

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Bhawana Joshi

Dept. of Forensic Science, Faculty of Science, SGT University, Gurugram

Lakshita Mehta

Dept. of Forensic Science, Faculty of Science, SGT University, Gurugram

Kapil Verma

Crime Scene Management Division, Forensic Science Laboratory, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

Harinath Dwivedi

Babu Banarasi Das University, Lucknow (U.P.), India

Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that has always existed in society. It happens in both simple and complex societies. Criminal activity or offences committed by kids, youth, or a juvenile is known as juvenile delinquency. As they would be for adults, these actions do not fall under the category of "crimes." Delinquent acts, on the other hand, are crimes committed by minors or adolescents. The rate of adolescent delinquency has significantly increased in emerging nations like India during the past ten years. It is not just a legal issue; the psychological, sociological and familial aspects of the issue must be considered. The offences may be of different tendencies like status offences and delinquent offences. Children who commit crimes are not only the perpetrators of the crime but also the victims of this broken society. If proper precautions are taken at home and in school, juvenile delinquency can be stopped at an early age. Children's minds need to be nurtured and shaped, and parents and teachers play a big part in that. The required procedures should be done to provide the young offenders with a scope of correction rather than designating them delinquents. It is important to alert them as soon as possible to any social or psychological faults they have made.

Keywords:- Criminal Activity, Juvenile, Delinquency, Delinquents, Crime

1.1 Introduction, Definition and Meaning

The future of any nation is built on the foundation of its children. They rise to become the country's leaders, wealth creators, and ambassadors of the human culture of the land in which they are rooted. They develop their abstract reasoning abilities and form their own perspectives on social and political issues. They develop the ability to plan ahead of time and set goals. There is also a proclivity to compare one self to others. They desire a distinct identity as well as independence from their parents (Agarwal, 2018). During childhood and adolescence, externalization and risky behaviour are common. Externalized behavioural disorders in children include agitation, impulsivity, aggression, and disobedience (Roskam et al. 2007). The majority of these behaviours include aggression or offensive behaviour toward others or oneself, which leads to criminal behaviour and participation in

criminal activities (Robert and Pottier 1997).

Children in legal conflict are one of the most pressing issues in modern crime. A "juvenile" is defined as a boy or girl under the age of 18. Juvenile delinquency, on the other hand, is more than just "juvenile crime" in general. A juvenile is a child who has not reached the age when he or she can think rationally and frequently understand the consequences of his or her actions. As a result, the juvenile cannot be held accountable for his or her criminal behaviour. It includes the arrogant, the ungovernable, the habitually disobedient, and those who flee their homes and associate with immoral people, those with behavioural issues, and those who engage in antisocial behaviour at a young age (Gupta et al, 2015).

Juvenile refers to youngsters who have not yet achieved adulthood in the sense that they are still immature or juvenile. Delinquency is a rare occurrence. The term "delinquency" refers to a person's behavior that deviates from the normal flow of social life.

Juvenile delinquency is a social problem that involves minors or juveniles engaging in socially inappropriate behavior. Juveniles are housed in juvenile detention centres and correctional facilities. Then, to change their behavior and develop a favourable orientation, numerous corrective measures are employed. It has been noticed that delinquency rises in tandem with population growth and cultural complexity (Belwal & Belwal 2016).

Delinquency is defined by criminal acts such as homicide, theft, burglary, robbery, and vandalism, joining terrorist organizations, and selling narcotic drugs (Kaya Cicerali. 2019). According to Indian law, the juvenile is defined as a person under the age of 16 in the Section 2(k) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (referred to as the JJ Act in general). Before this act, the age limit was 18 years (Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, 2006, 2012) (Agarwal 2018).

1.2 Types of Juvenile Delinquency

In 1966, Howard Becker classified juvenile delinquency into four categories: individual, group-supported, organized, and situational.

Individual delinquency is the umbrella term for all criminal behaviour committed solely by a young person. The offender is where the issue really starts to grow. They are allegedly the outcome of psychological problems, according to psychiatrists. Family relationships that are dysfunctional and unhealthy are the main contributor to these psychological problems. When psychiatrists compared delinquent siblings against non-delinquent siblings, they found that the main motivator for committing a crime was discontentment with one's living situation. They initially engage in delinquent behaviour to garner support from their family or peers. Others engage in criminal activity to get over their guilt (Belwal & Belwal 2016).

Delinquencies committed in the company of others, on the other hand, are supported by a group. The causes can be found not only in their personality or in family, but also in the home and neighbourhood culture. The primary motivation for such delinquent behaviour is companionship

with other delinquents. Organized delinquencies are committed by formalised groups.

The above-mentioned delinquencies represents that it is seen having deep roots. Individual delinquency, for example, has a profound psychological foundation. The structure of society is the primary cause of organized and group-supported crime (JW & Kenneth 2021).

Juvenile delinquency is classified into three types: violent crimes that cause bodily harm, property crimes in which a juvenile uses force or threats to obtain the property, and drug-related crimes in which a juvenile possesses or sells illegal drugs (Reckless 1974).

Special courts with specially qualified Magistrates are formed for the trial of delinquents. Instead of a "trial," the child is given "adjudication," which is followed by a "disposition" and a punishment. It also calls for the establishment of reform schools for delinquents. According to statistics, delinquency is on the rise in India, a developing country which has vast range of socio-economic status. These infractions can be as serious as drug offences or crimes against others. In urbanized cultures where traditional living styles, social control, and local communities have all but vanished, crime rates are at an all-time high (Belwal&Belwal2016).

1.3 Laws governing juvenile delinquency

In India, the Apprentices Act of 1850 was the first law dealing with juvenile crimes. Adolescents (>15) who were guilty for minor offences would be tied as apprentices, according to the law.

Following that, in 1897, the Reformatory Schools Act went into effect, requiring that children under the age of 15 who were sentenced to prison be placed in a rehabilitative cell.

Following independence, our Parliament passed the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, with the intention of providing safe environment to neglected or delinquent children. It was a law that established a uniform structure throughout the country (Pradheepa & Murlidharan 2005).

Parliament later passed the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act of 2000, raising the age limit for both girls and boys to 18 years. Under this act, a minor can only be held for three years, max. regardless of the severity of the offence (Kumari, 2015). The new law's goal was to rehabilitate the child and integrate him or her into society. The logic goes that despite his or her young age and lack of maturity, a child can be reformed, and it is the state's responsibility to protect and reform the child (Bhattacharya 2000).

1.4 Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act, 2000:

The proposed law would repeal and replace the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act of 2000. It has precisely defined and classified crimes into three categories: minor, major, and heinous. It is advocated that such severe crimes be treated differently, taking into account the rights of victims as well as the rights of juveniles (Mittal 2019). As a result, if a serious crime is committed by a person between the ages of 16 and 18, the Juvenile Justice Board will first determine whether the crime was

done by that person as a "child" or an "adult" and then case will be tried (Tyagi, 2016).

The Juvenile Justice Board will include psychologists and social experts who will ensure that the juvenile's rights are properly preserved if the offense was committed when he or she was a child (Kumari, 2004).

1.5 Juvenile Crimes in India

There is a trend among minors that those aged 16 to 18 are more likely to commit horrific crimes. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, 28,830 of the 43,506 offenses committed by juveniles under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Special Local Law (SLL) in 2013 were perpetrated by people aged 16 to 18. According to the data, the number of minors found in violation of the IPC and SLL in 2013 increased by 13.6 percent and 2.5 percent, respectively, when compared to 2012 (Mittal 2019).

- Nirbhaya was abducted, raped, and murdered in a moving bus in south Delhi by a juvenile and his companions on December 16, 2012.
- Two youths allegedly rape an infant after abducting her in Nangloi on October 17, 2015.
- 24 December 2015 — three borderline juvenile shooters open fire in a room at the Karkardooma court, killing a police officer.
- A 17-year-old teenager strangles an elderly woman in south Delhi's BK Dutt Colony after being freed from a juvenile facility for "good behavior."
- Four adolescents were found to be engaged in a case in which a doctor was beaten to death in Vikaspuri on March 24, 2016.
- 6 April 2016 — two minors are accused of shooting an Uber driver in the Mundka area and then fleeing with the vehicle after dumping the body (Belwal & Belwal 2016).

1.6 The reasons for juvenile delinquency

Interdisciplinary studies on juvenile delinquency demonstrate that various behavioral changes in juveniles/ adolescents occur over the world, which is linked to rapid changes in their bodies owing to hormone surges. Puberty is a term used to describe a period when a person's physical factors, such as height and weight changes in teenagers, are the first to show signs of maturation. The physical alterations are complemented by psychological changes (Tiwari 2020).

Sociodemographic Factors

One of the most challenging issues in modern crime is the involvement of children in legal proceedings. A "juvenile" is a boy or girl who is under the age of 18. On the other hand, juvenile delinquency is more than just "juvenile crime" in general. A juvenile is a child who has not reached the age when he or she can think rationally and understand the consequences of his or her actions on a regular basis. As a result, the juvenile cannot be held responsible for his or her criminal actions. The arrogant, the ungovernable, the habitually disobedient, and those who flee their homes and associate with immoral people, those with behavioural issues, and those who engage in antisocial

behaviour at a young age are all included (Gupta et al. 2015).

Children who have not yet reached adulthood are considered immature or juvenile. Delinquency is a rare occurrence. "Delinquency" refers to behaviour that deviates from the normal flow of social life. Juvenile delinquency, a social problem, is defined as minors or juveniles engaging in socially inappropriate behaviour. Juveniles are housed in judicial detention centres and correctional facilities. Delinquency has been found to increase in lockstep with population growth and cultural complexity (Belwal & Belwal 2021).

Psychological Factors

Additionally, delinquency can be investigated utilising Freudian concepts such the id, ego, and super-ego. When the super-ego (the socially learned aspect of personality) is weak and the id (the instinctive part of personality) is too strong, the ego develops into an antisocial person. When their ability to govern themselves and maintain social order within their major groups is compromised, juveniles tend to become delinquent. Delinquency and deviation have been connected to the breakdown of social systems (Maruf et al. 2015).

Delinquent tendencies and a young person's psychological state may be significantly correlated. Studies show a disproportionately high prevalence of psychological illnesses among juvenile offenders. Additionally, a substantial percentage of these perpetrators misused drugs (Williams, 2012).

Biological Factors

People aren't technically enslaved by biological design, but it does make them more prone to delinquent impulses. Juveniles' impulsive and rebellious behavior is attributed to hormonal changes in their bodies. Environmental, economic, and ecological factors are also key triggers in the lives of juveniles. However, it is frequently a mixture of these variables that leads to a condition of juvenile delinquency (Rantakallio et al. 1992). Other biological elements, such as ocular illness, a retinal condition that can result in lifelong vision loss, are responsible for driving youngsters to commit crimes at a young age.

Psychosocial theories emphasize how an individual's upbringing and environment influence his or her behavior (Kaya Cicerali, 2019). The environment offers individuals direct and indirect learning opportunities. Seeing, hearing, and reading can be just as effective as participating in learning new behavior in person. This theory can explain the link between having been interpersonally traumatized as a child and later involvement in illegal behavior that traumatizes others (i.e. cycle of violence) (Zimmerman & Schunk, 2003).

Sociodemographic Factors

Studies show that children's propensities for delinquency vary based on the options available in their surroundings. Youth who have the chance to learn about criminal activity run the risk of becoming

offenders. They may get into street fights and mob violence if they don't go through these transformations or if they fail at organised crime. According to certain research, social concerns including poverty and illiteracy play a role in adolescent misbehaviour (Gupta et al 2015). Young people who use drugs are more likely to engage in criminal activity. According to the report, children who have less parental supervision, originate from unstable homes, or live in dysfunctional families are more likely to participate in delinquent behaviour (Sharma et al 2012).

Researchers in developmental psychology and psychopathology have widely acknowledged the value of looking at human development within the context of a larger family environment. The conviction that context-specific elements, such as family resources, significantly influence trajectory development (Kim & Kochanska 2020). This study examines sociodemographic characteristics of the relatives of juvenile convicts, including family composition, the number of siblings, alcohol and drug misuse, and criminal activity. In the study, sociodemographic variables such as gender, age, educational attainment, time spent in prison, the cause of detention (criminal justice), family structure (such as cohabiting parents, divorced parents, and death in the family), family income level, homeownership, the number of siblings, and parents' educational attainment are all taken into account. Sociodemographic factors are typically thought to have an impact on adolescent outcomes, whether intentionally or unintentionally, by parents (Ceylan et al. 2019).

Broken Homes

Research done by Uday Shankar in India, 13.3% of the 140 delinquents came from shattered homes. The child's growth will be harmed if she divorces, deserts, or dies.

Such a child loses not only his or her mother's affection but also parental supervision, making him or her ideal target for anti-social influences from the outside world. However, it cannot be argued that a broken household necessarily results in delinquent behavior among children (Mittal, 2019).

Family Environments, Parental Lack of Self-Control

Researchers have just recently begun to look into the links between parental low self-control, household circumstances, and kid antisocial conduct. A series of analyses show that parental low self-control is linked to many elements of family surroundings and adolescent criminality and that this link is mediated by the family environment (Meldrum et al. 2016).

Even in damaged neighborhoods, competent parents appear to protect their children from criminal influences. Competent parents were self-assured and led by example; they were constantly non-punitive and affectionate in their discipline. Paternal competence appears to lower the likelihood of sons becoming juvenile delinquents when combined with high family expectations. These child-rearing factors appear to have a significant impact on adult criminality, primarily through their impact on juvenile delinquency (Schroeder et al. 2010).

Except in the case of the death of a family member, structural breaches in the family lead to stress, quarrels, and a disturbance of harmonious living, which can be unpleasant for children. In some

cases, though, the family environment can help to boost the mood. The interpersonal communication and situations of family members are the primary reasons for this progress (Pardini, 2016).

Early parental training can aid in the installation of values and standards, allowing the kid to become aware of society's values and acquire characteristics. The youngsters must be aware of the acts that are permitted and banned, as well as the reasons for these actions. He or she must be able to work well with others, including youngsters and adults. The child begins to learn basic responsibilities, both within and outside the house. The most important responsibility of parents is to behave correctly and consistently so that their children do not feel insecure (McCord, 1991).

Paternal Depression

Despite the paucity of research on the subject, studies of depression and its effects on parent-child and mother-father dyads can be used to draw conclusions about how depression affects co-parenting. It has been shown that depressed spouses respond to depression in a variety of ways, which may either make the family's parenting challenges worse or shield the kids from some of the depressed parent's poor parenting techniques. Due to the additive negative effects of mental illness on children, which frequently result in insecure attachment styles between children and their parents, families with both parents suffering from depression have been shown to be less effective at raising children in a positive manner. Men, on the other hand, may react to mother melancholy by acting more positively toward their children. Major depression is adversely related to father-child activities (engagement), positively related to paternal aggravation/stress in parenting, and negatively related to both the quality of the mother-father relationship and the supportiveness of co-parental relationships (Bronte-Tinkew and Vădăsteanu 2007).

Parenting Knowledge

The main focus of current parenting research is cognition, which is broadly described as parents' values, goals, beliefs, and attitudes as well as actual parental knowledge of childrearing and child development. Members of the clinical and research communities feel that parental knowledge, in addition to its social construction, draws on science and is valid and reliable, whereas values, aims, beliefs, attitudes, and other comparable cognitions may or may not be accurate (Fagan, 2013).

The depth and quality of a parent's parenting expertise are generally viewed as crucial to the mental and physical development of their children by fostering a healthy environment because parents are the primary caregivers for their children (Bornstein et al 2010).

Age, occupation, financial situation, and education of the parent are all factors that affect parental knowledge. Parenting knowledge is correlated with parental self-perceptions of competence, satisfaction, and investment in parenting. The connection between parental self-efficacy and parenting competence is moderated by parental knowledge: Parental self-efficacy and competence are favorably correlated with parenting knowledge, while they are inversely correlated with low parenting knowledge. It has been discovered that parents who are more knowledgeable about

parenting perceive their children's conduct more accurately. Because early intervention is essential to preventing long-term negative effects in children, better-informed parents may be able to identify and manage developmental difficulties earlier and more successfully. Additionally, parenting knowledge is intended to support parents in decision-making regarding how to provide a healthy environment for their children to thrive (Meldrum et al 2016).

Socioeconomic Factors

Delinquency can be influenced by a range of social and psychological factors. The family is believed to play a big role in the engagement of the kids in delinquency. Numerous research have tried to explain how there is a connection between criminal behavior and familial traits. Some of the factors that may be looked into include having criminal parents, being too strict with discipline, parental neglect or abuse, lack of proper parental supervision, violence at a young age, parental early marriages, parental behavior, parental drug use, parental mental illness, birth order, family size, family structure, and family education (Rathinabalan & Naaraayan 2017).

Low economic conditions, a disordered environment, criminal peers, a lack of competent and safe supervision, exposure to violent programs, criminal parents, and a lack of social support are some of these reasons. Aggression and hostility have also been used to identify individual differences (Shong et al 2019).

Juvenile delinquent behavior has traditionally been justified by social class. According to the research, substance abuse, criminality, and delinquency have long been connected to poverty and a poor socioeconomic status in childhood. It is generally unarguable that one of the most important causes of why some people turn to illegal means of survival is a lack of financial resources. Financial hardships frequently result in spiritual, emotional, and material deprived, all of which can exacerbate children's antisocial behavior (Becker 1968).

Several of these impoverished parents were ecstatic that their kids had quit school and were now supporting the family financially. As a result, socioeconomic difficulties are indirectly related to children's academic success through their parents' perceptions. Constant parental monitoring and homework support have been demonstrated to improve children's academic achievement, but the contrary appears to be true for youngsters who lack guidance in their studies (Lemmon 1999).

Poverty

Children that are delinquent typically come from low-income homes in large numbers. Both parents must work long hours outside the home due to poverty in order to provide for their families' daily needs. There won't be anyone to watch over the kids. Such youngsters could unintentionally or actively team up with gang members and turn become miscreants. This is more typical in areas with a large working-class population, such as slums (Shong et al 2019).

Juvenile delinquency is caused by their parents' restrictive behavior, neglect, improper monitoring, and delinquent behavior. Peer and friend incentives for deviancy, as well as peer disapproval, are

claimed to be pulled or push factors toward delinquency by certain respondents. Furthermore, poverty, illiteracy, poor academic achievement in school, and a lack of moral instruction may cause people to become lawbreakers where the majority of residents are from the working class (Bailey 1984).

Poverty is also viewed as a significant element in criminality since he stated that crime and poverty are inextricably linked. Poor people are more likely to engage in criminal activity. They were usually involved in street, property, and nonviolent crimes for the rest of their lives. On the other hand, education has been connected to criminal tendencies, with researchers concluding that education can play an important influence in character formation and conduct. Low scholastic achievement and a lack of devotion to studies are seen to be contributing factors to delinquency (Ahmed & Murtaza 2016).

Inequality

Inequality is a major contributor to criminality. People with low incomes felt deprived, and they aspired to live up to the living standards of wealthy people with higher income levels. Because it is impossible to obtain all of life's amenities lawfully with a low family income, people from low-income families resort to illicit means to achieve a quality of living. If there is a link between education and greater pay, education can help reduce crime. Essentially, education can improve a person's standard of living by providing a legal means of earning money and putting their skills to use (Ahmed & Murtaza 2016).

According to the idea of social isolation, contact between groups of various social classes and/or racial backgrounds is either nonexistent or has become increasingly rare, and the nature of this contact exacerbates the negative effects of being in a high-density, underdeveloped area. Instead, evidence indicates that reducing structural rural inequality will both lessen the effectiveness of precept transmission as well as the incidence of these practices.

The idea of social isolation, which is defined as a lack of contact or extended interaction with people and institutions that represent mainstream culture, is compatible with a new understanding of cultural adaptations. This argument holds that the ecological concentration of urban poverty creates a social isolation that deprives residents of traditional resources and role models, as well as cultural learning from mainstream social networks, which is crucial for social and economic advancement in contemporary industrial society. Social isolation can be distinguished from a culture of poverty by putting more emphasis on adjusting to constraints and opportunities than internalizing standards.

Additionally, social isolation and ecological landscapes that affect perceptions and learning processes are two ways we include culture into our theory. The various structural contexts brought on by residential and socioeconomic change, concentrated poverty, unstable families, and interstitial patterns of social disorder are thought to be more closely related to this culture than race. According to our analysis, macro social patterns of residential disparity cause social exclusion and concentration among the truly poor, resulting in cultural modifications that damage social structure

(Sampson & Wilson 2020).

Companions and Gangs

As the youngster grows older, he joins a playgroup or peer group in his neighbourhood. Adolescents commit crimes as a result of a bad company as well. Delinquent activities are carried out in groups, according to studies. However, it cannot be assumed that simply being with someone creates delinquency. The presence of unsupervised adolescent peers in a neighbourhood had the greatest impact on robbery groups in stranger violence. The density of local friendship networks—as defined by the proportion of residents who have half or more of their friends live in the neighbourhood—had a substantial negative impact on robbery rates as well. Furthermore, both robbery and stranger violence were significantly inversely related to residents' level of organizational membership (Mittal 2019).

Variations in these structural aspects of community social disorganization also, and to a significant extent, transmitted the effects of community socioeconomic position, residential mobility, ethnic heterogeneity, and family dysfunction in a theoretically consistent manner. For instance, the family disruption was the most significant predictor of unsupervised peer groups, the movement had a significant negative impact on friendship networks, and socioeconomic status had a significant positive impact on organizational participation.

The empirical data suggests that structural components of social disorganization may be relevant in explaining macro-level variations in crime when combined with findings from gang delinquency research, which highlight the significance of both informal and formal community structures in determining gang formation (Sampson & Wilson 2020).

Negative Peer Influence

Negative peer influence is also a major factor in criminal activity, as children who spend a lot of time with delinquent peers are more likely to engage in illegal behavior. A terrible, corrupt corporation can cause an adolescent with no criminal past to begin or develop delinquent behavior. Adolescents who have a close relationship with criminal peers are more likely to be arrested and detained than those who do not (Ahmed & Murtaza 2016).

Many social factors have a role in the exposure to and learning of aggressive and violent conduct. Frustration arises from the failure to meet social and intellectual goals in a variety of ways. The issues usually occur as a result of extremely high levels of hostility, which leads to more vexing interactions with parents, teachers, and peers. As a result, children spend the majority of their time with other nonconformists who exhibit a higher level of violent conduct. Aggression and hatred have also been identified as individual variations (Shong et al 2019).

Due to their poverty, the kids were compelled to hang out with their criminal friends. This is due to the fact that the peer groups for less fortunate kids were only made up of kids from similar

socioeconomic classes. Studies have demonstrated that children engage in unlawful activities including theft, robbery, and burglary to satisfy their particular needs. Negative group association was recognized as a fundamental component of child criminality since young people who engaged in criminal activity were not acting entirely on their own but rather were a part of distinct peer groups.

High degrees of social cohesiveness, hierarchical organization, and a code of conduct based on the rejection of adult ideals and experiences are characteristics of these peer groups. Face-to-face interactions are one of many "proximal processes" that regularly mediate influence in these peer groups. Peer pressure may cause a child to skip classes, call in absentee, visit cyber cafes, smoke, use drugs, or engage in illegal activities. Many of these peer networks frequently participate in criminal activity, which may even be essential to their survival (Barnes et al 2005).

Drugs and Deviancy

Psychopharmacological effects and drug business are some of the ways that drugs lead to criminality. Psychopharmacological effects cause anger and violence, economic need causes robberies and burglaries, and drug trafficking causes violent crimes. These juveniles will be stigmatized for the rest of their lives if they commit a crime once. The prison environment, as well as society's reaction to their release, encourages individuals to revert to criminal behavior. They were unable to adapt to the conformist society's norms and objectives. Rehabilitating them with appropriate surroundings, lessons, and training is critical for their better future (Thorlindsson & Vilhjalmsson 1991).

Furthermore, significant favourable connections between smoking, drinking, and the usage of illegal drugs have been found. These links have been explained using a variety of theoretical viewpoints. According to certain studies, adolescents who smoke or drink are more prone to engage in numerous deviant activities than non-smokers and non-drinkers (Conkin 2003).

When young people become addicted to a new substance, they don't stop using the previous one; instead, they add the new one to their stockpile. Alcohol appears to be a catalyst for the use of other substances such as marijuana, cocaine, and heroin. The existence of a problem behavior syndrome is supported by these data. These findings might be viewed from a subculture viewpoint as suggesting that belonging to a subcultural group increases the chance of various forms of transgression. Based on the lifestyle paradigm, it might also be argued that correlations between different types of substance addiction indicate the presence of an illness-lifestyle with diverse health-risk factors (Ahmed & Murtaza 2016).

Social bonding characteristics appear to be linked to teenage substance misuse in a variety of ways. Attachment to peers was found to be associated with increased smoking, whereas attachment to parents was either irrelevant or adversely associated with smoking. Several sociodemographic characteristics have been linked to adolescent cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption. Alcohol use is linked to gender, according to a new study. Males, residents of metropolitan regions, and those with lower socioeconomic positions all use more alcohol than others, according to this research.

Furthermore, associations between smoking and sociodemographic factors are commonly found (Boyle & Offord 1986).

Adolescent cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption are complicated habits that are linked to a variety of other factors as well as other problem behaviors. As a result, it was discovered that smoke and alcohol usage was negatively connected to educational performance and beliefs, physical activities, and parental support. Peer contact and support, on the other hand, were positively related to alcohol consumption and cigarette smoking, as were psychological discomfort (i.e., depression, anxiety, and psychophysiological symptoms). Furthermore, smoking and alcohol consumption were found to be strongly linked to each other as well as the usage of illegal drugs (Thorlindsson & Vilhjalmsón 1991).

Exposure to Violence at Television

The social learning process was facilitated by television characters' performances, which helped people establish their behaviors, outcomes, and nature—particularly their aggressive nature. This theory holds that aggression and violence develop as a result of socialization, with the media acting as a major socializing force (Bandura et al 1963).

Violent video games, movies, cartoons, and other media target young, impressionable brains by romanticizing violence. Things shown in the media lead to people believing in those acts and doing them, which might lead to their becoming involved in such activities. Juveniles develop antisocial conduct as a result of repeated exposure to killings, violence, and the denial of moral and ethical norms.

The impact of television on children is extremely disputed, and various studies have been undertaken to back up the claim that watching television causes youngsters to become violent. However, technical advancements such as video games, computers, the internet, and cyber media are increasingly assisting television. There is a link between violent material and its impact on the brains of children, as evidenced by research on television shows, movies, videogames, and music. Media violence incites violent and anti-social conduct, according to studies on television shows, movies, video games, and music (Aslam 2015). Juveniles' perceptions of violent deeds are depicted in Bollywood films. As a result, there is a need to investigate ways to protect our children from the negative influence of the media and to turn them into an asset rather than a liability for society, so that as a generation, they can discover new paths and dimensions of progress and prosperity for themselves and the country.

Beggary

Begging frequently contributes to juvenile criminality. The vast majority of children who beg come from extremely underprivileged or dysfunctional families. These children are denied the required love and care from their parents. They understand that engaging in illegal action is the only way they can achieve their objectives and meet their demands. They thus become criminals (Mittal 2019).

According to specialized studies, children, both girls, and boys are disproportionately involved in exploitation and beggar trafficking. Engagement develops in two ways at the level of those who beg: within groups, referring to interactions between beggars within their group, and interaction with those outside their group. The surroundings rich with symbols with which beggars might come into touch and affect the way they choose to build their life is the major point of reference for them. If you live in an area where unemployment, alcohol and drug misuse, and violence are common, there are few positive role models to look up to (Gheorghita 2015).

As a result, abnormal actions like begging, binge drinking, violence, and so forth, arise as compensatory traits. By referring to a beggar as being poor, for instance, society helps to the continuation of poverty, and if beggars are stereotyped as being idle, uncaring, immoral, or ignorant, they are more likely to accept the behaviors and attitudes that go along with their label. Due to their physical and mental vulnerability, decreased capacity to forecast the aggressor's activities, immaturity in judging people and situations, suggestiveness, and other factors, they are the most common category of trafficking victims forced into begging.

There is currently limited information available on the extent of the begging phenomenon nationwide, particularly among minors. According to the most recent study of organizations that fight begging and aid its victims, poverty, failure among family members, ethnic group membership, traumatic events, or a lack of education are all factors that cause children to ask. Minors (those under the age of 18) are more susceptible to social exclusion, which is defined as persons who are unable to participate in different aspects of social life, including employment and various forms of discrimination, up to physical isolation from one another (Horn 2010).

1.7 Assessment of factors responsible for Juvenile delinquency in the past:

A study solely concerned with subculture theories of crime and delinquency, which were based on the simple premise that people absorb values and beliefs. The belief system then directs one's conduct toward their surroundings. Study based on ideological reinforcement for selective law enforcement, in this example, the targeting of minority youth, as defined by sociological criminologists. Because gang culture now obviously encourages crime, it was no surprise that authorities pay close attention to signs, signals, and other visual signs of gang activity. The study calls into doubt the idea of pure transmission of delinquency through culture, which fails to account for the emergence of numerous new subcultures. Among the middle class, there is a strong emphasis on subcultural delinquency. Thus it concluded not just on the financial status but on the types of experiences for their children that this group delivers (Cohen 1955). To explain the behaviour of street corner groups for adolescents in lower income communities, 6 primary issues (trouble, strength, intelligence, enthusiasm, fate and self-sufficiency) has been examined. These focal concerns are regions or circumstances that generate a high level of emotional involvement and extensive and persistent attention. According to Miller's theory, these criminal aspects are seen as teaching elements of the lower cultural values. The thesis basically claims that delinquency is not an unusual reaction to unsatisfied objectives but a learnt societal norm. Essentially, Miller argued that lower-

class culture has distinct "focal concerns," and that adhering to them made one more likely to be delinquent or criminal. Lower-class boys, in particular, were heavily indoctrinated to these primary concerns in gang contexts and were more prone to engage in delinquency (Miller and Walter 1958). A similar study focused on criminal acts that are limited not only in quantity but also in scope, affecting people from all walks of life and from various socioeconomic backgrounds, educational levels, ages, races, and so on. Despite the limitations of space, the purpose of this study is to investigate what insights into these issues our "economic" perspective offers. It is suggested, for example, that a viable theory of criminal behaviour could do deal with particular theories of disharmony, psychological infirmities, or inheritance of special traits and simply expand the economist's ordinary analysis of choice (Becker 1968). A study has been done on examination of relative and absolute economic hardship, as well as homicide rates. It was shocked to see that neither absolute deprivation (poverty percentage) nor relative deprivation (Gini index) were significant predictors of murders. On the contrary, there was essentially no correlation between economic disparity and crime rates, and a significant negative correlation between poverty, another low-income trait, and murder. On many instances, Messner describes his findings as "perplexing," but he was confident enough in his research to push for a thorough rethinking of the criminology theory that links poverty, inequality, and killings. Because income disparity was a key characteristic of economic inequality in this society, this approach does not rule it out as a distinct possibility (Bailey 1984).

Various factors like frequency, patterns, and sociodemographic tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drug use (substance use) among teens aged 12 to 16 years old has been studied. Small urban areas exhibited higher rates of substance use, with the exception of marijuana use (which is more common in major metropolitan areas) and inhalant use (more prevalent in rural areas). In the case of smoking, the strongest evidence of substance use clustering within families was identified. Children who used less common substances (such as "hard" drugs) were more likely to use more common substances (such as marijuana, cigarettes, and alcohol). A positive relationship between smoking and a low socioeconomic status was revealed by associations between substance use and poor socioeconomic status. Alcohol abuse has a detrimental relationship. The findings show the importance of focusing on specific segments of the adolescent population (Boyle & Offord 1986). Is it just the general home environment of childhood that promotes criminal outcomes, or does child rearing also play a part in the relationship between socializing and crime? Do similar effects operate at various ages to encourage criminal behaviour? The evidence given in this study calls two generally held ideas into question. According to one school of thought, crime is just a symptom of a single underlying "illness," regardless of the criminal's age. According to the alternative position, the causes of crime are largely the same at all ages. The opposing viewpoint asserted that the causes of crime are essentially the same at all ages. According to this research, the causes of adolescent crime differ from those of adult criminality. Criminality, if these readings are right, cannot be linked to a single sort of cause or a single underlying disposition (McCord 1991). The various factors that influence cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption. Tobacco and alcohol use were found to be associated with a number of factors, including sex, residence, paid job hours, physical activities, social network, educational performance and beliefs, and psychological distress. This study's findings support previous research

that demonstrates smoking and alcohol usage are linked to a number of personal and societal issues. The direction of significant relationships is generally consistent with previous research findings. As a result, educational performance and views, physical activities, and rental support were revealed to be negatively connected to tobacco and alcohol usage (Thorlindsson & Vilhjalmsson 1991).

Northern Finland has provided information on the connection between birth events, childhood epilepsy, and central nervous system damage and adolescent criminality. After socioeconomic and demographic characteristics were adjusted for using regression analysis, this component was still significant, with odds ratios of 1.9 for all males with criminal records and 3-15 for those who had committed violent crimes. Study's findings that previous central nervous system trauma may be a factor in delinquency, or the type of behavior pursued by guys who are more inclined to conduct violent crimes may expose them to more accidents that produce central nervous system trauma (Rantakallio 1992). The strong association with anti-immigrant attitude has been considered less prevalent, although it could be another manifestation of the same impotence. The danger of aggressiveness is the most important factor in the expectation that underlies the claim of fear of crime. Concern about crime appears to be primarily motivated by one's current socioeconomic situation, as evidenced by the unemployment rate: concern about crime appears to be highest in the poorest areas (Robert and Pottier 1997).

The presence and types of maltreatment affect delinquent characteristics, as well as whether the link maintains when sociodemographic factors are considered. In a prospective comparison-group design, controls for socioeconomic class, race, gender, age, and urban location were applied. A group of 632 low-income guys residing in one of Pennsylvania's largest cities were tracked through the state's child welfare and juvenile justice systems. According to the findings, the presence of maltreatment had a substantial impact on the beginning and duration of delinquency. Neglect has been revealed to be a highly criminogenic factor. There was no link between race and mistreatment or delinquency (Lemmon 1999).

The societal and family factors also promote violence. The role of social modelling in children's cognitive and language development is an important aspect. Also, abstract modelling can be investigated for children's language development. Bandura's contributions to human development and education include knowledge of children's social development, knowledge of children's cognitive development, knowledge of observational learning, knowledge of self-regulation, and knowledge of self-efficacy. Thus study concluded that child-rearing factors appear to have a significant impact on adult criminality, primarily through their impact on juvenile delinquency (Zimmerman & Schunk 2003). The connections between gambling, alcoholism, other drug use, and delinquency can be correlated. These undesirable behaviours are thought to have common causes. Measures from three explanatory domains were evaluated for linkages to problem behaviours in two longitudinal samples of adolescents: sociodemographic factors (age, race, and socioeconomic position), individual characteristics (impulsivity and moral disengagement), and socialisation factors (parental monitoring and peer delinquency). Problem behaviors were shown to be lower among black youth than among white youth. Individual psychological characteristics such as impulsivity, moral

disengagement, and sociodemographic factors are all taken into consideration in this study. Males' alcohol misuse and other substance use were found to have a substantial inverse connection with parental supervision. For both genders, peer delinquency revealed a variety of potential pathways to teenage problem behavior (Barnes et al. 2005).

A study primarily focused on the environmental and developmental context in order to provide an etiological multifactorial framework for these trends. It served as a theoretical foundation for neurological, psychodynamic, and developmental research. The developmental theory organizes a child's growth into stages and emphasizes the importance of relationships with living situations such as attachment figures (parents), siblings, and classmates. The diagnosis process was investigated using differential diagnostics and the need for a multidisciplinary assessment technique was emphasized. Finally, the report offers a quick overview of available treatments for children, adolescents, and their families. Antisocial behavior was linked to difficult-to-control behavior in children and adolescents who exhibit agitation, impulsivity, aggression, or noncompliance. Such behavior patterns generate a variety of pediatric and psychiatric counselling settings for children and adolescents (Roskam et al 2007).

A revised power-control hypothesis was based on the assumption that ideological frameworks mediate the linkages between patriarchal systems in the workplace, disparities in parental views toward girls and boys, and differences in risk affinity and criminality (patriarchal gender-role preferences and hierarchic self-interest). The power-control theory was used to explore gender variations in violent behaviour (PCT). Study believed that disparities in father-mother labour force involvement lead to variances in parental control behavior toward boys and girls, which lead to distinct risk-taking choices and, ultimately, gender differences in violent behavior. This did not rule out biological or genetic variables in gender variations in behavior, but it did support the notion that aggression disparities between males and females are not a changeling (Hadjar et al 2007). In addition to practical parental knowledge of childrearing and child development, a research study focused on the values, aims, beliefs, and attitudes of parents. The goal of this study was to determine the depth of knowledge that European American mothers of young children in various socioeconomic groups have regarding childrearing and child development, as well as the disparities in parenting knowledge among moms of different social and parental positions. Utilizing questionnaires, researchers are studying a sizable sociodemographically diverse sample of American European American mothers of 2-year-olds. Parenting expertise and other tools were used in the analysis. Parental support and sociodemographic data were collected after the study. There were no differences between mothers of girls and boys, moms with different work statuses, or mothers who were born and adopted. Variation in parenting knowledge and its origins are examined about parenting education and clinical contacts with parents (Bornstein et al 2010).

Although the process of family breakdown is unrelated to increased crime, teenagers from broken homes are more criminal than those from intact families. Contrarily, there is evidence that getting married or living together increases criminality. Changes in family time and parental attachment account for a fraction of the family formation effect on delinquency, which is highly conditioned by

prior parental attachment and juvenile offending. The literature hasn't looked at the effects of shifting family structures on the delinquent behavior of specific youths in the long run. The study examined the effect of changes in family structure on changes in delinquent offending betweenwaves using the first and third waves of the National Youth Study, as well as the intermediaryprocess of changes in family time and parental attachment (Schroeder et al 2010). Several criminological theories that emphasise thefamily's role in influencing juvenile delinquency, and both observational studies and experimental evaluations of family-focused interventions have shown that parenting styles influence the degree to which children and adolescents engage in substance use, delinquency, and/or violence. Furthermore, there was a growing body of evidence that family-focused interventions can reduce offending when implemented in "real-world" situations. Refusing to do so risks increasing the number of young people involved in crime, which will likely lead toincreased adult offending, more imprisonment, and higher social and financial consequences for society (Fagan 2013).

A comparative study showed the sociodemographic features and aggression quotient of children in confrontation with the law (juvenile delinquents) in observation homes across India. The study involved 90 convicts (74 boys and 16 girls). Two distinct questionnaires, a sociodemographic questionnaire, and the modified Buss and Perry aggression questionnaire, were used to assessing the sociodemographic features and aggression quotient of children in dispute with the law. These were compared to a control groupof people of the same age, gender, and income. All of the youngsters in legal trouble surveyedwere from poorer socio-economic backgrounds and had a considerably higher chance of beingfrom broken homes, having addictions, having family members in prison, and having experienced physical and sexual abuse than the controls. They also outperformed controls across the board on the hostility questionnaire. Juvenile delinquency appears to be linked to several sociodemographic factors, including broken households, addictions, and maltreatment. Those who have been afoul of the law are also more likely to have a greater aggressiveness quotient than children who have not (Gupta et al 2015). A study focused on the factors that drive beggary by developing a profile of beggary victims, with an emphasis onthe victims' physical and social characteristics, a description of the unfolding environment, and a focus on the operational approach. By comparing data on trafficking in persons and the exploitation of beggars on a global scale, a clearer understanding of contemporary slavery was required for the purpose of identifying the issues and potential solutions necessary for the decrease in the number of minor victims of beggar. (Gheorghită 2015).

There is always an impact of Bollywood films on juveniles as a catalyst for violence, specifically how juveniles regard violence as a legitimate act and then engage in delinquent behavior in response. Data was collected using a self-made questionnaire and checklist. Psychologists, doctors, police officers, parents, and teachers wereinterviewed in semi-structured interviews. Juveniles, compared to adults, are more influencedto do delinquent activities and see violent acts as reality, according to the study. It was decidedthat juvenile delinquency was a serious problem since it affects our next generation, who appear to have been spoiled by Bollywood films. As a result, there was a need to increase awareness about the problem, and specific measures should be made to address it, such as

talks in schools, seminars, student and parent awareness campaigns, counseling sessions, and, most significantly, a dynamic and effective check and censor on movie material (Aslam 2015).

The socio-demographic correlations, the prevalence of substance addiction, and offending among female inmates has been examined in the Juvenile Development Center with psychiatric illnesses. This was a descriptive and cross-sectional study conducted in Bangladesh's Juvenile Developmental Center (Girls). The survey included all female convicts aged 9 to 18 years old. Face-to-face interviews with a semi-structured questionnaire and case notes were used to gather information on socio-demography, substance addiction, and offending. SPSS for Windows 15 was used to analyze the data. The findings found that psychiatric disorders were prevalent in 93 percent of Juvenile Developmental Center detainees (Maruf et al. 2015). The links between parental lack of self-control, household circumstances, and kid antisocial behavior has also been considered. The study adds to this growing body of knowledge by looking at the links between parental low self-control, elements of the family environment, and officially recorded juvenile criminality in a sample of adolescents processed through a juvenile justice assessment facility in the Southeast United States. Several aspects of family surroundings and juvenile crime were the main emphasis of this study's work, as well as how family dynamics can moderate the link between parents' lack of self-control and juvenile delinquency. Additional studies point to a reciprocal association between the home environment and parents' lack of self-control (Meldrum et al. 2016). According to this study's findings, a number of causal factors have been connected to the early start and persistence of serious conduct problems and criminality in adolescents. Peer group therapies were more effective with young children, and they may have iatrogenic effects when administered to teenagers who encourage one another's antisocial behavior. These ongoing developments, combined with current efforts to integrate multitiered evidence-based methods into real-world settings, hold a lot of potential for lowering the prevalence of severe and chronic delinquent conduct among adolescent (Pardini 2016).

Crime vulnerability has received little attention in the literature on crime economics. While controlling for the economic position, the India Human Development Survey data was used to experimentally explore the relationship between vulnerability to crime (particularly, attack or threat) and social capital. Social capital factors such as membership in religious or caste organizations, political connections, and familiarity with government officials were found to play a role in predicting household vulnerability to attack or threat. Furthermore, in the survey round done around election time, vulnerability appears to be persistent as well as higher (Tyagi, 2016). In a study, the epidemiological and psychosocial profile of delinquent children and adolescents under court order (DCAUCO) has been examined in civil prisons in Benin. Methods of investigation: It was a descriptive and cross-sectional study involving 117 children aged 11 to 18 years who were recruited from nine Civil Prisons and a Child and Adolescent Care Center in Benin between May 6 and September 10, 2015. In addition to the ASSIST-WHO, Family Assessment Device, and Parental Acceptance and Rejection Scale, data were obtained through face-to-face interviews between the interviewer and the respondent. Broken homes, substance misuse, and youngsters without parents are among the reasons being investigated. Plead guilty was a coping mechanism that the client would have to rely on for their recovery and social reintegration (Djidonou et al. 2016).

Drug and alcohol usage, as well as criminal justice experience, all play a role in major depression. Major depression was negatively associated with father-child activities (engagement), positively associated with paternal aggravation/stress in parenting, and negatively associated with both the quality of the mother-father relationship and the supportiveness of the parental relationship, according to the results of ordinary least squares regression models (Bronte-Tinkew et al 2017). Similar study focused on how family characteristics influenced adolescent criminality. From January 2009 to December 2009, a case-control study was conducted. Boys in grades 10, 11, and 12 in a government school served as controls, while adolescents in the government-run Special observation home served as cases. A standardized preformat was used to collect information on demographics, criminal offenses, and family characteristics. The demographic information, information on the crimes committed by the delinquents, the number of times they were there, and family considerations were all included in the questionnaire. Family characteristics such as parental age, education, job, parental personal habits such as smoking, alcohol intake, and substance misuse, involvement in crime, number of children at home, family disharmony, single, separated, and punitive parents were all evaluated in the study. Independent risk factors for adolescent delinquency include father age greater than 50 years, paternal smoking, maternal work, and being a single parent which is being concluded by study (Rathinabalan & Naaraayan 2017).

Frequency of psychiatric diseases, as well as their sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, was investigated in a study of adolescent inmates. The treatment diagnoses and sociodemographic features of 76 teenage male convicts and 76 age-matched patients (ages 15–17) were compared. Sociodemographic, clinic information form and statistical analysis are the data collection methods used. Adolescent convicts had a higher prevalence of conduct disorder, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, depression, substance misuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, and psychotic disorder than the control group. Thus conclude that psychiatric illnesses, low socioeconomic position, family disintegration, non-suicidal self-injury, tattoos, and educational disruption were all common among juvenile convict (Ceylan et al. 2019).

To further appreciate how poverty could influence a child's life path, it is important to look at how it affects three primary crime-enhancing themes in their lives: bad home situations, school failure, and peer association with criminals. Using the purposive maximum variation sample strategy, six juvenile offenders ages 13 to 17 were selected from Sekolah Tunas Bakti Sungai Besi in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Data was collected using a variety of methods, including observation, in-depth case study, and document analysis. The findings revealed that three primary crime-enhancing motifs associated with poverty were highly linked to the development of delinquent character and behavior in youngsters (Shong et al 2019.)

A link can be assessed between juvenile delinquents' earlier traumatic experiences and their crimes, as well as their sociodemographic background. A representative sample of male minors who were incarcerated was polled. The Life Events Checklist and a sociodemographic questionnaire were given out. The impact of sociodemographic parameters on the relationship between earlier trauma experiences and crime kinds was investigated. The most common traumatic experience mentioned

was repeated physical abuse. The severity of trauma differed between crimes against people and crimes against property. The effects of sociodemographic on moderating effects were minimal. The majority of delinquents was over the age of 16 and came from low-income families where they shared a home with their parents and other siblings. The findings back basic notions of social learning and social control in explaining the link between early traumatic events and later criminal behavior (Kaya Cicerali, 2019).

The reasons or causes for rising rates of juvenile delinquency, and juvenile delinquency in India in particular have been examined. The work was supported by various statistical data gathered from official sources. In addition, the document provides many Acts and Legislation about juvenile delinquency in India. It also contains significant variables that contribute to juvenile delinquency, such as the environment, society, and biology (Tiwari 2020)

Research motivated by ecological perspectives has thoroughly documented the broad effects of the family's sociodemographic resources on the results of the children, with parents' young age, low education, and low income being regarded risk factors. Sociodemographic characteristics are frequently found in studies to have an effect on children's results, either directly or indirectly through parental conduct. We evaluated a more thorough longitudinal model on 102 newborns, mothers, and dads from a community sample. As expected, families with more advantageous sociodemographic characteristics or fewer resources did not experience the cascade from difficult-to-manage temperament to behavioral issues in children that was present in families with relatively more disadvantaged sociodemographic characteristics or fewer resources. The outcomes were comparable for parent-child pairs (Kim & Kochanska 2020).

The most significant but challenging topics are in criminology. The significance of the issue is evident on several levels: among young black boys, homicide is the leading cause of death, and lifetime risk of being killed for black males is as high as 1 in 21, compared to 1 in 131 for white males. Furthermore, minorities have suffered disproportionately over the past ten years as a result of the so-called drug war and the rise in prison populations. The study found that local social dimensions (such as the density of friendship/acquaintanceship, social resources, organization, and poverty) have a significant impact on family stability. Other community-level factors include racial segregation, residential mobility and population turnover, family disruption, and residential mobility (e.g., intergenerational links, control of street-corner) This study come up with empirical and theoretical insights that can be used to guide the future study. A community-level perspective has the distinct advantage of leading away from a basic "kinds of people" analysis and toward an emphasis on how collectivities' social traits generate violence (Sampson & Wilson 2020).

Examined were the rates of mental health care use among children and adolescents aged 3 to 17 as well as the variations in rates according to insurance status and ethnicity. When children were identified as in need of mental health treatment by an estimator of mental health disorders, they examined the relationships between unmet need, ethnicity, and insurance status (chosen items from the Child Behavior Checklist). The author conducted secondary data analysis for each of the three surveys mentioned above, which were conducted in 1996–1998: the National Health Interview

Survey, the National Survey of American Families, and the Community Tracking Survey. These data show that the majority of children who require mental health evaluations do not obtain them and that Latinos and the uninsured have disproportionately high rates of unmet need as compared to other children (JW & Kenneth 2021)

1.8 Discussion:

Examined were the rates of mental health care use among children and adolescents aged 3 to 17 as well as the variations in rates according to insurance status and ethnicity. When children were identified as in need of mental health treatment by an estimator of mental health disorders, they examined the relationships between unmet need, ethnicity, and insurance status (chosen items from the Child Behavior Checklist). The author conducted secondary data analysis for each of the three surveys mentioned above, which were conducted in 1996–1998: the National Health Interview Survey, the National Survey of American Families, and the Community Tracking Survey.

Individuals, as well as groups and organizations, are involved in the prevention process, which aims to keep teenagers away from breaching the law. Because juvenile delinquency is a social disease, it must be treated in a way that allows the child or teenager to reintegrate into society. It is necessary to change the social maladjustment. Juvenile criminality stems from a lack of necessities, which they attempt to meet by antisocial means. Examined were the rates of mental health care use among children and adolescents aged 3 to 17 as well as the variations in rates according to insurance status and ethnicity. When children were identified as in need of mental health treatment by an estimator of mental health disorders, they examined the relationships between unmet need, ethnicity, and insurance status (chosen items from the Child Behavior Checklist). The author conducted secondary data analysis for each of the three surveys mentioned above, which were conducted in 1996–1998: the National Health Interview Survey, the National Survey of American Families, and the Community Tracking Survey.

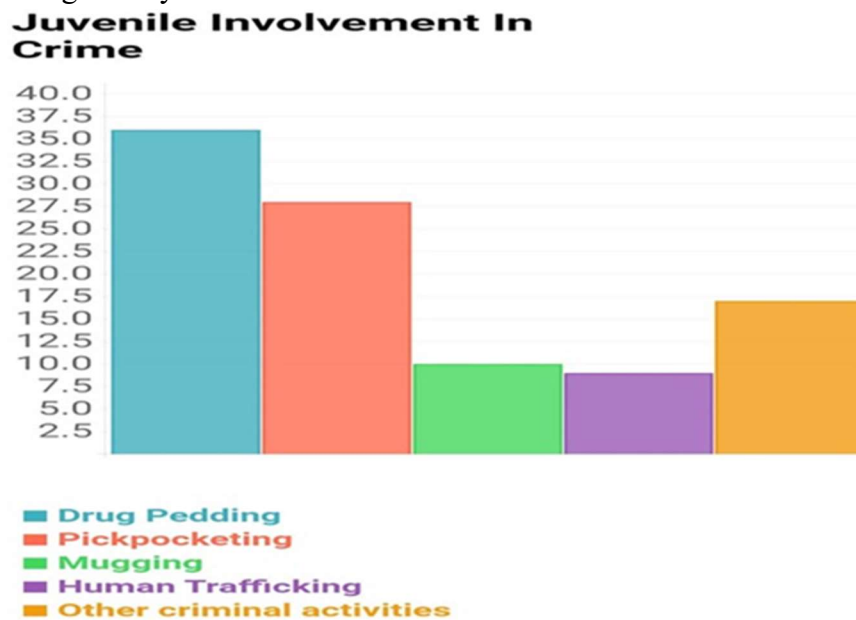


Fig 1: Juvenile Involvement in Different Crimes

The unique places like shelter homes for juveniles/reformation children frequently become breeding grounds for new offenses. Rather than successfully dealing with the problem and counseling the inmates, these facilities create an environment conducive to the resocialization of minors into the criminal/delinquent milieu. There have been numerous instances of Observation Home convicts committing significant crimes. It's critical to treat the matter delicately when it comes to reformative and rehabilitative procedures.

At a young age, the media should raise awareness of adolescent behavior, parental attitudes, and defensive actions to combat the problem. The government should take the required steps to develop effective media transmission policies, and needless or bad programs should be prohibited.

It is critical to effectively implement legislation relating to juvenile offenders to address the problem comprehensively. Members of the juvenile board should have a basic understanding of child psychology and be trained to handle cases involving juvenile offenders sensitively. It is recommended that to deal with juveniles, each police station should have a special police unit.

Sociodemographic Factors Influencing Juvenile Delinquency

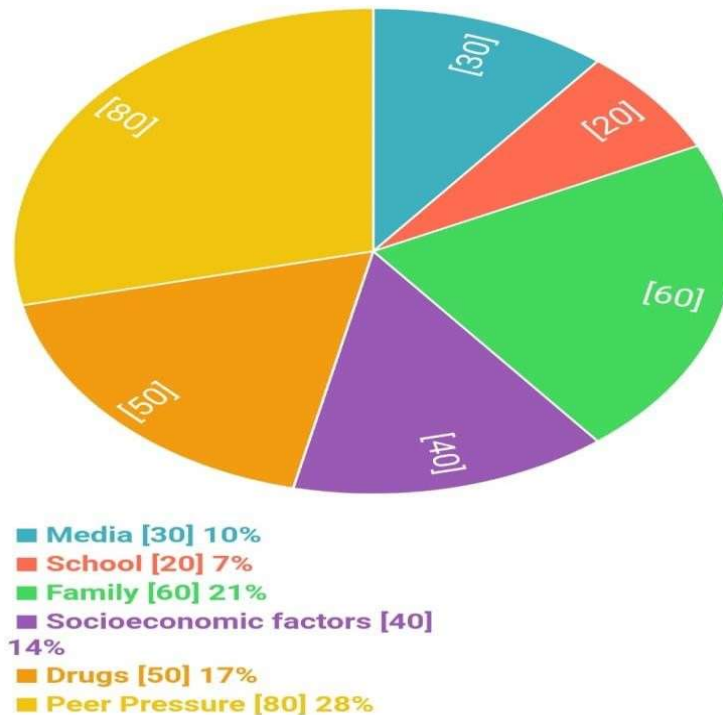


Fig 2: Sociodemographic factors influencing Juvenile Delinquency

1.9 Conclusion

On the basis of the literature surveyed, the following observations have been made:

- Juveniles with less education and training, or those whose prospective lawful income is significantly lower than the average, would have a comparatively high incentive to commit crimes.
- Those young people who desire to stand out and make an impression in their field are more impulsive and violent, unable to control their irritation or rage, and ultimately turn to crime.
- Children that don't communicate with each other in the same way frequently run the risk of youngsters getting into fights.
- Children who feel good about themselves are less likely to lash out at others.
- Parental incapacity and family strife are strongly linked to adolescent criminality.
- Effective participation from educators and other social workers may be helpful. could help in feeding to minors the sense of equality.
- As juveniles are still immature, movies have a major negative influence on them, hence there is a need for proper censoring of the violent content promoted by Bollywood films. As a result, ethics and morals is destroyed, and the social fabric is endangered.
- Additionally, it's critical to monitor the performance of Observation Homes and Shelter Homes. These special settings for youth/reformatory kids regularly serve as the cradles of new crimes. These facilities don't effectively address the issue or provide convicts with treatment; instead, they foster an environment where young people can reintegrate into the criminal/delinquent society.
- In topics relating to juvenile delinquency, community participation and sensitization are critical. Preventive interventions are critical in the administration of juvenile justice.
- People in society can play a significant part in rehabilitation if they are made aware of the difficulties of neglected children and children in challenging situations. Juveniles who engage in abusive behavior or whose behaviour cannot be adequately regulated by their parents can be reported to some informal groups such as registered Residential Associations in various places.

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