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Developed Technology versus Juvenile Delinquency

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Juvenile delinquency is a major issue in India. The crime rate is day by day increasing in India. All types of criminal cases are increasing from theft to murder even sexual abuse by a minor who is below 18 years. The problem of juvenile delinquency is gradually rearing its ugly head in the wake of industrialisation and urbanization in the country. These crimes are mostly done by the people of age group between 16-18 years. Juvenile crimes are repetitive in nature since the protection for that is very less. In this research paper, I have written about the causes of juvenile delinquency, developed technology on juvenile delinquency, judicial cases on the issue stated, and reviewed the article titled juvenile justice system in India, my overview.

Keywords: *developed technology, juvenile delinquency, urbanization, industrialization.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays the technologies are getting updated faster in developing and dynamic countries. Which is also useful to the people as well as it also harms the people. Does some psychological changes to people in the age group between 12 years to 18 years? In this article, we will be seeing the link between developed technology with juvenile delinquency. We will also see the negative effects of the developed technology on the mind of juveniles. TV and media have advocated legends who advance equity through the actual end of transgressors. The effect of

media and computer games on the susceptible personalities of youthful people and youngsters is a well-known discussion. Youngsters who watch savagery will generally respond forcefully and get impacted circumstances. Being the future of any society, and a vulnerable section of the same, children deserve laws that focus on their well-being and protection. India does have many laws to protect children such as the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. The Juvenile Justice Act deals with children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection. These laws are not used properly and the punishment for them is not the server.

WHAT IS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY?

A young person whose conduct is characterized by antisocial behaviour that is beyond parental control and subject to legal action.¹ Juvenile delinquency is also known as teenage crime. Delinquency offences include, for example, homicide, robbery, assault, burglary, and theft. The term juvenile crime is used synonymously with criminal delinquency.² Juvenile delinquency, also known as "juvenile offending", is the act of participating in unlawful behaviour as a minor or individual younger than the statutory age of majority. Juvenile delinquency is clearly stated in the Indian constitution as a violation of the ordinary penal law of India as per the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

WHAT HAS DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY?

Having a low level of economic productivity and technological sophistication within the contemporary range of possibility is underdeveloped technology. Development of underdeveloped technology by the use of modern methods and equipment to do things. Technology has positively affected every area of our life and also has negative effects on

¹ 'Juvenile Delinquent' (*Britannica*, 20 July 1998) <<https://www.britannica.com/topic/juvenile-delinquent>> accessed 16 January 2022

² 'Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice' (*The National Academies Press*, 2001) <<https://www.nap.edu/read/9747/chapter/3>> accessed 16 January 2022

young children. This is developed technology. Examples of the developed technologies are that initially, we had a television with limited options and nowadays it been developed many features in it. Similarly, on mobile phones, we had only to call the people who are far from us but now we have so many features in it and many updated applications in it to name Instagram, WhatsApp, Facebook, etc...

CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Nowadays juveniles are engaging in various serious offences like rape, murder, dacoity, theft, and robbery. The causes are classified on three bases one is biological causes, second is societal causes, and finally environmental causes. Bad company, when a good person is being accompanied by a person whose habit is not good to the people surrounded by him automatically the habit of the good person also changes. In other words, spending time with a person who is not morally good. We can give names as unsavoury people. Companions and Gangs when a person becomes a member of the playgroup or peer group. If by chance he joins the group or the gang that fosters delinquent attitudes he is also likely to become a delinquent. Offences are also committed by the adolescents due to bad companionship. Studies have shown that delinquent acts are done in the company. Mental conflicts are a conflict of irreconcilable motives which impel a person toward irreconcilable goals. These may be caused due to severe psychological trauma suffered as a child, such as emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, early loss, such as the loss of a parent, or discrimination. These all tend a person to cause a heinous crime.

Broken homes home may be broken up by the death of one or both of the parents, or by Prolonged illness or insanity, desertion or divorce. Interaction between the parents also affects socialising the child. No one can grow a child better than their mother, if the divorce happens the growth of the child will be affected. Such a child loses not only their mother's love but also parental control and becomes an easy victim to the outside anti-societal influence. Poverty a very large proportion of delinquent children come from poor homes. They commit the offences as members of gangs. Poverty compels sometimes both the parents to be outside the home for a very long period to earn their living. The children will be uncared such children

may consciously or unconsciously join hands with gangsters and become Delinquents. This happens in slum areas. The trend of a drug addict is also a reason for juvenile crimes. A person who drinks or who intakes drugs for their personal satisfaction causes mental and psychological issues. Which makes people become harsh and doesn't listen to any of the other's words. So, this makes them causes sexual abuse and serious killing. Societal status can also be a reason. Nowadays, Money is considered a basic parameter to judge a person. When a person or a family is poor in a society is considered to be poor. So, the family of the person tends to be discriminated against by society. Because of this, a person from the family involves in criminal activity to get money. Cinema and social media play an important role in the overall development of a person. There are negative effects of these social media we also have some positive effects. "Social media are computer-mediated technologies that allow the creating and sharing of information, ideas, career interests and other forms of expressions via virtual communities and networks." The websites that help us to communicate with others through an internet connection, also record our views and discussion with others. These are broadly used for the expansion of the business, but nowadays they are not used properly.³

DEVELOPED TECHNOLOGY OVER DELINQUENCY

Cyberbullying and online harassment:

Cyberbullying is deliberately using digital media to communicate false, embarrassing for hostel information about another person it is the most common online risk for all teenagers and is a peer-to-peer risk. For example, nowadays people get mobile numbers from the people through social media for communication we also give them a number as they are our friends on social media especially boys who get a number from a girl and both communicate for a long period of time. They both keep affairs with each other and take snaps with each other. Finally, the boy break-up her and blackmail her with the photos and with the records of their affairs. By saying that will upload the photos on social media. These are the most frequent issues in social media like Instagram, Facebook, etc.

³ Kunjana Mittal, 'Juvenile Delinquency in India' (*Research Gate*, April 2015)

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342734513_JUVENILE_DELINQUENCY_IN_INDIA> accessed 16 January 2022

Sexting:

Sexting is the form of texting where individuals send, receive or forward sexually explicit messages, photos, via cell phone, computer.” These are mostly shared by teenagers within the age limit of 16-18 years. This habit makes people act differently in front of others. This is a wrongful act of the young people due to these developed technologies. The survey has said that 20% of teenagers are involved in these activities. These happen due to the improper use of technology, lack of privacy, sharing of personal information, and believing false information. The biggest threats to youth on social media are digital footprinting.

Depression and Advertisement:

We all might have a question where do people get stressed? Being a school-going child. They get from these social media. They feel social isolation, sleep deprivation, indulging in substances like a drug, unsafe sexual practices, and aggressive behaviour. Social media also publishes an advertisement which is improper to the public, those advertisements are shown on these sites affect the children mentally. These are some of the media violence against children.

Media violence:

They become very harsh and become very violent. They start committing criminal acts like kidnapping, bullying others, who do not act according to their dictates, and torturing others. Media makes them indulge in acts like ragging, harassing girls, vulgar comments on others, creating a nuisance, etc. They tend to behave in a morally wrong manner. For example, attraction toward the opposite sex, and sexual urge. media stimulate them to commit sex-related crimes. In television programs and cinemas, they use a greater number of vulgar words and scenes in it namely, sexual violence, human trafficking, rape, and murder. Some movies show some of these acts as positive. Some of these issues make people indulge in the activity like excessive use of alcohol and drugs.

Influence on children:

There may be many reasons for the causes of violent acts of children, taking drugs, sexual relationships, bullying, the killing of people at large, etc. These are violent due to media not because of their family background. There may be 10% of crimes due to these family-related issues others are all caused by the media.

JUVENILE CRIMES IN INDIA

Several petty and heinous crimes are being committed regularly in India such as theft, burglary, snatching, robbery, dacoity, murder and rape, etc. in the whole of the country. And the unfortunate thing is that all types of these crimes are also being committed by children below the age of 18 years. Among juveniles also there is a specific trend that juveniles between the age of 16 to 18 years are found to be more involved in heinous criminal acts. As per the data available with the National Crime Records Bureau, 434 juveniles were detained in 327 cases registered in 2020 across the states in India. Recently, the inhuman gang rape of a young girl was committed on December 16, 2012.⁴This act was most brutal which shocked the collective conscience of the nation. It was later found out that among the five accused, one was minor and he was the most barbaric one. This is a famous case in India that is the Nirbhaya case. Again, in another brutal gang-rape case which is known as the Shakti Mill Rape case, a minor was involved. These and several more recent events have triggered a public debate that the present Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 which treats persons below the age of 18 years as minors or juveniles, should be amended.

CASE LAW

T. Gurudev v State (NCT of Delhi), 2005 (79) DRJ 552⁵

About history: The case is all about a boy watching the TV excessively particularly the adult shows and using younger boys of the locality for fulfilling his sexual fantasies. The father was taking care of the juvenile. The mental condition of the juvenile was found to be normal. But

⁴ Ambika Pandit, 'Only 3% juveniles in crime studied beyond Class 12' (*Times of India*, 17 September 2021)

<https://m.timesofindia.com/india/only-3-juveniles-in-crime-studied-beyond-class-12/amp_articleshow/86280275.cms> accessed 16 January 2022

⁵ T. Gurudev v State (NCT of Delhi) (2005) 79 DRJ 552

the witness says that he was not normal and said that he had bad company. The tv of juveniles went out of order and to avoid the person watching anymore they shifted from the place where they lived early.

Judgement: Section 12 of the Juvenile Act requires a juvenile to be released on bail in all cases except in those where there are grounds to believe that the release was likely to bring him into association with any known criminal or expose him to moral, physical or psychological danger. Father of the juvenile a central government employee. So, they granted bail It can be expected that he may keep up his words and take care of the juvenile in all respects. Allows the petition and directs that the juvenile be released on bail on the bond of Rs. 5,000/- with one surety in the like amount.

Interpretation: I would have released the person on bail but with few restrictions to the media and telecommunication board that they must have restrictions over their telecast on the television. Some of the bad and harmful telecasts should be restricted. Parents are responsible for the crime conducted by the juvenile.

LITERATURE REVIEW

S.K Bhattacharya, Juvenile Justice System in India,²³Journal of the Indian law institute (1981) 606⁶

Juvenile Court is not to punish children but for the welfare of children. According to the children Act 1960, A child psychologist is appointed for the welfare of Children. The first Juvenile Court was set in Chicago, Illinois. The basic idea of Juvenile guarantees the welfare of Children. The juvenile court completely varies from the criminal court. Juvenile courts won't have any lawyers, prosecutors, or juries. One Judicial Magistrate was assisted by a panel of social workers. Outsiders are not allowed in Juvenile court. Police officials should make sure that the child should not be handcuffed. Children should not be treated as criminals. In England's juvenile court it is essential that the children should welfare is more important than a vindication of the law. Judicial magistrate qualification is different from other courts he

⁶ S.K Bhattacharya, *Juvenile Justice System in India: An Indian Scenario* (Regency Publications 2002)

should be friendly, philosopher and guide of children. In short judicial magistrate should be knowledgeable and he should understand the feelings of children, and act according to the situation. Police have an important role in the implementation of the children's activity program. The children act to ensure that the observation home will provide safety and security for children. The probation officer provides a significant role in the observation home. When police receive a children's case, he should immediately report to the probation officer the name, and address of the children. The probation officer will enquire about the social and family background of the children. He needs to enquire about the child, family members, and friends and investigate the case deeply. The main Goal of Juvenile court and observation home is to protect children and not punish the child.

AUTHOR'S OPINION

In my opinion, I would say that developed technology affects juveniles mentally and psychologically. I say that parents must have control over every child and must take care should not leave them alone. Should make sure that whether the child is satisfied or not. Parents should not make any bad expressions or bad words in front of the child. They must have an eye over their children. As a result of various scientific and technological advances during the present century, the structure and functions of our society have undergone a change with concomitant disorganisation and maladjustment. The government has taken many responsibilities to help the juvenile who are affected and develops a good habit for them. The government has taken steps like developing education, vocational activity, recreational activity, religion, sports, games, etc. at the place of juvenile correctional schools. We as a student should be with self-rules in protecting ourselves and also should not indulge in a bad habit. Should have a good company rather than a bad company. We can help the juvenile to overcome their problems by giving the proper knowledge of juvenile psychology, providing a suitable environment for proper growth, rendering proper sex education, training emotions, and satisfaction of emotional needs, providing religious, vocational, and moral education, and arranging guidance service.

CONCLUSION

The family should have a positive attitude towards life and society. Juvenile Delinquency and the problems related to it have been faced by all societies, all over the world, however, in the developing world, the problems are all the more formidable. Right off the bat, motion pictures that depict viciousness can invigorate youngsters and the animosity can be moved to regular routines of receptive kids. Also, TV programs every day rough demonstrations by guardians and companions, which persuades kids to think that the demonstrations are ordinary and part of routine lives. Thirdly, the brutality in media and games is phoney and dreamlike. They are additionally romanticized. Wounds drain less and the horrifying agony is seldom shown. In this way, the outcomes of brutal conduct appear to be unimportant. It makes youngsters accept viciousness as the alluring and favoured method of setting up equity and securing what they want. Juveniles are adversely affected by changing conditions. At the same time, the traditional social control system that served as a preventive check against any antisocial activity is gradually giving way. Everything has a good and bad from that we must take only good things and develop our knowledge. From the developed technology we must take only the good things can the know another side of it but should not use it or try it. So, I conclude by saying that we must care for ourselves and protect ourselves from everyone.

“Give me a dozen healthy infants, well-formed, and my own specified world to bring them up in and I'll guarantee to take anyone at random and train him to become any type of specialist I might select – doctor, lawyer, artist, merchant-chief and, yes, even beggar-man and thief, regardless of his talents, penchants...”

- John Broadus Watson