



---

## International Journal of Intellectual Advancements and Research in Engineering Computations

---

### **A study on reasons, causes and effects of youth crimes with special reference to Erode District**

**K.Swadhi, S.Vanjimuthu**

1<sup>nd</sup> MBA Nandha Engineering College

---

#### **ABSTRACT**

The issue of youth in crime is an area of increasing concern in the context of the fact that crime rates have been steadily rising in urban India. With liberalization and growth of a consumer economy, newer avenues in the illegal sector have emerged, which have direct absorption and income generating avenues for the educated and semi-educated youth. This research deals with the youth crimes, the reasons for increase in crime rate, the causes and the effects of youth crimes. Fifty samples were administered for the research questionnaire after taking their consent. Simple percentage Analysis and Henry Garrett Ranking were used to analyse the data. The results showed the significant impact of youth crimes. The suggestions and findings are given below at the end of the research.

---

#### **INTRODUCTION**

There's a rapid increase in the crime rate in our Indian economy. These crimes are caused due to the unpunished offenders. The problem of crime has been a relentless menace to society. From petty theft to robbery with violence, crime continues to be a migraine to the government of the day. The increase in crime rates over many countries is minatory, and testament of the myriad of challenges that face society. The unemployment is also one of the main reasons for the increasing crime in India. Due to the jobless rate the people tend to commit the crimes to earn to make the ends meet. Inequality and violent crime also causes crimes [1].

#### **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

Youth is a critical stage in life, full of challenges, confusions and insecurities. It is a phase that acts as a bridge between childhood and adulthood. It is a change-oriented and a 'questioning' phase and includes concepts like identity, role and dynamism. Today, there is a

crisis of confidence and feeling of unrest in large sections of youth in the country today. The main purpose of this study is to analyse the reasons of doing crimes, to map the thinking and behaviour process of the people doing crimes and to find out the responses from the public.

#### **OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

- ✓ To identify the Demographic Profile of Respondents.
- ✓ To identify the Problems faced by the Respondents due to the crimes made by the youth [2].

#### **SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

- To study the needs and wants of people involving in crimes
- To identify the root causes and the effects of crimes [3].

#### **LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

---

**Author for correspondence:**

Department of Management Studies, Nandha Engineering College, Perundurai – 638052

- ✓ Many Respondents neglected to respond to the Survey in their Busy Schedule.
- ✓ Many Respondents found it difficult to Rank the Problems faced by them, as they are equally facing all the problems [4].

## LITERATURE REVIEW

1. **Mr.Krishnaswami (1978)** has written about urban crime, crime is linked with social norms and it is not a fixed quantity. Earlier, during the study of crime and the criminal, it was noticed that crimes vary with change in geography such as changes in the climate, the seasons and the weather.
2. **“Social Problems in India (1999)”** by **Ram Ahuj** factors like poverty, unemployment, population explosion, communalism, secularism, regionalization, backward castes, tribes classes, youth unrest, agitations, child abuse, child labour, violence against women, illiteracy, urbanization, crime and criminals, juvenile delinquency, alcoholism, drug abuse, drug addiction, AIDS, terrorism, corruption, bonded labour, black money explained in detail which are responsible for crime.
3. **Gottfredson and Hirchi (1990)** viewed the nature of criminality as low self-control. Individuals with low self-control want instant gratification, lack patience, are adventuresome and active, and possess few cognitive skills. Criminal ‘acts provide immediate easy gratification of desires are exciting, risky, or thrilling’ During the transition to adulthood, many young people leave the nuclear family to pursue independence, whether that be through education or employment, yet adolescents who age out of care generally establish independence as a result of dissatisfaction with care or when state support ends.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research Design

A Master plan that specifies the method and procedures for collecting and analysing needed information.

### Sample Design

Sampling is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from the population. A Sample Design is a definite plan for obtaining a sample from the sampling frame. It refers to the technique or the procedure the researcher would adopt in selecting some sampling units from which inferences about the population is drawn.

### Non-Probability Sampling

Non-Probability sampling is a sampling technique where the samples are gathered in a process that does not give all the individuals in the population equal chances of being selected.

### Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling (also known as Availability Sampling) is a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study.

### Size of The Sample

The Sample size is 50. (Especially Students and Teachers)

## DATA COLLECTION METHOD

### Primary Data

These are data which are collected for the first time directly by the Researcher for the Specific study undertaken by him. In this research primary data are collected directly from the Respondent by using Questionnaire cum Enumeration Method [5].

### Secondary Data

These are data which are already collected and used by someone previously. The data's are collected from journals, magazines and websites.

### Statistical Tools Used

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used [6].

### Simple Percentage Analysis

To analyse and interpret collected data the following simple percentage and ranking were used [7].

## FORMULA

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of respondents}}{\text{Total number of respondents}} \times 100$$

## HENRY GARRETT RANKING

Garrett's ranking technique to find out the most significant factor which influences the respondents; Garrett's ranking technique was used. As per this method, respondents have been asked to assign the rank for all factors and the outcomes

of such ranking have been converted into score value with the help of the following formula: Percent Position =  $100 (R_{ij} - 0.5) / N_j$  Where  $R_{ij}$  = Rank given for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  variable by  $j^{\text{th}}$  respondents  $N_j$  = Number of variable ranked by  $j^{\text{th}}$  respondents.

## DATA ANALYSIS

The Respondents participated in the research are from diversified background with gender, age group, marital status and educational qualification.

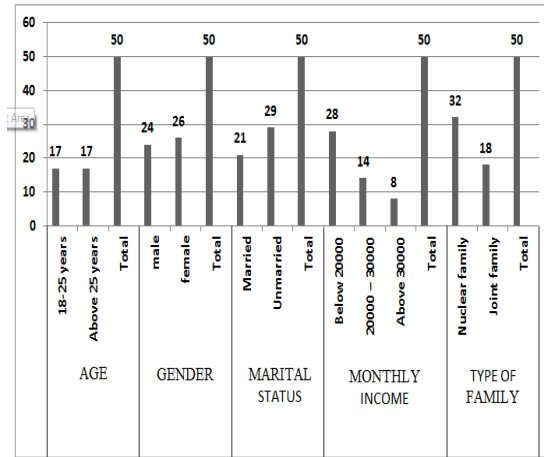
**Table1- Demographic Profile of the Respondents**

	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Below 18 years	16	32
18-25 years	17	34
Above 25 years	17	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
male	24	48
female	26	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Married	21	42
Unmarried	29	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Below 20000	28	56
20000 – 30000	14	28
Above 30000	8	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>
Nuclear family	32	64
Joint family	18	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

## INTERPRETATION

From this study it is evident that age group of the 34% of the respondents fall under the category of above 18 years, 52% of the respondents fall under the gender group of Female, 58% of the

respondents are in the category of unmarried, the average monthly income of 56% of the respondents fall under the category of below 20000, 64% of the respondents belongs to nuclear family.



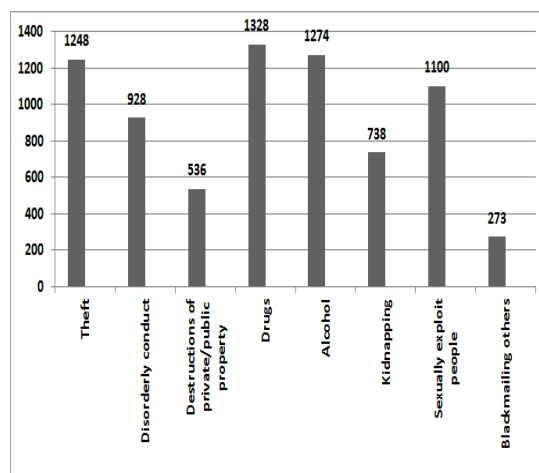
**Table 2- Problems faced by the Respondents due to crime- Revealed through Henry Garrett technique**

S. No.	Problems	Mean score	Total score	Rank
1	Theft	208	1248	3
2	Disorderly conduct	232	928	5
3	Destructions of private/public property	268	536	7
4	Drugs	166	1328	1
5	Alcohol	182	1274	2
6	Kidnapping	246	738	6
7	Sexually exploit people	220	1100	4
8	Blackmailing others	273	273	8

**INTERPRETATION**

From this study, it is evident that, **Consumption of drugs** is ranked as no.1 with the total score of **1328**, **Consumption of alcohol** is

ranked as no.2 with a total score of **1274**, and **Theft** is ranked as no.3 with the total score of **1248**.



## FINDINGS

- 34% of the respondents fall under the category of above 18 years
- 52% of the respondents fall under the gender group of Female
- 58% of the respondents are in the category of unmarried
- 56% of the respondent's average monthly income falls under the category of below 20000
- 64% of the respondents belong to nuclear family
- Consumption of drugs is ranked as no.1 with the total score of 1328
- Consumption of alcohol is ranked as no.2 with a total score of 1274
- Theft is ranked as no.3 with the total score of 1248

## SUGGESTIONS

- ✓ Consumption of drugs is more injurious to health. At the age of youth alcohol

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Rajiv gauba, crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau, Angkor publishers, 64, 2016.
- [2]. Gary. S. Becker and William. H. Landes, crime and punishment: an economic approach, national bureau of economic research 74(1), 1947, 1-54.
- [3]. Jean Dreze and reetika Khera, crime, gender, and society in JSTOR Journals, 26(2), 2000, 352.
- [4]. Dan usher, education as a deterrent to crime , Canadian Journal , 30(2), 1997, 367 – 84
- [5]. Jeff Grogger Market wages and youth crime, Journal of labour economics 16(4), 1997, 756-791.
- [6]. F. Borquignon, crime as a social cost of poverty and inequality, world bank publications 2001, 171
- [7]. Smriti Bhosle female crime in India Kalpaz publications 1, 2009.

consumption is very harmful and creating mental and physical illness that results in the crime. So it should be avoided for the welfare of the people in the society.

- ✓ Theft and robbery are the next identified crime. The laws that are framed for the punishment of the offenders should be implemented in a proper manner in order to prevent the commission of the crime further.
- ✓ The crime rates cannot be reduced until the present offenders are punished for the crime they have committed.

## CONCLUSION

Crime is old development, a deep frozen evil, born and developed at the side of the event of man and step by step became universal malady afflicting each and every society. Indian Criminal Justice System is functioning on the saying of “hundred criminals will be at large, however one innocent shouldn't be punished”.