

Chapter - IV

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FINDINGS AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Introduction :

The relationship between the media and crime is dynamic one that reflects changed in the larger social and political environment where conception of justice and community are formed. For the criminal justice system to have legitimacy for its administration of the criminal law and for the media system to have legitimacy for its contribution to civil society, each must be regarded as playing vital roles in furtherance of a democratic order. It is essential that the justice must remain part of the story, whether told by criminal justice or media.

In this last chapter an attempt is made to draw conclusions and make suggestion on the basis of responses of youth's of Yelur village in Sangli district.

The study was located in Yelur village of Sangli district. The village was selected purposefully taking into consideration its accessibility for data collection. Present study is also concerned with this subject. The study was therefore, planned with specific objectives of studying the magnitude of youth participation in Rural Society.

A sample '50' youth respondents were taken for study. The data was analysed and outcome have been presented in following manner.

4.2 Findings :

4.2.1 Socio-economic Characteristics of Youth :

The characteristics of youth studied were the age, educational attainment, caste, religion and income.

i) Age :

The distribution of youth according to their personal characteristics shows that majority of youths are between the age of 21 to 25 years, 25 (50%) and 26 to 30 years 22 (44%) age group.

ii) Religion :

Among the sample respondents of this study 45 (90%) of them profess Hinduism, 5 (10%) profess Muslim.

iii) Education :

Regarding the literacy of youth it is observed that H.S.C. 17 (34%) respondents, and Graduate 14 (28%) and Post Graduate 5 (10%) and Professional education 7 (14%) respondents.

iv) Caste :

Among the sample of respondents of this study 35 (70%) of them Marathas and 10 (20%) of them Mahar and 5 (10%) of them Muslim.

v) Occupation :

It is observed that majority 22 (44%) of respondents are in peasant occupation, followed by 19 (38%) service and 9 (18%) service.

vi) Income :

Farm, service, business is the main source of income. The data in this respect shows that 1000 to 10,000 25 (50%) and 10,000 to 20,000, 20 (40%) 20,000 to 30,000, 5 (10%) of youths family income.

4.2.2 Pattern of Entertainment :

Majority 40 (80%) of respondents prefer to watch film on TV followed by listening 7 (14%).

4.2.3 Opinion regarding TV programmes :

It was found that 36 (72%) respondent clearly opined that programme they are showing on TV are to change the views of the people. However 8 (16%) respondents claims that programmes encourage to grow crime.

4.2.4 Crime and Media :

Majority of the respondents 49 (98%) are of the opinion that village youths are directly or indirectly involved in crime activities in the village. It is a crystal clear that media is directly or indirectly responsible for making crime. It influences the mind of the rural youths.

4.2.5 Reasons of Crime :

It was observed that majority 19 (38%) of the respondents are of the opinion that the village youths are involved into crime activities as a result of friendship followed by family clashes.

4.2.6 Pattern of Criminal Programme :

Majority 30 (60%) of the respondents say that they see criminal work through criminal programmes concerning the CID on Sony TV. While, 18 (36%) of them says that they see different type of criminal work through crime diary.

4.2.7 Views about Criminal Programmes :

Majority 33 (66%) of the respondents say that criminal activities should be shown on television set whereas 17 (34%) of them have maintained that it should not be shown on the television.

4.2.8 Effect of crime oriented programme :

Majority 30 (60%) of the respondents say that criminal programmes does not have any effect on their mind. Whereas 16 (36%) of them says that do have effect on their mind.

4.3 Suggestions :

- i) A situational analysis of reality reveals that, importance must be given to police-media Interface. It has become necessary that a police personal must be oriented and trained for the purpose of dealing effectively with media.
- ii) Parents to work on what children's are watching in the media and make them to choose informative programs useful for their lives rather than violent oriented programmes.
- iii) Parents to develop the habit of what they must watch and what they must allow the children to watch.
- iv) Agencies like Prasar Bharti must work on broadcasting programs to create awareness on crime and other related issues.
- v) Ultimately the media must project the facts not the fallacies behind crimes.
- vi) An average young man is individualistic, imaginative and competitive. He only wants guidance so that his enthusiasm and zest could be contained. Youngsters should be taught to vent their anger. If a person bottles up this rage, he has to find an outlet which may given him an opportunity to let off steam.
- vii) The adult world has to accept the fact that youth problems cannot be solved for them but with them. Therefore cooperation of student / youths need to be sought by parents teachers and administrators. Youth / students, parents, teacher, educational administrators,

politicians and political parties should cooperate in understanding problem / grievances of the youth and giving them logical guidelines.

- viii) Efforts should be taken to remove minor irritants in students / youths day to day contact with teacher and educational administrators. Each educational institution must have an efficient machinery to identify and settle student grievances. Such arrangements must only start tackling problem after they flare up most continuously strive to prevent incidents which lead to complications.
- ix) All political parties have to agree on a common code of conduct regarding students participation in politics. It will prepare them for shouldering responsibilities in future for national development. There is no point in exhorting students to keep away from politics and yet expect them to get enthusiastically involved in the process of building up our society.
- x) Report of the working Group on Youth Affairs and Adolescents Development for 11th Five Year Plan Referred that, (a) The media and other communication channels are already playing an important role in helping the youth to be aware of information in several fields. There is a need of dedicating one exclusive television channel to the youth of our country. This channel should look into the following areas : Academics – different course / curriculum to be dealt to supplement the information on correspondence courses. It should be aired during school hours for the benefit of drop outs. Health related

issues and physical fitness programmes – Emphasis should be on nutrition and yoga.

- xi) Topics like sex education, drug abuse and awareness on AIDS can also be included. Discussions and interviews on mental health question – answers sessions with psychiatrist on examination phobia and peer pressures should be included.
- xii) Eminent personalities interviews to influence the youth career counseling – suggestions for supplementing the income while studying can be of immense help to students from weaker sections studying through correspondence courses.
- xiii) Television media should give priority and encourage yoga and self-defense especially for adolescent girls. Emphasize on wide range of adventure activities which can be described as adventure involving love for nature, exploration, physical endurance and an attitude to engage in these activities for the sheer joy of it.
- xiv) As far as possible effort must be made to ensure a diverse group of adolescents, so that they are exposed to different cultures and perspectives and are therefore more effectively able to deal with difference as well as challenge each other and themselves through the exchange. However separate camps for boys and girls may need to be organized. As far as possible, a follow-up should be envisaged : this may include the organization of programmes on a long term basis.