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SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL PERSPECTIVE OF JUVENILE CRIME IN INDIAN SOCIETY

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Abstract: It is widely assumed that a child's social existence is fundamental to his development of personality, determining his thoughts, perceptions, and values. In this context, the child's socioeconomic background is extremely important. Children's lifestyles are heavily influenced by their socioeconomic circumstances. The physical conditions of children's lives have an impact on their social relationships, social behaviours, habits, interests, aspirations, and so on. When the material needs of the children are not met due to poverty or other family reasons, she begins to rule over the child. She even coerces the child into engaging in deviant behaviour.

Keywords: juvenile crime, children's lifestyles, socioeconomic circumstances, social relationships, social behaviours

1. Introduction

The social status of a child, the type of economic conditions in his family, the environment around him, the child's standard of living will all be the same, as will his behaviour, habits, and habits. Interests and ways of thinking will be present as well. Marx's statement that the child thinks according to socioeconomic-family and cultural conditions is significant in this context. The external and internal conditions of man all play a role in the formation of thought. Menahem was the primary thinker in the sociology of knowledge.

It is also believed that a person's thinking is conditional.

As a result, in order to conduct a sociological analysis of juvenile delinquency, the socioeconomic background of juvenile delinquents must be investigated. because without socioeconomic support We cannot properly assess juvenile delinquents we unless understand their background.

2. Literature Review

1. **Healey and Bronner (1926, 1915) Cyril Burt (1955), Gluck and Gluck (1950, 1934)** have made special contributions to the field of juvenile delinquency studies. These scholars have put special emphasis on the problem of child crime and considered poverty and fractured family as the main cause of child crime.
2. **Durkheim (1893)** was the first sociologist, who considered the discrepancy and ideallessness in the society as important factors of criminal behavior. Durkheim's concept of anomie was carried forward by Merton (1938). Merton says that some social structures put certain pressure on some children in the society to behave unfavourably rather than to behave accordingly.
3. **Sutherland, (1965) and Shaw McKay (1942)'s** theory of cultural transfer, show the importance of the environment in delinquent behavior. The theory of cultural transfer shows the importance of environment in delinquent behavior. According to both these scholars, child delinquency keeps getting transferred from one group to another and how the child learns to commit crime by coming in contact with each other.
4. **Cloward and Ahe Lin (1960)** gave the theory of various-opportunity in relation to the criminal-subculture. The theory of various opportunities was developed in relation to the delinquent behavior of adolescents in the lower class areas in big cities. According to this principle, every person has a position in the legal and illegal opportunity system of the society. It occurs. On the basis of this situation, he tries to achieve his aspirations and integrates himself in the society. When a person is not able to achieve his goals and aspirations through legitimate opportunities, then frustration arises in him. This despair is responsible for his deviant behavior.

5. **S.P.Srivastava (1953)** studied Kanpur and Lucknow cities of Uttar Pradesh regarding the social environmental aspect of child-loafing (Juvenile Vagrancy). You have studied the odd habits and behaviors of children from the socio-psychological point of view. Dr. Srivastava explained how urban structure, business nature and other social environment drive juvenile delinquency and how economic fluctuations affect deviant behaviour. Dr. Srivastava, in his study, has classified child-straying on the basis of locality, according to him, child-straying is found more in high crime areas.
6. **CP Goel ((1967)** studied juvenile delinquency in the context of family and social conditions in five cities of Uttar Pradesh with different socio-cultural backgrounds. This study throws light on family, education, neighborhood and occupational background in the context of juvenile delinquency.
7. **Hansa Seth (1961)** studied Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad in relation to child-criminals, similarly S.C. in Lucknow and Kanpur. The study done by Verma (1959) and G.N. The study done by Rattanshaw (1947) is particularly noteworthy. They found in their study that juvenile delinquency occurs mostly in children aged 13-16 years.
8. **Sushilchandra7 (1967)** has studied the problem of child delinquency in the context of social deviation. According to you, in the modernized and highly mechanized societies, where different types of mobility and differences are found, the problem of social deviation assumes a severe form and these social deviations encourage the child to behave in a deviant manner.

3. Methodology

In the present study, 200 juvenile delinquents in which 150 boys from Child Supervision Home located in Bhopal, and 10 juvenile delinquents from Child Supervision Home for adolescent girls located in Bhopal and Bedagad.

Information has also been taken from children engaged in deviant activities. The facts obtained from the juvenile offenders have been made the basis of the analysis. The facts obtained from the study have been kept in specific categories according to their trends. In presenting the research data, socially important methods like classification, tabulation, statistical analysis etc. have been used. By categorizing the facts suitable for the purpose of research, simplifying them and are presented in the form of correlational tables. Statistical analysis has been done considering all the facts on the basis of percentage. An attempt has been made to explain the various independent variables such as age, education, caste, religion, gender, type of family, etc., in a co-relational manner with other variables.

In this way, through the analysis of facts, various theoretical assumptions and efforts have been made to critically interpret the concepts and make the findings of the research comprehensive and reliable statically analysis

Educational and Professional Background in the Family The family educational and professional backgrounds of juvenile delinquents have been examined in this chapter. Family members and education play an important role in the development of a child's personality. This chapter discusses the child offender's family, family environment, and family members, as well as his educational level and delinquent behaviour.

According to Tappan, the family is the child's first important school for teaching him or her about appropriate behaviour and abuse. The family has a significant impact on the development of a child's character. McDonald (Duck wood, 1940) emphasised the importance of family contact in the development of a child's character, which is passed down from generation to generation. 2 The family is also the child's primary socialisation institution. It is here that the child learns some moral ideals that help him distinguish between what is good and what is bad. This socialisation process occurs gradually, as does the child's behaviour pattern. Choosing a course of action. (1983, Thiagarajan) 3 In addition, the family functions as a functional unit. the primary function of the family

Child-generation and child-sustenance, non-formal education and child-training, the transmission of culture, particularly religious ideals and patterns, and the transfer of practical knowledge are the main ones. Aside from caring for the children,

Socialization also contributes to the fulfilment of affection, personality development, and basic needs. It is the family that determines the status of its members and establishes the role, values, and significance of their lives to their members. 4 Q. 156.157 (Neumayr) Families in which functions are not carried out properly for whatever reason cause frustration and stress in their children. In this manner, when the family is unable to meet the child's basic needs, the child meets his needs through other means and is found to be guilty of improper behaviour or deviation. As the family's functional balance is disrupted, so is its emotional function, resulting in emotional imbalance in the family. In this situation, children experience feelings of hatred, apathy, despair, and other negative emotions. Children's attachment to their families begins to wane. Family values and ideals begin to lose their significance. Children are more likely to engage in deviant behaviour in this situation. As a result, Taft is correct when he says, "Child-crime is like a symbol in depriving the child of all amenities." Emotionally, family As a result, we can conclude that the family plays an important role in the personality formation and development of children. The family structure and environment of juvenile delinquents were investigated in this study, and an attempt was made to learn how they functioned.

3.1 Family Structure

The family structure of the juvenile delinquents studied in this study revealed that, despite being members of the nucleus family (Chiasmata Thumps), the majority of the juvenile delinquents had a large number of siblings. In the grandparents of some families.

Table 3.1: Family Type and Juvenile Delinquency

S.no.	Family Type	Child Offender	Percentage
1	Fragmented (Nuclear)	160	80%
2	Combined (Joint)	17	8-50%
3	Fractal (Broken)	23	11-50%
	Sum	200	100-00%

The table clearly shows that the majority of the juvenile delinquents (80 percent) belonged to Nucleus families. Around 8.50: Some of the grandparents, maternal grandparents, tau, and other members of the child-criminal family lived together. As a result, they belonged to the same family. There were also some families where one of the mothers or fathers lived with the children of the same family.

According to study data, the number of such fractured families is 11.50%.

3.2. Broken Home

A fractal family, on the other hand, has no universally accepted definition. However, in its most limited sense, "a fractal family is one in which marital relations may arise for a variety of reasons such as separation, abandonment, divorce, migration, death or prolonged absence of one of the spouses," etc. is broken. To put it another way, the fractured family is structurally incomplete." 7 When the family structure is flawed, children's emotional security is jeopardised, family functioning is hampered, and the community suffers as a result. Even the family is thought to be deviating from the norm. 8 As a result, the children of the squabbling family feel deprived and neglected.

Because both mother's love and father's control are required for the development of personality, the absence of one of the parents in the family affects the child's balanced development and ability to function in society. In this way, it is the adjustment that motivates him to engage in delinquent behaviour.

Golden AR Glux9 reported 48 juvenile delinquents in 966 juvenile delinquents, and Hansa Seth10 conducted studies in Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad. 47.4: child delinquents and Routine TR11 discovered that half of the 225 juvenile delinquents committed in Poona belonged to a fractal family. As a result, we can see that the disintegration of the family structure has a negative impact on the children.

3.3 (Family Size)

The current study looked at the relationship between family size and child delinquency. For the sake of convenience, the parents (living) and their children (living) have been photographed to determine the size of the family, who live in the same house in the same location. Married boys and girls are also considered family members if they live with their parents.

According to the findings of the study, the majority of juvenile delinquents had large families. The majority of juvenile delinquents come from families with one or two children, according to research.

Table 3.2: Child Delinquency and Family Size

S.no.	Number of children in the family	juvenile delinquents	Percentage
1	1-2 Children	20	10-00%
2	3-5 Children	143	71-50%
3	6 and more children	37	18-50%
	Sum	200	100%

The current study table clearly shows that the majority of the children are juvenile delinquents from families with three or more children. 71.50: Juvenile delinquents were members of a family of three to five children. 18.50: The juvenile's family included six or more children.

Only 10% of families with one to two children had a juvenile delinquent. According to the study, very few children from small (one to two child) families are juvenile delinquents.

Happens. Bagot12 discovered in a Liverpool study that children are more likely to become juvenile delinquents as family size increases. They discovered that the average size of a juvenile delinquent family is twice that of a normal family. He discovered that 77 percent of the juvenile delinquents he studied in 1934 and 79 percent in 1936 came from families with four or more children. They discovered that the juvenile delinquent family's asset size was 5.76.

Gluck's (also known as Sanambodh13) study in 1934 discovered that the estimated size of juvenile delinquent families was 4.98.

For a variety of reasons, children from large families are more likely to become juvenile delinquents. Rickles and Smith believe that this is due to a lack of a proper educational system in large families, neighbourhood conditions, a lack of equal intimacy among all family members, opportunities to spend time outside the home, and other factors. from large, impoverished families

3.4 Interpersonal Family Relations

After studying family structure and size, we looked into the interpersonal relationships between juvenile delinquents' families. According to the study, parent-child relationships, parent-child relationships, and sibling relationships all play a role in the development of child delinquency. In the current study, it was discovered that the majority of juvenile delinquents' families lacked a welcoming environment. When a child witnesses the tension and discord between his parents, it has a negative impact on him. Also, if the parents are unable to provide adequate affection to their children due to marital discord, the children will experience emotional instability. In this type of situation, children seek emotional support from other people outside the home, and their attachment to the family weakens.

Table 3.3: Parental Relationship and Child Crime

S.no.	Parent-child relationship	Juvenile Delinquent	Percent
1	cordial	22	11-00%
2	General	105	52-50%
3	stressful	73	36-50%
	contribution	200	100%

The table clearly shows that approximately 36.50 percent of the children come from homes where the parent-child relationship was strained and there were frequent fights between them. Only 11.00 a.m.: There were families where the parents had a good relationship. 52.50: Families were those in which the relationship between the parents was discovered to be normal.

Previous sociological studies have also found that a discordant environment in the family contributes to the emergence of child delinquency. Abrahamson (1960)¹⁵ discovered in his research that there is a relationship between parents. Because of stress, the child has safety in the family but does not receive satisfaction. This type of conflict erodes family cohesion.

McCord (dubbed 1959)¹⁶ also acknowledged that tensions exist in families.

When a disturbance is discovered, the child flees the house and seeks refuge on the streets for mental peace.

Burt (1926)¹⁷ discovered that 60 juvenile delinquents were the result of dysfunctional family relationships in his studies.

When we look at the relationship between parents and children, we see a lot of variation. The majority of the parents were found to have a cold relationship with their children. Poverty, large family size, both husband and wife working, discordant relationship between husband and wife, and other factors contribute to the child criminal's lack of affection from his or her parents.

Here we are clarifying the facts obtained from the study from Table 3.4

Table-3.4: Parent-Child Relationship

S.No.	Child Relationship	Juvenile Delinquent	Percent
1	Affectionate	18	09-00%
2	General	85	42-50%
3	Grandfather	37	18-50%
4	Neglectful and stressful	60	30-00%
	Contribution	200	100-00%

According to the data presented, approximately 30 percent of juvenile delinquents were victims of parental neglect and harassment. Only 9.00 a.m.: Children were receiving proper affection from their parents. The study clearly shows that when the relationship between parents and children is strained, the incidence of child delinquency rises. Nay (Ch.1958)¹⁸ concluded from his research that parents

Child delinquency is closely related to both the child's behaviour and the child's acceptance or disapproval of the parent's behaviour. As a result, we can conclude that the relationship between parents and their children is also important in the development of child delinquency.

3.5. (Defective Family Discipline):

Faulty family discipline is the direct cause of the child becoming a criminal. A healthy sense of discipline at home is a prerequisite for a harmonious social life. Discipline methods for parents, identifying right and wrong in children, directing a clear outline of acceptable behaviour and methods, and making them aware of the consequences of various types of actions and methods. It is extremely important. Because character, self-control, and social consciousness are built in the early years of a person's life. As a result, children must be properly understood by the family while also being effectively controlled in accordance with societal norms.

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Golden Aaray Gluck (Blatpas Tanatj) has also explained the importance of discipline in this way – Poor discipline practises can have serious consequences not only for the socialisation process, but also for the development of children's personalities and character. Conflicts, ambiguity, excessive rage, or other forms of parental discipline

Emotional dysregulation in children can be caused by hyper-emotional reactions, particularly minor offences committed by children to test their abilities while developing. Such children are prone to disruptive behaviour and, as a result, develop a dislike for the school (parents and others). A significant source of crime. In 60.90% of the cases, he discovered that poor discipline was a significant cause of juvenile delinquency. They discovered that parental discipline was a significant factor in 10% of children becoming juvenile delinquents.

As a result, we can see that poor family discipline is an important factor in the development of child delinquency, according to sociologists. As a result, efforts were made in the current study to learn about the methods of discipline used by parents with juvenile delinquents. For your convenience, we have gathered facts about five methods of discipline in our research, which are as follows:

1. Excessively harsh; Silver Budge Discipline - In this case, the child is on a small scale.
2. For mistakes, physical punishment is also meted out.
3. Lazy (smooth) - Minor mistakes and other behaviours of the child are ignored in this case.
4. Over-loosening (Jv.Smadpamadj) - In this case, the child's mistakes or anti-social behaviour are completely ignored. His antisocial behaviour patterns are indirectly encouraged.
5. Partisan (obstructive) - In this type of discipline, some children are subjected to strict discipline while others are subjected to lax discipline.
6. General (Chhatnaun) - There is a mix of strict and lax discipline in this. However, in a faulty state, it lacks proper proportion.

According to the findings of the current study, the majority of juvenile delinquents procrastinate. Instead of leading a harmonious social life, criminal activities were progressing as a result of the super-loose (juv-vis smadpamadj) and ultra-rigorous (vmat.vaijatpabj) discipline. The family's discipline methods were unable to develop their balanced personality, and they fell into the wrong company and continued to move towards crime.

We are presenting the facts obtained from the study here in the form of Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Juvenile Delinquency and Family Discipline

S.no.	Types of Discipline in Family	Juvenile delinquent	Percent
1	General	30	15-00%
2	very hard	37	18-50%
3	loose	65	32-50%
4	too loose	45	22-50%
5	partisan	23	11-50%
	contribution	200	100-00%

The above table clearly shows that the majority of the children were raised in an environment of loose (32.50%), very-loose (22.50%), and very-strict (18.50%) discipline. However, 11.50%: There were also children who complained about their parents' biased discipline. Only 15% of the children believed that their household discipline was of the normal order. As a result of the study, it is clear that the methods of discipline used by their parents were ineffective in the proper socialisation and personality development of the delinquent children, and the child engaged in undesirable activities.

Based on his research, Cyril Burt (Blutpus Tantz)²² concluded that the lack of discipline in delinquent children's families is five times greater than in non-criminal children's families (chvd.kmspadunmadje). In a study of 4,000 juvenile delinquents, Healy Arae Broner (1926) discovered that 40 percent of the criminals came from homes with poor discipline. ²³

Various sociological studies have revealed that children whose parents strictly discipline them grow up to be aggressive and violent.

Engages in activities, flees from home, and engages in disobedience (kpevimkapamdambam) and prati-violence Similarly, when there is no control over the child, the child quickly becomes disobedient. As a result, their proclivity for crime grows. As a result of partisan discipline, children begin to despise their parents and develop inferiority complexes. particularly stepparents and close relatives

Children who grow up in this environment are subjected to skewed discipline. Parental discipline can be flawed for a variety of reasons. When a parent is ill, has a physical deficiency or disability, or is mentally ill, this can lead to poor discipline. Being mentally retarded, morally weak and a victim of bad habits, being older, having both parents work, being indifferent to children, and so on. There are a variety of factors that can lead to poor child discipline, and the child may engage in undesirable activities.

3.6. Immoral Family Environment

Children born into immoral families are more likely to be delinquent. Burt discovered 25.9% child offenders from immoral families in his study. ²⁴ Because of their own criminal history, many parents intentionally teach their children to commit crimes. It is also illegal. Immoral behaviour by parents or other family members has a direct impact on children's socialisation. Mr. Taft divides the effect of parents' immoral or delinquent behaviour on their children into three levels: (1) the parents themselves teach the child to commit crimes, (2) children learn by imitation, and (3) children indirectly learn many anti-social behaviours. Thus, we see that wrong behaviour of parents such as drinking alcohol, sexual misbehaviour, fighting, gambling, misbehaviour with children, engaging children in criminal activities, and so on are harmful to children. Aside from the parents, having criminal siblings in the family has a negative impact on the child. Many times, older siblings influence their younger siblings to behave in an unfavourable manner, which contributes to their criminality. These characteristics of immoral families have a negative impact on the physical, mental, social, and moral development of children. Huh. This type of family environment has a negative impact on the child's soft mind, and he becomes involved in criminal activities as a result. Slanger (Nassimhamt) discovered that almost a quarter (25%) of the families had drinking and the evils associated with it in a study of 125 juvenile delinquents in Ahama's study. ²⁶ Gluks; A study of 1,000 juvenile delinquents discovered that 40% of juvenile delinquents came from such families, with one or both members having been offenders. ²⁷

The current study also attempted to determine the moral climate in the homes of juvenile delinquent children. From the standpoint of convenience, three things were attempted to be determined: (1) a drug habit in the family, (2) domestic strife, and (3) family involvement in criminal activities.

In terms of drug addiction, most of the juvenile delinquents' families had some sort of drug addiction. There were some serious drinking issues present.

Because the majority of juvenile delinquents come from low-income families where despair and dissatisfaction are prevalent. They are prone to stress and apathy at the same time. As a result, to cope with stress, they turn to alcohol and other intoxicants. When the child witnesses his or her parents becoming intoxicated, he or she is more likely to develop an addiction to any type of intoxicant.

We are clarifying the facts obtained from the study from the table-5.6 given below: Brothers and sisters themselves (child-offenders)

Table-3.6: Drug Addiction In The Juvenile Delinquent Family

S.No.	Drug Addiction In The Family	Subscriber Frequency	Percentage
1	slap	64	32-00%
2	both parents	80	40-00%
3	siblings	20	10-00%
4	other relatives	24	12-00%
5	None	12	0-6%
	contribution	200	100-00%

It is clear from the table that in the homes of juvenile delinquents, approximately 32% of the father and 40% of both parents used to take some kind of intoxicant, with the tendency to intoxication being highest among the child offenders. Table-3.4 shows that a tense atmosphere was found in approximately 30% of the households when it comes to conflict or a stressful environment in the home. In these homes, the parents' relationship was not only strained, but their relationship with their children was also strained.

In India, many castes, tribes, and sub-castes are involved in criminal activities, and here is their profession, for example, Sansi, Nut, Kanjar, and so on. There are tribes that have been involved in criminal activity for generations. These generations have engaged in activities such as theft, dacoity, robbery, prostitution, illegal trafficking, and so on. In our study, we discovered that approximately 15% of the families had a member or close relative who was involved in criminal activity. Sexual misconduct is also common in the families of child offenders. However, juvenile delinquents in this study did not provide much factual information on this subject.

Overall, we can say that the immoral environment of the family creates a very favourable environment for the emergence of child delinquency, as a result of which children are easily drawn into anti-social and unwanted activities.

3.7. Family Occupation

Attempts to learn the occupation of the parents of the child offenders in the study are clearly displayed in the table. To be completed The study revealed that the economic situation of the majority of the juvenile delinquents' families was low or medium. The families of the very few juvenile delinquents had a good economic situation. The parents of the majority of the families were involved in a small employment business.

In most families, the father worked as a labourer or farmer, and the mother was found to be a labourer or doing wiping and sweeping work. In some families, both the father and mother were unemployed.

Small occupations in which fathers of children were discovered involved in wages, selling vegetables, selling tea, eating food, painter, tempo-running, tenancy, running a groceries, running a rickshaw or handcart, saree. Binning work, Beldari, and others stand out. The majority of the uneducated mothers worked as labourers, cleaning utensils in other people's homes, cooking or sweeping, and so on.

However, the parents of the juvenile delinquents who were educated were also found to be doing well. In the majority of cases, the father worked as a clerk, teacher, police officer, or in some other capacity. Some mothers also worked as peons, junior clerks, or ran businesses. However, Father and Mother were discovered to be doing a good job or business.

We can clarify the facts obtained from the study with the help of the following tables.

Table 3.7: Father's Occupation

S. No.	Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Job	16	08-00%
2	Business	20	10-00%
3	Farming	36	18-00%
4	wage	60	30-00%
5	other minor tasks	64	32-00%
6	Unemployed	04	02-00%
	contribution	200	100-00%

Table3.8: Mother's Business

S. No.	Mother's Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Job	10	05-00%
2	Business	08	04-00%
3	Farming	15	07-50%
4	wage	51	25-50%
5	other minor tasks	72	36-00%
6	housewife	44	22-00%
	contribution	200	100-00%

According to the above tables, the parents of the majority of juvenile delinquents work in farming, wage labour, or other small jobs such as driving auto rickshaws, selling vegetables, running a tea shop, repairing bicycles, and so on. Small jobs were discovered to provide a living for barbers, washermen, and others. There were very few parents who earned their living through a job or another prestigious occupation. Looking at the family businesses of juvenile delinquents, it is clear that the economic situation of the majority of the juvenile delinquents' families.

3.8. Educational History

Along with learning about the juvenile delinquents' families and related facts, we also attempted to learn about their educational background. As we all know, education plays a significant role in the development of our personality and character. It is impossible for children's personalities to develop properly in the absence of proper education. At the same time, proper socialisation of children is impossible due to illiterate or less educated parents. They do not develop proper life values. Furthermore, in the absence of proper education, the child's harmony with societal norms and behaviour patterns does not improve. Based on the findings of the current study, it is clear that the majority of juvenile delinquents were illiterate or had very little education. The same was true for his parents. There were very few children who had completed secondary or high school. The same was true for his parents. When their educational background is viewed in the context of their low economic status and lack of business, it is clear that there is neither a proper environment in their families for education nor the right opportunity for it. Furthermore, the majority of the parents were unaware of the value of education in life.

The facts which were obtained from the study are presented here in the form of a table:

Table 3.9: Parent's Academic Level

S.no.	academic level	Know	Percent	Mother	Percent
1	illiterate	5	7-50%	0	0-00%
2	primary	0	5-00%	5	2-50%
3	middle	7	8-50%	2	6-00%
4	second	0	0-00%	5	7-50%
5	hi-second	3	6-50%	5	2-50%
6	BA or other	5	2-50%	3	1-50%
	contribution	200	100-00%	200	100-00%

4. Conclusion

An attempt has been made in Chapter 5 to find out how socio-economic background helps children to become juvenile delinquents. The conclusions drawn from the study are as follows

Most of the juvenile delinquents are involved in the crime in adolescence. In our study, the percentage of child crimes committed by children aged 15 to 18 years was found to be more than two thirds (71:) of the total child crimes. The percentage of children between the ages of 13 and 14 was 19%, while only 10% were found to be juveniles between the ages of 07 and 12. It is clear that the incidence of child delinquency is more in adolescence.

As far as gender and child-crime are concerned, the involvement of girls in child-crime was found to be much lower than that of boys. The percentage of child crime committed by girls was found to be only 08.75 percent, which is less than 1/10th of the total child crime. The low crime rate reported among girls should be linked to the difference in socialization between boys and girls.

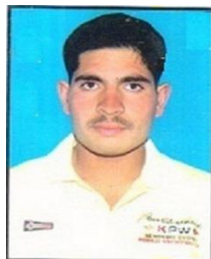
The study also found that most of the juvenile delinquents come from the lower and other backward castes. 47.5 percent of the child offenders in the study were members of a lower caste. 28.75: The child offenders were from other backward castes. 12.5% of the child offenders belonged to the upper castes and 12.50 percent belonged to the tribal community. It is clear that the low socio-economic status of the lower and other backward castes and tribal communities is helpful in the origin of child crime.

The study also found that the percentage of juvenile delinquents from outside and rural backgrounds is almost the same. In the study, where there were 51.25 percent of juveniles from outside backgrounds, 48.75 percent of juveniles from rural backgrounds were recorded. Thus we see that at present the incidence of child-crime has increased rapidly even in rural areas.

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