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CONDITION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SLUM OF JODHPUR

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KEYWORDS: Juvenile Delinquency, Deviation, Slums, Minor, Norms, Society, Crime.

SUMMARY

Slums are regarded as breeding ground for several types of crimes in which Juvenile delinquency is foremost. That behavior exhibited by teenagers and children which is not good for social good and the behavior which is not according to the accepted norms of the society, is considered into the study of juvenile delinquency. It is a major issue which pertains to social disorganization and exhibiting the socially unacceptable deviated behavior. Following study is based upon a slum of city Jodhpur which is situated in western Rajasthan. In this study, author had tried to discuss the concept of juvenile delinquency and its social impact. Various deviant behaviors are also discussed in this study which justifies any specific act done by juvenile as delinquent. A sincere approach is taken in this paper to understand the situation of juvenile delinquency in slums along with the effect and evaluation socio economic environment and technology in terms of juvenile delinquency. For that purpose, from the total 300 households with a population of 1000 in the slum of Jodhpur, 8 families were chosen with a total of 50 respondents with an average of 6.36% per family. From which it was found that most of juvenile delinquents are involved in stealing and lie followed by narcotics involvement and further in pickpocketing. Several other types of juvenile delinquencies were also discussed and studied.

The ever-increasing number of juvenile delinquents is a matter of Grave concern. This increasing number is an alarming situation for the government and societies of both the developed and developing countries.

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This cannot be said that Juvenile delinquency is the output of modern and advanced societies but this behavior finds its existence in almost all societies indifferent times and social setup. It could be said that in modern dynamic societies there is an increment in the number of juvenile delinquents. With the change in time the nature of Juvenile delinquency is also changing along with this the attitude of the government and the viewpoint of society against Juvenile delinquency is also changing. The problem of Juvenile delinquency is an important matter of discretion because with its increase the increment of social disorganization and individual disorganization is evident, this will Eventually distort the peace of society and creates a hindrance in the social economic development of society .in the present study we try to find out the effect of Information Technology computer internet media Global culture on the development of Juvenile delinquency further what are the reasons which make normal kid into a Juvenile delinquent. study we have discussed the solutions to juvenile Delinquency, government policies and programs along with several suggestions to eradicate the problem of delinquency in juvenile. The present study is an approach to find out reasons and solutions to juvenile delinquency, to understand the problem from almost all the aspects and to find out a reasonable solution.

Through newspapers and social media, we daily read the ever-increasing rate of Juvenile crimes. It is a matter of concern in which way the younger generation is going. In the present study we will try to find out the effects of modern information Technologies included in computers internet, social media Cell phone culture on youth and young generation. It was very difficult to collect data for this study because neither Juvenile delinquent nor his parents consider juvenile as criminal. We have collected this data from Juvenile homes. We have experienced that through proper empathy pampering care and affection the delinquency in juveniles can be controlled.

Slum word is derived from the word Slumber which literally means to sleep without any worries and peacefully, which is wrongly accepted as right. In Indian metropolitan slums are understood in a bit different manner generally in kolkata they are called BASTI, in Kanpur AHATA, in Chennai CHERRI, in Delhi KATRA, in Mumbai as JHOPAD PATTI, in Bhopal as JHUGGI JHOPDI. These slums which are scattered in the cities are not feasible for living

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as they are based on the temporary and loose constructions. There is no vision of cleanliness here. The living standard of the residents of slums is constantly deteriorating because of scarcity of basic facilities like water, light, sanitation, cleanliness and poor economic condition. The most miserable condition in slums is specifically of women and children. The problem of slums is also closely related with Morality. Constantly living in a morally polluted environment tends to develop polluted mindset and socially unacceptable habits. Bad and polluted mentality promotes social evils like sexual crimes, rape, prostitution, anti-social behavior. Every possible crime can be done when there is lack of Morality. Slums are the areas of Juvenile Delinquency and are hence called areas of evil. But evil is not limited only to slums. Different countries have different age mark for Juvenile Delinquent. In India only that child will be considered as juvenile whose age falls under 7 to 16 years. Juvenile Delinquency is defined in form of breaching those laws which are considered as crime if done by any adult. (according to Skinner) most of the sociologists are of opinion that mostly Juvenile Delinquents are from slums (according to Madison and Johnson) in order to prove this statement, Shaw and Mc kay Dmbamal had done a study of Juvenile Delinquency in 15 different cities and came to the results that slums possess high rate of Juvenile Delinquency. Every society provides facilities and arrangements to its members. These facilities and arrangements are in accordance with social laws and regulations. In order to maintain social system, everyone is bound to follow these societies made rules and laws whether he is adult or a juvenile. If any adult is found exhibiting anti-social behavior, then that behavior is called as crime and if exhibited by a minor, then that minor is called as Juvenile Delinquent. Some crimes which falls under this delinquency are such as stealing, lie, drugs, pick pocketing, quarrel, involvement in sexual activities, attacking others, making chaos, running away from school, spending time with criminals, coming late into the class, bully junior students, rebellious nature against elder people, roaming here and there day and night without any motive, travelling in trains and busses without ticket, writing bad things on public properties and spoiling them, frequent visit to gambling places and liquor shops, always in touch with socially expelled and people with socially deviated mindset, going away from home without

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seeking permission from parents and various other deviated behaviors falls under the category of juvenile delinquency.

Under juvenile delinquency the social behavior of the minor is taken into consideration. That behavior exhibited by teenagers and children which is not good for social good and the behavior which is not according to the accepted norms of the society, is considered into the study of juvenile delinquency. Age and behavior of the minor holds an important place in justifying the act of juvenile delinquency. Children of which age group should be considered as minor; this criterion is different in different countries. In the United states of America, a child of age 7 can be considered as a criminal, whereas in a country like India, any child cannot be considered as a criminal until and unless he does not understand the degree and nature of the behavior which he is exhibiting. Under these lights, the Children Act 1960 considers juvenile delinquent of age 14 to 18.

Juvenile delinquency in India: India holds an unclear picture when it comes to the statistics of juvenile delinquency. Prior to year 2000, the data regarding juvenile delinquency was collected on the basis of the Juvenile Justice Act 1986, according to which a boy under the age of 16 years and a girl under the age of 18 years is considered as juvenile delinquent. In the year 2000 after the amendment in the Juvenile Justice Act (care and protection of Children) the age bar of considering juvenile delinquent was settled to 18 years for both girl and boy.

This created a considerable change in the statistical data of the juvenile delinquency in India. Apart from this there are several cases which are not being registered with police. This unsuitable and distorted set of statistical data regarding juvenile delinquency is due to apathy in catching juvenile delinquents by police, their unappropriated training, inability and noncooperation by the common people is also responsible. Thus, it could be said that the actual cases of juvenile delinquency are far more than the official records with the authorities.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research study consists the data collected from primary and secondary sources where primary data is from year 2019 and secondary data is from 2017.

AREA OF STUDY

Total area of Jodhpur city is 214.5 km² where the slum area is popularly known as “Haddi mill” with its registered name as “Mahaveer nagar”, is located near the industrial area in Jodhpur city. There are total 300 households with a population of 1000, from which 8 families were chosen with a total of 50 respondents with an average of 6.36% per family. Following table shows the geographical information:

TOTAL AREA OF JODHPUR	TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN JODHPUR'S SLUM	NUMBER OF SELECTED FAMILIES	PERCENTAGE OF SELECTED FAMILIES	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS IN SELECTED FAMILIES	AVERAGE PER FAMILY
1	2	4	5	6	7
214.5KM ²	300	08	2.66%	50	6.25%

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To know and understand the situation of juvenile delinquency in slums
1. To inculcate juvenile delinquency in slums
2. To study the effect of juvenile delinquency on society
3. What role does socio economic environment plays in making a juvenile delinquent

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4. Evaluation of the role of information technology in Juvenile delinquency
5. To find and inculcate the causes and reasons of Juvenile delinquency
6. To study the conditions of Juvenile Home and to study the adjustment and non-adjustment of delinquents in the institutionalized life of Juvenile homes

In the research work, types and reasons of various crimes was studied which is clear from the following table:

S.NO	FORMS OF JUVENILE CRIME	CONDITION OF JUVENILE CRIME ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP					
		7-9	9-11	11-14	14-16		
1.	STEALING, LIE	2	2	2	4	10	20%
2.	NARCOTICS	1	2	2	3	8	16%
3.	PICK POCKETING	0	1	2	4	7	14%
4.	QUARREL PROPERTY DAMAGE	2	2	0	2	6	12%
5.	RUNNING FROM SCHOOL AND BULLYING	1	1	1	1	4	8%
6.	TRAVELLING WITHOUT TICKETS IN TRAIN AND BUSES	0	1	2	3	6	12%
7.	VISIT TO LIQUOR SHOPS AND BETTING POINTS	0	2	1	1	4	8%
8.	WRITING BAD THINGS ON PUBLIC WALLS	0	0	0	1	1	2%

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9.	ROAMING EVERYTIME WITHOUT ANY MOTIVE	0	2	0	2	4	8%
	TOTAL	6	13	10	21	50	100%

It is clear from the above table that maximum juveniles are involved in crimes like stealing and lie which according to research constitute 20% whereas number second is of involvement in narcotics and taking drugs which counts 16%. Further 14% are involved in pick pocketing and quarrel, property damage and travelling without ticket in public transports as 12% respectively. 8% involves in bullying, running from school, roaming without motive, visiting to liquor shops and betting points. 2% juvenile are involved in writing bad things on wall and public property.

It was also evident from the study that most of the juveniles who were involved in crime were of age 14-16. It was found in the study that children are not going to school and hence are illiterate and more vulnerable to crimes and deviation.

RESULTS AFTER STUDY

It was found that in slums after parents left their house, children are more vulnerable towards crime along with this, economic poverty and social environment also encourages children for delinquent behavior.

EFFECTS AFTER STUDY

1. After study it was found that juvenile delinquents are easily and quickly attracted towards violent activities.
1. Juvenile delinquents show least interest towards study, schools and academics.

RESULTS

1. Development of deviated and polluted mindset and bad habits because of typical socio-cultural conditions.

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1. Exhibiting anti-social behavior and breaching regulations and laws is considered as crime.
2. Disorganization of families
3. Least interest towards study.
4. Lack of socially accepted behaviors.

SUGGESTIONS

1. Healthy and excellent environment along with means of entertainment should be provided in schools along with moral education regarding what is socially accepted behavior and what is not.
1. Solution to the problem of getting academically failed.
2. Establishment of teacher-parents' continuum in order to check juvenile delinquency
3. Slums are the root cause of birth and development of juvenile delinquency and hence must be treated and reestablished with all the basic amenities.
4. Juvenile delinquents should be treated with empathy and common behavior so that their violent nature could be controlled.
5. For mental and physical development delinquents should be regularly given motivational lectures.
6. Observation and proper guidance can help juvenile delinquents to be the part of main stream society

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