

## Would You be Friends with a Juvenile?

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### ABSTRACT

Present study was conducted to explore the Social Perception about Juvenile among Indian Adolescents. Interview technique was used to collect data through open ended questionnaire. 30 Juveniles from Juvenile Reform Centre and 30 Adolescents from Bhopal were interviewed for the purpose of this study. The data collected was analysed using qualitative analysis. Findings suggest that the self-perception of the Adolescents are negative about Juveniles. The hypothesis formulated was found to be accepted. The major reason for this negative perception was the information dispersion against juveniles in the society and keeping the Juveniles at par with criminals. On interviewing Juveniles, this negative perception was also found to be one of the major problems in rehabilitation of juveniles in the society after finishing their term in the Reform centre. Inclusion of this knowledge can be used in the correction process of Juveniles, and also gives direction for future research to understand the concerns of Juveniles while serving their term and ways to curb the negative perception against them in the society.

**Keywords:** *Adolescents, Juvenile Delinquency, Social Perception, Society*

### Juvenile Delinquency

Children represent the core of humanity among the world. Adolescents are the life veins of the society, pillars of the progressive nation, and crystallized energy hold on reservoirs of the country and so the builders of the longer-term world. They are the supreme assets of any country and thus each effort ought to be created to produce them equal opportunities for his or her development. However with the arrival of modernization and urbanization, one among the varied problems of social disorganization that's delinquency needs the greatest concern within the maintenance of the social and cultural systems of any country. Juvenile behaviour is taken into account a tangle of every generation and of every corner of the earth.

### Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency

The term Delinquency is heard and used so frequently that it's often assumed that each person means an equal aspect when they use it. Yet definitions fluctuate extensively in that means and content. People typically agree that Delinquency is misbehaviour by adolescents however there's much less agreement on the specifics of what constitutes misbehaviour or who falls underneath the class of kids.

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In conventional terms, Delinquency is deviant child behaviour. When a teenager gets involved during a crook act, we call him a Juvenile and consequently the crime as delinquency. Delinquency could imply any kind of behaviour by those socially defined as Juveniles that violate the norms (standards of applicable behaviour) set through the controlling group. The Delinquency refers to the failure of adolescents to satisfy sure duties predicted of them through the society at some stage in which they live. In India, the concept of Delinquency is restricted to the violation of the Standard Penal Law of India so far due to the jurisdiction of the court cares.

### *Indian Law for Juveniles*

The law which administers the Juveniles who struggle with law and youngsters who need care and security is named as Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of kids) Act, 2015. This law has supplanted the sooner law alluded to as Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 during which the terms Juvenile, Delinquent Juvenile and dismissed Juvenile is specifically characterized.

As per Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 S.2 (h) characterizes Juvenile means a boy who has not achieved the age of 16 years or girl who has not accomplished the age of 18 years, while according to S.2 (e) delinquent Juvenile means a Juvenile who has been found to have submitted an offense. As per the new demonstration, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and 2015, according to S.2 (k) characterizes Juvenile or kid are those who has not completed 18 years. According to S.2 (l) characterizes Juveniles in strife with the law implies a Juvenile who is envisioned having submitted an offense and has not finished 18 years matured as on the date of commission of such offense. The demonstration additionally according to S.2(d) characterizes, youngster needing care and, assurance implies a kid -(i) who is found with none home or settled spot or homestead with none apparent methods for subsistence (ia) who is discovered asking or who is either a starving stray or a working kid (ii) who lives with an individual (regardless of whether a watchman of the child or not and such individual (a) has taken steps to execute or harm the child and there's a modest probability of the child being referred to being murdered, mishandled or disregarded by that individual (iii) who is' intellectually or genuinely tested or sick kids or kids influenced by fatal infection or serious illnesses having no one to help or deal with (iv) who includes a parent or gatekeeper and such parent or watchman is unfit or weakened to practice command over the child (v)who doesn't have parent and no one is eager to require care of or whose guardians have relinquished (or gave up) him or who is absent and runaway kid and whose guardians can't be found after sensible request (vi) who is being or is presumably going to be terribly manhandled, tormented or misused for the point of rape or illicit acts (vii) who is seen powerless and is most likely going as drafted into substance misuse or dealing (viii) who is being or is most likely going to.

### *Causes of Delinquency*

The issue of Delinquency is mind-boggling and universal. It happens in each nation, network influencing offspring of every single strict conviction, financial class, and ethnic gatherings. No locale, no religion or gathering is invulnerable, since a blend of things causes its event. It's subsequently exceptionally important to spot and address the variables at risk for the amazing issue. The character of the child is formed by his condition. Youngsters become reprobate in view of various conditions and not by decision. Permit us to decide various powers of conditions.

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### 1. Family

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### 2. School

Many pupils confused that faculties are especially necessary for producing Delinquency in lower-class youths, who lack a dedication to educational desires and resultantly they fail, and consequently the share of dropouts increases. Of course, the varsity isn't at once accountable for producing delinquents, it is perceived as an efficient mechanism for inhabiting delinquent behaviour. Of course, and it's accurate also, that heaps of faculties themselves take care of most of the misconduct through pretty well-developed discipline and policing policies. Only after serious Delinquency did, the varsity professional considers calling the police for aid. The faculties with the help of teachers and fogeys have to establish a squad for curbing Juvenile misbehaviour things to do in and around the school.

### 3. Neighbourhood

The have an effect on of neighbourhood on the child is larger in urban areas. After the family and school, he spends relaxation a neighbourhood of the day inside the company of neighbours. The neighbourhood can make a contribution to Delinquency through blocking fundamental personality needs, engendering cultural conflicts and fostering delinquent values. Congested neighbourhoods with inadequate recreation amenities deny the herbal play impulses of youngsters and encourage the formation of delinquent gangs.

### 4. Slums

The slums normally called as Bustee or Zopadpatties are the simplest disintegrators of the everyday lifetime of youngsters. The mother and father are absent from houses to earn a living. Lack of playgrounds and exercise drives the youngsters to play within the streets, away from all controls, where they study many acts of delinquency. The slum areas are the sources from where both the person illegal activity and the Delinquency originates to a increased extent. Migration of deserted and destitute boys to slums brings them in-tuned with antisocial elements carrying on prostitution, smuggling of liquor or narcotic capsules and bootlegging.

### 5. Social Economic Status

Economic factors play a necessary role inside the causation of delinquency. Generally, poverty does produce social stipulations which are conducive to criminality. Unemployment increases poverty, inequality and resentment towards society. Repeated rebuffs and disappointments in getting employment makes and person antisocial; ready to take revenge against society. Not simply ordinary employment, but great employment is required to stay a man or woman away from crime.

### *Statistics of Juveniles*

According to facts of Crime in India 2016 via the National Crime Records Bureau, the Ministry of domestic affairs, the range of Juveniles in crime has expanded through 33433 in 2015 to 35849 in 2016. In 2016 out of 35849 Juveniles 73.8% belong to sixteen to 18 years of age groups. Where male Juvenile was extra than woman Juvenile in numbers. As male

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Juvenile is 95% more than the female Juvenile. It has also been considered that youth commit more crimes like theft than other crimes.

### *Social Perception*

The Social Perception is the procedure of acquiring, interpreting, choosing and organizing sensory data in the interpersonal and social environments. Social Perception or character perception is the find out about of how human beings structure impressions of others and make interpretations about people as unbiased personalities. Social Perception refers to figuring out and making use of social cues to shape judgments about social roles, rules, relationships, context, or the characteristics (e.g., trustworthiness) of others. This Social Perception additionally consists of social knowledge, which refers to one's expertise of social roles, norms, and schemas surrounding social situations and interaction. People study others' emotions and thoughts by means of gaining knowledge of the facts they accumulate from physical appearance, verbal, and nonverbal communication. Facial expressions, tone of voice, hand gestures, and physique position or motion are a couple of samples of ways human beings speak barring words. A real-world example of Social Perception is knowing that others afflict what one said when one sees them roll their eyes. Observation, attribution, integration, and affirmation are the 4 main components of Social Perception.

## **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Aljibrin (1994) has conducted the lookup and observed the influence of familial elements on Delinquency in Riyadh city Saudi Arabia, to examine the effect of single parents, household size, polygamy, household income, mother and father education, parental rejection and parental supervision on delinquency, one hundred delinquent boys of 13-18 years age who reside in correctional institutes (Observation Homes) in Riyadh town had been compared to 100 boys of 13-18 years historic who have been wont to collect the info. The findings of this study about indicated that there have been good sized variations between the Juvenile delinquents difficulty and in non-delinquent subjects in polygamous families, household income, father's education, parental rejection, and parental supervision and control. Delinquent boys have a tendency to trip residing with polygamy possess poor families and poorly skilled fathers greater that non-delinquents. Delinquents additionally experienced parental removing and bad parental regulation.

Holyst (1992) in his study explored the obstacles to the rehabilitation of criminal offenders. It had been hard to exhibit or to locate out decision-making in the course of a scenario with limited area and scope of opportunities for "proving oneself". Failure to follow "Socio therapy" the appliance of differentiated equipment with the purpose of opening the man or woman to thinking in phrases of different solutions represents another barrier to rehabilitation. Yet one greater aspect limiting the rehabilitative price of jail was represented with the aid of social, cultural, material, spatial and temporal conditions. The shortcomings and errors of penal complex rehabilitation insurance policies additionally stem from the incorrect choice of fellow inmates. Additional rehabilitative limitations had been rooted within the improper use that jail personnel make of the reachable tools designed to impact prisoners. The time thing was once no smaller for right rehabilitation. Preliminary movements aimed towards putting off a quantity of these limitations were temporarily cited in the essay.

Prasad and Harnash (1995) studied 82 convicts of Juvenile home in Andhra Pradesh to find out their socio-demographic characteristics. They found that the majority of the sample population are found to be urban (84 percent), illiterate (40 percent) with an average age of

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around 13 years. A considerable number of them had been away from their families from a period of three years and above. The delinquents reported participation along with peer groups in common activities such as loafing (93 percent), playing together (87 percent). The study also reported more abuse of delinquents in families headed by a responsible person other than parents. Most of the delinquents reported physical and verbal abuse as an important factor for their drifting from homes. Most of the parents of the delinquents are from low-income groups employed in unorganized sector.

Prisoner's perspective on rehabilitation was examined by Erez (1998). Two related dimensions of correctional policy, program determination, and program participation, as perceived by a random sample of 348 inmates from 3 federal correctional facilities within the U.S. prisoners' view of rehabilitation and reform because of the major purpose of punishment or a jail sentence. "Need" was endorsed most often because of the fairest norm for offering or receiving program benefits. The bulk of inmates view employment because of the greatest area of concern rehabilitation.

Shukla (1979, pp-15-51) has studied adolescent thieves, to seek out the method of Delinquency progression within the light of obtainable theories on delinquent behaviour the world of the study covers two cities of Gwalior and Indore in Madhya Pradesh (Central India). For the study, the author has taken the age groups of 16-21 years. The sample includes convicts also as offenders or other categories who were captured by the police or were predisposed to capture by the police or those persistent involvement in the theft. The sample has been classified under three related categories. The professionals, the habitual and therefore the occasional. This study reveals that the family is said to the sort of criminality of the delinquent. Most of the pilferers and pocket-pickers come from Joint families on the opposite hand; the house breakers were the merchandise of single families. The joint families produced more professionals whereas single families nourished more occasional and habitual. The amount of literacy of oldsters was very low. The result, however, indicated that each one income groups produced delinquents.

Priyamvadhya. (2003) acknowledged her analysis of "A Study on the reintegration of Juvenile Delinquents into the Society". This study reveals that the majority (67.2%) of the respondents felt that the vocational education programs imparted within the special home weren't useful for them after their release. The impact of vocational education programs was found to be related to the amount of stay of the respondents within the special home. Another important factor noted that the majority (72.4 percent) of the respondents had become recidivists, a number of the demographic factors like family status, income, the legal status of the respondents were found to not accompany the speed of recidivism among the released delinquents. The opposite demographic factors like place of residence and present occupation of the respondents were found to be related to a rate of recidivism among the released delinquents. The sort of offense committed by the respondents was found not be related to the speed of recidivism among them. This study also evident that 51.7 percent of the respondents have studied up to the primary level. It is often seen that fifty of the respondents are from rural areas, 27.6% from suburban areas and 22.4% of the respondents belonging to urban areas. It is often seen that 69% of the respondents belonged to the lower class group. Only 8.6% to the upper crust group.

Paul Devadasu (1990, pp. 52-59) analysed his study about the socio-economic profile of youth offenders. This study reveals that the majority of the offenders have a positive attitude towards the treatment in family and therefore the society before conviction and after release.

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The extent of the relationship between the relations and therefore the society after their release. 36 offenders have parents, 61 you look after offenders' parents are considered to be cordial, 28 you look after them are considered to be neutral and 11% are harsh. 39 offenders have brothers and sisters are cordial. Only V-E Day is harsh and the other 8% are neutral. This study also concluded that most of the offender's family and friends have regular contact with offenders through letters and visits. Another most of the offenders have said that they need cordial relationships with family and therefore the society.

Sarkar (1987) studied the house and family circumstances of the official delinquents of Dhaka city. He assessed said that family because the cell-unit of society assumed to be a key influencing think about shaping a child's personality and character. He has selected 40 official delinquents of Dhaka city within the late '80s and studied their home and family conditions. He had found that 76% of the boys were emotionally attached to their mothers. Deprivation of parental love, want of able guardianship, criminality within the family, crowded family condition, uncongenial parental relationship were some problem situations within the family. The family was the primary stage during which the kid learns the imitate his elders to urge into a fuller knowledge of the planet around him hence he concludes that it had been very pertinent to seem into home and family circumstances that prevail in child life.

The research works reviewed above expose the availability of a large range of studies, each cantered on precise topics at exceptional areas in the state, country wide and worldwide research concerning the problem. It can be concluded every learn about whether or not in India or overseas has installed that the hassle of Juvenile Delinquency is growing round the world at a very high occurrence fee and Juvenile Delinquency is found among sure high risks corporations like teens from damaged families, orphans, lack of parental care, dropout from school, terrible and unstable families and slum inhabitants. The research reviewed have not attempted to find out about the above dimensions on the micro-level. Hence this research is designed in such a way as to contact upon the above areas at the state level.

### *Operational Definitions*

- The juvenile is a child who is believed to have committed or violated any law declaring the child's act as an offense.
- Juvenile Delinquency is an act which is prohibited by government for children up to the age limit i.e., for boys 16 years and for girls it is 18 years old.
- A juvenile rehabilitation centre is usually a centre under a juvenile court, which is a detention institution for juvenile offenders or delinquents.
- A major component of social skills and involvement in society is social perception. Social perception refers to the initial stages in which people acquire information that enables the detailed explanation of the personality and intentions of another person.

### *Research Questions*

- How social perception work towards juvenile delinquency among adolescents?
- What is a reaction of society towards juvenile?
- How the thinking level of juvenile about the society affects them in the juvenile centre?

### *Objectives*

- To understand the Social Perception towards Juvenile Delinquency among Adolescents.

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- To understand the importance of society Social Perception among Juveniles.

### *Research Hypothesis*

- H0: Social Perception of Juvenile among adolescences will be neither positive nor negative.
- H1: Social Perception of Juvenile among adolescences will be negative.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### *Sample*

To study the variable of Social Perception the Adolescents of 11 to 18 years were used as sample. As per the Indian legal system Juveniles of age range 11 to 18 year were taken as sample. The Juvenile sample was taken from the Juvenile Reform Centre, Bhopal.

The sample size was N=60 with n (Adolescents) = 30 and n (Juvenile) =30.

### *Tool used*

Interview method was used to collect data from Juveniles to assess the importance of their Social Perception in society. The Social Perception for Juveniles among Adolescents was also assessed using open ended interview technique.

### *Procedure*

The source of data is both primary and secondary. For the primary source of data interview method is used. The interview was conducted with the permission of the supervisor of Juvenile Reform Centre, Bhopal. During the interview the rapport was established and then the Juvenile boys of 11 to 18 years of age were interviewed regarding the importance of Social Perception in their lives. In the similar way the Adolescents in the range of 11 to 18 years of age were interviewed with the consent of their parents to understand the Social Perception for Juveniles.

For secondary sources, data from internet, journals; reports and case studies were used.

### *Data Analyses*

#### **Research design**

Exploratory Research design was used to conduction of this research.

## **RESULT**

The result indicates that the hypothesis has been accepted i.e., Social Perception of Juvenile among adolescences will be negative.

During the interview, it was observed that the Juveniles aged between 11 -13 year and those who are illiterate for them Social Perception of society doesn't matter. When it was asked to them, what are their families, relatives and friends think about them? Do they accept them after leaving Juvenile Reform Homes is a matter of concern?

It was observed that Juveniles who are below 11- 13 years think that people will accept them after leaving this Juvenile reform homes. Whereas Juveniles who belong to age group of 14-18 years and are literate, Social Perception is a matter of concern to them. Their answer was negative, and they added to it that their friends and relatives will not accept them but their families do.

Will you continue your schooling after leaving this Juvenile correction homes?

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They stated that, they really want to continue their schooling. Most of participants replied that they wanted to continue their schooling, but there are some in 14-18 years age who replied that they don't want to continue their further schooling because they think that they don't belong to the world and no one will accept them and some wanted to work and earn.

### **INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION**

While reviewing their case history it was found socio economic profile and family backgrounds play an important role in promoting Juvenile Delinquency as it was found in the studies of Paul Devadasu who analysed and study about the socio-economic profile of youth offenders and Sarkar who studied the house and family circumstances of the official delinquents.

While interviewing Adolescents it was found that some adolescent don't want to be friend of any Juvenile, it was also observed that while taking the consent of parents regarding interview related to this topic parents were little concern about the questions that were asked. During the interview when Adolescents were told the stories of some Juveniles, they gave a very negative response and said they might be lying.

While conducting the interview it was also observed that Adolescents fall in the category of Juveniles.

During the interview it was also found that rehabilitation related to Social Perception was become difficult it was supported by the Holyst study where he has explored the barriers to the rehabilitation of criminal offenders and also described the main problems which will affect their Social Perception.

During the interview the common causes for the concern for Social Perception were found. While to understand their Social Perception for Juvenile to be negative, the negativity in Social Perception was due to the mentality the people survive, the past experiences they have went through. The curses they have heard. The situation they have passed, the process of rehabilitation doesn't make sense with them because it's a conflict with the law has to be done with the considerations to his or her age, mental and physical makeup. Financial constraints of the government made rehabilitation away and involvement of social workers and non-profit organization resulted in cost effective multi modal rehab programs for the Juveniles.

### **CONCLUSION**

This study is done to understand the Social Perception towards the Juvenile delinquents. This study is important because as we know that according to Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 the maximum tenure of punishment which can be given to the Juvenile offenders is three years and this punishment is valid for heinous crime also. After completing the time of their sentence, when they step back into the common world, then they have to face the outsiders. At that point of time, it becomes very important to know how they will be accepted by people, as the regular adolescents or not. It has also been seen that Social Perception is negative towards Juvenile because people have created such a mentality that delinquents cannot improve after leaving Juvenile Reform Centre, and because of these reasons, rehabilitation becomes difficult. The findings displayed that most of Adolescents have negative perception that's why it become necessary to make aware teenagers about the main reasons that why they become Delinquent and if the environment remains the same for Juveniles, then it will be very difficult for Juveniles to get out of the category of Delinquents.



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### *Limitations*

Also, in the Juvenile Reform Centre it is necessary that new behaviour can be taught to the delinquency, they should be first convinced that their past illegal behaviour and actions were incorrect and self-defeating in short delinquency must be convinced that their behaviour quality change. They should also provide some therapy which help and trained them for the further challenge it is important because sometimes they fail to understand that previous illegal behaviour as being wrong and indication to personal inadequacies. And these false insights could also contribute to the refusals or treatment and following remedies.

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### ***Conflict of Interest***

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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