

A STUDY ON FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN TAMIL NADU

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to understand the causes of juvenile delinquency and the measures that are being taken for the positive development of children in conflict with the law. The influence of the media on children's psychosocial development is profound with the advent of communication technologies. Recently, a child's exposure to media such as television, radio, music, video games, and the internet has increased dramatically. It should therefore be examined whether the impact of recent changes in society on juvenile delinquency is significant. -Economic profile, crime factors: the results showed that the crimes committed by the perpetrators are mainly due to the combination of different individual and environmental variables, namely individual risk factors for offenders, negligence and ignorance of the parents, and the influence of peer, poor socio-economic situation, family pressure and insufficient socialization. The direct effects of the media were not pronounced. In general, the minor reported that the perception of the fairness of justice was positive both before and after the crime.

Keywords: *Juvenile Delinquency, Conflict with Law, Socialization*

Introduction

The child is born innocent, and when cared it grows positively. The children's physical, mental, moral and spiritual development enables them to reach their full potential. Harmful environments, neglect of basic needs, wrong businesses, and other abuses can turn a child into a criminal. With the changing social trends, children now seem to have strong likes and dislikes, and also display expressions indicative of maturity at a very young age. These traits also make children more vulnerable to patterns of crime such as shopkeepers, street vendors, and human traffickers. In addition, the influence of the media on children's psychosocial development is profound. Radio, music, video games and the internet have multiplied. Children make up about 40% of the Indian population and India has a national policy for India has signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and is committed to guaranteeing all of its children all rights enshrined in it. Increase in crimes committed by and against children. There were 97.9% more child crime between 2003 and 2004, with more children being charged with arson, robbery and fraud. More than 33,000 young people, mostly between the ages of 16 and 18, have been arrested in every Indian state in the US for crimes such as rape and murder and 2011 was the highest level in the last decade.

According to the Ministry of India, of the total of 33,387 minors detained in 2011, 21,657 were in the 16-18 age groups, 11,019 were 12-16 and 1,211 were 7-12 (PTI, 2013) and 32,145 of these were young people under the age of 18. They were conducted in 2006, 34,527 in 2007, 34,507 in 2008, 33,642 in 2009 and 30,303 in 2010 according to the data. The data also show an increase in cases of rape by minors. Up to 1,419 such cases were recorded in 2011, compared to 399 in 2001. Interestingly, a minor and five others were arrested in Delhi. Police officers who brutally raped and assaulted a 23-year-old girl in the state capital on December 16, 2012, later succumbed to her injuries.

Juvenile Delinquency

The word juvenile was derived from the Latin term *juvenis*, which means young and etymological, and the word delinquency was derived from the Latin word *delinquer*, which means to omit. In 1484, William Coxtton used the word delinquent to describe a person who was found. Juvenile delinquency refers to the participation in illegal behaviour by an adolescent, typically under the age of 18, who is committing an act that is considered a criminal offense. A child is called a criminal if they commit a crime that is against the law and is not accepted by society. For example, "underage" or "child" means someone who has not yet reached the age of 18, who violates the law Associate in Nursing who commits a criminal offense before reaching the legal maturity level. Since human civilization, crime has been one in all the main problems that arise when someone breaks the law. For an express act, omission or negligence that may result in punishment. A child is born innocent, however thanks to the unhealthy environment, neglect of basic needs, and bad company, a toddler can become a child. Usually, to commit a crime, someone should intend to interrupt the law, but this isn't continuously the case.

People are often charged with a crime though that person does not even know that the law exists. The law is not any exception. "Mean that someone can be control liable even if he breaks a law that he's not aware of. Hence minors with the advantage of being ignorant of the law are typically treated differently. A crime can be outlined as a harmful act or omission against the general public that the state seeks to forestall and which, if convicted, is punishable by a fine, imprisonment and / or death. No conduct is a criminal offense unless it is made a criminal offense under the laws of the country. Some crimes, love robbery or criminal harm, could also be civil damages for which the victim will seek compensation. A type of behaviours can arise among adolescents as they discuss the transition from childhood to adulthood in a progressively} complicated and confusing world.

The child is a component of the society they live in and therefore the social relationships that guarantee a sleek socialization process break down. The relationships that determine the transition between family, college and work are breaking down for several young people today. Lifestyle is turning into more diverse and fewer predictable. Today, several young people are exposed to individual risks despite gender or social background. Often tempting opportunities are condemned and adolescents commit varied crimes by becoming enthusiastic about medicine and using violence against their peers. For criminologists, juvenile delinquency encompasses all public evils committed by young people between the ages of 12 and 20. However, sociologists take a lot of general view of this idea and believe that it covers a wide variety of totally different violations of legal and social norms. From misdemeanours to serious crimes committed by minors. Sociologists associate young people's behaviour with home, family, neighborhood, peers, and lots of alternative variables that, along or separately, influence the education of young people's social environment.

In the newest report by the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in 2012, crimes involving youngsters rose from 0.8% (2001) to 11.8% (2011). This report additionally shows that the information on misbehaviour children detained beneath the Indian legal code (IPC) and Local and Special Law (SLL) increased from 30,303 (2010) to 33,887 (2011). Kidnappings and kidnappings by minors were recorded at 354 in 2008 and increased to 823 in 2011. NCRB data also shows that an increasing variety of girls are involved in criminal activity Associate in Nursing a calculable 5.1% (2010), that corresponds to an increase to 8% (2011). NCRB information shows the majority of teens are primarily involved in crimes love robbery, harm, robbery, and rioting. As a child rights worker, Nicole Manezes discerned that in 2011 only 1.1% of all CI crimes were committed by minors. News network that that beneath the age of eighteen commits flagitious crimes and are increasing by the day. According to the NCRB (2011), solely 1.1% of all ICs were committed by minors and 4.5% of all crimes committed by minors. It was rape and only 3.5% of all rapes were

committed by minors. The Department of Women's and Child Development found that two out of three children had been physically abused and 53.22% of the children reported having suffered sexual abuse.

Juvenile Justice System in Tamilnadu

The juvenile justice system encompasses a multitude of authorities who admire the police, probation officers, juvenile justice authorities and institutions (observation homes and special homes).

Police

Within the juvenile justice system, the police is the first authority with which a minor contravenes the law. (Bhardwaj, 2010) The Child Justice (Welfare and Protection) Act of 2000 establishes the constitution of the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), a special unit of the law to influence minors who are in conflict with the law. The law also stipulates that an officer must be designated as a Child Welfare Officer (JCWO) in every police office. In Tamil Nadu state, some officers are selected as child welfare officers at the police station level. It will be understood that other duties will be entrusted to these officials. Furthermore, there are no statistics on the number of such child protection officers.

Probation

The probation process is represented by probation officers. The juvenile probation system operates under the Board of Directors of Social Defence. The officer is considered a friend, philosopher, and guide to children who are at odds with the law, as he or she plays an important role in the entire criminal justice system. There are currently 26 probation officers in the state. Generally, an officer is responsible for a district.

Juvenile Justice Board

The JJ 2000 Act mandates the establishment of the Juvenile Justice Board in each district. Article 4 (2) of the Juvenile Criminal Law Act 2000 provides for the formation of a body that will include a city official or a primary class judicial officer, as this may be the case, and 2 social workers, at least one of whom will be a woman. In the state of Tamil Nadu, there are only eight juvenile justice departments following the Tamil Nadu government in response to the 2006 amendment to the Juvenile Justice (Welfare and Protection of Children) Act of 2000 (Central Act No. 33 of 2006) made by the Tamil Nadu government Order given to represent twenty-four JJBa JJB in each district.

The method of electing and appointing the social worker member together, the JJBs, was jointly completed. However, if the government is known, it has to issue orders.

There are two types of housing for minors who violate the law:

- (1) observation homes and
 - (2) special homes.
- (i) Observation homes are intended for the temporary admission of minors who Section 8 of the JJ Act 2000 establishes the establishment and maintenance of observation homes in each district or in groups of districts. Minors are housed in these houses while dependent on any consultation. Tamil Nadu has 8.
 - (ii) Special Homes: Section nine of the JJ Act 2000 establishes the establishment and maintenance of special homes in each district or group of districts. Special houses are provided for the rehabilitation of minors who are contrary to the law. There are two special houses in Tamil Nadu, one for boys and one for girls.

Factors underlying Juvenile Delinquency

Children with strong social ties are less likely to commit crimes than children with weak a social tie, which prevents people from responding to internal motivations to commit crimes. This is an informal group action that ends with the fall of social ties through the method of socialization (Hirschi, 1969). When a baby develops anger and suspicion, that child becomes a baby with no conscience and behaves a socially Karen (1995). There are two extreme hypotheses specifying the various roles of peers in the development of aggressive and criminal behavior in a criminal child, and there are some individual traits that lead to crime in children Kupersmidt and Dodge (2004). Ended up breaking the law and this was found in young people whose parents were divorced and it did so because these young people needed adequate care from their elders, which was lacking in MD and Fine (2004).

Young people who frequently expose to experiences of environmental violence the symptoms of anxiety, anxiety and stress that later lead to criminal behavior. Zigler et al. (1996). (Murray et al., 2012).

According to the results, several respondents asked once about the causes of juvenile crimes, most of them pointing out the fact that it is a very dangerous company of friends or peer pressure. The main cause of misconduct in youth is simply influenced. Part of adolescence (emotional instability and personality) - The part of adolescence or emotional instability is another reason for the risk factors in juvenile delinquency and affection, emotional insecurity, emotional problems of jealousy, inferiority, and frustration are common in this era, and it is because of this part that the mood calls the child to commit a crime. (Muregasan, 2014).

Financial instability: up to 83% of young people return from poor families. It can be seen that most of the crimes committed by young people, such as robbery and murder, result from the impulses of the three basic needs i.e. food, clothing and shelter, not forgetting the jealous needs of a luxurious life.

The results of this study show that the financial situation powers children join gangsters and become criminals. They have become criminals because they do not receive proper guidance and care and because they have problems within families because of disputes between parents and because they do not have adequate security. This family structure plays an important role in crime (Amato and Keith, 1991; Worthand Kunz, 2003; Rankin, 1983). It should be noted that environmental factors such as the environment or the neighbors, wherever the child is born and brought up, their peer groups, etc. It is very important because if not properly controlled it can turn a baby into crime.

In simple terms, it is the environment and the social context that trigger their action. Do not feel worthy of him and builds him up to do the things he does not want to do. Social Media The effects of the media world are powerful and real and are becoming a means by which young people perpetuate acts of violence such as bullying, harassment, gang beating, related crimes etc., against your friends, family members and your relatives. The notable purpose here is that social networks play a significant role in inducing minors to commit the crimes identified in the study by Patchin and Hinduja (2013) on a sample of 4,441 young people between the ages of 10 and 18 years of thirty-seven college districts it was absolute reported that around 20% of teens in 2010 had rumors that they were victims of cyber bullying, and 20% said they had persecuted others through the cyber home for a purpose in their lives.

Conclusion

The main factors that cause this abnormal behavior in children are restrictive family type, poverty, family breakdown, influence of peers, shame in the family environment, lack of parental supervision, low education, alcoholism, etc., smoking, unethical behavior, etc., It can be observed that in previous studies, both personal variables and environmental conditions are

considered to be the cause of criminal behavior. Equally important, a person's perception of fairness in the judicial system influences their emotional attitudes and behavioral results. The positive development of minors can be achieved through personal and background factors that can help young people avoid harmful behaviors and involve them in certain activities that contribute to their positive development. In society, prevention is very important to curb the rise in child crime. It is important to note that children's attitudes and behaviors are highly dependent on the child's birth and growth environment. Therefore, as a community, we largely determine how we help children and instill positive attitudes in their daily lives.

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