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Research Article

A STUDY ON YOUTH'S PROPENSITY TOWARDS CRIME IN MODERN ERA

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ABSTRACT

In the modern era of advancement and technology, the people are being witnessed to the formation of laws sections and many other disciplines. At that time, the study of crime and its responsible factors has engaged the interest of researchers of many restraints, but the major premises come from the social sciences such as sociology, psychology etc. about to state the behavior of criminals, response of crime, prevention and corrections of criminals. This concept of delinquency has evolved from an appreciation of the danger towards the society that the young generation is easily being influenced from the adult criminals or responsible factors of our society. In this study, we try to find out the responsible factors that attracts the juveniles towards the crime in so young age (11-16 years) at the nearby places of the capital region in the present time. From the study, we concluded that the 85% of young people have been blinded by the fake dreams or dreamt a high social status that pushes them towards the dark future.

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INTRODUCTION

The concept of delinquency has evolved from an appreciation of the danger that the young offender may easily become adult criminals if no deterrent or rehabilitative influences play upon them, while there is lack of appropriate agencies, case work agencies, psychiatric resources from the correction of Juvenile delinquents (Gibben & et al., 2012). The study of the crime and responsible factors has engaged the interest of many researchers from various disciplines, but mostly theories, principles and correctional suggestions have been come from the social sciences such as psychology, anthropology and also from the statisticians. During last two decades, however interest in legal has surged as witnessed by the information of law sections and psychological studies of youth and professionals towards the crime and causes (Glueck & et al., 1950).

If any crime comes in the notice, we identify the suspect and punishes them in various sections, but never try to resolve it causes. The knowledge of such embraces etiology of criminal's behavior and empirical studies which focuses on the criminal's act are known as criminology. Criminals have been classified as first offenders, casuals, habitual, professionals, white collar criminals and Juvenile delinquents. Juvenile delinquent can be defined and explained in different terms such as legal approach, social work and psychological approach and sociological, but it is always differentiated by the approach and the attitude of judiciary. The delinquents are not criminal by their character or

by birth (KavitaShamey, 1990). The behavior in juvenile delinquent is important in the sense.

Whenever the minor criminals are defined, we use the specific word "Juvenile" that has evolved from an appreciation of the danger that the young offender may easily become adult criminals if no deterrent or rehabilitative influences play upon them, while there is lack of appropriate agencies, case work agencies, psychiatric resources from the correction of such people. In a society or a state or country this is indeed a crucial problem and hardly 10 percent minor criminals come in the notice of the police/ investigators. According to the survey of statistician the delinquency rates tends to be highest during the early adolescence (11-16 years) age group, and is more in urban than a rural phenomenon (Barton & et al. 2008). Each of Juvenile delinquent has its own causes (social context), the cause that are alleged to bring it about, and the forms of prevention or treatment.

We feel one of the biggest problems that the India is facing within the present day is juvenile crime. It does not only affect the individuals who commit the crime, it also affects the victim of the crime. This also affects the juvenile in their adult lives as the crime can be on their record as long as they live. Experts still have not found that what the main reason why juveniles are committing crimes is. Between the 1970's and early 1990's, the number of juveniles living in poverty has grown largely for a number of reasons (Camenon 2002, Martin F. & et. al. 2002). This factor alone has caused a noticeable increase in crimes by juveniles. Psychologists have determined that the symptoms of

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child abuse are “high levels of aggression and antisocial behavior”. According to the records of National crime record bureau, as many as 300 cases were filed till May 2016 and the figure is expected to cross 850-mark by year end in the capital regions. While The number of cases reported in 2014 were 700 as against 811 in 2015 in Delhi. According to a Home Ministry data, of the total of 33,387 juveniles apprehended in 2015, 21,857 were in the 16-18 age group, 12,019 of 12-16 age group and 1,211 between 7-12 age group (PTI, 2015). Whereas, 32,145 such youngsters below 18 years of age were held in 2014. According to the data 34,527 in 2013, 34,507 in 2011, 33,642 in 2010.

In this study, we focused that if the number of young criminals are increasing so highly in that case what are responsible factors. Why the youth are committing crime in so young age. Now a day, when we are facilitated by the education and other facilities provided by the government, the number of criminals are increasing rate are going high. This study was based on the survey only to find the responsible factors and to know that thought process of juvenile delinquents (weather burn & et al. 1997). The finds of the study were very surprisingly such as 38% of youth commits the crime for the social status which contain the reputation, insult in front of anyone or rejection rate (Muffic L., 2009). The rejection rate includes the proposal, one sided love and hurt of fake honour in the public area.

METHODOLOGY

For the present study, 120 males were selected from the age group of 11- 16 years old from the nearby place of capital region (Noida, Ghaziabad & Outer Delhi). All the subjects were selected randomly and the consent was taken from them. To conduct this study, a questionnaire was prepared that consist of 10 questions related to the thoughtful process of the young generation towards the success and what can be their priorities for them crime can takeplace. At the questionnaire, the full details of the subjects were taken in one condition that their privacy will not be disclosed in public. This study was based on the response and survey of the young generation towards their first crime in society. For the statistical analysis, SPSS software was used.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

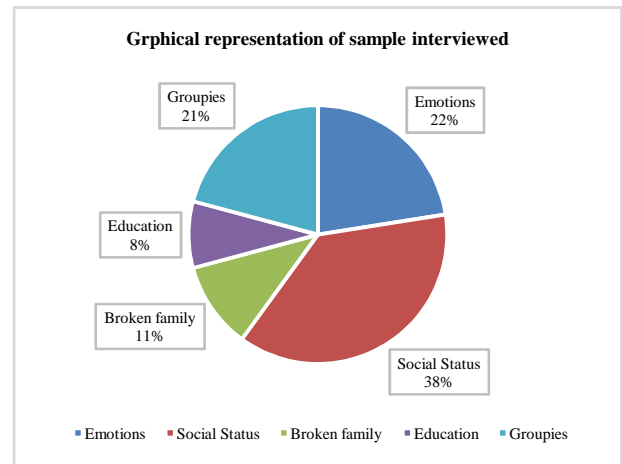
When this study was conducted on the basis of the responsible factors for committing crime in the society, the questionnaire was prepared by keeping all the social factors in mind. The youngsters, who commit the crime only influenced by the surroundings, which evolves the emotions as a new arising factor for committing the crime. According to this survey, 22.50 % cases were recoded which only committed for emotions. These emotions involve either some mis-happening with family or to the known person by someone else. Now a day, the love proposal rejection that comes in the emotions is also responsible for crime. The social status, which consists political carrier of family, to maintain the name and reputation at a place, school, society. It has the highest growth rate of 37.50 % in the recorded crime and young criminals. The second factor of crime has the highest impact on the youth and mostly have same thought process to commit a crime. All the date and their respective representation has been given in table no.1 at below.

Table 1 The calculated response of the youth in accordance of crime

Responsible factors	Obtained response from the subjects	Percentage of sub. According to factor of crime
Emotions	27	22.50%
Social Status	45	37.50%
Broken family	13	10.83%
Education	10	8.33%
Groupies	25	20.83%

Broken family, is also another aspect for the crime of juvenile criminals and it has been cited by the theories of various researchers of psychology, social sciences, anthropology etc. that broken family is a factor. The anti-social behavior may be a part of growing up or the beginning up of a long-term pattern of the criminal activity. In this case, the mentality of the young criminal will be having some issues and disturbance level is found higher. The youth could be misguided either by the other relatives, friends and the chances of their distraction is found about 11% of the recorded criminals. The educational places, private tuition it has been found that in many cases the influence of the peer group was highly responsible about 8% to work as stimuli for the juvenile to commit a crime.

In most of the cases, it has been reported that they liked to spend most of the waking time with their friends (some of them even bunking classes to be with them), while 38% juveniles said that friends of theirs were just playmates. It is evident that majority of the juveniles belonged to poor socio-economic background with low parental education and income. The graphical representation of the study has shown below in graph 1



Graph 1 the percentage of the interviewed subjects in response of factors.

Thus, the results showed that the majority of the inmates admitted of committing the offence for which they were caught and only a minority reported that they have been unfairly treated by law, otherwise all the social and psychological factors are responsible for crime. In other words, they were of the opinion that they did not commit anything wrong and still they were accused of committing of some kind of offence. Although the results are inconsistent, the available data illustrate the need to study further the relationship between prenatal care, delivery complications, and the resulting health problems and juvenile delinquency.

CONCLUSION

Several studies have found a consistent relationship between involvement in a delinquent peer group and delinquent behavior. Factors such as peer delinquent behavior, peer approval of delinquent behavior, attachment or allegiance to peers, time spent with peers, and peer pressure for deviance have all been associated with adolescent antisocial behavior.

From the above case studies it can be said that if these respondents have committed the offences such as theft, murder, rape, and drinking, and it reveals that these juveniles mostly belong to the social group, the social status and the emotions which has resulted them to become delinquent. The above study states that this has happened due to lack of proper socialization and ignorance by their family members and less concentration on them has given more opportunity to commit offence. Least interest towards education and motivation by the peer group, have raised the gravity of the offence.

Lastly, it cannot be too much emphasized that the factors described in this outline are only part causes of delinquency. Probably none of them alone would produce delinquency. The cause always lies in a combination of factors, and no two combinations are found to be alike. Mental defect, for instance, is not a cause of delinquency, but it may be a causal factor along with a strong ego instinct, emotional instability and lack of suitable training in school. It may also be a causal factor in combination with a spirit of adventure, lack of fear, and inadequate play facilities; or in an immense variety of other combinations.

Mental defect, moreover, is not always a contributory factor in delinquency, nor is any other single factor. The combinations of causal factors which lead to delinquency are many and diverse.

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