

A Research analysis on influencing factors of Juvenile delinquencies in Tamil Nadu

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Abstract

Objective of the study: The most important objectives of the study are to determine that research analysis on influencing factors of Juvenile Delinquencies and Impact of lofty exposure on performance, psychological fitness, Teen Social Networking and to study the Use/ Consumption of Media.

Methodology: The data collections for the study consisted of the inmates of the Government Observation Home of (Chennai, Cuddalore, Trichi, Salem and Thirunelveli) Tamilnadu. A total of 132 inmates were interviewed out of 154 inmates of the Homes. The study is in ' QUANTITATIVE 'method.

Findings: Let us presume that social media plays both a constructive and a destructive role in the building of the country and in the same way has both an optimistic as well as a unenthusiastic impact on the young people In this particular study, the impact of media is being judged as in what manner does the media affects the adolescents. It is being assumed that the media has both negative and a positive role to play in the nation or more precisely society building process.

Keywords: Juveniles, Factors, media, Delinquency, violence

1. Introduction

This study was aimed to find the issues following juvenile delinquency. The media pressure on the psychosocial growth of children is reflective [1]. Now we established more advent of communication technology, a child's contact to media including radio, television, video games music, and the Internet, has augmented [2,3]. Therefore, it was intended to study, whether the collision of thriving media is one of the most horrible manipulating factors underlying juvenile delinquency is noteworthy [4]. The socio-economic report, factors at the back the delinquency, were examined by using the primary data collected by interviewing 132 inmates out of 154 of the Government Observation Home of Chennai, Cuddalore, Trichi, Salem and Thirunelveli. The data was collected by using the structured questionnaire and interview. The data were collected using four apparatus: the Demographic Questionnaire, the Media Viewing Habit Questionnaire, the fondness toward violence movie, and the approaches concerning violent behavior [5, 6].

2. Literature review

Historically, delinquency studies have focused on later adolescence, the time when delinquency usually peaks. This was predominantly true in the 1990s, when most researchers deliberated chronic juvenile offenders because they committed a disproportionately large amount of crime. Research carry out during this period by Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency avoidance (OJJDP) OJJDP's Study Group on Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders concluded that youth referred to juvenile court for their first delinquent offense before age 13 are far more likely to become chronic offenders than youth first referred to court at a later age. "Mass Media and Youth Crime-1987," In this Article R S Grewal Says; Research findings pertaining to these hypotheses have thus far been inconclusive, tending, however, to establish only a weak causal link between the mass media and violence, crime, and delinquency. "Do viewing violent media really cause criminal violence? A methodological review-2003," in this article Joanne Savage Studies are assessed based on contemporary standards of study in the field of criminology. Although the opportunity that television and film violence has a crash on violent criminality remains, it is concluded here that, in spite of unrelenting published reviews that state the opposing, the body of published, experiential evidence on this topic does not establish that viewing aggressive portrayals causes crime. "Juvenile Delinquency in Uttarakhand Part I:

The Victim of Situational Crime 2009,” in this thesis Radhika an innocent girl belonging to a remote village in Uttarakhand state fell victim of situational crime under accidental criminality as has been discussed in this paper.

3. Materials and Methods

The survey had to be done at the point of influencing factors of Juvenile delinquencies which change the behavioral activities of youth to do crime [7]. This study used 25 Nos questionnaires as the main method of data collection. Psychometric scale frequently utilized in questionnaires forms, and is the most commonly utilized scale in survey study as well. This prepared questionnaire for getting the information from youth about Impact of Social media and special effects on adolescence (Computers, Face book, YouTube, Smart phones with apps, iPods, Television, Movies, Video, games, MySpace)[8]. It was largely directed towards what type of crash does the media has on the impressionable minds & how media decides their activities and bad habits. After answering to a questionnaire, researcher can identify their level of agreement to a subject. The data were collected using four instruments: the Demographic Questionnaire, the Media viewing Habits Questionnaire, the affection toward movie violence scale, the Attitudes concerning Aggression Scale.

The research questions to be considered in this study would be

Q1: What are the behaviors of Children aged 7-17 in watching films?

Q2: What are the levels of fondness of children toward violence movies?

Q3: Are there difference in attitudes on aggression between those who watch” violent” and those who watch “non-violent” movies?

Q4: Are there dissimilarities in attitudes on aggression between those who are serious viewer and those who are light viewer?

Q5: Is there a link between affection toward violent movie and attitudes concerning aggression?

Q7: Demographic questions:

1. Age
2. Nature of offence
3. Parents occupation,
4. Educational qualification,
5. past history of employment
6. Alcohol addiction
7. Media Use

4. Results

After the data was collected, the responses were scored and analyzed through statistical analysis. The major findings are as follows.

3.1. Underlying features of Juvenile Delinquency

The first purpose of the study is to study the role of Media influences, individual characteristics and environmental background variables (Friends) underlying juvenile delinquency. The following looks at the general demographic and background variables characterizing the sample.

3.2 Demographic Characteristics of the sample

A. Age

The age characteristics of the sample can be analyzed as to which age group represented higher rate of committing crime in the age range of 12-17 years. The juveniles falling under the age group of 5-9 years were not found in the Observation Home. Children in the age group of 10-14 years constituted 28% of the inmates. And the rest 72% of the inmates fell in the age group of 14-17 years. It is indicated by this statistics that the children above 15 years of age represented the age group having maximum number of offenders.

B. Nature of offence

The results showed a significant involvement of the juveniles in the offences like-rape, murder, theft, robbery and some other offences like alcoholic and smoking. The highest involvement in the offences committed was theft,

i.e. around 48%, followed by murder which was 23% of the crimes committed. While only 8% of the sample was caught for minor offences like Smoking and drinking, around 21% offenders were accused of rape is showed explain in the (Table-1).

Table 1. Nature of offence

a) Theft & Robbery	48%
b) Murder	23%
d) Rape	21%
e) Others (smoking,drinking)	08%

C. Educational qualification

Educational qualification has an important role to play in the delinquency strand. Education received in school is expected to affect the frequency and severity of the crimes committed. In the present study, 25.71% of the inmates had completed their upper primary education, and 7.35% had been to high school level and 16.85% had attained lower primary education. The rest 10% of the inmates were found to be illiterate as depicted in (Table 2).

Table 2. Educational qualification

Education	Literate
Lower Primary	16.85%
Upper Primary	25.71%
High School	7.35%

D. Past history of employment of the juveniles

The sharing of the employment background of the juvenile reveals that most of the juveniles were having a history of employment as a daily wage labor i.e. 67%. Many juveniles (19%) had an employment in Private firm, 1 2% cultivators, and 2% were unemployed is showed in the (Table 3). This shows that the juveniles mostly belonged to a low socio-economic background.

E. Socio-economic and background variables

This section discusses the socio-economic status and other background variables like family background, parental qualification and job, attachment with family and friends or peer influences of the juveniles, as found in this study.

Table 3. past history of employment

a) Daily wage labor	67%
b) Private firm	19%
c) Cultivator	12%
d) Unemployed	2%

F. Family background

The family unit is the main backdrop of the delinquents, 90% of the parents of the juveniles were uneducated, while only 10% of the parents were educated with 10th as the utmost educational stage. It can be seen that the majority of the juveniles came from families lacking in schooling. Education of the parents is a vital reason in suggest right behavior and ethical of the child. In the current study, the majority of the delinquents were found to be deprived of such benefit. Approximately 61% of the parents were daily pay laborers or workers and about 23% were occupied in farming and other meager works as cited in (Table 4). This shows that all the juveniles belong to deprived socio-economic position and the family takings per month on an average amounted to Rs 6000-8000.

Table 4. Parental Occupation

a) Daily Wage Labor	61%
b) Farmer	23%
c) Driver	7%
d) Domestic Servant	9%

G. Alcohol addiction

A good number of parents, i.e. around 32%, were reported by the juvenile’s as being free from alcohol addiction and 68% of the parents were reported to be addicted to alcohol is portrayed in the (Table-5). All the juveniles, reporting addiction to alcohol in the family, also opined that they had meager relationship with their fathers due to recurrent brawls with wife and children during the alcoholic state. Even though the data shows less families being exaggerated by alcoholism, it is unspecified that the juveniles might not have admitted the truth in this regard due to shame. Therefore, it is early to point out from results that alcoholism had a important impact on parent-child relationship.

Table 5. alcohol addiction in family

a) Alcohol addiction	68%
b) Free from alcohol addiction	32%

H. Media use

The first measures how much time participants fritter with media and the second part actions the degree of aggression within their media preferences. Days per week spent in each media type was resolute using the midpoint of the range endorsed by children with a maximum of 7 days per week? In this sample, children spent an average of 6 days per week busy in media consumption is depicted in (Table 6). There was a gender distinction, with boys overwhelming about 2 days more of media per week than the girls.

Table 6. Weekly Media Use

Media Category	Juveniles (132)	Weekly use (days)
Video Games	41	5
Television	23	7
Movies	37	6
Music/Music Videos	31	7

I. Affection toward movie violence

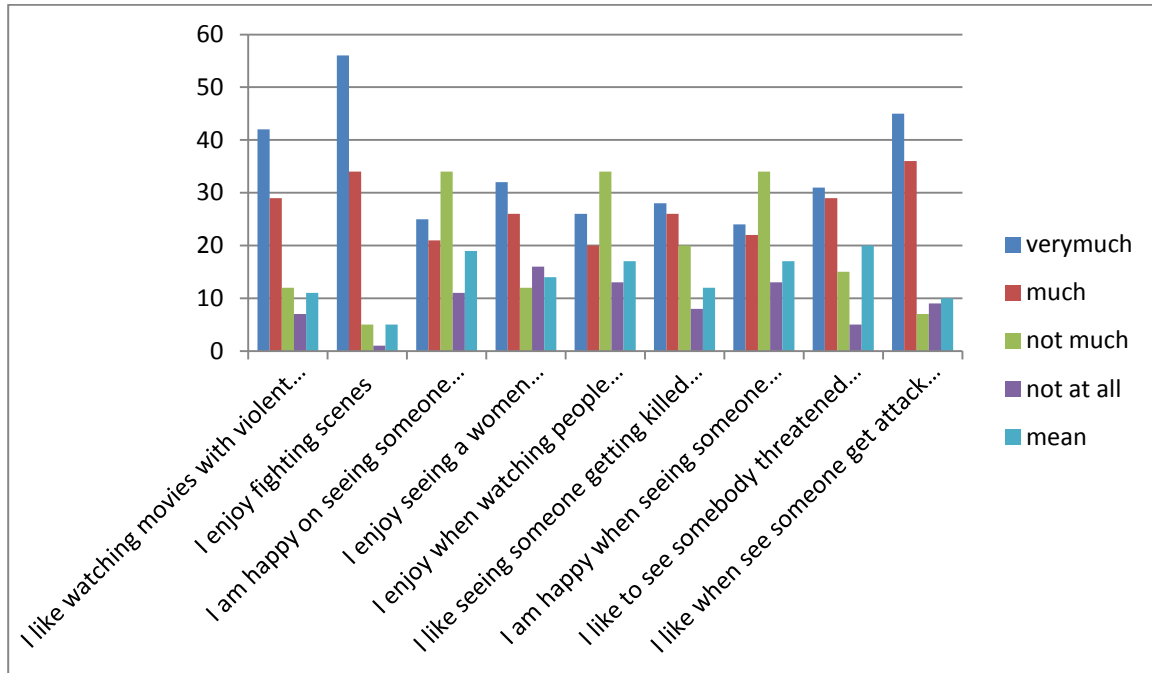
The results verified that the instrument takings a full range of scores, from 5to 56. This variety of scores demonstrates obvious unpredictability in the fondness of adolescent boys concerning violence contents toward movies. (The Chart-1 and Table-7) results exposed that there is a high level of affection toward watching movies with violent content.

Table 7. Affection toward Movie Violence

Frequency in Percentage (%)

	very much	much	Not much	Not at all	Mean
1. I like watching movies with violent content	42	29	12	07	11
2. I enjoy hostility scenes	56	34	05	-	05
3. I enjoy seeing a women bullying in movies	25	21	34	11	19
4. I am joyful on seeing someone gets shot at the movies	32	26	12	16	14
5. I enjoy when watching people being beaten up	26	20	34	13	17
6. I like seeing someone getting killed in movies	28	26	20	08	12
7. I am happy when seeing someone shots fired at people	24	22	34	13	17
8. I like to see somebody threatened to slay someone else	31	29	15	05	20
9. I like when see someone get attack with a knife	45	36	07	09	10

Chart 1



5. Discussion

Wellford (1989) viewed that due to the difficulty of human behavior and the different multi-cause factors, the finest way to growth in the field of criminology is through the mixture of multi-level, multi disciplinary factors, where the multi-level factor engages the micro-level and macrolevel. Observed studies in the field of juvenile delinquency proposes that if proper direction, schooling and guidance in school as well as in residence will be provided to the children then it will help to eradicate the indulgence of these children in the world of criminality. This aim of this study can be attained only when administrative mechanisms will turn into action. In a society a child is considered as a valuable asset so it is the world which can put away him/her from the monstrous world of criminality.

6. Conclusion

This research shows that social media and individual factors are very vital in mainstreaming the child in conflict with law. Similarly the administrative mechanisms works as a choosing features in rehabilitation. Interview insight throws light in to the detail that more than any biological factor social and psychological factors are principal in producing the deviant behavior as a child tries to emulate and hammer what his/her environment shows them.

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