

A Socio Legal Research on Contribution of Pictures and Television Program to Juvenile Delinquency and Crimes in Jalgaon City

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ABSTRACT

Public knowledge of crime and justice is largely derived from the media. This paper examines the influence of media consumption on fear of crime, punitive attitudes and perceived police effectiveness. This research contributes to the literature by expanding knowledge on the relationship between fear of crime and media consumption. This study also contributes to limited research on the media's influence on punitive attitudes, while providing a much-needed analysis of the relationship between media consumption and satisfaction with the police. Employing OLS regression, the results indicate that respondents who are regular viewers of crime drama are more likely to fear crime. However, the relationship is weak. Furthermore, the results indicate that gender, education, income, age, perceived neighborhood problems and police effectiveness are statistically related to fear of crime. In addition, fear of crime, income, marital status, race, and education are statistically related to punitive attitudes. Finally, age, fear of crime, race, and perceived neighborhood problems are statistically related to perceived police effectiveness.

Key words: Socio Legal Research, juvenile delinquency, Legislative problems, legislations

Introduction

Public knowledge of crime and justice is largely derived from the media. This paper examines the influence of media consumption on fear of crime, punitive attitudes and perceived police effectiveness. This research contributes to the literature by expanding knowledge on the relationship between fear of crime and media consumption. This study also contributes to limited research on the media's influence on punitive attitudes, while providing a much-needed analysis of the relationship between media consumption and satisfaction with the police. Employing OLS regression, the results indicate that respondents who are regular viewers of crime drama are more likely to fear crime. However, the relationship is weak. Furthermore, the results indicate that gender, education, income, age, perceived neighborhood problems and police effectiveness are statistically related to fear of crime. In addition, fear of crime, income, marital status, race, and education are statistically related to punitive attitudes. Finally, age, fear of crime, race, and perceived neighborhood problems are statistically related to perceived police effectiveness.

Movies & Television's Effect on Juveniles

About one thing the research leaves us in no doubt whatsoever: when children have television available, they make a phenomenal amount of use of it. Estimates from a number of countries cited in the following bibliography indicate that the average child of elementary school and high school age (6 to 16) devotes to television from 12 to 24 hours a week. The studies also indicate that elementary schoolchildren spend, *on the average*, a little more time viewing than do high school students. In the United States, where the most extensive measurements of viewing by children of different ages have been made, it is estimated that a child of 3 is already averaging about 45 minutes a day on television. By the time the child is in the first grade (age 5 or 6), he is spending about two hours a day in front of the television set. The amount of time spent slowly increases with age and with later bedtimes, until a peak is reached at age 12 or 13 when the average child is viewing about three hours a day. During the high school years (13 to 16), the viewing time again decreases to about 2 hours a day. This curve is consistent with other evidence on the subject, and the daily averages are not unlike those found in England or Japan. In England, the Himmelweit, Oppenheim, Vince study found that children 10-11 and 13-14 years old averaged about 1.9 hours a day, which is a little less than the American average for those ages, because less television and fewer station choices are available in England. Maletzke found that German youth, 15 to 20 years old, averaged only 7 to 8 hours a week, or barely over an hour a day. It is not known whether this is a result of less television being available in Germany, of the age-group selected, or of a real difference in television's attractiveness to young people of different countries. Wherever television becomes available for a number of hours a day, it dominates the leisure time of children. Himmelweit, Oppenheim, and Vince have suggested several principles that help to explain the changes television brings about in leisure patterns. The activities most readily sacrificed are those which satisfy the same needs as television, but less effectively. For example, younger children will go less often to the cinema when they have television in their homes; they will read fewer comic books, and read less magazine fiction; they will spend less time on radio. These activities meet about the same needs as television. But on the other hand, the reading of newspapers and non-fiction books will hardly be affected by television, because these activities answer different needs than does television. Similarly, the adolescent's movie-going will be less affected than will the younger child's, because for the adolescent the movies represent a valued social experience, whereas for the younger child they represent television in a theatre. For children, especially adolescents, radio comes to have a different function after television comes into use; instead of a comedy, drama, variety

source, it tends to become a source of popular music. And, finally, the marginal and unorganized activities are more likely to be replaced by television than are the organized ones, until, as Dr. Himmelweit says, there is "a consequent reduction of leisure itself as children's lives inevitably become more crowded". These are the three principles - that when television comes in, functionally similar activities will be replaced, whereas functionally different ones will not; that certain activity (for example, radio listening) will be transformed in function; and that marginal or unorganized activities will be replaced before purposive and organized ones.

In Japan, homework time was found to be reduced about 14 minutes an evening when television came in; Canada found a slight, but not significant, difference in homework time. In Canada, the children in a television town spent significantly less time playing than did the children in a comparable town without television. In England and Japan, however, no significant decrease was noted in time devoted to social activity (10, 9). This may be Children's bedtime tends to be slightly later in But the impressive figure that emerges from the studies of television and leisure time is the enormous amount of time devoted to the medium during childhood. An average child 6 to 16 years old in any of the countries where more than a few hours of television is available and where children's viewing time has been measured in detail, can be counted on to spend between 500 and 1,000 hours a year, in front of the picture tube. This is a total of 6,000 to 12,000 hours during the 12 school years. The larger of these figures is not far different from the amount of time an average child spends in school during those same years, taking into account vacations and holidays.

Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency, also known as juvenile offending, or youth crime, is participation in illegal behavior by minors (juveniles) (individuals younger than the statutory age of majority). Most legal systems prescribe specific procedures for dealing with juveniles, such as juvenile detention centers, and courts. A juvenile delinquent is a person who is typically under the age of 18 and commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if they were an adult. Depending on the type and severity of the offense committed, it is possible for persons under 18 to be charged and tried as adults.

Research Methodology

Research Methodology is systemized investigation to gain new law lodge about the phenomena or problems. But in its wider sense methodology includes the philosophy as practice of the whole research process. It provides standards which the researcher uses for integrating data reaching conclusions.

There are 2 types of legal research.

- i. Doctrinal or traditional or Non- Empirical Legal Research
- ii. Empirical on Non –Doctrinal Legal Research

From the above types of legal research researcher has adopted non-doctrinal legal research. It means that the researcher has to do field work because.

It tries to find out the impact of non legal events.

- i. It tries to find out the effect of each decision on people and society as such.
- ii. Scope is wider
- iii. The field work is most important part of this research.

Therefore the researcher is using the non doctrinal research; the non doctrinal research is carried out by collecting and gathering data or information to universe by a firsthand study.

Types of the study: There are two types of Legal Research Doctrinal research or Non – doctrinal research from the above types the legal research, researcher has adopted non doctrinal legal research. It means that the researcher has to do field work because it tries to find out the effect of each decision on people and society. The field work is most important part of this research.

Universe: The whole juvenile belongs to Jalgaon City (From school, colleges and working sector). These groups are known as universe.

1. Population:
 - i. Juveniles from school, colleges and working sector.
2. Sample Size-
 - i. 100 Respondents (Juvenile delinquency).
3. Sampling Methods:

There are 2 types of sampling methods,

- i. Probability Sampling
- ii. Non probability sampling: the researcher want to adopt probability sampling method as per requirement of the subject choose for research.

Methods of Data Collection

Collection of data is very important to answer the research questions. Collection of data has significance in answering the research questions. This can be done in two ways-

Sources of Data collection

1. Primary source of Data collection
2. Secondary source of Data collection

Objectives of the study

1. To find out the adverse impact of pictures, movies and television programs to delinquency and Crime.
2. To find out how the pictures, movies and TV shows encourages terrorism, rape cases, robbery, theft etc. amongst delinquency.
3. To find out how the television & pictures, movies affect the human psychology & how they encourage Crimes in society.
4. To find out how Pictures, movies and Television Encourage Acceptance of Aggression.
5. To find out how the pictures, movies and TV brainwash the viewers.

Hypothesis of the Study

The following hypotheses are proposed to be empirically tested:

1. The Legislative problems are not sufficient to curbing the problem of Juvenile Delinquencies.
2. It is hypotheses that after watching movies, television shows the juvenile follow the act in their daily routine life and disturb to the societies with crime.
3. There is need of reformation of rules and regulations of government to avoid such pictures, movies TV shows which create violence in societies.
4. There are some contributions of judicial which reduces the crimes from the societies.
5. It is hypothesized that the implementations of legislations have proper to the society or not.

Limitation of Study

1. The scope of the topic is so vast and increasing, the study of juvenile delinquency and to make research on available material and books is difficult.
2. The present topic requires detail theoretical and field study which should be based on deep research, so it is not easy and possible to carry the national level survey for this reason the researcher delimiting or restricting its survey area to Jalgaon city only.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

1. What is your age group?				
Age Group	14-16	17-18	19-21	
No. of Respondent	19	24	57	
2. Sex				
Sex	Male	Female		
No. of Respondent	57	43		
3. What type of TV programmes do you watch?				
Programs	Crime Petrol/CID	Aapki Adalat	Reality Shows	Family Serials
No. of Respondent	51	14	27	8
4. What type of movies do you watch?				
Types of movies	Action Movies	Movies with a massage	Comedy Movies	Sci-fi Movies
No. of Respondent	47	13	10	30
5. What is your favorite TV channel?				
Channel	Star Plus	Sony TV	Sanskar TV	Sports Channel
No. of Respondent	37	32	0	31
6. Is Government establishing a law relating violence in your city?				
Implementation of Law	YES	NO	Can't Say	
No. of Respondent	47	36	17	
7. The contribution of judicial in your society is proper or not?				
	YES	NO	Can't Say	
No. of Respondent	53	34	13	
8. Are TV/pictures/ movies giving ideas of crimes to the audience?				
	YES	NO	Can't Say	
No. of Respondent	58	29	13	
9. Are pictures, movies and /TV shows with moral values help the youth to reduce crimes?				
	YES	NO	Can't Say	
No. of Respondent	36	55	9	
10. Are you opinioned that the Government provides social awareness campaign in your city?				
Awareness campaign	YES	NO	Can't Say	
No. of Respondent	2	79	19	
11. Are posters posted at public places giving managing of curbing violence in society?				
	YES	NO	Can't Say	
No. of Respondent	71	21	8	
12. Which types of posters are pasted in public places, which create crimes amongst the juveniles mind?				
	Nude	Hoardings with a massage	Religious posters	Models
No. of Respondent	55	4	36	5
13. Are motivational pictures, movies, patriotic movies shown to less privileged juvenile in your society?				
	YES	NO	Can't Say	
No. of Respondent	33	13	54	

Major Findings

1. During the Survey of juvenile delinquency I found that most of crimes are occurs from TV shows and movies because most of time its hammer on juvenile's mind.
2. While watching the TV programs and movies the viewer empathizes with the characters.
3. After watching violent movies, the juvenile's exhibit violence to impress the public.
4. Violent movies increase the rate of crimes among juveniles.
5. On the other hand inspiration and motivational movies show the right path to juveniles.
6. Juvenile's delinquents always want easy money or ready money by picking up tricks from movies.
7. During the study we observed that the very few social campaign for awareness amongst JD.
8. During the survey it was observed that movies with moral values reduce the crime rate among the juvenile delinquencies.
9. Scene of eve teasing in movies encourages eve teasing amongst the Juvenile Delinquency.

Conclusion

1. In this research it is concludes that most of juvenile delinquent watching crime related television programs and movies and quickly follow it.
2. Most of juvenile delinquents are usually prefer action movies and after watching that they implement it on their daily routine, which are very harmful to the society.
3. In every famous channel there are maximum programs related to the crimes and that's why the crimes are increases.
4. The government establishes a law to curtail the crime rate from society but the reality is that the person does not aware very well about these laws.
5. Most of crimes are happens due to effects of television shows and movies.
6. As a positive point of view, sometime these television shows and movies are reduce crimes due to moral values.
7. In this research also concludes that awareness of social campaign reduce the crime.

Suggestions

1. Reducing the crimes in the society, the campus of schools and colleges should have social campaign program like, sex education, awareness about laws and articles related to crimes.
2. If the burden from the parents to their son/daughter is less then crimes will be reduce.

3. All the people who belong to Jalgaon city noticed that avoid the censor pictures, dirty posters etc. from the public places.
4. Last but not least student should follows all the laws and regulations which created by the Government.
5. Law education to juveniles is important to prevent crime in the societies.

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