

Juvenile Delinquency among Coaching Students A Case Study of Kota City

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Abstract:

Juvenile delinquency is a major problem of the society and it's destroying the ethics, morals, traditions, culture and respect. Kota in Rajasthan is a place where a large number of students are coming to take coaching for their competitive exams but apart from studies they are getting indulged in several criminal and antisocial activities, delinquent behaviours and acts. In this paper researchers made an effort to find out the causes juvenile delinquency and its effect on society of Juvenile. Self constructed questionnaire and checklist were used to collect data. Semi structured interviews were conducted with psychologists, doctors, police officers and care takers of rehabilitation centres and borstals. 100-100 psychologists, police officers, parents, borstal and hostel care takers served as sample selected through purposive sampling. The study revealed that mostly delinquents were associated with the stealing, forged signatures, damaging property of schools and their coaching, bullying and mockery, torturing, using abusing language, exhibitionism, homo sexuality, making sexual suggestions, masturbation, obscene drawing and pictures, robbery, smuggling, drug trafficking, truancy etc. but very less number of students were found involved in committing suicide, prostitution, murder and rape. The study also revealed the reasons behind this

juvenile delinquency which are family influences, films and television, school factors, peer group, geographical influences, scholastic attainment, physiological characteristics, personality characteristics, and genetic factors. As a conclusion it was found that parents' observation and supervision is necessary to control delinquent behaviours of juveniles and yoga, meditation, motivational seminar and conferences, individual and group counselling may be very effective preventive measures of juvenile delinquency.

Key words: Juvenile Delinquency, Delinquent Behaviour, Juvenile Crime, Yoga

Introduction:-

In the past two decades Kota city has emerged as a popular coaching destination for preparation of competitive exams and education become the main economic base. Even administrative officers and employees want their transfer to Kota for their wards' to have best coaching (Margrate Alva, Governor Rajasthan, 7th convocation of VMOU, Kota). It's an education hub for all Indians and neighbouring countries because of its world class coaching's and studies. Every year 2 lac students are coming here to get coaching of IIT, JEE, PMT, CPMT, AIEEE etc. with the hope that after getting coaching they will be selected in their competitive exams. So to fulfil their dreams for becoming doctor and engineer they are leaving their families, relatives and childhood friends at their home town.

But it is observed that within few months they are losing their track of studies due to lack of supervision and observation of parents, elders, society, bad company, locality and freedom. They can be often found to be indulged in small crimes which are commonly known as Juvenile Delinquency.

Different opinions have been used to define and explain the term 'juvenile delinquency', like the legal approach, the social work approach, the psychological approach, and the sociological approach.

The legal approach, which is based on normative formalism, tends to explain delinquency in specific terms in order to protect the public from dangerous conduct and to protect the delinquent from unjust acts by the police and the courts. The social work approach is informal and therapeutic. The psychological approach is analytical.

The subject matter of 'Juvenile Delinquency' is far too complex a theme to be assessed or even properly evaluated in a simple news article such as this, consisting of a multitude of financial, economical and social factors. One definition put forward states it is 'criminal behaviour carried out by a non-adult..' (Encyclopedia Britannica). To accurately define may be impossible, but to evaluate the way in which society judges those who fall under this term of 'juvenile delinquency' would not be as hard first thought. By simply examining the words we associate to the term such as violence, vandalism, drugs, and disruption to name a few, it is plain to see they all originate from a pool of negative and immoral lexis. So it is not easy to define Juvenile Delinquency, there are many views of psychologist as well as educationist on this subject.

Crime committed by children and adolescents under statutory age is called juvenile delinquency. A juvenile delinquent is one who is a minor with major problems. The age limit and also the meaning of delinquency vary in most countries, but it is always below 18 years. Generally, any person between the ages 7 to 18, who violates the law, is considered as delinquent and persons above this age are considered as criminals. The incidence of delinquency is rising amongst the girls also. There are numberless definitions of juvenile delinquency through which we can simply grasp the meaning of it. As:-

Burt, C. quoted, “A child is to be regarded as technically delinquent when his anti social tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action.”

Herbert Quay said “The delinquent then would be a person whose mis-behaviour relatively serious legal offence, which is inappropriate to this level of development, is not committed as a result of extremely low intellect ... and is alien to the culture in which he, has been reared.”

Valentine explained it as “Broadly speaking, the term delinquency refers to the breaking of some law.”

In short we can say that juvenile processing is outlined from the time of the offense through sentencing decisions, and an examination of the measures of juvenile delinquency considers self-report studies, victim surveys, observation methods, the behavioural characteristics of offenders, and the sub-classification of delinquency and conduct disorders. It's one of the most serious problems of our times. The different forms of delinquent behaviour include loitering, loafing, pick-pocketing, stealing, gambling, sexual offences like eve teasing, etc. The rate of delinquency is rising very fast all over the world and one of the main suspected reasons could be the negligence of parents.

Mass migrations of students' from every corner of India are increasing problem of juvenile delinquency in the city. According to Kota District Crime Report 73 % crime in Kota city are committed by juveniles. So to explore the reasons researcher goes through the literature but there is not a single research found in the review. That's why need of research is emerged to find out the causes, effects and impact on child and society.

Objectives:

The study had three-fold objectives: To find out the major causes of Juvenile delinquency among youth of Kota district, To find out the types of delinquent behaviours prevalent among

the youth of Kota district and to find out possible preventive measures juvenile delinquency among youth in Kota district.

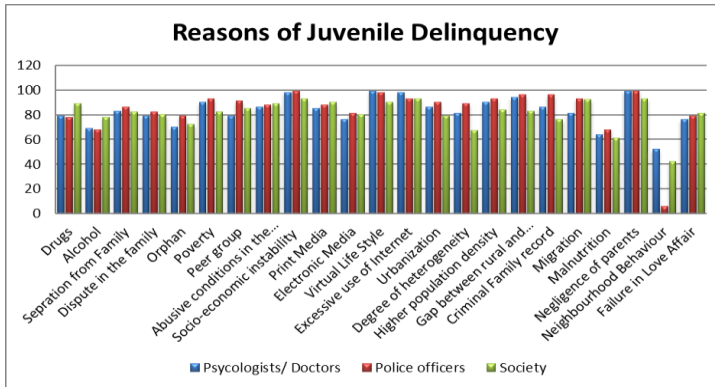
Methodology:-

To explore the activities, behaviour and causes of delinquent children 100 psychologists and doctors, 100 police officers, 100 society members/ neighbourhoods, 100 hostel caretakers and 100 parents were selected through purposive sample technique. A checklist was constructed for psychologists, doctors, police officers and society members. To know the activities of delinquent children a questionnaire with some open ended questions was constructed and administered for police department; parents care takers of rehabilitation centres and borstals followed by open ended questionnaire. For opinion, type and effects of delinquent behaviour of juvenile a check list was prepared and administered on other stake holders.

Result and Discussion:

In the analysis of the data it was found that migration, virtual life style, excessive use internet, socio-economic status and instability, urbanization, gap between life style of rural and urban areas, negligence of parents are the most prompting reasons after these alcohol, drugs, print and electronic media, poverty, malnutrition, failure in love affair, peer group, parentless children, abusive conditions in the family, degree of heterogeneity, neighbours, criminal record of family are other reasons of it. This can be visualized in the given graph.

Graph No. 1



Response in Percentage

Cause	100	100	100
	Psychologists/ Doctors	Police officers	Society
Drugs	79	78	89
Alcohol	69	68	78
Separation from Family	83	86	82
Dispute in the family	79	82	80
Orphan	70	79	72
Poverty	90	93	82
Peer group	79	91	85
Abusive conditions in the family	86	88	89
Socio-economic instability	98	99	93
Print Media	85	88	90
Electronic Media	76	81	80
Virtual Life Style	99	98	90
Excessive use of Internet	98	93	93
Urbanization	86	90	79
Degree of heterogeneity	81	89	67
Higher population density	90	93	84
Gap between rural and urban area	94	96	83
Criminal Family record	86	96	76
Migration	81	93	92
Malnutrition	64	68	61
Negligence of parents	99	99	93
Neighbourhood Behaviour	52	6	42
Failure in Love Affair	76	79	81

After open ended individual interview with some senior most police officers, psychologists and doctors these facts were explored:-

- The intensity and severity of juvenile offences are generally determined by the social, economic and cultural conditions prevailing in a country and family. In Kota those students are coming they are strong from their economic background but could stop themselves from indulging criminal activities and non-sense behaviour. In many cases small children later become young offenders because they already encountered violence in their immediate social environment as either witnesses or victims of violent acts.

- To live a luxurious and an independent life they are committing crimes. Even causes of and conditions for juvenile crime are usually found at each level of the social structure, including society as a whole, social institutions, social groups and organizations, and interpersonal relations.
- Delinquent behaviour often occurs in social settings in which the norms for acceptable behaviour have broken down. Under such circumstances many of the common rules that deter people from committing socially unacceptable acts may lose their relevance for some members of society. They respond to the traumatizing and destructive changes in the social reality by engaging in rebellious, deviant or even criminal activities. An example of such a setting would be the modernization of traditional societies and the accompanying changes wrought by the application of new technologies; shifts of this magnitude affect the types and organization of labour activity, social characteristics, lifestyles and living arrangements, and these changes, in turn, affect authority structures, forms of obedience, and modes of political participation—even going so far as to influence perceptions of reality. Nevertheless, these ideals become a virtual reality for many young students, some of whom will go to great lengths to maintain a lifestyle they cannot afford. Because not all population groups have access to the necessary resources, including education, professional training, satisfactory employment and income, health services, and adequate housing, there are those who are unable to achieve their goals by legal means. The contradiction between idealized and socially approved goals and the sometimes limited real-life opportunities to achieve them legally creates a sense of

frustration in many young people. A criminal career becomes one form of addressing this contradiction.

- One of the major reasons for delinquent behaviour is therefore an excessive focus on proposed goals (achieving success) and success in competitive exams coupled with insufficient means to achieve them.
- It was also found that countries with more urbanized populations have higher registered crime rates than do those with strong rural lifestyles and communities. Rural groupings rely mainly on family and community control as a means of dealing with antisocial behaviour and exhibit markedly lower crime rates. Urban industrialized societies tend to resort to formal legal and judicial measures, an impersonal approach that appears to be linked to higher crime rates. Cultural and institutional differences are such that responses to the same offence may vary widely from one country to another. The ongoing process of urbanization in Kota is contributing to juvenile involvement in criminal behaviour.
- Immigrants of the various states and every corner of the India are often various caste, creed, religion, psychology, thoughts, community, socio-economic background etc. Differences in norms and values and the varying degrees of acceptability of some acts in different ethnic subcultures result in cultural conflicts, which are one of the main sources of criminal behaviour. Native urban populations tend to perceive immigrants as obvious deviants.
- The family as a social institution is currently undergoing substantial changes; its form is diversifying with, for example, the increase in one-parent families and non marital unions. The absence of fathers in many low-income families can lead boys to seek patterns of masculinity in delinquent groups of peers. These groups

in many respects substitute for the family, define male roles, and contribute to the acquisition of such attributes as cruelty, strength, excitability and anxiety. The importance of family well-being is becoming increasingly recognized.

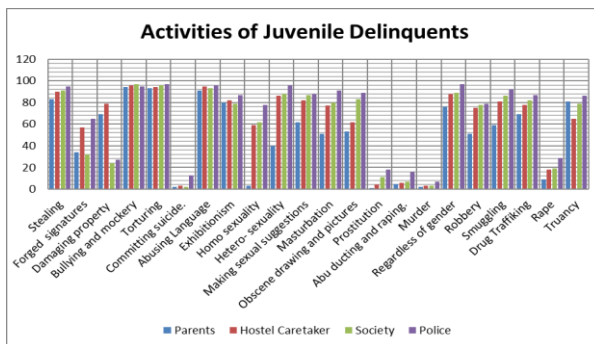
- Children who receive adequate parental supervision are less likely to engage in criminal activities. Children in disadvantaged families that have few opportunities for legitimate employment and face a higher risk of social exclusion are overrepresented among offenders. The plight of ethnic minorities and migrants, including displaced persons and refugees in certain parts of the world, is especially distressing. The countries in transition are facing particular challenges in this respect, with the associated insecurity and turmoil contributing to an increase in the numbers of children and juveniles neglected by their parents and suffering abuse and violence at home.
- Newspapers, electronic media, television and movies have popularized the “cult of heroes”, which promotes justice through the physical elimination of enemies. Many researchers have concluded that young people who watch violence tend to behave more aggressively or violently, particularly when provoked. This is mainly characteristic of 8- to 12-year-old boys, who are more vulnerable to such influences. Media bring an individual to violence in three ways. First, movies and propaganda that demonstrate violent acts excite spectators, and the aggressive energy can then be transferred to everyday life, pushing an individual to engage in physical activity on the streets. Second, media, internet, television can portray ordinary daily violence committed by parents or peers. As a result, children are continually exposed to the use of violence in different situations—and the number of violent acts on television appears to be

increasing. Third, violence depicted in the media is unreal and has a surrealistic quality; wounds bleed less, and the real pain and agony resulting from violent actions are very rarely shown, so the consequences of violent behaviour often seem negligible. Over time, television causes a shift in the system of human values and indirectly leads children to view violence as a desirable and even courageous way of re establishing justice.

- The growing gap between rich and poor has led to the emergence of “delinquents”. The exclusion of some people is gradually increasing with the accumulation of obstacles, ruptured social ties, unemployment and identity crises. Psychologists said that the act of labelling may lead to the self-adoption of a delinquent image, which later results in delinquent activity.
- The peer group plays an important part in the construction of gender roles and relations, including delinquent behaviour. Through gangs and peer groups an individual acquires a sense of safety and security, develops knowledge of social interaction, and can demonstrate such qualities as loyalty or leadership. But through bad company, surroundings and corrupt groups spoil children’s career and future. They have a stabilizing effect on communities characterized by a lack of economic and social opportunities.
- The informal control exercised by adults (including parents, relatives and teachers) on young people has gradually declined, and adequate substitutes have not been provided. Lack or insufficiency of parental supervision is one of the strongest predictors of delinquency. The contemporary Western family structure constitutes one of the most important factors associated with the increase in juvenile delinquency in the Kota.

It was also found that mostly delinquents are associated with the stealing, forged signatures, damaging property of schools and their coaching, bullying and mockery, torturing, using abusing language, exhibitionism, homo sexuality, hetero sexuality, making sexual suggestions, masturbation, obscene drawing and pictures, regardless of gender, robbery, smuggling, drug trafficking, truancy etc. very less students are involve in committing suicide, prostitution, murder and rape because some where still they afraid from law, punishment and they their morals. The chart explains that how parents are still unaware from the behaviour of their children. In most of the cases parents' attitude towards children activities is low from police officers and society members because of their neglecting attitude.

Graph No. 2



Response in Percentage

Acts of Delinquents	100	100	100	100
	Parents	Hostel Caretaker	Society	Police
Stealing	83	90	91	95
Forged signatures	34	57	32	65
Damaging property	69	79	24	27
Bullying and mockery	94	96	97	95
Torturing	93	94	96	97
Committing suicide.	2	3	2	13
Abusing Language	91	95	93	96
Exhibitionism	80	82	79	87
Homo sexuality	3	59	62	78
Hetero- sexuality	40	86	88	96
Making sexual suggestions	62	82	87	88
Masturbation	51	77	80	91
Obscene drawing and pictures	53	62	83	89
Prostitution	1	4	11	18
Abu ducting and raping.	5	6	7	16
Murder	2	3	3	7
Regardless of gender	76	88	89	97
Robbery	51	75	78	79
Smuggling	59	81	86	92
Drug Trafficking	69	78	82	87
Rape	9	18	19	29
Truancy	81	65	79	86

3. During the investigation was found that to control juvenile delinquency there should be regular meeting in the schools and coaching centres so that parents can know their child behaviour and attitude. A complete academic and other activities record should be sent to parents. There should be proper training, conferences and seminars for hostel care takers, wardens, guardians and parents to checkout children behaviours and psychological changes. If possible for parents then they should appoint a local guardian to look after their child. They should be trained to intent moral and ethical pressure on children by love and counselling not by force. They must not build pressure to become a man of their will, while the decision should be left on them to choose their own career option. “3 Idiot” is the best example for parents to this. Hostel care takers must take past police verification certificate, academic, social and economic record of children. It will help in controlling crime. There should be counselling approach toward notorious children because counselling is the best part to make them responsible person towards nation and society.

For converting students’ destructive and criminal attitude into constructive activities and peaceful life Yoga and Meditation should be utilized. Yoga practice helps in developing and controlling the body and mind with positive and creative thoughts. It has the power to improve your intuitive ability so that you effortlessly realize what needs to be done, when and how, to yield positive results. A few minutes of yoga can provide the secret to feeling fresh and energetic even after a long day and removes negative blocks from the mind and toxins from the body. It can improve the relationships with friends, teachers, parents etc. It works on keeping the mind happy and peaceful; benefit from the strengthened special bond you share with people close to you. It releases stress of dissatisfaction from life. The system of “Yoga in Daily Life” can assist in overcoming from delinquent behaviour, drug addiction, and grant people a new, positive aim and purpose in life. In rehabilitation centres

and borstal there should be regular practice of it. Doctors recommend that Yoga and Meditation are great weapons for the well being of physiological and neurological health of delinquents. If slowly and gradually one becomes the follower of yoga from heart core, he/she will definitely go to get impeccable strength, awareness, peace, calmness, flexibility, composes mind and extraordinary physique.

Conclusively, delinquency is a common characteristic of the period and process of becoming an adult, it is very important to note that juveniles often create stable criminal groups with a corresponding subculture and start to engage in the activities of adult criminal groups, in effect choosing delinquent careers. Migration, virtual life style, excessive use internet, socio-economic status and instability, urbanization, gap between life style of rural and urban areas, negligence of parents, taking alcohol, drugs, print and electronic media, poverty, malnutrition, failure in love affair, peer group pressure, parentless children, abusive conditions in the family, degree of heterogeneity, corrupt neighbours, criminal record of family are reasons main reasons of juvenile delinquency. In the influence of these causes they are involving into stealing, forged signatures, damaging property of schools and their coaching, bullying and mockery, torturing, using abusing language, exhibitionism, homo sexuality, hetero sexuality, making sexual suggestions, masturbation, obscene drawing and pictures, regardless of gender, robbery, smuggling, drug trafficking, truancy etc. Even they are committing suicide, doing sexual business, murders and rapes. Available data shows that delinquency and crime have strong gender associations. Police records explain that the crime rates of male juvenile and male young adult offenders are more than double those of young females, and conviction rates are six or seven times higher. Administration is engaged in activities aimed at juvenile crime prevention, but the overall effect of programmes is rather weak

because the mechanisms in place are often inadequate to address the existing situation.

To control over the conditions parents, wardens, officers and teachers should be attentive toward children and their activities. They should be involve in their children activities and should do proper inspection and supervision. Through yoga, meditation, seminars, conferences, guidance and counselling juveniles' delinquent acts can be restricted. In borstal and rehabilitation centres it should be compulsory. Even after a certain time period of punishment in borstal there should be proper supervision on the delinquents. It will be a good way to channelize their destructive energy in positive way.

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