

# **A Study on Impact of Television Violence in Relation to Juvenile Delinquency**

**Annamithra. C**

B.A LL.B(HONS)

Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Chennai  
annamithra23@gmail.com

**Abstract:** *TV you are seen with a barrage of violent scene and images including aggressive behavior, explosions, war casualties and suicide bombings. Many social psychologists conducted research about television violence and aggression among adolescents. American adolescents watch an average of between four and five hours of television shows daily. Television violence makes youngsters and teens be less mindful, to lose their restraints, and to be less delicate. In a concentrate on the association among violence and television finished with 1,565 high school young men more than a six-year term in London, William Belson, a British clinician, figured out that each opportunity a kid saw somebody being shot or killed on television they turned out to be less mindful towards others. In conclusion, television violence and adolescents have become violent serials and shows. Studies show extensive watching of television violence may cause adolescents to become more aggressive and anxious. The primary data which has been analysed using Frequencies, SPSS. The secondary data is collected from journals, articles, e-sources and books. An empirical study is done where the samples are collected by using probability sampling and convenient sampling methods. Samples of approximately 200 respondents are collected. The findings were that there is an association between the respondents about effects of television violence among juveniles. The outcome from the graphs shows that the juveniles are influenced at a higher rate. The aim of the research is to know about the impact of television violence on juveniles. The conclusion of this study is that the parents should protect the children from excessive use of television..*

**Keywords:** Violent, Daily, Adolescents, Excessive, Scene

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Television violence makes youngsters and teens be less mindful, to lose their restraints, and to be less delicate. In a concentrate on the association among violence and television finished with 1,565 high school young men more than a six-year term in London, William Belson, a British clinician, figured out that each opportunity a kid saw somebody being shot or killed on television they turned out to be less mindful towards others. William Belson likewise found that each opportunity a kid saw this violence on television, they lost a section of their hindrances towards others. William Belson's review, concentrated on finished by numerous researchers and specialists, shows that seeing violence on television makes watchers become less delicate to the aggravation of others. Besides, television violence causes forceful conduct in youngsters. Many individuals accept that youngsters who watch savage television programs display more forceful ways of behaving than those shown by kids who don't. As per the aftereffects of many examinations and reports, violence on television can prompt forceful conduct in youngsters. Likewise, when television was brought into a local area of youngsters interestingly, scientists noticed an ascent in the degree of physical and verbal hostility among these kids. The more television violence seen by a kid, the more forceful the youngster is. Television violence is likewise a reason for both vicious and forceful ways of behaving in teen young men. As per the proof in a review done by Turner, Hesse, and Peterson-Lewis, it was reasoned that staring at the television violence had a drawn out expansion in hostility in young men. Notwithstanding this review, Dr. William A. Belson assessed fifteen hundred young men, matured thirteen to sixteen years, and he discovered that young men with weighty television openness are bound to commit rough demonstrations than other young men. The National Television Violence Study (NTVS) is the largest study of media content ever undertaken. It is a three-year study that assesses the amount, nature, and context of violence

in entertainment programming, examines the effectiveness of ratings and advisories, and reviews televised anti-violence educational initiatives. The study, which began in 1994 and is funded by the National Cable Television Association, defines television violence as "any overt depiction of the use of physical force--or credible threat of physical force--intended to physically harm an animate being or group of beings. Violence also includes certain depictions of physically harmful consequences against an animate being or group that occur as a result of unseen violent means. Although there are potential benefits from viewing some television shows, such as learning positive aspects of social behavior many negative health effects can also result. Research shows primary negative health effects on aggressive behavior; sexuality; academic performance; body concept and self-image; nutrition, dieting, and obesity; and substance abuse. Children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable to the messages conveyed through television, which influence what they think and how they behave. Kids see their favorite characters smoking, drinking, and involved in sexual situations and other risky behaviors in the shows and movies they watch on the People have blamed the television for children throwing themselves off the roofs and risking their lives doing dangerous stunts in an attempt to copy superheroes and models in advertisements. Some even believe that brutality on television could be the direct cause for juvenile crime. Programs that show huge wrestlers fighting with each other to excite a screaming public and even seemingly innocuous cartoons like Tom and Jerry where they are seen constantly bashing each other send certain messages to children. Television characters are often exaggerated stereotypes that can distort children's expectations of people in day-to-day life. They may develop distorted views of society because, although television has changed over the years, women, young people, and the elderly still do not appear on the screen as often as they do in real life. In compared to the US the television companies themselves give scan lock system where childrens cannot use tge television. The main aim of the research paper is to study the impact of television on juveniles.

#### **OBJECTIVES :**

- To know the harmful effects of television violence.
- To examine the influence of television violence among juveniles.
- To analyse the impact caused due to the television violence.
- To discuss the effects of the media on people's behaviour.

#### **II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE :**

**(Scheungrab)** Television can have a strong impact in creating esteem frameworks and profoundly shaping ways of behaving. Sadly, quite a bit of the present television writing computer programs is rough.

**(Melton)** In this paper their were many investigations of the impacts of TV violence on kids and teens have found that youngsters may turn into "insusceptible" or numb to the ghastliness of violence.

**(Moeller)** The author described the start to acknowledge violence as a method for tackling issues which emulate the violence they see on television; and relate to specific characters, casualties or potentially miscreants.

**(Kirsh)** Broad survey of television violence by youngsters causes more prominent forcefulness. Here and there, watching a solitary savage program can increase forcefulness.

**(Neamtu)** The author explains about kids who view shows in which violence is exceptionally reasonable, as often as possible rehashed or unpunished, are bound to mirror what they see. Kids with profound, social, learning or motivation control issues might be all the more effectively impacted by TV violence.

**(Gentile)** The author says the effect of TV violence might show quickly in the kid's way of behaving or may surface years after the fact. Youngsters can be impacted in any event, when their home life shows no propensity toward violence.

**(Neghme)** The paper describes that TV violence isn't the main source of forceful or fierce way of behaving, it is obviously a critical variable. Guardians can safeguard kids from exorbitant TV violence in the following ways: focus on the projects their youngsters are watching and watch some with them put down certain boundaries on how much time they enjoy with the television.

**(Boxer et al.)** The author says that the call attention to that albeit the entertainer has not really been harmed or killed, such violence, in actuality, brings about agony or passing decline to allow the youngsters to see shows known to be

savage, and change the direct or switch off the TV set when hostile material comes on, with a clarification of what's up with the program object to the rough episodes before the kids.

**(Ferguson)** The most effective way to deal with an issue assist with peer strain among companions and schoolmates by reaching different guardians and consenting to authorize comparative principles about the time span and kind of program the kids might observe

**(Institute of Medicine et al.)** Guardians can likewise involve these actions to keep unsafe impacts from television in different regions like racial or sexual generalizing. How much time kids stare at the TV, paying little mind to content, ought to be directed in light of the fact that it diminishes time spent on additional gainful exercises like perusing, playing with companions, and creating leisure activities.

**(Swope)** In the event that guardians have serious hardships drawing certain lines, or have progressing worries about their kid's way of behaving, they ought to contact a youngster and juvenile specialist or a psychological well-being supplier for discussion and help.

**(Smith and Thomas)** The author starts from the beginning of television, guardians, educators, lawmakers, and psychological well-being experts have needed to comprehend the effect of television programs, especially on kids.

**(“Children and Violence on Television”)** The subsequent report and a subsequent report in 1982 by the National Institute of Mental Health distinguished these significant impacts of seeing violence on television were youngsters might turn out to be less delicate to the aggravation and enduring of others.

**(Signorielli)** In this paper the other examination has found that openness to media violence can desensitize individuals to violence in reality and that, for certain individuals, watching violence in the media becomes agreeable and doesn't bring about the restless excitement that would be normal from seeing such symbolism.

**(Ashraf Jahangeer et al.)** The author notices the members into adulthood, Huesmann and Eron found that the ones who'd watched a ton of TV violence when they were 8 years of age were bound to be captured and indicted for criminal goes about as grown-ups.

**(Hart)** Examination by therapists Douglas Gentile and Brad Bushman, among others, proposed that openness to media violence is only one of a few factors that can add to forceful ways of behaving.

**(Directorate and American Psychological Association; Public Interest Directorate)** Because of 15 years of "reliably upsetting" discoveries about the rough satisfied of kids' projects, the Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee on Television and Social Behavior was framed in 1969 to survey the effect of violence on the mentalities, values, and conduct of watchers.

**(Black and Newman)** The author says that being forceful as a kid didn't foresee observing more vicious TV as a young person, recommending that TV watching could be a reason as opposed to an outcome of forceful way of behaving.

**(Cohen)** Priming is the process through which spreading activation in the brain's neural network from the locus representing an external observed stimulus excites another brain node representing a cognition, emotion, or behavior.

**(Josephson and Canada)** To the extent that mass media presentations arouse the observer, aggressive behavior may also become more likely in the short run for two possible reasons: excitation transfer and general arousal.

### III. METHODOLOGY

The study uses a descriptive research design to inquire the general opinion of the public with regards to the research topic. Since the research is based on the analysis of television violence in relation to juvenile delinquency. The study used a structured questionnaire as a tool through which the survey method was done. The sample is 200. This is a non-doctrinal and empirical study. Both primary and secondary data have been used for this study. The primary data for the present study is collected using sampling technique. The secondary data is collected from books, journals, articles and e-sources. The study used SPSS software to analyse the data collected through statistical measurements of percentage analysis. The independent variables are age, gender, occupation, education qualification and the dependent variable is harmfulness of television to the juvenile . The sample size of this research is 200. And the method of sampling is the Convenient Sampling Method.

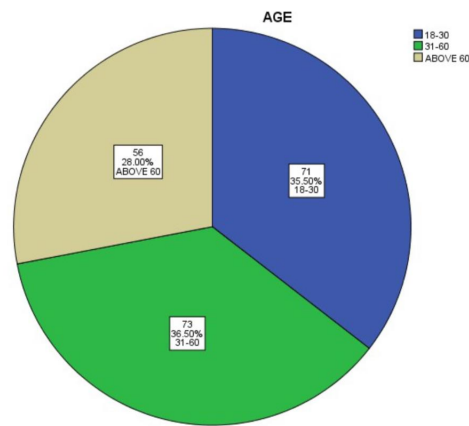
**HYPOTHESIS**

**Alternative Hypothesis:** There is a significant relationship between the respondents' supposition on harmful effects of television. There is a huge relationship between the instructions of the respondents on the harmful effects of television regarded with violence.

**Null Hypothesis:** There is no significant relationship between the respondents' supposition on harmful effects of television. There is no huge relationship between the instructions of the respondents on harmful effects of television regarded with violence.

**IV. ANALYSIS :**

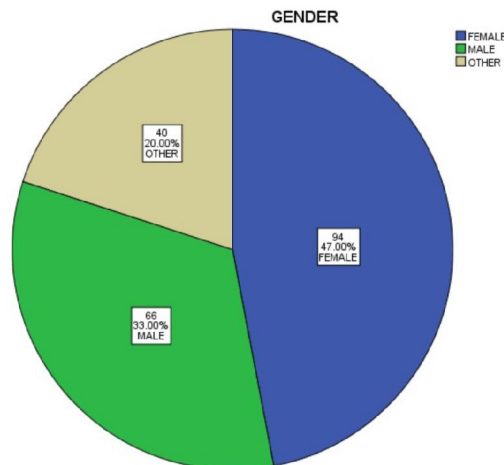
**FIGURE : 01**



**LEGEND:**

The pie chart represents the age of the respondents where it has been classified into three. Firstly it is from 18 to 30 and second option is from 31 to 60 and third option is above 60.

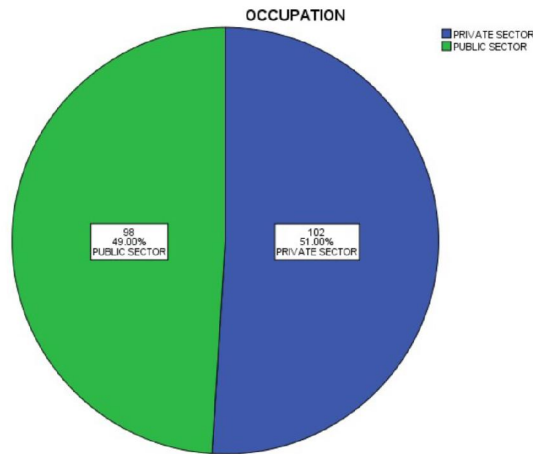
**FIGURE : 02**



**LEGEND :**

The pie chart represents the gender of the respondents where it has been classified into three that is to male, female and others.

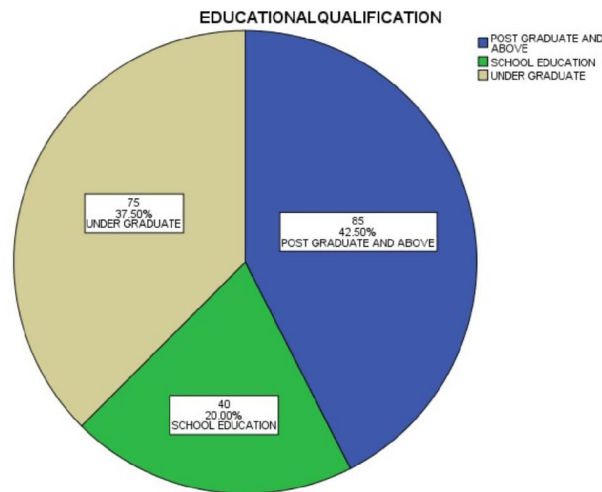
**FIGURE :03**



**LEGEND :**

The pie chart represents the occupation of the respondents and it has been classified into two sectors one is private sector another one is public sector.

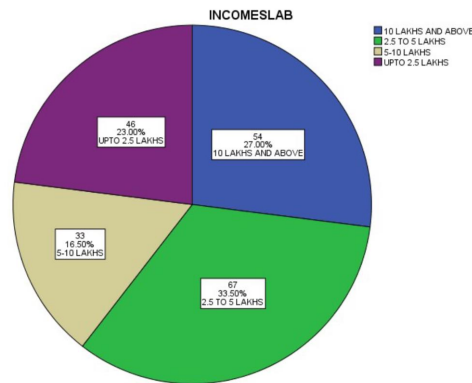
**FIGURE :04**



**LEGEND :**

The pie chart represents the educational qualification of the respondent. There are three qualifications given here : Undergraduate, Postgraduate and school education.

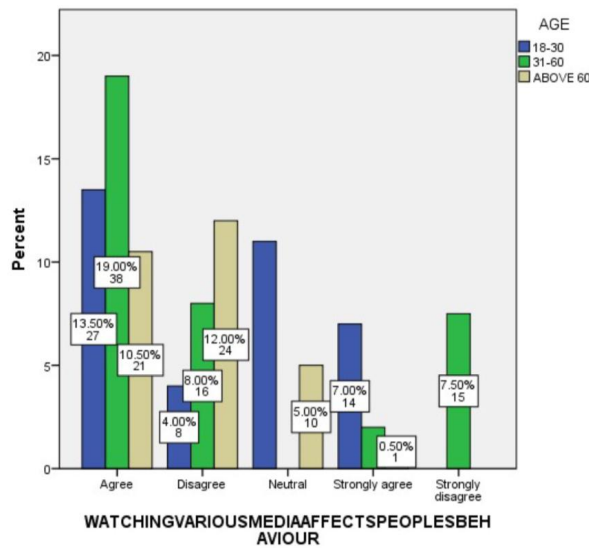
**FIGURE :05**



**LEGEND :**

The pie chart represents the income slab of the respondent where it has been classified into four firstly up to 2.5 lakhs, 2.5 to 5 Lakhs, 5 to 10 Lakhs, 10 Lakhs and above.

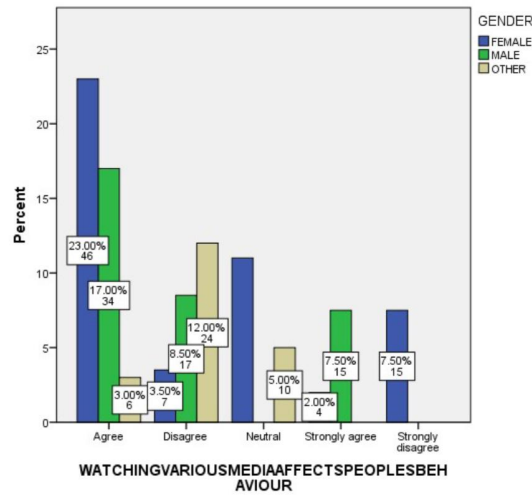
**FIGURE :06**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents watching various media with people's behaviour which is compared with the age of the respondents.

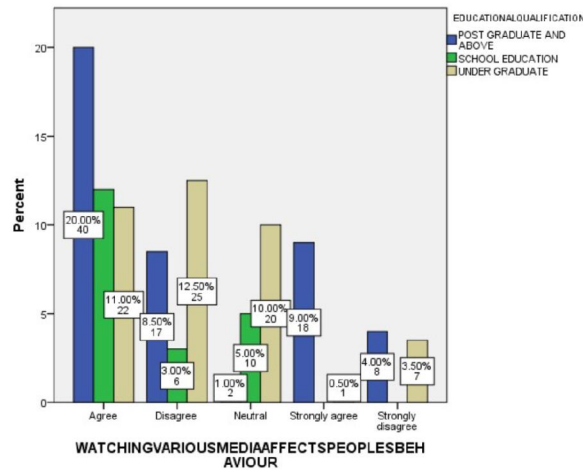
**FIGURE :07**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents watching various media with people's behaviour which is compared with the gender of the respondents.

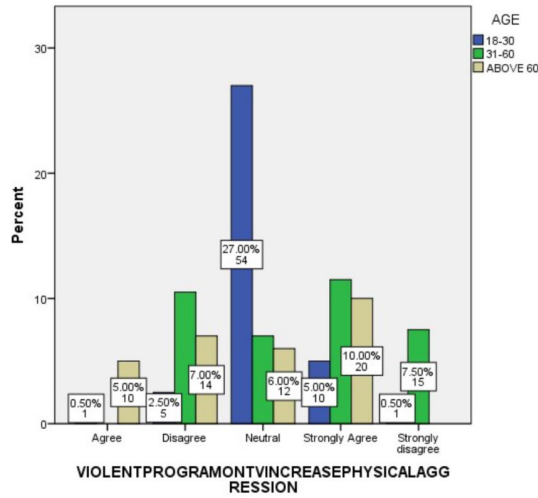
**FIGURE :08**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents watching various media with people's behaviour which is compared with the educational qualification of the respondents.

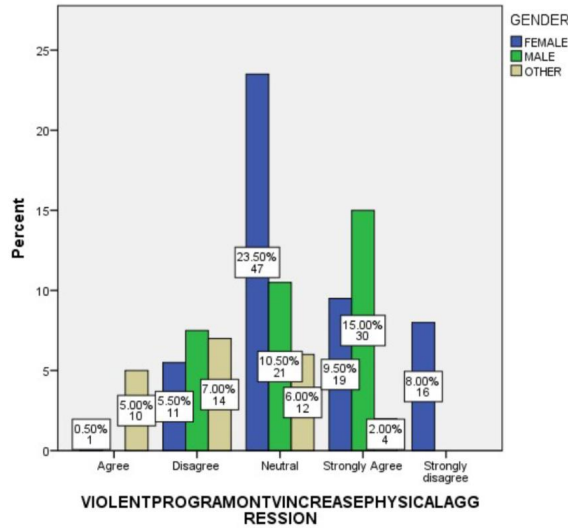
**FIGURE :09**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents the violent programming on TV that increases physical aggression which is compared with the age of the respondents.

**FIGURE :10**

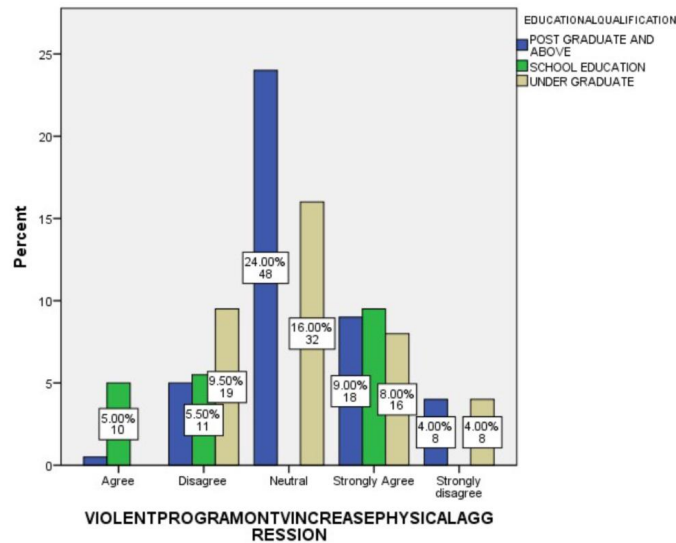


**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents the violent programming on TV that increases physical aggression which is compared with the gender of the respondents.



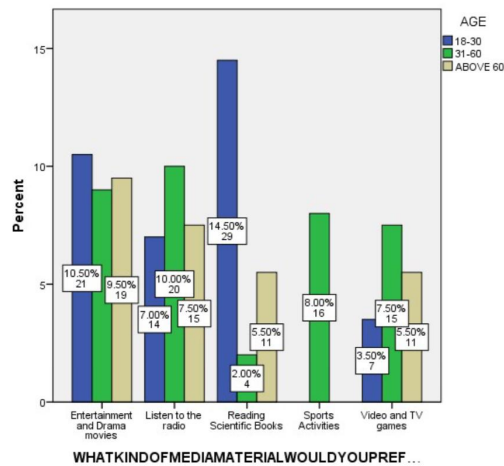
**FIGURE :11**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents the violent programming on TV that increases physical aggression which is compared with the educational qualification of the respondents.

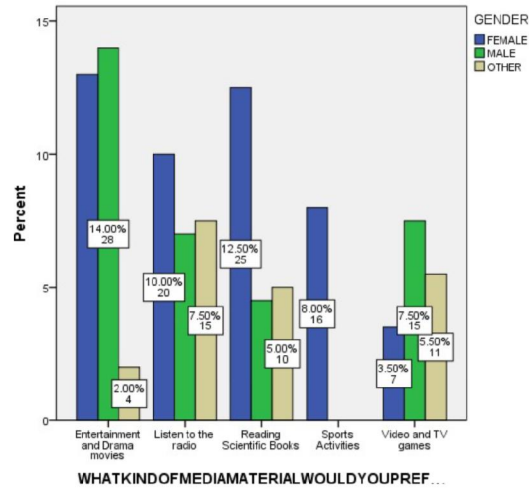
**FIGURE :12**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents what kind of media material would you prefer for the juvenile which is compared with the age of the respondents.

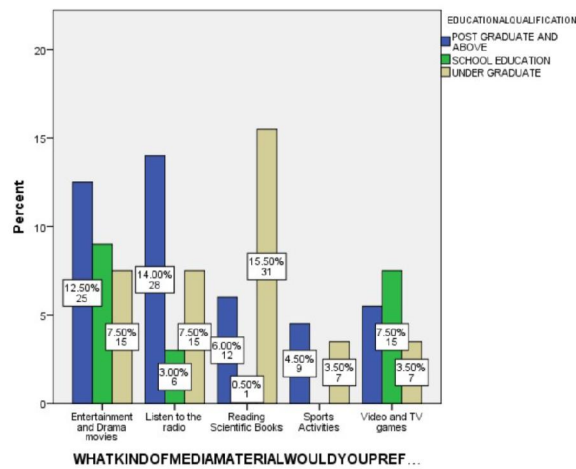
**FIGURE :13**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents what kind of media material would you prefer for the juvenile which is compared with the gender of the respondents.

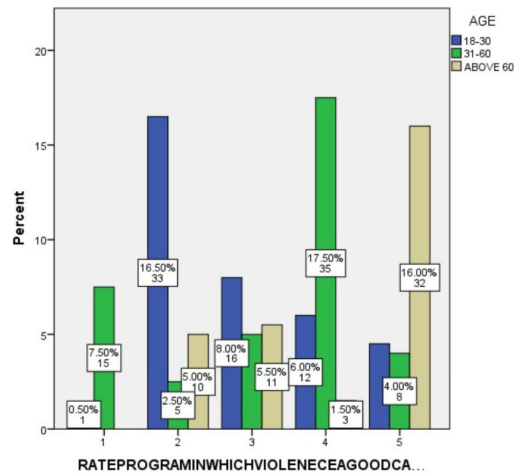
**FIGURE :14**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents what kind of media material would you prefer for the juvenile which is compared with the educational qualification of the respondents.

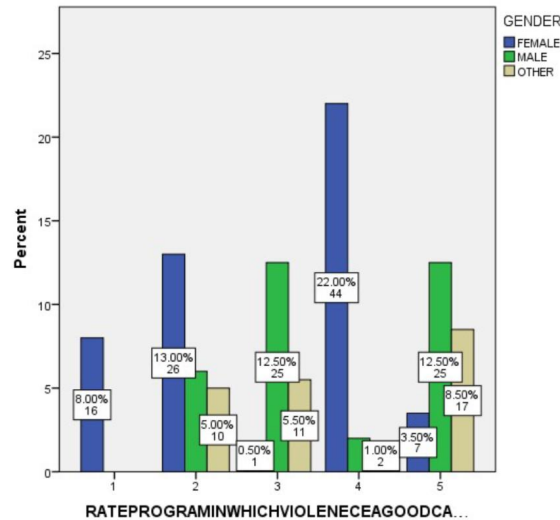
**FIGURE :15**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents the rating on programming of which violence is screened as a good cause which is compared with the age of the respondents.

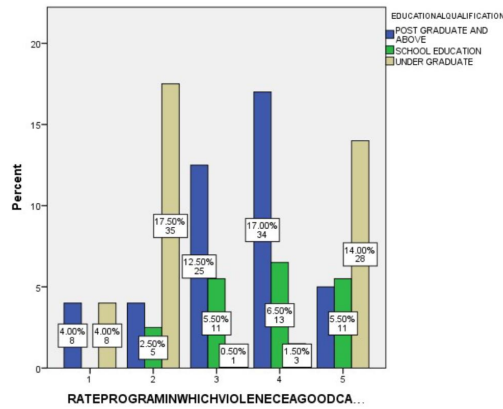
**FIGURE :16**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents the rating on programming of which violence is screened as a good cause which is compared with the gender of the respondents.

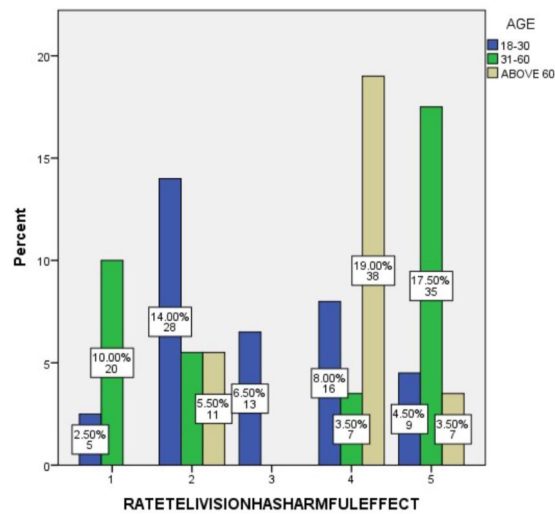
**FIGURE :17**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents the rating on programming of which violence is screened as a good cause which is compared with the educational qualification of the respondents.

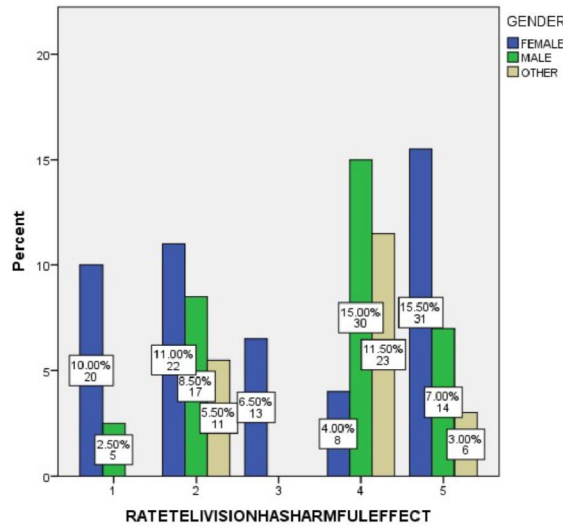
**FIGURE :18**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents how the rating on television has a harmful effect which is compared with the age of the respondents.

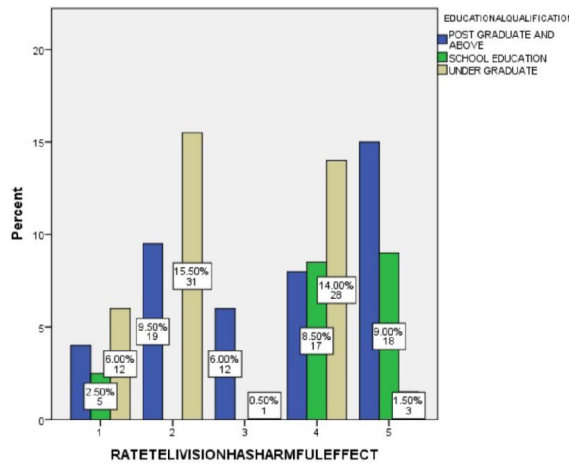
**FIGURE :19**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents about the rating on television has a harmful effect which is compared with the gender of the respondents

**FIGURE :20**



**LEGEND :**

The bar graph represents about the rating on television has a harmful effect which is compared with the educational qualification of the respondents.

**V. RESULT**

**From Figure:01** The outcome of the pie chart shows that the respondents of age group from 18 to 30 where a higher percentage of 35 and the respondents of age group between 31 to 60 where a higher number with the percentage of 36 then the respondents of age group above 60 were lowest income with the percentage of 28.

**From Figure:02** The outcome of the pie chart shows that the respondents are a gender group where the male respondents were with the count of 66 and the female respondents were with the count of 94 and the respondents opted for other or with the count of 40 year female respondents were higher number.

**From Figure:03** The outcome of the pie chart shows that the occupation of the respondents where it has been classified into two private sector and public sector and the respondents who work in the private sector were higher with the count of 102 and the respondents who work in the public sector are you the count of 98.

**From Figure:04** The outcome of the pie chart represents about the educational qualification of the respondents where the respondents who was your Till post graduate and above are higher in number with the percentage of 42 and the respondents were pursued till undergraduate where the percentage of 37 and the respondent to pursue the school education where is the percentage of 20

**From Figure :05** The outcome of the pie chart shows about the income slab of the respondents where it has been classified into four there up to 2.5 lakhs, 2.5 lakhs to 5 lakhs, 5 lakhs to 10, lakh, 10 lakhs and above why the respondents who earns between 2.5 to 5,00,00 where higher number.

**From Figure :06,07,08** The bar graph represents the rating scale on the and the outcome shows that the rating of two were higher in number with the percentage of 55 and the lowest response was in the rating of nine with the percentage of 2.

**From Figure :09,10,11** The bar graph represents the violent programming on TV that increases physical aggression that the rating of two numbermand the rating of 10 was in lowest number with a percentage of 2.5.

**From Figure :12,13,14** The bar graph represents violent programming on TV that increases physical aggression and the response of yes in higher numbers is the rate of 53 percent and the response of no were in the rate of 43 percent.

**From Figure :15,16,17** The bar graph represents rating on programming of which violence is screened as a good cause and the respondents opted mostly for the deceptive similarities with the percentage of 54 percent and the respondents who opted for yes where they are the lowest in rate with the percentage of 11.

**From Figure :18,19,20** The bar graph represents what could be preferred to juvenile to watch and a number with the percentage of 42 and the response of lower lower in number with the response of 40 percent.

## VI. DISCUSSION

From the above pie chart that is in Figure:1,2,3,4,5 it shows the independent variable where,

**In Figure:1** It shows the independent variable of age of the respondents which was classified into the age group of 18 to 30 and 31 to 60 and above 60 where they responded.

**In Figure:2** the respondents gender was categorised which was male, female and others.

**In Figure:3** The respondents educational qualification was given where it has been classified into three schooling, Undergraduate and postgraduate.

**In Figure:4** it represents the occupation of the respondents where it is the private sector and public sector.

**In Figure:5** The income slab of the respondents has been classified into four.

**From figure:6,7,8** The questionnaire of whether common people are known about the television violence about was compared with the age, educational qualification and occupation of the respondents where the rating of two was the higher in number.

**From figure:9,10,11** The questionnaire harmful effects of television, was compared to the independent variables where the rating of two was the highest number.

**From figure: 12,13,14** The questionnaire effectiveness of television as a good cause was represented in the bar graph where the options given where Yes or No, Yes option was highest in number.

**From figure: 15,16,17** The questionnaire programming of which violence is screened of how was opted by most of the respondents.

**From figure: 18,19,20** The questionnaire materials to prefer for juvenile. Yes or No was given where the respondents opted to yes at a higher rate.

## VII. LIMITATIONS

The limitation of the study is that Raters who did not know which type of movie the children had seen then observed them playing together in a room. Children who had just watched the violent movie were rated much higher on physical assault and other types of aggression. And the sample size of 200 was limited to this. So from this size it cannot be able to exactly analyze the views of the public on a large scale.

### VIII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the media can impact our daily life decisions unconsciously. Some solutions to reducing the influence violence in the media has on us are reducing the exposure to violent movies, television shows, videos games, etc. By doing this, it won't place anyone in a specific and unhealthy mindset. Also, by increasing the media that will have a positive effect on our lives and actually teach us something helpful both short and long-term will not only educate us, but place us in the right mindset that'll benefit everyone in the world. In conclusion, the media can impact our daily life decisions unconsciously. Some solutions to reducing the influence violence in the media has on us are reducing the exposure to violent movies, television shows, videos games, etc. By doing this, it won't place anyone in a specific and unhealthy mindset. Also, by increasing the media that will have a positive effect on our lives and actually teach us something helpful both short and long-term will not only educate us, but place us in the right mindset that'll benefit everyone in the world. Allowing violence in the media to take over our children's mindsets can only lead to even more violence and aggression, which this cartoon shows. It's also shown above how the child is saying "Kill them! Kill them all!" With a huge smile on his face which shows he's condoning the people who are being killed. Both the parents and the child are unaware of how violence is impacting and influencing their lives as shown in this cartoon.

### IX. SUGGESTIONS

I suggest that children may become less sensitive to the pain and suffering of others. Children may be more fearful of the world around them. Children may be more likely to behave in aggressive or harmful ways toward others. Parents can limit the effects of violence. View TV together and discuss the violence with the child. Talk about why the violence happened and how painful it is.

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