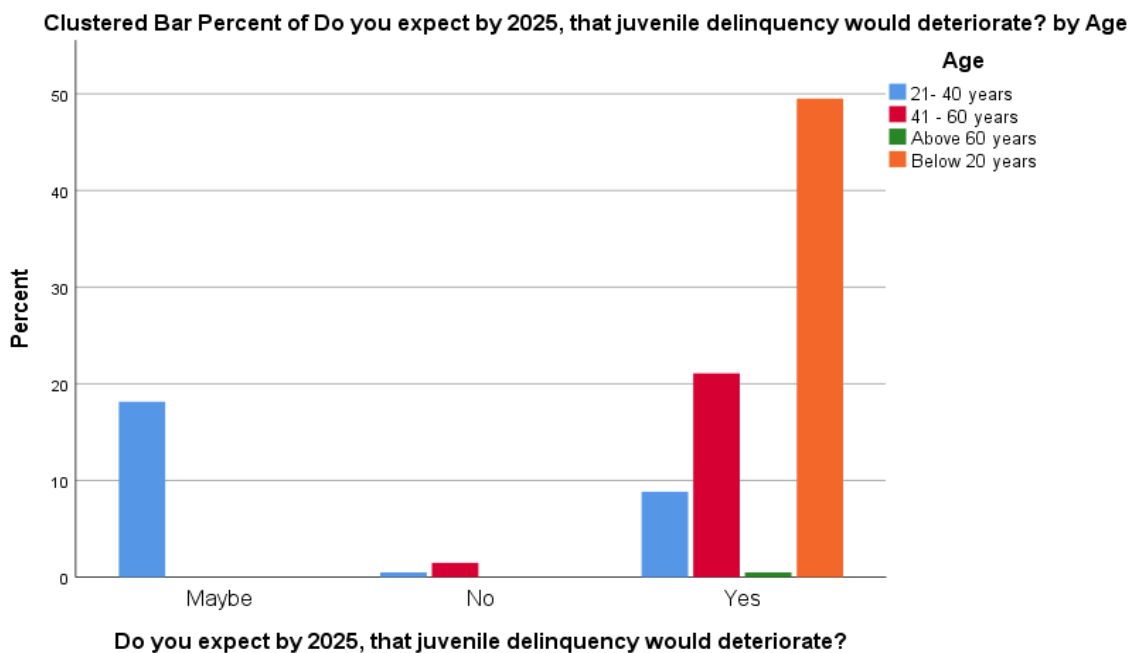
FIGURE 6



LEGEND

Figure 6 shows which of the following would help youth from committing crimes according to the Gender of the Respondents.

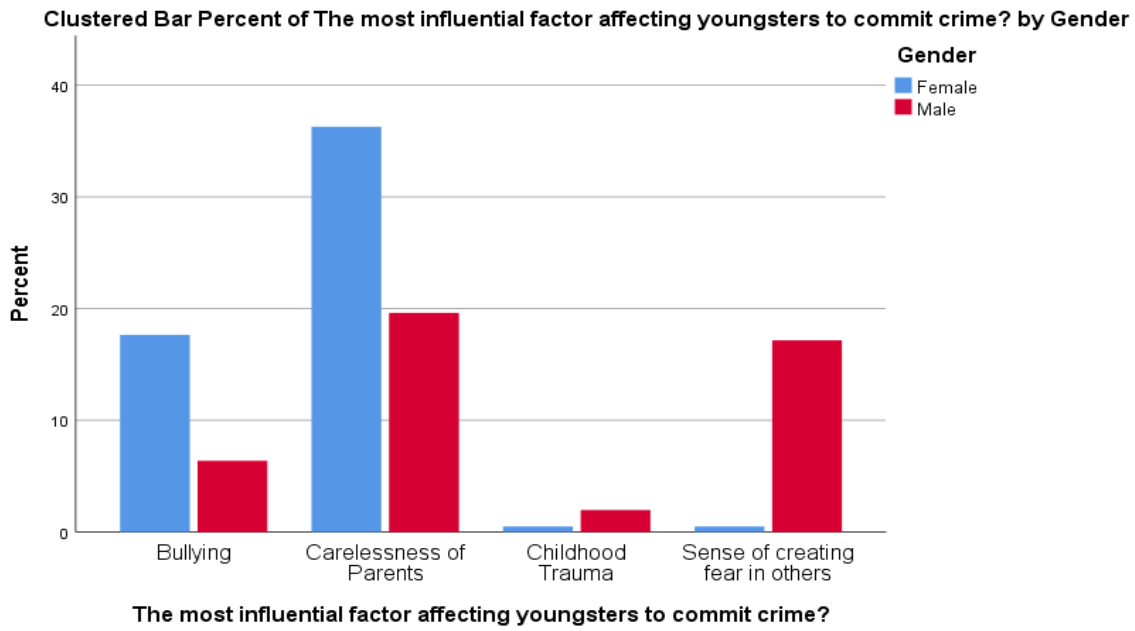
FIGURE 7



LEGEND

Figure 7 shows whether respondents expect by 2025, that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate according to the Age of the respondents.

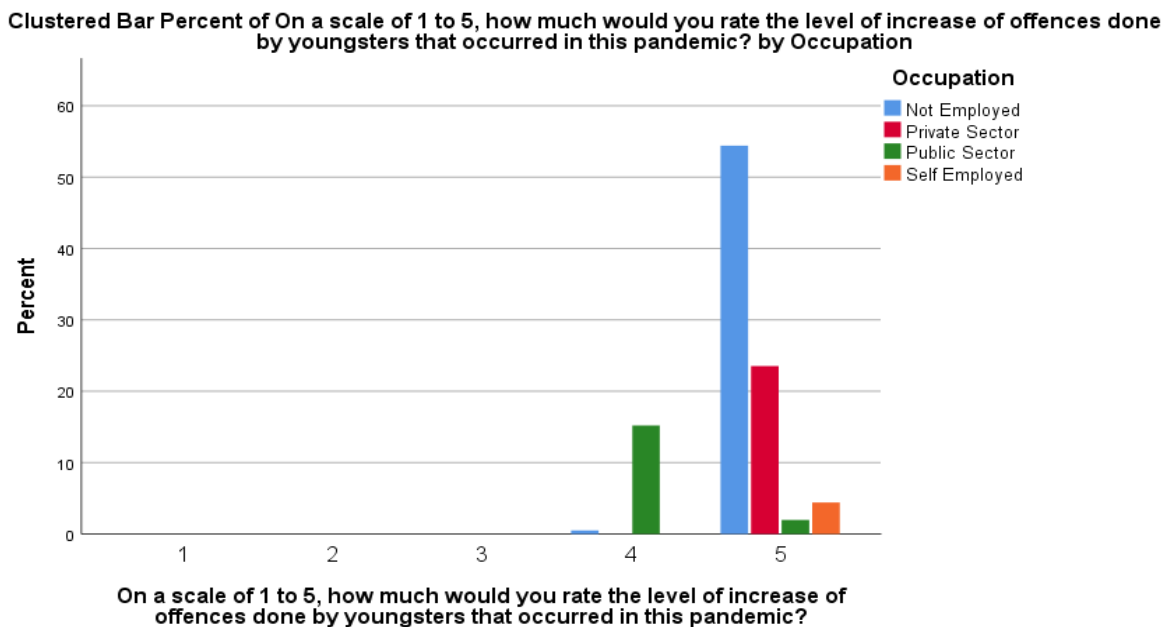
FIGURE 8



LEGEND

Figure 8 shows the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime according to the Gender of the Respondents.

FIGURE 9



LEGEND

Figure 9 shows On a scale of 1 to 5, how much respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic according to Occupation of the Respondents

CHI SQUARE ANALYSIS

Case Processing Summary

	Valid		Cases Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation. * Gender	204	100.0%	0	0.0%	204	100.0%

Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation. * Gender Crosstabulation

Count

		Gender		Total
		Female	Male	
Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation.	Agree	38	46	84
	Neutral	0	3	3
	Strongly Agree	74	43	117
Total		112	92	204

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	10.112 ^a	2	.006
Likelihood Ratio	11.271	2	.004
N of Valid Cases	204		

a. 2 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.35.

LEGEND

Chi-Square shows that $p < 0.05$, Null Hypothesis not accepted, thus proving that Gender does have an influence on whether Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation.

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows if Juvenile Delinquency affects the future of the nation according to the Gender of the Respondents and all respondents irrespective of their Gender agree to it. Figure 2 shows On a scale of 1 to 5, how much respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic according to Age of the Respondents, and almost

everyone rates “4” or “5” Figure 3 shows the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime according to the Educational Qualification of the Respondents and most respondents vote that Bullying and Carelessness of Parents are the most influential factors. Figure 4 shows whether respondents expect by 2025, that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate according to the Occupation of the respondents, and almost everyone voted “Yes” Figure 5 shows which of the following would help youth from committing crimes according to the Marital Status of the Respondents and most vote for Counselling and Volunteer Work. Figure 6 shows which of the following would help youth from committing crimes according to the Gender of the Respondents and most vote for Counselling and Volunteer Work. Figure 7 shows whether respondents expect by 2025, that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate according to the Age of the respondents and almost everyone voted “Yes” Figure 8 shows the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime according to the Gender of the Respondents and most vote Bullying and Carelessness of Parents are the most influential factors. Figure 9 shows On a scale of 1 to 5, how much respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic according to Occupation of the Respondents and almost everyone rates “4” or “5”. Chi-Square shows that $p < 0.05$, Null Hypothesis not accepted, thus proving that Gender does have an influence on whether Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation.

DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows if Juvenile Delinquency affects the future of the nation according to the Gender of the Respondents and all respondents irrespective of their Gender agree to it as the development of youth also would bring out the development of the society and the nation as a whole. Figure 2 shows On a scale of 1 to 5, how much respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic according to Age of the Respondents, and almost everyone rates “4” or “5” as many low-income families financial crises in and they had to resort to such offenses for an earning. Figure 3 shows the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime according to the Educational Qualification of the Respondents and most respondents vote that Bullying and Carelessness of Parents are the most influential factor as it is the responsibility of the parents and teachers to guide the students in the right path. Figure 4 shows whether respondents expect by 2025, that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate according to the Occupation of the respondents, and almost everyone voted “Yes” as the government provides free and good education to youngsters and many reformative and rehabilitative methods are initiated. Figure 5 shows

which of the following would help youth from committing crimes according to the Marital Status of the Respondents and most votes for Counseling and Volunteer Work as youngsters are good listeners and they respect their elders and instead of punishing them harshly, if we try talking to them or helping them understand that doing good feels good, there is a good chance that they will reform and live a better life. Figure 6 shows which of the following would help youth from committing crimes according to the Gender of the Respondents and most votes for Counselling and Volunteer Work as youngsters are good listeners and they respect their elders and instead of punishing them harshly, if we try talking to them or helping them understand that doing good feels good, there is a good chance that they will reform and live a better life. Figure 7 shows whether respondents expect by 2025, that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate according to the Age of the respondents and almost everyone voted “Yes” as the government provides free and good education to youngsters and many reformatory and rehabilitative methods are initiated. Figure 8 shows the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime according to the Gender of the Respondents and most vote Bullying and Carelessness of Parents are the most influential factors as it is the responsibility of the parents and teachers to guide the students in the right path. Figure 9 shows On a scale of 1 to 5, how much respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic according to Occupation of the Respondents and almost everyone rates “4” or “5” as many low-income families financial crises in and they had to resort to such offenses for an earning. Chi-Square shows that $p < 0.05$, Null Hypothesis not accepted, thus proving that Gender does have an influence on whether Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation.

LIMITATIONS:

The survey has been limited to Chennai, Tamil Nadu. The number of surveys has been limited to 200. Literature Review has a limited scope focusing on Juvenile Delinquency, its causes and its prevention and control

SUGGESTIONS

Juvenile Delinquency according to the Merriam-Webster dictionary is “conduct by a juvenile characterized by antisocial behavior that is beyond parental control and therefore subject to legal action”. It has been suggested that Counselling and Volunteer Work would help as youngsters are good listeners and they respect their elders instead of punishing them harshly,

if we try talking to them or helping them understand that doing good feels good, there is a good chance that they will reform and live a better life.

CONCLUSION:

It has been found that Juvenile Delinquency has an effect on the future of the nation. Respondents would rate the level of increase of offenses done by youngsters that occurred in this pandemic as “5” being the highest level of agreeability. Bullying and the Carelessness of Parents are the most influential factor affecting youngsters to commit a crime. It is expected by 2025 that juvenile delinquency would deteriorate. Counseling and Volunteer Work would help youth from committing crimes.

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