



STUDY ON PUBLIC OPINION TOWARDS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMIL NADU

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Abstract : *The frequency of juvenile delinquency and its effects on society continue to be major global social issues, garnering growing attention. With a special emphasis on the particular circumstances of Tamil Nadu, India, this study attempts to investigate popular opinions and attitudes on juvenile delinquency. Initial results show that people in Tamil Nadu have different opinions about juvenile delinquency. People's opinions and reactions to juvenile wrongdoing are influenced by a variety of factors, including exposure to crime, cultural beliefs, education, and social level. The main objective of the study is to know the Reasons for Juvenile Delinquency. The Study has followed the Empirical research method. The sample size of the Study is 200. The statistical tools used are independent sample T test Anova, Chi-Square and Correlation. Along with identifying common misconceptions and stigmas about juvenile offenders, the study investigates the implications of these for social policies and solutions. This study aims to provide important insights to stakeholders in juvenile justice reform, legislators, and social workers through a thorough analysis of public opinion. The result observed from the study is that improper maintenance of parenthood, lack of proper education, poverty and social surroundings are the main reasons for juvenile Delinquency. With the increase in Awareness centers and programs juvenile delinquency can be reduced to great extent.*

IndexTerms - Juvenile, Delinquent, Crime, Minor, Criminal Behaviour

I. INTRODUCTION

Children are the rock of any nation on which its future is built. They become the leaders of the country, the creators of national wealth, who care for and protect the human community of the land to which they are rooted. These children across the world develop at different rate and develop different worlds. They increase their ability to think abstractly and develop their own views regarding social and political issues. This is the age when peer influence and acceptance becomes very important. Juvenile Crimes have become such common phenomena that they raise serious concern in any nation. A Juvenile Delinquent may be regarded as a child who has allegedly committed/violated some law, under which his/her act of commission or omission becomes an offense. The 1800s was the beginning of the Child Saving Movement. With the creation of this movement, the child savers focus on reforming juveniles. The institution began to see an overcrowding of youth, poor conditions in caring for them and issues with administration. Because of this, the child savers petitioned for there to be a juvenile court and the first one was established in 1899 in Illinois.

In 1899, the first juvenile court was established in Illinois. The development of the juvenile court was to allow for it to have jurisdiction over any child under the age of 16 who was guilty of violating the law, providing care to those children who were being neglected, and to ensure the separation of juvenile and adult offenders. The establishment of the Juvenile Court Act of 1899 was a major movement in the juvenile justice system to allow youths to admit to their and focus on rehabilitating the juveniles not through punishment but rather by identifying what the needs of the youths was and finding a solution for their problem.

Government initiatives aimed at addressing juvenile delinquency in Tamil Nadu encompass a range of strategies and programs focused on prevention, intervention, rehabilitation, and community involvement. Some notable initiatives include:

1. **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act):** The Government of Tamil Nadu adheres to the guidelines and provisions outlined in the JJ Act, which prioritizes the welfare and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. The act emphasizes the establishment of Juvenile Justice Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units, and Child Welfare Committees to ensure the proper implementation of juvenile justice policies.
2. **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS):** Under the ICPS, the Tamil Nadu government implements various programs aimed at preventing juvenile delinquency and providing care and protection to vulnerable children. These programs include setting up child welfare committees, shelter homes, and specialized services for children in need of care and protection.
3. **Rehabilitation and Skill Development Programs:** The government of Tamil Nadu emphasizes the importance of rehabilitating juvenile offenders by providing them with opportunities for skill development, education, and vocational training. Rehabilitation programs aim to reintegrate juvenile delinquents into society as productive and law-abiding citizens.

4. **Community-Based Interventions:** The government collaborates with local communities, NGOs, and civil society organizations to implement community-based interventions that address the root causes of juvenile delinquency. These initiatives focus on promoting positive youth development, fostering mentorship opportunities, and creating safe spaces for young people.
5. **Awareness Campaigns and Education Programs:** The government conducts awareness campaigns and educational programs to sensitize the public about juvenile delinquency and the importance of supporting rehabilitation efforts. These initiatives aim to reduce stigma and discrimination against juvenile offenders while promoting a more empathetic and understanding attitude within society.
6. **Legal Aid and Counseling Services:** The government provides legal aid and counseling services to juvenile offenders to ensure their rights are protected and their rehabilitation needs are addressed effectively. These services aim to support the rehabilitation process and empower young offenders to make positive life choices.

Several factors influence public opinion towards juvenile delinquency in Tamil Nadu:

1. **Cultural and Social Norms:** Tamil Nadu has a rich cultural heritage and social fabric that shape attitudes towards juvenile delinquency. Cultural norms regarding family, community, and discipline influence perceptions of juvenile behavior and appropriate responses to delinquent acts.
2. **Economic Status:** Socioeconomic factors such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality can contribute to juvenile delinquency. Public opinion may vary depending on individuals' economic status and their perspectives on the root causes of youth crime.
3. **Education and Awareness:** Levels of education and awareness about juvenile delinquency and its underlying causes can influence public opinion. Those with higher levels of education may have a more nuanced understanding of the complex issues surrounding youth crime and rehabilitation.
4. **Media Portrayal:** The media plays a significant role in shaping public perceptions of juvenile delinquency. Sensationalized reporting and negative stereotypes can influence public opinion and contribute to stigma against juvenile offenders.
5. **Government Policies and Interventions:** Public opinion towards juvenile delinquency may be influenced by government policies and interventions aimed at addressing youth crime. Perceptions of the effectiveness and fairness of these policies can impact attitudes towards juvenile offenders.
6. **Community Involvement and Support Systems:** The level of community involvement and support systems available for at-risk youth and juvenile offenders can affect public opinion. Communities with strong support networks and rehabilitation programs may have more positive attitudes towards juvenile delinquency and a greater emphasis on rehabilitation over punishment.
7. **Personal Experiences:** Personal experiences with juvenile delinquency, either as victims, offenders, or family members of offenders, can significantly shape individuals' opinions on the issue. These experiences may influence attitudes towards rehabilitation, punishment, and prevention strategies.
8. **Legal and Justice System:** Public perception of the legal and justice system's handling of juvenile delinquency cases can influence attitudes towards the issue. Perceptions of fairness, effectiveness, and rehabilitation efforts within the justice system may impact public opinion on juvenile crime and punishment.

The proposed amendments to the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, introduced during a meeting of District Magistrates (DMs) and Additional District Magistrates (ADMs) in Tamil Nadu on February 17, 2021, underscored the importance of enhancing the monitoring and functioning of agencies responsible for implementing juvenile justice measures at the district level. Spearheaded by the Child Protection Unit, these proposed amendments aimed to strengthen the existing framework for the protection and rehabilitation of children in conflict with the law. One significant aspect of the proposed amendments focused on intensifying the oversight and accountability mechanisms governing the functioning of agencies tasked with juvenile justice implementation within each district. This included bolstering the monitoring systems to ensure adherence to the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, and related guidelines. District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates were entrusted with the responsibility of overseeing and evaluating the performance of these agencies, thereby ensuring that they operate effectively and efficiently. Furthermore, the proposed amendments aimed to enhance coordination and collaboration among various stakeholders involved in the juvenile justice system. This involved fostering closer partnerships between government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), child welfare committees, and other relevant entities to streamline efforts in safeguarding the rights and well-being of children in conflict with the law. Additionally, the proposed amendments sought to address emerging challenges and gaps in the juvenile justice system, such as the need for specialized interventions for children in need of care and protection, including those at risk of exploitation, trafficking, or substance abuse. It emphasized the importance of adopting a multidisciplinary approach to cater to the diverse needs of vulnerable children and ensuring their holistic development and rehabilitation. Overall, the proposed amendments underscored a commitment to strengthening the juvenile justice system in Tamil Nadu, with a focus on enhancing monitoring mechanisms, promoting collaboration among stakeholders, and addressing evolving challenges to better protect and rehabilitate children in conflict with the law. By prioritizing the well-being and rights of children, these amendments aimed to create a more inclusive and supportive environment conducive to their growth and development.

Comparing the proposed amendments to the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, in Tamil Nadu with juvenile justice systems in the United States, the United Kingdom, Brazil, and Finland reveals several distinct approaches to addressing juvenile delinquency:

1. United States:

- In the United States, juvenile justice laws vary by state, but generally emphasize accountability, rehabilitation, and public safety.
- The age of criminal responsibility varies between states, typically ranging from 6 to 12 years old.
- Many states have diversion programs, such as teen courts and community-based interventions, aimed at keeping juvenile offenders out of the traditional justice system.
- Compared to India, the US has a more punitive approach in some cases, with the possibility of harsh sentences, including life imprisonment without parole for serious offenses committed by juveniles.

2. United Kingdom:

- The UK's juvenile justice system focuses on the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders, with an emphasis on diversion programs, community-based interventions, and restorative justice approaches.
- The age of criminal responsibility in the UK is set at 10 years old.
- Specialized youth courts handle cases involving juvenile offenders, with an emphasis on addressing the underlying causes of delinquency and providing support for rehabilitation.
- The UK's approach aligns closely with the principles of the proposed amendments in Tamil Nadu, emphasizing rehabilitation and community involvement in the juvenile justice process.

3. Brazil:

- Brazil's juvenile justice system, governed by the Statute of the Child and Adolescent, prioritizes the protection and rehabilitation of children and adolescents in conflict with the law.
- The age of criminal responsibility in Brazil is 12 years old.
- Brazil emphasizes socio-educational measures for juvenile offenders, including educational programs, vocational training, and community service, rather than incarceration.
- Similar to India, Brazil's approach emphasizes rehabilitation and social reintegration for juvenile offenders, with a focus on addressing the underlying social and economic factors contributing to delinquency.

4. Finland:

- Finland's juvenile justice system is recognized for its progressive and child-centered approach, focusing on the welfare and best interests of the child.
- The age of criminal responsibility in Finland is 15 years old.
- Finland emphasizes diversion programs, restorative justice practices, and individualized interventions for young offenders, with a strong emphasis on education, social support, and rehabilitation.
- Finland's approach aligns closely with the principles of the proposed amendments in Tamil Nadu, prioritizing rehabilitation, education, and community involvement in the juvenile justice process.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

An empirical research using the convenient sampling method. This study has both primary and secondary data, Primary data was collected through convenience sampling, from a well-structured questionnaire, the sample size of the research is 231, and the sample population were the general section of the society for unbiased opinions. The secondary data was taken from many journals, and Records of many institutions. The independent variables considered in the study are age, gender, occupation, education and the place of living of the respondents and the dependent variable is their opinion on juvenile delinquency and the factors affecting the same in the Indian society. This study used percentages, graphs, charts and chi-square tests to extrapolate data and analysis.

III. OBJECTIVES

- To assess the level of awareness among the general public in Tamil Nadu regarding juvenile delinquency, its prevalence, and its impact on society.
- To investigate public perceptions of the underlying causes and contributing factors to juvenile delinquency in Tamil Nadu, including socioeconomic, cultural, and environmental influences.
- To analyze public attitudes towards juvenile offenders, including perceptions of their culpability, responsibility, and potential for rehabilitation versus punishment.
- To examine the prevalence of stigmatization and discrimination against juvenile offenders in Tamil Nadu and its impact on their reintegration into society.

IV. HYPOTHESIS

H₀: There is no significant relationship between the educational qualification and the opinion of the respondents on the juveniles on whether parenthood play a major role in juvenile delinquency.

H_a: There is a significant relationship between the educational qualification and the opinion of the respondents on the juveniles on whether parenthood play a major role in juvenile delinquency.

V. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Deepika agarwal (2018) states her paper aiming at looking at causes of juvenile delinquency and exploitations given to scholars from various fields contained problems of Juvenile delinquency Act pertaining for the amendment of trials of Juveniles.

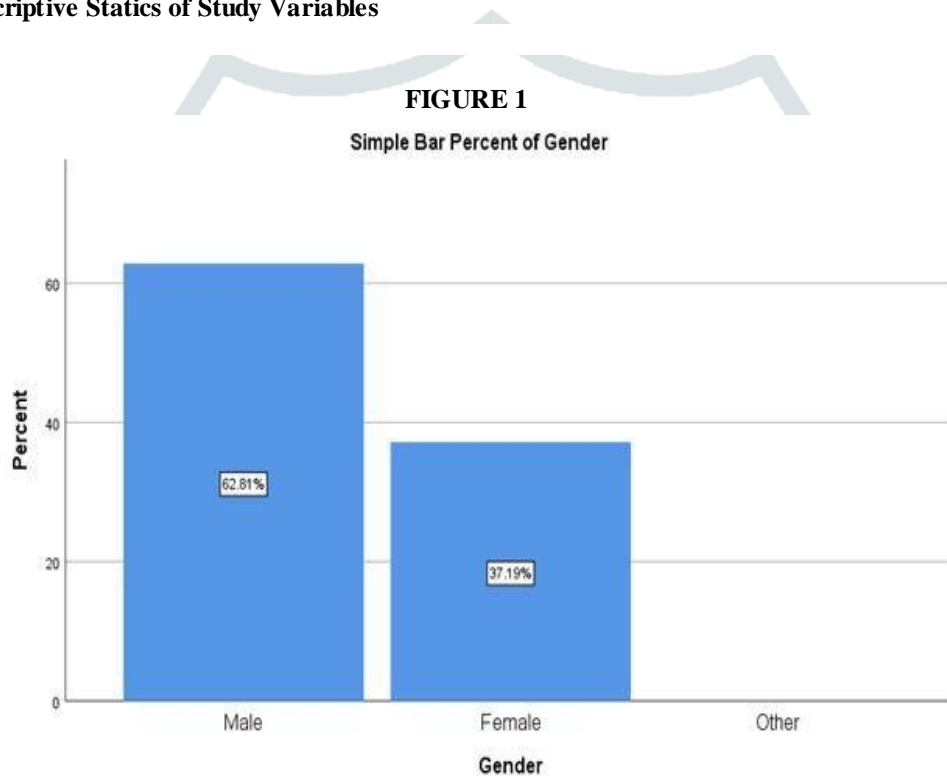
Agarwal's study critically examines the causes of juvenile delinquency in the context of Tamil Nadu, focusing on proposed amendments to the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. She highlights the need to address systemic issues within the juvenile justice system and emphasizes the importance of rehabilitation and support for juvenile offenders. (Agarwal et al. 2018) L.T.Wilkins (1963) explained that juvenile delinquency varied geographically, chronologically, fairly in a systematic way. Poverty, high standard of living and broken houses are spoiling children. This paper highlighted selective critical reviews. Wilkins' research investigates the geographical and chronological variations in juvenile delinquency, attributing factors such as poverty, high living standards, and broken homes as significant contributors. By analyzing these factors, Wilkins provides insights into the complex socio-environmental dynamics underlying juvenile delinquency. (Wilkins 1963) Chung len (2006) the paper aims at lookin for problems of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency amendment trials of juveniles. Len's study delves into the challenges and issues surrounding juvenile delinquency, particularly in the context of the legal framework for trials of juvenile offenders. By identifying problems within the existing system, Len contributes to the discourse on potential amendments to improve juvenile justice practices. (Chung and Steinberg 2006) Haveripet (2013) paper designed to explore causes and consequences of criminal activities. Resulted that no particular reasons were found. There were a variety of reasons. Haveripet's research explores the multifaceted causes and consequences of criminal activities, highlighting the diverse range of factors contributing to juvenile delinquency. By acknowledging the complexity of the issue, Haveripet underscores the importance of addressing various social, economic, and environmental factors in combating juvenile delinquency effectively. (Haveripet et al. 2018) Hirsch (1983) paper argued that age distribution of crime is sufficiently invariant over broad range of social conditions and uses age distribution not justified by evidence. Hirsch's paper challenges conventional assumptions about the relationship between age and criminal behavior by arguing that the age distribution of crime remains consistent across different social conditions. Through empirical analysis, Hirsch sheds light on the nuanced patterns of juvenile delinquency and its implications for policy and intervention strategies. ("Website" n.d.) Chris Knoester (2005) purpose of study analyzes to that extent to which neighborhood level and family structure. Knoester's study examines the influence of neighborhood characteristics and family structure on juvenile delinquency, highlighting the importance of social and environmental factors in shaping delinquent behavior. By analyzing neighborhood-level data, Knoester provides valuable insights into the contextual determinants of juvenile delinquency and suggests implications for policy and intervention. ("Website" n.d.) Mcdowell (1999) stated about juvenile delinquency in the US and UK. Dealt with juvenile delinquency, two nations and prevent suggestions and reforms. Mcdowell's comparative analysis delves into the intricacies of juvenile delinquency in the United States and the United Kingdom. By examining prevention strategies and proposed reforms in both countries, Mcdowell offers insights into the effectiveness of different approaches to addressing juvenile delinquency within distinct socio-cultural contexts. ("Website" n.d.) Miller (1958) paper selects particular kinds of delinquency. Law of violating acts committed by members takes as the premise motivation of behavior. Miller's seminal work focuses on specific manifestations of delinquent behavior, providing a detailed exploration of the motivations behind such acts. By dissecting the underlying psychological, social, and environmental factors contributing to delinquency, Miller's study sheds light on the complexity of juvenile offending behavior and its implications for intervention strategies. ("Website" n.d.) Tyagi (2017) article highlights lack of awareness about juvenile delinquency and about the juvenile justice system. Tyagi's study highlights the pervasive lack of awareness surrounding juvenile delinquency and the juvenile justice system. By drawing attention to this issue, Tyagi underscores the importance of public education and advocacy efforts aimed at fostering a better understanding of juvenile delinquency and promoting support for juvenile justice reform initiatives. ("Juvenile Delinquency, Crime and Social Marginalization: Theoretical Background" 2017) Binder (1988) surveyed literature of juvenile delinquency from 1838 - 1987. Binder's comprehensive survey offers a historical overview of literature on juvenile delinquency spanning from 1838 to 1987. By synthesizing research trends and historical perspectives, Binder's work provides valuable insights into the evolution of scholarly discourse on juvenile delinquency and its implications for policy and practice. (Binder 1988) Elenore (2009) article studied whether conformist behavior affects individual outcomes in crime. Suggests that juvenile crimes as an effective policy. Elenore's article delves into the role of conformist behavior in shaping individual outcomes in crime. By exploring the impact of social norms and peer influences on delinquent behavior, Elenore suggests that interventions targeting conformity may hold promise in reducing juvenile crime rates and promoting positive behavioral outcomes. Tappan (1949) author endeavored the relieve an inadequacy analysis on legal phases of delinquency and its treatment. Tappan's work endeavors to fill gaps in the legal analysis of juvenile delinquency and its treatment. By examining legal frameworks and treatment modalities, Tappan contributes to the development of more informed and effective approaches to addressing juvenile offending behavior within the criminal justice system. (Tappan 1949) Kim (2001) studied the prenatal and postnatal exposure associated with reported anti-social acts. Played measurable role and epigenesis of behavioral problems. Kim's study investigates the prenatal and postnatal factors associated with antisocial behavior, highlighting the importance of early intervention in mitigating the risk of juvenile delinquency. By examining the role of early environmental influences on behavioral outcomes, Kim's research informs preventive strategies aimed at reducing juvenile offending rates. (Dietrich et al. 2001) Walter (1982) examined the effect of various family variables and etiology of juvenile delinquency. Resulted that characteristics of parents play an important role for boys and girls. Walter's research explores the influence of family variables on the etiology of juvenile delinquency, with a particular emphasis on parental characteristics. By examining familial dynamics and their impact on delinquent behavior, Walter's study underscores the role of family-based interventions in preventing and addressing juvenile offending. (Walter and Ostrander 1982) Josene Junger (2004) article considers the differences in patterns of youth delinquency and the problem of behavior between boys and girls. Junger's article examines gender differences in patterns of youth delinquency, shedding light on behavioral disparities between boys and girls. By analyzing the problem behaviors exhibited by each gender, (Junger-Tas, Ribeaud, and Maarten J L 2004) Joseph P Ryan (2008) the current study records the large urban county and propensity. Relationship between placements of child welfare and risk of delinquency. Result indicated the relative risk of delinquency. Ryan's study investigates the relationship between child welfare placements and the risk of delinquency in large urban counties. By recording propensity and relative risk of delinquency associated with different placement types, Ryan's research provides valuable insights into the impact of child welfare systems on juvenile offending rates. (Ryan et al. 2008) David Maltza (1961) explanations on juvenile delinquency regarding heavy stress, delinquent deviant. The delinquent's values are fae less deviant than commonly portrayed. Mulvey's article reviews evidence on the effectiveness of prevention, treatment, and intervention programs aimed at reducing juvenile delinquency. By synthesizing conclusions from various studies, Mulvey provides valuable insights into the efficacy of different approaches to addressing juvenile offending behavior. (Matza and Sykes

1961) Mulvey EP (1993) Article reviews the available evidence regarding the effectiveness, prevention, treatment and programs to reduce juvenile delinquency. Conclusions reviewed at the intervention. Maltza's explanations of juvenile delinquency delve into the role of heavy stress and deviant behavior. By challenging common perceptions of delinquent values as inherently deviant, Maltza's work offers a nuanced perspective on the motivations and attitudes of juvenile offenders. (Mulvey, Arthur, and Dickon Reppucci 1993) Sampson RJ (1986) explained the issue of class bias in the court processing the juvenile delinquency generated considerable volume of sociological research. Results suggest neighborhoods are inverse effect on police contracts. Sampson's analysis explores the issue of class bias in court processing of juvenile delinquency cases, highlighting the socio-economic factors influencing legal outcomes. (Sampson 1986) Mccord J (1991) Observations during childhood and criminal records and results suggest two mechanisms are natural behavior of juvenile delinquency and paternal interaction with family. McCord's observations during childhood and criminal records analysis reveal two natural mechanisms underlying juvenile delinquency: innate behavioral tendencies and paternal interaction within the family. By identifying these mechanisms, McCord contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex interplay between individual and familial factors in shaping delinquent behavior. (McCORD 1991)

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

6.1 Results of Descriptive Statics of Study Variables

ANALYSIS

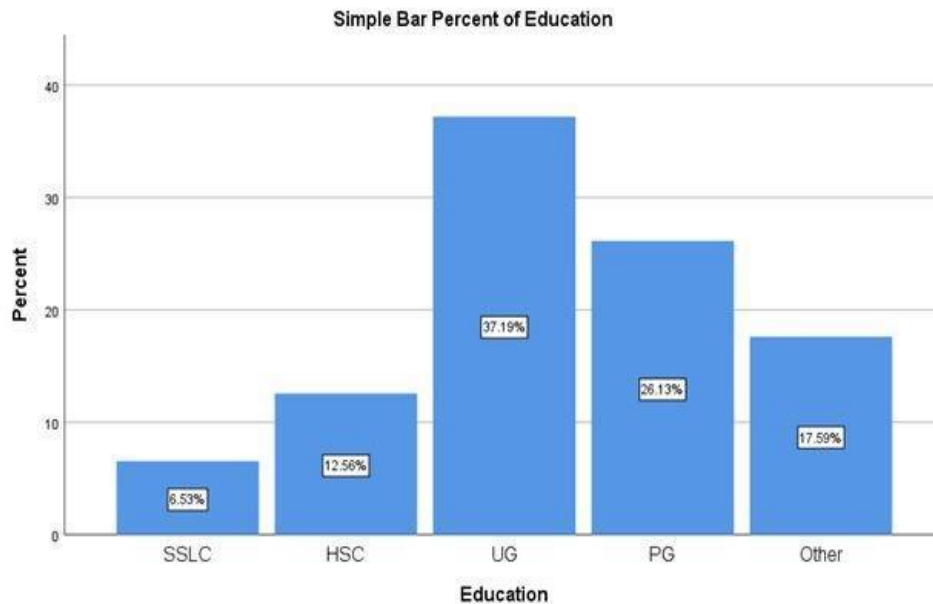


Legend: Figure 1 shows the percentage of Gender of the sample population.

Results : Respondents belonging to Gender male have shown a higher preference of 62.81% in responding to the study than female.

Discussion : Male have shown higher preference towards overall preference of the research study, this could be because male have better knowledge about Juvenile delinquency than Female.

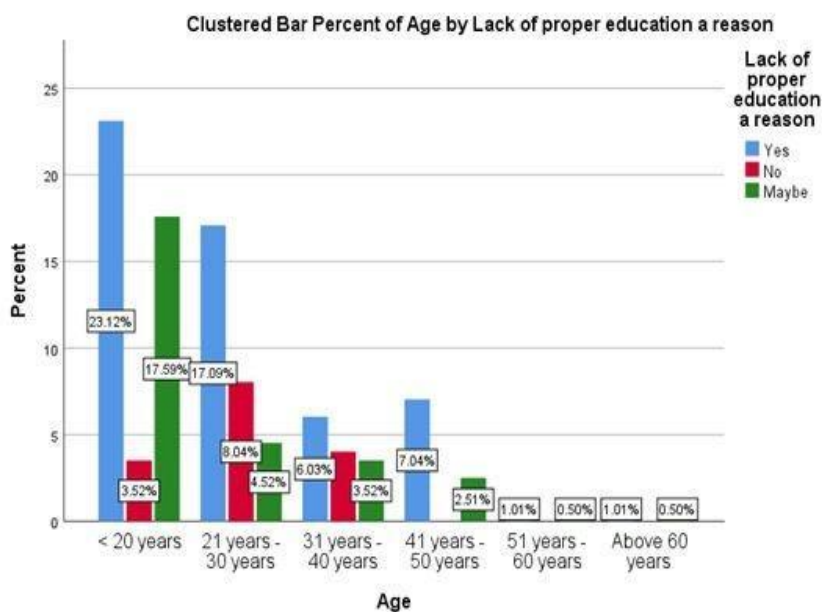
FIGURE 2



Legend: Figure 2 shows the percentage of Education Qualifications of Sample population.

Results: Respondents belonging to UG have shown higher preference of 37.19% in responding to the study than other categories.
Discussion: The overall preference of the sample population depicts that Respondents belonging to UG have shown higher preference in responding to the study than other categories, this could be because they are the upcoming generation with higher knowledge of juvenile crimes.

FIGURE 3

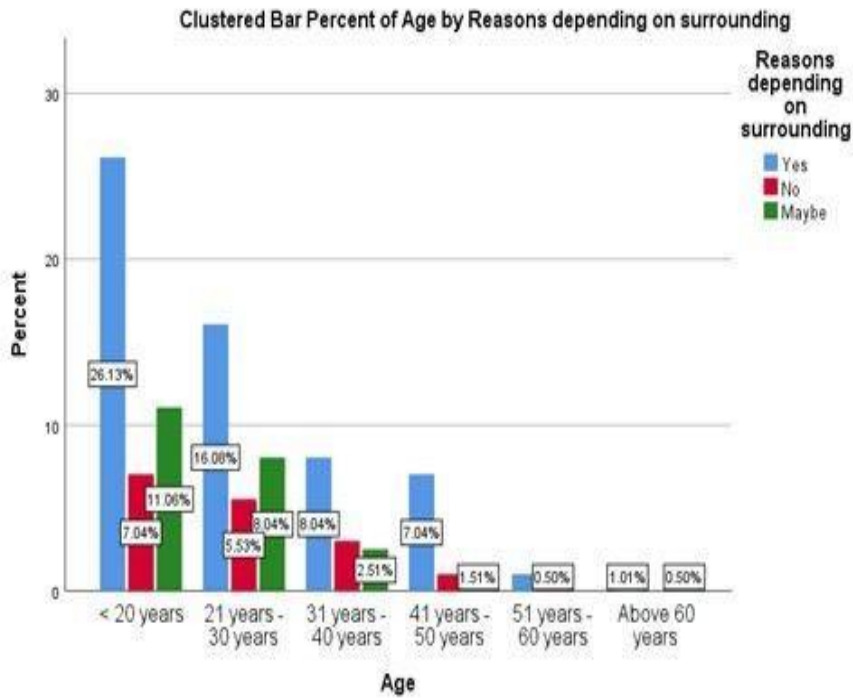


Legend: Figure 3 shows the percentage of Age and Lack of proper education of the sample population.

Results : Respondents belonging to Age group <20 years have shown a higher preference of 23.12% in responding yes to the statement - Lack of proper education whereas respondents belonging to Age group of 21 years - 30 years have shown higher preference of 8.04% in responding No the statement - Lack of proper education.

Discussion : It can be concluded that people feel that lack of proper education is a reason for juvenile delinquency which needs some measures to rectify.

FIGURE 4



Legend :

Figure 4 shows the percentage of age and surrounding reasons of sample population.

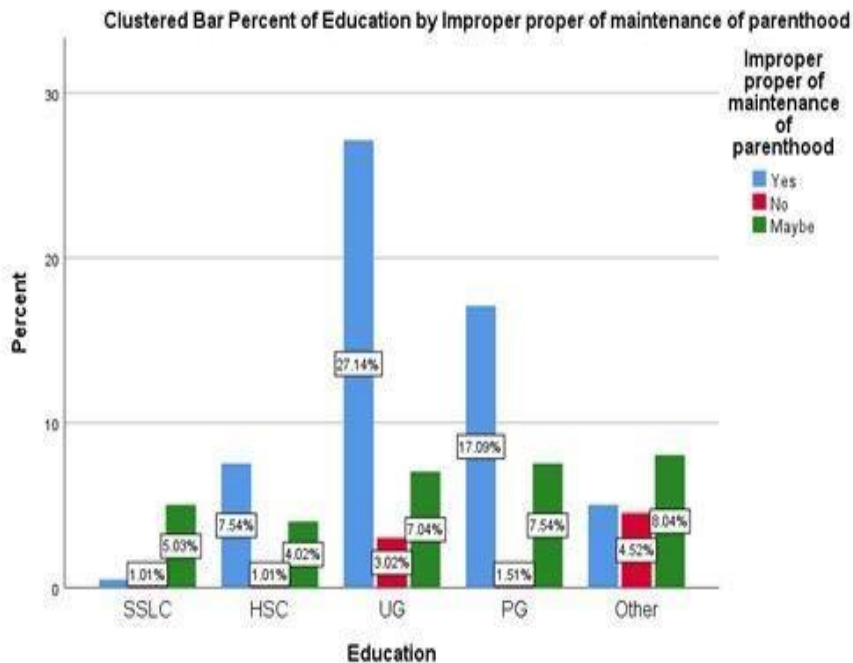
Results :

Respondents belonging age group <20 years have shown higher preferences of 26.13% in responding Yes to the statement - surrounding reasons whereas Respondents belonging Age group Above 60 years have shown lesser preference of 0.50% in responding to the statement.

Discussion :

It can be interpreted that surrounding i.e society and socialisation could be the reason for juvenile delinquency.

FIGURE 5



Legend :

Figure 5 shows that percentage of education and improper parenthood of the sample population.

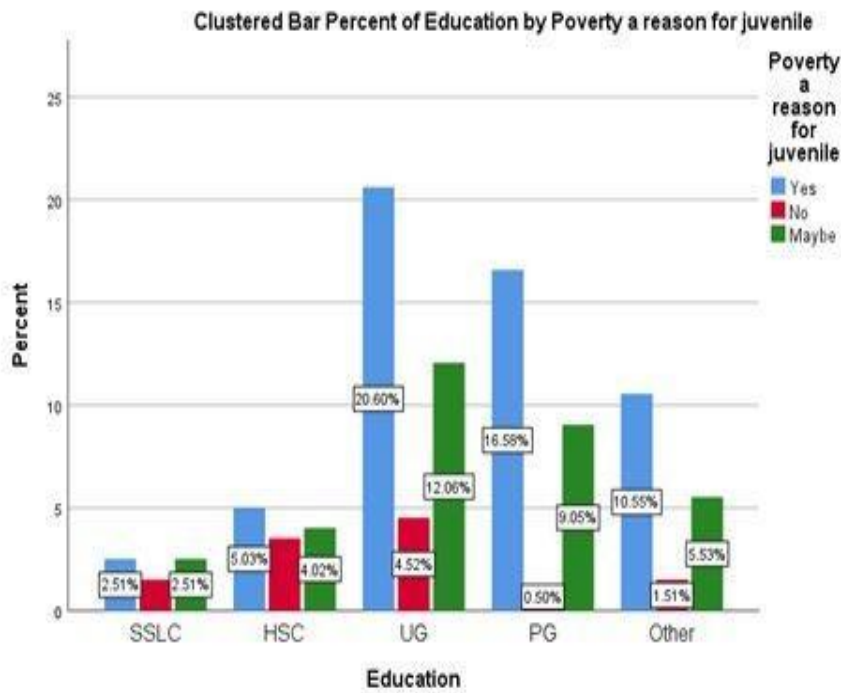
Results :

UG Respondents have shown higher preference of 27.14% in responding Yes to the statement - improper parenthood whereas respondents belonging to PG have shown higher preference of 7.54% in responding Maybe to the statement.

Discussion :

It is strongly agreed that improper maintenance of parenthood is the main cause of juvenile crimes.

FIGURE 6



Legend:

Figure 6 shows the percentage of education and poverty of sample population.

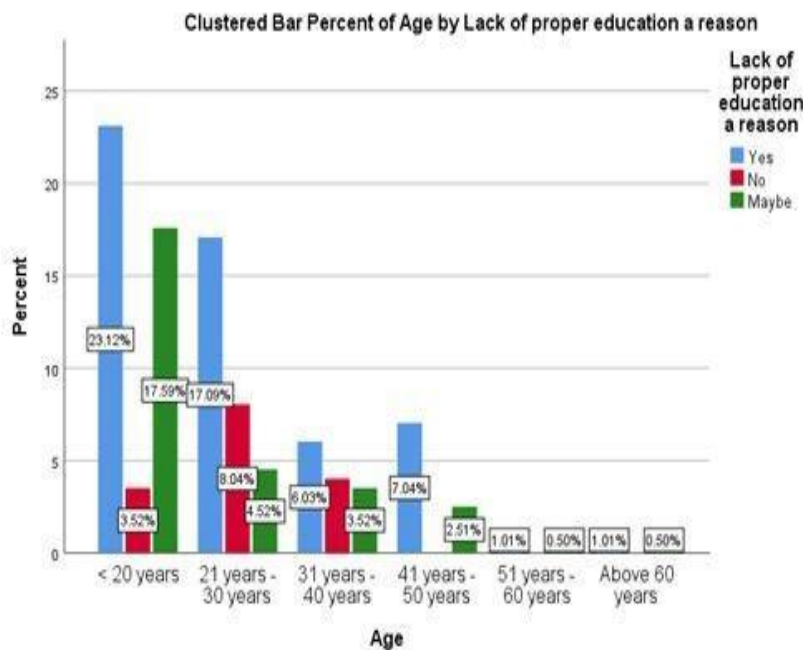
Results :

UG Respondents have shown higher preferences of 20.60% in responding Yes to the statement - poverty a reason whereas respondents belonging to other category have shown lesser preference of 1.51% in responding No to the statement.

Discussion :

Maybe UG graduates agree that poverty is a reason for juvenile delinquency.

FIGURE 7



Legend :

Figure 7 shows the percentage of age and lack of proper education of the sample population.

Results :

Respondents belonging to Age group <20 years have shown higher preference of 23.12% in responding Yes to the statement - Lack of proper education whereas respondents belonging to Age group Above 60 years have shown very less preference of 0.50% in responding No to the statement.

Discussion :

It is stated that the <20 years age group believe that lack of proper education is also a cause for juvenile crimes as education for minors is compulsory.

TABLE 1

		Gender	Lack of proper education a reason
Gender	Pearson Correlation	1	.157 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.026
	N	199	199
Lack of proper education a reason	Pearson Correlation	.157 [*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.026	
	N	199	199

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Legend: Table 1 represents correlations between two variables which includes Gender and lack of proper education.

Results : The Correlation between two variables, which includes Gender and lack of proper education, the Pearson correlation value for both is more than 0.50, thus showing that they are positively and more correlated.

Discussion : Gender and lack of proper education, the Pearson correlation value for both is more than 0.50, thus showing that they have positive relationship between two variables.

TABLE 2

Chi-Square Tests						
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)	Point Probability
Pearson Chi-Square	28.966 ^a	8	.000	^b		
Likelihood Ratio	34.927	8	.000	^b		
Fisher's Exact Test	^b			^b		
Linear-by-Linear Association	.934 ^c	1	.334	.342	.177	.019
N of Valid Cases	199					

a. 3 cells (20.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 2.22.
b. Cannot be computed because there is insufficient memory.
c. The standardized statistic is -.966.

Legend : Table 2 represents chi square tests between two variables which include Age and improper parenthood.

Results : The Chi-Square Tests between two variables, which includes , Age and improper parenthood. the Asymp. sig.(2-sided) value is less than 0.05 and thus, the null hypothesis is Rejected.

Discussion : Age and improper parenthood the Asymp. sig.(2-sided) value is less than 0.05 have significant association and thus , the null hypothesis is Rejected.

TABLE 3

		Independent Samples Test								
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances			t-test for Equality of Means				95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Lack of proper education a reason	Equal variances assumed	.285	.594	-2.237	197	.026	-.287	.128	-.540	-.034
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.240	153.877	.027	-.287	.128	-.540	-.034

Legend: Table 3 represents Independent sample T-test between two variables which includes Education and lack of proper education.

Results: The Independent T-test between Two variables, which includes Education and lack of proper education, the sig.(2-tailed) value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected.

Discussion: Education and lack of proper education have significant differences, the sig.(2-tailed) value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected.

TABLE 4

ANOVA					
Improper proper of maintenance of parenthood					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	2.232	5	.446	.533	.751
Within Groups	161.697	193	.838		
Total	163.930	198			

Legend: Table 4 represents Anova between two variables which includes Age and improper parenthood.

Results: The ANOVA Test between two variables, which includes Age and improper parenthood, the sig. value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected.

Discussion: Age and improper parenthood, the sig. value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected.

RESULT:

Respondents belonging to Gender male have shown higher preference in responding to the study than female (fig. 1). Respondents belonging to UG have shown higher preference in responding to the study than other categories (fig. 2). Respondents belonging to Age group <20 years have shown a higher preference of 23.12% in responding yes to the statement - Lack of proper education whereas respondents belonging to Age group of 21 years - 30 years have shown higher preference of 8.04% in responding No the statement - Lack of proper education (fig. 3). Respondents belonging age group <20 years have shown higher responding Yes to the statement - surrounding reasons whereas Respondents belonging Age group Above 60 years have shown lesser preference in responding to the statement (fig. 4). UG Respondents have shown higher preference in responding Yes to the statement - improper parenthood whereas respondents belonging to PG have shown higher preference in responding Maybe to the statement (fig. 5). UG Respondents have shown higher preference in responding Yes to the statement - poverty a reason whereas respondents belonging to other categories have shown lesser preference in responding No to the statement (fig. 6). Respondents belonging to Age group <20 years have shown higher preference in responding Yes to the statement - Lack of proper education whereas respondents belonging to age group Above 60 years have shown very less preference in responding No to the statement (fig. 7). Table 1 represents the Correlation between two variables, which includes Gender and lack of proper education, the Pearson correlation value for both is more than 0.50, thus showing that they are positively and more correlated. Table 2 represents the Chi-Square Tests between two variables, which includes , Age and improper parenthood. the Asymp. sig.(2-sided) value is less than 0.05 and thus, the null hypothesis is Rejected. Table 3 represents the Independent T-test between Two variables, which includes Education and lack of proper education, the sig.(2-tailed) value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected. Table 4 represents the ANOVA Test between two variables, which includes Age and improper parenthood, the sig. value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected.

DISCUSSION:

Male have shown higher preference towards overall preference of the research study, this could be because male have better knowledge about Juvenile delinquency than Female. The overall preference of the sample population which depicts that Respondents belonging to UG have shown higher preference in responding to the study than other categories, this could be because they are upcoming generation with higher knowledge of juvenile crimes. Respondents belonging to Age group <20 years have shown higher preference in responding Yes to the statement - Lack of proper education whereas respondents belonging to age group Above 60 years have shown very less preference in responding No to the statement, this could be because respondents belonging to age group of Above 60 years might not be having much knowledge about Juvenile delinquency as most of them won't be literate than respondents belonging to age group of <20 years. Gender and lack of proper education, the Pearson correlation value for both is more than 0.50, thus showing that they are positively and more correlated. Age and improper parenthood. The Asymp. sig. (2-sided) value is less than 0.05 have significant association and thus, the null hypothesis is Rejected. Education and lack of proper education have significant differences, the sig. (2-tailed) value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected. Age and improper parenthood, the sig. value is more than 0.05 and thus, the alternate hypothesis is Rejected.

VII. REFERENCES

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