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Effectiveness of Awareness Programme on Knowledge Regarding Juvenile Delinquency Among Adolescents in Selected Schools of Darjeeling District, West Bengal

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ABSTRACT

This study was conducted with the objective of finding out the effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge of adolescents regarding juvenile delinquency in terms of change in knowledge score, to find out the association between pre-test knowledge score with selected demographic variables. Quasi experimental one group pretest posttest design was used to conduct the study among 130 adolescents by using non-probability purposive sampling technique. Semi-structured questionnaire and structured knowledge questionnaire was used for data collection. Study result revealed that there was significant increase in mean post-test knowledge score (22) than pretest knowledge score (15) with the mean difference of 6.52, the obtained mean difference was found to be statistically significant as evident from the obtained t-values (Paired t test) of (8.7) for (df=129)3.29 at 0.001 level of significance. This indicated administration of awareness programme was found effective. Computed chi square values showed there was a significant association between knowledge score and age.

Keywords: Effectiveness, Knowledge, awareness programme, juvenile delinquency, adolescents

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is when the very worst and best impulses in the human soul struggle against each other for possession.
~ G. Stanley Hall

Adolescence is the period of time spanning from ages 10 to 19 that falls between childhood and adulthood. It is a special phase in human growth and a crucial period for establishing positive behavior patterns. Teenagers undergo fast physical, cognitive, and psychosocial development. This impacts their emotions, thoughts, choices, and relationships with the world. There is a growing number of teenagers worldwide, reaching 1.2 billion, which accounts for one sixth of the total global population. This figure is projected to increase by 2050, especially in low and middle-income nations, where nearly 90% of individuals aged 10 to 19 reside. Approximately 1.1 million teenagers lose their lives annually, with road traffic accidents, suicide, and interpersonal violence being the primary culprits. The factors contributing to mortality and morbidity in this age group

vary based on gender, age, and geographical location. Behaviors such as alcohol consumption and engaging in unsafe sex are more frequently associated with risks for individuals aged 15-19. Furthermore, poor dietary habits and a lack of physical activity pose additional challenges that often emerge during childhood and adolescence. It is during this period that the unfortunate occurrence of sexual abuse also begins[1]. The intertwined issues of adolescence and juvenile delinquency carry substantial societal implications.

Juvenile delinquency poses a significant problem in India, causing detrimental effects on the lives of numerous young individuals. The consequences of juvenile criminality extend beyond the victims of these crimes, impacting the delinquents' families, careers, and society as a whole. The most severe outcomes of such offenses are the socioeconomic and psychological issues that afflict both the family members of the delinquents and the broader community. It is worth noting that some juvenile offenders engage in robberies, rapes, and assaults due to underlying psychiatric problems. Additionally, these delinquents may develop a habit of consuming alcohol or other substances as a result of their illicit actions.[2]

The term "juvenile" refers to a young person or child, while "delinquency" signifies a failure or omission of duty, fault, or crime. Therefore, juvenile delinquency encompasses any failure, omission, fault, or criminal behavior exhibited by a young individual or child. According to Freud, the primary aim of this stage is to establish a sense of balance across all aspects of life. Those who successfully navigate this stage achieve a well-adjusted life, whereas those who struggle may encounter difficulties in their adjustment. During this stage of life, adolescents begin to experiment with various behaviors and activities in an attempt to meet societal expectations. However, in some cases, these individuals may veer towards engaging in antisocial activities.[3]

Background of the study

Juvenile delinquency is a significant issue globally, with various factors contributing to its prevalence. Factors such as individual characteristics, family dynamics, peer influence, and even exposure to mass communication play crucial roles in shaping delinquent behaviors among young individuals.

Juvenile delinquency is a significant social issue with varying prevalence rates across different regions. Studies have shown that the prevalence of delinquent behavior in adolescents tends to increase during adolescence and decreases rapidly from the 20s to the early 30s.[4] In the United States, there were nearly 1.6 million juvenile arrests in 2010, indicating a persistent concern despite a decline from the peak in the late 1980s and early 1990s, In India, a study found a prevalence of 10.5% among male students aged 12-20 years in government schools, highlighting the need for further research and corrective measures,[5] Additionally, a survey in Bhopal, India, revealed that juvenile delinquency affects not only the delinquents themselves but also victims, families, communities, and society at large, [6] Factors such as lower intellectual capacity, school failures, number of sexual partners, and conduct disorder have been identified as predictors of juvenile offending[7].

In India, juvenile delinquency poses a significant challenge, leading many young individuals to jeopardize their futures. The repercussions of juvenile crime not only impact the victims but also extend to the families of the delinquents and society at large. The socio-economic and psychological issues stemming from these crimes have far-reaching effects, with family members and society bearing the brunt of the consequences. In some cases, juveniles involved in crimes such as robberies, rapes, and assaults also struggle with psychological problems, often turning to alcohol or drugs. It is important to recognize that juvenile crime is not inherent in children but is often a result of their

upbringing, actions, or lack of discipline and education. As the youth are considered a country's greatest asset, failing to nurture them properly could dim the prospects of a nation. It is our collective moral and ethical duty to ensure that all children have a conducive environment to learn and thrive in.[8] Juvenile delinquency in West Bengal is a pressing issue, with a significant number of children facing malnutrition and engaging in criminal activities. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program in West Bengal aims to address malnutrition among children under 3 years through community-based approaches like the "Keno Parbo Na" project, emphasizing behavior change and community mobilization.[9] Additionally, criminal cases against children in West Bengal have been on the rise, with more than 90% of crimes committed by known individuals, highlighting the need for awareness programs and preventive measures by the government, NGOs, and mass media to protect children from violence and abuse.[10] Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh, such as socioeconomic disparities, family dysfunction, peer influence, substance abuse, and mental health issues, are also prevalent in West Bengal, underscoring the complexity of the issue and the necessity for targeted interventions and support systems.[11]

Need of the study

Juvenile crime in India is a serious issue that demands immediate attention and concern. In 2021, a total of 31,170 cases were reported against juveniles, indicating a 4.7% increase compared to the previous year's 29,768 cases. The majority of these cases, 76.2% or 28,539 in absolute numbers, involved juveniles aged 16 to 18. The crime rate among juveniles has also risen from 6.7% to 7.0%. According to the 2011 Population Census, the child population in the country was estimated at 4,441.5 lakhs. This means that, according to the latest report from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), seven out of every 100 juveniles in the country were engaged in criminal activities. A total of 37,444 juveniles were apprehended, with 32,654 being taken under sections of the Indian Penal Code and 4,790 under state and local laws.[12]

There are several well-known factors associated with delinquent behavior among juveniles, including poverty, child abuse, mental conflicts, adolescent instability, substance addiction, abusive parents, family violence, and anti- social peer groups. Adolescent crime has various causes, such as domestic violence, living in impoverished areas with high crime rates, lack of social support, and limited access to education. Juvenile crime is a social ailment that requires the child or juvenile to be treated in a way that enables them to reintegrate into society. The maladjustment with society must be addressed.[13] In this context, conducting a study on the knowledge and effectiveness of awareness programs is crucial and serves as a significant step towards educating our young generation.

MATERIALS & METHODS

Research approach:

Quantitative research approach

Research design

Quasi experimental, One Group Pre-test and Post–test design.

K1- Pre-test knowledge of adolescents before the administration of awareness programme on day I (D1)

X- Administration of awareness programme on juvenile delinquency to the adolescents on day I (D1).

K2- Post-test knowledge of the adolescents after the administration of awareness programme on day 8 (D8).

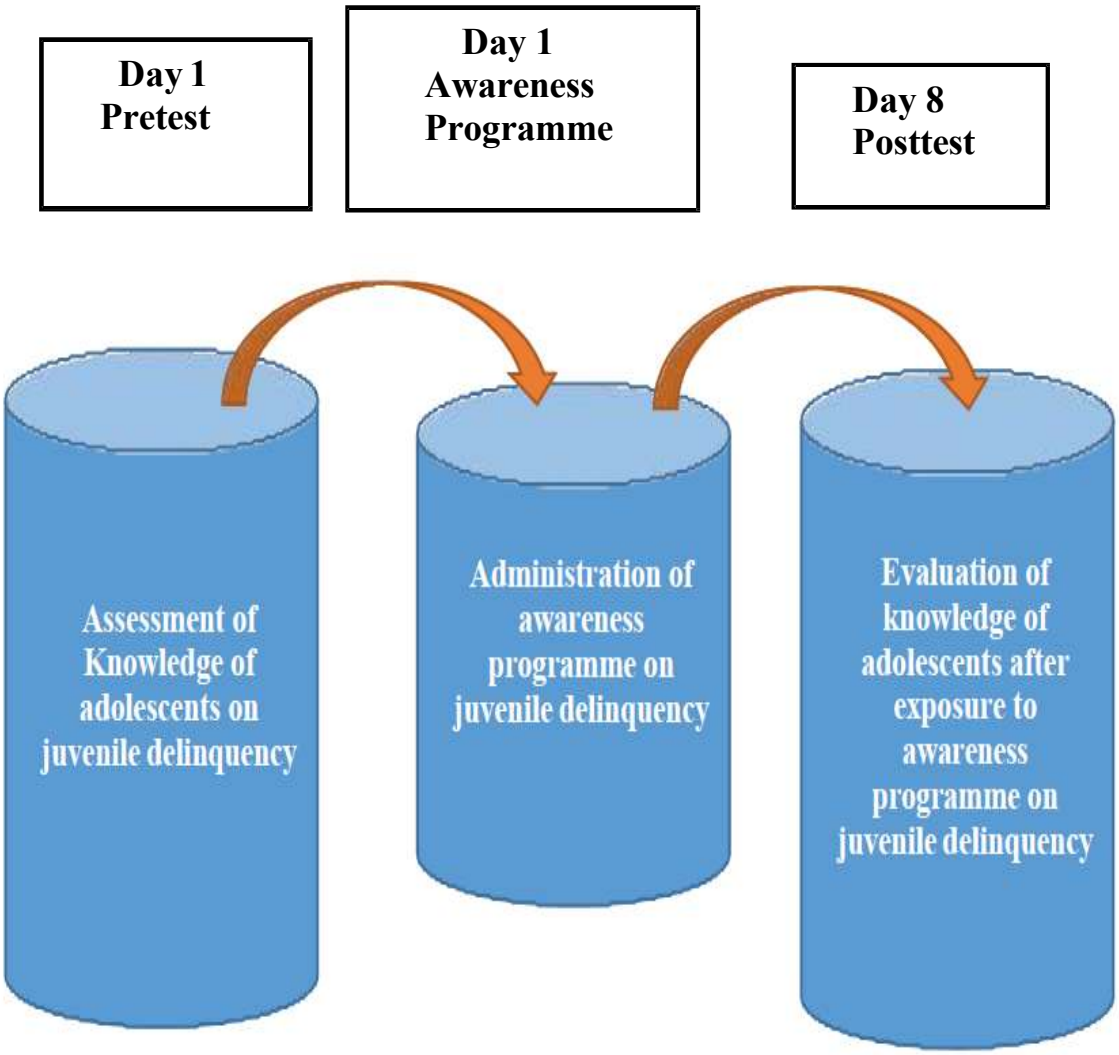
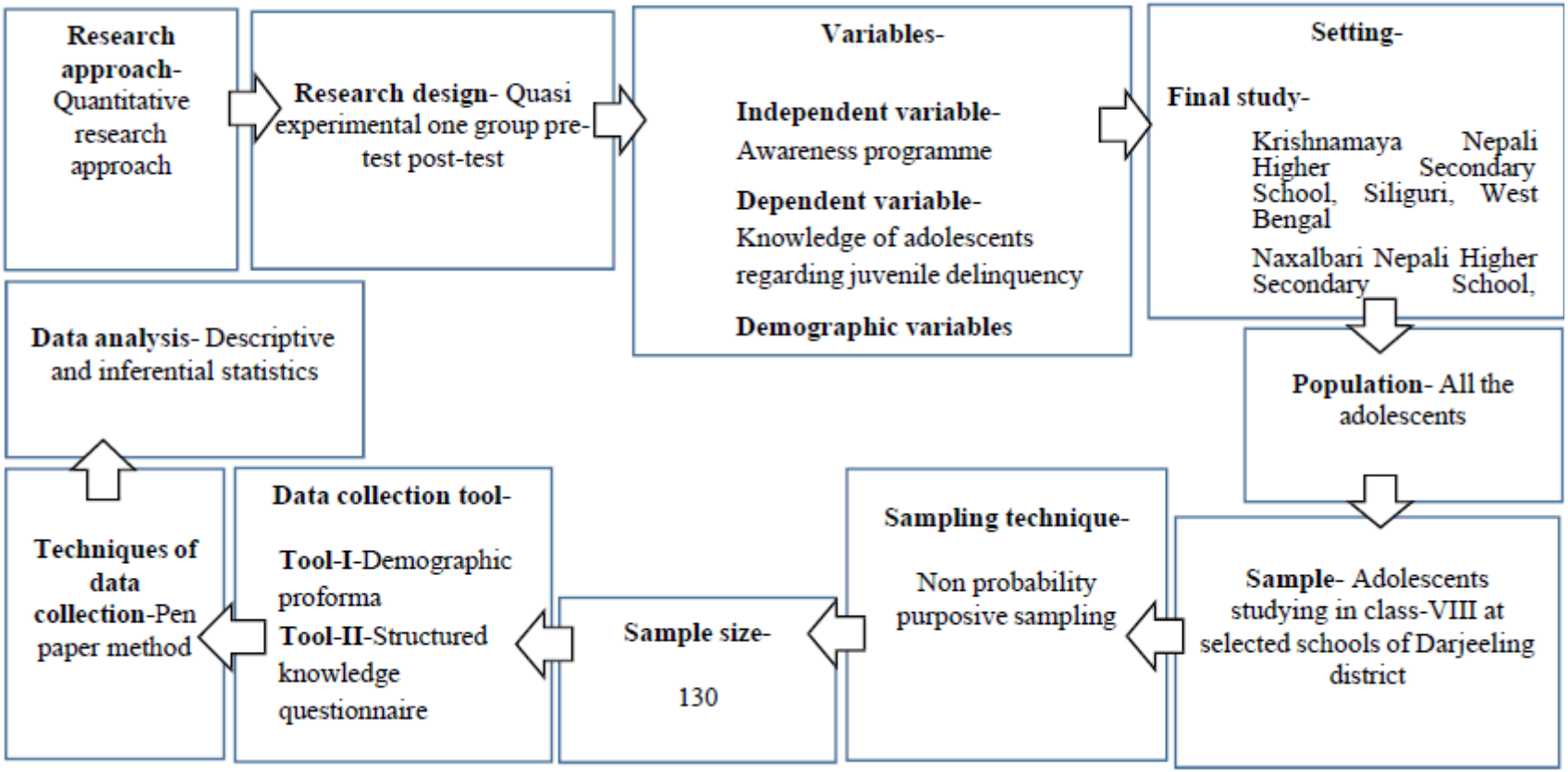


Figure 2: Schematic representation of research design


Research approach- Quantitative research approach
Research design- Quasi experimental one group pre-test post-test
Variables-
Independent variable- Awareness programme
Dependent variable- Knowledge of adolescents regarding juvenile delinquency
Demographic variables
Setting-
Final study-
Krishnamaya Nepali Higher Secondary School, Siliguri, West Bengal
Naxalbari Nepali Higher Secondary School,
Population- All the adolescents
Sample- Adolescents studying in class-VIII at selected schools of Darjeeling district
Sampling technique-
Non probability purposive sampling
Sample size-
130
Data collection tool-
Tool-I-Demographic proforma
Tool-II-Structured knowledge questionnaire
Techniques of data collection-Pen paper method
Data analysis- Descriptive and inferential statistics

Setting of study
Pilot study: Gandhi Memorial Nepali high school, Bagdogra
Final study: Krishnamaya Memoral Nepali Higher Secondary School Nepali Higher Secondary school, Naxalbari

Population of the study
All adolescents' students of Darjeeling District, West Bengal.

Sample
Class VIII students of Krishnamaya Memoral Nepali Higher Secondary School and Nepali higher Secondary school, Naxalbari

Sample size:
For Pilot Study: 15 adolescents
For Final Study: 130 adolescents

Sampling technique
Non probability purposive sampling technique.

Sampling criteria:
Inclusion criteria
Boy and girl adolescents' students of class VIII
Adolescents who can read and write and understand English/ Nepali

Exclusion criteria
Adolescents not willing to participate
Adolescents who are mentally and physically challenged.

Data collection tools & technique
The instruments (tool) selected in research should be as far as possible the vehicle that would best obtain data for drawing conclusions pertinent to the study

Table 1: Data collection tools and techniques

Variables	Definition	Content Validity, Language Validity &Reliability	Technique of data collection
Tool-I Demographic proforma	Tool has been prepared to collect background status of school students that are Age, gender, Education of father, Education of mother, Type of family, Family income	Proforma containing prepared items have be validated by nine experts. The tool's reliability is assessed through the Test re-test method.	Pen-paper method
Tool-II Structured Questionnaire on Knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency	To obtain data related to knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency among adolescents of selected schools.	Nine experts have validated the tool Reliability of tool is tested by Split Half Method for estimation of internal consistency.	Pen-paper method

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of data obtained from 130 adolescents from selected schools of District Darjeeling, W.B, to identify the socio demographic variable, assess the knowledge level and find out association between knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency with selected demographic variable, effectiveness of awareness programme regarding juvenile delinquency before and after awareness programme. Both descriptive and inferential statistics are used in order to summarize the data in the master sheets. The process of data analysis and interpretation involves a number of steps. The research data were organized in systematic fashion to visualise the result clearly. The data have been analyzed according to the objectives of the study.

RESULT

Section-I: Findings related to the development and validation of awareness programme regarding juvenile delinquency.

This section describes the validation of awareness programme on juvenile delinquency.

Table 3. Percentage of agreement among experts for content validity of awareness programme. n=130

Criteria	No. of experts	Percentage of agreement among experts (%)
Content		
Reflect the Objectives	9	100
Relevance	9	100
Adequacy	9	100
Organization of the content		
Logical sequence	9	100
Continuity	9	100
Integration	9	100
Language		
Simple and	9	100
understandable to	9	100
adolescents	9	100
Comprehensive		
at the level of subject		
Feasibility/Practicability		
Acceptance to the subject	9	100
Suitable for school setting	9	100
Overall Organization		
Attractive	9	100
Relevant	9	100
Interesting	9	100

Data presented in table 3 indicate that there were 100% agreement among experts in different domains of the content of awareness programme on juvenile delinquency.

Table 4: Agreement among experts for content validity of the awareness programme by content validity index (CVI) n=130

Criteria	No. of agreement	No. Of experts	CVI
Content			
Reflect the objectives	9	9	1
Relevant	9	9	1
Adequate	9	9	1
Organization			
Logical sequence	9	9	1
Continuity	9	9	1
Integration	9	9	1
Language			
Simple and	9	9	1
Understandable Comprehensive	9	9	1
At the level of	9	9	1
subject			
Feasibility/practicability			
Acceptance to the Subject	9	9	1
Suitable for school setting	9	9	1
Overall Organization			
Attractive	9	9	1
Relevant	9	9	1
Interesting	9	9	1

Table 4. shows the number of agreements among experts for content validity of awareness programme by Content validity index. calculated CVI is 1, which is the

average of content validity ratio score. (According to Lawshe's content validity index CVI> 0.79 suggest that the content of knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency is valid.)

Section- II: Findings related to description of the demographic characteristics according to age, gender, religion, education of mother, education of father, type of family and family income

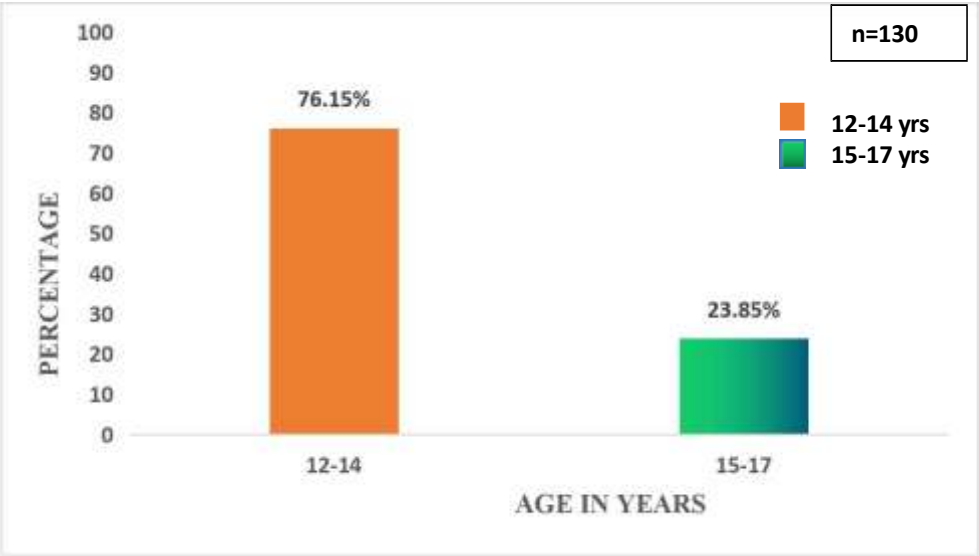


Figure 4: Bar graph showing distribution of respondents according to their age.

Data presented in figure 4 shows that, majority of respondents that is 76.15% belonged to 12-14 years of age group.

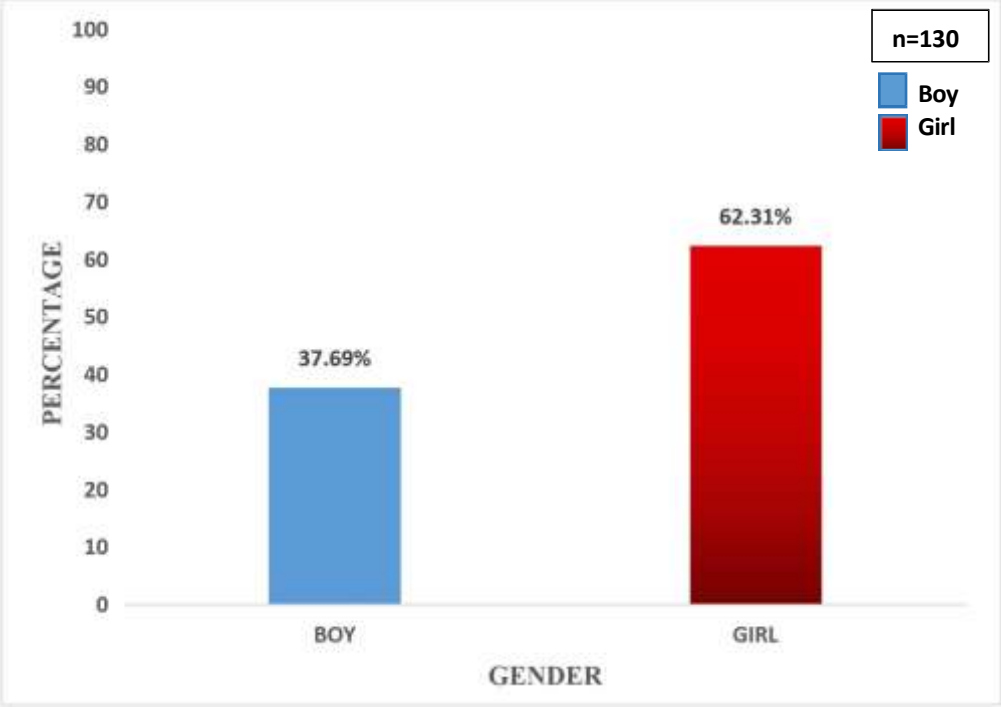


Figure 5: Bar graph showing distribution of respondents according to their gender.

Data presented in figure 5 shows that, majority of respondents that is 62.31% were girl.

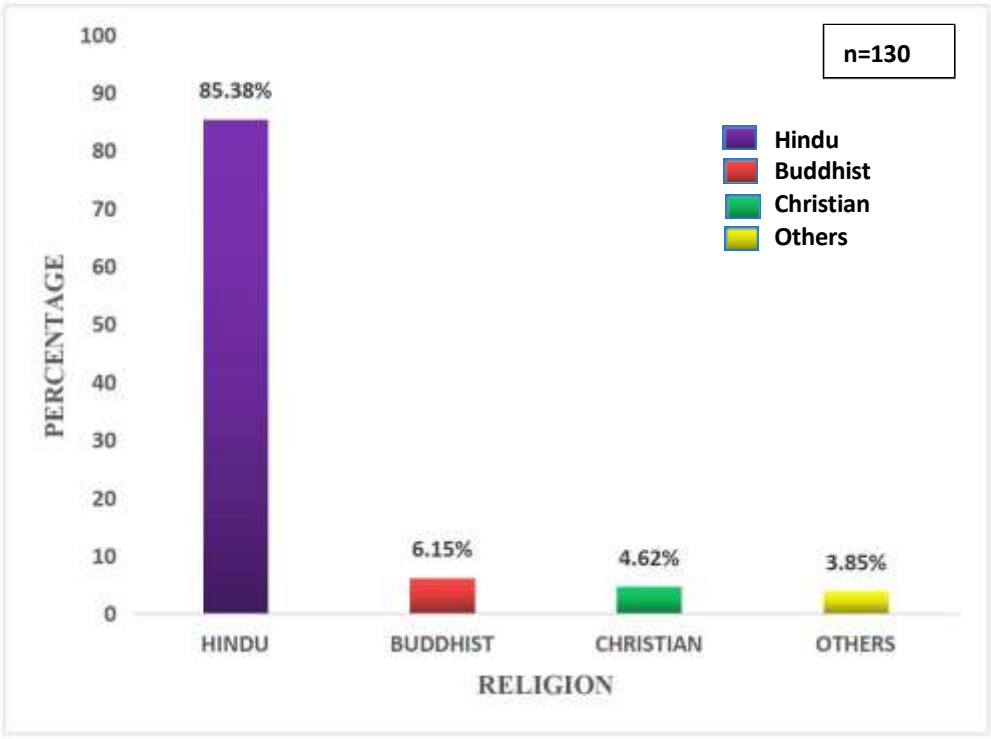


Figure 6: Bar graph showing distribution of respondents according to the religion.

Data presented in figure 6 shows that maximum percentage that is 85.38% of respondents belonged to Hindu religion, minimum percentage that is 3.85% belonged to other religion.

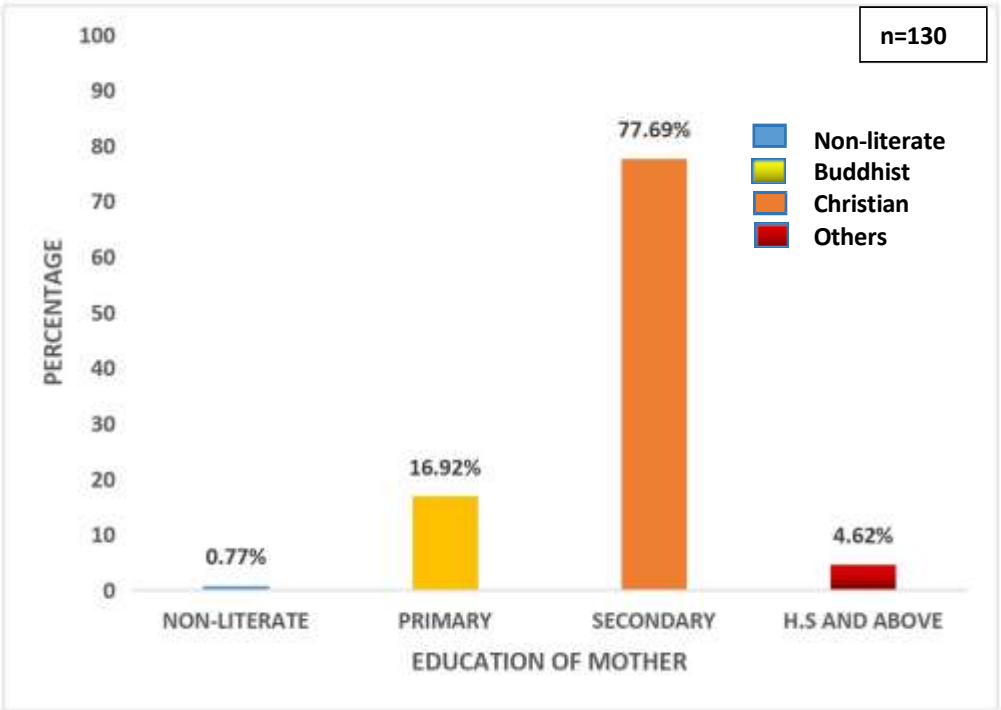


Figure 7: Bar graph showing distribution of respondents according to qualification of mother

Data presented in figure 7 shows that, maximum percentage that is 77.69% of respondents mother have up to secondary level education, minimum percentage that is 0.77% of mother are non-literate.

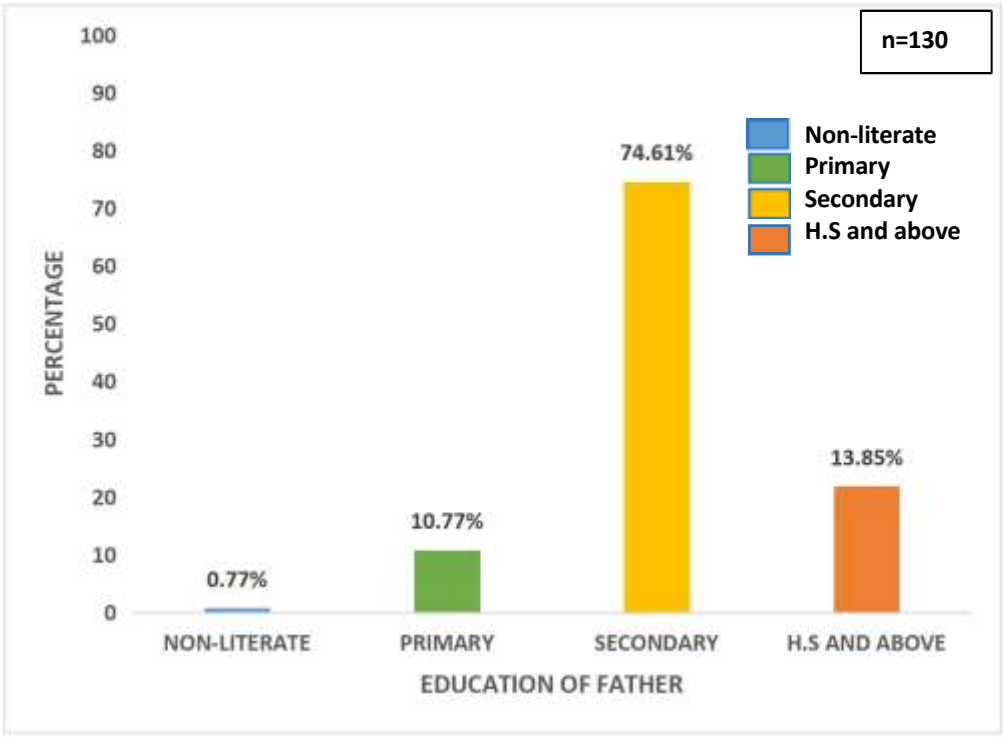


Figure 8: Bar graph showing distribution of respondents according to the education of father

Data presented in figure 8 shows that, maximum percentage that is 74.61% of respondents father have up to secondary level education, minimum percentage that is 0.77% of father is non literate.

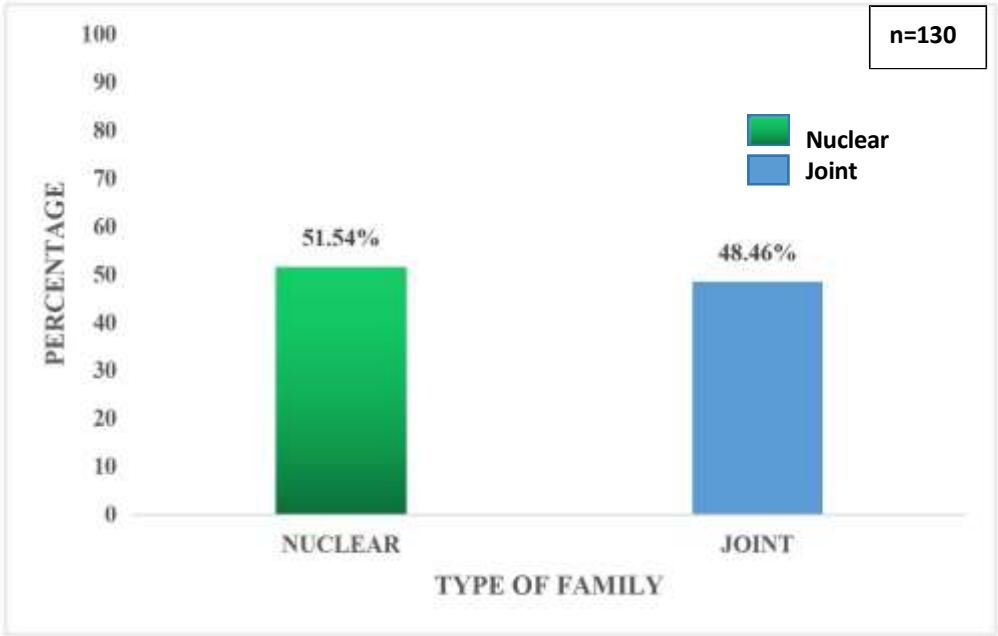


Figure 9: Bar graph showing distribution of respondents according type of family

Data presented in figure 9 shows that, majority of respondent that is 51.54% belong to nuclear family.

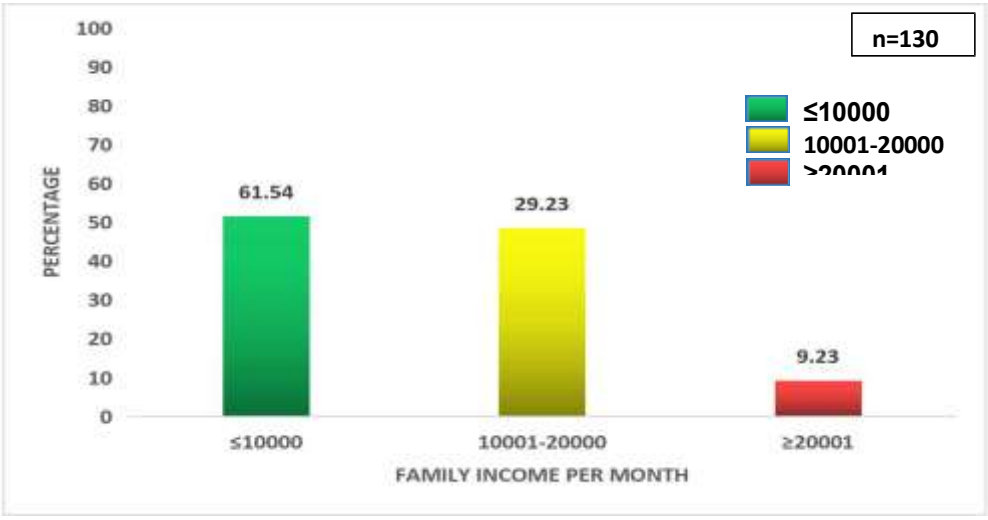


Figure 10: Bar graph showing distribution of respondents according family income per month

Data presented in figure 10 shows that majority 61.54% respondents have family income less than and equals to 10000 rupees, 29.23% of respondent's family income ranges from 10001-20000, 9.23% of respondent's family income is in more than and equals to 20001.

Section- III: Findings related to determination of knowledge score of adolescents regarding juvenile delinquency before and after administration of awareness programme.

This section describes the knowledge level of the respondents on juvenile delinquency

Table 5: Mean, Median and standard deviation of the knowledge score of respondents on juvenile delinquency. n=130

Test	Obtained Score	Mean	Median	Standard deviation
Pre-test	1-27	15.2	16	6.6
Post-test	6-28	21.7	24	5.8

Maximum possible score-28
Minimum possible score-0

Data presented in table 5 indicated that the mean post test knowledge score (21.7) of the respondents on juvenile delinquency was higher than their mean pretest knowledge score (15.2). Median value of post test knowledge score (24) was also higher than the pretest knowledge score that is 16. Data presented in the same table also shows that standard deviation of post test knowledge score (5.8) was less than standard deviation of pretest knowledge score (6.6) which indicate that the value is less dispersed from the mean.

Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of the knowledge score of the respondents on juvenile delinquency. n=130

Knowledge Score	Pre-test		Post-test	
	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Excellent (22-28)	28	21	81	62
Good (15-21)	43	34	31	24
Fair (8-14)	39	30	15	12
Poor (0-7)	20	15	3	2

Minimum score- 0
Maximum score-28

Data presented in table 6, indicate that 21% respondents had excellent knowledge, 34% had good knowledge, 39% had fair knowledge and 1 5 % had poor knowledge in pretest knowledge score. Data also revealed that 62% of the respondents had excellent knowledge, 24% had good knowledge and 12% had fair knowledge and only 2% had poor knowledge in post test knowledge score.

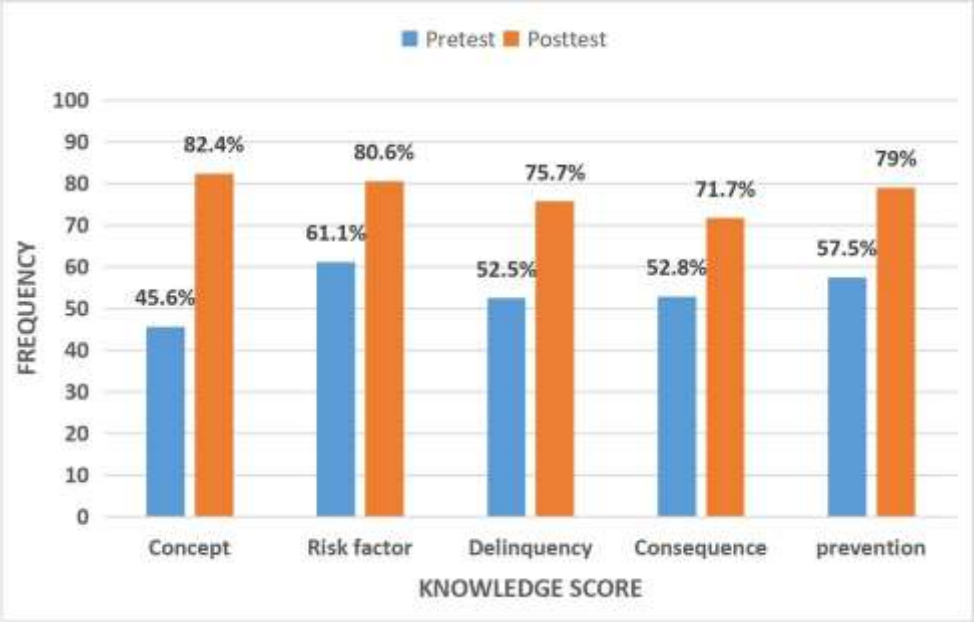


Figure 11: Bar graph distribution of respondents according to area wise knowledge score score on juvenile delinquency

Table 7: Distribution of respondents according to area wise modified gain score on juvenile delinquency. n=130

Knowledge area		Mean score %		Mean gain %		Modified gain
	Maximum possible score	Pre-test	Post-test	Actual gain	Possible gain	
Concept	5	45.6	82.4	36.8	54.4	0.7
Risk factor	7	61.14	80.6	19.46	38.86	0.5
Act of delinquency	6	52.5	75.7	23.2	47.5	0.5
Consequence	6	52.83	71.7	18.9	47.2	0.4
Prevention	4	57.5	79	21.5	42.5	0.5

Data presented in table 7, revealed that the maximum modified gain was in the area of Concept (0.7) followed by risk factor (0.5), prevention (0.5), and consequence (0.4), act of delinquency.

Section-IV: Findings related to the effectiveness of the awareness programme in terms of change in knowledge score of respondents of selected school in post test.

- H0-There is no significant difference between pre-test and post-test knowledge score of adolescents after administration of awareness programme on juvenile delinquency as measured by structured questionnaire at 0.05 level of significance.
- H1-The mean Post test knowledge score of the adolescents is significantly higher after administration of awareness programme on juvenile delinquency than their mean pre-test knowledge score as measured by structured knowledge questionnaire at 0.05 level of significance.

Table 8: Mean, Mean difference and t value of knowledge score of adolescents. n=130

Test	Knowledge score				
	Mean	MD	SE	SD	t-value
Pre-test	15.21			6.6	
		6.52	0.747		8.7***
Post-test	21.73			5.8	

t(df=129)3.29, p<0.001

The data presented in table 8, indicated that mean post test knowledge score (21.73) was higher than mean pretest knowledge score (15.21) with the mean difference (MD) of 6.52. the obtained mean difference was found to be statistically significant as evident from the obtained t-values of (8.7) for (df=129) 3.29 at 0.001 level of significance. This indicated that the mean difference between the pretest and posttest knowledge score was a true difference and not by chance. Calculated t value (8.7) was greater than table value (3.29). therefore, null hypothesis was rejected and research hypothesis was accepted. So, it could be concluded that the awareness programme on juvenile delinquency among adolescents was effective in increasing the knowledge of adolescents.

Section V: Findings related to the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with selected demographic variables.

Table 9: Chi-square value showing the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with age. n=130

Variables	Knowledge Score		χ^2
	<Median	≥ Median	
Age			
12-14	36	63	16.01***
15-17	24	7	

χ^2(df=1)10.83, p<0.001

Data presented in table 9, shows that among adolescents with 12-14 years of age, 36 respondents scored below median, 63 respondents scored above and equals to median. from 15-17 years of age, 24 scored below median and 7 respondents scored above and equals to median.

Data also showed that the chi square values calculated between the knowledge of adolescents with age was highly significant

at 0.001 level of significance, because chi-square value (16.01) was more than table value (10.83) at df 1. So it can be concluded that the selected demographic variables age had significant association with knowledge of adolescents.

Table 10: Chi-square value showing the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with gender. n=130

Sex	Knowledge Score		χ^2
	< Median	≥ Median	
Boy	21	28	
			0.344
Girl	39	42	

χ^2(df= 1)3.84, p>0.05

Table no.10 revealed the chi square values calculated between the knowledge of respondents with gender was not significant at 0.05 level of significance, because chi-square value (0.344) was lower than table value (3.84) at df 1. So it can be concluded that the selected demographic variables gender was not significantly associated with knowledge of adolescents.

Table 11: Chi-square value showing the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with religion. n=130

	Knowledge Score		χ^2
	< Median	≥ Median	
Religion			
Hindu	50	61	
Others	10	9	0.37

χ^2(df=1)3.84, p>0.05

Table no. 11 revealed that the chi square values computed between the knowledge of adolescents with religion was not significant at 0.05 level of significance, because chi-square value (0.37) was less than table value (3.84) at df 1. So it can be concluded that the selected demographic variable religion was not significantly associated with knowledge of adolescents.

Table 12: Chi-square value showing the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with educational qualification of mother. n=130

Variables	Knowledge Score		χ^2
	<Median	≥Median	
Education of mother			4.08 *
Below secondary	15	8	
Secondary and above	45	62	

χ^2(df= 1)3.84, p<0.05*

Table no. 12 also revealed that the chi square values calculated between the knowledge of adolescents with education of mother was statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance, because chi-square value (4.08) was less than table value (3.84) at df 1. So it can be concluded that the selected demographic variables education of

mother was significantly associated with knowledge of adolescents.

Table 13: Chi-square value showing the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with educational qualification of father. n=130

Variables	Knowledge Score		χ^2
	<Median	≥Median	
Education of father			1.96
Below secondary	10	6	
Secondary and above	50	64	

χ^2(df= 1), 3.84, p>0.05

Table no.13 Data also showed that the chi square values calculated between the knowledge of adolescents with education of father was not statistically significant at 0.05 level of significance, because chi-square value (1.96) was less than table value (3.84) at df 1. So it can be concluded that the selected demographic variables education of father was not significantly associated with knowledge of adolescents.

Table 14: Chi-square value showing the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with type of family. n=130

Variables	Knowledge Score		χ^2
	<Median	≥Median	
Type of family			5.057*
Nuclear	25	43	
Joint	35	27	

Table no. 14 also revealed that the chi square values calculated between the knowledge of adolescents with type of family was significant at 0.05 level of significance, because chi-square value (5.057) was more than table value (3.84) at df 1. So it can be concluded that the selected demographic variable type of family was significantly associated with knowledge of adolescents.

Table 15: Chi-square value showing the association between pretest knowledge score regarding juvenile delinquency with Family income. n=130

Variables	Knowledge Score		χ^2
	<Median	≥Median	
Family income			7.87*
≤10000	43	28	
10001-20000	13	23	
≥20001	4	9	

χ^2(df= 2) 5.99, p<0.05*

Table no. 15 also revealed that the chi square values calculated between the knowledge of adolescents with family income was significant at 0.05 level of significance, because chi-square value (7.87) was more than table value (5.99) at df 2. So it can be concluded that the selected demographic variable family income was significantly associated with knowledge of adolescents.

DISCUSSION

Major Findings of the study

Section I: Major findings related demographic characteristics

Age: Maximum 76.15% respondents belonged to the age 12-14 years Gender: Majority 62.31% respondents were girl

Religion: Maximum 85.38% respondents were Hindu

Mother's Education: Majority 77.69% respondents' mother were educated up to secondary level.
Father's Education: Majority 74.61% respondents' father were educated up to secondary level.
Type of Family: Majority 51.54% respondents were from nuclear family.
Monthly Family Income: Majority 51.54% respondents monthly family income was up to Rs 10000.

Findings related to the content validation of awareness programme
Awareness programme was found valid as evident from calculated content validity index of 1.

Section II Discussion of findings related to knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency among adolescents before and after awareness programme.
Before administration of awareness program, the mean knowledge score of adolescent students was 15 in the Pre-Test, 21% adolescent students had excellent level of knowledge, 34% had good level of knowledge, 30% had fair level of knowledge and 15% had poor level of knowledge. After implementation of awareness program in the Post-Test, 60.3% adolescent students had excellent level of knowledge, 23.8% had good level of knowledge, 11.5% had fair level of knowledge, 2.3% had poor level of knowledge.
It can be concluded that the knowledge score has increased after implementation of awareness programme on the knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency among adolescents of selected schools.
Domain wise analysis in the Pre-test mean score percentage was 45.6% and Post test mean percentage was 82.4% regarding concept of juvenile delinquency. Pre-test mean score percentage was 61.14% and Post test mean percentage was 80.6% regarding risk factor. Pre-test mean percentage was 52.5% and Post test mean percentage was 75.7% regarding different act of delinquency. Pre-test mean percentage was 52.83% and Post test mean percentage was 71.7% regarding consequences of juvenile delinquency. Pre-test mean percentage was 57.5% and Post test mean percentage was 79% regarding prevention of juvenile delinquency.
Mean post-test knowledge score 22 was significantly higher than their mean pre-test knowledge score 15 with a mean difference 7 which was found to be statistically significant as 't' value was 8.7, (df129) at the 0.001 level of significance. Hence null hypothesis rejected and research hypothesis accepted as calculated 't' value 8.7 was higher than tabulated 't' value 3.29, so the study concluded that the awareness programme was effective in improving the Knowledge score of adolescents regarding on knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency.

Section III: Findings related to association between pre-test knowledge score on knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency among adolescents in selected schools in Darjeeling District, West Bengal.
In this present study data showed that chi-square value between the knowledge of adolescent students with selected demographic variables like age($\chi 2=16.01$), Type of family($\chi 2=5.05$), family income ($\chi 2=7.87$*) were greater than table value (3.84) at df(1) at 0.05 level of significance, indicates that there is significant association between the pre-test knowledge of adolescent students with age, type of family, family income regarding juvenile delinquency among adolescents. But there is no significant association between the pre-test knowledge of adolescent students with selected demographic variables like gender, religion, education of mother, education of father.

Discussion related to other studies:
On the basis of demographic characteristics findings:

In the present study it was observed that majority 76.15% of the study participants were 12-14 years old and majority 62.31% of participant were female, majority 85.38% of participant belong to Hindu religion, majority 74.61% respondents' education of father was upto secondary level, 51.54% of respondents had nuclear family and 51.54% respondents' family income was less than 10000 per month.

The similar findings also found from an exploratory study done by Surong R, Lyngdoh A (2020) conducted a research study entitled on "A study on the causes of juvenile delinquency and the aims of this research are to identify the factors leading to juvenile delinquency and to investigate the community's involvement in preventing it in preventing juvenile crimes. i.e, majority 56% of respondents were female and regarding religion, majority 61% belongs to Hindu religion.[14]

The second objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of adolescents regarding juvenile delinquency before and after administration of awareness programme and the 3rd objective of the study was to find out the effectiveness of awareness programme on knowledge regarding juvenile delinquency in terms of change in knowledge score.

In the present study the level of knowledge was categorized into Excellent, Good, Fair, poor knowledge level. Pre-test knowledge scores among adolescent girls shows that 15% respondents had poor level of knowledge, 30% had fair level of knowledge and 34% had good knowledge, 21% had excellent knowledge about the juvenile delinquency.

The result of the present study showed that the post-test mean knowledge scores (22) was found higher, and Standard Deviation (5.81) when compared with pre-test mean.

The similar finding also reported by Kour ZI, et al (2022) in their research study entitled on "The Effectiveness of Organized Teaching Program on Knowledge of School Teachers Regarding Juvenile. A quantitative research methodology with a pre-experimental one-group pre-test post-test design was implemented with 50 school teachers to study delinquency in selected high schools in Soura, Srinagar, Kashmir. Findings revealed that the mean post test score was significantly higher than the mean pre-test score ($P<0.5$) on knowledge regarding Juvenile delinquency among School Teachers. There was significant difference between the Pre-test and Post-test knowledge scores. Comparison was calculated by student paired "t" test and the value was $t=76.016$ at $p=0.05$ level of significance ($df = 29.480$). A significant increase was observed in the knowledge score of the School Teachers regarding Juvenile Delinquency following administration of organized teaching programme. Hence indicating organized teaching programme was effective in increasing the knowledge regarding Juvenile Delinquency among School Teachers working in selected schools at Soura Srinagar.[29]

The fourth objective of the study was to find out the association the pre-test knowledge scores with selected demographic variables.

In the present study the association found between the pre-test knowledge score and other demographic variables like age, gender, religion, education of mother, education of father, type of family, family income. The chi-square value computed between the knowledge of adolescents with selected demographic variables like age was significant because chi-square value (16.01) was greater than table value (10.83) at df 1 at 0.001 level of significance.

The present study supported by the study of Okon Edet Esther. (2016) from their cross-sectional survey research design to examine the level of knowledge and awareness of juvenile delinquency service by the residence of Nsukka

L.G.A. the association between different demographic variables and awareness on juvenile delinquency services was tested using chi square. The result showed that there is significant relationship between age

and awareness of juvenile delinquency services as chi-square calculated is 15.084 while the tabulated value is 12.59 at 0.05 level of significance.[32]

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that knowledge of adolescents had increased after administration of awareness programme among adolescent regarding juvenile delinquency. Significant association was found between knowledge score and selected demographic variable namely age, religion, education of father, type of family, family income.

Declaration by Authors

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