

Digital Generation-Influencing Factors for Deviant Behaviour in Juveniles with Special Reference to Mumbai Region

Ms. Jyoti Suvarna
Research Scholar (Law),
J.J.T. University.

Abstract:

The present research aim is to investigate factors that influence Juvenile delinquency in Mumbai City. This study comprises 27 (boys) inmates aged 13-17 years at Dongri Observational Home, Mumbai. Descriptive survey research design was selected to obtained data which includes questionnaires and interview method.

Findings of the study indicated Juvenile come in conflict with law are, due to influence of smart phones, video-games, peer-pressure, alcohol consumption, pornographic movies and social networking. Researcher has concluded by suggesting parent's role in controlling delinquency in children.

Key Words: Factors for deviant behaviour, Juvenile Delinquency, and Prevention.

INTRODUCTION:

“Juvenile” is referred to as “young person”, a person having or retaining the characteristics of youth, and, “delinquency” is “failure in or omission of duty, a fault: a crime. Children nurture and solicitude is our responsibility as they are most valuable resources the leaders of tomorrow, what we give them today shapes our future. In broad terms, the youngsters' unacceptable behavior may be designated as deviant behavior or delinquent behavior (in criminal law terminology).

(Herrenkohl 2000) defines delinquency as a set of behaviors that are not in line with the collective practices and/or ethics of the dominant social group. The antisocial behaviors often associated with the juvenile delinquents include vandalism, drug abuse, weapon carrying, alcohol abuse, rape, examination malpractices, school violence, bullying, cultism, truancy, school

drop-outs (Farrington 1991). Children are exposed in their formative years, most to their parents and teachers, who have a tremendous responsibility towards inculcating in young minds a sense of values, discipline, dedication, and commitment to the nation. The values of truth, respect, tolerance, integrity, secularism and inclusiveness need to be imparted to our children to make the world a safer and better place to live in. Duty is also cast on the State to look after the child for their overall development in their personality.

Childhood signifies stages and adolescence is the crucial period for development, a period of threshold between childhood and adulthood a stage where development of personality, intelligence, and social responsibility needs to be inculcated in them. During this, phase teens develop self-image and prefer peers, who influence their thinking and behavior. Adolescents are known as impulsive, argumentative often leads to conflict, which culminate into committing petty to heinous offences punishable under India Penal Code. Juvenile delinquencies, high rate of early school dropouts in both girls and boys, increase in street children and high rate of crime, both in towns and rural settings, can be linked to poor parental guidance in the early child development (White 1980).

Delinquency amongst juveniles has become a major social problem. Kostic (2013) contemporary scientific thought pervaded with predominant cultural standpoints, childhood and adolescence are perceived as being indisputably different from adulthood, particularly in terms of their biological, psychological and social aspects. In Mumbai juvenile involvement in heinous activities are prominently seen. These trends in youth are attributed to social disorganization caused

by rapid social change, due to new forms of modernization, industrialization, and technological advancement, disrupting traditional family system. We are in a word today were sharing is a norm. Families are more insecure than ever before, in child care and development. According to a 2015 Pew Research Center report, 92% of adolescents ages 12–17 report going on-line daily. Children exhibiting empathy, respect and kindness towards parents and society are not noticed.

Mobile phone consumption by young adolescents aged 14-15 is linked to the social and the entertainment dimension. Posting and updating photos in social media are considered social norms. Social media are no long leisure activities, which are concerning parents too.

Alison Doyle an American Psychologist: define social media as, it is various online technology tools that enable people to communicate easily and people use social media to share information text, audio, video, images, podcasts, and other multimedia communication.

College students have repeatedly logging into Facebook several times a day is an alarming phenomena.

Similarly due to advent in technology a culture emerged, were updating, and posting at social sites are considered important aspect of their social life. Instant message and posting obsession are emerging trends in children who are insured about their appearance and identity diverting, themselves from reality. These children display less human interactions and emotions.

Incidents, of checking social sites during lectures or engrossed in mobile while crossing roads are seen across Mumbai. Mobile phones which also had Internet facility on them and had knowledge of the existence of many media sites. Acheaw (2015) teens visit social media sites using their phones and spend between thirty minutes to three hours per day. Digital generation also represents illegal or unwarranted behaviour as heroism across social media is concerning authorities. Violent videos of youths performing dangerous railway stunts in City has been viewed and

liked across ages. These early criminal tendencies culminate into offences that are punishable under Indian Penal Code. These child offenders are tried under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and are “children in conflict with law”. It is often said, the child of today are the citizen of tomorrow, the criminal tendency in youngsters must, therefore, be timely curbed so that they do not turn into habitual criminals.

HYPOTHESIS:

Ho-There is relationship between technological advancement and Juvenile committing crime.

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH:

- This study is an attempt to understand technology influencing in children to commit crime.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

This research is conducted on Juveniles who are in conflict with law. Respondents are children aged 13-17 years who are undergoing trial in Dongri Observational Home, Mumbai for heinous to petty offences punishable under Indian Penal Code. These respondents were selected to analyze factors that influence children to commit crime in Mumbai. Respondents were randomly selected based on availability. Each interview used to last for 30-40 minutes.

RESEARCH DESIGN:

A research design is kind of a framework for conducting a research study. The present research design is descriptive in nature as the purpose of the study is to analyze, reasons for Juvenile Delinquency in Mumbai.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

- For the present study, random sampling technique is adopted for selection of sample.

SAMPLE SIZE:

- Sample size of 26 Juveniles in conflict with law was selected from Observation Home Dongri, Mumbai.

Age Group	Total Children
13-15	03
16	16
17	07
Total Children	26

Table 1: Age Range

DATA COLLECTION:

Both primary and secondary source of information are gathered in present study. The Data collected from the study are tabulated and analyzed.

PRIMARY SOURCE:

Primary data for the present study is collected from Dongri Observational Home, Mumbai. Prior permission was sought from concerned authority and tentative time schedule was fixed. 26 Juvenile boys who were brought before the Juvenile Justice Board, Mumbai for committing offences punishable under Indian Penal Code, 1860 were selected as respondent. So as to protect best interest of children, neither identity nor photographs were taken during the interview. The researcher before beginning the study established a rapport with the participants and purpose of the study was explained. Question was translated either in Marathi or Hindi. Interview method was given to respondents so that each respondent received the same interview stimulus as others. These questionnaires were framed on the basis of research objectives. Close and open-ended Questionnaires framed pertaining to external factors for delinquent behaviour viz. smart phones, video-games, peer-pressure, alcohol consumption, pornographic movies, social networking, and Cheap Internet Access (free Wifi-spots).

DATA COLLECTION METHOD:

Questionnaires were formed on Likert Scale.

SECONDARY SOURCE:

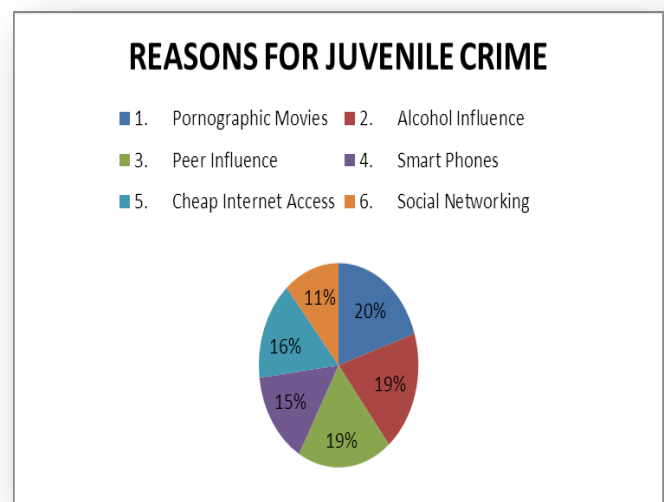
Data is collected from Books, Journals, Case Laws, Published Articles and Websites.

LIMITATION OF STUDY:

Present study is limited only to Juvenile in conflict with law of age 13-17 years, male respondents. The results will only be generalized to male juvenile in conflict with law within Mumbai City. Another limitation is, the result will be only generalized to Juveniles who are living in Observation Homes in Dongri, Mumbai.

RESULTS:

Figure 1: Cause of Delinquent Behaviour



DISCUSSION:

Study emerged that modern technology influences deviant behavior in children. Detail analysis revealed that children have viewed pornographic clips or movies alone or with peers in You Tube. Further, analysis revealed that alcohol addiction began at early years and juveniles opined parents were unaware. Most Juvenile stated that under the influence of alcohol reckless and involuntary act was committed as they lost control over themselves thereby committing wrongful act viz.

Theft or Rash Driving. On the other hand, smart phones also lead to criminal tendency in children who

were arrested for mobile theft or seen violent videos in smart phones thereby leading to unwarranted act. Juveniles were also found to be active user of social networking viz. Facebook and What App which were frequently used for sending obscene images or messages to female counterparts. Free Wi-fi spot at all railway stations across Mumbai also contributed in deviant behaviour as children were found spending time along with friends in downloading and viewing violent and obscene images or videos. Study also revealed that ignorance and lack of attention by family have made way to commit offence.

RECOMMENDATION:

From the above findings, the researcher proposes the following suggestions:

- Parents should dedicate reasonable time in teaching appropriate behaviour and inculcate in child a sense of responsibility to their action. Parents need to inculcate discipline and order with firmness.
- Parents should purchase “feature phones” rather than “smart phones” to children as the purpose is only to reach out to child, till child is capable and responsible enough to understand consequences of his actions.
- Encouraging moral values and inculcating habits of good citizen and hard-work thereby helping them to emerge as responsible citizens.
- Parents must cultivating in young minds a sense of affection; trust and respect towards each other will significantly control delinquency in children. Social life and updating/posting trends in social media by youths needs parents monitoring.
- Family history has tremendous influence on children drinking habit. Thus parents participation in prevention and intervention to discourage drinking and disassociation with peers who drink. Similarly, parental positive role model promoting healthy lifestyle and frequent

discussion with children concerning alcohol and its effect on body and mind is required.

- Citizens and Government should take effective steps to monitor Wi-fi zones across railway stations in Mumbai and if, children found in those spots parents should be informed immediately.
- Government should take appropriate steps to ban pornographic sites in India and Draft effective Legislation to penalize users.

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