

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

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RESULTS &amp; DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

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- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

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- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

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**CRIME - A SPECIAL FOCUS ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: A CASE STUDY**

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**ABSTRACT**

We understand that the whole world is in the grip of crime, Crime which is unlawful act and unpleasant and punishable in the eyes of the law of court, "an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defence or justification." There are many types of Crime like Physical, Social, and Domestic Violence etc, and also there are various factors contributing to Crime like Biological factors, Genetical factors, Psychological factors, Environmental factors, influence of peers and mass Media. A Special focus is on Juvenile crime, their deviant behaviour in general and also in Telangana region. A case study has been taken in which the deviant behavior of a juvenile unchecked has given way to the criminal behaviour in the growing years as an adult.

**KEYWORDS**

Crime, Deviant, Punishable, Physical, Social, Unpleasant.

**INTRODUCTION**

Crime is an unlawful act and punishable by law, illegal actions as a whole, It is a state of action/ omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law, in simple words it is a harmful act which is punishable in the eyes of law and questions on ethical and social grounds.

According to **C.Darrow**, "Crime is an act forbidden by the law of the land and for which penalty is prescribed-its causes and punishment.

Crimes generally start as a point of selfishness. The man being self centered indulges in crime for his own needs and desires. The early man at the early age started killing animals for his bodily needs like his physical food, but later it was for the power and position. Now-a-days crime is centered with or without the needs and deeds. Man commits crime due to his psychological problems and disorders.

Crimes are committed not only by uneducated but even the educated are indulging in crimes, earlier crime was confined to one area, but now it is wide spread. Crimes in the World have eventually gone from 4.6% to 6.1%. Crime rate goes up equally irrespective of whether it is rural or urban, but a notable thing here is crimes occur mostly during night times. Therefore Crime may be regarded as behavior of individuals which the group strongly disapproves, and the criminal behavior is relative and not absolute as it changes from time to time.

**Criminology:** Six questions are important in criminology

1. How is an individual's criminal behaviour explained? At the point of committing Crime, is the offender acting out of free-will, or compelled by forces
2. How is the functioning of social order perceived? Is it understood based on consent or based on coercion
3. How is crime defined? As violation of legal code or as a behaviour that offends the social code of a particular community.
4. How is extent and distribution of crime viewed? As committed by small number of people or as large portion of the population.
5. How the causes of crime explained? Within the individual or where individual lives.
6. What is the policy regarding criminals? Policy of punishing the offender or policy of treatment of the criminal

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

1. To study the causes of Crime.
2. To understand ways to combat crime, with special focus on juvenile delinquency in Telangana state by giving a case study.
3. To understand the characteristics of juvenile delinquency and the methods of treatment.

**REGIONS OF TELANGANA****FIG. 1****TABLE 1: DISTRICT WISE INCIDENCE IF MAJOR COGNIZABLE CRIMES (IPC) UNDER DIFFERENT HEADS 2011 (AS ON 31ST DEC 2011)**

District	Murder	Rape	Kidnap	Dowry deaths	Molestation	Dacoity
Adilabad	109	84	77	20	254	05
Karimnagar	150	58	172	40	488	02
Warangal	118	83	123	52	316	02
Khammam	108	84	81	20	383	05
Nalgonda	101	48	84	36	379	02
Mahbubnagar	188	88	74	28	228	03
Hyderabad	117	59	95	37	250	08
RangaReddy	75	24	24	15	52	01
Medak	141	38	40	26	171	06
Nizambad	135	63	84	27	198	09

**SOME OF THE NOTABLE CAUSES FOR CRIMES****BIOLOGICAL CAUSES**

- Insanity
- Physical disability
- Defective glandular and nervous system

**PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES**

- Neurosis
- Psychopathy
- Emotional instability

**SOCIAL CAUSES**

- Social disorganization
- Social competition
- Social mobility,
- Conflict
- Defective Social institutions
- Lack of Education
- Sexual Literature
- Cultural Lag and War

**ECONOMIC CAUSES**

- Economic competition
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Desire for more Wealth
- Unlimited Desires
- Industrialization
- Poor natural resources
- Inflation

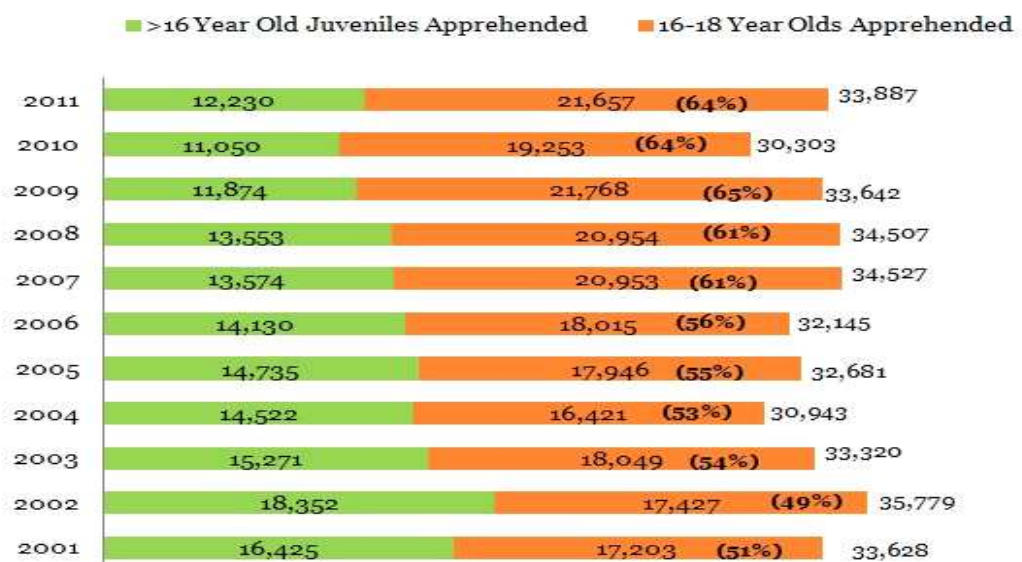
**OTHER MAJOR CAUSES**

- Lack of Love
- Poor sense of judgment
- Emotional & Psychological Imbalance
- Lack of Faith in the partner
- Deprived neighbourhood
- Misuse of Technology
- Being a victim in a chain of events
- Poor Parenting or upbringing

Ecological & Environmental Causes, apart from these there are many other factors like cultural factors and educational, recreational, religious characteristics, and even in few cases 'Laws' also affect the psychological behaviour of the victim leading to crimes.



FIG. 2

**Total Juveniles Apprehended Over Last Decade**

Source: National Crime Records Bureau

**TYPES OF CRIMES**

- Crimes against Women;
- Criminal Violence--Rape, Molestation, Abduction, Murder
- Domestic Violence-Dowry Harassment, deaths, wife battering, sexual abuse, Maltreatment of Widows and elderly women



- Social Violence-Forcing the wife/daughter-in-law to for Female foeticide, eve-teasing, refusing to give a share to women in property, and sex selection Abortions.
- Basically, Violence against Women are of three types: 1. Physical Violence 2. Psychological Violence 3. Combination of both types of Violence.

### INCIDENCE OF CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, Police Research Bureau and the National Institute of Social Defense the crime against women in India has been constantly increasing every year. Every about 12,000 rapes, 24,000 molestations, 13,000 kidnaps and abductions, 26,000 cases of torture, 10,000 cases of eve-teasing, and 5,000 cases of dowry deaths take place. (Crime in India, 1995) of the total crimes against women under the Indian penal code (IPC) every year about 80,000, 25% are torture cases, 27% are molestations 13% are eve-teasing cases, 15% are kidnapping and abduction cases, 14% are Rape cases, and 6% are Dowry deaths

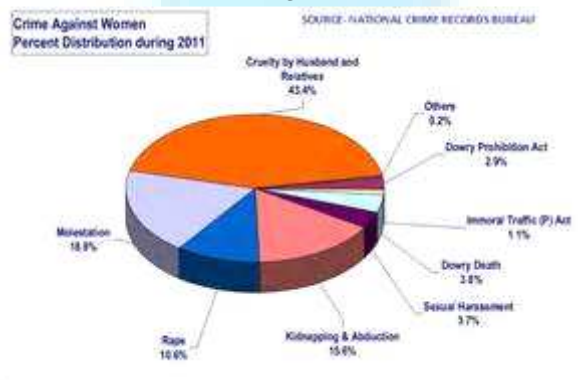
(Crime in India 1994)

(Source: Sociology; Indian Society)

FIG. 3



FIG. 4



### OTHER CRIMES

- Illegal Trade
- Arms Trafficking
- Poaching & Wild life Trafficking
- Cyber Crime
- Corruption & Police Misconduct
- other Crimes which include petty crimes like Pick-Pocketing, Confidence Tricks, Taxi Scam etc

### CHAIN SNATCHING

#### YOUNGSTERS FOUND A NEW WAY FOR EASY MONEY THROUGH CHAIN SNATCHING

The act of chain snatching is on rise in almost all the important cities of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

These Snatchers surface all of a sudden on the streets with their Bikes and snatch away the gold from the possession of women.

(Source: Internet)

Apart from these crimes, there are family crimes; caste related violence in India, Corruption, India mafia, Indian Political Scandals, Kala-Kaccha Gang operated Crimes, Law enforcement in India, Mafia Raj, and Religious Violence in India.

The term Mafia/Terrorism includes a wider scope but it also includes counterfeiting, extortion, Contract killing, Terrorism, Women & Children trafficking etc..

Kerala is recorded with highest crime rate among the other states while Nagaland was recorded with lowest crime rate.

### TYPES OF CRIMINALS

- Born Criminals-- Those with clear criminal Characteristics
- Insane Criminally, including idiots, imbeciles, epileptics and alcoholics,
- Occasional Criminals, those predisposed to take advantage of criminal opportunities and
- Passional Criminals, those whose crimes are the product of anger, love or honor
- Crime 'makes sense' for normal criminals. We understand their behavior, they want to get rich- quick and they may want status, these may be the motivations however much we disapprove of the behaviours.

(Source; Psychology, Crime and Delinquency)

### SOME CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

Some of the criminal behaviours which are also considered as some type of social deviance are white Collar crime, Embezzlement, Suicide, Mental Illness.

**White Collar Crime:** is the crime in the upper classes, composed of respectable business and Professional men.

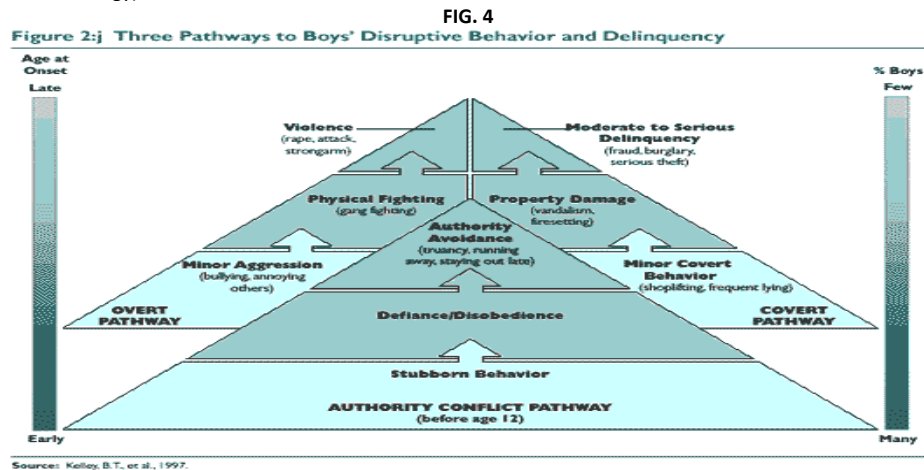
**Embezzlement** is violation of a position of financial trust which has been taken originally in good faith, in other words misuse of funds.

The two major occupational crimes are 1. Crime against the public including corporate crime and crime of individuals/ professional 2. Intraorganizational crime including embezzlement and employee theft and crime by employees against employees/employer.

**Suicide:** as a death resulting directly or indirectly from a negative act of the victim himself.

**Mental illness** is also considered as social deviance if it is contravention of the norms and expectation of the society.

(Source: Sociology; Principles of Sociology)



## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CRIME

### Biological Factors-Genetic Factors

**Psychological Factors-** Learning, Motivation, Cognitive and Emotional Factors and Personality Factors.

**Environmental Factors-** Psychological Repercussion of broken home, poverty, Unemployment, underemployment, Drug Addiction,

**Influence of peer group, Mass media**

**Physical appearance and Crime:** An Individual's personality is said to be reflected by certain facial features like ears, nose and eyes to predict criminality.

### Body Type and Crime:

1. The athletic Type with well developed muscles is prone to commit crime of violence
2. The Picnic Type: who are short and fat was found in deception
3. The Leptosome are tall and thin tend to commit petty stealing and
4. The Dyslectic or the mixed body type commits crimes of morality.

### BIOCHEMICAL FACTORS

Chemicals do not directly cause criminal behaviour, but behaviour is affected indirectly by their affect on the brain which we use to perceive and respond to our environment, results in crime due some emotional disturbance.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS

#### Antisocial Personality Disorder

Sociopath/Psychopath: People fail to conform social norms and repeatedly perform antisocial act such as destroying property, harassing others, stealing, illegal occupation, having no feeling of remorse about effects of their behaviour on others, instead they feel happy and justifies having hurt's feelings.

#### Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

Attention- deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) also known as Hyperactivity, minimal brain damage, and hyperkinetic Syndrome, a child with ADHD has difficulty in concentrating, always fidgets gets easily distracted, is talkative engages in physically damaging things, indulging in dangerous activities which in turn affects his ability to learn and concentrate and maintain a normal level of life activities.

### ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

**Family:** The family is said to be the breeding ground for delinquency (minor Crime/ formal neglect of duty. The family relations produce undesirable behaviours like juvenile delinquency, Dropouts, Child Abuse and neglect.

Size of the Family, Broken Homes, condition of the family like poverty also contribute to anti social behaviours of the children

**Juvenile:** a person below the age at which they adult status in law (18 years in most countries)

A "Juvenile" or "Child" means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age.

Juvenile delinquents are simply under-age criminals that are non-adult criminals.

According to International Law, a 'Child' means every human being below the age of 18 years. Today this is a universally accepted definition of a child which comes from the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

### UNDER THE INDIAN LAWS

Section 2 (k) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 defines "juvenile" or "Child" as a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age.

Definitions of Juvenile/Child under various national legislations:

- Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.

Section 2 (ii), "Child" means a person who has not completed the age of 14 years.

- Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.

Section 2 (a), "Child" means a person who, if a male, has not completed twenty one years of age, and if a female, has not completed eighteen years of age.

- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Section 2 (a), "Child" means a person who has not completed the age of sixteen years.

**Juvenile delinquency:** the regular committing of criminal acts by a young person.

**Juvenile delinquency** is also known as juvenile offending or youth crime, participating in illegal behaviour by minors (juveniles) younger than the statutory age of majority.

**Juvenile delinquency:** conduct by a juvenile characterizes by antisocial behaviour that is beyond Parental control and therefore subject to legal action.

2. A Violation of the law counted by a juvenile and not punishable by death or life imprisonment.

When a child, anybody under the age of majority commits a crime are sentenced to prisons, specifically designed for children who commit serious crimes. These are often called as Juvenile detention centers.

**Classification of Juvenile Delinquents: On the basis of kinds of offences committed:**

1. Incurability (keeping late hours, disobedience)
2. Truancy (staying away from school)
3. Larceny (petty theft to armed robbery)
4. Destruction of property (both private and public property)
5. Violence (individual or community by using weapons)
6. Sex offences (homosexuality to rape)

**CHILDREN/JUVENILES NEED CARE AND PROTECTION?(CCNP)**

According to Section 2 (d) of Juvenile Justice Act, a child in needs of care and protection means:

- Child who is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence.
- Child who is found begging or who is either a street child or a working child.
- Child who resides with a person, whether a guardian of the child or not, and such person has threatened to kill or injure the child or abused and there is a reasonable likelihood of the threat being carried out or has killed, abused or neglected some other child or children and there is a reasonable likelihood of the child in question being killed, abused or neglected by that person.
- Child who is mentally or physically challenged or children suffering from terminal or incurable disease having no one to support or look after.
- Child who has a parent or guardian, such parent or guardian is unfit or incapacitated to exercise control over the child.
- Child who does not have parents and no one is willing to take care of or whose parents have abandoned him or who is missing or run away child and whose parents cannot be found after reasonable inquiry.
- Child, who is being grossly abused, tortured or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts.
- Child who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking.
- Child who is being or is likely to be abused for unconscionable gain.
- Child who is a victim of any armed conflict civil commotion or natural calamity.

FIG. 5



The term 'delinquency' is used to describe number of disapproved behaviours of children and youth, delinquent acts committed by juveniles include status offences like school truancy, underage smoking, repeated disregard or misuse of lawful parental authority, repeated running away from home, repeated use of beverages, they show absence of conscience and sense of responsibility to others, emotional poverty and moral insanity, habitual lying, early and aggressive sexual behaviour, excessive drinking, theft, vandalism and chronic rule violation at home, at school and in the society, dealing with drugs prostitution, inability to sustain a relationship with a sexual partner, repeated aggressiveness, recklessness that endangers others, failure to honour financial obligations.

(Source: Psychology, crime and Delinquency)

**CHARACTERISTICS IF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

1. The delinquency rates are much higher among boys than among girls.
2. The delinquency rates tend to be highest during early adolescence (12-16 years)
3. Juvenile delinquency is more an urban than a rural phenomenon.
4. Children living with parents and guardians are found to be more involved in the juvenile crimes.
5. Low educational background is the prime attribute for delinquency.
6. Poor economic background is another important characteristic of juvenile delinquency in India.

**JUVENILE CRIMES IN INDIA**

There has been spurt in the crimes by juveniles in urban areas; the children from well-to-do families are also increasingly stepping into the world of crime. The main factors are peer pressure, lavish life styles, too much freedom from Parents and even simple curiosity. There are increasing cases of juveniles involved in conflicts with the law, they are found largely involved in thefts, pick pocketing and burglaries, they are forming even their own gangs, of late chain snatching has increased in the urban areas, there has been largest number of cases involving juveniles in thefts followed by causing hurt, murders and burglaries besides rioting. The primary reasons are attributed to inadequacy in juvenile care and protection schemes. The very fact being that juveniles get only mild punishment, are not afraid of the punishment thereby repeat the crime.

In many societies, another way to attack the problem of Juvenile delinquency is by creating programs that help prevent children from committing crimes; these programs focus on avoiding drug use or gang involvement, or may focus on early education, therapeutic help for families, help to the impoverished or a variety of other things.

**Influence of Peer Groups on Youth**

Youth of today are more influenced by peers because of lack of close parental supervision and guidance, which may lead to minor or dangerous form of deviance and delinquency, the early adolescent peer group later involvement in serious gang delinquency, characterised by gangs, sex, drugs and crime.

**Influence of Drugs of youth**

Alcohol use is clearly associated with crimes of violence and sexual aggression, violent crimes are also committed by people acting under the influence of drugs other than alcohol, having delinquent friends and engaging in delinquency is likely to lead an adolescent into drug use, having strong bonds to delinquent peers increases the risk of both delinquency and drug use for all youths. In addition, as youth are more involved in delinquency and become more involved in drug use.

**JUVENILE/CHILD IN CONFLICT WITH LAW? (JICL)**

Section 2 (l) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 has defined "juvenile in conflict with law" as a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteenth year of age as on the date of commission of such offence.

**METHODS OF TREATING DELINQUENTS**

- Psychotherapy
- Reality therapy
- Behavior therapy
- Activity therapy
- Milieu therapy.

**WAY TO COMBAT CRIME**

Causes of Crime are multiple and no single theory can explain all the causes, so the reasons for the person committing crime should be discovered only after investigating his personality and environment. The success of providing a Criminal with better amenities of life, besides sufficient food, bedding and clothing and recreational facilities, It is not just possible to say whether these measures have been responsible for the cure of the criminal behaviour, but it is recognized that definitely punishment and harsh treatment does not reform the criminal. Punishment is not a method because it is no longer viewed as a viable technique of treatment, though some do feel that pain serves as a deterrent to further criminal action. Restrictions and reprimands can be effective supplements to the major treatment approach utilized but punishment cannot become an end in itself.

**CASE STUDY**

It was, at the age of 5yrs that the mother of little Demoril (name changed) left the home to live with her lover, (Abroad) leaving the 2 little children (Aged 7 and 5yrs) and the father. The home had no care taker, the little children were shocked at their plight as there was no one to look after them at home and also to see that they go to school regularly, at this point the little Demoril started to hate to go school as the other children knew that the mother left home, Demoril started to bunk his school, made friends with ones who did not go to school, spend time with friends outside, as he grew up started stealing money from his dad's pocket, which was not noticed by anyone, stealing small amount increased to bigger things, by the time the father realized it was too late and it has become his habit, this amount that was stolen was spent on friends, developed bad habits like smoking and drinking alcohol.

At the age of 13, and his sister 15 yrs, the children were brought to her aunt's house, who looked after them like her own children, slowly the little Demoril was coming back on track because he was admitted into another school where nobody knew his home condition, made new friends and started to go school regularly. As he was growing, when he was in 10th standard (15yrs) the mother had returned home (nearly after 9 yrs)

In the feeling of guilt and shame the mother showed overly love to the children and started giving them lavishly whatever they wanted, at this stage the boy had all the liberty and started to deviate from his behaviour and started all the habits once again, this time his behaviour turned bad to worse, within a short span of time he started to take drugs, theft, going to pubs, started spending nights elsewhere outside, because of his behaviour and stealing outsiders, he was put in jail many a times.

The parents tried to correct him through various sources like counseling, by putting him in rehabilitation centers, taking him to religious centers; repeated admission to the rehabilitation centre nothing has really worked for him, and but the willingness to change by himself, and after years of struggle, now we find a little change in the behaviour.

**CONCLUSION**

The deviant behaviour that started when he was as young as 5 yrs (Juvenile) has continued in his adulthood (now 26yrs). The child missed all the pleasures of growing up years, child felt insecure and cheated. The child disliked going to school, mingling with friends and relatives. Proper diagnosis of the deviant behaviour at the early stage or age and timely help and counseling would have helped the child, but the child's behaviour was ignored and not checked, instead pampered and made the situation worse.

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