



Role of Value Based Education in Reducing Juvenile Delinquency at School Level

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ABSTRACT

With the inception of modern technology and the social media throw a negative impact on the whole Indian society as well as in the all- round development of the adolescents. In the absence of adequate supervision, the habit of mobiles, television and the internet is enhancing the stress, jealousy, depression and quick response among teenagers. According to National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) the rate of crime under registered cases against juveniles in conflict with law has been increased to 89.28 per cent from 2005 to 2016. NCRB also reveals that the number of rapes by juveniles has been increased to 143 per cent from 2002 to 2012. The physical development of children is happening but they do not have the knowledge of their essential rights, values, ethics and humanity. There is a great need to stop or decrease the juveniles' crime in India. The Value based Education and school environment influence the proper development of the children. In this research article the researchers focused on the implementation of value based education at school level. The engagement of co-curricular activities and VBE at school level develop the ability of freedom of self expression, self confidence, co-operation and universal brotherhood. The researchers also described the factors affecting the juveniles' development. Media, Peer Influence, Exclusion from Society and Family are crucial and responsible factors of juveniles' mental, social and educational development. Teachers' aptitude regarding VBE is the important factor for changing the behaviors of juveniles.

Keywords: juvenile, value based education, school, teacher, co-operation and universal brotherhood

Children are known as the creators of the future society. The Value based Education and school environment influence the proper development of the children. The modern technology and the social media throw a negative impact on the whole Indian society as well as in the all- round development of the adolescents. The values like; tolerance, courage, self-motivation, hard- working and social and human values are rapidly declining among adolescents in the current society. The decline of the social values among adolescents will lead a negative impact on the construction, texture and social environment of the future society. The incidents of juvenile's crimes are increasing rapidly in the Indian society as Nirbhya rape case (Dec. 2012, Delhi), the murder of an innocent child murdered

in Ryan Public School, Gurugram (Haryana) and the murder of a school principal by a teen ager student in Yamuna Nagar (Haryana) etc. are the examples of value degradation among school students.

In 2005, the number of cases was registered against juveniles were 18939 (NCRB 2015). The cases registered against juveniles in conflict with the law were 33433 in 2015 (NCRB 2017). In 2016, the number of these cases was 35849 (NCRB 2017). According National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) report 2017, a rate of crime under cases of juveniles in conflict with law has been increased in India means juveniles crime has become a serious issue for the society.

The data shows that the rate of crime under registered cases against juveniles in conflict with

law has been increased to 89.28 per cent from 2005 to 2016. The data of National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) reveals that the number of rapes by juveniles has been increased to 143 per cent from 2002 to 2012. In the same period, the number of murders committed by minors went up by 87% while the cases of kidnappings of women and girls by minors reached to a massive change of 500 percent. (www.huffingtonpost.in/dr-anjali-nigam/)

There is a great need to stop or decrease the juveniles' crime in India. In this crucial time, the role of the society and school becomes more important than other institutions to decrease juveniles' crimes. The data also shows that the society needs to adopt a Value Based Education System at the school level for adolescents.

Sander, Janay B. (2010) found that academic achievement very important consideration in the area of crime and delinquency. The study reveals that failure is associated with greater criminal behavior whether success belongs to a protective factor. The school failure or drop out has been a big reason that over 80% of all juveniles and adults have been involved in the criminal activities. The study shows that most juvenile criminals have lower academic skills especially in reading. But the problem seems broader because one may not study properly the other academic areas of juvenile criminals.

Mary Iat Grennan (1957) suggested that some children are delinquent because their school experiences resulted almost entirely in failures. The school must provide the opportunity to these children to enjoy success. She further suggested that all children are influenced by their older and practically want to grow up and know the importance of hard-work. The school should take an initiative to examine the opportunities for pupils so that the children may contribute to home, school and community with their potential and ability for the betterment of the society. Those children must be facilitated who have made an important contribution in the past would establish an example to motivate the present children.

L.S. Sathiyamurthy, the Chief Judicial Magistrate has also highlighted that only circumstances like poverty and lack of parental care induce juveniles to come in conflict with law. He has also said that only

rehabilitative measures and value based education may be helpful to avert such incidents. (*The Hindu*, 22 July 2017)

The United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (Dec. 1990, The Riyadh Guidelines) has recommended that Education system must work together with parents, community organizations and the agencies concerned with the activities of young persons. The system needs to care and pay more attention to young persons who are neglected by the society. The specialized prevention programmes and educational materials, curricula, approaches and tools should be developed and fully utilized to prevent from the concerned problems. Teachers and other professionals may play an important role to prevent and deal with these problems. Schools should provide many facilities like; medical, counseling and other services to young persons, who suffer from abusive remarks, neglect attitude of society, proved as victim and exploited by the society. School systems should attempt to meet and promote the highest professional and educational standards with respect to curricula, teaching and learning methods, approaches and the recruitment and training of qualified teachers. It should focus on planning and implementation of extra -curricular activities of interest to young persons in co-operation with community groups.

Objectives

- ❑ To understand the role of Value Based Education at school level.
- ❑ To find out factors affecting juveniles.

Juvenile Delinquent

A juvenile delinquent is a minor between the ages of 10 and 18 who acts against the law system. These acts are called 'delinquent acts' but if an adult does these acts that would be considered as crime. A juvenile receives an outlook and condemnation for those illegal acts. A delinquent act generally has two categories. The first type of delinquent act considers a juvenile as a criminal particularly for his serious crimes. In these cases some jurisdictions consider the children as adults. The second type of delinquent act is one that does not consider an adult's attempt as a crime on bases of circumstances. They are typically known as age-related or stats

crime. The absence from the school during the urgency and curfew are the most common examples of age-related crimes. (<http://criminal.findlaw.com/juvenile-justice/juvenile-delinquents.html>)

School Education and Juveniles

School education plays a significant role in reducing the crime rate of juveniles. It shapes the behavior of the juveniles through different types of co-curricular activities. Some recreation programmes; sports, dancing, drama, Karate, bowling, climbing and art for juveniles are organized by the school timely. The effective engagement and involvement of the juveniles in these activities are helpful in reducing the crime rate of juveniles. The involvement of juveniles in the community based programme provides an opportunity to interact in a safe social environment. Same as the involvement of girls scout, boys scout and volunteer in a community is helpful for positively shaping the social behavior of juveniles. The studies also show that the quality education is also the key factor in reducing the crime rate of juveniles. The academically good performed juveniles did not engage in the crime but those who are academically poor are involved in criminal activities. Three aspects the community based programme, quality education and co-curricular activities are effectively supportive for reducing in juveniles' crime rate.

Value Based Education (VBE)

Value Based Education imparts social, moral, integrity, character, spirituality and many more. It builds the qualities of humility, strength and honesty in the students. VBE become better citizens of a country. Students with high ethical values will never cheat others. Students are taught to co-operate with each other. They make their life happier and work hard to make others happy. (<https://www.importantindia.com/847/value-based-education-need-for-value-based-education/>)

Factors Affecting Juveniles

Media: Many researchers have concluded that adolescents watch violence and have a tendency to behave more aggressively or violently particularly when they are provoked by someone. This is mainly characteristic of 8-to 16- year old boys who are more vulnerable to such influences. The Television and

Media can play more effective and constructive role by representing authentic and progressive information to the society.

Peer Influence: Peer influence is another important factor for juveniles' delinquency. There is a great need of peer school programmes for juveniles which engage them in positive self –appraisal, deal with conflict, and control aggression. These programmes also help the juveniles to find the alternatives of their illegal behavior. These programmes should be engaged with the social and cognitive development of the juveniles which are necessary to avoid conflict and control aggression.

Exclusion: The exclusion of juveniles by the society is also a responsible factor for juveniles' delinquency. The symbolic exclusion from society of juveniles who have committed even minor offence has important implication for the development of delinquent careers. The studies show that the act of labeling may lead to the self adoption of a delinquent image which later results in delinquent activities. The society plays a constructive role in the improvement of the crime rate of juveniles. The local community, young people and juveniles should be participated together in the constructive activities of society.

Family: Family is the most crucial and responsible factor of juvenile's mental, social and educational development. The studies show that the juveniles who receive adequate parental supervision they are less likely to engage in criminal activities. Dysfunctional family settings- characterized by conflict inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration and pre-mature autonomy are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Regular supervision and observation of parents are positive aspects of juvenile's positive development.

Value Based Education and School

The above incidents and NCRB data show that the values are rapidly declining day by day among juveniles. Thus, there is a great need of the effective implementation of VBE at school. Effective value based education system promotes broader capabilities, attitudes and skills among juveniles. The process of educating through VBE is inducing the critical and effective thinking, rational choice and responsible behavior of the juveniles. The relationship between co-curricular activities and

VBE also improves the values among juveniles. Co-curricular activities help the juveniles to gain self confidence, get rid of shyness and inferiority complex and enhance their potential abilities and skills. The engagement of co-curricular activities and VBE at school level develop the ability of freedom of self expression, self confidence, co-operation and universal brotherhood. Teachers' aptitude regarding VBE is the important factor for changing the behaviors of juveniles. Teachers serve as a role model to students in school and play a major role in inculcating the ethical behavior among students.

Suggestions

- Value oriented education programme should be highlighted in Teachers' Training Programme.
- Social Welfare Schemes should be promoted through co curricular activities of schools.
- There is a great need to develop the aptitude of teachers regarding value based education.
- Community Based Programme should engaged with schools.

CONCLUSION

The effective implementation of value based education is necessary for juveniles at school level in India where juveniles' crimes are increasing day by day. VBE provides a positive focus for redirecting juveniles' inappropriate behaviours. It helps to create a collaborative and cohesive school community which finds juveniles' problems and tries to solve them effectively. It enhances quality teaching, seeks for greater care of students, makes students more tolerant, cooperative and responsible towards their goal and makes the student-teacher relationship trustworthy. The engagement of co-curricular activities with the values and community based programme develop the ability of freedom of self expression, self-confidence and universal brotherhood among juveniles.

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