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*factors and effects of such behaviour. This study is an attempt to analyze such behaviours of adolescents who are living in the urban areas of Cochin.*

**Key words:** adolescents, gang related anti-social behavior

## INTRODUCTION

Rise in the hired goon's activities is a trend that has been noticed lately in our world and even in the immediate society in which we live. Though violence and crime has been a part of existence of humanity from the very early period, the change in the nature and occurrence of it recently is a very significant issue. With life changing in a very fast mode, violent activities of hired goons attained so many dimensions. Adolescents and youngsters consider it as an easy way to access to quick cash. It is a factor affecting every individual in the society, since any person can become a victim of this at any time. Also there is a possibility of adolescence turning into these antisocial activities or gangs are depending upon ones surroundings. An important factor to be noticed in this is the increased involvement of adolescents in these activities. The rising trends of hired goons and the attraction for the adolescents to join these gangs for money, acceptance etc is thus a serious issue of concern.

Through this research paper, the researcher is trying to enquire about the antisocial behaviour, which is found in adolescence when it comes to gang based activities. Here the researcher will try to analyze the deviant behaviour of adolescents in a gang or group activity. By anti-social behaviour, we mean is about the violence, which the respondents are showing to gain physical or mental edge over the others. Researcher will also try to analyze or go through various factors like peer group influence, family, media, money, frustration etc which are influencing adolescents in to those anti-social elements. Due to this behaviour or violence there are a lot of after effects on individual, family and societal level: the

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way in which the society is treating them, the social stigma, physical injuries etc. is also studied under this research.

## **SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PROBLEM UNDER STUDY**

Now a day many of the cases are registered which come under anti-social activities, which is committed by the “gangsters” who is in the age of adolescence due to the deviancy in their behaviour. We use to read and hear about such cases in daily newspapers, media and even from our surroundings and these kinds of activities are ever increasing in the urban areas like Cochin. More than that, using these gangsters for violence by paying money is becoming a common phenomenon; this is the main reason by which researcher opted this topic to go to the grass root level of this problem. John L. Paul, (2002) in his report in National daily ‘Hindu’ explains that Kochi has long been a heaven for Gangsters and antisocial elements. Having a large floating population as compared to other cities in the state, criminals who manage to give the police the slip after a crime has often caught the police off guard. But it is difficult to check the activities of the new-born offenders. The reasons are many. “Unemployed adolescents and Youth form gangs and often act as hired goons so that they can make fast cash without putting in much of hard work.” Says Mr. Mathew, a Police officer in Cochin in an article in Hindu.

In a modern and developed society, it should be possible to identify means for the control of these antisocial behaviours among adolescents. The traditional system of exerting control mainly with the criminal justice systems or judiciary may not be enough to address the real problem. It is high time that new approaches should be introduced along with the traditional methods towards controlling these activities.

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The present study attempts to identify the multifaceted aspects that lead adolescent to antisocial behaviour. To cure a disease we need first to know something about it. So these antisocial behaviours may be the indication that something fundamental is going wrong. So by properly understanding the factors and what can be the effect, policy makers can come up with strategies, which can focus on the prevention at the source and not the cure by enforcement.

Youths have different character structures, different goals, different aspirations, values, and a radically different tempo of life. Many of them have competitive and aggressive attitude towards life and possess courage, unique morality and settled self-judgment. On experiencing frustrations they may project hostilities. Many youth feel detached, isolated, frustrated, and relatively deprived when society offers them a little that are stable, relevant, and meaningful.

There are many instances where parents are often accused of not understanding their children. In such context parents become simply irrelevant models for their children. Elizabeth B. Hurlock one of the social scientist is of the opinion that such a cultural conflict of the youth with the adult society is often expressed in crime or other forms of deviant behaviour (drugs, alcoholism etc) either individually or in gangs. As adolescence is a time where these individuals are looking for people with similar age group who give them acceptance, there is a high possibility that they may join any gang where the forms of restrictions are less. Gangs are groups of youths who collectively engage in delinquent behaviours. It allows youth to devalue enemies, achieve status and develop a kind of self-protection. In some cases this gangs work as a basis for starting more serious antisocial activities. In a Gang we can find out proper leaders, rules, members, division of labour etc and most of the gangs have their own territory or an area in which they have control. It should be also noted that unfavourable

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conditions in the social environment of an individual, especially at crucial stages in the developmental pattern can have disastrous effects on the person. The familial and non-familial factors have huge influence over the aggression among adolescents.

#### **DEFINITION OF GANGS**

Adolescents who belong to no cliques or crowds and who gain little satisfaction from organized groups may join a gang. Gang members are usually the same sex and their main interest is to compensate for peer rejection through antisocial behaviour. (Elizabeth B. Hurlock, 1949)

#### **PEER GROUP INFLUENCE**

In her book *Developmental Psychology*, Elizabeth .B. Hurlock (1949) explain about the peer group influence on the adolescents. She said that adolescents spend most of their time outside the home with members of the peer group. It is understandable that the peers would have a definite influence on their attitudes, interests, appearance and behaviour than the family has. They try to use same clothes of the peer group and experiment with alcohol, drugs, tobacco, or even sex; adolescents are likely to do the same. Cheryl Maxson (1995) in his book *Gang Structure* has explained about the different types of gangs, which are mentioned below:

##### **1. Traditional Gangs**

These gangs are in existence for 20 years or more and containing clear subgroups based on age. Sometimes subgroups are separated by neighbourhood or area rather than age. Have large age range (members are from ages 13-30) and are very large, with hundreds of members. They are highly territorial too.

**2. Neo-traditional Gangs**

Newer territorial gangs that are smaller and that may evolve into traditional gangs over time.

**3. Compressed Gangs**

Smaller gangs with less than 50 members, a short history, no sub groups, and a narrow age range and a less defined territory.

**4. Collective Gangs**

Large groups that resemble a shapeless mass of adolescent and young adult members, but that are not developed the distinguishing characteristics of other gangs.

**5. Speciality Gangs**

Crime focused gangs that are more criminal than social, smaller in size and age range from other gangs and have a well defined territory which can be based either on geography or on the particular form of crime the gang specialized in (example: territories).

**WHY GANG ACTIVITIES INCREASE?**

The answer to this question lies in various causal factors. One among it is the large amount profit or money in the distribution and sale of illegal drugs .In the following paragraph Cheryl Maxson (1995) is explaining about few such factors on the basis of American background although the same kind of things are similar in developing countries too (India).

**Economic Condition**

Gang activities are on the rise mainly because of various economic factors. Due to the result of urbanization and industrialization the pattern of living style and many expenditure has changed a lot .In this uneasy climate change meagre income unemployment, poverty, illiteracy etc has also added fuel to the issue.

**Family Crisis**

Gangsters may be coming from the families that are teared in to pieces by parental absence, substance abuse, poverty and criminality. So the gang provides the youngsters with care, support and security, which the family is meant to give. Cheryl Maxson mentions that the presence of gangs in areas can create a negative effect on community life. It can motivate the adolescence or youngsters in the community to join that group. It is found that the adolescents like to imitate, who they feel as heroes. Hence there is always a chance that the adolescence in an area may join to these gangs for fun and adventure. Another effect on the gangsters is that the community or society in which they live may look upon these gangsters as problematic and hence they try to avoid them in public gathering. It may not always due to dislike but also due to fear

**WHY VIOLENCE OCCUR?**

As already explained youth indulge in violence to protect their own honour or that of persons important to them. But serious fights can occur during the time of sale of drugs, gang violence, and ethnic antagonism, revenge etc. if we consider the educational background of these adolescents we can find out that most of them has the history of dropping out from the school, low performance in the examination, aggressiveness towards their classmates and poor adjust mental capabilities. And many of them are coming from low-income a family, which also increases the chances of school dropouts.

M.Saraswathy (1989) says that when it comes to criminal behaviour, we are not likely to find situations in which crime always follow a particular characteristics or particular way. Criminal behaviour does not always exist among people in poverty; it may often exist among the rich also. Juvenile delinquency is not always characteristics of children from broken homes, although it may often be observed in that situation. Thus in crime, there are factors which may be

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necessary to produce crime in relation with other factors or many factors leads to crime or antisocial behaviour. So neither general nor any specific crime can ever be the outcome of one single factor, which would invariably produce this result. In her study she focused on six causal conditions for analysis (a) The Family (including the behaviour or conduct of the parents), (b) Companionship and associations (peer group), (c) deprivations and frustrations and stresses in the life aspirations, (c) the Mass media, (e) personality dispositions (f) reckless spirit of adventure.

K.S Shukla (1979) on the basis of his study has explained that the period of juvenility range from 7years to 21 years and out of this period from 7 to 15 is the pre adolescence period and the period from 16 to 21 years is the period of adolescence. The gang of the professionals and habituals can be either well-organized or loose social units. Most probably there is no religious or caste preference observed in this gang. Every gang has its own “leaders”. Two or three “core members” always assist him. After the core members there are “regular member” of the group and then the” newcomers can be found in the chain of command

## **THEORETICAL ORIENTATION**

In gang theory (1936) Fredrick Thrashers explained how environmental pressure is conducive to delinquent behaviour. Explaining the process, a group takes on certain behavioural characteristics and then a gang originates. This theory assumes that conflict in adolescent years transform into a gang for protecting its member’s right and satisfying the needs, which their environment and family couldn’t provide

Cloward & Ohin’s Succes and Opportunity Structure Theory (1960) states that faced with limitations on legitimate avenues of access to their goals and

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unable to revise their aspirations, the lower class youth experience intense frustrations, which result in their exploring non-conformist illegitimate alternative ways.

Social disorganization theory by Hallen G.C (1999), emphasis that the experience of inequality and lack of identification with the larger community, leads to antisocial behaviour. In Frustration the children become prone to deviant behaviour when they find that they cannot satisfy their legitimate desire through conformity.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY OF THE PRESENT STUDY**

##### **General Objective of the study**

The main objective of this research paper is to study about the gang related anti-social behaviour among adolescents.

##### **Specific Objective**

- 1) To study about the socio-economic background of the respondents.
- 2) To know about the factors leading Adolescents in to antisocial behaviours
- 3) To analyze the effects of anti-social behaviours on adolescents.

##### **Basic Principles for the Selection of the Sample are as Follows:**

Researcher has used snowball sampling to select the samples from two different areas in Cochin. Researcher used this method of sampling mainly due to the nature and availability of the Gangsters. This method has helped in reducing the difficulty in gaining access to the gangsters. It has allowed in easy collection of information from respondents, as one respondent will give information about the other and so on. The total number of samples is 30 and 15 each is selected from Vaduthala and Fort Cochin, which is well known for gang related activities among adolescents and youth.

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The study used both primary and secondary sources. The researcher has used the Interview schedule to collect the primary information. The secondary information was collected from books, newspapers, articles etc. The data collected from both the primary and secondary sources were quantified and analyzed.

**Data Analysis and Interpretation**

The following paragraphs deals with analysis and interpretation of the collected data. It was done based on the above mentioned three specific objectives. In this process, SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences, Version 11.0) software is used for analysis and coding of collected data.

**Objective 1: The Socio Economic Background of the Respondents**

Table: 3:1:1 Age wise Distribution

Age	Frequency	Percent
17	1	3.3
18	4	13.3
19	11	36.7
20	14	46.7
Total	30	100.0

The above-mentioned table (3:1:1) shows that in the age of 20 has maximum percentage of 46.7% (14). And among 19 year old, there are 36.7 % (11) .In the age of 18 there are 13.3% (4) respondents. And in age 17 it is only 3.3

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%( 1). So there is a big variation in the percentages of the respondents with age 20 (46.7%) and respondents with age 17 (3.3%). So this result shows that with the increase in the age, the possibility of youngsters indulging in gang related antisocial activities will also increase.

Table: 3:1:2 Education wise distribution

Education	Frequency	Percent
1-10	24	80.0
11 - 12	6	20.0
Total	30	100.0

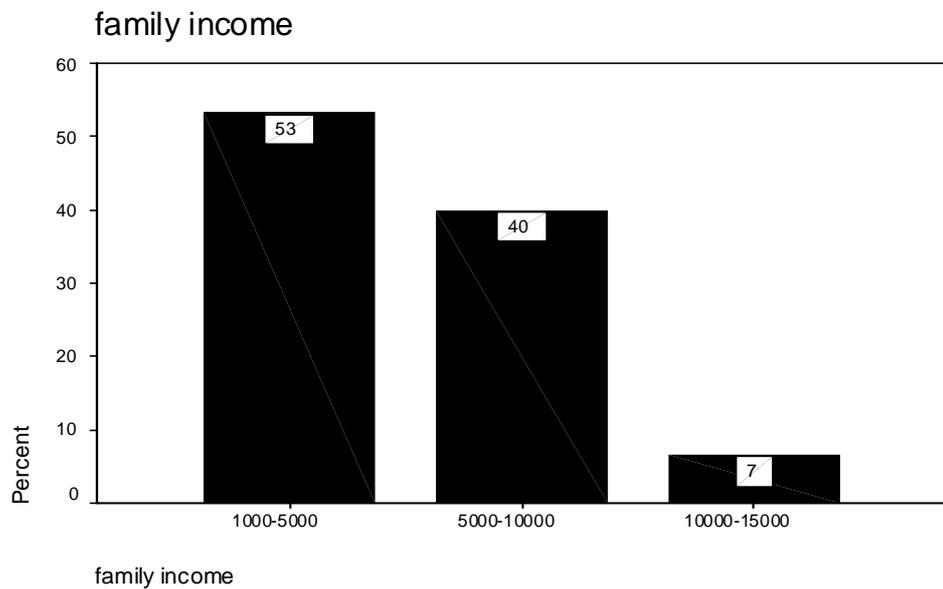
In this Table 3:1:2, researcher has analyzed the educational standard of the respondents. It is noticed that out of 30 respondents, 80% (24) of them has the educational qualification between 1<sup>st</sup> standard to 10<sup>th</sup> (S.S.L.C). And the rest of the respondents have higher secondary education, which is only 20 %( 6). So it is evident that most of the respondents have low educational qualification.

A similar result has been found in a study by Healy & Bronner.They revealed that 40% of delinquent gang members they studied have an intense dislike for the school. Another study by Barry Glassner & Julia Laughlin reported that 47.5% of these delinquent gang members are school dropouts. They also mentioned that the main reason for the low educational level of the adolescents who indulge in antisocial activities are the high rate of school drop outs due to the

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failure in academics, adjustment problems, low economic conditions of the family etc.

Figure: 3:1: A Income wise distribution (Family income)



This figure 3:1: A explains about the family income of the respondents. It explains that 53% (16) of the respondents belong to the family, which has an income between Rs 1000-Rs 5000. 40 % ( 12) belong to the families, which have income between Rs5000-Rs 10000. It is important to identify that only a small percentage of respondent's i.e.6.7 % (2) is in the families, which have income between Rs 10000 –Rs 15000.

Walter Millers Lower Class Boy & lower Class Structure theory (1958), explains that members of a lower class family or the lower income family may develop a distinct pattern of behaviour based on distinctive traits like toughness, smartness, excitement, fate, and autonomy. And as a result sometimes they may

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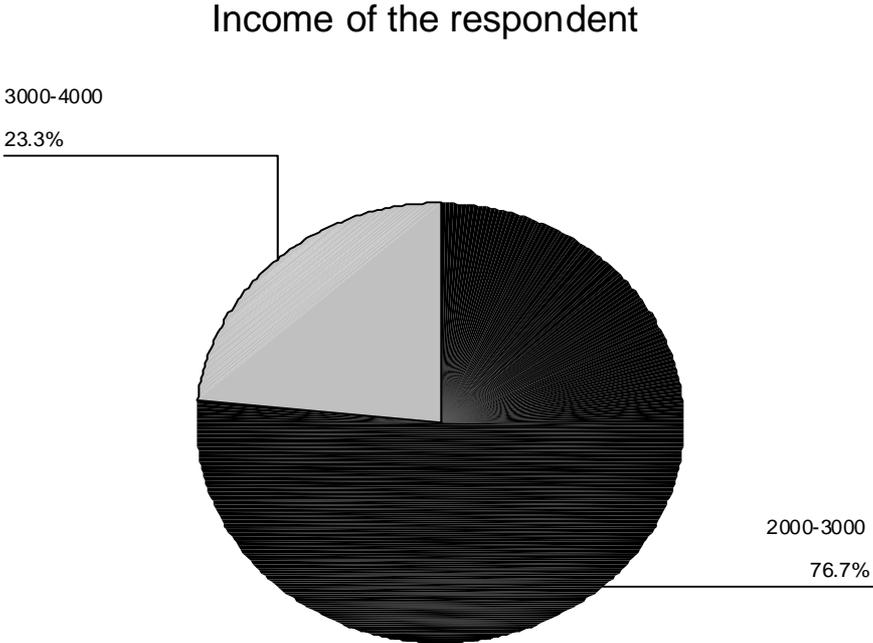
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look forward to antisocial activities to get money to meet their need. The main reason for this is that these adolescents or youth may not get enough money from the family to meet their changing needs because of low income.

Theodore. N. Ferdinand (1966) in his book *Typology of crime* also explains about these same characteristics based on classes in the society and its relation with delinquency. The author thinks that the lower class people are the most likely to engage in gang related antisocial behaviour, as they are troubled by poverty, unemployment and may be coming from poor family and societal background. If they are not able to work for one day they may face starvation, so both the parents work to meet the demand of family and hence the children are not getting the support (emotionally and financially), which they are supposed to get. This can led to gang formation and thus anti social behaviour. In a study conducted by Ram Ahuja (1996) among 272 young offenders in 1995 it is seen that more than half of the offenders (55%) come from the lower middle economic class. While about two fifth of them (40%) are from lower economic class.

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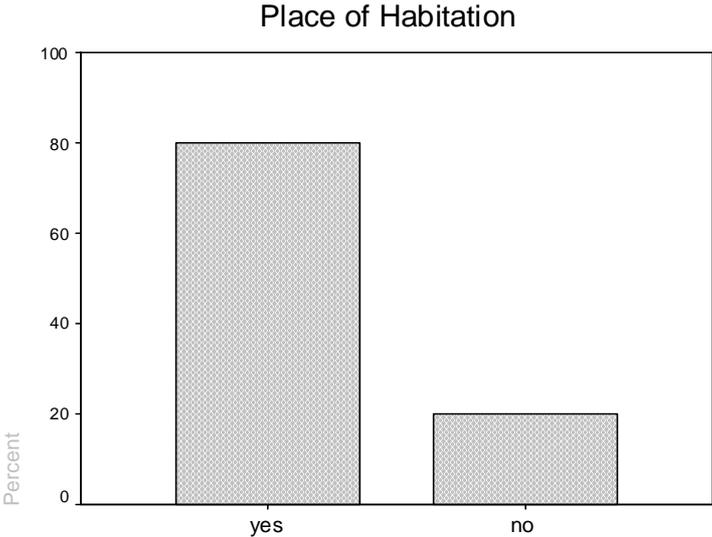
Figure: 3:1:B Income wise Distribution



This figure 3:1: B explains that 76.7% (23) of the respondents have job with a income between Rs.2000- Rs 3000. The second portion of the figure explains that 23.3% (7) of the respondents have job with a income between Rs 3000- Rs 4000.

This shows that all the respondents have some job but the money, which they get, is comparatively less due to the less educational qualification. Criminality rates are always closely related with low income. The above mentioned findings in this research speak lots of resemblance with Ram Ahuja’s study .In his study Ram Ahuja found the following: only 72% respondents were earning, 11% were studying and only 1% were unemployed. And 95% of them are earning below Rs. 2500.

Figure: 3:1: C Place of Habitation



This Figure3: 1: C tells about place in which the respondents live. 80% (24) of the respondents are living in the colonies. And only 20 %( 6) are not living in colonies. The respondents (15 each) are taken from Fort Cochin and Vaduthala. The reasons for such high percentage is that in fort Cochin and Vaduthala the number of colonies are high and these colonies are known for crimes and for the use of drugs. Living in such environment may increase the chance of tendencies by which these adolescents may turn in to antisocial behaviours.

In his research Dr. I Sunder (1987) found out that the neighbourhood can contribute to delinquency by blocking basic personality needs, increasing cultural conflicts and fostering antisocial values. Usually such congested neighbourhood with inadequate recreational facilities prevents the natural impulses of child and encourage the formation of the gangs.

**Objective 2: Factors Leading Adolescents in to Gang Based Antisocial Behaviours**

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Causal Factors	Arithmetic Mean	Rank
Money	2.8667	1
Alcohol	3.1667	2
Friends	4.000	3
Family	5.4667	4
Heroism	5.9667	5
Poverty	6.5337	6
Politics	6.5667	7
Media	7.2000	8
Isolation	7.5333	9
Personality traits	7.6333	10
Unemployment	7.7667	11

Table: 3:2:1 Causal factors for Gang Based Anti-Social Activities

This Table 3:2:1 explain some of the causal factors for gang based antisocial activities in Cochin. The respondents have rated these factors based on their experience and the researcher has given ranks to different factors. The table describe that “money” is the major causal factor which may led adolescents into antisocial activities followed by alcohol and drugs, friends, family, heroism, poverty, politics, media, isolation, personality traits, and unemployment. The causal factor, which has least influence, is unemployment.

The article by Adsule J (1996) is concerned with the Indian youth’s increasing involvement in the violence. As per his observations politics has been playing major role in crime and violence. Some other causative factors are poor economic back ground, association with major religious organizations etc. adolescents consider it as an easier way to get quick cash or money.

Nancy.J. Cobb (1995) also explains about the role of mass media in anti social behaviours. Television programmes and movies, which are saturated with murders, rape, kidnappings etc provide violent role models for adolescents. The heroism shown by their favourite superstar can motivate youngsters to do the same and many adolescents experience peer pressure to use substances.

In the review of literature authors like Pradeepa P, K Muralidharan, , Larry Siegel, Joseph Senna, M.Saraswathi, Dr.I. Sunder etc has explained about all of these factors mentioned in the table. But Researcher want to compare the findings of this study with the result of another study conducted by an author named M. Saraswathi. She explains that in more than 95% cases, peer groups (friends) are not the cause of youth’s criminality. But in this study researcher has able to understand that friends or peer group has significant role in motivating an

adolescent in to anti social activities. The above-mentioned table shows that friends or peers are rated in the third place which is contradictory to the findings of M. Saraswathi's study.

**Objective 3: Effects of Gang Based Antisocial Behaviours on adolescents.**

Table: 3:3:1 Bad habits due to Gang Based Antisocial Behaviours

Bad habits	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	100%
Total	30	100%

The above-mentioned table 3:3:1 explains that 100% (30) of the respondents agreed that they have different bad habits after joining their gang. These bad habits include the use of alcohol, smoking, and the use of drugs. Nancy.J. Cobb (1995) in her book on Adolescents thinks that one of the most important factors contributing to the number of delinquent acts is their membership in gangs. She says that rates of delinquency were approximately 4 to 5 times higher for gang members compared to individual offenders.

Smoking	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	100%

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Total	30	100%
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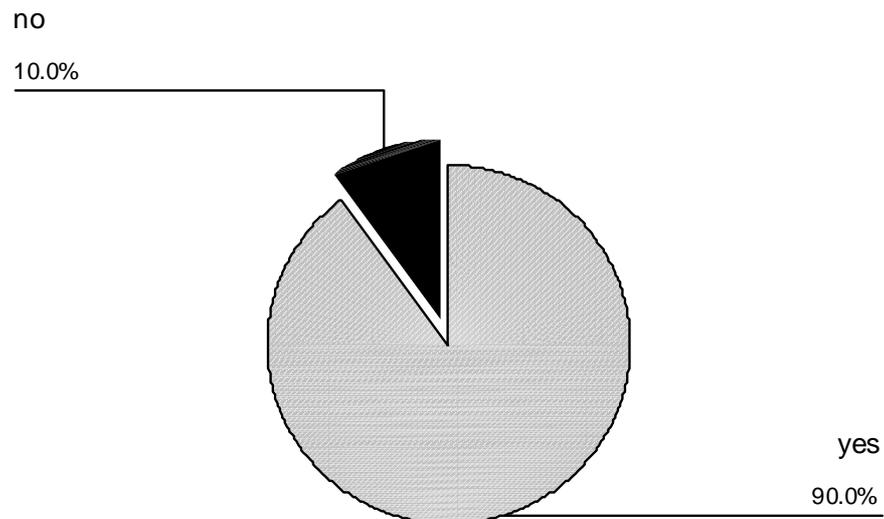
Table: 3:3:2 Smoking

Table 3.3.2 mention about the habit of smoking among the members of gangs and found that 100 % ( 30) the respondents have the habit of smoking. This is not highly surprising because it is been found out that the habit of smoking and alcoholism is increasing especially among the new generation. In the review of literature many writers explain this fact in their book. They feel that adolescents use these substances due to the pressure of their peers, in order to get the recognition etc.

Figure: 3:3: A Alcoholism

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### Alcoholism



This figure 3:3: A explains that 90% (27) of the respondents are using alcohol. Only 10 % ( 3) of the respondents are not using alcohol. Even during data collection, some of the respondents were drinking and simultaneously responding indicating the degree of alcohol consumption. In review of literature Cheryl carpenter & Bruce.D. Johnson explains that the tendency for antisocial behaviour and violence increase to a great instant if the adolescent is in the influence of drugs or alcohol. It was found out that out of 586 cases of criminal homicide, alcohol was present in at least 64% of them.

Table: 3:3:3 Use of Drugs

Drugs	Frequency	Percent
Yes	13	43.3%
No	17	56.7%
Total	30	100.0%

The above-mentioned table 3:3:3 depicts, 43% (13) of the respondents has agreed that they are using drugs and 56.7 % ( 17) of the respondents is not using drugs. Researcher has selected samples from fort Cochin and Vaduthala, and it's a fact that fort Cochin is well known for the drug sale.

In a study by Barry Glassner & Julia Laughlin (1987) mention that the 'youth who were most involved in drug use, more often reported involvement in violence than did those uninvolved in drug use. In another study Cheryl Carpenter, Bruce.D. Johnson (1984) explain that their research has been able to systematically document the users of drugs are quite likely to engage in serious anti social activities. They said that most persons who commit minor or serious crimes are the regular users of drugs and alcohol

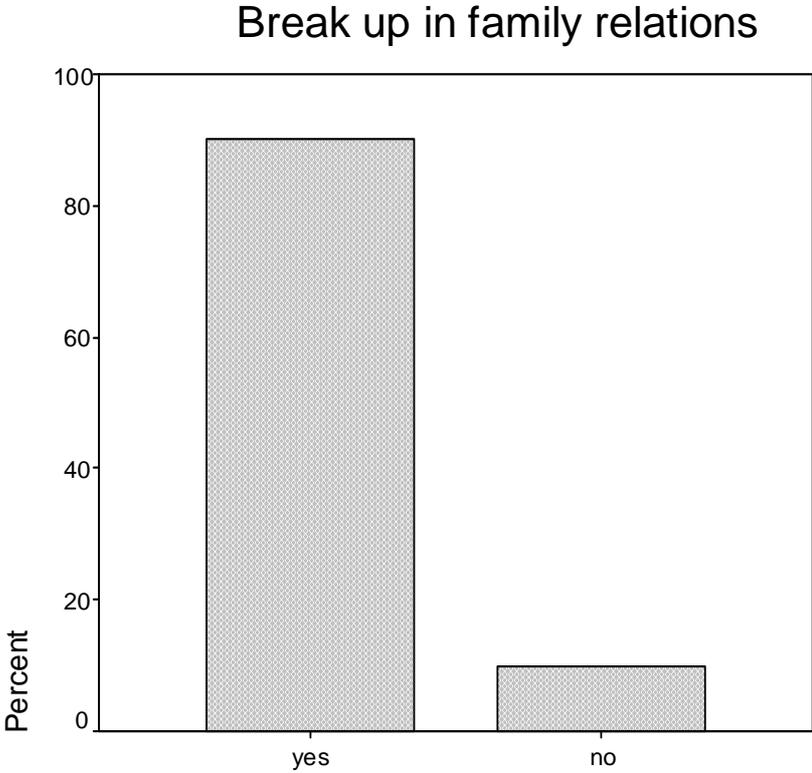
Table: 3:3:4 Substance Use by Peers

Substance use by peers	Frequency	Percent
Yes	28	93.3%
No	2	6.7%
Total	30	100%

This table 3:3:4 explains that 93.3 %( 28) of the peer group members\ friends of the respondents are using these substances. Only a small percentage of peer group members\friends of the respondents are not using these substances i.e. only 6.7 % (2).

It's been stated in different books (Elizabeth. Herlock, Developmental psychology) that if the peer group members or friends have the habit of smoking, alcohol, use of drugs etc there is a high possibility that the others in the group may also use these substances.

Figure: 3:3: B Break up in Family Relation



Due to the activities in which these respondents engaged, there is a high possibility for break up in the family relations. Figure 3:3: B depicts that 90 % ( 27) of the respondents feel, there is break up\gap in the family relations due to the gang based antisocial behaviours . Only 10 % ( 3) of the respondents didn't agree with this statement.

Table: 3:3:5 Isolation by The Society

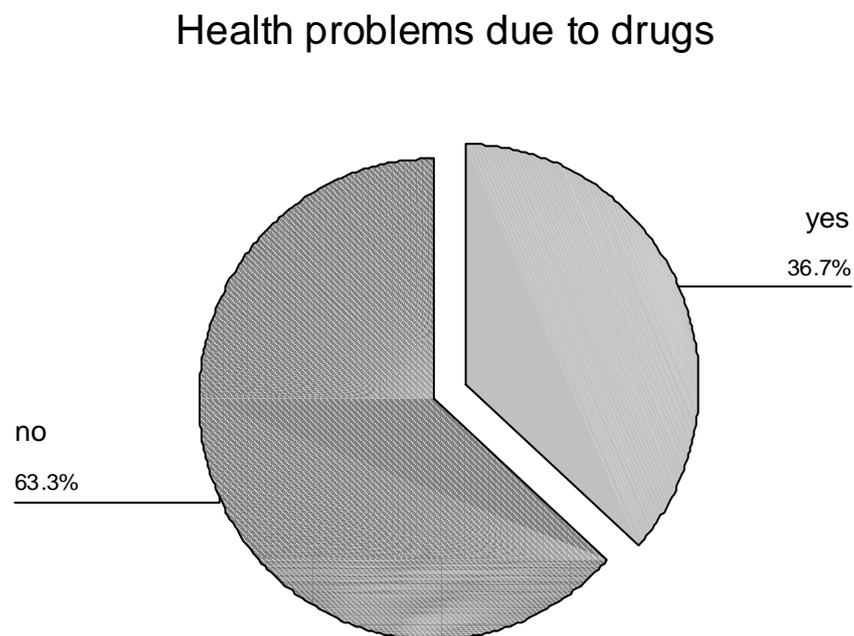
Isolation	Frequency	Percent
Yes	20	66.7%
No	10	33.3%
Total	30	100.0%

The above-mentioned table 3:3:5 explain that 66.7 % ( 20) of the respondents agree with this statement i.e. they feel the isolation from the society. And only 33.3 % ( 10) of the respondents disagree with this statement.

The stigma faced by the adolescents who engage in gang based antisocial behaviours is very high. Society looks at them with fear and hatred. So in many

occasions the people in the society try to avoid them or isolate them from many occasions.

Figure: 3:3:C Health problems due to drugs



The above-mentioned figure 3:3:C explains that out of 30 respondents, 63.3%(19) respondents said they don't have any health problems due to the use of drugs or alcohol. . On the other hand 36.7% (11) of the respondents agree that they have some health problems due to the use of drugs and alcohol. Some of the health problems which mentioned by the respondents are continues headache, sleeplessness, vomiting blood, wounds in the mouth etc. the main reason for the less health problems may be because these respondents are relatively new in

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using these substances or they started these habits only few years before. If they continue to use these substances the chances for the health problems increase.

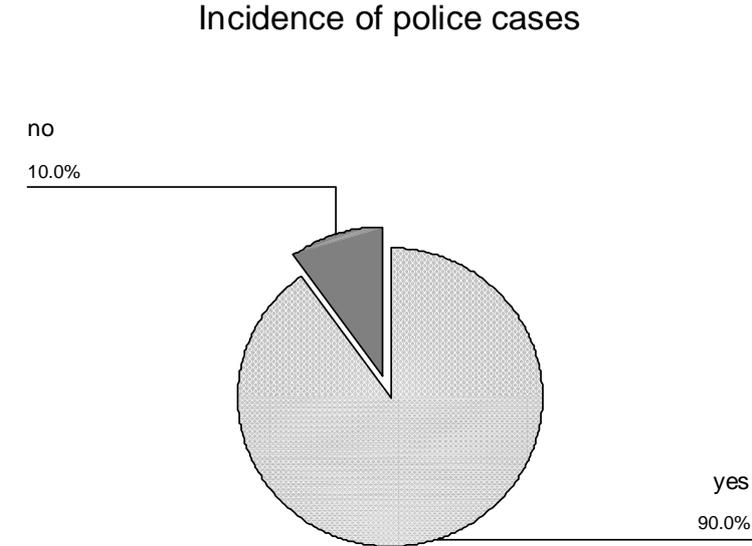
Table: 3:3:6 Physical Injuries

Physical Injuries	Frequency	Percent
Yes	24	80. %
No	6	20. %
Total	30	100. %

This table 3:3:6 explains that 80 %( 24) of the respondents agreed to have physical injuries due to these gang based antisocial activities. Only 20 %( 6) respondents disagreed and explained that they don't have physical injuries due to these activities. Barry Glassner & Julia Laughlin explain in their book that Members of violent gangs often engage in violent activities. It may be inter-gang violence or intra gang violence. These violent physical conflicts mainly because of reasons like protection of personal honour and of the person important to them, strengthening supremacy, revenge, gang violence etc for the protection of their turf etc. all these can lead to physical injuries.

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Figure: 3:3: D Incidence of Police cases



Due to the antisocial activities these gang members does involve in police cases. The above-mentioned figure 3:3:D clearly explains this point. Out of 30 respondents 90 % ( 27) of the respondents agreed that they had involved in some kind of place cases. Only 10% (3) of the respondents told that they are not involved in any police cases.

Researcher observed that most of the cases are due to the normal conflicts between two individuals or gangs, robbery, hired goon activities i.e. physically assaulting a any person for the financial gain which is offered by a third person etc. Most of the time these problems end with a mutual compromise but sometimes it may go to the Police or court.

Table: 3:3:7 Use of Money from Gang Based Antisocial Behaviors

Money spent	Arithmetic Mean	Rank
Alcohol	1.9667	1
Entertainment	2.0000	2
Drugs	2.8000	3
Family use	3.2333	4

In this table 3:3:7, researcher is trying to explain about the use of money which respondent is getting from gang based antisocial activities. Researcher found out that respondents are spending money mainly in four areas. I.e. (A) money is used for the purchase of alcohol, (B) Using for entertainment like going for tour, watching movies, buying expensive materials like mobile phones, dresses etc,(C) purchase of drugs and finally (D) for the family use.

In the above-mentioned table, prioritization of areas in which youth spend money has been done. Most of them prefer to spend money for alcohol (rank-1). And followed by entertainment (rank-2). A good portion of respondents spent money on drugs and its rank is 3. It is clear from the table that the preference of giving money for the family purpose is comparatively less and it is in rank-4.

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Table: 3:3:8 Withdrawal from the Present Situation (Gang Based Antisocial Activities)

Withdrawal	Frequency	Percent
Yes	11	36.7 %
No	10	33.3 %
Sometimes	9	30.0 %
Total	30	100.0 %

This table 3:3:8 will help to understand the respondents view on withdrawal from these antisocial activities. Out of 30 respondents, 36.7 % ( 11) of the respondents answered positively. And 30% (9) of the respondents have the opinion that they sometimes feel to withdraw from antisocial activities. Some of the reasons for this are the following. Due to the pressure from the family, or they are fed up with these activities etc. but 33.3 % ( 10) respondents don't want to get out of this activities because they feel that they are getting lots of money from this activities.

**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

Researcher has observed that a significant portion of these adolescents (according to this research-36.7%) want to get out of these antisocial behaviours and another 30% (9) of the respondents sometimes feel to withdraw from antisocial activities. So it is the duty of the society to provide them support and opportunity to do that. Curtis W. (1997) speaks about the various methods of prevention of adolescents from getting into antisocial activities. Few of his suggestions can be very useful in Indian scenario too. Community intervention at the grass roots, neighbourhood level, can be an effective first step in a multifaceted approach to prevention of gang involvement. Eliminating

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underlying social problems that lead to development of youth gangs and strengthening community ties can reduce the influence of gangs and gang crime. Community education on gang culture will help parents and teachers to identify early signs of gang involvement. Strong after-school programs that assist working parents to meet children's needs for supervision and provide structured, pro-social activities to young children may reduce attraction to gang-related activities. Former gang members who are willing to speak about the negative side of gang life and adults who are willing to serve as mentors and tutors can provide critical positive role models for at-risk youth, an indispensable component to a successful prevention strategy. Job skills training and meaningful employment opportunities will also divert many youth from the path to gang membership.

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