



Bollywood Movies: A Contributing Factor towards Juvenile Delinquency

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Abstract:

Juvenile delinquency is a one of the major issue that cause a great hindrance towards social progress of any society. It not only creates anxiety in youth but also turn productive human force into a destructive stuff for family, society and nation. In Pakistan, Bollywood movies are the major source of entertainment for all age groups and people are much more familiar with bollywood celebrities as compared to local film industry. Same is the case with the juveniles who being the member of society got direct and uncensored exposure to bollywood movies ranging a vast area of subject and having violence as an essential ingredient of every movies. There are number of movies having juveniles committing difference kind of crimes even includes killings. This research paper is an effort to assess the influence of bollywood movies on juveniles as igniting factor towards violence that how juveniles perceive violence as a justified act and then indulges in delinquent acts in response. Self constructed questionnaire and checklist were used to collect data. Semi structured interviews were conducted with psychologists, doctors, police officers, parents and teachers. The study revealed that juveniles get more influence for committing delinquent act as compared to adults and perceive violence acts as reality. It is concluded that juvenile delinquency is a matter of great concern as it belongs to our next generation which seem to be spoiled under the spell of bollywood movies hence there is a need to raise the issue and special efforts should be made to cope with the problem like lectures in schools, seminars, awareness campaigns for students and parents, counseling session, and

most importantly a vibrant and effective check and censor on content of movies.

Key words:

Juvenile Delinquency; Bollywood; Behaviour; Violence; Killing; Prosocial; Antisocial

Introduction:

Martha M. Butt, in the book, "The fair child family" (1818), said that "all children are by nature evil and while they have none but the natural evil principle to guide them, pious and prudent parents must check their naughty passions in any way that they have in their power, and force them into decent and proper behavior and into what are called good habits".

Movies are considered to be one of the most important entertainment element today especially in our country where we have less source of entertainment. Movies as a medium are not only a cheap source of entertainment but also is one of the most influential and powerful tool to exploit minds and thoughts of viewers. UNESCO surveyed children in 23 countries around the world in 1998, a remarkable 88 percent of the children surveyed could identify "Arnold Schwarzenegger" character from film Terminator. UNESCO reported that majority of the children thinks that Terminator like powers are mandatory to cope with the challenges of life. UNESCO conducted first ever international survey on children and media violence, a study underlines television's dominant role in the lives of young people and its impact on the development of aggressive behavior. This Study was conducted under Dr



Jo Groebel of Utrecht University, with the World Organization of the Scout Movement.

This study concludes that Many children are surrounded by an environment where “real” and media experiences both support the view that violence is natural. Close to one third of the group living in high-aggression environments think that most people in the world are evil, a perception reinforced by media content. The impact of media violence can primarily be explained by the fact that aggressive behavior is more systematically rewarded than more conciliatory ways of coping with one’s life.

The present study is an effort to assess the influence of Bollywood movies on juvenile’s behavior towards violence. It is an established fact that Indian movies are one of the major source of entertainment in Pakistan among people of all age groups ranging from children to old age. Due to common language with minor difference of dialect and social background there is a cultural and social linkage between India and Pakistan hence movies are popular across the borders. Previously Lollywood i.e Pakistani film industry based in Lahore hence named Lollywood was a competing force which not only has viewership in Pakistan but were quite popular in India but with the decline of Pakistani film industry now Bollywood movies are penetrating across borders without any restriction from local film industry. As there is no quality productions in Pakistan since decades resulting in maximum penetration of Indian movies as the only source of entertainment for movie lovers which includes juveniles to older ones. As the number of productions are on rise hence the subjects are also expended resulting in exploring almost every field of life to present it on cinema screen.

Media and its powerful influence is a reality which cannot be neglected nor ignored in any society. People often follow the values, norms,

beliefs and ideologies propagated through media and the adoption is quiet high among children. Violent video games, movies, cartoons and the like cater to young, impressionable minds and implant seeds of violence by romanticizing it. The things portrayed on media results in believing to those acts and doing which can lead them to get themselves involved in such activities. Repeated exposure to killings, violence, negation of moral and ethical values results in development of anti social behavior among juveniles. Television’s impact are highly debatable for children and there are several studies conducted who supported the argument that television viewing ignite violence among children. But now there are certain other technological inventions who are aiding television like video games, computers, internet and cyber media etc. There is an association between violent content and its influence on juvenile minds as research on television programs, movies, video games and music clearly reveals that media violence incites violent and anti-social behavior.

As the number of productions is high in Bollywood hence the competition for more and more profits and earnings is also on rise resulting in negation of social, moral and ethical standards while in the process of production. There are number of movies having controversial contents affecting society adversely. Among several other consequences on societal and ethical values there is an alarming issues about the implication of these movies on juveniles. Violence has always played an important role in movies, but in recent years Bollywood is portraying violence in much more quantity than it is actually required after the biggest hit “Dabang” having an access of violent action scenes.

There are number of Bollywood movies having scenes about juvenile delinquency and even there are movies having juveniles as central figure committing acts like killing, robbing,



snatching etc. In this regard we may quote recent releases of Bollywood titled “Gunday” and “Kill Dil” having multi star cast released in 2014. The cast of “Gunday” includes Ranveer sing as Bikram, Arjun Kapoor as Bala, Priyanka Chopra as Nandita and Irfan Khan in the role of Satya. The debating issue about the movie is the childhood roles of the Bikram and Bala who are played by Darshan Gurjar and Jayesh V.Kardak respectively. The story begins with the childhood of Bikram and Bala who are forced by certain societal factor to commit crime and even murder. The movie “Kill Dil” also has similar story in which Ranveer Sing, Parineeti Chopra and Ali Zafar along with Govinda played as central figures. The said movie also have scenes related to brutal act of killing by juveniles. Similarly “Agnepath” having “Hritik Roshan” and “Priyanka Chopra” is another movies having scene of a murder committed by a children. There are several studies who proved that movies and television have very strong influential impact over the thoughts and behavior of the viewers hence in this study we are going to analyze and assess the movies as a contributing towards juvenile delinquency. There are several contributing factors regarding this issue and it is a matter of great concern whose intensity is increasing but here our subject of study is confined to the movies. juvenile delinquency covers a multitude of different violations of legal and social norms, ranging from minor offences to serious crimes committed by young people.

Juvenile delinquency refers to acts of crimes that are committed by children under the age of eighteen. Recent years witnessed a considerable growth in juvenile delinquency. There are two different types of offenders that emerge in adolescence. One is the repeat offender, referred to as the life-course-persistent offender, who begins offending or showing antisocial/aggressive behavior in adolescence (or even childhood) and continues into adulthood ; and the age specific

offender, referred to as the adolescence -limited offender, for whom juvenile offending or delinquency begins and ends during their period of adolescence (Moffitt, 2006).

There is no specific definition of delinquency and it varies among scholars and societies according to prevailing norms and values but here we can discuss delinquency from four perspectives as elaborated by Chukwuka in his book “The sociology of crime and delinquency”. So the first perspective about juvenile delinquency is parental view as Parents often associates disruptive and delinquent behavior as disobedience, fighting with siblings, destroying or damaging property, stealing money from family members or threatening parents with violence as juvenile delinquency. Secondly from educational perspective, School staff members often regard delinquent behavior to the acts that interrupts or disturbs classroom learning, violating the school code of conduct and threatens the safety of faculty and students. Third perspective is mental health view about juvenile delinquency (Steinberg, 1996). Mental Health Professionals consider delinquency to include a wide range of disruptive behaviors that may involve aggression towards others. It includes destruction of property, deceitfulness, theft, violation of curfew and school attendance. Legal system view which is the fourth perspective provides that government considers persons under the age of 18 to be juvenile. However, when children under this age commit serious crime such as murder, they may be prosecuted as adults especially in the case of physical development and intelligent.

Paul Tappan provided the legalistic definition of Juvenile delinquency. According to Paul Tappan 1949, cited in Regoli and Hewitt,1991, delinquency as any act, course or conduct, or situation which might be brought before the court and adjudicated;



whether in fact it comes to be treated there or by some other resource or indeed remains untreated. He adds that Juvenile delinquent is a person who has been adjudicated as such by a court of proper jurisdiction though he may be no different, up until the time of court contact and adjudication, at any rate, from masses of children who are delinquent. In this legalistic approach, any child considered as delinquent is only defined by the Juvenile (Family) Court.

Psychoanalysis Theory:

Psychoanalysis theory is the basis of Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939) analysis of crime. According to Freud, crime and delinquency are a consequence of an imbalance between three factors of the subconscious mind. Freud viewed that the personality, or psyche, is made up of three parts i.e id, ego, and superego. The id (instinct gratification) is the component of the subconscious mind that is self – serving, egocentric and concerned with self – gratification. It represents all of the individual's basic biological and psychological drives. This includes the Libido, a word that is used to attribute to the full range of sexual urge within all animals. It is fueled by pleasure principle. That is, it is associated with antisocial behavior. Therefore, if the id is left without check, it may destroy the individual. It is basically the unconscious portion of the personality or psyche. The ego mediates between the contrasting needs of the id and superego. It attempts to fulfill either the desires of the id or the superego within the boundaries of social conventions. If the id or superego overpowers the mediating force of the ego, crime, delinquency, and other forms of irrational behavior may occur. The ego grows from the id. It represents the problem-solving aspects of the personality. The ego differentiates the reality from the fantasy. The child learns to delay gratification until

later because acting on impulse may get him into trouble.

The superego is the component of the mind or personality that represents morality and conscience. The superego grows out of the ego; it is the norms and value individuals acquired in the process of socialization. It is responsible feelings of guilt and shame. That is, an individual that develops superego will surely restrain from committing crime of stealing or telling a lie etc. The process of adapting to this moral and ethical standard of the society is known as the process of introjections, Chauhan (1978).

Another contributor to the psychoanalytical explanations of crime is August Aichhorn who developed a psychoanalytical approach in 1925 in his book 'Wayward Youth', which described the characteristics of the disturbed and delinquent children. He also introduced the concept of "Latent delinquency" into the psychoanalytical literature. He maintained that latent delinquency should be understood before progress could be made in understanding the delinquent behavior itself. He was of the view that to find the causes of delinquency we must not only seek the provocation which made the "latent delinquency" manifest, but we must also determine what created the latent delinquency.

The notion of media violence as a means of problem solving is reinforced by the entertainment in which both villains and heroes resort to violence on a continual basis. The Center for Media and Public Affairs (CMPA), which has studied violence in television, movies and music videos for a decade, reports that the "good guys" commit nearly half of all violence. The CMPA found that violence appears on all major television networks and cable stations, making it impossible for channel surfers to avoid it.



Some researchers argue that exposure to media violence causes aggression. Others say that the two are associated, but that there is no casual connection. (That both, for instance, may be caused by some third factor). Even those who agree that there is a connection between media violence and aggression disagree about how one affects the other. Other researchers argue that it is the physiological effects of media violence that causes aggressive behavior. Still others focus on the ways in which media violence primes or cues pre-existing aggressive thoughts and feelings. They argue that an individual's desire to strike out is justified by media images in which both the hero and the villain use violence to seek revenge, often without consequences.

Significance of the Study:

The topic of the research is related to the juveniles and the study is an effort to assess the influential role of Bollywood movies on juveniles towards violence which results in delinquent behavior that is harmful and unacceptable not only for their families as well as society. According to a SPARC (Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child) report there were 1800 to 2200 juveniles (under-18 children) imprisoned in Pakistan. Children and youth of any country is an asset if developed in a constructive way. Hence if youth is trained and educated to unleash their potential for the progress and development of the country then it turns into a skilled human resource. On the other hand if there is no proper institutional guidance available to train the youth then it might turn into disloyal and rebellious generation which results in wastage of potential as well as creates societal disharmony by violating the standard code of ethics and morals due to lack of training and education. There are several factors who contributes towards education and training of any society and this not only confined to the educational institutes. People learn from every incident that came

place and got effected from all the happenings around them. Among all these media as an influential agent has relatively large impact over the people and especially children and youth who are at the age where power of fantasy and imagination is relatively higher.

This research is an attempt to make things clear about juveniles' perception about violent acts presented through Bollywood movies. Hence there is a need to explore such thing to make our children safe from media's negative influence and to make them an asset rather than a liability for society so that as a generation they explore new ways and dimensions of progress and prosperity for themselves and for the nation.

Literature Review:

As the popularity of mass media goes on increasing hence the debate about its influence is also widening its domain. Being one of the most important social issue many social scientists have conducted researches to find out the linkage between the contents of mass media and the related effects on viewers. Every researcher has its own findings hence a specific view about the media's role in propagation of violence. Some people suggest that exposure to violent media contents results in aggressive behavior while others feel that violence in the media can help to reduce an aggressive drive. While testing both of these theories, conclusions have showed that the media violence can have both positive and negative effects on an individual depending upon certain other conditions prevailing in society.

Television and Movies presents heroes in characters that eliminates their enemies through the use of force and fight all evils prevailing with violence and force. There are number of researches concluded that children who has more exposure to such content behave more violent as compared to other with less exposure to such media. Another fact established through



many researches is that majority of children affected adversely from such media exposure are aged between 8 to 12 years, hence this age group is more vulnerable to such influences. Media excites violence in an individual mainly in three ways. Firstly, movies with violent acts excite spectators, resulting in aggressive energy that can then be transferred to everyday life, pushing an individual to engage in physical activity on the streets. Such influence may have temporary impact which lasts from hours to days. Secondly, television can portray ordinary daily violence committed by parents or peers like the imposition of penalties for failing to study or for violations of certain rules or norms of conduct which is impossible to find television shows that do not portray such patterns of violence, because viewer approval of this type of programming has ensured its perpetuation. This results in continuous exposure to the use of violence in different situations. Thirdly, the violence portrayed in the movies and television is unreal ignoring the consequences that arouse in reaction to that act of violence. Over time, television causes a shift in the system of human values and indirectly leads children to view violence as a desirable and even courageous way of reestablishing justice. The American Psychological Association has reviewed the evidence and has concluded that television violence accounts for about 10 per cent of aggressive behavior among children.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) conducted an international survey on children and media violence, and the study underlines television's dominant role in the lives of young people around the world and its impact on the development of aggressive behavior, paving the way for a stronger debate between politicians, producers, teachers and parents.

There are several studies conducted in Pakistan about the influence of media. Fakhr-ud-Din Sial conducted a research about the impact of

Pakistani movies which concludes that the violence scenes in Pakistani movies were creating a negative influence on youth i.e. influencing youth in a negative way to promote violence. Another research "Critical study of social issues in Pakistani movies 2000" was conducted by Afzal Shayfarad and Ashen Akhtar Naz that indicates that majority of the producers in Pakistani film industry are uneducated. This study concludes that violence portrayed in Pakistani movies, particularly in Punjabi movies, is not the true picture of our society. It further elaborates that Pakistani movies did not portray the real social problems of the society rather a combination of violence and brutality.

Laval University professors Guy Paquette and Jacques de Guise studied six major Canadian television networks over a seven-year period, examining films, situation comedies, dramatic series, and children's programming. The study found that between 1993 and 2001, incidents of physical violence increased by 378 per cent. TV shows in 2001 averaged 40 acts of violence per hour.

To assess the impact of Indian movies on viewers, Usman Khalid conducted a survey research in 1998 in Mardan (Peshawar). Results of this study indicated that 25% male and 26% female viewers liked Indian movies. Eighty-six percentage men and 90% women said that movies had no effect on their religious values. For 65% male and 83% women Indian movies were better than Pakistani movies. According to video centers 66% people prefer Indian films.

In India during 2001, center for Advocacy and Research (CFAR) undertook a research project, Media violence and its impact on children with the support of UNICEF, UNESCO and Ford Foundation. It was a five-city field study conducted in Delhi, Lucknow, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Ahmadabad with children between the ages of 6-12 belonging to different socio-economic groups. The objective was to



understand which aspects of media representation of violence appeal to children and to understand the relationship the children had with specific popular images and messages that depict violence. The research tool was Structured Focused Group (FGDs). The major findings of the study included that there was a story, lateral association between fictional depictions of crimes and real crimes. In Ahmadabad and Delhi, children displayed avid interest in real crime. Secondly, there was deep and varied knowledge of the world of crime, forensic sciences and criminals and thirdly strong support for figures of authority including Parents, Police, and teachers, especially among young children, in Lucknow.

In September 1999, Kanti Kumar conducted a research on “The Trend of Violence on Indian Screen and its Influence on Children”. This study focused on the impact and scope of media violence on Indian children primarily focused on films and television, but also included computer and video games. The main study objectives were to examine the quantum of violence on the Indian Screen i.e. TV and films and how it is influencing the behaviors of children. For examining films and TV programs two separate sample lists were prepared. The films were selected randomly from 1970s to 1999; half of them were action-oriented films. This study is notable to establish a cause-and-effect link between watching of violence and behavioral changes especially in children.

In 1998 UNESCO conducted “A Global Research on Media Violence”. The research was conducted in 23 countries selecting 5,000 children having 12 year age and all of them were provided exactly the standardized 60 items-questionnaire. The questions were not culture bound but related to respondents’ media behavior, preferences, habits, and social environment. The conclusion pronounced, “media violence is universal.” The findings indicated that media influences every aspect of children’s lives. For the children who were in

high aggression or problematic environment, the violent content acted as catalyst in such conditions.

National Television Violence Survey (NTVS) conducted by Wilson in 1997-1998, which examined the amount and content of violence on American television for 3 consecutive years. The National Television Violence study was conducted from 1995 through 1997 to evaluate the violent content of the media. It found that 61% of the programming portrayed interpersonal violence, much of it in an entertaining or glamorized manner. The highest proportion of violence was found in children's shows. Of all animated feature films produced in the United States between 1937 and 1999, 100% portrayed violence, and the amount of violence with intent to injure had increased through the years.

In a research conducted by The Center for Media and Public Affairs (CMPA), which had studied violence in television, movies and music videos for a decade, reported that the “good guys” commit nearly half of all violence. Less than 10 per cent of the TV shows, movies and music videos that were analyzed, contextualized the violence or explored its human consequences. The study stated the violence was simply presented in a justifiable, natural and inevitable manner which seems to be the only and most obvious way to solve the problems and issues.

III. Research Objectives:

1. To review the penetration and penchant for Bollywood movies among juveniles.
2. To explore Bollywood movies as an influencing factor towards juvenile delinquency.
3. To assess the gravity of the issue regarding its harmful impact on our youth.

Theoretical Framework:



To assess the relationship between media and violence there should be an understanding of the theoretical underpinnings of such claims. A prominent scholar on emotion and media, Dolf Zillmann, has proposed several theories to explain why individuals seek out crime and horror/violent media. His mood management theory is self-explanatory, in which he suggests that entertainment is used to enhance or maintain positive states and to diminish or avoid negative ones (Zillmann, 1988a, 1988b; Zillmann and Bryant, 1985, as cited in Oliver, 2003). In this framework, the consumption of crime or violent media is also thought to be related to viewer's own fears and anxieties. In this study we have to assess and examine the things about behavior and impact very minutely hence our theoretical framework for this study is based on social learning theory which is one of the most prominent theory related to research in media effects.

Early theoretical consideration was considered in perspective of impact of violence both as positive and negative i.e catharsis and stimulation. The catharsis approach suggest that viewing fantasy expression of violence reduces aggression because it results in catharsis of the viewer and televised violence is purged of his aggressive urges. This theory has greater attraction for media industry owners as it justified the violence to be present on the screen. On contrary, stimulation theory argues that viewing violence prompts more aggression on the part of the viewer.

Bandura (1977) explains how people learn from direct experience or from observation. Social learning theories are about social behavioral approach that emphasizes the "reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioral and environmental determinants of human behavior. The key elements in this theory are attention, retention, motor reproduction and motivation. Bandura argued that attention to an event is influenced by the characteristics as well as characteristics of the viewer. Retention refers to

how well an individual remembers behaviors that have been observed. Motor reproduction is the actual behavioral enactment of the observed event while the motivation depends on the reinforcement or punishment that accompanies performance of the observed behavior.

Social learning theory predicts that the antisocial or prosocial act can be learned from watching films or television. Theory further suggests that viewing of repeated antisocial acts would make people more likely to perform these violent acts in their real life. The probability that persons will engage in criminal and deviant behavior is increased and the probability of their conforming to the norm is decreased when they differentially associate with others who commit criminal behavior and espouse definitions favorable to it, are relatively more exposed in-person or symbolically to salient criminal/deviant models, define it as desirable or justified in a situation discriminative for the behavior, and have received in the past and anticipate in the current or future situation relatively greater reward than punishment for the behavior.

Researchers are continuously refining and reformulating the social learning theory. For example, arousal hypothesis (Tannenbaum & Zillmann, 1975) suggests that, for a portrayal to have a demonstrable effect, increased arousal may be necessary. According to this model, if an angered got exposed to arousing stimulus and has possibilities to show aggression then the person will be more aggressive. Comstock and Paik (1991) have proposed a three factor explanation of the anti and prosocial influence of media violence.

1. Unusual, unique and compelling violent portrayals are likely to prompt the viewer aggression because of their high attention and arousal value.
2. Social cognition theory would suggest that repeated and redundant portrayals of violence would prompt viewers to



develop expectations and perceptions of violence.

3. Violence in media encourages early acquisition of stable and enduring traits. Some violent scripts may be learned by children who are only 3 or 4 years old.

Research Design and Method:

To collect the data to make the study more accurate interviews from juveniles, parents, teacher, juveniles offenders in jails, police officers and psychologists are conducted. Juveniles offenders from different jails including Gujrat, Gujranwala and Lahore jails are interviewed. Along with these interviews, I used survey approach designed a questionnaire to collect the data related to our research problem. Although the main target population of the present study were juveniles i.e children under the age of 18 but it also includes different people from all walks of life as mention above. For survey there were 200 sample sizes taken categorizing according to different age ranging from 8-17 years to investigate the study. Cluster sampling was used in the research in which total population is divided into these groups (or clusters) and a simple random sample of the groups is selected. The age groups are 8 to 12, 13 to 16 and from 17 to 18 belongs to juveniles offenders in jails, students, children working in child labor and street children. The focus of the study is how bollywood movies are influencing our new generation by indulging them in violence.

For collection of data, permission from the Jail Department Gujranwala, Lahore and Gujrat was obtained for interaction with the juveniles who are detained there for committing certain act of delinquency. A comprehensive questionnaire was developed to cover every aspect of the study including 30 questions categorizing into various categories perceptions of the nature, intensity and impact of violence, their perception to face daily problems and how they

use or believe in using violence in their daily routine matters. The primary data was collected from juveniles who are detained in prisons while secondary data got collected from parents, teachers, students, children working as labors, street children and NGOs and psychologists. Hectic efforts were made to collect data with several visits to sensitive places like jails and to fulfill certain requirements for interviewing juveniles as one visit did not yield required information. Juveniles often resist in answering questions hence I spend more time there to develop a friendly relation with them so that an accurate form of date can be obtained.

Interviewing was also the part of data collection as the research required in depth study about the influential role of bollywood movies on juveniles. So to abstract the relevant information related to our research I have to made very critical rather very detailed analytical study that came up in the form of "Daily Interpretive Analysis" in which the main objective was to assemble and interpret the collected information and to abstract the required information from the pool with minute accuracy. Hence after every set of interview that I conducted, it was a mandatory task to review the notes for summarizing and interpreting the information obtained from interviews. Data thus collected was analyzed using SPSS version 17. Detailed information divided into number of categories that enabled simple description of the data for various statistical purposes.

Variables of Research:

For present study in depth interviews will be used for collection of data. we are also using survey research to check relationship between the variables. In this research we are tracking down the relationship between the viewing of bollywood movies and delinquent behavior of juveniles hence bollywood movies are independent variable while delinquent behavior

of the juveniles is depended variable as according to the scope of our study. As number of movies released by bollywood are increasing every year hence in search of new topics there are significant number of movies with scenes having juveniles involved in criminals activities.

Research Questions:

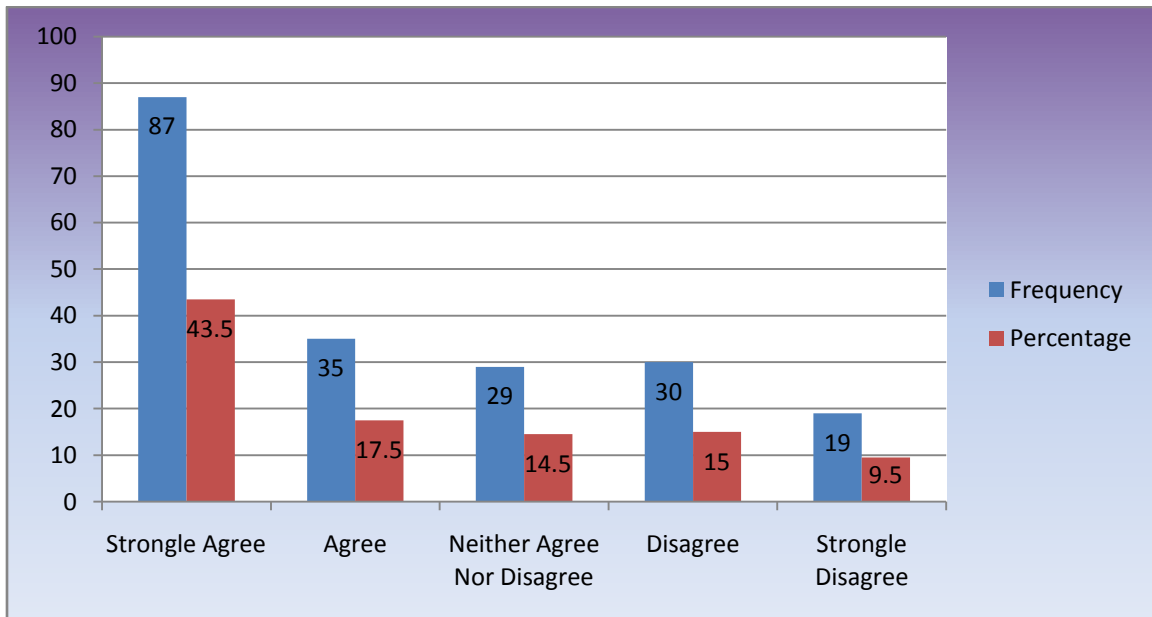
1. What is the influence of Bollywood movies on juveniles?
2. How Bollywood movies are contributing in promoting delinquency among juveniles?
3. Whether Bollywood movies are associating romance with violence?
4. How juveniles perceives violence presented by child actors of Bollywood movies like in “Agneepath” “Gunday” and “Kill Dil” etc?

Hypothesis:

- H1. Bollywood movies has considerable violent content that related to juveniles.
- H2. Bollywood movies has considerable cause significant influence upon juveniles.
- H3. Bollywood movies are romanticizing violence and depict violence as to be only solution to cope with the real life problems.
- H4. Juveniles having more exposure to the Bollywood movies tend to be more delinquent with family and friends in home and school.
- H5. Juveniles get encouragement and justification for committing crimes from Bollywood movies

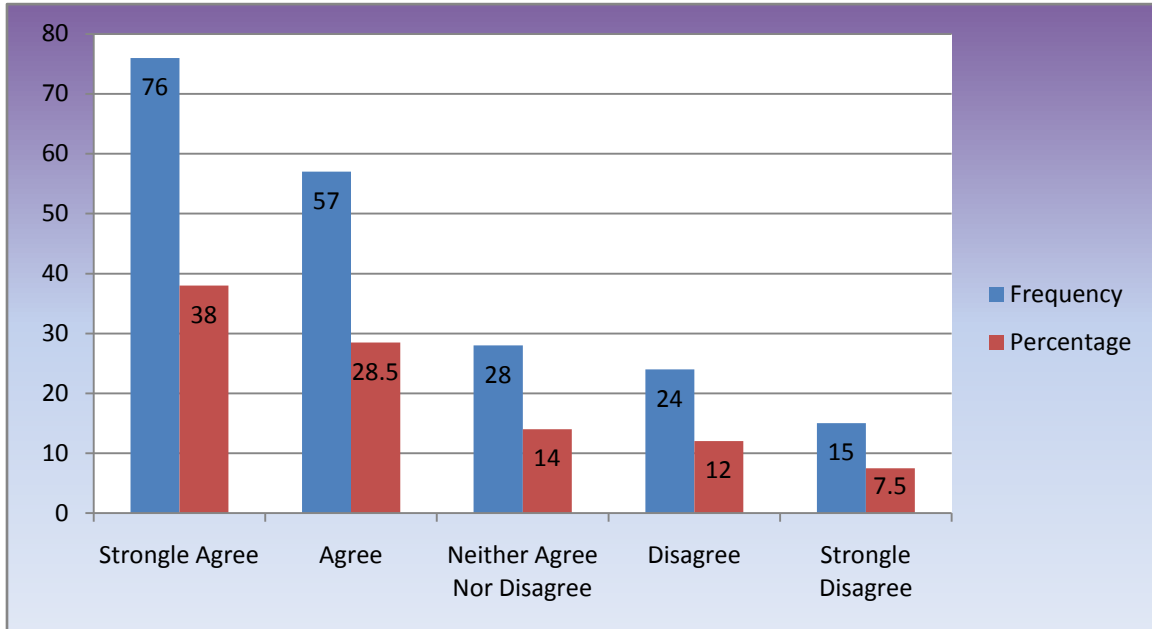
Data Interpretation:

Table-1: Bollywood movies has considerable violent content that related to juveniles.



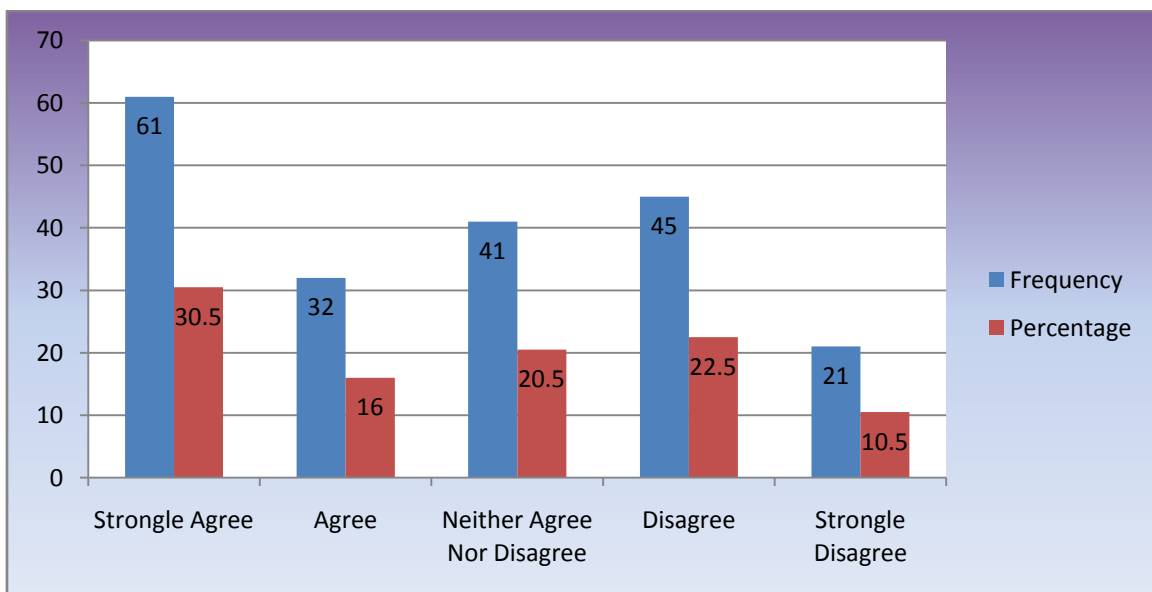
Data analysis highlights that 43.5% respondents strongly agreed and 17.5% agreed with our assumption that bollywood movies has violence content and especially violent scenes having juveniles as central figures. 14.5% respondents responded in neither agreed nor disagreed, 15% disagreed and 9.5% responded in strongly disagreed with our assumption.

Table-2: Bollywood movies cause significant influence upon juveniles.



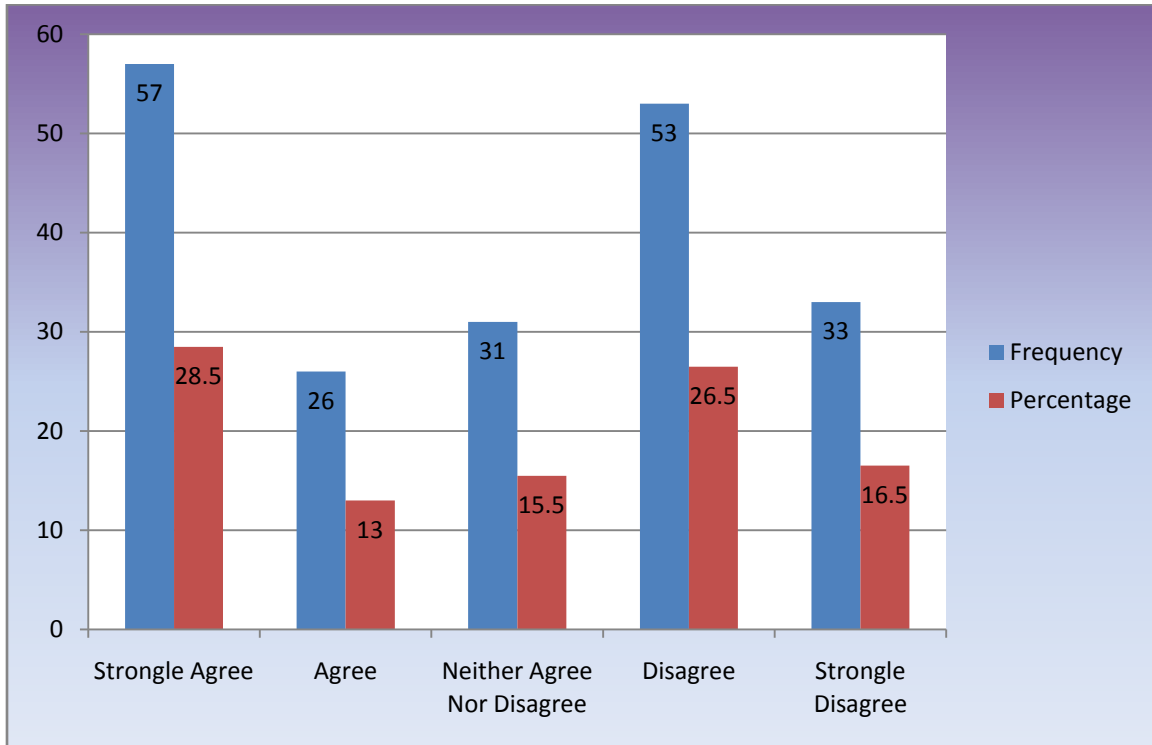
Data analysis of table 2 highlights that 38% i.e 76 respondents strongly agreed while 28.5% i.e 57 agreed with the notion that juveniles get significant influence from bollywood movies with 14% respondents replied in neither agree nor disagree. 12% i.e 24 out of 200 respondents express disagreement while 7.5% i.e 15 out of 200 respondents express strong disagreement regarding bollywood movies's influence upon juveniles.

Table-3: Bollywood movies are romanticizing violence and depict violence as to be only solution to cope with the real life problems.



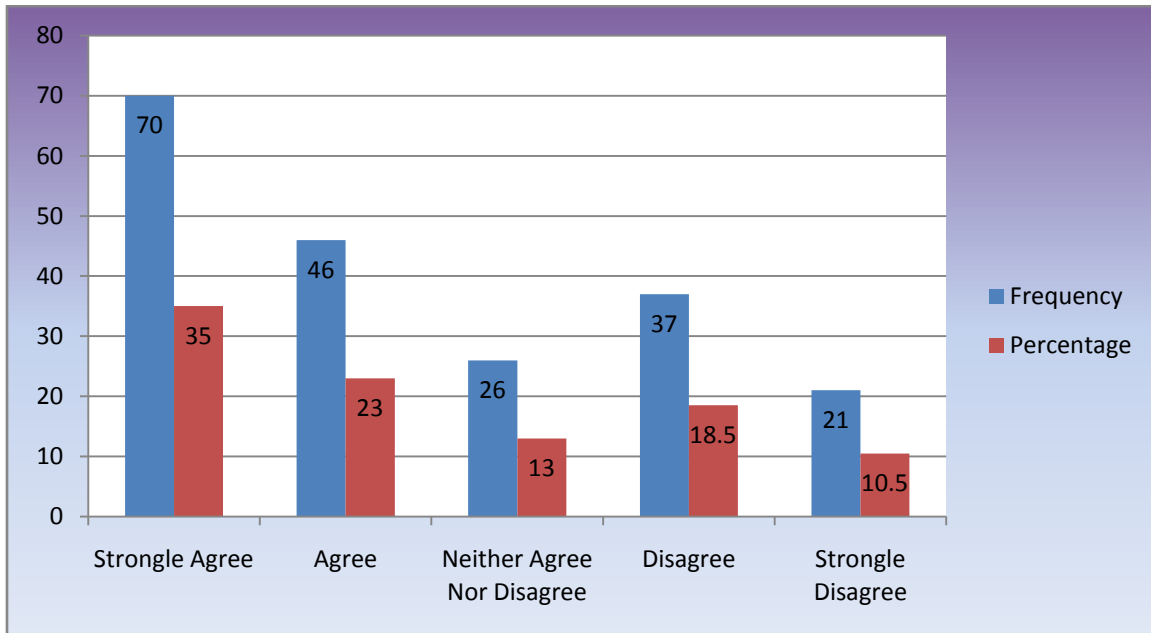
Data revealed that 61 out of 200 i.e 30.5% respondents were strongly agreed and 32 i.e 19% agreed to the assumption that Bollywood movies are romanticizing violence along with justifying violence as to be only solution for everyday life related problems. While 45 respondents i.e 22.5% disagree and 21 i.e 10.5 respondents respond in strongly disagree with 41 i.e 20.5 respondents respond as neither agree nor disagree.

Table-4: Juveniles having more exposure to the Bollywood movies tend to be more delinquent with family and friends in home and school.



Data revealed that 57 out of 200 i.e 28.5% respondents were strongly agreed, 32 i.e 19% agreed to the assumption that Bollywood movies are romanticizing violence along with justifying violence as to be only solution for everyday life related problems, while 53 respondents i.e 26.5% disagree and 33 i.e 16.5 respondents respond in strongly disagree with 31 i.e 15.5 respondents respond as neither agree nor disagree.

Table 5: Juveniles get encouragement and justification for committing crimes from Bollywood movies.



Respond regarding encouragement and justification for committing crimes from data shows that 70 out of 200 i.e. 35% respondents showed agreement by replying in strongly agreed and 46 i.e. 23% agreed to the assumption. 26 respondents were those who were neither agree nor disagree and 37 respond in disagree while 21 made their statements as strongly disagree.

Findings Of Study

From the analysis of collected data in relation with our hypothesis it came to surface that there is a great threat in shape of bollywood movies on our juveniles as these movies have more than enough content that can motivates the viewers especially juveniles towards violence. The study reveals that bollywood movies are one the major source of entertainment in our society and violence is one the major components of

these movies. Even there are number of movies having juveniles involved in criminal activities that perceived as a heroic acts by the children exposed to such scenes. Study reveals that juvenile idealize the violent acts acted by child actor like in Agneepath, Kill Dil and Gunday. It is obvious that more exposure to such violent movies results in more delinquent behavior with family and friends. There is strong influential spell over the juveniles offenders who are under trial and convicted in jails and majority of them got motivating force behind their delinquent acts from bollywood movies. Even teacher and parents showed strong concerns regarding exposure to these movies but due to influx of modern technology they are unable to make children and students away from the exposure to such contents.



Conclusion and Recommendations:

Aristotle said “Good habits formed at youth make all the difference” which is one of the most important fact as the youth of any nation can make its contribution for the prosperity and development if trained and educated in a constructive and inspiring manner. On the other hand if there is no proper guidance and education available to the youth the it results in retrogression of the society and nation. The present study elaborates how bollywood movies are posing threat to juveniles by inciting them towards delinquency that result in destruction of ethics, morals and also a threat to damage the social fabric. Hence despite realizing the facts and realities our youth lives in the world of fantasies where violence and aggression seems to be the only solution to be able to cope with all prevailing issues. These movies have very strong negative influence upon juveniles as they are at the age of immaturity hence there is a need to have a proper censorship over such violent content which is being propagated through bollywood movies. This study is an effort to assess the magnitude of the threat and obtained results in alarming hence there is a need to raise the issue and special efforts should be made to cope with the problem. Comprehensive strategies are required to turn our youth into a balanced and effective human force that could have the ability to cope with the modern challenges in a systematic way..

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