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## A STUDY OF FAMILY FACTORS RELATED TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN U.P.



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The term of juvenile delinquency has been defined as antisocial behaviour which may become so grave that it may become the subject of official action. The child behaves in such a way that he has repeated conflicts with his sibling, parents, classmates, teachers, and community is interfering with the lives of other people. Juvenile delinquency exhibits specific pattern behaviour. It involves wrong doing by a child or by a young person who is under an age specified law of the place. Wrong doing in a child are actions which retard social and emotional and some time educational growth of the child. The term delinquency refers to a child's or teenagers generally less accept standards of behaviour and to presence of rebellion against standards. The legal definition of Juvenile delinquency varies from country to country. It is a legal term which denotes acts of degrees of social consequences from mere naughtiness to major assaulting punishable by law. James elaborated on the subject by saying, - A delinquent child is one who has violated any law of common wealth or Ordinance of the city, a child who by reason of being of being wayward or habitually disobedient, is uncontrolled by parents, guardians or legal representative or a child who habitually so departs himself to injure or endanger the morals or health.

**Crigg (1948)** in his study of criminal behaviour of mentally retarded adults compared the intelligence of delinquents and non-delinquents. He found that delinquents were of below normal intelligence.

**Ganguly & Maitra (1966)** in 'Some environment correlates of Juvenile delinquency found that

environmental causes like overcrowding in homes, poor homes, rejection, and indifferent parents, illiteracy, illiteracy and family conflicts lack of parental control, bad association, were the causes for the juvenile delinquency.

**Skinner (1985)** in his study of educational, social climate model and adolescent deviance observed that the Iceland adolescents were moderately involved in a variety of delinquent activities. It was observed that perception of the school's social climate mainly affects delinquency through their association with school outcomes and differential association.

**Iovani (1990)** in a study of age cohort and period differences in the effect of social control, social learning and strain variable on self reported delinquency observed that with expectation of the predicated age trend for parental attitudes, these age specific hypotheses were not supported. School Commitment, friend's attitudes were substantively important across a longer age span than predicted. Moral beliefs and future expectations exhibited an age trend opposite to the one predicated. Parental aspirations had virtually no effect. Friends' delinquency and prior delinquency were the most important predictors of subsequent delinquent behaviour across age.

### Statement of the Problem Objectives

1. To study the relationship between the type of family and Juvenile delinquency. 2. To study the relationship between family organization and Juvenile delinquency. 3. To study the relationship between

**Table : Detail of Sample Description of Juvenile Delinquents**

S.No.	Type of Family	Boys		Girls	
		N	Percentage	N	Percentage
1.	JOINT FAMILY	8	12.50	4	5.7
	NUCLEAR FAMILY	57	87.70	66	94.3
2.	FAMILY STRUCTURE				
(a)	The Parents Alive	18	27.70	20	28.57
(b)	Only Father Alive	14	21.53	08	11.43
(c)	Only Mother Alive	14	21.53	20	28.57
(d)	The Parents Dead	15	23.07	15	21.42
(e)	Living WithFather & Step Mother	02	3.08	04	5.71
3.A	FATHER'S EDUCATION				
(a)	Illiterate	25	38.46	28	40.00
(b)	Just Literate	12	18.46	10	14.30
(c)	Primary Educated	04	6.15	02	2.86
(d)	HighSchool	22	33.85	14	20
(e)	Intermediate	02	16.00	16	22.86
3.B	MOTHER'S EDUCATION				
(a)	Illiterate	35	53.86	38	54.29
(b)	Just Literate	19	29.23	10	14.29
(c)	Primary Educated	07	10.77	10	14.29
(d)	HighSchool	03	04.61	06	8.57
(e)	Intermediate	01	01.54	06	8.57
4.A	FATHER'S OCCUPATION				
(a)	Clerical & Minor Business	04	6.15	02	02.86
(b)	Skilled Workers	13	20.00	19	27.14
(c)	Unskilled Workers	48	73.85	49	70
4.B	MOTHER'S OCCUPATION				
(a)	Clerical & Minor Business	03	04.61	04	5.71
(b)	Skilled Workers	40	61.54	43	61.43
(c)	Unskilled Workers	22	33.85	23	32.86
5.	FAMILY INCOME (Per Month)				
(a)	Upto Rs.2000/-	48	73.85	46	65.71
(b)	Rs.2000/- to 4000/-	14	21.54	22	31.43
(c)	Rs.4000/- and above	03	04.61	02	2.86
6.A	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF URBAN AREA				
(a)	Lower Middle Class	09	26.47	07	17.50
(b)	Lower Class	25	73.53	33	82.50
6.B	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF RURAL AREA				
(a)	Lower Middle Class	03	9.68	03	10.00
(b)	Lower Class	28	90.32	27	90

educational standard of the parents and type Juvenile delinquency. 4. To study the relationship between occupation of fathers and Juvenile delinquency. 5. To study the relationship between the income of Family and Juvenile delinquency. 6. To study the relationship between socio-economic status and Juvenile delinquency.

#### Hypotheses

1. There is no relationship between the type of family and Juvenile delinquency. 2. There is no relationship between family organization and Juvenile delinquency. 3. There is no relationship between educational standard of the Parents and type Juvenile delinquency. 4. There is no relationship between occupation of parents and Juvenile delinquency. 5. There is no relationship between the income of Family and Juvenile delinquency. 6. There is no relationship between socio-economic status and Juvenile delinquency.

#### Methodology

Survey method was used to collect data under the present study.

#### Tools

1. The 'Swatwa Bodh Parikshan' (SBP) by Dr. G.P. Sherry, R.P. Sinha & P.K. Goswami published by National Psychological Corporation, Agra. 2. The *Socio Economic Status Scale* by B. Kuppaswamy

#### Test Administration and Analysis

The test Administration involved data collection of data from 135 inmates (65-Boys, 70-Girls) of the subjects of sample chosen for study.

#### Findings

1. As regards home background of delinquents it was observed that only 12.3 % of the boys and 5.70 % of girls belonged to joint families and the best majority of the remaining delinquents belonged to nuclear

families. 2. It was observed that only 27.70 % of the delinquents' boys and 28.57 % of the delinquents' girls belonged to families where both the father and mother were alive and were living together. The vast majority i.e. about three fourth of them came from families where either the father was dead or both of them were not alive. Some of the delinquents were living with step mother. These results suggest that family disorganization was related to delinquency. 3. It was observed that fathers of 38.46 % male and 40 % female delinquents were illiterate. The 18.46 % of the male and 14.29 % of female delinquents were just literate. This shows that the educational level of vast majority of the father of the delinquents was very low. As regards the level of education of the mothers, it was observed that their level of education was still lower. Mothers of 53.86 % male and 54.29 % female delinquents were illiterate and mothers of 29.23 % male and 14.29 % female delinquents were literate. 4. As regards father's occupation it was observed that fathers of 73.85 % male and 70 % female delinquents were engaged in unskilled work. Most of them had unstable jobs and quite often they were not able to find remunerative work. 5. The family income of a vast majority was low. It was observed that family income of 73.85 % male delinquents and 65.71 % female delinquents was below Rs. 2000/- per month. It was obvious that such facilities were not in a position to have their children properly educated. 6. It was observed that 73.53 % of the male and 82.50 % of the female delinquents came from families having lower socio-economic status. Only 26.47 % of the male and 17.50 % of the female delinquents came from having lower middle socio-economic status. Whereas 90.32 % of the male and 90.00 % of the female delinquents came from families having lower socio-economic status. Only 6.68 % of the male and 10.00 % of the female delinquents came from having lower middle socio-economic status

## REFERENCE

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