

**A STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF
CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW IN PUNE CITY**

A Thesis

**SUBMITTED TO THE
TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE**

**FOR THE DEGREE OF
DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY
IN
SOCIAL WORK**

Under the Board of Moral and Social Sciences Studies



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AUGUST – 2022

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I do hereby declare that the work incorporated in the thesis titled **A Study of Psycho-Social Problems of Children in Conflict with Law in Pune City** is an original work done by me and submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Social Work. No part of the thesis has been published, formed the basis for the award of any degree or diploma or similar title from any other University or Institution. Such material as has been obtained from various sources has been duly acknowledged in the thesis.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Completing and writing the thesis of my research study wasn't easy task for me. There are many hands who helped me in this process. To show gratitude towards each of them is my moral duty. First and foremost, I am expressing my gratitude towards my Spiritual Sadguru Dr. Sunil Kale who graced me with the strength and good health to go on and finish this task I took on.

I am sincerely thankful to Dr. Deepak Tilak Hon. Chancellor of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, for his constant support throughout this journey. I am also thankful to Dr. Geetali Tilak, Hon. Vice Chancellor of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, for her motivation to complete this task. I extend my sincere thanks to Dr. Abhijeet Joshi, Hon. Registrar I/C, of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth for the moral support to me. I am also thankful to my Research Guide Late Dr. Shashikant Lokhande who in spite of his ill health conditions provided me the timely guidance.

I must extend my gratitude to my Co-Guide and mentor Dr. B. T. Lawani, Former Director, Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Social Sciences Studies and Research, Bharati Vidyapeeth University, Pune, for accepting me as research candidate under him, and, for constantly guiding, correcting and keeping me in the right direction throughout this research journey. I thank him for being with me to convert my ideas in the form of this thesis. I thank Dr. C. Sunanda Yadav Hon. Head, Lokmanya Tilak Centre for Research and Development and her team for timely administrative help.

I am sincerely thankful to Dr. Prakash Yadav, Hon. Head of Department of Social Work, Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, for encouraging me and putting the intellectual inputs to my research work. I express my thanks to my close friend Asst. Prof. Geeta Joshi for her moral support throughout this journey, without her support I couldn't reach to this day. I extend my special thanks to Dr. Ketaki Gokhale, Asst. Prof. Smita Warghade, Mrs. Shruti Purandare, Asst. Prof. Gouri Dongare, and many more my professional friends for their support. I am thankful to Mr. Lalit Agavane, Mrs. Ashwini Swami and Mr. Sharad Mate for giving me their best wishes to complete this research.

I am grateful to all dignitaries of Centre for Police Research as well as Bharosa Cell, Pune for providing me the data for this research study. I am also

thankful to all dignitaries of Civil Society Organisations such as Hope for Children Foundation; Muskan for giving me the data of this research study. I am also thankful to Mr. Padgham, Superintendent of Jawaharlal Nehru Industrial School, Yerwada for providing me the permission to collect information from the inmates of his institution. I thank Mr. Shakil Shaikh, Mr. Zaid, Mr. Samir Shaikh for their professional help in my studies.

I extend my deep gratitude to all those children and their parents, who in spite of being in hard and vulnerable situations, not just agreed to share their views but provided me the base of this research work. Without their support this thesis couldn't have been completed.

I am immensely grateful to my father Mr. Shivajirao Jadhav and my mother Mrs. Kalpana Jadhav who have been the strong personalities with motivation and courage to me throughout my educational journey. I am also thankful to my sisters and brother for holding my hand with the trust and building confidence when I needed in this journey. I must thank to my husband Mr. Sachin Subakade for boosting me to complete this work. I am thankful to my only son Soham Subakade for supporting me throughout this work. I am also acknowledging my all-family members and all my friends for encouraging me for this research.

I am thankful to all panel members during all presentations who provided me valuable inputs as experts and helping me shaping this work better. I extend my special thanks to Asst. Prof. Sayali Bapat for proof reading and correcting the final thesis. I am also thankful to Mr. Mangesh Mate for doing all formatting, printing and binding work.

Subakade Kartiki S.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCI	-	Child Care Institution
CICL	-	Child(ren) in Conflict with the Law
CINCP	-	Child(ren) in Need of Care and Protection
CJM	-	Chief Judicial Magistrate
CMM	-	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
Cr.P.C	-	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
CWC	-	Child Welfare Committee
DCPU	-	District Child Protection Unit
FIR	-	First Information Report
ICCPR	-	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICP	-	Individual Care Plan
IPC	-	Indian Penal Code, 1860
JJ Act, 2000	-	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
JJ Act, 2015	-	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
JJB	-	Juvenile Justice Board
NCRB	-	National Crime Records Bureau
OH	-	Observation Home
PO	-	Probation Officer
POCSO Act	-	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
SH	-	Special Homes
SBR	-	Social Background Report
SIR	-	Social Investigation Report
SJPU	-	Special Juvenile Police Unit
UNCRC	-	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

CHAPTER - I

CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Introduction:

The present chapter deals with the introduction of various aspects related to Children in Conflict with Law such as the meaning and nature of the child, demography of Children in Conflict with Law; types of unlawful acts carried out by Children in Conflict Law; categorization of Children in Conflict with Law and causes behind this social issue. The chapter also focuses on the social and psychological status of Children in Conflict with Law. A psychological theory such as the development of self-esteem and emotional maturity; Ecology of Human development and Process of Child Socialization has been taken into consideration in the present chapter. A historical review of the Juvenile Justice Act is done to gain more insight in this chapter. The profile of Pune city such as location; area; climate; historical background; population; mechanisms that deal with Children in Conflict with Law has been mentioned in the present chapter. The present chapter also describes the present situation of Children in Conflict with the Law.

1.1 Child: meaning and nature

A child is the pride of its parents as well as for the nation also. Biologically, the child is defined as a human being between the stages of birth and puberty or between the developmental period of infancy and puberty. A child is a person below the age of adulthood and still depends on the elders around it. Legally, it is also known as a 'minor' being younger than the age of majority.

(Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child>)

1.2 Children in Conflict with Law- meaning and nature:

Juvenile in Conflict with Law is the term used for unlawful acts and other violations of law by children and young people below the age of adulthood. It becomes a social problem across the globe. Rapid industrialization and urbanization lead to this problem. Due to the rapid growth of slums in the city area, the problem of

Juveniles in Conflict with the Law becomes most severe day by day. It was observed primarily in the Western countries after the Second World War. It defined a juvenile as, a child who had not attained a certain age at which he, like an adult person under the law of the land, can be held liable for his criminal acts (Yadav, 2016).

The word 'Juvenile' derives from the Latin word '*Juvenis*' which means young. 'Conflict with Law' is a self-explanatory term that means an unlawful act. Juvenile in Conflict with Law means the child whose age is below 18 years committed an unlawful act. The term indicates the contribution of a juvenile in an act where he has broken the laws of the land. According to lawyer, Children in Conflict with Law is only breaking of rules of the land whereas psychologists think it is deviant behavior. Sociologists think that it is an anti-social act. Children in Conflict with Law are engaged in petty offenses like theft, burglary, pick pocketing, robbery, crimes along with adult criminals, and involved in street fights. Frighteningly, Children in Conflict with Law are also involved in heinous offenses like rape, murder, and sexual abuse of other children.

It stated 'It is only that conduct prohibited constituting an offense, not only from a legal point of view but also from the angle of prevalent social value system.' He has also described those acts such as smoking, begging, and wandering without purpose are prohibited by law but legal actions should not be taken as conflict behavior. It also mentioned some other social agencies rather than the juvenile court should deal with them. (Maharjan, 2021)

It revealed the situation and the problems of Juvenile in Conflict with the Law (Mazumder, 2015). He stated that, the issues related to Juvenile in conflict with the law were complicated and prevalent worldwide. The prevention of this issue through any program is to deal with the real situation of Juvenile in Conflict with Law. He also revealed that developed countries in the world were engaged in various preventive programs for this issue, on the other hand developing countries had made little effort to deal with this issue.

1.3 Demographic characteristics of Children in Conflict with Law(Crime in India, NCRB, India, 2019)

In India, the share of crimes committed by juveniles has been on a rise. In the report, ‘Crime in India, National Crime Records Bureau,’ it has been mentioned that the total number of Children in Conflict with Law is as follows in the entire nation as well as in the state of Maharashtra. After Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra was ranked second in the country for Juvenile Crimes in 2019. According to National Crime Records Bureau, Madhya Pradesh recorded 5522 cases i.e., 17.1 % and Maharashtra reported 5189 cases i.e., 16.1% of Children in Conflict with Law. Table No. 1 shows “Children committed unlawful acts registered under cognizable offenses, Indian Penal Code as per Crime in India 2019 Statistics in Maharashtra.”

Table No. 1.1 - Type of Cognizable Offenses under Indian Penal Code

Sr. No.	No. of cases	Type of Cognizable Offenses under the Indian Penal Code
1.	1401	Theft
2.	1046	Hurt and Grievous Hurt
3.	390	Rioting Sec. 147-151 IPC
4.	280	Burglary Sec. 454 to 460 IPC
5.	265	Assault on Women Sec. 354 IPC
6.	238	Robbery Sec. 392/394/397 IPC
7.	201	Attempt to commit Murder Sec. 307 IPC
8.	200	An offense committed under POCSO
9.	197	Rape Sec. 376 IPC
10.	122	Murder Sec. 302 IPC
11.	82	Kidnapping and Abduction
12.	60	Dacoity

Source: Crime in India 2019, Statistics Volume I, National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, India

The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data stated that last year, the well-known newspaper Times of India (NCRB report, 2020) recorded that ‘Pune had been ranked third in the state when it came to juvenile crimes after Nagpur and Mumbai.’ According to the records, 11 cases of murder; 28 cases of attempt to murder; 19 cases of rioting; 56 cases of theft; 13 cases of Burglary; 5 cases of dacoity; 3 cases of planning dacoity; 14 cases of rash driving, and 150 cases of other offenses were registered in 2019. A total of 299 cases were reported as unlawful acts carried out in Pune city in 2019.

1.4 Types of unlawful acts performed by Children in Conflict with Law:

Types of offenses or crimes, whether committed by adults or juveniles, are classified by the seriousness of the offenses as follows:

A felony is the most serious offense that is punishable by a sentence to a State Institution (youth authority facility or adult prison). A misdemeanour is a less serious offense for which the offender may be sentenced to probation, county detention (in a juvenile facility or jail), a fine, or some combination of the three. Misdemeanors generally include crimes such as assault and battery, petty theft, and public drunkenness. Many motor vehicle violations are considered an infraction. Juveniles, like adults, can be charged with a felony, a misdemeanour, or an infraction. However, as we will discuss later, juveniles can also be charged with offenses that are unique to youth.

1.5 Categorization of Children in Conflict with Law:

Children in Conflict with Law can be classified into various categories per the professionals; such as; according to sociologists’ Children in Conflict with the Law can be classified as Juvenile offenders; Arrested juveniles & Adjudicated juveniles whereas another classification can be done based on an offense which had been carried out by them such as; incorrigibility; truancy; larceny; destruction of property and violence. Some criminologists classified Children in Conflict with Law in categories based on age i.e., habitual offenders; violent juvenile offenders and Aggravated juvenile offenders (Pandurkar, Rupali 2010).

Children in Conflict with Law can be categorized into classes such as individual delinquency; group-supported delinquency; organized delinquency and situational delinquency (S. Arvindan, 2015). In individual delinquency, only one individual is involved in carrying out the offense and it is mostly depending on the nature of the child. In Group Supported delinquency the offense is carried out by the group of children and the influence of the culture of the family and neighbouring community or the children may have contact with other youth or adult offenders. Organized delinquency is referred to group members which are having same values and norms that direct the group members' delinquency. Situational delinquency refers to there being no intention of committing an offense; the situation is forced to do so.

1.6 Causes of Children in Conflict with Law:

The causes of Children in Conflict with Law explained under three main factors such as social factors; Socioeconomic and environmental factors and Individual factors (D Murugesan, 2014). A social factor consists of family background which is one of the influential factors in the socialization of the child. The components such as norms; values and behavioural models in the family influence children to form their personalities; beliefs and attitudes. It is observed by sociologists that children from families which are having anti-social and criminal norms; tend to do deviant behavior. Broken families; poverty; beggary; delinquency areas and gangs are other influential social factors that lead the children to anti-social behavior, are other familial causes (D. Murugesan, 2014). Other socio-economic factors such as school dissatisfaction; effects of mass media; as well as personal factors such as mental deficiency and emotional issues of the children are also influential components that may lead the children to deviant behavior.

'Peer group; immaturity of the child; environmental motivation; lack of moral education were the main causes of Children in Conflict with Law.' (Sahmey, 2013) She has also derived that personality traits, intelligence, routine activities of adolescents, and characteristics of individuals either innate or learned were also the individual factors that were leading to deviant behavior.

"Peer group pressure; emotional instability; lack of love and affection; jealousy; inferiority; family background; financial instability etc. were major causes

that led children to deviant behavior. Misuse of social media such as cyber-crime, mobile chatting, etc. were also causal factors for Children in Conflict with Law.” (Surong, 2020)

Thus, considering all facts, causes for Children in Conflict with Law can be classified into three categories i.e., are personal causes; familial causes, and environmental causes. Personal causes nature of the child; psychological traits; the personality of the child, etc. are included whereas economic crisis; family background; parental control; parenting style; criminal background of the family are familial causes. Peer pressure; inadequate schooling; crimes in neighboring communities etc. are considered environmental causes which lead the children to deviant behavior.

1.7 Social status of Children in Conflict with Law:

“Social status can be described in the terms of regional variance; class and race. (Thimmappa, 2016) The frequency of the crime and the type of the crime is depended upon regional variance as judicial definitions are varied from State to State. In cities, the rate of crime is higher than in rural areas as well as the crime rate is greater in undeveloped countries than in developing countries due to poverty and other social issues. Class, race, and sex affect criminal behavior as lower status in the community always initiates the crime. There are strict rules and regulations for girls rather than boys in society which affect the rate of crime among girls and women.

In the society, it is seen that boys and males always tend to criminal acts as compared to girls and females. Thus, regional variance; class; sex, and race have their impact and have significance in the study of the social status of the children in conflict with the law.

1.8 Psychological status of Children in Conflict with Law:

“Children in Conflict with Law were facing psychological issues such as depression; anxiety; fear about the future; personality problems, etc.” (Ronad & et al., 2017) whereas “Psychopathic personality such as the absence of love and affection; lack of control were the main causes of crime.” (Achakanalli & et al., 2018). Those

psychopathic children were having characteristics such as irritability; cruelty; doubt; self-centeredness; loneliness; feelings of taking revenge and having hypersexual tendencies which lead the children to deviant behavior. Those children were often found unsocial; short-tempered and rebellious by nature. Those children were emotionally unstable as their personality was disturbed in the terms of feeling inferiority; revengeful reactions; feeling of inadequacy which inspired the children to antisocial behavior.

1.9 Development of self-esteem in children:

“Self -concept is the understanding that develops during the process of growing up.” (Robert, 2010) According to Carl Rogers, self-concept can be divided into three categories such as personal self-concept, social self-concept, and ideal self-concept. Personal self-concept means the facts or one’s own opinions about oneself whereas social self-concept means one’s perceptions about how others view him or her and ideal self-concept means what one will like to be. There are different facets of self-concept such as physical features, mental ability, emotional aspects, and social aspects.

Physical features are easy to form as the facts are about height, the color of skin, weight, facial features, and other physical features which can be observed and measured and are more concrete than other facets of self-concept. Mental abilities are not easily visible as they take more time to develop. Success at school in different stages is one indicator of mental abilities. The ability to gain control of emotions while facing problems, challenges in adverse situations, is the emotional aspect of self-concept. The ability to form relationships is a social aspect of self-concept.

There are some concepts of self-concept such as self-awareness, self-esteem, self-respect, and self-confidence. Self-awareness is the degree of consciousness about thinking, feelings, and actions whereas self-confidence is an inner feeling about self-belief. Self-respect is a concept related to self-esteem. It is categorized out of the bond.

Self-esteem is the evaluation of self-based on reflection and social comparison. “Social deprivations, race, caste, religious and regional discrimination play a vital role in negative self-esteem and low self-esteem.” (Siddiqui, 2015). He

also described that a person rated as intelligent, hardworking, and stable has high self-esteem.

“The development of violent behavior is the result of reciprocal processes between individuals, families, and environmental variables” (Pal, 2011). He reviewed a research study done by Shilling law with juvenile delinquents in 1999, in which it was mentioned that those protective factors such as empathy, religious beliefs, and high self-esteem as cognitively associated with lower violent behavior.

“Self-esteem is the close-fitting relationship with self-image as it refers to the self-evaluation of the person. Self-esteem is an important aspect of personality. It is also known as self-appreciation; self-respect or self-acceptance as these terms are referred to how individuals assess themselves or how much they value themselves or the way in which they consider themselves as compared to others in the context of society.” (Demeter, 2016)

‘Self-esteem can be categorized as self-esteem in general; self-esteem in society; self-esteem in the family; self-esteem in the school etc.’(Choi, 2001) It also conversed that self-esteem can be affected by the family environment; parenting style; school atmosphere and attitude of others towards the individual. It also described that self-esteem can be improved through positive discussion and psychoanalysis about present being and ideal self. It revealed that ‘Self-esteem performed in school period relatively lasts for life and positive self-esteem is essential to adapt oneself to society when grown-up.’

1.10 Emotional maturity and Children in Conflict with Law:

Managing own emotions in any situation is known as Emotional Maturity. In other words, responding to tough situations and keeping ourselves cool is emotional maturity. Emotional maturity is the effective determinant of personality and it helps to control the growth of adolescent behavior. An emotionally matured child can make effective adjustments with himself; members of his family; his peers in the school; society, and culture.

“Emotional Stability; Emotional Progression; Social adjustment; Personality Integration, and Independence are five broad factors of Emotional Maturity” Dr. Singh and Dr. Bhargave 2012). Emotional Stability means moderate reaction or

stability in every situation. Emotional Progression is one of the factors of personality that overcome the feeling of inferiority, restlessness, hostility, aggressiveness, and self-centeredness. Social Adjustment is the process in which a person interacts with others as per the needs and demands in any situation. It may also define as a person's harmonious and cordial relationship with the social environment around him. Personality Integration is the process of uniting all mental traits such as intelligence, emotions, desires, decisions, etc. Independence mentions to the capacity for decision making, the tendency to self-reliant and creative potentialities, etc.

'Emotional Maturity' as the ability of an individual to respond to the situation or regulate emotions. It is also defined as the adjustment to the environment according to social norms.'(Demeter, 2016)

"Emotions have a strong link with urges, needs, and interests." (Dutta & Et al.2013) It was also described that 'Emotional Maturity is the product of interaction between many factors such as the home environment; school environment; society: culture and mass media which the person got interact with. Thus, an emotionally matured person can make better adjustments to the environment in which he lives. On the contrary, an emotionally immature person cannot cope with the situation as he is lagging in making interactions.

'Maturity is the stage that is achieved by the process of growth and development.'(Parikh, 2016) It is also explained as the parent-child relationship and the emotional reaction which influenced a child's behavior. Thus, there is a relationship between the home environment and a child's emotional maturity.

"The models of psycho-social maturity in the terms of 'Temperance' which means the ability to control impulses; 'Perspective' which means the ability to consider other's point of view and 'Responsibility' which means the ability to take personal responsibility for one's own behavior." (Steinberg & et al.,2015) It also discussed that children who had carried out antisocial behavior were having lower temperance, perspective, and responsibility.

1.11 Ecology of human development:

"Ecology of human development theory was developed by Bronfenbrenner Urie in 1979. Bronfenbrenner stated the social context of individual interactions and

individuals can develop their abilities and realize their potential through the experiences which have been determined by the interactions. Ecology is the science of the interrelationships between organisms and their environments. In the model of ‘Ecology of Human Development’, Bronfenbrenner stated the four basic structures – the Microsystem, the Mesosystem, the Exosystem, and the Chronosystem – in which relationships and interactions take place to form patterns that impact human development.”(Roberta, 1985)

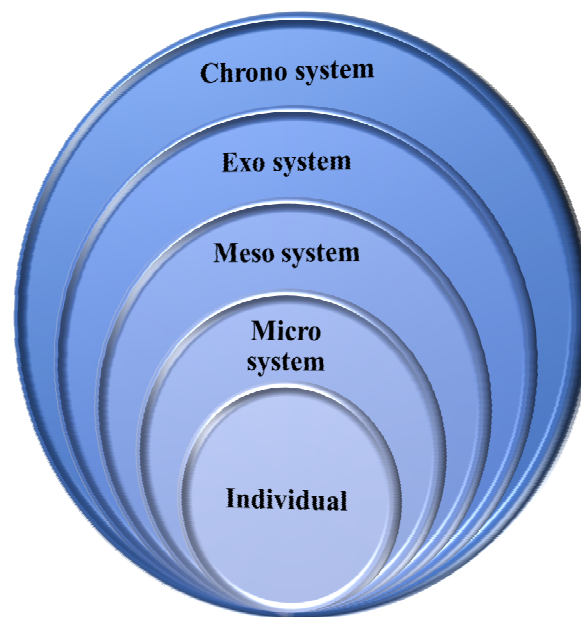


Figure No. 1.1 - Model of Ecology of human development

(Source: Berns Roberta (1985), ‘Child, Family, Community’ CBS College Publishing, New York.)

- Micro systems–The basic structure or the socializing agents are included.
- Meso systems–The second basic or interrelationships between two or more of a person’s Microsystems.
- Eco systems – The third basic structure or the settings in which individuals are not active participants but which affect one of their micro systems.
- Macro systems–The fourth basic structure consists of the society and its ideology in which an individual grows up.

- Chrono systems –This adds the useful dimension of time which influences the change and constancy in an individual’s environment.

As the child introduces directly to the Microsystems of ‘Ecology of Human Development Theory’, it is greatly considered in the socialization process of children as socializing agents. Micro system is the first basic structure which refers to immediate settings where the child interacts firstly that are the family, the school, neighbours, and so on. The child is first introduced to the family where it interacts with people such as the mother, father, siblings, relatives, guests, etc. It also has experiences with things like toys, books, and infrastructure. Thus, the family has three dimensions: physical space and materials; people in the role and relationship with the child; and activities in which the people engaged with each other. The family is the primary socialiser of the child. It is the function of the family to provide nurturance, affection, and certain opportunities for the development of the child. A child who is not adequately nurtured and loved may have developmental problems.

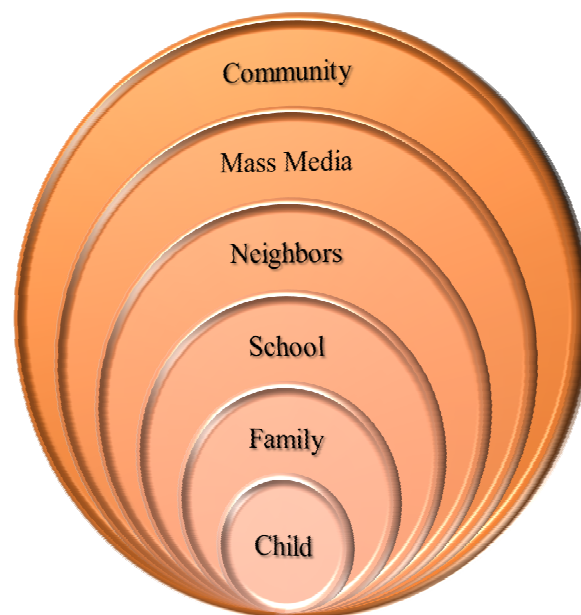


Figure No. 1.2 - Diagram of Micro system

(Source: Berns Roberta (1985), ‘Child, Family, Community’ CBS College Publishing, New York.)

The children learn about society in school which is the second setting of development of the child. It is the structural form of socialization where teachers are

models, managers, and motivators for encouraging the child to adapt various skills and behaviors.

The neighbours or community are the settings where children learn by doing. The facilities available to children determine the experience they have. The things which are child observe in the community such as people working profession, living style, behavior with each other and with the child, and so on.

The peer group is the group of children of similar age where the child experiences independence, comparison with other children, develops self-esteem and the activities engage in the socializing process.

I. Process of Socialization of child (*Roberta, 1985*):

The child is a new-born biological organism with inherited characteristics that differentiate by individual characteristics such as age; sex; development rate and stage; constitution; intelligence; and psychological needs. Further, it will be socialized in developmental areas such as social, emotional, cognitive, affective, and behavioral. It also interacts with socializing agents such as parents, siblings, relatives, peers, teachers, mass media, and the community. As infants become children, adolescents, adults they interact with more people around them and have more experiences. They also acquire skills, knowledge, attitudes, values, motives, habits, beliefs, interests, morals, and ideals from socializing agents and developing areas. The child will form a socialized adult with certain character, personality, self-esteem, role preferences, and goals.

Thus, socialization begins at birth and continues throughout life. New-born human biological organisms with inherited characteristics come into the world with certain needs, which change as they develop. From the point of view of society, individuals are socialized to fit into an organized way of the life. Berns (1985)³ had shown the process of socialization as follows:

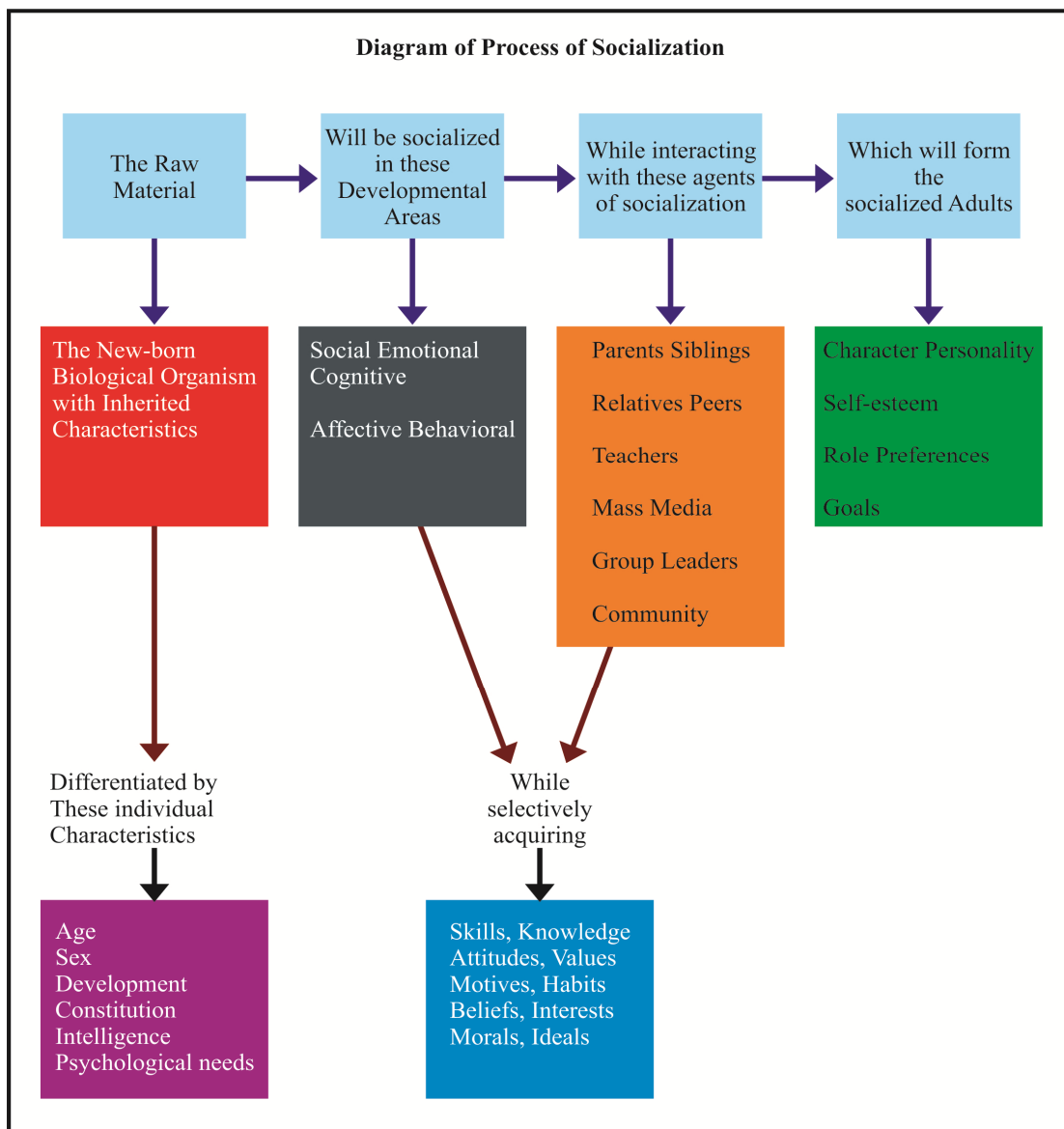


Figure No. 1.3 - Diagram of Process Socialization

(Source: Berns Roberta (1985), 'Child, Family, Community' CBS College Publishing, New York.)

1.12 International safeguards for Children in Conflict with Law:

When history has been referred, reformatory actions were suggested for juvenile delinquents in Britain first. Pope Clement XI suggested the plan of institutional treatment of juvenile delinquents in 1704. According to these instructions, Elizabeth Fry passed two main laws namely, Reformatory Schools Act and Industrial Schools Act in the statute book and set up separate institutions for juvenile offenders. The first Juvenile Court was established in 1905 in England.

Under the Juvenile Offenders Act, the first Juvenile Court was set in 1899 in Chicago. In the States of Massachusetts, the first probation law was passed, the USA in 1878, and in England in 1887.

I. U. N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child, 1959:

With the purpose to discuss the issues of juvenile delinquency, the second and sixth UN Congress was held on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in 1906 and 1980. The committee decided that there should be standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. Simultaneously, the focus of the committee was to prevent juvenile delinquency by giving special attention. In 1948, after the Declaration of Human Rights, the UN began to work on the protection of children. In 1959 the organization published the ten points of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child, recognizing that children are a fundamental part of society and that the future of humanity depends on their care. In the declaration ten principles were included such as rights guaranteed to a child without discrimination; best interest of the child; right to name and nationality; right to social security; special treatment to the special child; responsibility of parents; right to education; right to protection and relief; right to protection from neglected and right to protection from cultural discrimination.

II. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice 1985 ("The Beijing Rules"):

In 1985, Beijing Rules also focused on the same thing which observed the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

In September 1980, the United Nations held its Sixth Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. In this Congress, an idea emerged with a need for a bill of rights for young offenders. Much drafting of the policy took place at a conference in Beijing, China. It was originally proposed as a Bill of Rights for Young Offenders, but was eventually renamed the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

Consequentially, it was adopted on 29th November 1985 by the United Nations General assembly as the United Nations declared the year 1985 as the International Year of Youth. In “The Beijing Rule”, there are six sections and thirty Rules which describe General Principals; the process of Investigation and Prosecution; Adjudication and disposition; Non institutional treatment; Institutional treatment and research for planning and evaluation.

III. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989):

The twentieth century is known as the ‘Century of the Child’ as it witnessed the revolutionary United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989), which portrayed the five rights of every child in the world as Civil, Political, Social, Economic and Cultural Rights. This Convention also granted the legal right to initiate action for ensuring the rights of children in society. This convention describes the definition of the child; standards of institutions; natural right of life of the child; right to expression of views of the child; measures to protect the child from all kinds of abuses; responsibility of the State towards the special protection and assistance to child and accessibility of education to the child.

IV. United Nations Special Session on children and the world fit for children declaration (10 May 2002):

This convention is recognized by the world. It is an all-inclusive document of international legal standards for the protection and well-being of children. It discusses the worldwide commitment to sustainable human development, taking into account the best interests of the child and the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights, including the right to development. There are ten key principles and objectives in this convention which are called ten imperatives such as Leave no child out; Put children first; Care for every child; Fight HIV / AIDS; Stop Harming and exploiting children; Listen to children; Educate every child; Protect children from war; Protect the Earth for children and Fight poverty.

1.13 Historical review of Juvenile Justice System in India:

I. Pre-Independence Period:

During the British Rule, the Juvenile Justice System was instigated and had the effect of western ideas and developments in the field of prison reforms as well as juvenile justice. But still, the changes which were introduced in India were not restricted as it was in England. There was not much difference between the Madras Children Act, 1920, and the English Children Act, 1908. Under the Madras Children Act, 1920, the juvenile court was set up. As compared to the western world juvenile justice in India was lacking behind in the development of juvenile delinquents.

The foundation of the juvenile justice system in India was laid by the Apprentices Act, of 1850. The concept of juvenile justice increased significance with the enactment of the Indian Penal Code - 1860, Reformatory Schools Act – 1897, and suggestions made by the Indian Jail Committee (1919-1920). The Indian Jail Committee recommended that juvenile offenders should be treated differently compared to adult offenders. Further, the committee also suggested the prohibition of custody of juvenile offenders and it also recommended the provision of reformatory schools for juvenile offenders. The committee also focuses on the constitution of separate juvenile courts with informal procedures. The committee also appealed for the formation of provisions and special legislation for first-time juvenile offenders.

The first Children Act was enacted namely “Madras Children Act 1920”, which was barely followed by Bengal and Bombay in 1922 and 1924, respectively. Later on, many States passed their own Children Acts, which covered two kinds of children, as follows (a) delinquent children, and (b) neglected children. These two categories of children were treated by juvenile courts. These children were institutionalized in rehabilitative as well as remand homes and the release of these children were based on their character and the nature of their offense.

- **Indian Penal Code 1860:**

The Indian Penal Code is the official criminal code of the Republic of India. It is a complete code intended to cover all aspects of criminal law. It is consisting of 23 chapters and 511 sections that derive the various crimes along with punishments. It includes all the criminal offenses including crimes related to the human body,

property, conspiracy, crimes against the state or Public Tranquility, etc. Anyone found guilty of a crime is punishable under the IPC. Children in Conflict with Law are mainly apprehended under IPC sections such as Section 376 – Rape; Section 362 – Abduction of the girl; Section 363 – Punishment for kidnapping; Section 366 – Kidnapping, abducting, or inducing a woman to compel her marriage; Section 378 to 382 - Theft; Section 302 – Murder; Section 307- Attempt to murder, etc.

II. Post- Independence Period:

- **Constitutional safeguards for children:**

After the independence, in its Constitution, India has prescribed the mandate of Article 15 (3), 21, 24, 39 (e) and (f), 45 and 47 which guaranteed special provisions for children and women, personal liberty, free and compulsory education, the standard of living and nutrition.

- **National Policy for Children 1974:**

In 1974, the National Policy for Children has formulated with the thought that the nation's children are an important asset, and the nation must nurture and sollicitude them. It became important to prepare national programs and plans for the development of children so that the children would be physically fit, mentally vigilant, ethically decent, equipped with skills, and healthy citizens of the nation. The main aim of this policy was to reduce inequality and to bring social justice as well as to provide equal opportunity to all children during each sphere of their development. This policy is mainly focused on free and compulsory education, nutritional facilities, and non-formal education for deprived children, recreational as well as cultural and scientific activities, special assistance, and opportunities for children of weaker sections. The policy also discussed socially handicapped children. Delinquents or children in distress should be endowed with the facilities of education, training, and rehabilitation. Even the policy discussed the protection of neglected as well as exploited children. The policy restricted the children to work in any dangerous occupation or any heavy work. Special treatment, education, rehabilitation, and care of physically handicapped children are guaranteed under this policy. The policy also

mentioned that in times of distress and natural calamity, priority should be given to the children. This policy directed to formulate of different programs such as preventive and promotive services in the context of child health; nutritional programs for infants; preschool children; and lactating and expecting mothers; education and training facilities for orphan and destitute children; crèches and caring centres for working children and care, education, training, and rehabilitation services to physically as well as socially handicapped children.

This policy is also directed to constitute the National Children's Board for planning and reviewing, and coordinating a variety of services determined to fulfil the requirements of children and the same Boards might be constituted at the State level. This policy also granted voluntary organizations to work in the field of child welfare with the aspects of education, health, recreation, and social welfare for children. The nation would grant essential legislative and administrative support to State for attaining the goals and aims of the National Policy for Children as well as the Indian Government also appealed to citizens and voluntary organizations to perform their role to achieve the objectives of this policy. Thus, by formulating this policy, the Indian Government sheltered all kinds of children for welfare and development in their period of growth.

- **National Charter for Children, 2003:**

The Government of India adopted National Charter for Children in 2003 for the purpose to repeat its commitment to decreasing the issues of children such as hunger, illiteracy, and sickness. This Charter is underlying the Nation's responsibility of securing the right of children to enjoy a healthy and happy childhood. The objectives of this Charter are, to tackle the root causes which work against the healthy growth and development of the children; to awaken the conscience of the community in the wider societal context to protect children as well as to strengthen the Family, Society, and the Nation. This Charter directs the State about framing the measures for children in areas such as Survival, Life, and Liberty of the child; promoting high standards of health and nutrition; assuring basic minimum needs and security to children; providing recreational facilities to children; access to free and compulsory education; protecting from economic exploitation and

all forms of abuse; providing opportunity to a child for all-round development of their personality; right to be protected against neglect, maltreatment, injury, trafficking, sexual and physical abuse of all kinds; corporal punishment; torture; exploitation violence and degrading treatments; protection of the Girl Child empowering adolescents; protection of Children with disabilities; Care; Protection; the welfare of Children o marginalized and disadvantage communities; and ensuring child friendly procedures in case of juvenile Delinquents.

III. Juvenile Justice System in India: (1986-2015)

- **Juvenile Justice Act, 1986:**

According to an international treaty, the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) 1980, India had taken the first step in the form of 'The Juvenile Justice Bill' which was brought in the *Lok Sabha* on 22nd August 1986. This Juvenile Justice Act replaced the previous Central Children Act. This Act came into existence in all Union Territories but the States having no juvenile law were free to adopt it. Previously, each State Government had its laws for children, which were different from each other for example the definition of the age of a child differed from each other. After the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, each juvenile delinquent in India was treated as equal under the same act. To frame a uniform legal structure for juvenile justice in the country; to grant the prevention and treatment approach for juvenile delinquents; to bring out the mechanism and infrastructure essential for care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of children in various categories, and to carry out the process of the juvenile justice system in the country were the major objectives for framing this law. Definition of a child; two categories of children; Prohibition of imprisonment of Juvenile Delinquents; Separate system for processing, treatment, and rehabilitation for neglected and delinquent children and two separate Homes were constructed such as Special Home for Juvenile Delinquents or Observation Home for neglected juveniles were the specific provisions under Juvenile Justice Act, 1986.

- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000:**

This Act was the primary legal framework as well as an honest attempt made by the Indian legislature to re-enact the principles of the United Nations Conventions like the CRC, the Beijing Rules, and the 1990 Rules. According to the Supreme Court of India, the JJ Act, 2000 is enacted to deal with offenses committed by juveniles in a manner that was meant to be different from the law applicable to adults. The Act was intended to provide appropriate care, protection, and treatment for fulfilling their developmental needs by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of Children and for their ultimate rehabilitation. This Act deals with three types of problems such as Juvenile in Conflict with Law; Child in Need, Care and Protection and Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of a child. The act is divided into five chapters and a total of seventy sections. To draw the basic principles for governing the system for the juvenile; to formulate Juvenile Justice System and guarantee the quick disposal of cases; to create a Special Juvenile Police Unit were the main objectives of this act. Chapter I of this act guides the Preliminary part of the Act; Guidelines about the Constitution of the Juvenile Justice Board and the procedure have been mentioned in the second chapter of this law. Chapter three speaks about the guidelines of the Constitution of the Child Welfare Committee. Chapter IV describes the new term of Rehabilitation & Social Reintegration and Chapter V speaks about the Miscellaneous of this Act.

- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and amendments in 2006:**

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, amends in 2006 and it was referred to as the Principal Act. Twenty-six amendments were made to the Act. Legal systems and frameworks for the care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of children of both categories were modified. The main objectives of the Act were to set a legislative structure for the Juvenile Justice System in the Nation; to provide a Special approach to the protection and treatment of Juveniles; to draw the framework for the machinery and infrastructure necessary for the care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of juveniles and to create the association and coordination in between the formal systems of juvenile justice and

voluntary organizations in the welfare of juveniles. This Act is known as 'The Reformatory Act' which deals with two categories of children i.e., Children in Need of care and Protection and Children in Conflict with the law. This Act deals with children in Need of Care and Protection and the ultimate authority is given to the Child Welfare Committee which consists of a Chairperson and four other members, one of whom at least should be a woman. And, the competent authority to handle the Children in Conflict with Law is Juvenile Justice Board. The Act gives guidelines for constituting various mechanisms of institutions that are working for children. Sec 23 to 26 of this Act mainly focused on the crimes committed by any person against a child such as assault, causing mental or physical suffering, and employment of a child which are considered non-bailable offenses.

- **The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007:History of the Rules:**

The Ministry of Women and Child Development in New Delhi, on the 26th day of October 2007 notified the Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 and the Amendment Act 2006 to be administered by the States for better implementation and administration of the provisions of the Act in its true spirit and substance. The rule consists of seven chapters in total. Chapter I consists of the preliminary part of the rules and Chapter II guides fourteen Fundamental Principles of Juvenile Justice and Protection of Children. Chapter III directs the mechanism for Juvenile in Conflict with the law under this Rule. Chapter IV provides the guidelines for the functionary mechanism for Children in Need, Care and Protection, and Chapter V directs the strategy for Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of children. Chapter VI states the Standards for Care for institutions and Chapter VII guides miscellaneous rules and regulations

- **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015:**

History of the Act:

The Delhi gang-rape case has triggered many major changes in the criminal system of India. *Rajya Sabha* has passed the Juvenile Justice Bill 2014 after the post

of many people in the case of Nirbhaya where the juvenile convict was released. The Government of India replaced the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 on 15th January 2016. This act helps the children who are in conflict with laws and protect them from the harsher punishments of the district and high court.

This is an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Children in Need of Care and Protection, by catering to their basic needs through the development, treatment, and social re-integration, by adopting child-friendly approaches.

The Act is divided into ten chapters which focus on the General Principles of Care and Protection of Children; the formation of the Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee; Procedures related to Children in conflict with the Law as well as Children in Need of Care and Protection; amendments related to Rehabilitation and Social Re-integration as well as adoption.

Chapter I consists of the preliminary part of the Act in which the name, jurisdiction of the Act is mentioned and the various definitions such as child; adoption; begging; Child Court; the interest of the child etc. are stated. Chapter II guides sixteen General Principles of Care and Protection of Children such as the Principle of presumption of innocence; Principle of dignity and worth; Principle of participation; Principle of best interest; Principle of family responsibility; Principle of safety; Positive measures; Principle of non-stigmatizing semantics; Principle of non-waiver of rights; Principle of equality and non-discrimination; Principle of right to privacy and confidentiality; Principle of institutionalization as a measure of last resort; Principle of repatriation and restoration; Principle of a fresh start; Principle of diversion and Principles of natural justice. Chapter III describes the constitution, mechanisms, functions, and authority of the Juvenile Justice Board.

Chapter IV explains the procedure for Children in Conflict with Law. Chapter V describes the constitution, mechanisms, functions, and authority of the Child Welfare Committee. Chapter VI explains the procedure for Children in Need of Care and Protection: any person such as a police officer, Child Welfare Police Officer, public servant, Child-line services, volunteers, social worker, citizen, nurse, doctor, or the child himself can produce the child before the committee. After the production of a child, the Committee can pass an order to send the child to a children's home or hand over the child to the fit person. Before passing the final order, Committee should

read the social investigation report of the child. Chapter VII directs about rehabilitation and social re-integration. Based on individual care plan the process of rehabilitation and social reintegration should be carried out. The individual plan should be based on factors such as family care, restoration to family or guardian with or without supervision, adoption, and foster care.

Chapter VIII explains the rules and regulations of adoption such as eligibility, the procedure for inter and inter-country adoption, court procedure, the constitution of the steering committee, reporting of adoption, powers of authority regarding adoption and accounts, and audit of authority. Chapter IX states provisions for other offenses against children such as the prohibition on disclosure of the identity of children, punishment for cruelty to a child, child begging, giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to a child, exploitation of a child, sale, and procurement of children for any purpose, corporal punishment, use of child by militant groups or other adults, etc. Chapter X consists of miscellaneous of the Act such as attendance of parents or guardians, placement of child suffering from chronic illness, transfer of mentally ill child or addicted child, release or leave to the institutionalized child, etc.

1.14 Legal committees and mechanisms working for children under Juvenile

Justice Act in India:

1.14.1 Contact with Police:

Police officers plays an important role in the prevention and control of delinquency. As per Sec.63 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, to enable the police officers who frequently deal with juveniles in every police station, a Special Juvenile Police Unit must be established in every district and city to upgrade the police treatment of the juveniles and children. Preventive patrolling by the police is the major type of policing in the system. The role of Police personnel is vital as they submit the investigation report to the Magistrate of the Juvenile Justice Board.

1.14.2 Child's entry into Juvenile Justice System:

In the Indian juvenile system, a child enters in different ways. Child in Need Care and Protection is brought before Child Welfare Committee and Child in Conflict with Law is brought before Juvenile Justice Board. These bodies make decisions on how the child must be treated based on the investigation or inquiry is carried out. They may decide to place children in institutional care. According to the category of the child, the nature of the institution will differ.

1.14.3 Juvenile Justice Board:

This board constitutes for dealing with the Children in conflict with the law in the Indian juvenile system. Each Board should be consisting of a Metropolitan Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate having at least three years of experience and two social workers out of which one should be a woman. This Board forms a Bench that has powers granted by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

1.14.4 Observation Home:

Observation Home is the place where Children in Conflict with Law are sent for short-term stay. It is a safe place to stay for Children in Conflict with Law till they are released by Juvenile Justice Board. The stay may be from a single day to a few months. In Observation Home, Children in Conflict with Law are provided basic facilities such as food, shelter, clothing, and medical care as well as non-formal or vocational education.

1.14.5 Special Home:

Special Home is a residential institute where Children in Conflict with Law are placed if they are involved in any heinous unlawful act. A Special Home provides basic facilities as well as education and training. The period of stay is of maximum three years.

1.14.6 Probation Officer :

A Probation Officer is a Social Worker or Child Welfare Officer who works with Children in Conflict with Law and their families. The role of the Probation Officer is to prepare Social Background Report which includes all details about Children in Conflict with Law; family background and details of unlawful acts; to draw the action plan for rehabilitation of Children in Conflict

with Law; to liaison with Children in Conflict with Law, family, police, lawyers and Juvenile Justice Board.

1.14.7 Superintendent:

Superintendent is in charge of the Observation Home or Special Home. He/she has the administrative responsibilities as well as ensuring the needs of the Children in Conflict with the Law who are placed in Observation homes or Special homes.

1.14.8 Role of Civil Society Organization:

According to the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, the Civil Society Organization can work with Juvenile Justice System through networking and collaboration while dealing with cases of Children in Conflict with the Law. Civil Society organizations can directly work with Children in Conflict with Law who are placed in Observation homes; Special homes; released on bail as well as first-time offenders; a vulnerable group such as street children; repeated offenders; Civil Society organizations also can work with all stakeholders in Juvenile Justice System such as parents; caretakers; Probation Officers; Superintendent etc. Prevention of the issue of Children in Conflict with the Law is the major function of Civil Society organizations. Hence, Civil Society Organizations organize mass awareness campaigns in the community; conduct lectures and discussions in schools; colleges on this issue; and use media for mass awareness by writing reports, articles, interviews, and open discussion forums.

1.15 Profile of Study Region:

Pune is the second largest metropolitan city next to Mumbai in Maharashtra State. It is a fast-changing city from 'Pensioner's city' to Educational, Administrative Centre and it is known as Industrial and IT hub nowadays. It is situated on the Western margin of the Deccan Plateau at the confluence of the river Mula and Mutha. The city is surrounded by hills such as Vetal hill, Chaturshrungi hill, Law College hill, Hanuman hill, SNDT hill, on the southern side, a hill in Wadgaon, Dhayari, Hingane, Parvati, Bibvewadi, Dhankawadi, Katraj and at the south side Ramtekdi hill.

1.16 Profile of Pune City:

- **Location Geographical:** 18.5203° North Latitude and 73.8567° East Longitude.
- **Altitude:** 560 meters above mean sea level.
- **Area:** 243.8 sq. km.
- **Climate:** The city has three distinct seasons such as summer, rainy, and winter. The maximum temperature is 40 degrees Celsius and the minimum 25 degrees Celsius on Summer days and on Winter days it is 30 degrees Celsius maximum and 10 degrees Celsius minimum respectively. Annual rainfall is 75% occurs in four months from June to September.
- **Map of Pune City:**

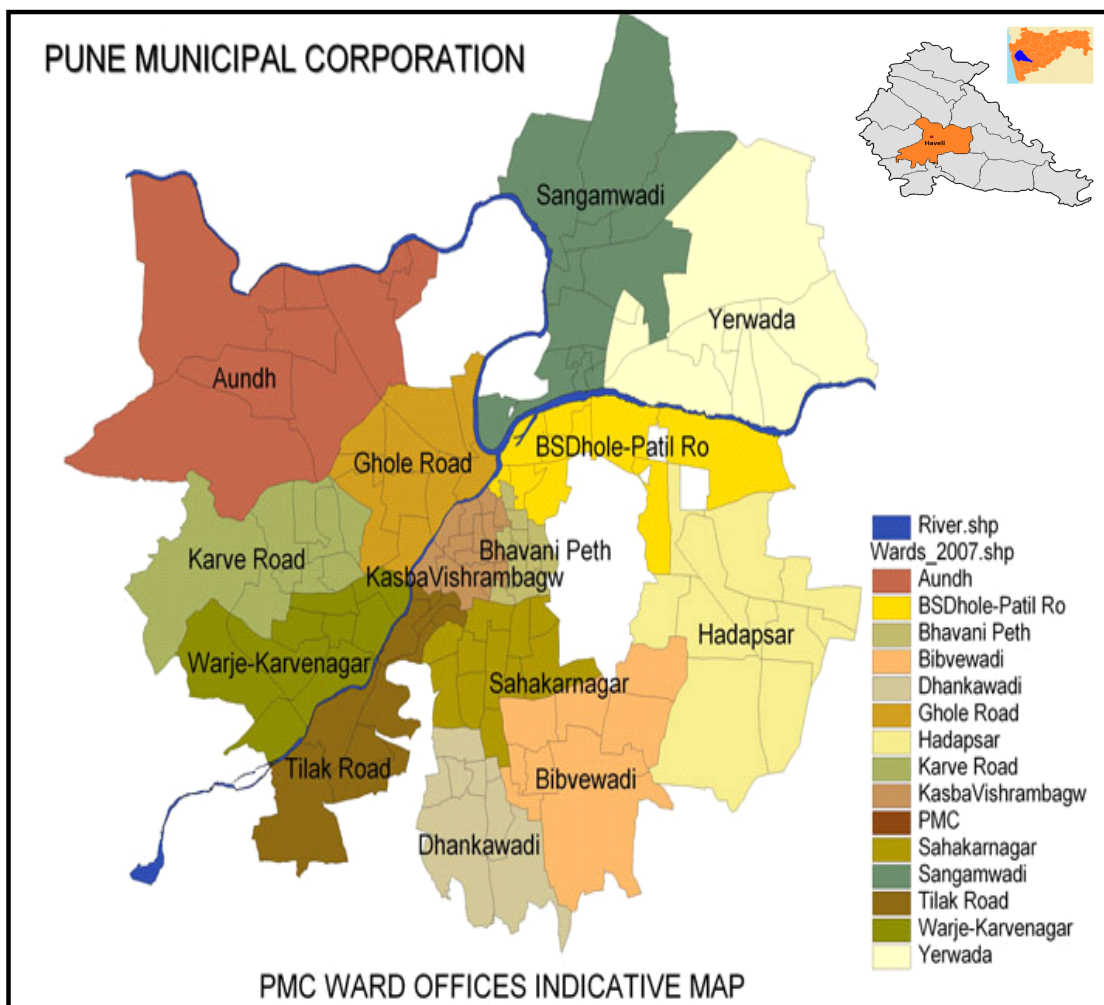


Figure No. 1.4 : Map of Pune City

(Source:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pune_City_taluka;<https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/maharashtra/pune.htm>)

- **Historical Background** (Socio-Economic Survey of Pune City' ,2008-09):

Initially, Pune was known as '*Punyak*' or '*Punya-Vishay*'. *Punya* means 'Holy' and *Vishay* means 'Region'. The town has a confluence of the Mula and Mutha Rivers so it got religious significance. The town was ruled by Yadav Dynasty in the 900 Century. After, the dynasty was defeated by the Mughals in the 11th Century. Allaudin Khilaji and Muhammad Tughlak ruled Pune in the 12th and 13th Centuries. For long period it was under the Mughals and many Maratha Noblemen were served to Mughals. In 1604, the city was granted to Malojiraje Bhosale, father of Shahajiraje and grandfather of Shivajiraje by the Sultan of Ahmednagar. In 1631, Murar Jagdeo Pandit, the Sardar of Adil Shah conquered the city and plundered it, and destroyed it to the ground. Later on, the city was restored by Shivaji Raje who spent his childhood in *Lalmahal* with his mother Jijabai and Dadoji Kondadev. Shivaji Raje was the founder of the Maratha Empire. In the times of *Peshwas*, the city got more importance as Shaniwarwada was built by *Bajirao Peshwa* (I) as a residence in Pune city, and Maratha Empire was administered through Pune City. The development of Pune city was done during the period of Peshwas in the form of Different *Paths* such as *Shukrawar Peth*, *Guruwar Peth*, *Nana Peth*, *Narayan Peth*, *Sadashiv Peth*, *Ghorpadi Peth*, and so on. In 1818, Maratha Power ended as British rule was started all over Bharat. Pune was considered as *Manson Capital* for the British. British established the bases of the Army in Pune city later on it was converted into Cantonments of Pune and Khadki. During the independence struggle, Pune became the social and religious reform centre as the city was the residence of many reformers such as Justice Mahadev Ranade, Gopal Ganesh Agarkar, Vitthal Ramaji Shinde, and Jyotiba Phule. During this period the political leader Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak played a vital role in the freedom struggle in India from Pune City. During the British period, many constructions and developments took place such as Aryan Cinema, Deccan Gymkhana, Lord Bridge, etc. Pune Municipal Corporation was set up in 1950.

After 1951, many small, large, and middle scale industries developed in suburban areas in Pune city, mostly in Pimpri - Chinchwad, Bhosari and Akurdi. Nowadays, Pune is known as the city of Education as well as IT industries. It is also known for the cultural heritage of many festivals like the Ganesh festival, drama culture, etc.

- **Population:**

Table No. 1.2 : Population of Pune City

Pune City	Total	Male	Female
City Population	3,124,458	1,603,675	1,520,783
Literates	2,496,324	1,317,345	1,178,979
Children (0-6)	337,062	176,624	160,438
Average Literacy (%)	89.56 %	92.31 %	86.67 %

(Source: <https://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/375-pune.html>)

As per provisional reports of Census India, the population of Pune in 2011 was 3,124,458; of which the population of males and females was 1,603,675 and 1,520,783 respectively. The average literacy rate of Pune city in 2011 was 89.56%; of which males and females were 92.31% and 86.67% respectively.

- **Police System in Pune City:**

There are Five Zones & 10 Sub Divisions under Pune Police Commissionerate. In Pune Police Commissionerate, there are 30 Police Stations. The Zones & sub- Divisions are as follows:(Sources: <https://www.findeasy.in/police-stations-in-pune/>)

- **Zone I:** Vishram Baug Division & Faraskhana Division
- **Zone II:** Swarget Division & Lashkar Division
- **Zone III:** Sinhagad Road Division & Kothrud Division
- **Zone IV:** Yerawada Division & Khadki Division
- **Zone V:** Wanawadi Division & Hadapsar Division

Although the police system is very strong in Pune city, it is a crucial and challenging job to deal with Children in Conflict with Law. To overcome this situation, ‘Bharosa Cell’ has been started in 2019. The Bharosa Cell comprises a helpline for women, children, and senior citizens and offers medical facilities to these vulnerable groups. Facilities such as the rehabilitation of juveniles, a special cell for

providing mental health support to children, a temporary residential facility for women undergoing counseling, legal aid regarding domestic violence and attempts to provide immediate assistance to senior citizens in need – with the help of NGOs – are also a part of the initiative. By the initiative of Bharosa Cell, the Vishrantwadi Police station was declared the ‘State’s first Child-Friendly Police Station’ in Pune city as the mandate for a “child-friendly” police station arose out of Juvenile Justice Act 2015 outlines the steps to be taken for the protection of rights of Children in Need of Care and Protection as well as for the Children in Conflict with Law.

- **Civil Society Organizations working for Children in Conflict with Law:**

Many Civil Organizations are working in the field of issues of children such as education, street children, migrant children, and orphan children. But there are very fewer organizations are working for Children in Conflict with Law. These organizations mainly are working in the area of counseling with the corrective approach.

Police are working at the preventive level and Civil Society Organizations are working at the corrective level, still, there is the need to research this issue as the population is fluctuating. Civil Society Organizations need to focus on the psychological aspects of the child and the Microsystems which play a vital role in the development of the child. Working with the Microsystems of the child such as neighbouring communities, schools, Peers would help the child to overcome the issue rather than only work with the family.

1.17 Present situation of Children in Conflict with Law in Pune City:

The researcher concluded this chapter with the present situation of Children in Conflict with the law in Pune City. Considering Pune city, the age of the Children in Conflict with Law was mostly between 17 to 18 years and they were educated up to the high school level. It was observed that most of the parents of Children in Conflict with Law were employed in the unorganized sector such as agriculture; construction labourers; domestic workers, etc., and their income was less than twenty thousand rupees. Most of the children in conflict with the Law of Pune city was belonged to

nuclear families and was having one sibling. It was observed while data collection that most of the children were having an intimate relationship with their parents. Most of the parents of children in Conflict with the Law were not having criminal backgrounds. It was observed that from collected data, most of the children were punished by parents for casual reasons such as lying; not studying; fighting with siblings or peers; etc. Most of the children left school due to a dislike to study as well as failure in subjects.

Fighting was an unlawful act was carried out by most of the children in Pune city. Most of the parents were informed by police about the unlawful act of the child and most of the children were in the process of justice. It was seen that most of the parents were not aware of the Juvenile Justice System in India. Most of the parents were shared that police personnel had verbally tortured their children and police were very less sensitive to children. Hence, parents had positive experiences with Juvenile Justice Board, Observation Home, Probation Officer, and staff. During data collection, parents stated that they were charged more fees by advocates. Parents had helpful experiences with Counsellors and Social Workers in the form of language, knowledge, and behavior with the child. Practitioners shared that peer pressure, lack of parental control; lack of communication were the main causal factors that lead to juvenile deviant behavior. Many preventive measures are suggested by professionals such as awareness in high-risk areas; the need for sexual education for adolescents; training on handling negative emotions etc.

A standard scale of emotional maturity and self-esteem were administered and it was found that a greater number of respondents were moderately emotionally mature. Same as maximum respondents had self-esteem in the normal range.

1.18 Summary:

In this chapter Researcher has covered the conceptual terms of meaning and nature of child and Children in Conflict with Law; types of unlawful acts done by Children in Conflict with Law; International and national legislation related with the child. The researcher also stated the information regarding Legal committees and mechanisms working for children under Juvenile Justice Act in India. The researcher also covered the theoretical aspects of socialization of child; development of self-

esteem in child; emotional maturity etc. The researcher also included the profile of the study region in this chapter such as geographical location; historical background; climate; population etc. The researcher also stated the information related police system and Civil Society Organizations working on the issues of Children in Conflict with law. The researcher concluded this chapter with a summary of the present situation of Children in Conflict with Law in Pune city regarding their family situation; effects of Children in Conflict with Law or Unlawful Act on the Respondents; effects of Children in Conflict with Law on the Family; family environment; emotional maturity; academic studies; Peer Groups; Legal Assistance received; Perspectives to Judicial system; Juvenile Justice Board; Problems and Challenges faced, etc.

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CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of theoretical aspects, research studies, various reports, and reviews of government, national and international agencies have been taken into consideration for this chapter. The present chapter has discussed the review of related literature of various studies conducted by Indian and Foreign researchers which are related to the characteristics, familial aspects, psychosocial aspects, legal safeguards, reformative majors, and intervention for the reintegration of Children in Conflict with Law.

The issue of delinquency among children has occurred after the Second World War which led to the economic shutdown. Numerous studies have been conducted in the fields of Sociology and Law in India as well as in Western Countries. These studies are providing significant insight into the present study.

2.1 Characteristics of Children in Conflict with Law

World Youth Report¹ (2003) described basic assumptions of delinquent behavior such as criminologists took delinquent behavior as all public wrongs done by adolescent between the ages of 12 to 18 years; sociologists thought it was violations of social norms and peer group plays a vital role in the building of gender roles and relations including anti-social behavior. The report discussed the causes of juvenile delinquency such as factors like economic and social factors; cultural factors; urbanization; family background; migration; the impact of media; exclusion; and peer pressure. The report revealed that the number of drug-related crimes were increased; globalization led to delinquent behavior among youth offenders; values of a subculture of the society and religious discrimination, teachings, or traditions also led the children into delinquency and many times media represented violence and criminal behavior in a positive manner which generates confused portrait of societal standards among youth offenders. The report recommended that the main concern of policymaking should be given to marginalized, vulnerable, and disadvantaged young people; problems of youth offenders should have a centralized focus in National

Youth Policies and there should be decentralization of administration of Juvenile Justice for encouraging local authorities to participate actively to prevent youth crime.

Saumya Shanker² (2011), in her study, had discussed female juvenile delinquency, The respondents of this study were only female delinquents. The main objective of this study was to know the causal factors which lead females into delinquent behavior. To understand parental approaches towards these girls and the presence of gender discrimination towards these girls, to study coping mechanisms by society, to know the futuristic perspectives of these girls, to understand the efforts taken at the international level for prevention of girls' delinquency were other objectives of this study. In this study, the researcher stated that facilities like vocational training, non-formal education, health, physical facilities, and food were provided to girls. Hence, the researcher opined that the girls were unhappy due to the misbehavior of the staff of the Observation Home. Even the researcher revealed that girls of the said Observation Home didn't want to do antisocial behavior but they were forced to do it because of the situation.

Murugesan D.³ (2014) studied the causal factors leading to Juvenile Conflict with Law. The major objectives of this study were to recognize the personal as well as the familial background of Juveniles in Conflict with Law; to investigate the nature and charges of unlawful acts; to evaluate the role of family and other agencies; and to find out the life of these juveniles in the institutions and their opinion about the services related care and rehabilitation. The study concluded that family type, low economic condition, disorganized home, peer pressure, low level of education, addicted parents, lack of parental supervision, and unfriendly background of the family were some factors that led the Juveniles to Conflict with Law. The study also marked that the male juveniles were more in number than female juveniles. The study suggested the need for juvenile parental training regarding adjustment of the behavior of their children; awareness of moral education in schools; establishment of Child Guidance Centre as well as counseling centers in schools and appointment of a special police force for dealing the cases of juvenile in conflict with the law.

Sultan Khan and Shanta B. Singh⁴ (2014), focused on the risk factors of South African juvenile offenders such as psychological, sociological, and criminological aspects which lead them into antisocial behavior. The study revealed that poverty and unemployment were major sociological aspects which responsible

for aggression and anti-social behavior among youths and this was repeated in their school life also. It was also seen that repeated juvenile offenders became familiar with the criminal behavior. The article suggested recommendations such as there should be a variety of Positive Youth Development Programs in their localized area; NGOs and CBOs of South Africa should get support in terms of resources from the Government; there should be the mechanism of temporarily removable offender youth from the situation of distress until the social and psychological condition of the family become stable and the definition of youth should be defined.

Salim Abdullah Ali Al-Bas⁵ (2016) studied the sociological aspects and nature of delinquents and non-delinquents' youth in Omani. It was a comparative study. The main aim of the said study was to identify and define the nature of youth delinquency as well as the similarities and dissimilarity of delinquents and non-delinquents in Omani. The objectives of the said study were to answer some questions regarding society such as increasing delinquency among youths, causes related to youth delinquency, parental control over the delinquents or their inadequate supervision, their socioeconomic status, and the impact of the relationship between youth delinquents and impact of delinquent behavior on their parents. The said study came out with major findings that familial factors such as low financial status of the family, the structure of the family i.e., broken families; lack of parental attachment; weak domestic relationship among family members; drop out of school; disorganization of leisure time and unemployment were the main causes of youth delinquency in Omani.

Nath Arpita⁶(2016) revealed about nature of conflicts, spatial variation of delinquency, and predominance of physical violence in the article. The article revealed that there were more male phenomena rather than females in Juvenile in Conflict with Law. The article remarked that there was a lack of morality in urban areas of the country hence it showed a predominance of criminal acts in urban centres. The article resulted that most of the offenses were conducted at age of 16 to 18 years and the nature of the offenses was mostly murder and rape.

San Juan C and Ocáriz E⁷ (2017) revealed that in Spain, the occurrence of antisocial behavior was highest at the age of 15 years of juveniles. It was seen that in the early years of teenage the critical phase of misbehavior starts and then it was stabilized as the juvenile gets older. The article discussed that England and Wales

had a greater number of youth delinquents compared to another European countries excluding Greece and Germany. It was also observed that adolescent girl delinquents were prone to empathetic behavior rather than aggressive or illegal behavior as compared to adolescent boy delinquents. The article concluded to recognize the upcoming challenges of societal engagement in the digital world where the change of profile of victims and perpetrators will take place and juvenile delinquents will not be able to resistant to it.

Jacinta Stephen Bastian⁸ (2017 - 19) had studied the socio-legal perspectives of Juvenile Delinquency in Pune city, Maharashtra. The main objective of this minor research study was to find out the causal factors of Juvenile Delinquency as well as to study the current situation of Juvenile Delinquency in the Pune District. The research emphasized various theories put forward by sociologists, psychologists, and criminologists. The research reviewed the international documents related to the rights and protection of Juveniles. The research also discussed the national legislative efforts for Juvenile Delinquents. The research revealed the causes of juvenile delinquency in the Pune District. The research concluded with suggestions for combating the rising problems of juvenile delinquency in the Pune District.

Kumar Ajay⁹ (2018) stated in the article about the health status of juvenile delinquents. The article also discussed the socio-economic status of delinquents such as religion; educational status; occupation; residential status; education and occupation of parents; type and socioeconomic class of the family; behavior disorders of delinquents; abuse by parents and teachers; performance in school and reason of admission in an Observation Home, etc. The article also marked that juvenile delinquency was a severe problem in Indian society and these children needed attention, treatment, and care. The article suggested that professionals like Health Workers, Social Workers, Psychologists, and teachers can play a vital role in the development and correction of juvenile delinquents. The article also recommended that parents must be providing counseling for avoiding the repetition of the juveniles. The article suggested that parents should be friendly with these children and should monitor their activities of these children. And parents should avoid excessive freedom, indiscipline, and admiration of their children. The article recommended that it should be mandatory for the Government to direct the schools about having an

academic curriculum along with recreation and moral classes so that the retention ratio in schools will decrease.

2.2 Familial aspects of Children in Conflict with Law

Malhotra Chetana¹⁰ (2007) et al revealed in the article drug use by Juveniles in Conflict with Law; initiation into drug; drug availability and perception about effects of drug use. The article focused on the realistic picture that media played an influencing role in creating expectations of substance use. The article also revealed the causes such as the death of a family member or the loss of a girlfriend were led to the initiation of substance use among those children. The article concluded with the remarks that peers play a significant role in substance use among Juveniles in Conflict with Law. The article also suggested that the media should take initiative in creating awareness of anti-drug and anti-tobacco messages. The article recommended that health care systems must be there in the community for fostering at all levels of youth. The article summed up with the suggestion that substance user juveniles should be referred to the de-addiction center for rehabilitation and counseling.

Jordi Sajad et al.¹¹ (2012) studied the role of family structure, parental supervision, and the association of delinquents with their peers. The article found that most of the families of delinquents were suffering from familial conflicts. There was also the association of broken families and parental absence with unlawful behavior of juvenile delinquents. It was also seen that familial structure and relationships with peers were influential factors of juvenile delinquents. It was also discussed that parental monitoring was an indirect predictor of adolescent delinquency.

Bhoomanagoudar G. K.¹² (2013) revealed that most of the juveniles were from broken homes and the high delinquency was in the advanced age group that was 16 to 18 years, most juveniles were not having a sound relationship with their parents, majority of parents of juveniles put restrictions on them which lead to a negative impact on their psychology, most of the parents were engaged in ill habits such as drinking alcohol, gambling, and other criminal behavior, majority of juveniles became offenders as most of their friends were criminals. The study also discovered that inmates of Observation Homes were not having adequate facilities such as warm water for bathing, game facility, medical facility, etc. The objectives of this study

were to understand and analyze the social life and problems of Juvenile in Conflict with the Law.

Singh Archana and Dr. U.V. Kiran¹³ (2014) had discussed the effect of single-parent families on child delinquency. The article focused on the familial background among the various causes of child delinquency. The article stated that the family was the first socialization agency that moulded the child. Broken families, families with single parenthood, separated parents, parents with criminal backgrounds, and quarrels between both parents could be the major reasons which lead children to unlawful acts. It also described that families with poor economic backgrounds were enabled to meet their needs, henceforth in the sake of improving the current status they preferred the negative path of crime. Psychological problems such as depression, frustration, aggression, or hyper behavior among parents could make the child suffer from negative feelings in society. Peer pressure was the strong cause behind child delinquency as discussed in this article. The use of drugs among adolescents was also one of the main reasons which lead to committing violent crimes. The article spoke about the ill effects of single parenting on children such as mentally depressed, emotionally disturbed, and psychological disorders. It was seen that single parents were enabled to pay attention to the child as they had to work hard to meet daily needs hence the child remained unattended. This resulted in aggression and children were involved in criminal activities to release themselves from frustrations. The article concluded that mother-headed families faced more problems than father-headed families. The article also stated that a strong parent relationship can decrease the antisocial behavior of the child.

Williams Ruthie G. and Smalls Elsie W.¹⁴ (2015) studied the relationship between parental supervision and involvement among juvenile offenders in South Carolina. It was seen that parenting practices made an impact on the tendency of repeated offenses among juveniles. The article also focused on the other aspects such as age, race, employment, and educational status of parents which lead to repeated anti-social behavior of juveniles. The article also focused on the lack of monitoring by parents; the lack of appropriate housing and the lack of knowledge of the procedure of house arrest was also the factors responsible for juvenile offenders. The article suggested that investigations related to parenting styles, parenting patterns, and the time spent by parents with juveniles should be undertaken. It was also recommended

that parenting programs should be conducted which would provide the opportunity to parents to deal with familial issues and increase the useful skills to develop their children.

Burge N.D.¹⁵ (2017) et al stated in the article, the socio-demographic profile of juvenile boys admitted to Observation Homes. The article revealed that all boys were 12 to 16 years of age which significantly denoted the higher rate of violence and crime as the age of boys increased. The article focused that all boys belonged from the lower socioeconomic status; were talking Marathi as a regional language as well as Hindi and were having various features in child-rearing practices such as poor control of parents, lack of parental affection which leads the boys to antisocial behavior. The article also focused on the major familial factors such as poverty, large family size, illiteracy, working status of mother and parental loss were responsible for the deviant behavior of the juvenile boys. The article also found the medical factor that the alcoholic father or alcohol-related problems in the family played vital roles in the destructive behavior of boys. It had also been seen that many boys were school dropouts. Finally, the article concluded with the suggestion of the establishment of multidisciplinary mental health services at each juvenile center in the country.

2.3 Psychosocial aspects of Children in Conflict with Law:

Varkey A.V.¹⁶ (2009) conducted a research study to focus on the self-concept and locus of control of juvenile delinquents and normal adolescents. The main objective of the study was to find and compare the self-concept and locus of control in juvenile delinquents. The locus of control was significantly high in normal students. In the study, the researcher stated that normal students were having high self-concept than juvenile delinquents. The study also revealed that compared Muslim students were a higher self-concept than Christian students. According to this study, in the context of self-concept rural and urban students were equal. The study also found that students from the Aided school were having healthier self-concepts than students from Unaided or Government students. It is also seen that the delinquents which were having both parents, were having high self-concept as compared to the delinquents which were having a single parent. Self-concept, as well as the locus of control of normal students, was better as compared to the delinquent student.

Bala Tripti¹⁷ (2011) conducted the research study with the main objectives to predict the level of emotional intelligence among adolescent delinquents and study the role of psychosocial variables such as aggression, self-concept, extraversion, neuroticism, home environment, social support, sex, and local place of living. The major findings of this study were the respondents who were having high aggression showed a low level of emotional intelligence; respondents who were having bright self-concept showed high emotional intelligence; the respondent who belonged to neurotic personality scored low emotional intelligence; the respondents which belonged to positive house environment and social support were scored high emotional intelligence; male respondents showed less emotional intelligence as compared to female respondents and urban adolescents scored high emotional intelligence than rural adolescents.

Mahfooz Akhtar¹⁸ (2011) conducted the study to determine the impact of socio-economic status on juvenile proneness; to review the effects of socioeconomic status on neurotic adjustment of juvenile delinquents; to assess the effect of social context on juvenile delinquency proneness; to compare urban and rural subjects as well as upper, OBC and SC teenagers on neurotic adjustments and delinquent proneness; to assess neurotic adjustment in male and female respondents and effect of sex on juvenile delinquency proneness were the objectives of this study. The major findings of this study were the respondents having a lower Socio-Economic status prone to having a higher possibility of delinquent behavior; the respondents from lower socioeconomic status were having more neurotic adjustment problems than middle or higher socioeconomic status; the rural adolescents were having more delinquent tendency as compare to urban adolescents; there was a significant difference on the aspects of self-esteem and self-inferiority among the rural and urban adolescents; there was the strong propensity of delinquency in SC teenagers followed by OBC and Upper class; the male respondents showed a higher tendency of delinquency than female respondents and both groups were having different dimensions of self-esteem and self-inferiority.

Ramanathan T. S. and et al.¹⁹ (2013) described, in the report, the history and provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act in India. The report also explained the various psychological problems such as separation; anxiety; depersonalization; lack of bonding; lack of creativity; emotional deprivation; and lack of personal attention. The

report illustrated the role of the care taker in addressing the psychological problems of Children in Conflict with the Law. The report concluded with the suggestions such as strengthening the current framework of the Juvenile Justice System, collective work by the Social Defence and Social Welfare Department, sensational in-service training for caretakers, and an outline for addressing the psychological problems of Children in Conflict with the Law.

Prendi Ardita²⁰ (2014) stated in the article that well-being and adjustment were connected with the coping strategies of minors. The article also marked that the minors in conflict with the law adjusted themselves to institutional opportunity and changes. The article also marked that the adjustments done by minors in conflict with the law were completely dependent on their personality; hope; optimism; ability to function in a routine; relationship with parents; opportunities to gain work and education and a sense of autonomy and control over their lives. The article revealed that the institutional programs were beneficial to minors in conflict with the law. The article suggested that the group work of minors in conflict with the law should be conducted for encouraging them to share their feelings. Minors in conflict with the law might be provided opportunities to engage themselves in meaningful activities; work and education which include the development of reading and writing skills; control of negative emotions; proper decision making and meaningful job training.

Baligar P. Malleshappa²¹ (2014) revealed that there was no uniformity in the manifestation of crime within India. This study was conducted in 2014. It had been seen that new trends have emerged due to technology in the world of Juvenile in Conflict with the Law. Committing crime became easier and faster than earlier. It was also revealed that a large number of Juvenile in Conflict with the Law were in the age group of 12 to 16 years and were belonging to families where at least one parent was having criminal background. Even Juvenile in Conflict with Law got influenced by their peers. To trace the societal situation of Juveniles, to study the occurrence of the crime, to know the nature of society where Juvenile in Conflict with Law has become recognizable, were the objectives of this study.

Lad Kamna²² (2016) stated in the study the psychological aspects of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. Though it is a psychological study, the main objectives of the said study were to compare the measurements of temperament; creativity; the intelligence of delinquent; and non-delinquent adolescents. Even the

researcher had studied the record of criminal behavior of family members of delinquent and non-delinquent adolescents. The researcher discovered that delinquent adolescents show higher temperament, low creativity, and high intelligence than non-delinquents. There was an influence of the criminal background of a family member on the deviant behavior of a delinquent adolescent. The researcher further suggested that providing education such as scholastic, moral, religious, yoga and meditation, social may correct the deviant behavior of an adolescent.

Ronald Susheel Kumar V. ²³ (2017) focused on the psychosocial issues of Children in Conflict with Law and factors related to Children in Conflict with Law at childcare institutions in India. The article stated the three types of delinquency that were violent crimes, property crimes, and drug-related crimes. The article also mentioned the factors that caused juvenile delinquent behavior such as individual factors which include personality like submissiveness; disobedience; aggression; irresponsibility; lack of confidence; deadness; lack of self-control; and emotional conflicts; family factors like disorganized family structure; lack of parental love and affection; poverty; parental substance use and violence in the family; community factors which consist of the bad company of friends; revenge factors; gang culture in neighbourhood; and affection of adventures. The article revealed that juveniles who engaged in criminal acts were not criminals in most of the cases but they were the sufferers of society. The article also discussed the psychological and psychiatric consequences such as depression, emotional deprivation, anxiety, suicidal tendency, phobia of Children in Conflict with Law. The article defined the role of the social worker as a caregiver; liaison to other agencies; counsellor; and therapeutic healer to children in conflict with the law. The article identified the role of nurses in caring for Children in Conflict with Law and their families through various programs such as education, recreation, visitation of prenatal and infancy homes, and preventive programs. The article concluded with suggestions that were non-institutional care within the community should be provided to Children in Conflict with Law; awareness should make among parents and the community about the various causal factors of juvenile crime. The article also emphasized the major role of parents and teachers in fostering those children with special care at home and school.

Agarwal Deepshikha²⁴ (2018) explained the reasons for juvenile crimes such as social factors like poverty; low education; broken families and dysfunction of the

family; social environment; neighbourhood ties; psychological factors like weakened self-control and social control; and biological factors like hormonal changes in the body. The article also focused on the need for an international instrument i.e., the United Nations Convention on Rights of Child (CRC) 1989 which is a landmark of international Human Rights legislation. The article stated that the CRC indicated the protection of the rights of the children in the area of social, justice, equity, and empowerment of the child. The article mainly focused on Article 54 of CRC which gives insight to the Government about securing the protection rights of the child. The article reviewed the brief development of Juvenile Justice Legislation in India from the pre-independence era till 2015. The article mainly focused on the provisions under Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, which treated the two categories of children differently i.e., juvenile crime under the Juvenile Justice Board and children at risk under the Child Welfare Committee. The article presented the statistical data of Juvenile in Conflict with Law between the years 2005 till 2015 which were registered with NCRB under various unlawful acts such as murder, rape, kidnapping and abduction, Dacoity, robbery, burglary, etc. The article explicated the need of amendments in Juvenile Justice Act such as the act has paid attention to preventive measures in controlling juvenile delinquency and the act has to focus on the role of parents and families in controlling this issue. The article concluded with suggestions that members of Juvenile Justice Board should be trained in child psychology, the Special Police Unit should be actively functional in the matter of these children; Monitoring of Observation Homes should be there and Community participation and sensitization were very significant in the matter of Juvenile Delinquency.

2.4 Legislative safeguards and Reformative majors for Children in Conflict with Law :

Das Bikash²⁵ (2009), conducted the research study to study the legal outline for Juveniles in Conflict with Law of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000; to focus on the system of Juvenile Justice at the grassroots; to take a look on the progress of Indian State in operating the Juvenile Justice System and to review the existing law and practice within the outline of child right. The researcher found that organized institutions such as Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee had not made any progress concerning treating the Juveniles in

Conflict with Law. The researcher revealed that there were very less efforts made to reintegrate or rehabilitate the Juvenile in Conflict with Law in the given timeline. The research recommended that the common interest of citizens should be in the best interest of children as children are tomorrow's future of the nation. Hence, those children needed special treatment and care to be taken. The research also suggested the need to reconstruct the law so that execution institutes could make efforts to make the nation fit for children. The researcher also recommended some suggestions such as monitoring the implementation of the legal provisions; capacity building of Juvenile Justice Personnel; strengthening governance of agencies and legal reform.

Gupta S. and Bose A.²⁶ (2010), explained in the report, the departmental review is taken to the determination of necessary qualifications, skills, ability, familiarity as well as explain the job description for Probation Officers. The report also recommended the inclusion of key functions such as interview skills, writing Social Investigation Report, preparing care plans, supervision, and mentoring of Children in Conflict with Law be in the training program of Probation Officers. The report also emphasized the significance and utilization of the Social Investigation Report on children for a better future. The report focused on the formation of networks with the NGOs which were working for these children. The report also suggested forming a Community Support Team for the implementation of the care plans and following up with the children. The report also described the functions of these Community Support Teams such as providing education, vocational training, de-addiction, and counselling.

Thapa Nisha²⁷ (2012) studied the Juvenile Justice Act thoroughly. In this study, the researcher stated Juvenile Justice System in India as well as abroad. The researcher also studied the human rights of Juveniles in context with national and international perspectives. The researcher also focused on the enforcement institutions and social reintegration under the Juvenile Justice Act.

Dr. Madhukar S.²⁸ (2013) revealed the problems of Juvenile Delinquency of prescribed cut-off age for a male juvenile. The main objectives of the project were to study the amendments forage under Juveniles of Juvenile Justice Act 2000; to analyze the achievement of this amendment and to know the effect of this amendment on juveniles as well as society. The project concluded that maturity should be based on

mental maturity rather than maturity in age. The project also suggested that the State authorities should reassess the problem of age prescription for male juveniles.

Roberts Albert R. & Michael J. Camasso²⁹ (2014) revealed that breaking the vicious cycle of repeated offenses among habitual Juvenile Delinquents was one of the main issues faced by Juvenile Justice Administrators. The article compared forty-six studies related to criminal justice, criminology, and psychology. The major conclusion of the article was that the research studies which were conducted on juvenile offenders from 1980 to 1990 had a primitive status. It revealed that group therapy and family counselling had a greater effect while working with juvenile offenders. It also described that the method of intervention was effective in reducing the tendency of repeated criminal acts. Hence, it was a need to carry out scientific and rigorous studies in the area of juvenile offenders. The article sums up the suggestion that there should be a replication of family counselling programs for juvenile offenders in their respective jurisdictions.

Babar Aniruddha³⁰ (2014) focused on the historical origin and evolution of the Juvenile Justice System in India. The article also discussed the international stand on the rights of children were the Right to Survival, the Right to Protection, the Right to Development, and the Right to Participation. The article also compared the Juvenile Justice Systems enacted in the USA, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Germany, and Pakistan. The article thoroughly analyzed the previous Act of Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2000 and the Amendment Act 2006. The article concluded with suggestions such as Juvenile Justice Board should work with local Child Welfare Organizations for the effectiveness of the Act; all members serving in Juvenile Justice Systems should be trained not only in the area of legal framework but also in the areas of child development, socio-cultural factors, family sociology.

Dr. KaurKamaljit³¹ (2014) stated that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 places significantly on the provision of rehabilitation of Juveniles in Conflict with Law. The provision promoted to dignity and self-respect of Juveniles in Conflict with Law. The article also focused that there was weakness in the delivery mechanism in the entire system of execution of this law. Hence, there was a need to identify the roles and responsibilities of various departments which guaranteed well-defined guidelines for rehabilitation and reintegration of Juveniles in

Conflict with Law. The article also revealed the need for a supervising system in case of adoption and foster care. The article concluded with the suggestions such as the main aim of rehabilitation of Juveniles in Conflict with Law should be in the interest of the child and to find the proper family for adoption; adoption should be child-centered instead of parent-centered and encouragement for foreign adoption.

S. T. Lakshmi Ramesh, M.L.³² (2015) conducted a case study on Juvenile Justice and Juvenile Justice Board. The main objective of this study was to analyze the functioning of the Juvenile Justice Board in Chennai and to find out the cause of juveniles committing the offense. This study was conducted through a case study. The conclusions drawn by the researcher were that juveniles were engaged in criminal activities such as theft, murder, vehicle lifting, mischief, and dreadful hurt; most of the cases were dropped out of school; most of the juveniles were of fifteen years of age and were lack of parental care and most of the respondents were from low economic status.

Goel Shivam³³ (2015) described the international laws regarding Children in Conflict with Law. The study reviewed the Beijing Rules for the administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985; United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989; Havana Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, 1990 and Riyadh Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, 1990. The study analyzed the juvenile justice care system in different countries of the globe such as the United States of America, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Canada, Germany, France, China, and Japan. The study also described Juvenile Justice System in India by referring to various cases from different parts of the country. The study also had done a historical review of legislative majors of the Indian Law System for Children in Conflict with Law such as the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986; the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014. The study also analyzed the data on heinous crimes committed by Juveniles and Adults in India, between 2003 and 2013 for the purpose to support the Juvenile Justice Bill, 2014.

Ali Ashrafet al.³⁴ (2015) studied the Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan. The article reviewed the historical background of the Juvenile Justice System in Pakistan. It was observed that many children in Pakistan were not registered at the time of their birth, therefore, those children were deprived of the gratification of fundamental

rights and freedom. The article had also spoken about prejudices toward those children in society as well as in the Criminal Justice System in Pakistan. It was suggested that various measures should be improved with regards to keeping child rights records; setting up an autonomous and effective system for observing the execution of the Convention of Child Rights; dealing with children in a child-friendly manner and analyzing existing law.

B Renuka³⁵ (2017) analyzed all Acts for juvenile offenders that were passed between 1850 – 2015. The article emphasized that among all those Acts, the Juvenile Justice (care and protection) Act, 2015 is one of most the inventive, creative, and effective Acts. It gives importance to granting the right to employable skills in the influential period of children between 10-18 years. The article discussed the bad situation in Observation Homes in Karnataka as a lack of facilities for education and occasional training. The article concluded with suggestions that the children's Acts were enacted in many States of the nation but most of those Acts had defects. There should be collaborative efforts taken by Government and private agencies. It was also suggested to improve the attitude of society toward Children in Conflict with Law.

Magalia Asherry and Marko Mokiwa³⁶ (2017) stated that international human rights direct the Government regarding the functioning of the diversion system in Tanzania. It also discussed that the Juvenile Justice System had challenges in its implementation. The article talked about the court proceedings; about the child and the problems faced by children and their parents. The article revealed that there were many laws related to prosecution services, judiciary, and regulating courts but those laws left the vital part of juvenile proceedings. The article concluded that the administrators should provide separate proceedings about child offenders.

Handa Lakshita³⁷ (2017) described in the article reason for fixing the age of 18 years related to Juvenile Delinquents with legal as well as a sociological explanation. The article also stated the causes of juvenile delinquents such as biological causes; socio-environmental causes and psychological and personal causes. The article focused on provisions under the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 as well as the responsibility of the Judiciary. The article concluded that the change in age limit will prevent juvenile delinquents from heinous offenses. The article concluded with some recommendations such as Government should take initiatives to run policies and programs which involve community participation through youth groups and

assistance programs; family should look after the physical as well as mental well-being of these children; corporal punishment should be avoided in schools and mass media should focus on positive stress control mechanism instead of showing violence.

Routine Venudhar³⁸ (2017) focused on the ratification of India on the “Convention on the Rights of the Child”, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which speaks about the duties and responsibilities of State Parties in securing the best interest of the child. The article also threw light on the efforts taken by the Indian Government in the form of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Both the Acts are with regards to providing care, protection, treatment, development, and rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with Law as well as vulnerable children in the society. The article presented the history of the development of the Juvenile Justice System in India from the pre-independence era till 2015. The article focused on the mandate of the constitution of the Juvenile Justice Board in each district and its functioning system. The article also stated the different judiciary systems of Children in Conflict with Law below 18 years excluding those in the age group of 16-18 can be tried as adults if they commit a heinous crime. The article emphasized that provisions under Juvenile Justice Act 2000 empower Juvenile Justice Board for resolving the cases of Children in Conflict with the Law. The article studied various cases of Children in Conflict with the Law from all corners of the nation. The article concluded that the Indian Constitution granted numerous provisions for safeguarding the children in the nation. The article revealed that social and reformative laws are in vain without the committed and motivated functionaries of the judiciary system with the handholding support of government and conscientious society. The article also suggested that there should be continuous dialogue between parents and Juvenile Justice Board for identifying the needs of these children as well as the feedback of teachers, peers and the community should be taken into consideration while making the Care Plans for them. The article recommended that Juvenile Justice Board should have tie-ups with vocational training institutes so that it will improve the economic condition of these children as poverty is the main reason for leading these children into delinquency.

Md.Khan Bashir Uddin & Yanwen Tang³⁹ (2018) compared the reality of the Juvenile Justice System in two Asian countries i.e., China and Bangladesh which

has many similarities but differences in the ways of dealing with Children in Conflict with Law. The article revealed the age of Children in Conflict with Law is below 18 in both countries and both countries follow the Alignment with International Legal guidelines. The article stated that China is having restorative and crime-prevention model while Bangladesh is having a preventive and corrective model for dealing with Children in Conflict with Law. The article also discussed the trial system for Children in Conflict with Law that is, in Bangladesh there is a separate formal Juvenile Court while there is no separate court for juveniles in China. The article discussed that in Bangladesh distinct legal system for juveniles is present (under the Children Act, 2013) while a complete legal system is absent in China. In Bangladesh, preventive and corrective models of Justice are used while in China restoration and crime preventive models are used. The article concluded with suggestions for both countries that preference should be given to formal and informal institutions to work with Juveniles in Conflict with Law for their development; several correctional centers should be managed to provide foster care to those children within the legal framework; by the purpose to reintegration into society of Juvenile in Conflict with Law the child-friendly justice system should be arranged; the opportunity to work with those juveniles should be provided to various non-governmental organizations on the issues related to sanitation, education, and welfare; there should be constant collaboration among civil society and correctional institutions for excellence administration of the correctional institutes and the researches should be conducted by trained professional and psychologists to know the tendencies, patterns, and reasons of deviance as account to take precautions for other juveniles.

Katiyar Shruti and Vaibhav⁴⁰(2018) studied international legislation in the context of protecting the child. The article analyzed the Indian Juvenile Justice System which is based on international instruments. The article reviewed the various cases of Juvenile in Conflict with the Law. While reviewing all those cases, the article stated that determination of age was the vital feature in dealing with Juvenile in Conflict with Law. The article recommended that the verification of age and its recordings should be properly maintained by concerned institutions. The article suggested that there was a necessity of changing the existing law to prevent the juvenile from any sort of unlawful acts.

Sudarshan Vijay and Darshan V.⁴¹ (2018) provided detailed information about Juvenile Justice System in India. The article described the causes behind Juvenile Delinquency such as teenage, poor wealth condition, mental illness of the child and level of education, etc. The article also focused on the mechanism of the Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee. The article mainly discussed the rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents and it focused on the functioning of rehabilitation centers on the issues of Juvenile Delinquents such as academic failure, stress, emotional disturbances, health issues, addiction, familial problems, etc. The article also studied the rehabilitation programs of centers such as individual as well as familial counselling. The article accomplished the problems in the rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents such as support from society, employment problems, the disintegration of the family and addiction of parents, etc.

Singh Deepak⁴² (2019) studied 'Section 15' of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015. It also described the history of the Juvenile Justice System in India. It threw the light on the international covenants on Juvenile Justice. The article focused on the amendment of 'Section 15 of the Juvenile Justice Act 2015' that is a Juvenile in Conflict with Law who has above 16 years of his age can be treated as an adult for heinous offenses. The section also directed to Juvenile Justice Board for carrying out a preliminary evaluation of the mental status of the juvenile with the help of Psychologists, social workers, and other professionals. Based on the preliminary evaluation report of the child, the Juvenile Justice Board may pass the orders to treat the child as an adult in Children's Court. The article criticized the classification of 'Section 15' on the grounds of the type of offenses such as petty, serious, and heinous offenses.

2.5 Interventions for the reintegration of Children in Conflict with Law

Lalthansangi⁴³ (1997), revealed the causative factors and curative measures for juvenile delinquents. The major objectives of the study were to identify the causative factors related to Juvenile Delinquency; to study the rehabilitative and remedial measures and to describe record, examine and interpret the existing conditions related to Juvenile delinquency. Other objectives were to examine the nature and extent of Juvenile Delinquency; to study the educational as well as the

socio-economic factors related to Juvenile delinquency; to prepare the case profile of Juvenile Delinquents; and to recommend appropriate curative and preventive measures to avoid Juvenile Delinquency. The major findings of the study were the number of Juvenile Delinquents increased; Juvenile Delinquents were prominently engaged in unlawful acts such as theft and robbery; the age group of the respondents was between 12 to 17 years; there was a greater number of males in respondents; mostly the respondents were school drop-outs and were from the low economic background; most delinquents belonged from broken homes.

Swain Jharana⁴⁴ (2002) had conducted the research study with the main objective of the study was to identify the nature, scope, and extent of the problem of child abuse by focusing on the Juvenile Delinquents as well as physical, psychological, social, and emotional deprivation, their total impact on their growth and development. To explore the causes and the social factors adjacent to this problem, to understand the execution of the process of institutional care in Special Homes, Observation Homes, and Juvenile Homes, to study the approach of the police and the legal system were the other objectives.

Inter-Agency Coordination Panel on Juvenile Justice⁴⁵ (2005), described in the report, the efforts taken by international organizations such United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Office of The UN High Commissioner on Human Rights, UNICEF, United Nations Development Program, Defence for Children International, World Organization Against Torture, Penal Reform International, Terre De S Homes Foundation, Save The Children, UK and Casa Alianza. The report also defined the legal support for the Creation of a Child Protection Unit with the Bar Association, Paralegal Advisory Service, and Supporting Lawyers and Social Workers at Police Stations. The report described alternative sanctions such as community-based diversion and reintegration through peer education, alternative conflict resolution mechanisms at the community level, local councils as courts of the first instance for Children in Conflict with Law, Village Level Children's Mediation Units with oversight from the Ministry of Justice, Community Crime Prevention Committees and Use of a Drop-In Centre for Child Protection- Crime Prevention & Diversion. The report reviewed the capacity building and training programs conducted by international organizations such as Internal Guidelines for Divisions Involved with Juvenile Justice Reform, building a Pool of Expertise with Common Cultural

References, Intersect oral Training Courses in Juvenile Justice, and Inclusion of Prison Visits during Training Events. The report summarized the programs related to public awareness, advocacy, monitoring, and reporting system.

Sreekala K.K.⁴⁶ (2007) carried out the study to find the nature and status of the Observation Homes; to examine the association between the programs provided by Observation Homes and the behavior of juvenile delinquents; to evaluate the programs given by observation homes and suggest the improvement in Observation Homes. The findings of the research were that majority of Juvenile / Observation Homes have an average level of status and the nature of the total programs given in different Juvenile/Observation Homes was almost high. The research concluded that Observation Homes needed financial support; well trained and experienced teachers should be appointed in such institutions; training courses such as refresher courses should be carried out for caretakers and probation officers; vocational guidance should be provided to those children; the study of needs and problems of those children should be conducted by staff of Observation Homes; Juvenile Delinquent should be treated with care and sympathy; clinical psychologist and psychiatrist should be appointed and Observation homes should be facilitated with adequate infrastructural services.

A regional parliamentary guide on Juvenile Justice,⁴⁷ (2007), described in the report, the innovative practices and other related issues of Children in Conflict with Law in South Asian countries. It also sketched the outline to improve the situation of Children in Conflict with Law in the same region. The report also defined the age limit of each country in Asia as well as explained the system of detention, police procedures, and interrogation of Children in Conflict with Law in South Asian Countries. The report described the legislative procedures and Special Court proceedings of Children in Conflict with Law in South Asian Countries. The report also commented on the institutional care of Children in Conflict with the laws of these countries. The report also suggested remedial such as law reform; age determination; promotion of diversion and alternative solutions; pre trial detention; adequate staff training; building partnerships with Civil Society Organization; raising awareness among society; encouraging rehabilitation and reintegration of Children in Conflict with Law; building the capacity of Probation Officer and Social worker and developing the preventive policy of South Asian Countries. The report also

recommended that Asian Countries adopt the international models and promising practices for Children in Conflict with Law in their respective countries.

AmrinderNagi⁴⁸ (2007) conducted the study to describe the role of the State in making and unmaking delinquents. The objectives of this study were to study the demographic profile of the respondents as well as the role of family, neighbor, school, peer group, and media in the socialization of delinquents. Understanding the role of the State in making an individual a delinquent; to studying the treatment given by the State to delinquents coming from different socioeconomic surroundings were other objectives of the study. In the study, the researcher revealed that the majority respondents were of 14 – 17 years of age and mostly belonged to the Hindu and Sikh religions. The researcher found that most of the respondents were having low educational status as well as low economic status as there was only one earning person in the family. The researcher also revealed that family, neighbour, school, peer group, and media were responsible as well as the State of affairs also equally responsible for making the children delinquent by non-implementation of resources, inappropriate personnel, substandard service, an unfair method of treatment which changes itself according to the socio-economic status of the offender. The researcher focused on the reality that even the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Act) 2000 was not properly implemented in the Observation Homes of the State. The researcher also recommended some majors such as regular monitoring of Observation Homes, regular training to the staff of Observation Homes, proper implementation of Juvenile Justice Act 2000, and involving various CBOs and NGOs in the rehabilitation process of delinquents.

UNICEF⁴⁹ (2013) described the role of the social worker in Juvenile Justice. The report emphasized the scope of the social worker as promoting social change, problem-solving in human relationships, and empowering people to enhance their wellbeing. The report explained the key actions which can be carried out by social workers such as assisting the child from the moment of apprehension, making social inquiry reports about the child's situation and characteristics, supervising the young offenders in the community, and preparation of aftercare services. The report also defined the problems of the social worker while working in this field such as having inadequate training and resources, multi-professional responsibility, etc. The report concluded with the recommendation that the social work profession play as vital role

in the complete perspective with and within the justice system and significantly works with mutual trust and respect along with all the mechanisms involved in Juvenile Justice System.

Mohua Nigudkar⁵⁰ (2013), had conducted a research study on the rehabilitation of Juvenile in Conflict with Law. The main objectives of this study were to understand the profile of Juvenile in Conflict with Law, to explore the life situation of Juveniles and their relationship with others, to study the important standpoints of adults regarding the rehabilitation of Juvenile, and to develop the outline for effective rehabilitation of Juvenile in Conflict with Law. The study revealed that five major domains such as family, peers, school, individual, and community play vital roles in developing a child, it is necessary to work with these components separately to rehabilitate the Juvenile in Conflict with Law at separate levels. The researcher also mentioned the different strategies in Social Work to tackle the problems of Juvenile in Conflict with Law such as guidance on parenting, vocational training for children, reinforcement for strengthening the capability of children, etc.

Dey Mousumi⁵¹ (2014) described in the article evolution of Juvenile Justice Legislation, from pre-independence era to Post-independence India; and especially focused at the guidelines of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. The article also stated the types and causes of Juvenile Delinquency. The article suggested that serious offenses such as rape and murder should be treated unpunished and so the existing Act should be modified accordingly. The article explained that juvenile crimes could not be stopped without making awareness in society as these juveniles were victims of the situation and society. Parents and teachers played a vital role in the development and fostering of the child so the article suggested that if parents and teachers both could provide special care to those children then it might be stopped in the early stage of their lives of those children. The article marked that maladjustment and imperfections in society was the major cause of Juvenile Delinquency. The article suggested that Juvenile Delinquents needed more kindness and acceptance from society instead of the heavy hand of the law.

Thukral E. & Ali B.⁵² (2014) summarized in the report the efforts of various organizations which were working with Juveniles in Conflict with Law on Juvenile Justice with the focus on good practices. The report emphasized that preventive programs are equally important for the individual care of the Juvenile in Conflict with

Law. The report also concluded with the learning and challenges faced by all these organizations as well as the plans to work with a Juvenile in Conflict with Law as a way forward.

Krishnappa M.⁵³ (2015) studied the reformatory role of non-governmental organizations to know the successfulness of the NGOs in their preventive, rehabilitative programs for Juvenile Delinquents. The other objectives of this study were to learn about the socio-economic condition of Juvenile Delinquents, to examine preventive strategies of NGOs for Juvenile Delinquents, to identify the influencing factors success and failure of NGO interventions, etc. The major findings of the research are that most juveniles felt regret, poverty was the main cause for becoming juvenile, the majority of parents were either single or from a nuclear family, most of the parents were having the criminal background and also were having dominating nature towards Juvenile Delinquents. All of the NGOs were engaged in awareness programs with the purpose to prevent delinquents and most of the NGOs were involved in monitoring and evaluating governmental policies for Juvenile Delinquents. The major gap found in this study is the HR practices of NGOs were not Studied.

Nigudkar M.⁵⁴ (2016) explained in the report that every juvenile is unique and so it shall be treated so as with individual care; the provisions in the Juvenile Justice Act are very much helpful and can be executed significantly in the best interest of the child. The study also expected that the suggested outline for rehabilitation would help create greater awareness about the Juvenile Justice System; compassion towards the weakness of Juveniles in Conflict with Law as well as the development of the mechanism of systematic rehabilitation.

Sruti D. K.⁵⁵ (2017) described in the article the history of the Juvenile Justice Act in India as well in other countries. The article narrated the cases of Juveniles in Conflict with Law within various States of India. The article revealed that Psychodynamic theory and Social Learning theory were very useful theories to understand the deviant behavior of Juveniles in Conflict with Law. The article also stated that in each case study, it was found that the responsibility of adults, society, and correctional settings was very critical. The article concluded with the suggestion that Government should rethink and examine the child-friendly amendments in the

Juvenile Justice Act 2015 so that there will be social control on Juveniles in Conflict with Law.

2.6 The empirical studies reviewed by the researcher reveal the following aspects:

In the context of characteristics of Children in Conflict with Law, it was found that broken families, lack of parental attachment, weakened domestic relationships among family members, drop out of school, disorganization of leisure time, unemployment, migration, cultural factors, the impact of media, peer pressure are the main causes which led children into Children in Conflict with Law. Familial structure and low status of the family were the main aspects of an unlawful act of children. The male phenomenon was more than female in Children in Conflict with Law. Anti-social behavior has been seen between 12 to 18 years, but in the reviewed data 16 to 18 years were the dominant age where these acts were done by children.

Familial aspects such as unsound relationship with parents, restrictions on children, ill habits of parents, criminal behavior of parents, single parenthood, separated parents, parents with a criminal background, and quarrels between both parents affect the development of the child. Psychological disorders among parents such as depression, frustration, aggression, or hyper behavior are the major factors for the issue of Children in Conflict with the Law.

Children in Conflict with Law show higher temperament, low creativity, and high intelligence than other children. Considering adjustment in any situation, the Children in Conflict with Law made adjustments at teenage rather than adolescent age. The adjustments are completely depending on their nature; nurture; personality; hope; capability to function in a routine and so on. Children in Conflict with Law, who was aggressive by nature, exhibited a low level of emotional intelligence. The female in Conflict with law showed a high level of emotional intelligence than the male in Conflict with Law. There are some personality traits such as submissiveness, disobedience, aggression, irresponsibility, lack of confidence, deadness, lack of self-control, and emotional conflicts like Children in Conflict with the Law.

In the context of the legislative system and legal procedures Juvenile Justice (care and protection of Children) Act 2015 is enacted all over the nation. According to

this act, the children engaged in unlawful acts such as theft, murder, vehicle lifting, mischief, and dreadful hurt are declared as Children in Conflict with Law. Rules and regulations are dissimilar in all countries in the world. But the reformative and rehabilitative majors are more effective in the west rather than the Asian countries. In Asian countries, some facilities are absent such as sanitation, education, and welfare as compared to western countries. Behavior change is not possible by using the law. Juvenile Justice Board is not working with local child welfare organizations. The training programs are not planned for the administrative personnel in the field of child development, socio-cultural factors, social pathology, and family sociology.

There are interventions carried out by all NGOs regarding the prevention of this issue. The main focus of those NGOs is on the rehabilitation of these children. These NGO's are involved in monitoring and evaluating governmental policies for Children in Conflict with Law. The lack of refresher courses for caretakers and Probation Officers is the main lacuna in the system.

2.7 Research Gaps Identified from the Review

1. There is a rarity of literature on existing intervention or preventive interference on the issues of Children in Conflict with the Law.
2. Majority of the studies focused on the social, familial, and psychological aspects such as weak relationships between parents and children; lack of basic facilities in the house; poverty; the age of the children; migration; the pattern of parenting; the role of parents in child development; peer pressure; psychological terms of children. Studies in the areas of the possibility of interventions and preventive majors for decreasing this issue or better rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with the Law are lacking.
3. The research studies in the stream of Psychology are mainly done in the area of self-concept, aggression, and emotional intelligence. They have not suggested any reformative remedies to increase the same psychological concepts.
4. Most of the studies focused on the lower- or middle-class income group which doesn't mean that there are no unlawful acts among the Children from the upper class.

5. There are more studies done in the stream of legislation to find out the strongness of the related law.
6. There are very less studies on the theory of child socialization, parenting style, and agents of socialization.

Given the above research gaps, the researcher taking up all the gaps identified into consideration has come up with a specific methodology which has been clearly and step by step explained in the research methodology chapter.

The present study focused on the socialization of the child, parenting style, and agents of child socialization. Considering the psychological state of these Children in Conflict with Law, the present study discussed self-esteem and emotional maturity as these are the basic concepts for personality development.

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CHAPTER - III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is the core and essential part of any research work. The present chapter describes the research methodology of the present research study which includes various aspects of research methodology such as the statement of the problem; scope and significance of the said study; research questions and objectives of the present study; variables of the said study; sources of data collection; research design; the sources and tools of data collection and the process of data collection. The present chapter ends with the chapter scheme of the research study.

3.1 Statement of the Problem:

Children are the foundation of life. Hence, it is imperative that they get an environment conducive to their growth and all-around development. Children need special care and protection because they are more vulnerable than adults and therefore liable to be affected than any other age group.

Any child who is under the age of 18 years coming in the connection of Justice system as being committed an offence called as '*Children in Conflict with Law*'. These children have committed petty as well as serious offense but some of them are found engaged in criminal activities due to the force by adult criminals. In India, Justice System is governing by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act for '*Children in Conflict with Law*', The main objective of this act was to set up an alternative justice system for their rehabilitation. The onus of its implementation is on the Department of Women and Child Development and the Juvenile Justice Boards. Though the necessary infrastructure has been set up under the 'Program for Juvenile Justice', the delivery mechanism in the form of both institutional and non-institutional services is severely lacking.

In India, the share of crimes committed by juveniles has been on a rise. According to NCRB reports the rate of Juvenile Crime has increased from 0.9% in 1999 to 2.1% in 2008 which in absolute terms means a rise in incidents from 8888 (1999) to 24,535 (2008). These crimes seem to have serious socioeconomic implications. About 62.4% of Juvenile crimes are committed by children who have

never gone to school or have had education only till primary level. Moreover, a large chunk of juveniles (62.2%) belongs to poor families whose annual income is up to Rs. 25,000/-. (NCRB 2008). According to the report 'Crime in India' which has been prepared by National Crime Records Bureau, the total number of *Children in Conflict with Law* in our country as well as in the State of Maharashtra are as follows.

Table No.3.1 : Total number of Children in Conflict with Law in our country as well as in the State of Maharashtra

Sr. No.	Year	India	Maharashtra
1.	2014	38455	5407
2.	2015	33433	5693
3.	2016	35846	6606

Source: National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2016

In 1992, India ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. It is in this backdrop that the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 was drafted, which is at present the main governing legislation for Juvenile in Conflict with Law in India.

The Juvenile Justice Board is the main body under the Juvenile Justice Act, of 2000 responsible for adjudication and disposal of cases concerned with '*Children in Conflict with Law*'. Every district as per the Juvenile Justice Act, of 2000 is required to set up two or more Juvenile Justice Board. A Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of the first class and two social workers are the Board members and amongst all there should be one woman. The Magistrate and the social workers are to function as a bench i.e., together, but their roles are distinct. The Magistrate plays an important role in deciding whether the juvenile has committed the offense or not. When Juvenile Justice Board is satisfied that an offense has been committed, then the social worker plays an important role in deciding what should be done for the comprehensive rehabilitation of the juvenile keeping in view the circumstances. It has been rightly put that, the Magistrate takes care of the deed and the social worker takes care of the needs of the juvenile.

India has witnessed many major changes in the criminal system of juveniles after the Delhi gang -rape. The Juvenile Justice Bill of 2014 has been produced and passed in *Rajya Sabha*. On 15th January 2016 Government of India amended the

existing act which is child friendly act and which protects *Children in Conflict with Law* from any harsh punishments.

This Act covers all kind of children and categorizes the children two types i.e., Children in Need of Care and Protection and Children in Conflict with Law. Under this act Children in Need of Care and Protection gets the facilities of development, treatment, Social- Reintegration. One of the main aims to pass the amendment was that, the minors between the age of 16-18 years were committing heinous crimes such as rape, etc.

- **Children in Conflict Law in Pune City** (Bastian ,2017 -19):

Pune is the second-largest city in Maharashtra. It's the eighth-most populous city in India. Pune is widely regarded as the second major "IT hub of India" and the top "Automobile and manufacturing hub of India". The population of Children in Conflict with Law in Pune city is increasing now a day as the majority of the population has been migrated to Pune to earn bread and butter. The rate of formation of slums has been also increasing. The working of every family member is necessary to run the family. Hence, sometimes children were unattended. There has been the impact of peers on these children. There are many causes behind the unlawful act done by the children in Pune city such as single parenting, familial disputes, peer pressure, excess use of social media, etc. Many Civil Society Organization, as well as Police Department, is working on this issue in Pune city.

After studying the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, observations were made by the researcher through fieldwork visits. It was needed to study the psycho-social problems of Children in Conflict with Law.

3.2 Scope of the Study:

The geographical area chosen for the said study was the city of Pune. The respondents were the Children in Conflict with Law in Pune city, the parents of these children and the social workers who were working for the reintegration of these children. The said study was limited to only those Children in Conflict with Law, who

were brought before the Juvenile Justice Board of Pune city. The study stated the problems of the Children in Conflict with Law. The age group of the Children in Conflict with Law was between 12 to 18 yrs.

3.3 Significance of the Study:

The study will be useful to the respondents who are children in conflict with the law. The study will increase the existing fund of knowledge of the social work profession. The study will also be useful to the Government for the formulation of the policy and making amendments to it. It will also refresh the social workers who are working in the Observation cum Special Homes and have become stagnant and frustrated and it will Juvenile Justice Board be beneficial to increase the status of the professional social worker in such Observation cum Special Homes. It will also provide guidelines for Child Welfare Department for effective working. It will also be beneficial to the research students who are interested in such a study. This study can also be of help to those who are aided by the Government. It will also be helpful to the parents of these children while dealing the problem of misbehavior.

3.4 Research Questions:

1. Do the factors such as family background, peer pressure, economic motives, environment, and addiction, etc. lead to facing the problems of Children in Conflict with Law?
2. Whether the personality factors of Children in Conflict with the Law such as self-esteem, emotional maturity and emotional competency are responsible for criminal activities?
3. Are the Children in Conflict with the Law aware of the criminal acts and their impact?
4. Is it a fact that, the Children in Conflict with Law and their parents are facing many problems while the case is going on?
5. What are the professional practices carried out at Special cum Observation Homes to bring the Children in Conflict with Law out?

3.5 Objectives of the Study:

1. To understand the socioeconomic background of Children in Conflict with Law and its relevance to contributing to unlawful incidences
2. To assess the role of family, peer group and neighborhood to know their impact on the deviant behavior of the children
3. To investigate the attitudes and perceptions of the juvenile to assess their needs and to explore psycho-social problems of Children in Conflict with Law
4. To study the awareness of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 (care, protection and regulations) among Children in Conflict with Law as well as their parents
5. To understand the problems encountered by parents of Children in Conflict with Law during the case proceedings
6. To gain knowledge about the professional practices carried out at Special cum Observation Homes and to bring the Children in Conflict with the Law out of the situation; and
7. To develop the proposed areas of Social Work interventions and to come up with concrete suggestions for policy implications

3.6 Variables of the Study:

Table No. 3.2 : Variables of study

	Independent Variables	Dependent Variables
1.	Family Background	Socialization of the child
2.	Education of parents	Parenting style
3.	Economic motives	Crimes
4.	Family Crisis	Self-esteem
5.	Self-esteem	Emotional Competency of the child
6.	Emotional maturity	Propensities towards abnormal psychological behavior pattern

3.7 Operational Definitions:

- **Children in Conflict with the Law** -: For the purpose of this study, the term ‘Children in Conflict with the Law’ means, children between the ages of 12 to 18 years who have committed unlawful act/acts.
- **Special home** -: For this study, ‘Special Home’ means an institution established by the State Government or by a voluntary organization that is specially made for CCL.
- **Self-esteem** -: For the purpose of this study, ‘self-esteem’ is a decision made by an individual as, an attitude towards the self. Self-esteem is a positive and a negative evaluation of oneself and how a person feels about it.
- **Emotional maturity** -: For the purpose of this study, ‘emotional maturity’ means, the behavior as a result of an unwanted incident that happened to oneself. It is the ability of a person to respond to situations, control their own emotions and behave maturely when dealing with others.
- **Emotional Competence** -: For the purpose of this study, ‘emotional competence’ means, a person’s ability to express or release their inner emotions. It is an essential social skill to recognize, interpret and respond constructively to emotions in self and others.

3.8 Sources of Data Collection:

Both primary and secondary sources of data (Kothari ,1985)were obtained from various sources.

3.8.1 Primary Data:

The primary data was collected through a well-structured interview scheduled by the researcher by directly contacting the respondents.

3.8.2 Secondary Data:

Secondary data was obtained from related documents, books, social welfare magazines, journals, periodicals, UNICEF reports and websites. Efforts were made to use the library method to get information from various books and previous research

conducted in the field of Children in Conflict with Law. Other sources were reviewed including reports from Crimes in India, Census Public Records and Statistics (Government of India and Maharashtra) and also from the NGOs which were working for Children in Conflict with Law. As far as the secondary data was concerned, the researcher reviewed the published material relating to the research topic, such as files and records from the Observation Home, Special Home, Juvenile Justice Board and Juvenile Police Record, etc.

3.9 Research Design:

For the present study, a descriptive research design was used to describe the level of awareness about the Juvenile Justice Act, their self-esteem, emotional maturity and professional practices implemented in Special Homes.

Furthermore, mix methods were used for the present study, i.e., qualitative (Laldas and Bhaskaran, 2015) and quantitative method. To procure in-depth qualitative information, a case study design (Laldas, 2000) was used for the present study. Also, 3 case studies were conducted. Based on the case studies, the qualitative data has been analyzed.

3.9.1 Selection of the study region:

The researcher is familiar with the social, cultural and other background of Children in Conflict with Law as, the researcher herself is a Social Work Educator and has visited Observation Homes through the field work visits and has had an opportunity to understand the issues of Children in Conflict with Law.

Hence, the said study was conducted in Pune city where the criminal rate of Children in Conflict with Law is high as the city has been ranked third in number of cases of Children in Conflict with Law.

3.9.2 Selection of the organization:

The researcher selected Children in Conflict with Law who were bailed out from Bharosa Cell, Civil Society Organization as well as inmates from the Special

Homes of Pune city. Bharosa Cell is a Special Unit of Pune Police Department, working for Children in Conflict with Law of Pune city from 2019. In Pune city there are some Civil Society Organizations working for Children in Conflict with Law such as Hope for Children Foundation, Muskan etc. Special Home is an Institution for rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with the Law run by the Government.

3.9.3 Selection of the respondents, sampling methods and sample size

A. Inclusive Criteria:

The Children in Conflict with the Law belonging to an age group of 12 – 18 years were considered as respondents and were covered under the study.

B. Exclusive Criteria:

Children in Conflict with the Law under the age of 12 years and over the age of 18 years were not considered and involved in the study.

C. Universe:

The focus of the study was the cases of approximately 200 Children in Conflict with the Law that were reported to the Juvenile Justice Board in Pune during the year 2019.

D. Sampling Method (Selection of the respondents):

For the purpose of primary data, a list of bailed out Children in Conflict with Law was collected from Bharosa Cell, Civil Society Organization as well as inmates of the Special Homes of Pune city. The probability sampling method (Ahuja, 2001) was used for selecting the samples. For the selection of sample units (representative of total population), the simple random sampling method was adopted, in which a systematic random sampling method was used for the selection of sample. The procedure of selection of the sample was based on an alphabetical list of respondents that was prepared institution wise. According to Krejcie and Morgan formula - 5% of the total population of 200, the sample size was 132.

The selection of data is as shown in the table below:

Table No. 3.3: Details of Data Selections

Sr. No.	Name of the district	Number of bailed out CCL in the year 2019	Number of bailed out respondents	Number of CCL inside OH or SH	Total
1.	Pune	200	118	14	132

Therefore, the researcher has selected 132 respondents out of which 118 respondents were bailed out, 14 respondents were inmates of Observation cum Special Homes and 132 parents of the respondents. Further 3 children were selected for the purpose of case study to know and understand the depth of the problem, three police officers' views and observations about the Children in Conflict with the Law, 3 Professional Social workers and 3 Counselors were taken into consideration as a sample and were involved in the research study by the researcher.

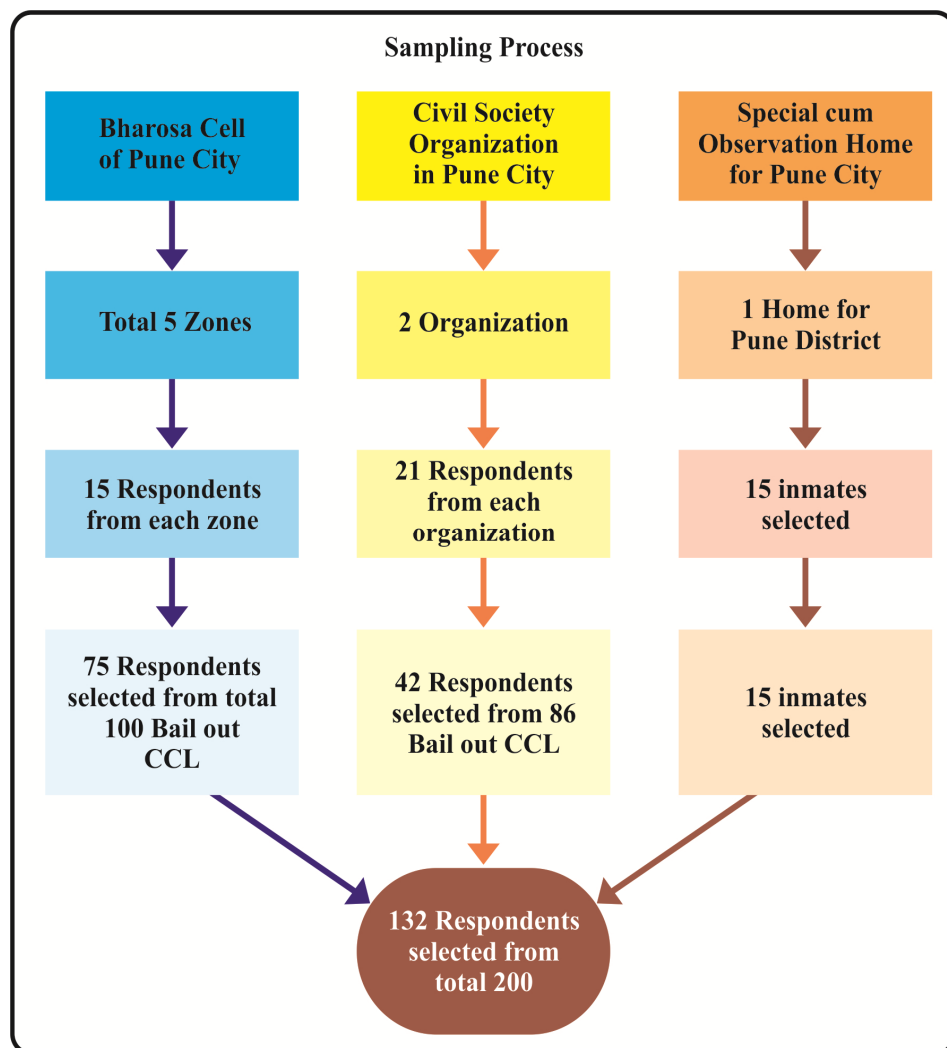


Figure No. 3.1: Sampling Process

3.10 Methods of Data Collection:

Both primary and secondary sources of data were utilized for the study. The primary data was collected through a well-structured telephonic interview scheduled by the researcher by directly contacting the respondents. Also, the researcher used observation technique to trace the depth of the data provided by the respondents.

As far as the secondary data is concerned, the researcher reviewed the published material relating to the research topic, such as, newspapers, files and records from the Juvenile Justice Board. For collecting the secondary data, the researcher visited various libraries for reviewing documents, journals, doctoral thesis and other study reports.

3.11 Tools of Data Collection:

3.11.1 Interview Schedule –

Data for the study was collected through well-structured and scheduled telephonic interview. Before finalizing the schedule, it was pretested with similar samples and some questions were added on a similar basis.

3.11.2 Standard Scales developed by experts –

The researcher even used a standard scale for self- esteem of Rosenberg (*Rosenberg,1965*) and for emotional maturity of Dr. Yashvir Singh and Bhargave. (Singh and Bhargave, 2012)

3.11.3 Interview Guide –

A separate interview guide was used for conducting case studies as well as for consideration of the views of 3 Police personnel, 3 Professional Social workers and 3 Counselors.

3.11.4 Ethical Concerns used in Research Study-

1. Consent of respondents were taken before the data collection.
2. There was no harm to respondents while conducting this research study.

3. Confidentiality about respondents and the information was maintained while doing this research study.
4. Use of information given by respondents and data provided was only for academic purpose.
5. Freedom of withdrawal from research study was given to each respondent while collection of data.

3.12 Process of Data Collection:

3.12.1 Interview method-

The researcher conducted the interviews personally through phone call. It took three to four sittings of one to two hours with each case and this information was gathered through phone call only.

For interviewing the inmates of Observation cum Special Home in Pune city, the researcher personally visited to the respective Special Home for data collection. A prior permission of the respective Superintendent was taken for the same. To recognize the self-esteem of the respondents, the researcher used the standardized tool developed by Rosenberg, M. (1965) which contains ten items and it took fifteen minutes for the researcher to fill it. The researcher also used 'Emotional Maturity scale' developed by Drs. Yashwir Singh & Mahesh Bhargave to find the emotional maturity of the respondents. The scale contains forty-eight items, so it took forty minutes to fill in the details. One of the respondents took fifty minutes to an hour approximately to fill both the scales. The researcher also utilized the case study approach to investigate three cases among the respondents with poor self-esteem and emotional maturity in order to determine the issues that lead to them becoming Children in Conflict with the Law.

Prior to the interview, the respondents were fully informed regarding the nature and purpose of the research study and the relevant topic, along with the procedures, potential of reasonably foreseeable risks, stresses and discomforts and alternatives to participating in the research process. The researcher ensured the confidentiality or anonymity of the respondents. The researcher gave ample opportunities to raise questions if any and made sure that the respondents got

satisfactory answers to their questions. The interviews were conducted after taking the consent of the respondents. The study and research findings were shared with the concerned organizations and individuals. The researcher gave complete freedom to the respondents to withdraw from the study at any point in case they felt uncomfortable. Respondents were assured that their identity will be kept completely anonymous.

3.12.2 Pretesting of the Tools of Data Collection:

The tool was prepared for the proposed study. After pilot testing, some necessary changes were made and the tool was finalized.

3.12.3 Duration of Primary Data Collection:

Once the tool was pre-tested and finalized, the data was collected. The duration for data collection was from August 2021 to February 2021.

3.13 Data Processing:

After the collection of data, it was classified, tabulated, analyzed and then presented in the form of statistical tables. Researcher has interpreted the data on the basis of the tables and it was computerized. SPSS software was used for processing the data. For analyzing the qualitative data the researcher has used narrative analysis.

3.14 Report writing:

The report writing was undertaken soon after the field work.

3.15 Chapter Scheme

1. Chapter 1 - Children in Conflict with Law: An Introduction and profile of the study region
2. Chapter 2 - Review of Literature

3. Chapter 3 - Research Methodology
4. Chapter 4 - Part A –Socio-demographic & Socioeconomic Profile of the Respondents
Part B – Case Studies
5. Chapter 5 - Findings, Conclusions and Suggestions
6. Bibliography -
7. Appendices -
 - a) Dr. Yashvir Singh – Dr. Mahesh Bhargava
EMS TEST
 - b) Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale
 - c) Interview Schedule for Parents of Children in Conflict with Law
 - D) Guidelines for Case Studies
Children in Conflict with Law
 - E) Interview Guide for Professionals Working with Children in Conflict with Law

3.17 References:

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CHAPTER - IV

SOCIOECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

After a vigorous task of completing the third chapter related to the research methodology and all the procedures undertaken for the present study, it was quite interesting and challenging to write about data collection, data analysis and its interpretation. When a researcher selects a problem, he/she starts collecting relevant information about that problem from various available sources. Classification, analysis and interpretation of the collected information are the main souls of the research.

The researcher has collected the data for the present research from various sources, classified the obtained data and analyzed the same. In this chapter, the researcher performed data analysis based on the personal profile, the socioeconomic and demographic profile of the respondents who are Children in Conflict with Law.

After analyzing the data, the researcher has interpreted it and made observations based on the interpretation. These observations are noted below in the respective tables ahead in this chapter.

This chapter is divided into six parts as follows:

1. Part 'A' consists of six sections such as personal profile; family background of the children; the school of children; information about the neighboring community of the children; information about peers of the children; information on unlawful acts performed by the children.
2. Part 'B' consists of a psychological analysis of children.
3. Part 'C' consists of a qualitative analysis of the experiences of parents of children regarding the Juvenile Justice System
4. Part 'D' consists of a qualitative analysis of the experiences of the children about Microsystems of Human Development Ecology
5. Part 'E' consists of a qualitative analysis of the experiences of Personnel from different mechanisms working for Children in Conflict with Law.
6. Part 'F' consists of the case studies of Children in Conflict with Law.

Part - A

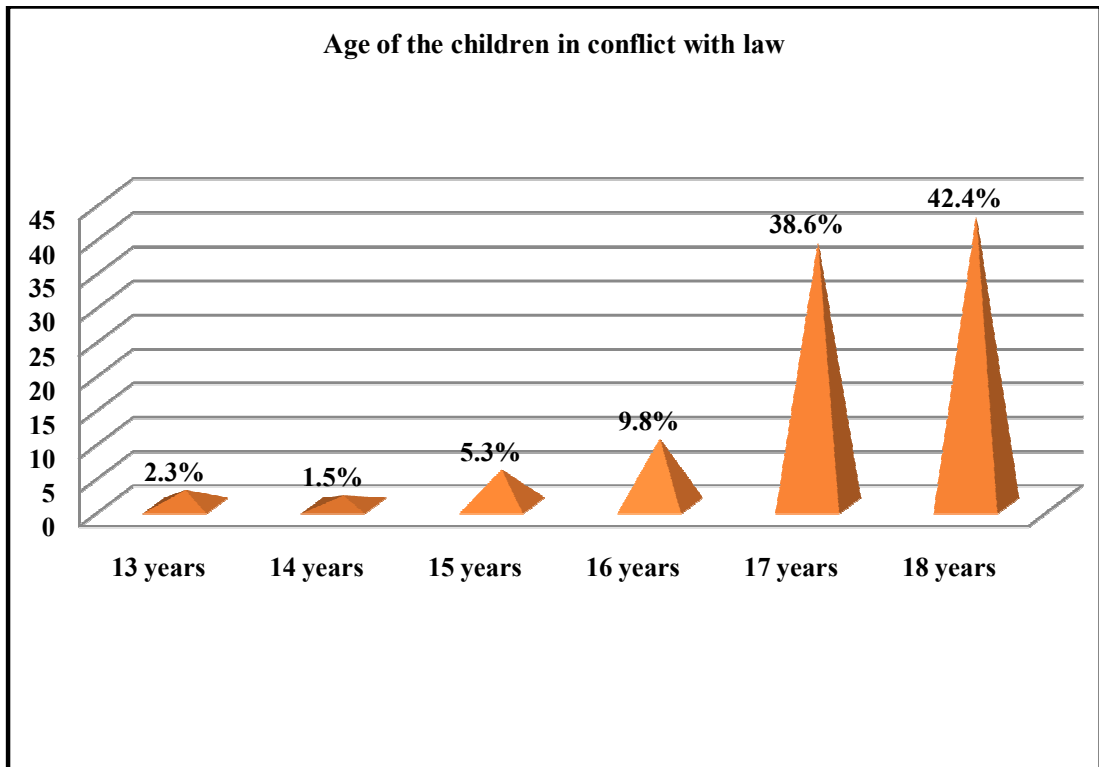
4.1 Socio-demographic and personal profile of Children in Conflict with Law

4.1.1 Personal Profile

1. The Age of the Children
2. The Level of Education of Children
3. Nature of the children as described by parents

Graph No. 4.1.1

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law based on their age at the time of committing unlawful acts



Graph No. 4.1.1 showed information about Children in Conflict with Law while committing unlawful acts. It is observed from the graph that 56(42.4%) children were up to 18 years; 51 (38.6%) children of 17 years; 13 (9.8%) children of 16 years; 7 (5.3%) children were 15 years of age; 3 (2.3%) children of 13 years and 2 (1.5%) children were 14 years of age.

The interpretation marked in the above graph reveals that a majority of children were between the age of seventeen to eighteen years. Significantly, children were also seen from sixteen years. There were very few children below fourteen years.

Dr. Baligar Malleshappa P.¹ has studied, the age of Children in Conflict with Law while committing unlawful acts. He revealed that a majority of children were between the age group of 15 to 18 years while the minimum age of children was less than 10 years whereas, in the present research, the minimum age of the respondent was 13 years.

It may be concluded that the tendency for deviant behavior is increasing as age increases. This may be due to hormonal changes in adolescent age; exposure to the mass media; coming in contact with adult criminals; attraction to the opposite sex, etc.

¹Dr. Baligar Malleshappa P. (2014), '*Trends and Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency in Karnataka: A Sociological Study*' Karnataka, India

Table No. 4.1.1

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law based on their Level of Education

Sr. No.	Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
1.	Never entered school	2	1.5%
2	Lower Primary Level	5	9%
3	Upper Primary Level	13	9.8%
4	Secondary Level	79	59.8%
5	Higher Secondary Level	33	25.0%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the information regarding the level of education of Children in Conflict with the Law. It has been categorized in the above four groups.

Table No. 4.1.1 showed that 79 (59.8%) children completed their studies at the Secondary level; 33 (25%) children up to Higher Secondary level; 13 (9.8%) children up to the Upper Primary level; 6 (3.9%) children up to Lower Primary level and 2 (1.5%) children never entered a school.

It interprets that a majority of children studied up to Secondary level, that is in between 8th to 10th Std. and a very few children studied up to Lower Primary level that is in between 1st to 4th Std.

Considering the result above, the researcher may develop an impression that a majority of children could study till secondary or higher secondary level as they were residing in an urban area where taking education has great importance.

Table No. 4.1.2

**Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law based on their nature as described
by their parents**

(Multiple choice table)

Sr. No.	Nature of Children in Conflict with Law as described by their parents	Frequency	Percent
1.	Joyful	13	4.4%
2.	Angry	69	23.3%
3.	Aggressive	39	13.2%
4.	Nervous	4	1.4%
5.	Helpful	25	8.4%
6.	Calm	61	20.6%
7.	Submissive	33	11.1%
8.	Dominating	52	17.6%

The above table explains the information regarding the nature of children as mentioned by the parents of these children. It has been categorized in the above eight groups.

Table No. 4.1.2 explains the information regarding the nature of children as mentioned by their parents. It is observed that 69 (23.3%) children were angry; 61 (20.6%) children were calm; 52 (17.6%) children were dominating; 39 (13.2%) children were aggressive; 33 (11.1%) children were submissive; 25 (8.4%) children were helpful; 13 (4.4%) children were joyful and only 4 (1.4%) children were nervous by nature.

The table above indicates that a major percentage of children in conflict with law were angry by nature whereas, a very less percentage of Children in Conflict with Law were found to be nervous by nature.

It may be concluded that the children in the present study were unable to control their emotions such as anger and aggression. It may also be stated that these children were not taught to deal with their negative emotions and thus their emotions such as anger, domination or aggression may have led the children to antisocial behavior.

Table No. 4.1.3

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law based on how they spend most of their leisure time

Sr. No.	Leisure time spent by the Children in Conflict with Law	Frequency	Percent
1.	Watching TV	14	4.8%
2.	Watching a movie at theatre	34	11.7%
3.	Hanging out with friends	15	5.2%
4.	Riding bikes	85	29.3%
5.	Playing games on a computer or mobile	28	9.7%
6.	Travelling	9	3.1%
7.	Sitting at home	5	1.7%

The above table explains the information about the leisure time spent by the Children in Conflict with Law in various activities.

Table No. 4.1.3 depicts various activities performed by the Children in Conflict with Law while they were having leisure time as explained below:

It indicates that 85 (29.3%) children were fond of bike riding; 34 (11.7%) children liked to watch movies at theatre; 28 (9.7%) children were fond of playing games on a computer or mobile; 15 (5.2%) children loved to hang out with friends; 14 (4.8%) enjoyed watching TV; 9 (3.1%) children loved to travel around and 5 (1.7%) children were sitting at home to spend most of their leisure time. This table showed multiple choice answers.

The table indicates that a majority of children in conflict with law spent most of their leisure time riding bikes with their friends as well as playing games on the computer or mobile. A very less percentage of Children in Conflict with Law spent most of their leisure time just sitting at home.

It can be concluded that children were having lots of leisure time but they never spend it on good habits such as reading books, collecting different things, etc. Children were tending to do things related to enjoyment. Wasting leisure time on such activities did not help build a positive personality in the children. Similarly, violent video games and movies increased aggressive behavior in the children. They may become more inclined to act out what they are seeing in their daily life. Thus, spending most of their leisure time in this way may lead the children to antisocial behavior.

4.1.2 Family background of Children in Conflict with Law

1. Level of education of Mother
2. Level of education of Father
3. Occupation of Mother
4. Occupation of Father
5. Income of the family
6. Type of the family
7. Intimate relationship of children with family members or others
8. Reason for quarreling within the family
9. Reason for quarreling within their family
10. Problems faced by Children in Conflict with Law according to disorganization of the family
11. Type of crime carried by their family member
12. Association between Type of unlawful act by children*Mother's Occupation
13. Association between Income of the family *Type of unlawful acts by children
* Age of children * Cross tabulation
14. Association between Type of family*Type of unlawful acts by children*Age of children
15. Association between criminal background existing in the family *Type of unlawful acts by children * Age of children * Cross tabulation
16. Descriptive analysis of Familial background of Children in Conflict with Law
17. Descriptive analysis of the information of the family of Children in Conflict with Law
18. Descriptive analysis of the information of the situation of the family of Children in Conflict with Law

Table No. 4.1.4

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to their mother's education

Sr. No.	Mother's Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	54	40.9%
2	Lower Primary Level	25	18.9%
3	Upper Primary Level	22	16.7%
4	Secondary Level	22	16.7%
5.	Higher Secondary Level	6	4.5%
6.	Graduate and above	1	0.8%
7.	Orphan	2	1.5%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the information regarding Children in Conflict with Law according to their mother's education. It has been categorized in seven groups.

Table No. 4.1.4 indicates that 54 (40.9%) mothers of the children were illiterate; 25 (18.9%) mothers of these children studied up to Lower Primary Level; 22 (16.7%) mothers of these children were having pursued their education till Upper Primary Level; 22 (16.7%) mothers of these children were having completed their education till Higher Secondary Level and only 01 mother was educated till graduation level. A total of 2 (1.5%) children were orphans.

It interprets that a majority of mothers of children were illiterate. It also showed that the percentage of highly qualified mothers was negligible.

It can be concluded that highly educated women have better child-rearing practices than illiterate mothers because their level of education helps them to have a better economic stand and education-wise, they can overcome the problems of their children. Also, they can guide their child academically as well as impart the morals such as self-discipline, self-control, truth, honesty and trustworthy behavior, etc.

Table No. 4.1.5

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to their father's education

Sr. No.	Father's Education	Frequency	Percent
1	Illiterate	35	26.5%
2	Lower Primary Level	24	18.2%
3	Upper Primary Level	12	9.1%
4	Secondary Level	28	21.2%
5.	Higher Secondary Level	11	8.3%
6.	Graduate and above	3	2.3%
7.	Father Demised	19	14.4%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the information regarding Children in Conflict with Law according to their father's education. It has been categorized in seven groups.

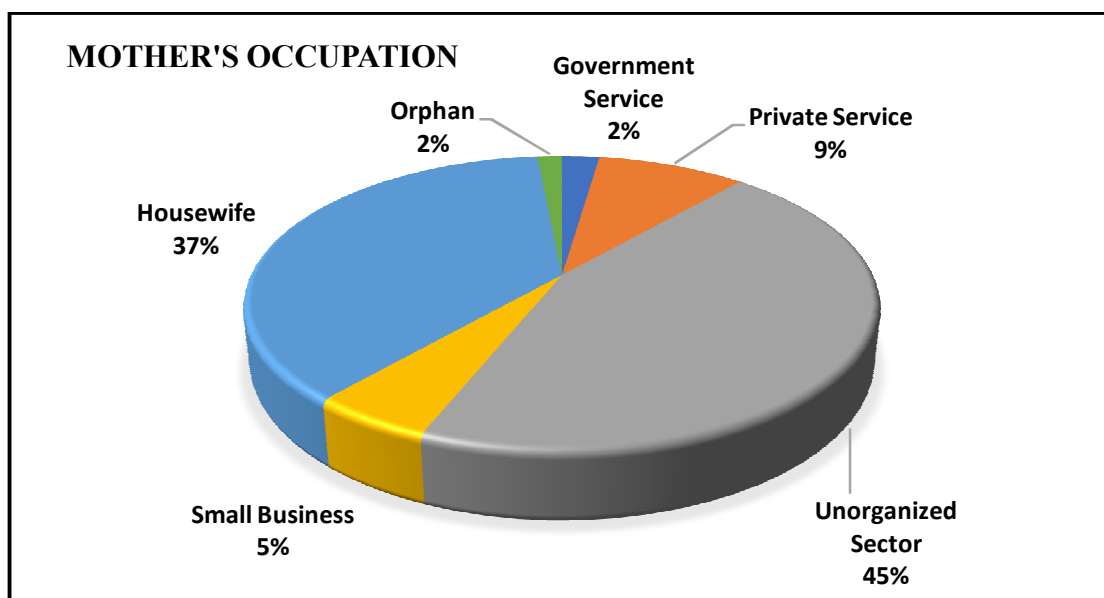
Table No.4.1.5 indicates that 28 (21.2%) fathers of the children were educated till the Secondary Level; 35 (26.5%) fathers of these children were illiterate; 24 (18.2%) fathers of these children studied up to the Lower Primary level; 12 (9.1%) fathers of these children were having completed their education till Upper Primary level; 11 (8.3%) fathers of these children studied up to the Higher Secondary level; only 3 (2.3%) fathers were having completed graduation. Total of 19 (14.4%) children out of whom 2 (1.5%) children were orphans and 17 (12.8%) children's fathers have demised.

It infers that a majority of the fathers were educated up to the Secondary level which, is between 5th to 7th Std. The table above also interprets that many fathers were illiterate. It also showed that the percentage of highly qualified fathers was negligible.

It can be concluded that the level of education determines the quality of occupation which, may fulfill psycho-social needs and acquire higher economic status for the family. Thus, the low educational background of the fathers may affect the overall development of the children leading to anti-social behavior.

Chart No. 4.1.1

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to their mother's occupation



The above chart explains the information regarding Children in Conflict with the Law according to their mother's occupation. It has been categorized in six groups.

Chart No. 4.1.1 depicts the occupation of the mothers of Children in Conflict with Law. It indicates that 59 (44.7%) mothers were occupied in the unorganized sector whereas, 49 (37.1%) mothers were housewives; 12 (9.1%) mothers were occupied in the private sector; 7 (5.3%) mothers were in occupied small businesses and 03 (2.3%) mothers were working in Government service. A total of 2 (1.5%) children were orphans.

As reflected in the chart, a majority of the mothers were working in the unorganized sectors such as domestic workers, working in shops or offices, construction labors, farming, etc. The number of non-working mothers was also significant. Very few mothers were class-four-category workers in government service.

Dr. Baligar Malleshappa P.² studied the occupation of the parents of CCL; he has observed that a majority of the parents worked in the agriculture sector followed

² Dr. Baligar Malleshappa. P. (2014), '*Trends and Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency in Karnataka: A Sociological Study*' Karnataka, India

by commercial sex workers whereas, in the present study, the maximum number of mothers worked in the unorganized sector such as construction labors; unskilled labors and domestic workers.

It may be concluded that the nature of one's occupation has a significant relationship with the ability to render facilities to the children and it directly affects the living standards and cultural facets. The lower nature of occupation fails to deal with the fulfillment of the basic as well as secondary needs of the children which, may lead to deviant behavior.

Table No. 4.1.6

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to their father's occupation

Sr. No.	Father's Occupation	Frequency	Percent
1	Government Service	7	5.3%
2	Private Service	28	21.2%
3	Unorganized Sector	42	31.8%
4	Small Business	24	18.2%
5.	Unemployed	12	9.1%
6.	Father Demised	19	14.4%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the information regarding Children in Conflict with Law according to their father's occupation. It has been categorized in six groups.

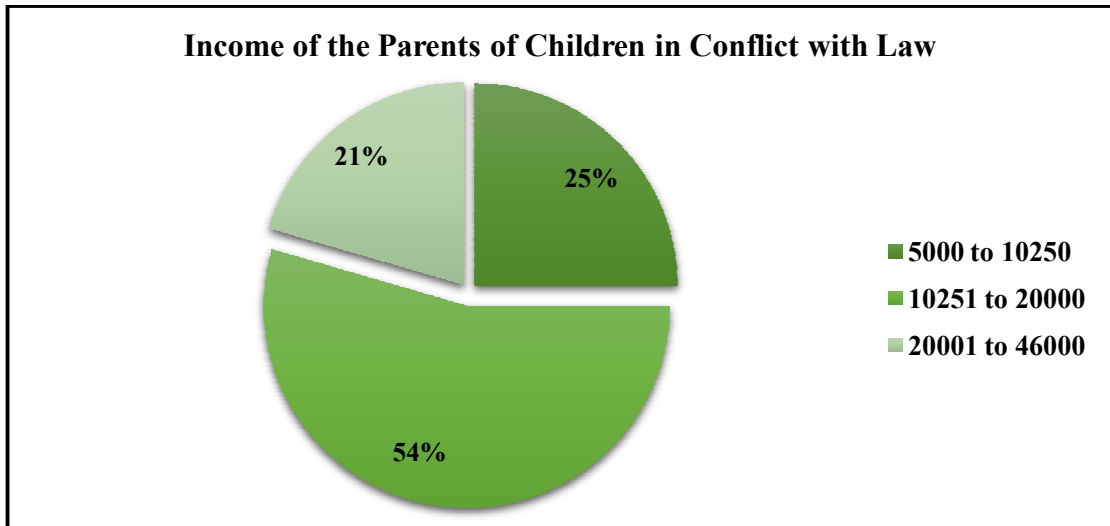
Table No. 4.1.6 depicts the occupation of the fathers of the Children in Conflict with Law. It indicates that 42 (31.8%) fathers worked in the unorganized sector whereas, 28 (21.2%) fathers were occupied in the private sector; 24 (18.2%) fathers were in small business; 7 (5.3%) fathers were working in Government service; 12 (9.1%) fathers were unemployed and total 19 (14.4%) children out of which, 2 (1.5%) children were orphans and 17 (12.8%) children's fathers have demised.

With this result, the researcher developed an impression that a majority of fathers were working as construction laborers, security guards, farmers, etc. in the unorganized sectors. The number of fathers working in the private sector was also significant. Very few fathers were working in government service.

The nature of the occupation of the father determines the socioeconomic status of the family. From the data collected, it can be stated that though the nature of all the working fathers was different, however, it all falls under the low economic zone which, may fail to fulfill the basic as well as necessary needs of a child. Such circumstances may drive a child to antisocial conduct.

Chart No. 4.1.2

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to income of their parents



The above chart explains the family income of the children. It has been categorized in three groups.

Chart No. 4.1.2 indicates the monthly income of the family of the children. It has been found that the range of monthly income of 72 (54%) children was between Rs.10251 to 20000; 33 (25%) children was between Rs. 5000 to 10250; and 27 (21%) children was between Rs.20001 to 46000.

It reveals that the monthly income of the majority of families was less than twenty thousand rupees. Approximately, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the families were belonging to the lowest economic group having a monthly income of fewer than ten thousand rupees.

Dr. Baligar Malleshappa P.³ has studied the income of parents of CCL; he revealed that a majority of parents were having low income as they worked in the agriculture sector where as, in the present study parents were having low financial status as they were working in the unorganized sectors such as construction laborers; unskilled labors and domestic workers.

The chart above concluded that the lower financial status of the family is incapable to satisfy all kinds of needs of the children and this may further lead to antisocial behavior.

³ Dr. Baligar Malleshappa P. (2014), 'Trends and Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency in Karnataka: A Sociological Study' Karnataka, India

Table No. 4.1.7

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law based on their type of family

Sr. No.	Type of family of Children in Conflict in Law	Frequency	Percent
1.	Joint family	24	18.2%
2.	Nuclear family	79	59.8%
3.	Single-family	27	20.5%
4.	An orphan living with relatives	2	1.5%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the type of families of the respondents. It has been categorized in four groups as shown in the table above.

Table No 4.1.7 depicts the type of family of the Children in Conflict with Law. It indicates that 79 (59.8%) children lived in a nuclear family; 24 (18.2%) children lived in joint families and 27 (20.5%) children lived in single-headed families, whereas, 2 (1.5%) children were not belonging to any family as they were orphans and lived with their relatives.

The table above interprets that a majority of the children were living in nuclear families rather than joint families. Significantly, after every ten families, a minimum of one and a maximum of two families were found as single families for reasons such as separation, divorce, death of a spouse, etc.

Dr. Bhoomanagoudar⁴ studied the type of family of the Children in Conflict with Law. He revealed in his study that single or broken families contributed to the incidents of unlawful acts among children, as they were deprived of parental protection, whereas, in the present study, nuclear families were more responsible for the deviant behavior of the children as they remained unattended by parents.

In explaining this result, it can be stated that the socialization of the children was easier in a joint family than in a nuclear family. It may also be seen that a

⁴Mr. Bhoomanagoudar G. K., (2013), *Juvenile in Conflict with Law and Family: A Sociological Study*, Dharwad, Karnataka.

single-headed family was another type of family existing in urban areas. Separation, divorce, a job in another city, dissolution and death of a spouse are some of the major causes of this issue. Thus, familial control of the children plays a significant role in shaping their personality of the children. In a nuclear family, both the parents were found to be busy with their schedules and couldn't find time to spend with their children resulting in deviant behavior.

Table No. 4.1.8

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to the intimate relationship with their family members or others

Sr. No.	The intimate relationships of the Children in Conflict with Law with their family members or others	Frequency	Percent
1.	Mother	92	69.7%
2.	Father	12	9.1%
3.	Both	16	12.1%
4.	Any other relative	4	3.0%
5.	Nobody	8	6.1%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the intimate relationship of the Children in Conflict with the Law with family members or others. It has been categorized in five groups as shown above.

Table No 4.1.8 showed that 92 (69.7%) children were having an intimate relationship with their mothers; 12(9.1%) children with their fathers; 16 (12.1%) children with both parents; 4 (3%) children with other relatives, whereas, 8 (6.1%) children were having no intimate relationship with anyone.

The table indicates that from the data collected, approximately, 2/3 of the children were having an intimate relationship with their mothers rather than their fathers. At least, after every 11 families, 1 child were having an intimate relationship with their father rather than the mother. Approximately, 1 child in 10 families were having an intimate relationship with both the parents and the intimate relationship of children with other relatives was negligible.

Al-Bas Salim Abdullah Ali⁵were having studied the relationship between Children in Conflict with Law with their parents. He inferred that the father's attachment and close relationship with children might restrict them from deviant

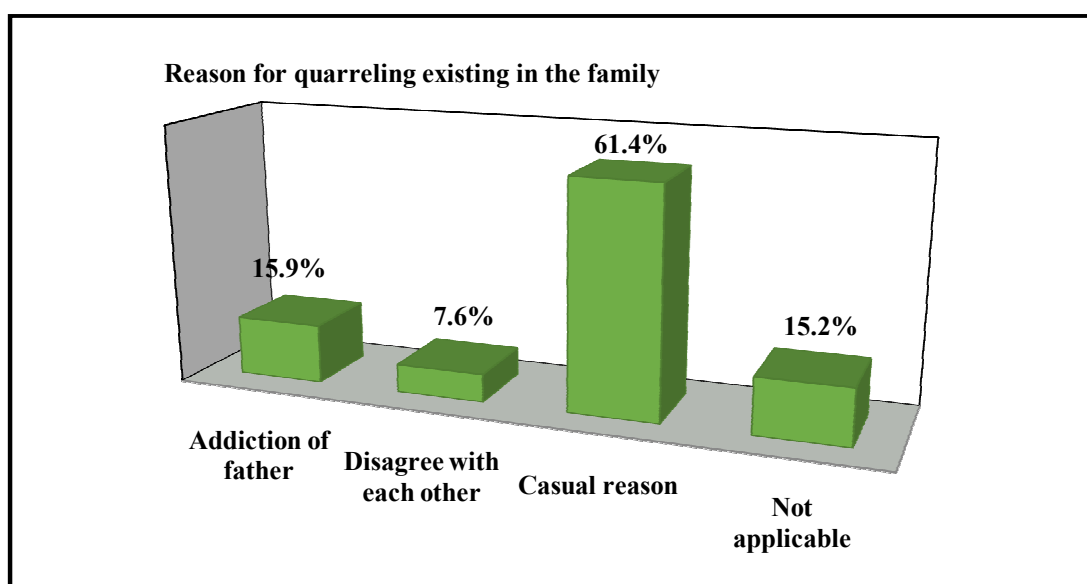
⁵Al-Bas Salim Abdullah Ali (2016) '*The Nature of Youth Criminality in Omani Society: A Social Comparative Study of Delinquents and Non-delinquents*' Merrut, India.

behavior. The result of the present study is similar as it showed that children were having more attachment to their mothers.

It can be concluded that the intimate relationship with the mother may pamper or spoil the child. It can be also stated that mothers often hide the mistakes or misbehaviour of their children from fathers to avoid corporal punishment. Hence, this may be led children to deviant behavior.

Graph No. 4.1.2

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to the reason for quarrelling within their family



The above graph explains the information according to the reason for quarrelling within the family. It has been categorized in four groups.

Graph no. 4.1.2 depicts the information regarding the reason for quarrelling within the family of the children in conflict with law. It showed that 81 (61.4%) family members were having clashes for casual reasons; on the other hand, in 21(15.9%) families, the addiction of the father was one of the main reasons for the conflict, whereas, 10 (7.6%) families often were having disagreements with each other. A total of 20 (15.2%) families never were having any disputes.

It interprets that a majority of families were having disputes for casual reasons such as misunderstandings; coming late at home; unhealthy conversations at family functions etc. Fewer families were having differences with each other based on family expenses; less income; financial status, nature of family members, etc.

It can be concluded that the ratio of quarrelling due to the addiction of the father is higher than the disagreements of family members with each other. Consumption of alcohol or substance use on daily basis leads to physical abuse which creates a toxic family environment. This may be one of the reasons for the antisocial behavior of children.

Table No. 4.1.9
Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law based on the reasons for severe punishment by their parents

Sr. No.	Reason for punishing children by their parents	Frequency	Percent
1.	Quarreling with siblings	6	4.5%
2.	Not studying	12	9.1%
3.	Wondering outside	10	7.6%
4.	Casual reason	96	72.7%
5.	Not Have any punishment	8	6.1%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains information regarding severe punishment given by parents to children. It has been categorized in the above five groups.

Table No. 4.1.9 indicates that 96 (72.7%) children were punished for casual reasons; 12 (9.1%) children for not studying; 10 (7.6%) children for wandering outside with friends and 6 (4.5%) children quarrelling with siblings. The question did not apply to 8 (6.1%) children as they were never punished by their parents.

It reveals that the majority of children were having undergone severe punishments given by parents for various reasons such as lying sometimes, disobeying, using abusive language, wrongdoings, etc. The nature of punishment included beating; keeping without food; smarting; keeping out of home, etc.

Dr. Baligar Malleshappa P.⁶ has studied the information regarding of reason for punishment given by parents to Children in Conflict with Law. He revealed that a majority of parents punished their children severely for their misbehavior whereas; in the present study the reasons for giving punishment by parents were explored.

It is seen that instead of using a positive way of explaining the pros and cons of misbehavior, parents were using severe punishment as a tool to correct the behavior of the child which, may diminish the quality of the parent-child relationship and may elevate a child's aggression levels. It can be said that parents who use physical punishments may be teaching their children to resolve conflicts by using violence only. It is concluded that no child requires pain to learn.

⁶ Dr. Baligar Malleshappa. P. (2014), '*Trends and Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency in Karnataka: A Sociological Study*' Karnataka, India

Table No. 4.1.10

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to issues faced by their family

Sr. No.	Children in Conflict with Law according to issues faced by their family	Frequency	Percent
1.	Chronic Illness of parents	6	4.5%
2.	Separation of parents	8	6.1%
3.	Death of the Father	19	14.4%
4.	<i>Divyangan</i> of parent	1	0.8%
5.	Orphan	2	1.5%
6.	Not having any type of issues	96	72.7%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table describes the information regarding issues faced by the families of Children in Conflict with Law. It has been categorized in the above six groups.

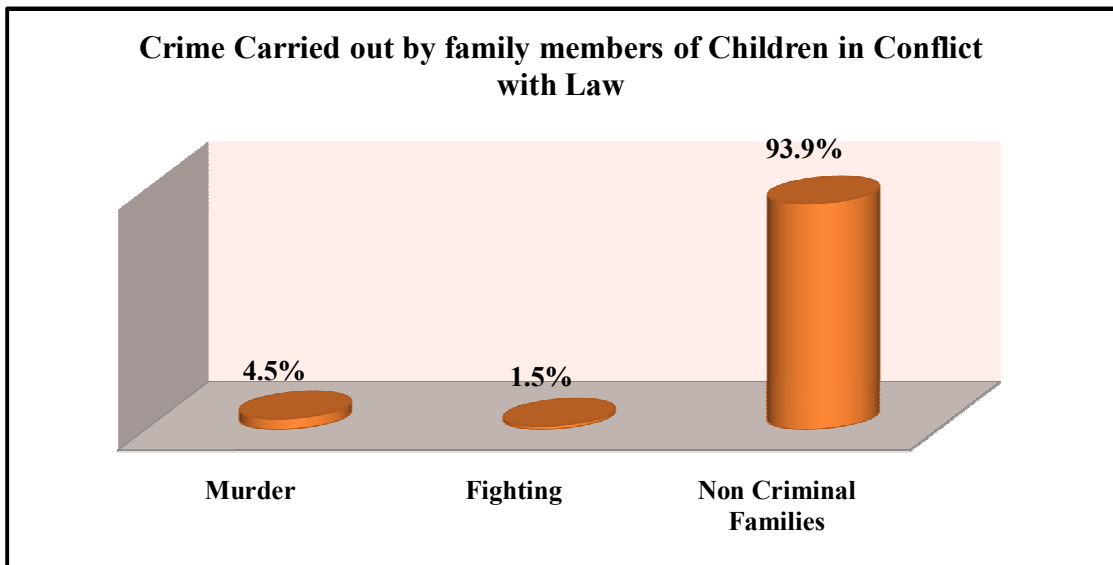
Table No. 4.1.10 indicates that death of the father was one of the issues faced by 19 (14.4%) children; separation of parents was an issue faced by 8 (6.1%) children; Chronic illness of parents was an issue faced by 6 (4.5%) children; Being an orphan was one of the issues faces by 2 (1.5%) children: *Divyangan* of the parent was faced by only 1 (0.8%) child whereas, according to collected data 96 (72.7%) children were not having any type of issues in their families.

It interprets that very few families of children were having issues but the death of their father was a major issue faced by children followed by separation of parents due to divorce; break up of parents or dissertation. Issues such as chronic illness and *Divyangan* of parents were faced by very less children.

It can be concluded that the death of a parent; marital conflicts of the parents; chronic illness of a parent may deprive children of affection; love; security; social opportunities; caring and nurturing; and physical necessities. It is also seen that crisis in the family leads to instability and decreasing parental investment in children. Thereby, hurting the character development of the child and increasing the likelihood of their involvement in delinquent acts.

Graph No. 4.1.3

Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to the type of crime carried out by their family members



The above graph explains the information regarding any criminal background that existed in the family of the respondents. It has been categorized in three groups.

Graph no. 4.1.3 depicts 6 (4.5%) family members committed murder, whereas, 2 (1.5%) family members were engaged in fighting. It has been found that 124 (93.9%) families were noncriminal.

The graph indicates that heinous crimes were carried out by family members rather than mild crimes.

It may be concluded that when children get exposed to criminal acts done by the adults in their family, they naturally tend to imitate them in their day-to-day life and this may be one of the causes of becoming antisocial.

Table No. 4.1.11

**Association between Type of unlawful acts performed by children*
Mother's Occupation**

Type of unlawful acts performed by children	Mother's Occupation						Total
	Government Service	Private Service	Unorganized Sector	Small Business	Housewife	Not Applicable	
Fighting	1	6	30	1	30	0	68
Theft	1	2	9	4	6	1	23
Abduction of girl	0	2	5	0	0	0	7
Molestation	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Murder	0	1	8	1	7	0	17
Eve-teasing	1	0	3	1	2	0	7
Sexual Assault	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Attempt to murder	0	1	2	0	2	0	5
Total	3	12	59	7	49	2	132

$$\chi^2 = 49.792 \text{ df} = 35 \quad p = 0.05 \quad C = 0.92$$

When types of unlawful acts performed by children were cross-tabulated with their mother's occupation, it was found that 68 children were apprehended for fighting out of which, mothers of 30 children were working in unorganized sector; mothers of 30 children were housewives; mothers of 6 children were in private service; mother of 01 child was working in Government service and mother of 01 children a small business.

A total of 23 children were having carried out theft as an unlawful act; out of which, mothers of 9 children were working in the unorganized sector; mothers of 6 children were housewives; mothers of 2 children were working in the private sector of 01 child was working in government service and 01 child was an orphan.

A total of 07 children were having performed the misconduct of abduction of a girl; out of which, mothers of 5 children were working in an unorganized sector and mothers of 02 children were working in private service.

Molestation was conducted by 02 children and the mother of 01 child was working in an unorganized sector and the other one was a housewife.

Murder was carried out by 17 children, out of which, mothers of 8 children were working in the unorganized sector; mothers of 07 children were housewives; mother of 01 child was working in the private sector and the mother of 01 child ran a small business.

A total number of 07 children were apprehended for misconduct of eve-teasing; among them, the mothers of 03 children were working in an unorganized sector; the mothers of 02 children were housewives; the mother of 01 child was working in government service and the mother of 01 child ran a small business.

Sexual assault was conducted as an unlawful act by 03 children, out of those, the mother of 01 child was working in an unorganized sector; the mother of 01 child was a housewife and 01 child was an orphan.

A total of 05 children were having attempted murder; among them, mothers of 02 children were working in the unorganized sector; mothers of 02 children were housewives and mother of 01 child was working in the private sector.

Thus, the above table showed that mothers of 59 children were working in an unorganized sector; mothers of 49 children were housewives; mothers of 12 children were working in the private sector; mothers of 07 children ran small businesses; mothers of 03 children were in government service and 02 children were orphans.

Hence, the table infers that a majority of children were apprehended for fighting, out of which, nearly fifty percent of the mothers of children were either working in an unorganized sector or were housewives.

Considering the result, the researcher was not able to figure out the difference in the impact caused due to the status of working or non-working mother son the deviant behavior of children. It is often considered that nonworking mothers have time to pay attention to their children, but considering the above data, there is a lack of parental control by nonworking mothers.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test was having been administered. The results show that the association between two variables, namely, the type of unlawful acts performed by children and *Mothers' occupations are statistically slightly significant ($p=0.05$).

Table No. 4.1.12

Association between the Income of the family *Type of unlawful acts performed by children *Age of children* Cross tabulation

Income of the family (in rupees)	Type of unlawful acts performed by children	Age of children						Total
		13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	Up to 18 years	
5000 to 10250	Fighting	1	0	0	0	6	12	19
	Theft	0	0	1	0	3	4	8
	Murder	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	Attempt to murder	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	Total	1	0	1	3	11	17	33
10251 to 20000	Fighting	1	0	1	4	19	14	39
	Theft	0	2	2	0	2	3	9
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Molestation	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Murder	0	0	1	0	3	4	8
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	2	0	3	5
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Attempt to murder	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Total	2	2	5	8	25	30	72	
20001 to 46000	Fighting	0	0	1	2	4	3	10
	Theft	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	Murder	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
	Total	0	0	1	2	15	9	27
Total	Fighting	2	0	2	6	29	29	68
	Theft	0	2	3	0	10	8	23
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
	Molestation	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Murder	0	0	1	0	9	7	17
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	4	0	3	7
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Attempt to murder	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
	Total	3	2	7	13	51	56	132

$$x^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When the income of the family was cross-tabulated with the Type of unlawful acts performed by the children and the age of the children, It has been found that a total number of 33 families of children were having Rs. 5000 to 10250 as monthly income.

Among them, 19 children were engaged in fighting as an unlawful act; out of which, 12 children were about eighteen years old; 06 children were seventeen years old and only 01 respondent was thirteen years old.

Total 08 children have carried out theft as a deviant activity; out of which, 04 children were about eighteen years old; 03 children were seventeen years old and only 01 respondent was fifteen years old.

Murder was committed by 02 sixteen-year-old children.

02 children attempted murder and each of them was below the age of sixteen to eighteen years.

Thus, the table indicates that a majority of children were belonging to the lowest economic group and committed fighting mostly at the age of seventeen to eighteen years.

The table also showed that a total number of 72 children were belonging to families whose monthly income was Rs.10251 to 20000. Among them, 39 children were apprehended for fighting; out of which, 14 children were about eighteen years old; 19 children were seventeen years old; 04 children were sixteen years of age, 01 child was fifteen years old and 01 child was thirteen years old.

A theft was conducted as an unlawful act by 09 children; out of which, 03 children were about eighteen years old, 02 children were seventeen, 01 child was fifteen years old and 01 child was fourteen years old.

The abduction of a girl was carried out by a total of 03 children and all were about eighteen years old.

Molestation was conducted by a total of 02 children, 01 child was about eighteen years of age and 01 child was fifteen years old.

A total of 08 children have been apprehended for murder; out of which, 04 children were about eighteen years old; 03 children were seventeen years old and only 01 was fifteen years old.

Eve-teasing was carried out by a total of 05 children; out of which, 03 children were about eighteen years old and 02 children were sixteen years old.

Sexual assault was conducted by a total of 03 children; out of which, 02 children were about eighteen years old and only 01 respondent was seventeen years old.

Total 03 children attempted murder as a deviant act; out of which, 02 children were sixteen years old and only 01 child was thirteen years old.

Thus, the table showed that a majority of children's families were having monthly income of Rs.10251 to 20000 and those children were about eighteen and seventeen years old apprehended for fighting as an unlawful act.

The table also indicates that 27 children's families were having Rs.20001 to 46000 as monthly income. Among them, 10 children have carried out fighting as an unlawful act; out of which, 04 children were seventeen years old; 03 children were about eighteen years old; 02 children were sixteen years old and only 01 child was fifteen years old.

Total 06 children have carried out theft as an unlawful act; out of which, 05 children were seventeen years old and rest of 01 child was about eighteen years old.

The abduction of a girl was carried out by a total of 04 children, 02 children were seventeen and 02 children were about eighteen years old.

Murder was committed by 07 children out of which, 04 children were seventeen years old and 03 children were about eighteen years old.

Thus, the table showed that a majority of children's families were having Rs.20001 to 46000 as monthly income and those children were apprehended for fighting at the age of seventeen and up to eighteen years old.

Hence, the table concludes that in the age group of seventeen to eighteen years old; most of the children were belonging to a lower economic group and a majority of the children were apprehended for fighting.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test were having been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Income of the family *Type of unlawful acts performed by children * Age of children are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.1.13

Association between the Type of family*Type of unlawful acts performed by children*Age of children

Type of the family	Type of unlawful acts performed by children	Age of children						Total
		13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	Up to 18 years	
Joint family	Fighting	1	0	1	0	7	3	12
	Theft	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Molestation	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Murder	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	Attempt to murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	2	0	2	0	10	10	24
Nuclear family	Fighting	1	0	1	6	18	15	41
	Theft	0	2	2	0	4	4	12
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Molestation	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Murder	0	0	1	0	5	4	10
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Attempt to murder	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
Total	1	2	4	13	30	29	79	
Single-family	Fighting	0	0	0	0	4	11	15
	Theft	0	0	0	0	5	1	6
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Murder	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	0	0	0	11	16	27
Orphan	Theft	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total	Fighting	2	0	2	6	29	29	68
	Theft	0	2	3	0	10	8	23
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
	Molestation	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Murder	0	0	1	0	9	7	17
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	4	0	3	7
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Attempt to murder	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
Total	3	2	7	13	51	56	132	

$$x^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When the Type of Family was cross-tabulated with the Type of unlawful acts performed by the children and age of the children, it was found that 24 children were belonging to joint families.

Among those families, 12 children were apprehended for fighting as an unlawful act, out of which, 07 children were seventeen years old; 03 children were eighteen years old; one child respondent was thirteen years old and one child respondent was fifteen years old.

Total 04 children have committed theft as an unlawful act out of which, one respondent was seventeen years old and the rest of the 03 children were eighteen years old.

02 children carried out the abduction of a girl each, as an unlawful act and both were eighteen years old.

01 respondent, whose age was fifteen years old, carried out the unlawful act of Molestation.

A total of 04 children carried out murder as an unlawful act out of which, 02 children were seventeen and 02 children were eighteen years of age.

01 respondent whose age was thirteen years, was apprehended for attempted murder.

Hence, the table indicates that 24 children who were apprehended for fighting were belonging to joint families out of which, 02 children were thirteen years and fifteen years old respectively; 10 children were seventeen and 10 children were eighteen years old.

Thus, it reveals that a majority of children were belonging to joint families committed fighting as an unlawful act at the age of seventeen and eighteen years.

The table also indicates that 79 children belonging to nuclear families have committed various unlawful acts. Out of those, nearly 50% of children have committed fighting as an unlawful act; amongst which, 18 children were seventeen years old; 15 children were eighteen years old; 06 children were sixteen years old and 01 respondent was fifteen years old and 01 child was 13 years old.

A total of 12 children were engaged in theft as an unlawful act out of which, 04 children were seventeen and 04 children were eighteen years old and 02 children were fifteen years of age and 02 children were fourteen years old.

A total of 03 children carried out the abduction of a girl each of which, 02 were seventeen years of age and 01 was eighteen years old.

01 eighteen years old respondent was apprehended for molestation.

A total of 10 children committed murder; out of which, 05 children were seventeen; 04 children were eighteen years old and 01 respondent was fifteen years old.

Eve-teasing was conducted by a total of 06 children; out of which, 04 children were sixteen years old and 02 were eighteen years old.

A total of 02 children committed sexual assault as an unlawful act and one respondent was seventeen and the other was eighteen years old.

A total of 04 children attempted murder out of which, 3 children were sixteen years old and one respondent was eighteen years old.

Hence, it reveals that a majority of seventeen and eighteen-year-old children who were apprehended for fighting were belonging to nuclear families.

The tables showed that a total of 27 children who were belonging to single - parent families were apprehended for various unlawful acts. Out of those 27 children, 15 children were apprehended for fighting; among them, 11 children were eighteen years old and 04 were seventeen years old.

A total of 06 children have carried out theft as an unlawful act out of which, 05 were seventeen years old and 01 respondent was eighteen years old.

A total of 02 eighteen-year-old children were apprehended for the abduction of a girl each.

Total 03 children committed murder, out of which, 02 children were seventeen years old and 01 respondent was eighteen years old.

Only 01 eighteen years old respondent was apprehended for eve-teasing.

Hence, the table describes that a majority of children belonging to single-parent families were apprehended for fighting as an unlawful act were between the age of seventeen and eighteen years old.

The table also showed that only 02 children were orphans, out of which, 01 fifteen years old respondent was apprehended for theft and another eighteen years old respondent committed sexual assault.

It is derived from the above table that, a majority of children were from a nuclear family, out of which, nearly fifty percent of the children were involved in the unlawful act of fighting, belonging to the age group of seventeen and eighteen years.

In explaining this result, it can be stated that the socialization of children was difficult in nuclear families for an adolescent. Similarly, parental control was lacking

in nuclear families and the children were not even taught to deal with situations of crisis as they were mostly found fighting.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Type of family*Type of an unlawful act performed by children and *Age of children are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.1.14

Association between Any criminal background existing in the family *Type of unlawful acts performed by the children * Age of the children * Cross tabulation

Any criminal background existing in the family	Type of unlawful acts performed by the children	Age of children						Total
		13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	Up to 18 years	
Having Criminal Background in the family	Fighting	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
	Murder	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
Not Having Criminal Background in the family	Fighting	2	0	2	6	27	29	66
	Theft	0	2	3	0	10	8	23
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
	Molestation	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Murder	0	0	1	0	7	5	13
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Attempt to murder	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
	Total	3	2	7	13	47	52	124
Total	Fighting	2	0	2	6	29	29	68
	Theft	0	2	3	0	10	8	23
	Abduction of girl	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
	Molestation	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
	Murder	0	0	1	0	9	7	17
	Eve-teasing	0	0	0	4	0	3	7
	Sexual Assault	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Attempt to murder	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
	Total	3	2	7	13	51	56	132

$$x^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

The criminal background existing in the family was cross-tabulated with the Type of unlawful acts performed by the children and the Age of the children, it was found that a total of 08 children were having a criminal background in their families.

Among these children, a total of 04 children were having committed Murder as an unlawful act, and two of them were seventeen while two of them were eighteen years old.

A total of 02 children were apprehended for Fighting as an unlawful act and both were seventeen years old.

01 eighteen years old respondent were having carried out a sexual assault as an unlawful act.

Similarly, 01 eighteen years old respondent were having carried out eve-teasing as an unlawful act.

Hence, the table indicates that a total of 08 children whose families were having criminal backgrounds out of which, 04 children were seventeen and of them were eighteen years old.

Thus, it reveals that the children who were belonging to families with criminal backgrounds were apprehended for heinous offenses such as sexual assault; murder and eve-teasing at the age of seventeen and eighteen years.

The table also indicates that 124 children were belonging to non criminal families. Out of which, 66 children committed fighting as an unlawful act; in which, 29 children were eighteen years old and 27 children were seventeen years old, whereas, 06 children were sixteen years old, 01 child was 15 years old and 01 child was 13 years old.

A total of 23 children were engaged in theft as an unlawful act out of which, 10 children were seventeen and 08 children were eighteen years old; 03 children were fifteen years, whereas, 02 children were fourteen years old.

A total of 07 children carried out the abduction of a girl each, out of which, 05, children were eighteen and 02 children were seventeen years old.

A total of 02 children committed molestation of which, one of them was eighteen and the other one was fifteen years old.

A total of 13 children committed murder; out of which, 07 children were seventeen; 05 children were eighteen years old and only 01 respondent was fifteen years old.

Eve-teasing was committed by 06 children; out of which, 04 children were sixteen years old and 02 were eighteen years old.

A total of 02 children committed asexual assault of which, one of them was eighteen and the other one was seventeen years old.

05 children in total attempted murder; out of which, 03 children were sixteen years old and one of the children was eighteen while the other one was thirteen years old.

Hence, the table indicates that there were 124 children in total belonging to families having noncriminal backgrounds, out of which, 29 children were eighteen years old and were apprehended for fighting.

Thus, it reveals that the children belonging to families, having noncriminal backgrounds were apprehended for mild offenses such as fighting and theft at the age of seventeen and eighteen years.

It is derived from the above table that, in comparison to the families with noncriminal backgrounds, the children belonging to families with criminal backgrounds were apprehended for heinous offenses such as sexual assault; murder and eve-teasing at the age of seventeen and eighteen years.

With this result, the researcher developed an impression that parents having criminal backgrounds in still antisocial attitudes and behavior in their children which, may be led to deviant behavior.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, criminal background existing in the family *Type of unlawful acts performed by children * Age of children are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.1.15

Descriptive analysis of Familial background of Children in Conflict with Law

Particulars	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Family income of the children	132	3.00	2.00	1.9545	0.67523
Type of family of the children	132	3.00	2.00	1.9773	0.62353
Nature of the house of Children	132	3.00	2.00	1.6061	0.53514
Parents Education	132	5.00	3.00	2.2727	0.99687

Table No. 4.1.15 explains the descriptive analysis of the familial background of the children concerned with the present study. Considering the occupation, (1) indicates the government sector and (3) indicates the unorganized sector.

The table also showed the description of the income of the family of the children in Conflict with Law. Considering the table, 3 indicates the income of the family was between Rs. 20001 to 46000 per month and 2 indicates the income between Rs.10251 to 20000 per month. Therefore, the data collected describes that the family income of the minimum number of children was between Rs. 20001 to 46000 per month and the income of the maximum number of children was in between Rs.10251 to 20000 per month. The average income of the family was Rs. 10251 to 20000.

The table also describes the type of family of the children. It showed that (3) indicates a Single-family whereas,(2) indicates a nuclear family. Thus, the minimum number of children were from a single-family which, is mainly a mother headed family and the maximum number of children were from a nuclear family. The average type of family was a nuclear family.

A majority of the children were residing in their own house as (2) indicates own house and minimum number of children were residing in the quarters provided by their workplace as (3) indicates for quarters. The average of children was living in their own house.

The table also indicates that for education, the maximum number of children reached up to high school level as (3) denotes the high school level education in the table where as, the minimum number of children reached up to Post Graduate level. The average education of the children was up to the primary level.

It interprets that most of the children were from the low economic backgrounds; most of the parents were working in an unorganized sector; the average type of the family was a nuclear family and most of the parents were having a lower level of education.

Thus, the result establishes the fact that low economic background; low level of education of parents and nuclear family system may affect the socialization of the children and it may lead the children to deviant behavior.

Table No.4.1.16

Descriptive analysis of the information of the family members of Children in Conflict with Law

Particulars of the table	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Number of family members	132	3.00	2.00	1.9167	0.49488
Number of siblings	132	4.00	2.00	1.3788	0.93719
Average education in the family	132	3.00	2.00	2.4848	1.49035
Maximum education in the family	132	4.00	2.00	2.2576	0.56110
Children's intimate relationships with family members or others	132	4.00	1.00	1.6667	1.17653
Family members with whom children share the events	132	4.00	1.00	1.5758	1.28480

Table No. 4.1.16 indicates the descriptive analysis of the information of the family of Children in Conflict with Law.

It showed that minimum number of the children were living in a family of having more than 7 members whereas, maximum number of the children were staying in a family consisting of 4 to 6 members. The average children were living in a family having 2 to 3 members.

The table explains the description of the number of siblings of Children in Conflict with Law. It indicates that the maximum Children in Conflict with Law were having only one sibling whereas, the minimum children in conflict with law were having 4 to 5 siblings. The average Children in Conflict with Law were having only one sibling.

It also showed the description of the average level of education of the family of the children concerned. The minimum number of children were from families where the average education was up to the collegiate level and the maximum number of children were from families where the average education was up to the high school level. The average level of education of the families was up to the high school level. The maximum number of children were from families where the maximum level of education was up to Post Graduation or Professional level.

The table describes the intimate relationship of the Children in Conflict with Law with their family members. It is observed that the minimum number of children in Conflict with law were having intimate relationship with some other relative rather than with their own family members whereas, the maximum Children in Conflict with Law were very close to their mothers. The average number of children in Conflict with Law were greatly attached to their mothers as per the table.

The table showed the description of the family members with whom children shared the details of certain events. The maximum number of the children in Conflict with Law shared their experiences with their mothers and a minimum number of the Children in Conflict with Law shared their experiences with their sisters. The average number of the children were sharing their experiences with their mothers.

Thus, the result found the fact that large family size is associated with a constellation of undesirable family conditions involving poor parental behavior, poor child rearing practices, lack of attention; affection and family interaction. The protective approach of mothers while hiding the wrong doings of the child from fathers with the purpose to avoid any punishments may pamper and spoil the child.

Table No. 4.1.17

Descriptive analysis of the information of the situation of family of Children in Conflict with Law

Particulars of the table	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Type of the crime carried by a family member	132	2.00	1.00	2.8485	.63588
Reason for quarrels existing in the family	132	3.00	4.00	2.7576	.90056
The type of issues faced by the family of the children	132	4.00	6.00	6.9924	1.69190

Table No. 4.1.17 explains the descriptive analysis of the situation of the family of the children in Conflict with Law.

It has been noticed that the type of the crime carried out by a minimum number of family members was fights and the type of crime carried out by the maximum number of family members was murder. The average number of family members of the children were having not carried out any crime.

It has also been observed that the reason for quarrelling existing in the minimum number of families was disagreement with each other and the reason for quarrelling in the maximum number of families was addiction of father. The average number of families quarrelled due to disagreements between themselves.

It is observed that the minimum number of families of the children faced the issue of *Divyangana* of parent and the maximum number of families of the children faced the issue of single-parenthood. The average number of families faced the issue of single-parenthood.

Thus, it may be concluded that, the criminal backgrounds of the family members may provide an exposure to criminal acts which, may be naturally adapted by a child. The Addiction of the father may disturb the family environment. The lack of Single-parents' ability to pay attention to the psychological as well as emotional needs of a child, etc. may lead the child to carry out misconducts.

4.1.3 Information about the School of Children in Conflict with Law

1. Reason of leaving the school
2. Cross tabulation of Association between Present situation of the children related to attending the school * Age of children * Type of Unlawful Acts performed by Children
3. Descriptive analysis of the information about the school of the children

Table No. 4.1.18
Distribution of Children in Conflict with Law according to reason for leaving the school

Sr. No.	Reason for leaving the school by Children in Conflict with Law	Frequency	Percent
1.	Dislike school	6	4.5%
2.	Lack of importance of education in the family	3	2.3%
3.	Going for work	14	10.6%
4.	Single-Parent family	4	3.0%
5.	Rusticated from school	4	3.0%
6.	Not interested in studies	20	15.2%
7.	Fight with classmates	5	3.8%
8.	Long distance of school	1	0.8%
9.	Mischievous behavior in the school	1	0.8%
10.	Conflict in the family	3	2.3%
11.	Failed in subjects	7	5.3%
12.	Filing of case in JJB	3	2.3%
13.	Attending school	61	46.2%

The above table explains the reason of why the children left their School. It has been categorized in thirteen groups as listed above.

Table No 4.1.18 depicts that 20 (15.2%) children left the school for not having interest in studies; 14 (10.6%) children were working; 7 (5.3%) children left as they failed in the exam; 6 (4.5%) children never liked the environment in the school; 5 (3.8%) children were having fight with their classmates; 4 (3.0%) children were rusticated from school; 4 (3.0%) children were belonging to single families; 3 (2.3%) children left for the lack of importance of education in their families; 3 (2.3%) children left the school due to conflicts in their family; 1 (0.8%) respondent ran away from school due to misbehavior in school and 1 (0.8%) respondent left the school as the school was far away. 61 (46.2%) children were attending school.

It interprets that a majority of the children left the school for not having any interest in studies whereas; some of the children were going for work. Significantly,

the ratio of the children for not attending the school due to the long distance of school and the mischievous behavior of the children was negligible.

Dr. Baligar Malleshappa P.⁷ were having studied the reasons behind the children in Conflict with Law leaving their school. He revealed that the Children in Conflict with Law left the school due to the diversion in the attention for education whereas, the present study reveals that many children left the school for disliking the studies or having no interest in the studies.

It may be concluded that although the Government has the policy of compulsory and free education for all of the children entering in the formal education system, yet it has failed to relate the knowledge taught in each subject with their actual lives and hence inhaled to disinterest in studies on the part of the Children in Conflict with Law, resulting in the tendency of leaving the school, thereby offering them plenty of spare time which, they often use for wandering around or playing with friends; or working to fulfill the economic needs of their families.

⁷BaligarMalleshappa. P. (2014), '*Trends and Patterns of Juvenile Delinquency in Karnataka: A Sociological Study*' Karnataka, India

Table No. 4.1.19

Cross tabulation of Association between the Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the children* Present situation of the children related to attending school*

Age of children

Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the children	Present situation of the children related attending school	Age of children						Total
		13 years	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	Up to 18 years	
Fighting	Attending the school	2	0	2	3	15	5	27
	Left the school	0	0	0	3	14	24	41
	Total	2	0	2	6	29	29	68
Theft	Attending the school	0	2	2	0	6	2	12
	Left the school	0	0	1	0	4	6	11
	Total	0	2	3	0	10	8	23
Abduction of girl	Attending the school	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Left the school	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
	Never enter school	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	0	0	0	0	2	5	7
Molestation	Attending the school	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Left the school	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Murder	Attending the school	0	0	1	0	6	0	7
	Left the school	0	0	0	0	3	7	10
	Total	0	0	1	0	9	7	17
Eve-teasing	Attending the school	0	0	0	4	0	2	6
	Left the school	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Total	0	0	0	4	0	3	7
Sexual Assault	Attending the school	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Attempt to Murder	Attending the school	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Left the school	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
	Total	1	0	0	3	0	1	5
Total	Attending the school	3	2	6	8	28	12	59
	Left the school	0	0	1	5	23	42	71
	Never enter school	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Total	3	2	7	13	51	56	132

$$x^2 = 28.255 \quad df = 10 \quad p = 0.02 \quad C = 0.056$$

When the type of Unlawful Acts performed by the children was cross-tabulated with the Present situation of the children related to attending school and the Age of children, it was found that, a total of 68 children were apprehended due to fighting.

Among those children, 41 children were having left the school; out of which, 24 children were eighteen years old; 14 children were seventeen years old whereas, only 03 children were sixteen years old.

Total 27 children were attending the school when they carried out the unlawful act of fighting; out of which, 15 children were seventeen years old; 05 children were eighteen years old; 03 children were sixteen years old whereas, 01 child was fifteen and 01 child was thirteen years old.

Thus, 68 children were apprehended for fighting out of which, each 29 children were seventeen and eighteen years old; 06 children were sixteen years old 01 child was fifteen and 01 child was thirteen years old.

Hence, it is seen that a majority of children left the school and conducted the unlawful act of fighting at the age of eighteen and seventeen years.

The table showed that a total of 23 children were having carried out theft as an unlawful act, out of which, 12 children were attending school. Out of those children, 06 children were seventeen years old whereas, 01 child was eighteen, 01 child was fifteen years old and 01 child was fourteen years old.

11 children in total left the school when they carried out theft as an offense out of which, 06 children were eighteen years old; 04 children were seventeen years old and only 01 respondent was fifteen years old.

Thus, it is inferred that, 23 children in total were having been apprehended for theft; out of which, 10 children were seventeen and 08 children were eighteen years old; 03 children were fifteen years old whereas, 02 children were fourteen years old.

Hence, it also interprets that, out of the 23 children who have carried out the as an unlawful act, among them the ratio of the children attending and children leaving the school was the same and majority of those children were seventeen and eighteen years old.

The table indicates that a total of 07 children were detained for abduction of a girl each; out of which, 04 children left the school and 01 child was seventeen and 01 child was eighteen years old.

Only 01 eighteen years old respondent was attending school when he committed the unlawful act of the abduction of a girl.

02 of the children never entered the school and both were eighteen years old when they committed the unlawful act of the abduction of a girl each.

Thus, the table concludes that a total of 07 children were having committed the abduction of a girl each; among them 05 were eighteen years old and 02 children were seventeen years old.

Hence, it is seen that a majority of the children were having left the school and carried out the abduction of a girl as an offense at the age of eighteen and seventeen years old.

The table also indicates that 02 children were apprehended for molestation and 01 of the respondents was attending school whose age was thirteen and another respondent left the school at the age of eighteen years.

Thus, it interprets the respondents were eighteen years old when they were apprehended for molestation.

The table also showed that in all 17 children committed murder as an unlawful act; out of which, 10 children left their school; among them 07 were eighteen years old and rest of the 03 children were seventeen years old.

07 children in total were attending school; out of which, 06 children were seventeen years old whereas, only 01 respondent was fifteen years old.

Thus, the table concludes that a total of 17 children were apprehended for murder and among them a majority of children left the school and their ages were eighteen and seventeen years old.

The table indicates that a total of 07 children were apprehended for eve-teasing; out of which, 06 children who were eighteen years old, were attending the school. 01 eighteen years old child left the school and committed the unlawful act of eve-teasing. Total 02 children were eighteen years old and 04 children were sixteen years old.

Hence, it can be seen that, a majority of children who have committed the offence of eve teasing were attending the school.

The table also showed that only 03 children were attending the school and were having carried out the unlawful act of sexual assault out of which 02 respondents were eighteen years old and one respondent was seventeen years old.

The table indicates that a total of 05 children attempted murder out of which, 03 children left the school; among them 02 children were sixteen years old and 01 respondent was eighteen years old.

02 children in total, who were having attempted murder, were attending the school out of which, 01 respondent was sixteen years old and one was thirteen years old.

Hence, the table above inferred that a majority of children left the school and were engaged in the unlawful activity of attempt to murder and they were mostly eighteen and seventeen years old.

It can be concluded that the children who were engaged in fighting, theft, murder, attempt to murder, were having left the school in their adolescent age whereas, children who have carried out eve-teasing and sexual assault were attending their school where they still were having easy access to interact with girls. Hence, it may be said that imparting moral and sex education to adolescent children is the need of the hour.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children * Present situation of the children related to attending school * Age of children are statistically significant ($p=0.02$).

Table No. 4.1.20

Descriptive analysis of the information about school of the children

Particulars of the table	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Present situation of the children in relation to attending school	132	3.00	2.00	1.5682	0.52703
The reason of Children for leaving school	132	6.0	8.0	11.015	5.5602

Table No. 4.1.20 explains the descriptive analysis of the information about school of the children. It has been noted that the minimum number of children never entered the school whereas, maximum number of children left the school. The average children were attending the school.

It is also observed that the maximum number of children left the school as they were not interested in studies. A minimum number of children left the school due to their mischievous behavior. An average number of children were having left the school as they failed in the subjects.

It can be concluded that most of the children left the school as they were not having any interest in studies.

4.1.4 Information about the Neighbouring community of the Children in Conflict with Law

1. Nature of relationship with neighbors
2. Type of malpractices performed in the neighboring community of the children
3. Descriptive analysis of the neighbouring community of the Children in Conflict with Law

Table No. 4.1.21

Distribution of the Children in Conflict with Law on the basis of the nature of relationship with neighbours

Sr. No.	Nature of relationship of the family of Children in Conflict with Law with their neighbours	Frequency	Percent
1.	Intimate	77	58.4%
2.	Casual	39	29.5%
3.	Indifferent	16	12.1%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains about the information regarding the nature of relationship of the family of the Children in Conflict with Law with their neighbours. It has been categorized into four groups.

Table No. 4.1.21 indicates 77 (58.4%) families were having an intimate relationship with their neighbours; 39 (29.5%) families were having a causal relationship with their neighbours; and 16 (12.1%) families were having an indifferent relationship with their neighbours.

The table illustrates that a majority of the families were having an intimate relationship with their neighbours in the form of an informal friendly manner in the form of helping; respecting and trusting each other. The families that were having a causal relationship with their neighbours knew each other just introductorily and did not find it necessary to take the relations any further. An indifferent relationship with the neighbours was noticed in the form of arguments; fighting and hurting each other.

Generally, the neighbourhood is a setting in which children spend their unstructured time. A neighbourhood is a place where children explore, interact with other children, observe elder people while working and performing other activities and gain various experiences from the members of the community. The whole neighbourhood setting contributes to the development of children's self-concepts. However, in the present study, the children were unable to interact with the neighbouring community and couldn't get a positive exposure for personality development due to having fair but not intimate relationship with neighbours.

Table No. 4.1.22

Distribution of the Children in Conflict with Law according to the type of malpractices performed in their neighboring community

Sr. No.	Type of malpractices performed in children's neighbouring community	Frequency	Percent
1.	Theft	4	3.0%
2.	Fighting	56	42.4%
3.	Quarrelling	6	4.5%
4.	Not carried out any malpractices	66	50.0%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table showed the information regarding the type of malpractices performed in the children's neighbouring community. It has been categorized into four groups.

Table No. 4.1.22 depicts those 56 (42.4%) neighbours of the children carried out fighting as a malpractice; 6 (4.5%) neighbours of the children quarrelled with each other; 4 (3%) neighbours of the children carried out theft as a malpractice and 66 (50%) neighbours did not carry out any malpractice.

The table showed that from the collected data, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the neighbouring communities of the children were not engaged in any kind of malpractices. From remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ data, a majority of the neighbours of the children were involved in fighting.

It may be concluded that the engagement or no engagement of the neighbours of the children in malpractices was the same, but considering the engagement in malpractices by the neighbours, the tendency of resolving the issues was mainly through fighting and it can be said that the children learnt that fighting is the only solution to cope up with the situation rather than anything else and made the children to try it out in their daily life.

Table No. 4.1.23

Descriptive analysis of the neighbouring community of the Children in Conflict with Law

Particulars of the table	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Nature of the relationship with neighbours	132	4.00	2.00	2.3712	0.90297
Type of malpractices performed in the neighbouring community	132	1.000	4.000	3.01515	1.026257

Table No. 4.1.23 explains the description of the neighbouring community of the children. It has been observed that minimum number of children were having an indifferent relation with their neighbours.

The maximum number of the children were having a fair relationship with their neighbours whereas, minimum number of the children were having an indifferent relationship with their neighbours. An average number of children were having a fair relationship with their neighbours.

It has been seen that the maximum number of neighbours of the children carried out fighting as a malpractice whereas, minimum number of neighbours of the children were engaged in theft and the average number of neighbours of the children were engaged in quarrelling with each other.

It can be concluded that most of the families of the children were having a fair relationship with their neighbours and most of the neighbours carried out fighting as crime.

4.1.5 Information about the Peers of the Children in Conflict with Law

1. Number of male friends of the children
2. Number of female friends of the Children in Conflict with Law
3. The type of addiction of the children's friends
4. Type of unlawful acts carried out by children's friends
5. Cross tabulation of the type of unlawful acts performed by the children *
Information about the number of female friends of children
6. Descriptive analysis of the information regarding the peer group of the Children in Conflict with Law

Table No. 4.1.24

Distribution of the Children in Conflict with Law according to the number of their male friends

Sr. No.	Number of male friends of the children in conflict with law	Frequency	Percent
1.	Not having friends	4	3.0%
2.	Having 2 to 3 friends	68	51.5%
3.	Having 4 to 5 friends	34	25.8%
4.	Having more than 6 friends	26	19.7%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains about information regarding the number of male friends of the Children in Conflict with Law. It has been categorized into four groups.

Table No. 4.1.24 indicates that 68 (51.5%) children were having 2 to 3 male friends; 34 (25.8%) children were having 4 to 5 male friends; 26 (19.7%) children were having more than 6 male friends and 4 (3%) children did not have any male friends.

The table interprets that, from the data collected, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of the children were having 2 to 3 male friends who were very close to them whereas, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ children were having 4 to 5 male friends. It has also been observed that less than $\frac{1}{4}$ children were having more than 6 male friends and percentage wise, the Children in Conflict with Law having no male friends at all, is very negligible.

Usually, friends are of the same age and mostly have same backgrounds and interests. Friends or peers satisfy various needs such as belongingness; companionship and approval. Considering the results above, the researcher may develop an opinion that the children were ready to do anything for their friends without thinking about the right or wrong impacts of their acts. This intimacy often influences the children to deviant behavior.

Table No. 4.1.25

Distribution of the Children in Conflict with Law according to the number of their female friends

Sr. No.	Number of female friends of the Children in Conflict with Law	Frequency	Percent
1.	Not having female friends	106	80.3%
2.	2 to 3	23	17.4%
3.	4 to 5	2	1.5%
4.	6 onwards	1	0.8%
Total		132	100.0%

The table above discusses about the information regarding the number of female friends of the Children in Conflict with law. It has been categorized into four groups.

Table No. 4.1.25 indicates that 106 (80.3%) children did not have any female friends; 23 (17.4%) children were having 2 to 3 female friends; 2 (1.5%) children were having 4 to 5 female friends and 1 (0.8%) child were having more than 6 female friends.

It interprets that a majority of the children did not have any female friends. From the remaining data, a maximum number of the children were having 2 to 3 female friends. It is also observed that the table showed a very negligible percentage of the Children in Conflict with Law were having more than six female friends.

Children may have interactions with girls of their age as the attraction of opposite sex is one of the characteristics of the adolescent stage. Children of this age are unable to understand the meaning of love, attraction and friendship or any difference between these. This may lead to a deviant behavior as they frequently fall in love with girls and have sexual relationship with them.

Table No. 4.1.26

Distribution of the Children in Conflict with Law according the type of addiction that their friends have

Sr. No.	Type of addiction of children's friend	Frequency	Percent
1.	Consumption of alcohol	21	15.9%
2.	Substance use	70	53.03%
3.	Not having any addiction	41	31.07%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the information regarding the type of addiction that the children's friends have. It has been categorized into three groups.

Table No. 4.1.26 indicates the information regarding the type of addiction that the children's friends have. It is found that 70 (53.03%) friends of the children were addicted to substance use whereas, 21 (15.9%) friends of the children were addicted to the consumption of alcohol. A total of 41 (31.07%) friends of the children were having no addictions.

The table explains that, in comparison to the consumption of alcohol, a majority of the friends of the children were addicted to the substance use such as chewing tobacco; smoking cigarette; eating *Gutkha* etc.

Malhotra Chetana⁸ were having studied the drug use among the peers of the Children in Conflict with Law wherein, she revealed that a large number of the peers of the Children in Conflict with Law were addicted to drugs like smoking, *bhang*, *charas* etc. whereas, in the present study similar inferences are seen.

Considering the results above, it may be concluded that peer pressure can lead the children to adapt the ill habit of addiction which may drive the children in any hazardous state of physical health and emotional distress.

⁸Malhotra Chetana (2007) 'Drug use among juvenile in conflict with law' Indian Journal of Pediatrics, India

Table No. 4.1.27

Distribution of the Children in Conflict with Law according to the types of unlawful acts carried out by their friends

Sr. No.	Parent's awareness about the engagement of children's friend in any unlawful acts	Frequency	Percent
1.	Theft	2	1.5%
2.	Fighting	16	12.1%
3.	Murder	4	3.0%
4.	Not carried out any unlawful act	104	83.4%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the information regarding the unlawful acts carried out by the friends of the children. It has been categorized into three groups.

Table No. 4.1.27 showed that, 16 (12.1%) friends were engaged in the unlawful act of fighting; 2 (1.5%) friends were involved in the unlawful act of theft and 4 (3.03%) friends were engaged in murder. A total of 104 (83.37%) friends were not involved in any kind of unlawful activities.

The table indicates that a majority of the friends of the Children in Conflict with Law were involved in the unlawful activity of fighting rather than theft.

It may be concluded that many of the friends of the children were having a tendency of fighting to resolve any disputes and as a result, some children who tried to help their friends, got caught in the situation of a deviant behavior.

Table No. 4.1.28

Cross tabulation of the type of unlawful acts performed by the children *

Information about the number of female friends of the children

Type of unlawful acts performed by the children		Information about the number of female friends of the children				Total
		Not having friends	2 to 3	4 to 5	6 onwards	
1.	Fighting	58	8	1	1	68
2.	Theft	20	3	0	0	23
3.	Abduction of girl	4	3	0	0	7
4.	Molestation	0	2	0	0	2
5.	Murder	16	1	0	0	17
6.	Eve teasing	4	2	1	0	7
7.	Sexual Assault	1	2	0	0	3
8.	Attempt to murder	3	2	0	0	5
Total		106	23	2	1	132

$$x^2=33.069 \quad df=21 \quad p=0.045 \quad C=0.169$$

When the type of unlawful acts performed by the children was cross-tabulated with the information regarding the number of female friends of the children, it was found that, 68 children were engaged in fighting.

Out of them, 58 children did not have any female friends whereas, 8 children were having 2 to 3 female friends. 1 child were having 4 to 5 female friends while one child were having more than 6 female friends.

Hence, table indicates that a majority of the children did not have any female friends and they were involved in fighting.

It also explains that 23 children in total were involved in theft.

Out of them, 20 children did not have female friends whereas, 3 children were having 2 to 3 female friends.

Therefore, it has been observed that a majority children did not have any female friends and they were involved in theft.

It indicates that 07 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each.

Out of them, 04 children did not have any female friends whereas, 03 children were having 2 to 3 female friends. Hence, a majority of the children were having committed the unlawful act of the abduction of a girl each and they did not have any female friends.

The table showed that 02 parents stated that their children were involved in molestation and both the children were having 2 to 3 female friends.

Therefore, it indicates that the children who were having 2 to 3 female friends were engaged in molestation.

It also indicates that 17 children were having committed the heinous offense of murder.

Out of them, a majority of 16 children did not have any female friends whereas, only 01 child were having 2 to 3 female friends.

Therefore, a majority of children did not have any female friends and were engaged in the heinous act of committing murder.

The table also explains that 07 children were involved in the unlawful act of eve-teasing.

Out of them, 04 children did not have any female friends whereas, 2 children were having 2 to 3 female friends.

Only 01 child were having 4 to 5 female friends.

Therefore, a majority of the children did not have any female friends and were involved in eve-teasing.

It also showed that 03 children were involved in sexual assault, whereas, 2 children were having 2 to 3 female friends and only 01 child did not have any female friends.

Therefore, a majority of the children were having 2 to 3 female friends and were involved in eve-teasing.

It has also been found that 05 children were involved in the heinous offense of an attempt to murder, whereas, 3 children did not have any female friends and only 02 children were having 2 to 3 female friends. Therefore, a majority the children did not have any female friends and were involved in attempting a murder.

It can be observed that a majority of the children didn't have any female friends and they were engaged in unlawful acts that were not related to opposite sex.

Hence, minimum number of children were having female friends and were found in offenses like molestation and sexual assault.

Considering the above result, the researcher may develop an impression that those children were unaware about the legal system of India for sexual offenses and also, they were unaware of the impacts or effects of the same. It is the inability of the children to understand the difference between love and sexual attraction that gives birth too many wrong evils. Hence, imparting legal awareness with sex education for adolescents is becoming an essential need of the Indian society today.

To assess the association between these two variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results showed that the association between two variables, namely, Type of unlawful acts performed by the children * Information about the number of female friends of the children are statistically significant ($p=0.045$).

Table No. 4.1.29

Descriptive analysis of the information regarding the peer group of the Children in Conflict with Law

Particulars of the table	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Information about the number of male friends of the children	132	1.00	2.00	2.6212	0.83374
Information about the number of female friends of the children	132	4.00	1.00	1.2273	0.50329
Reason for staying at their friend's house	132	1.00	4.00	3.0303	1.27776
The type of addiction of the children's friends	132	2.00	1.00	3.4924	1.11544
The type of unlawful acts carried out by the children's friends	132	1.00	2.00	3.7121	0.73651

Table No. 4.1.29 showed the descriptive analysis of peers of the Children in Conflict with Law. A maximum number of the children were having 2 to 3 male friends whereas a minimum number of the children did not have any male friends. An average number of the children were having 2 to 3 male friends.

It has seen that maximum children were not having any female friends whereas minimum children did not have more than 6 female friends. An average number of the children did not have any female friends.

It has been observed that a maximum number of the children stayed at their friend's house for birthday celebration whereas, a minimum number of the children stayed at their friend's house after having conflict with family members. An average number of the children never stayed at their friend's house.

The table indicates the description of the type addiction of the children's friends. The minimum number of friends of the children were addicted to chewing tobacco and a maximum number of friends were addicted to drinking alcohol. An average number of friends of the children were having no addiction.

It is observed from the table that, the unlawful act of theft was carried out by a minimum number of friends of the children and fighting was conducted as an unlawful act by maximum number of friends of the children. An average number of friends of the children were involved in murder.

4.1.6 Information of the Unlawful acts of the Children in Conflict with Law

1. Sources of knowing about the children's unlawful acts
2. Type of unlawful acts performed by the children
3. Reaction of the parents after knowing about their child's unlawful act
4. Reason behind performing the unlawful acts by the children
5. Cross tabulation of the Association between the Age of children * Type of unlawful acts performed by the children
6. Cross tabulation of the Association between Nature of the unlawful acts of the children * Bad company of friends
7. Cross tabulation of the Association between Nature of the unlawful acts of the children * Neglected by parents'
8. Cross tabulation of the Association between Nature of the unlawful acts of the children * Criminal background of family
9. Cross tabulation of the Association between Nature of the unlawful acts of the children * Impact of Neighboring community
10. Cross tabulation of the Association between Nature of the unlawful acts of the children * Love affair
11. Cross tabulation of the Association Type of the Unlawful acts by the Children * Bad company of friends * Neglected by parents'
12. Descriptive analysis of the unlawful acts performed by the Children in Conflict with Law

Table No. 4.1.30

Distribution of the children according to the sources of knowing about children's unlawful acts

Sr. No.	Sources of knowing about children's unlawful act	Frequency	Percent
1.	Through police	100	75.8%
2.	Through the children themselves	8	6.1%
3.	Through children's friend	11	8.3%
4.	Through Neighbors	13	9.8%
Total		132	100.0%

The above table explains the information regarding the sources of knowing about the children's unlawful acts. It has been categorized into four groups.

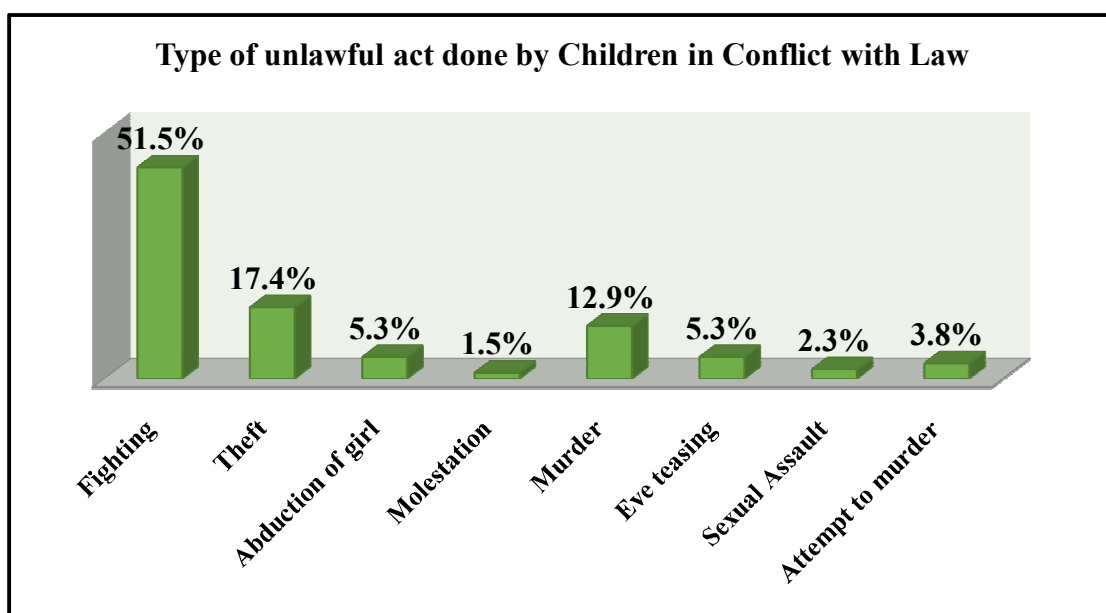
Table No. 4.1.30 indicates the information regarding the sources of knowing about children's unlawful acts. It has been found that 100 (75.8%) parents were informed about the unlawful acts committed by the children by the police whereas, 13 (9.8%) parents came to know about it through their neighbours. A total of 11 (8.3%) parents were informed by the children's friends about unlawful acts carried out by the children. Children themselves informed about their unlawful acts to 8 (6.1%) parents.

The table showed that $\frac{3}{4}$ of the parents were informed about the unlawful act of their children by the police. From the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ children, 41% of the parents got the information of their children's unlawful acts from their neighbours, 34% parents got informed by their children's friends and 25% parents got it through their children only.

According to Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, the information about the unlawful act should be given to the parents immediately. It is mandatory for the special juvenile police to inform about the unlawful act to the parents of the Children in Conflict with Law. Hence, considering the above information, the researcher may develop an opinion that the Police personnel were performing their duties well.

Graph No. 4.1.4

Distribution of type of unlawful act done by Children



The above graph discusses the information regarding type of unlawful acts performed by the children. It is categorized in eight groups.

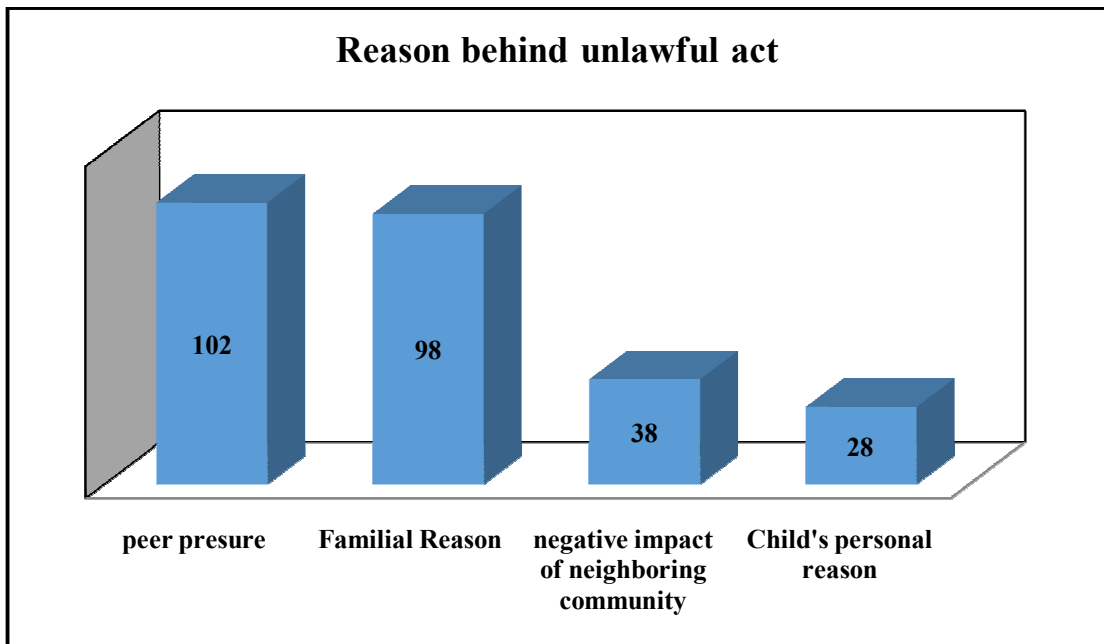
Graph No 4.1.4 showed that 68 (51.5%) children were engaged in fighting; 23 (17.4%) children were involved in the activity of theft; 17 (12.9%) children were involved in murder. The unlawful act of the abduction of a girl was committed by 7 (5.3%) Children in Conflict with law, similarly 7 (5.3%) children were involved in the act of eve-teasing. 5 (3.8%) children were having attempted murder, whereas, 3 (2.3%) children were involved in sexual assault. It has also been observed that 2 (1.5%) children were engaged in molestation.

It interprets that a majority of the children were apprehended for fighting followed by theft. Very less percentage of children were having committed offenses such as Molestation, sexual assault and eve-teasing.

It concludes that mostly violent behavior is a learnt behavior. A child learns the behavior by observing the environment around it. Lack of parental control; negative impact of the neighbouring community; high level of exposure to violent role models and peer pressure may lead the child to act violently.

Graph No. 4.1.5

Distribution of the children according to the reasons behind unlawful acts



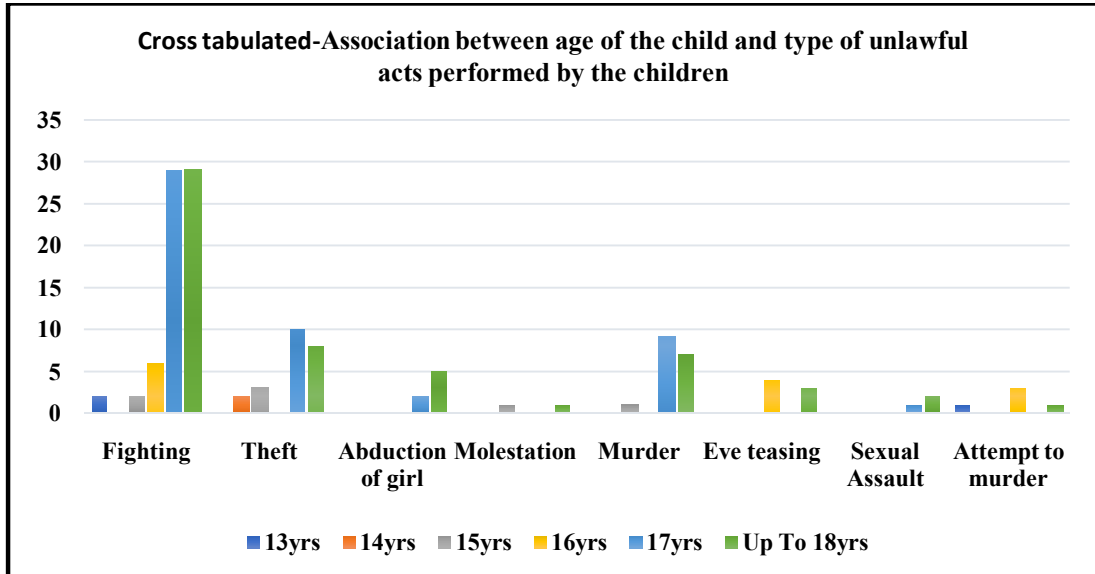
The above graph explains the information of the children regarding the reasons behind unlawful acts carried by them. It has been categorized into twelve groups.

Graph no. 4.1.5 explains that 102 (77.27%) children were in a bad company of friends; 98 (74.2%) children were having familial reasons; 38 (28.78%) children were having a negative impact of the neighboring community and 28 (21.21%) children were having their own personal reasons.

The table interprets that a majority of the children were in the company of bad friends whereas, nearly a same percentage was found for the reason of familial reasons such as family disputes; criminal background of the family; negative environment in the family etc. Very less percentage was seen for the reason of the children's personal reasons such as submissive behavior; hostility; immaturity; attraction of things etc.

Considering the above result; the researcher may develop the impression that when children become adolescents, they go through periods when relationships with peers is more important than any others, including parents, siblings and teachers. Children always act under peer pressure without thinking of the consequences of their act which may lead them to deviant behavior.

Graph No. 4.1.6
Cross tabulation of the
Association between the Age of the children * Type of unlawful acts performed
by the children



$$\chi^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.03 \quad C = 0.094$$

When the age of the children was cross-tabulated with the unlawful acts committed by the children, it was found that 3 children were thirteen years old, out of which 2 children were involved in fighting; 01 child were having attempted a murder.

Therefore, the table interprets that a majority of the children who were thirteen years of age were involved in fighting.

The graph also indicates that 02 children of fourteen years were engaged in theft.

The graph also showed that 07 children were fifteen years of age; out of them, 03 children were involved in theft; 02 children were engaged in fighting and 01 child were having carried out Molestation.

Therefore, a majority of the children were fifteen years old and were having committed theft as an unlawful act.

The graph indicates that 13 children were sixteen years old, out of which, 06 children were involved in Fighting; 04 children were apprehended for Eye-Teasing; 03 Children were having attempted Murder.

Therefore, the graph interprets that, a majority of the sixteen-year-old children were having committed Fighting as an unlawful act.

The graph also describes that, 51 children were seventeen years old, out of which 29 children were involved in Fighting; 10 children were having committed Theft; 02 children were detained for the Abduction of a Girl each; 09 children were having committed Murder and 01 child was apprehended for Sexual Assault.

Hence, it has been observed that a majority of the children from the age group of seventeen were having committed the Fighting as an unlawful act.

The graph indicates that, 56 children were up to eighteen years old, out of them, 29 children were involved in Fighting; 08 children were having carried out Theft; 05 children were engaged in the Abduction of a Girl each; 09 children were having carried out Murder; 07 children were apprehended for Eve-Teasing; 05 children were having attempted a Murder; 03 children were detained for Sexual Assault and 1 child was engaged in molestation.

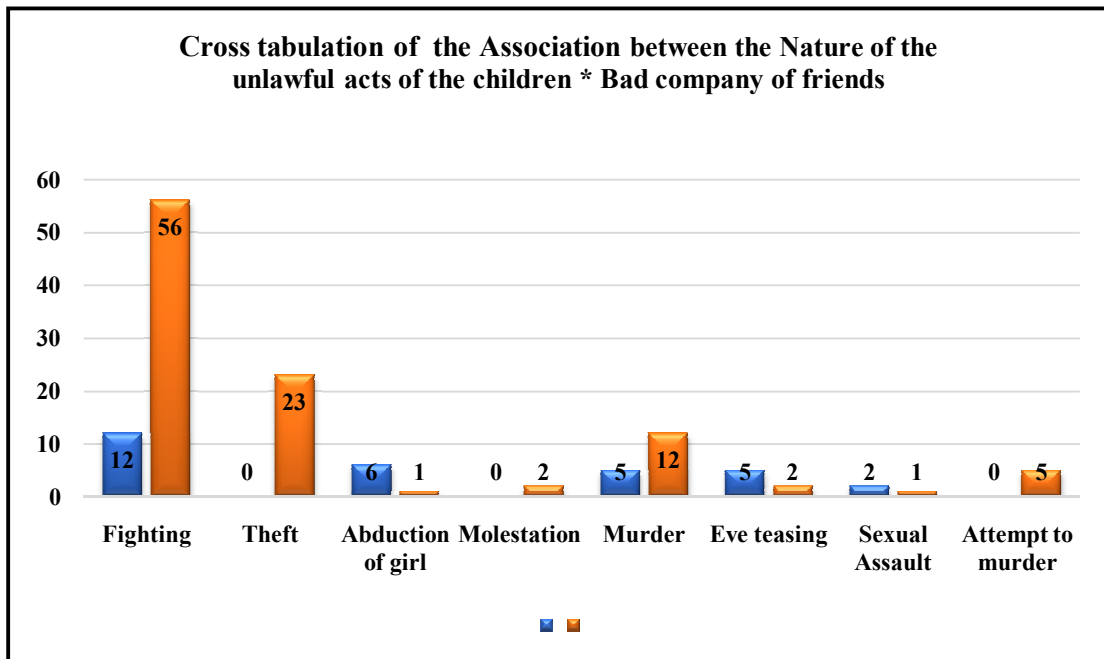
Hence, the graph describes that a majority of the children belonging to age group of up to 18 years were having committed Fighting.

In explaining this result, it can be stated that a rapid growth in the form of the acceleration of physical development and hormonal changes of the body lead to emotional instability in the children; along with environmental factors such as having violent role models around in the family as well as in the community. Both these factors were having an impact on a child absorbing that fighting can resolve any problem or issues.

To assess the association between these two variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between two variables, namely, Age of Children and Type of unlawful act committed by the children are statistically significant ($p=0.03$).

Graph No. 4.1.7

Cross tabulation of the Association between the nature of unlawful acts of the children * Bad company of friends



$\chi^2 = 38.821$ $df = 7$ $p = 0.000$ $C = 0.092$

When the nature of the unlawful acts was cross-tabulated with the reason of being in the company of bad friends, it was found that 68 children were involved in fighting, out of which, 56 children were in the company of bad friends whereas, 12 children did, not have bad friends.

Therefore, the graph inferred that a majority of the children were engaged in fighting and were in the company of bad friends.

The graph indicates that 23 children in total were involved in theft and all of them were in the company of bad friends.

Hence, the graph concludes that all the children who were engaged in theft, were in the company of bad friends.

The graph further explains that 7 children were involved in the abduction of a girl each, out of which, 06 children were not in the company of bad friends whereas, 01 child was in the company of bad friends.

Hence, it concludes that a very less percentage of the children in Conflict with Law were involved in the abduction of a girl each and were in the company of bad friends.

It indicates that 02 children were engaged in molestation and both of them were in the company of bad friends.

Hence, the above graph concludes that all the children who were engaged in molestation were in the company of bad friends.

The graph also explains that 17 children were having committed murder. Out of which, 12 children were in the company of bad friends and 5 children were not in the company of bad friends. Thus, as per the graph, it can be concluded that a majority of the children were in the company of bad friends and committed murder.

It indicates that 7 children were having engaged in eve-teasing out of which, 2 children were in the company of bad friends whereas, 5 children did, not have any bad friends.

Hence, the lesser percentage of the children who committed the unlawful act of eve-teasing, were in the company of bad friends.

The graph indicates that 3 children were engaged in sexual assault out of which, 1 child was in the company of bad friends whereas, 2 children did, not have any bad friends.

Hence, the lesser percentage of the children who committed sexual assault, were in the company of bad friends.

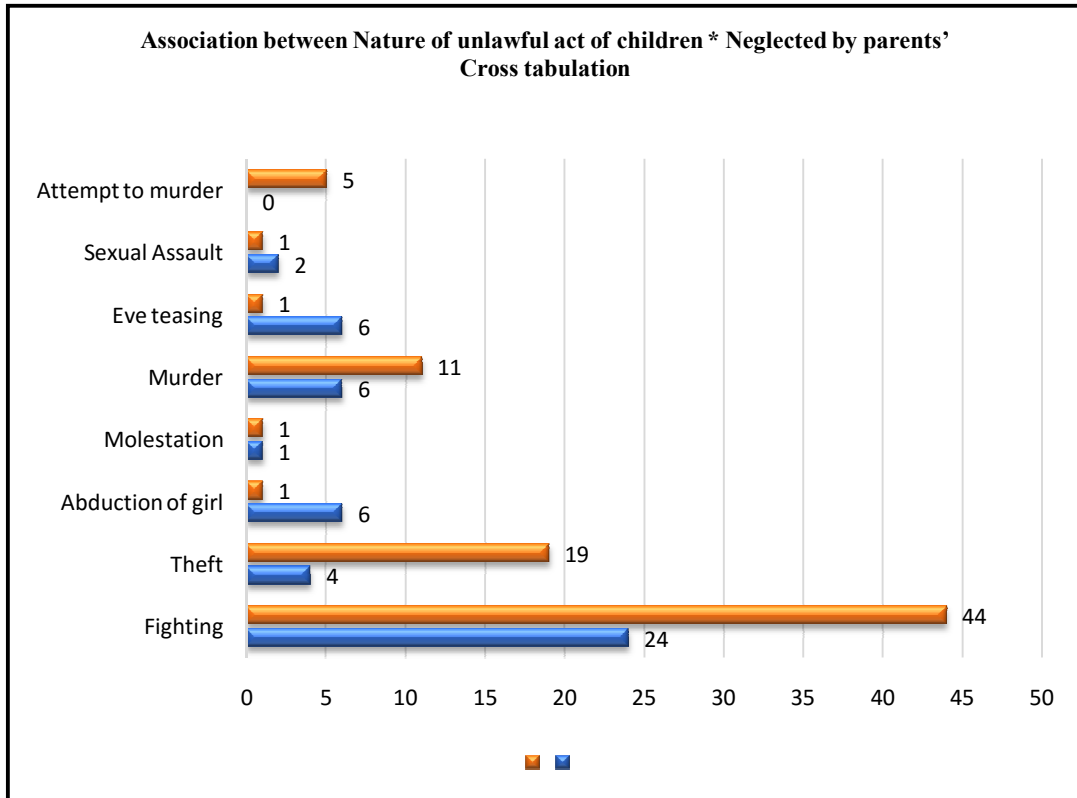
The graph also indicates that 05 children were having attempted murder and all of them were in the company of bad friends.

Hence, the graph concludes that all the children who were apprehended for attempting murder were in the company of bad friends.

These findings concluded that children are heavily influenced by their friends and wish to seek acceptance from them, although they know when a particular behavior is wrong but the temptation to fit in and imitate what other friends are doing is so strong that they give in to peer pressure.

To assess the association between these two variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between the two variables, namely, the nature of the unlawful acts committed by the children and the reason of being in the company of bad friends are statistically significant ($p=0.000$).

Graph No. 4.1.8
Cross tabulation of the
Association between the nature of unlawful acts of children * Neglected by
parents'



$$x^2 = 22.336 \quad df = 7 \quad p = 0.02 \quad C = 0.089$$

When the nature of unlawful acts was cross-tabulated with the reason of being neglected by their parents, it was found that 68 children were involved in fighting, out of which, 44 children were neglected by their parents whereas, 24 children were never neglected by their parents. Hence, the table determines that a majority of the children who were neglected by their parents were engaged in fighting.

Theft was carried out by 23 children, out of which, 19 children were neglected by their parents whereas, 4 children were never neglected by their parents.

Therefore, a large percentage of the children were engaged in theft and were neglected by their parents.

The table explains that 7 children were apprehended for the abduction of a girl each, out of which, only 1 child was neglected by the parents whereas, 6 children were never neglected by parents.

Hence, a very less percentage of the children who were having committed the unlawful act of the abduction of a girl each, were neglected by their parents.

Molestation was conducted by 2 children, out of which, 1 child was never neglected by the parents while other one was often neglected by the parents.

Hence, the percentage of parents paying attention to their children as well as the percentage of parents neglecting their children who have carried out molestation is similar.

The table above explains that 17 children were involved in murder, out of which, 11 children were neglected by their parents whereas, 06 children were never neglected by their parents. Therefore, a large percentage of the children who were engaged in the heinous offence of murder, were neglected by their parents.

The table explains that 7 children were apprehended for eve-teasing, out of which, only 01 child was neglected by the parents whereas, 6 children were never neglected by their parents. Hence it can be seen that, a very less percentage of parents neglected their children who were having committed the unlawful act of eve-teasing.

The table indicates that 3 children in all were engaged in sexual assault, out of which, only 1 child was neglected by the parents whereas, 2 children were never neglected by their parents.

Hence, a very less percentage of children who were having committed sexual assault, were neglected by their parents.

The table also indicates that, 5 children who attempted murder were all neglected by their parents.

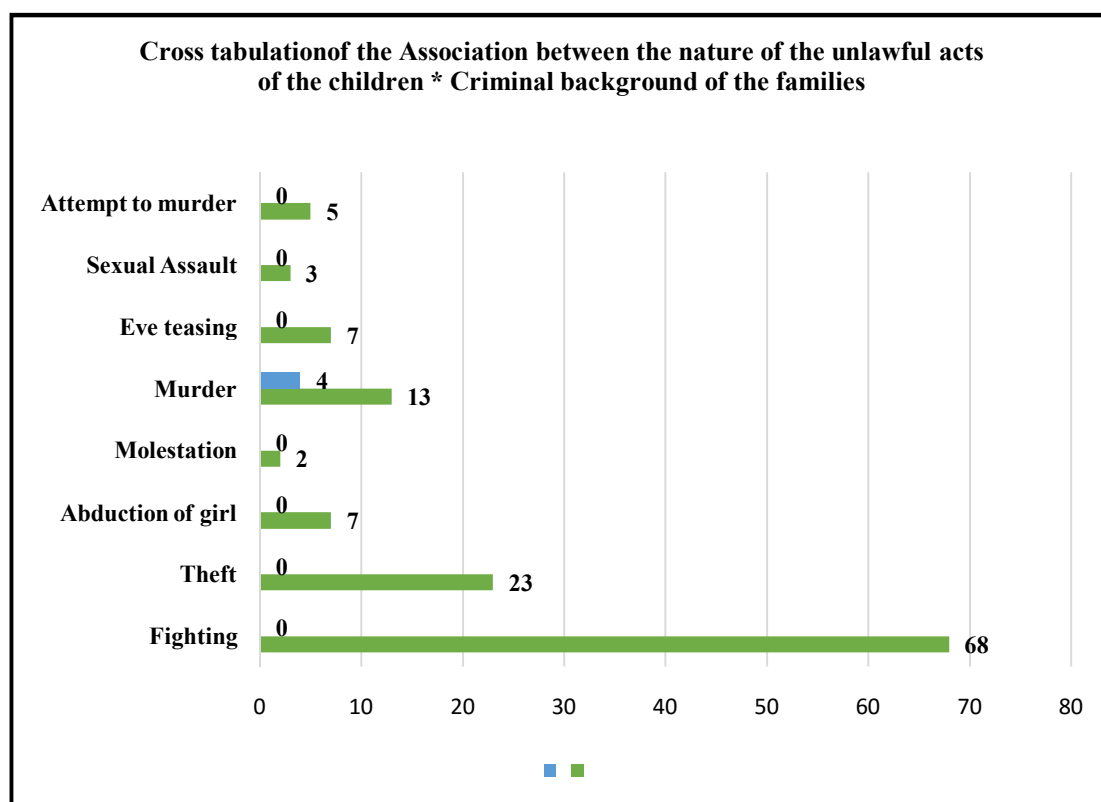
Hence, the table concludes that all the children who were apprehended for attempting murder were neglected by their parents.

The above illustrative graph showed that the lack of parental monitoring, attention and love plays a critical role in the occurrence of crime. Parental rejection and familial disorganization may affect the mindset of a child as well as elicit the emotion of feeling neglected leading to conflicts between a parent and a child and this impact may lead the child to do inappropriate things.

To assess the association between these two variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between the two variables, namely, the nature of the unlawful acts committed by the children and the reason of being neglected by parents are statistically significant ($p=0.02$).

Graph No. 4.1.9

Cross tabulation of the Association between the nature of the unlawful acts of the children * Criminal background of the families



$$x^2 = 27.904 \quad df = 7 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.055$$

When the nature of the unlawful acts was cross-tabulated with the reason of criminal backgrounds in the family of the children and its impact on them, it has been observed that 68 children in total were engaged in fighting but their families did not have any criminal background.

Hence, it interprets that all the children were apprehended for fighting but their families were having non-criminal background.

Though the unlawful act of theft was committed by 23 children, yet their families did not have any criminal background.

Therefore, table explains that all children were detained for theft but their families were having non-criminal background.

It has been observed that 07 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each, but their families did not have any criminal background.

Hence, it interprets that all the children who were engaged in the abduction of a girl each were having families with non-criminal background.

Though molestation was an unlawful act committed by 02 children, yet their families did not have any criminal background.

Therefore, the table explains that all the children apprehended for molestation were from families with noncriminal background.

The table also explains that in all 17 children were engaged in the heinous offense of murder. Out of which, 04 children's families were having criminal backgrounds whereas, 13 children's families did not have any criminal background.

Therefore, it can be concluded that a less percentage of the children in Conflict with Law were involved in murder and their families were having criminal backgrounds.

Though eve-teasing was an unlawful act committed by 07 children, yet their families didn't have any criminal background.

Therefore, the table explains that all the children who were detained for eve-teasing were having no families with criminal backgrounds.

It is observed that 03 children in total were engaged in sexual assault however, their families didn't have any criminal background.

Hence, it concludes that all the children apprehended for sexual assault were belonging to families with no criminal background.

Though the unlawful act of attempt to murder was committed by 05 children, yet their families did not have any criminal background.

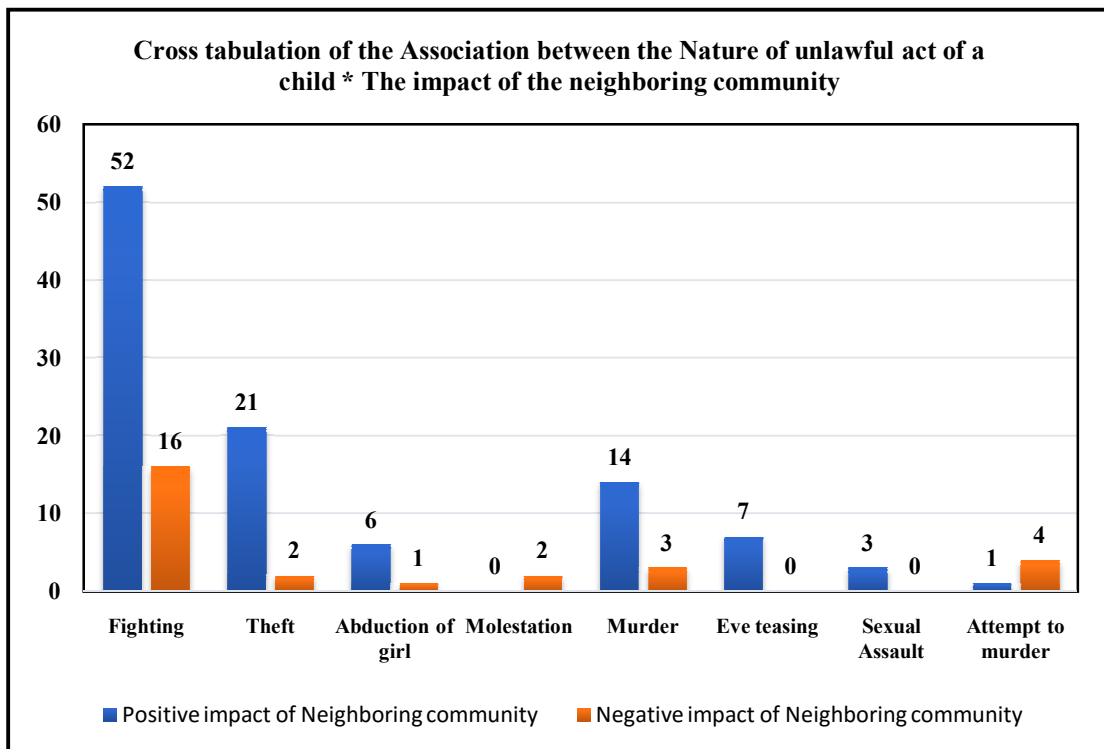
Therefore, the table explains that all the children who were involved in attempting murder were belonging to families with no criminal background.

While viewing in this sense, it can be stated that though the percentage of noncriminal families were higher, yet, considering the type of the unlawful act it can be revealed that the children belonging to families with criminal backgrounds were apprehended for the heinous crime of murder. It can be concluded that children always adapt some of the things without thinking whether it is right or wrong from the adults and familial environment plays a vital role in the development of a child.

To assess the association between these two variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The result showed that the association between two variables, namely, the nature of the unlawful acts committed by the children and the reason of the impact of criminal background are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Graph No. 4.1.10

**Cross tabulation of the Association between the Nature of unlawful act of a child
* The impact of the neighbouring community**



$$x^2 = 40.130 \quad df = 7 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.069$$

When the nature of the unlawful act was cross-tabulated with the reason of the impact of the neighbouring community on a child, it has been seen that 68 children were involved in the unlawful act of fighting out of which, 52 children were having a good neighbouring community whereas, 16 children were having a negative impact due to their neighbouring community.

Hence, a large percentage of the children who were involved in fighting were having a positive impact of their neighbouring community.

The graph also explains that 23 children were engaged in theft, out of which, only 02 children were negatively impacted due to their neighbouring community whereas, 21 children were having a positive impact of their neighbouring community.

Therefore, a less percentage of the children who were involved in theft were having a negative impact of their neighbouring community.

The unlawful act of an Abduction of a girl each, was carried out by 07 children, out of which, 01 child were having a negative impact of neighbours whereas, 06 children were having a positive impact of neighbours.

Hence, a very less percentage of the children who were apprehended for the abduction of a girl each were having a negative impact of their neighbours.

It indicates that 02 children were involved in molestation and all of them were having a negative impact of the neighboring community.

Hence, the graph concludes that all the children who were engaged in molestation were having a negative impact of neighbors.

The unlawful act of murder was carried out by 17 children, out of which, 03 children were having a negative impact of neighbors whereas, 14 children were positively influenced by their neighbors

Hence, a very less percentage of children were having a negative impact of due to their neighbors and were apprehended for the heinous act of murder.

The graph above further indicates that 07 children were involved in eve-teasing and all of them were having a positive impact of their neighbors.

Hence, the graph interprets that the children in Conflict with Law who were apprehended for eve-teasing were having no negative impact of their neighbors.

It also explains that 03 children were involved in sexual assault and all of them were having a positive impact of their neighbors.

Hence, the graph showed that all the children who were detained for sexual assault, were having a positive impact of their neighbors.

It indicates that 5 children were having attempted murder out of which, 4 children were having a negative impact of the neighboring community whereas, only 01 child were having a positive impact of their neighboring community.

Hence, the graph indicates that a majority of the Children who were having attempted murder were having a negative impact of their neighboring community.

Being viewed in this sense, it can be stated that, though the percentage of the positive impact of the neighbouring community was higher, yet, considering the type of the unlawful act, it can be revealed that the children who were having a negative impact of the neighbouring community, were apprehended for comparatively mild crimes such as fighting; theft etc. They were also apprehended for heinous crimes such as molestation; murder; attempt to murder etc. Thus, it can be concluded that neighboring community is one of the critical agents of socialization. A child usually imitates the behavior of people in its surroundings and the adolescents living in an underprivileged neighboring community are likely to develop antisocial behavior.

To assess the association between these two variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between two variables, namely, the Nature of the unlawful acts committed by the child and the reason, the impact of the neighbouring community are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.1.31**Cross tabulation of the****Association between the nature of the unlawful acts of the children * Love affair**

Sr. No.	Nature of the unlawful acts of the children	Love affaire		Total
		Not having Love Affaire	Having Love Affaire	
1.	Fighting	68	0	68
2.	Theft	23	0	23
3.	Abduction of girl	1	6	7
4.	Molestation	1	1	2
5.	Murder	16	1	17
6.	Eve-teasing	7	0	7
7.	Sexual assault	2	1	3
8.	Attempt to Murder	5	0	5
Total		123	9	132

$$x^2 = 85.332 \quad df = 7 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.056$$

When the nature of the unlawful acts was cross-tabulated with the reason of having a love affair, it has been observed that 68 children were involved in fighting and none of these children were involved in a love affair.

Hence, the table explains that for all the children who were having committed fighting as an unlawful act, love affair was not the reason behind the act.

Though the unlawful act of theft was committed by 23 children yet none of them were engaged in a love affair.

Therefore, the table indicates that love affair was not the reason behind committing the unlawful act of theft for the children from whom the data was collected.

A total of 7 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each out of which, 6 children were engaged in love affairs whereas, 01 child was not involved in any love affair.

Hence, it is seen that from the collected data, a majority of the children who committed the unlawful act of the abduction of a girl, were engaged in love affairs.

Molestation was carried out by 2 children out of which, 01 child was involved in a love affair while the other child didn't have any type of engagement in a love affair.

Hence, percentagewise the ratio is fifty-fifty for the reason of having love affair or not for the unlawful act of molestation committed by the children from whom the data was collected.

17 children in total were engaged in the heinous offense of murder, out of which, only 01 child was engaged in a love affair and remaining 06 children didn't have any relationships such as a love affair.

Hence, it concludes that love affair was not the main reason behind the unlawful act of murder.

Though the unlawful act of eve-teasing was performed by 05 children yet, they were not engaged in any love affair.

Therefore, the table above explains that all the children were involved in eve-teasing but love affair was not the reason behind the act.

In all, 03 children were engaged in the heinous offense of sexual assault, out of which, only 01 child was engaged in a love affair and remaining 02 children were not having relationship like love affair.

Hence, it concludes that love affair was not the main reason behind the unlawful act of sexual assault.

As per the reply of a total of 05 respondents and the graph above, though the unlawful act of attempt to murder was committed by the children, yet they were not engaged in any love affair.

Therefore, the table indicates that as per the collected data, love affair was not the reason behind the unlawful act of attempt to murder committed by the Children in Conflict with Law.

Considering the above results, it can be stated that the percentage of children having love affairs was very less, but, considering the type of the unlawful act, it may be specified those children who were having love affairs were apprehended for the abduction of a girl each; molestation and murder. The result suggests that children are unaware about the meaning and difference between intimacy, affection and love. These children always imitate things that have been shown in movies such as love, romance and marriage which, is the happy ending in movies. Thus, these children always dream of such movie scenes. Another mindset that these children have is that

love equals possession of girls. This kind of thinking may lead the children to antisocial behavior.

To assess the association between these two variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between two variables, namely, the nature of the unlawful acts committed by the children and the reason of love affair are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.1.32

Cross tabulation of the type of Unlawful Acts performed by the children *

Company of bad friends * Neglected by their parents

Neglected by their parents	Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children	Company of bad friends		Total
		Not having Company of bad friends	Having company of bad friends	
Not neglected by their parents	Fighting	12	12	24
	Theft	0	4	4
	Abduction of girl	6	0	6
	Molestation	0	1	1
	Murder	5	1	6
	Eve-teasing	5	1	6
	Sexual Assault	2	0	2
	Total	30	19	49
Neglected by their parents	Fighting	0	44	44
	Theft	0	19	19
	Abduction of girl	0	1	1
	Molestation	0	1	1
	Murder	0	11	11
	Eve-teasing	0	1	1
	Sexual Assault	0	1	1
	Attempt to Murder	0	5	5
	Total	0	83	83
Total	Fighting	12	56	68
	Theft	0	23	23
	Abduction of girl	6	1	7
	Molestation	0	2	2
	Murder	5	12	17
	Eve-teasing	5	2	7
	Sexual Assault	2	1	3
	Attempt to Murder	0	5	5
	Total	30	102	132

$$x^2 = 38.821 \quad df = 07 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.91$$

When the type of the Unlawful Acts performed by the Children was cross tabulated with Bad company of friends and were neglected by their parents, it was found that, 49 children were not neglected by parents.

Among those children, 24 children have carried out fighting as an unlawful act, out of which, 12 children were in the company of bad friends and remaining 12 children were not in the company of bad friends.

04 children in total have carried out theft as an unlawful act and all of them were in the company of bad friends.

06 children in all were engaged in the abduction of a girl each and all of them were not in the company of bad friends.

Only 01 respondent apprehended for molestation was in the company of bad friends.

Murder was carried out by 06 children, out of which, 05 children were not in the company of bad friends whereas, only 01 child was in the company of bad friends.

Eve-teasing was carried out by a total of 06 children, out of which, 05 children were not in the company of bad friends whereas, only 01 child was in the company of bad friends.

02 children were apprehended for sexual assault and both were not in the company of bad friends.

Thus, the table showed that a total of 49 children were not neglected by their parents out of which, 19 were in the company of bad friends and 30 children were not in the company of bad friends.

The table also indicates that a total of 83 children were neglected by their parents and all children were in the company of bad friends. Among those 44 children were engaged in fighting; 19 children were engaged in theft; 11 children were engaged in murder; 05 children were having attempted murder; 01 child was apprehended for in molestation; 01 child committed sexual assault and 01 committed the abduction of a girl.

Hence, the table reveals that a total of 102 children were in the company of bad friends out of which, a majority of the children were neglected by their parents and those children were engaged mainly in fighting, theft and murder.

These findings validate the children who are neglected by their parents or fell into the company of bad friends. Because of the lack of parental love, affection, and care, children seek emotional support from friends outside. In the adolescent age

children are likely to listen to their friends rather than anyone else and they are ready to do anything for their friendship. This may lead to deviant behavior.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, the Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the children * Company of bad friends * Neglected by their parents are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

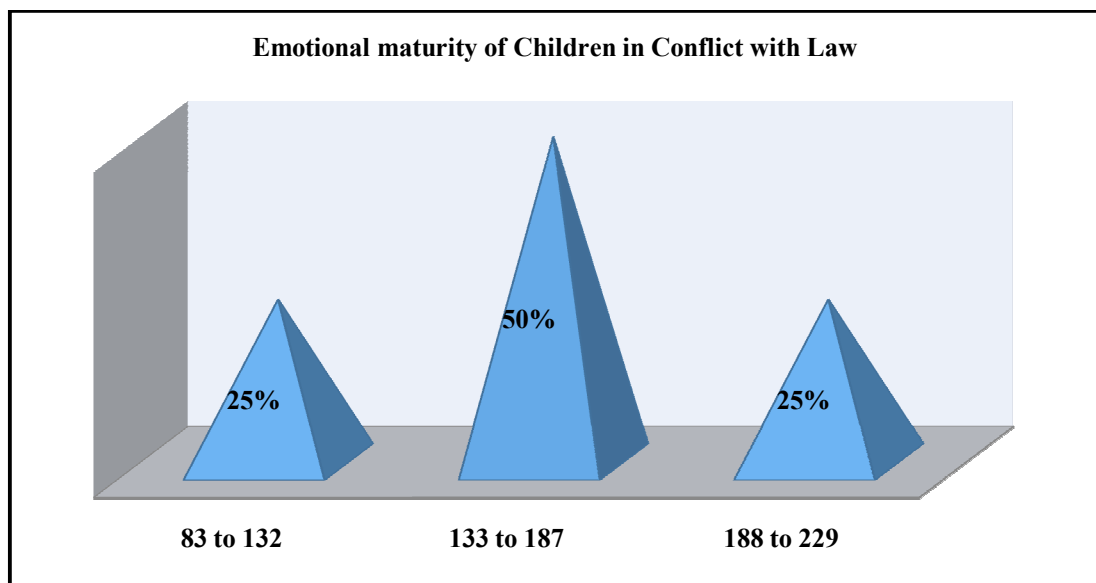
Part - B

4.2 Psychological Profile of the Children in Conflict with Law

The Psychological profile of the children has been presented and analyzed in this section. The above details have been analyzed and presented to understand the Psycho-social profile of the children which, includes the above details:

Graph no. 4.2.1

Distribution of the children according to Emotional Maturity



The above graph explains information regarding children's emotional maturity. It has been categorized into three groups.

Graph No. 4.2.1 explains the information regarding children's emotional maturity. It has been found that 66 (50%) children were having emotional maturity in the range of 133 to 187 which, is considered as Moderately Emotionally Immature whereas, 33 (25%) children were having emotional maturity in the range of 188 to 229, which, is considered as Extremely Emotionally Immature. 33 (25%) children were having the range of emotional maturity between 83 to 132 which, was Emotionally Immature.

According to Emotional Maturity Scale, all the children were above the normal range of emotional maturity. The designed scale has a range from 50 to 80 which, is considered as Extremely Emotionally Matured. The range of 81 to 88 is considered as Moderately Emotionally Matured.

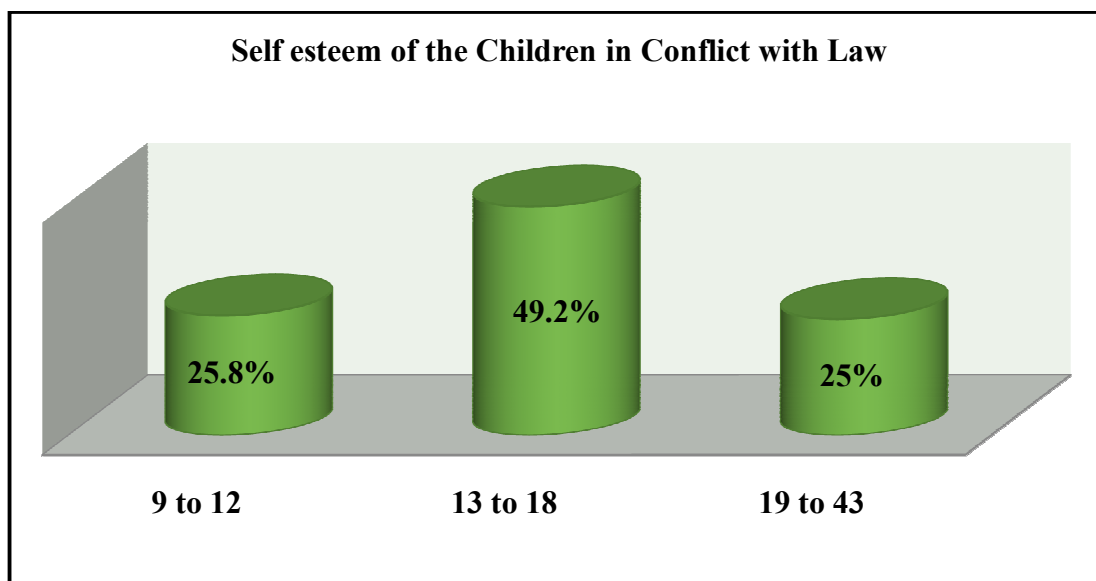
According to graph no. 4.2.1, none of the children were below the range of 82. It has been found that all the children from whom the data was collected, were emotionally immature.

The graph interprets that from the collected data, $\frac{1}{2}$ of the children were Moderately Emotionally Immature. Significantly, from the remaining $\frac{1}{2}$ of the children, $\frac{1}{4}$ children were Emotionally Immature and the rest of $\frac{1}{4}$ children were Extremely Emotionally Immature.

Emotional maturity⁹ is the ability to bear tensions and a person who is able to keep his emotions under control might be called as emotionally matured. Considering the above result, the researcher developed an impression that respondents are Moderately Emotionally Immature and Extremely Emotionally Immature as they are not able to cope up with the situations as they have less capacities to adjust with themselves, with their family members and peers. Thus, an emotionally disturbed child can be self-centered, and develop moodiness etc. which, may lead the child to antisocial behavior.

⁹ Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargave (2012), 'Emotional Maturity Scale' National Psychological Corporation, Agra, India.

Graph no. 4.2.2
Distribution of the children according to their self esteem



The above graph explains the information regarding the self esteem of the Children in Conflict with Law. It has been categorized into three groups.

Graph No.4.2.2 explains the information regarding these children's self-esteem. It has been found that 65 (49.2%) children were having their self-esteem in the range of 13 to 18 which, is considered as the normal range of self-esteem whereas, 34 (25.8%) children were having their self-esteem in the range of 9 to 12 which, is considered as a low self-esteem. 33 (25%) children were having their self-esteem between the range of 19 to 43 which, is considered as a high self-esteem.

The table indicates that from the collected data, ½ of the children were having a normal self-esteem. Significantly, from the remaining ½ of the children, ¼ children were having a low self-esteem and other ¼ children were having a high self-esteem.

Self-esteem¹⁰ means feeling self-confident; secure; sense of belongingness and feeling of competence. Self-esteem causes impact on the ability of decision making; the relationship that one has and it is related to emotional health and overall wellbeing. Self-esteem can be impacted by age and socioeconomic status. Children with low self-esteem may struggle with confidence; experiencing self-doubt, fear etc. When self-esteem is too high, it can result in relationship problems, difficulty with social situations, and an inability to accept criticism.

¹⁰Rosenberg, M. (1965), *Self-Esteem. ROSENBERG SELF-ESTEEM SCALE.*

Considering the above result, the percentage of low self-esteem and high self-esteem is lower than the percentage of normal self-esteem in children, thus, it may conclude that these children might have known what they were doing but they were unable to stop themselves due to other reasons.

Table No. 4.2.1

Cross tabulation of the Association between Emotional maturity * Age of the children*Type of Unlawful Acts performed by Children

Emotional maturity	Age of children	Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children								Total
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eye-teasing	Sexual Assault	Attempt to Murder	
83 to 132	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
	16 years	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
	17 years	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Up to 18 years	5	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	12
	Total	15	10	2	1	1	3	0	1	33
133 to 187	13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	15 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	16 years	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
	17 years	13	5	2	0	9	0	1	0	30
	Up to 18 years	14	3	3	0	2	1	2	1	26
	Total	32	10	5	0	11	1	3	4	66
188 to 229	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	16 years	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	17 years	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Up to 18 years	10	1	0	1	5	1	0	0	18
	Total	21	3	0	1	5	3	0	0	33
Total	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
	16 years	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
	17 years	29	10	2	0	9	0	1	0	51
	Up to 18 years	29	8	5	1	7	3	2	1	56
	Total	68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5	132

$$\chi^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When Emotional Maturity was cross tabulated with the age of the children and the Type of Unlawful Acts, it has been found that a total of 33 (25%) children were having the range of emotional maturity in between 83 to 132 which, means they were Emotionally Immature.

Among them, 02 children were fourteen years old and both have committed theft as an unlawful act.

Three children in all were fifteen years old and each 01 of them respectively carried out fighting; Molestation and Murder as an unlawful act.

Four children in total were sixteen years old, out of which, 02 children have carried out the unlawful act of eve-teasing; 01 respondent has carried out fighting and 01 respondent attempted murder.

There were 12 seventeen years old children in total out of which, 08 have engaged in fighting and other 04 children were apprehended for theft.

Total 12 children were eighteen years old, out of which, 05 have engaged in fighting; 04 children were apprehended for theft; 02 have engaged in the Abduction of a girl each and only 01 respondent has been apprehended for eve-teasing.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, total 33 children, were emotionally immature and were apprehended mostly for fighting and theft.

The table also showed that 66 (50%) children were having their emotional maturity in the range of 133 to 187, which, is considered as Moderately Emotionally Immature, among those, 01 child was thirteen years old and were having attempted murder.

Two children who were fifteen years old have conducted theft as an unlawful act.

A total of 07 children were sixteen years old out of which, 05 children have carried out fighting and the rest of the 02 children attempted murder.

Thirty children in total were seventeen years old out of which, 13 children have committed fighting; 09 children have been apprehended for murder; 05 children have carried out theft, the abduction of a girl each were having been carried out by 02 children, and 01 child has been apprehended for sexual assault.

Twenty-six children in total were eighteen years old out of which, 14 children were having committed fighting; 03 children were having carried out theft; the abduction of a girl each was carried out by 03 children; Murder were having been

committed by 02 children, 02 children were apprehended for sexual assault, 01 child was apprehended for eve-teasing and 01 child were having attempted murder.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, total 66 children, were Moderately Emotionally Immature and they were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses such as abduction of girls, murder and sexual assault, etc.

It has also been observed through the table that 33 (25%) children were having their emotional maturity in the range of 188 to 229 which, is considered as Extremely Emotionally Immature.

Among them, thirteen years old 02 children have carried out fighting as an unlawful act.

02 children were fifteen years old; out of which, 01 child were having carried out fighting while 01 child was apprehended for theft.

Two, sixteen years old children were having carried out the unlawful act of eve-teasing

Nine children in all were seventeen years old; out of which, 08 children have carried out fighting while 01 child was apprehended for theft.

A total of 18 children were about eighteen years old out of which, 10 children were having committed fighting; 01 child were having carried out theft; molestation were having been carried out by 01 child; murder were having been committed by 05 children, and 01 child was apprehended for eve-teasing.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, 33 (25%) children were having emotional maturity in the range of 188 to 229, which, is considered as Extremely Emotionally Immature and they were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing etc.

Hence, the table concludes that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault were committed by the children who were having the range of Moderately Emotionally Immature and Extremely Emotionally Immature.

Emotional maturity¹¹ is the ability to think about the situation and select the best way to deal with it. Children who are emotionally mature can control their emotions. Considering the above results, the researcher has developed an impression that due to Moderate Emotional Immaturity and Extremely Emotional Immaturity,

¹¹Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargave (2012), 'Emotional Maturity Scale' National Psychological Corporation, Agra, India.

adolescents cannot think about the situation and they cannot select the right way to deal with it. This may lead the children to deviant behavior.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Emotional maturity *Age of the children*Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.2.2

**Cross tabulation of the Association between *Self-esteem *Age of the children*
Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children***

Self esteem	Age of children	Type of Unlawful Act by Children								Total
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eve-teasing	Sexual Assault	Attempt to Murder	
9 to 12	15 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	17 years	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
	Up to 18 years	7	0	3	1	5	2	1	0	19
	Total	19	2	3	1	5	2	1	1	34
13 to 18	13 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
	15 years	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	16 years	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	9
	17 years	12	2	2	0	6	0	0	0	22
	Up to 18 years	18	4	2	0	2	0	1	1	28
	Total	37	8	4	1	8	2	1	4	65
19 to 43	13 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	16 years	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
	17 years	6	7	0	0	3	0	1	0	17
	Up to 18 years	4	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	9
	Total	12	13	0	0	4	3	1	0	33
Total	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
	16 years	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
	17 years	29	10	2	0	9	0	1	0	51
	Up to 18 years	29	8	5	1	7	3	2	1	56
	Total	68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5	132

$$\chi^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When Self-esteem was cross tabulated with *Age of the Children and *Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children, it has been found that 34 (25.8%) children were having their self-esteem in the range of 9 to 12 which, is considered as a low self-esteem.

Among them, 02 children were fifteen years old, out of which, 01 child was apprehended for the unlawful act of fighting and 01 child was engaged in theft.

One child attempted murder at the age of sixteen.

Twelve children in total were seventeen years old, out of which, 11 children were apprehended for fighting and 01 child were having been engaged in theft.

Nineteen children in all were eighteen years old out of which, 07 children were apprehended for fighting; 05 children were having carried out murders; 03 children conducted the abduction of a girl each; eve-teasing were having been conducted by 02 children; 01 child were having been engaged in molestation and 01 child were having committed sexual assault as an unlawful act.

Thus, the table indicates that 34 children in total who were about eighteen years old; were having a low self-esteem and were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses such as abduction of girls, murder, sexual assault, eve-teasing, etc.

It has been found that, 65 (49.2%) children were having their self-esteem in the range of 13 to 18 which, is considered as the normal range of self-esteem.

Two children in all were thirteen years old, out of which, 01 child were having carried out fighting and 01 child were having attempted murder.

Four children were fifteen years old, out of which, 02 children were having been engaged in theft; 01 child was engaged in fighting and 01 child was engaged in Molestation.

A total of 09 children were sixteen years old, out of which, 05 children were apprehended for the unlawful act of fighting; eve-teasing were having been conducted by 02 children and 02 children were having attempted murder.

A total of 22 children were seventeen years old, out of which, 12 children were engaged in fighting; 06 children were having been involved in murders; 02 children were engaged in theft and 02 children were engaged the abduction of a girl each.

Twenty eight children in all were eighteen years old out of which, 18 children were having been apprehended for fighting; 04 children were involved in theft; 02 children were involved in the abduction of a girl each; murder were having been

committed by 02 children; 01 child was engaged in sexual assault and 01 child were having attempted Murder.

Thus, the table indicates that among the children who were about eighteen years of age, 65 (49.2%) children, fell in the normal range of self-esteem and they were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses such as abduction of girls, murder, sexual assault, eve-teasing, etc.

Thirty three children in total were having self-esteem between the range of 19 to 43 which, is considered as a high self-esteem.

Among them, 01 child who was thirteen years of age was involved in fighting.

Two children of fourteen years were engaged in theft.

Murder were having been committed by 01 fifteen years old child.

Three children in all were sixteen years old, out of which, 02 children were engaged in eve-teasing and 01 child was involved in fighting.

A total of 17 children were seventeen years old, out of which, 06 children were involved in fighting; 07 children were engaged in theft; 03 children were having committed murder; and 01 child were having conducted sexual assault.

Nine children in all were about eighteen years old out of which, 04 children were involved in fighting; 04 children were engaged in theft and 01 child was involved in eve-teasing.

Thus, the table indicates that up to eighteen years of age, a total of 33 (26%) children, were having a low self-esteem and were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses such as abduction of girls, murder, sexual assault, eve-teasing, etc.

Hence, the table interprets that between the age of seventeen- to eighteen-year heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault were having been conducted by the children a low self-esteem and the normal range of self-esteem. It has also been seen that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years mild offenses such as fighting and theft were committed by the children who were having a high self-esteem.

Self-esteem¹² is essential for positive behavioral characteristics such as being independent, and mature. Low self-esteem is an intellectual illness in which, an individual thinks about himself as inadequate and unlovable. In viewing the above results, it may be concluded that adolescents with low self-esteem can feel unlovable

¹²Rosenberg, M. (1965), *Self-Esteem. ROSENBERG SELF-ESTEEM SCALE.*

or inadequate whereas, an overly high self-esteem may tend adolescents to feel superior to others; adolescents with high self-esteem can be arrogant; self-indulgent and this may lead a child to violent or sexual crimes.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Self -esteem *Age of the children *Type of Unlawful Acts are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.2.3

Cross tabulation of the Association between Emotional stability *Age of the children * Type of the Unlawful Acts performed by Children*

Emotional stability	Age of children	Type of Unlawful Act by Children								Total
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eve-teasing	Sexual Assault	Attempt to Murder	
Low	13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
	16 years	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5
	17 years	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
	Up to 18 years	5	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	10
	Total		16	8	2	0	1	3	0	3
Moderate	13 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	15 years	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	16 years	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
	17 years	11	7	2	0	9	0	1	0	30
	Up to 18 years	18	5	3	0	4	1	2	0	33
	Total		35	13	5	1	13	1	3	1
High	13 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	15 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	16 years	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	17 years	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	Up to 18 years	6	1	0	1	3	1	0	1	13
	Total		17	2	0	1	3	3	0	1
Total	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
	16 years	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
	17 years	29	10	2	0	9	0	1	0	51
	Up to 18 years	29	8	5	1	7	3	2	1	56
	Total		68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5

$$x^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When Emotional Stability was cross tabulated with the Age of children and Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children, it has been found that, a total of 33 children were having low emotional stability.

Among them, 01 child was thirteen years old and were having attempted murder.

Two children were fourteen years old and were having been apprehended for theft.

Four children were fifteen years old; out of which, 02 children were involved in theft; 01 child was engaged in fighting and 01 child was involved in Murder.

Five children in all were sixteen years old, out of which, 02 children were engaged in eve-teasing; 02 children were having attempted murder and 01 child was engaged in fighting.

A total of 11 children were seventeen years old, out of which, 09 children were having been involved in fighting and 02 children were engaged in theft.

Ten children in total were about eighteen years old, out of which, 05 children were engaged in fighting; 02 children were involved in theft and 02 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, 33 children were having low Emotional Stability and were apprehended mostly for fighting, theft and eve-teasing.

It has been found that, 72 (54%) children were having Moderate Emotional Stability.

Among them, 01 child who was thirteen years old was involved in fighting.

Two children were fifteen years old; out of which, 01 child was engaged in theft and 01 child was apprehended for Molestation.

A total of 06 children were sixteen years old, out of which, 05 children were engaged in fighting and 01 child were having attempted murder.

Thirty children in all were seventeen years old out of which, 11 children were involved in fighting; 07 children were engaged in theft; 02 children were involved in the abduction of a girl each; murder were having been conducted by 09 children; and 01 child was engaged in sexual assault.

Thirty-three children in total were about eighteen years old out of which, 18 children were involved in fighting; 05 children were engaged in theft; 03 children were involved in the abduction of a girl each; murder were having been committed by

04 children; 02 children were engaged in sexual assault and 01 child was engaged in eve-teasing.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, 72 (54%) children were having Moderate Emotional Stability and were apprehended mostly for minor offenses such as fighting, theft and eve-teasing as well as for heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault.

The table also showed that a total of 27 (20%) children were having high Emotional Stability.

Among them, 01 thirteen years old child was involved in fighting.

One fifteen years old child was engaged in fighting.

Two children who were sixteen years old were engaged in eve-teasing.

A total of 10 children were seventeen years old out of which, 09 children were involved in fighting and 01 child was engaged in theft.

13 children in all were eighteen years old out of which, 06 children were involved in fighting; murder were having been committed by 03 children; 01 child was involved in theft; 01 child was engaged in molestation; 01 child were having attempted murder and 01 child was engaged in eve-teasing.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, 27 (20%) children were having high Emotional Stability and were apprehended mostly for fighting more than other heinous offenses.

Hence, the table concludes that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault were committed by the children who were having low emotional stability and moderate emotional stability. It has also been observed that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, mild offenses such as fighting and theft were committed by the children who were having high emotional stability which, is very less in percentage.

Emotional stability¹³ qualifies an individual to develop an integrated and balanced way of perceiving the problems in life. On the contrary, emotional instability is a tendency to quickly changing and unreliable responses and is a factor representing irritability, temper tantrums, lack of capacity to dispose of problems and seek help for

¹³Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargave (2012), 'Emotional Maturity Scale' National Psychological Corporation, Agra, India.

one's day to day problems. Considering the above result, the researcher has developed an impression that due to lack of parental love, neglect and rejection by parents, adolescents cannot stay emotionally stable which, may lead to antisocial behavior.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Emotional Stability* Age of the children *Type of the Unlawful Acts are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.2.4

Cross tabulation of the Association between Emotional progression* Age of the children * Type of the Unlawful Acts performed by the Children

Emotional progression	Age of children	Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children								Total
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eye-teasing	Sexual Assault	Attempt to Murder	
Low	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
	16 years	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
	17 years	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	Up to 18 years	5	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	12
	Total	18	9	2	1	0	1	1	2	34
Moderate	13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	15 years	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	16 years	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	8
	17 years	14	4	2	0	6	0	1	0	27
	Up to 18 years	17	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	30
	Total	34	9	5	1	9	6	2	3	69
High	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	17 years	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	11
	Up to 18 years	7	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	14
	Total	16	5	0	0	8	0	0	0	29
Total	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
	16 years	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
	17 years	29	10	2	0	9	0	1	0	51
	Up to 18 years	29	8	5	1	7	3	2	1	56
	Total	68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5	132

$$x^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When Emotional Progression was cross tabulated with Age of the children and Type of the unlawful acts performed by the children, it was found that a total of 34 (26%) children were having low Emotional Progression.

Among those children, 02 children were fourteen years old and were apprehended for theft.

Two children were fifteen years old; out of which, 01 child was involved in fighting and 01 child was apprehended for Molestation.

Five children were sixteen years old, out of which, 03 children were involved in fighting and 02 children were having attempted murder.

A total of 13 children were seventeen years old out of which, 09 children were involved in fighting and 04 children were engaged in theft.

Twelve children in all were eighteen years old out of which, 05 children were involved in fighting; 03 children were engaged in theft; 02 children were involved in abduction of girls; 01 child was involved in sexual assault and 01 child was engaged in eve-teasing.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen and eighteen years, 34 (26%) children were having low Emotional Progression and were apprehended mostly for fighting and theft.

It has been found that, a majority of children 69 (52%) were having Moderate Emotional Progression.

Among them, 01 thirteen years old child was involved in fighting.

Three children were fifteen years old; out of which, 02 children were engaged in theft and 01 child was apprehended for murder.

Eight children in all were sixteen years old, out of which, 04 children were apprehended for eve-teasing; 03 children were engaged in fighting and the remaining 01 child were having attempted murder.

A total of 27 children were seventeen years old out of which, 14 children were involved in fighting; murder were having been carried out by 06 children; 04 children were engaged in theft; 02 children were involved in the abduction of a girl each and 01 child was apprehended for sexual assault.

Thirty children in total were about eighteen years old out of which, 17 children were involved in fighting; the abduction of a girl each were having been carried out by 03 children; 03 children were engaged in theft; 02 children were engaged in eve-teasing; 02 children were apprehended for murder; 01 child was involved in

Molestation; 01 child were having attempted murder and 01 child was involved in sexual assault.

Thus, the table indicates that between age of seventeen to eighteen years, 69 (52%) children were having Moderate Emotional progression and were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses such as molestation, sexual assault, murder etc.

The table also showed that 29 (22%) children in total were having high Emotional Progression.

Among them, 02 children who were involved in fighting were thirteen years old.

Two children were fifteen years old; out of which, 01 child was engaged in fighting and 01 child was involved in theft.

A total of 11 children were seventeen years old out of which, 06 children were apprehended for fighting; murder were having been carried out by 03 children and 02 children were engaged in theft.

Fourteen children in all were eighteen years old out of which, 07 children were involved in fighting; murder were having been carried out by 05 children and 02 children were engaged in theft.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, 29 (22%) children were having high Emotional Progression and were apprehended mostly for fighting and Murder.

Hence, the table concludes that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, heinous offenses such as molestation, Murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault were conducted by the children who were having low Emotional Progression and Moderate Emotional Progression. It has also been noted that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, minor offenses such as fighting was committed by the children who were having high Emotional Progression.

Emotional Progression¹⁴ is the emotional development of emergence of the experience; expression; understanding and regulation of emotions whereas, Emotional Regression is a broad group of factors representing conditions such as feeling inferior, restlessness, hostility, aggressiveness and self-centeredness. In viewing this result, it may be concluded that the feeling of inferiority and self-centeredness in the

¹⁴Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargave (2012), 'Emotional Maturity Scale' National Psychological Corporation, Agra, India.

adolescents, may result into hostile and aggressive behavior and this may lead to deviant behavior.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Emotional Progression* Age of the children *Type of the Unlawful Acts are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.2.5

Cross tabulation of the Association between Social adjustment *Age of the children * Type of the Unlawful Acts performed by the Children

Social adjustment	Age of children	Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children								Total
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eve-teasing	Sexual Assault	Attempt to Murder	
Low	13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	16 years	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6
	17 years	7	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
	Up to 18 years	9	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	16
	Total		18	9	2	1	0	2	2	3
Moderate	15 years	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
	16 years	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	17 years	12	6	2	0	7	0	0	0	27
	Up to 18 years	13	3	3	1	3	1	1	1	26
	Total		30	12	5	1	11	1	1	1
High	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	16 years	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
	17 years	10	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	13
	Up to 18 years	7	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	14
	Total		20	2	0	0	6	4	0	1
Total	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
	16 years	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
	17 years	29	10	2	0	9	0	1	0	51
	Up to 18 years	29	8	5	1	7	3	2	1	56
	Total		68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5

$$x^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When Social Adjustment was cross tabulated with Age of the children and Type of the unlawful acts performed by the children, it has been found that in total, 37 (29%) children were having low Social Adjustment.

Among those children, 01 thirteen years old child was apprehended for attempt to murder.

Two children who were fourteen years old were apprehended for theft.

One fifteen years old child was apprehended for molestation.

A total of 06 children were sixteen years old out of which, 02 children were engaged in theft; Molestation were having been carried out by 02 children and 02 children were having attempted murder.

Eleven children in all were seventeen years old out of which, 07 children were involved in fighting; Theft were having been carried out by 03 children and 01 child was engaged in sexual assault.

Sixteen children in total were about eighteen years old out of which, 09 children were involved in fighting; 04 children were engaged in theft; the Abduction of a girl each were having been carried out by 02 children and 01 child was engaged in Sexual Assault.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, 37 (29%) children were having low social adjustment and were apprehended mostly for fighting and theft.

It has been found that, between the age of seventeen to eighteen years a majority of children were having Moderate Social adjustment and were involved in fighting, theft and murder.

Among them, 05 children were fifteen years old, out of which, 03 children were engaged in theft; 01 child was apprehended for fighting and 01 child was caught for Murder.

Four children who were sixteen years old were caught for fighting.

A total of 27 children were seventeen years old out of which, 12 children were involved in fighting; Murder were having been carried out by 07 children; 06 children were engaged in theft and 02 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each.

Twenty six children in all were about eighteen years old out of which, 13 children were involved in fighting; Murder were having been carried out by 03 children; 03 children were engaged in theft; 03 children were involved in the abduction of a girl each and 01 child was engaged in Molestation, 01 child was

apprehended for eve-teasing, 01 child were having committed sexual assault and 01 child were having attempted murder.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, a majority of the children were having moderate social adjustment and were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses as well as minor offenses.

It has also been found that in total 33 (25%) children were having high Social Adjustment.

Among those, 02 children who were thirteen years old were apprehended for fighting.

One fifteen years old child was apprehended for fighting.

Three children were sixteen years old out of which, 02 children were engaged in eve-teasing and 01 child were having attempted murder.

Thirteen children were seventeen years old out of which, 10 children were involved in fighting; Murder were having been carried out by 02 children and 01 child were having been engaged in Theft.

Fourteen children in all were about eighteen years old out of which, 07 children were involved in fighting; Murder were having been carried out by 04 children; Eve-teasing were having been carried out by 02 children and 01 child was engaged in Theft.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen, a majority of children were having high social adjustment and were apprehended mostly for fighting.

Hence, the table interprets that due to low social adjustment most of the children were apprehended for fighting whereas, children having moderate social adjustment were engaged in heinous offenses such as Molestation, Eve-teasing, and sexual assault between the age of seventeen and eighteen years.

Social adjustment¹⁵ is an effort made by an individual to cope with standards; values and needs of a society in order to be accepted. In other words, “getting along with the members of society as best as one can” is called adjustment. After viewing the above results, it can be concluded that, adolescents are unable to cope with the standards set by society and become deviant.

¹⁵Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargave (2012), ‘Emotional Maturity Scale’ National Psychological Corporation, Agra, India.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Social adjustment* Age of the children *Type of the Unlawful Acts are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.2.6
Cross tabulation of the
Association between Personality integration * Age of the children * Type of the
Unlawful Acts performed by the Children

Personality integration	Age of children	Type of Unlawful Act by Children							Total	
		Fighting	Theft	Abduction of girl	Molestation	Murder	Eve-teasing	Sexual Assault		Attempt to Murder
Low	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	16 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	17 years	6	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	14
	Up to 18 years	8	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Total	14	12	2	1	3	0	0	1	33
Moderate	13 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	15 years	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	16 years	6	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	10
	17 years	16	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	25
	Up to 18 years	15	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	30
	Total	38	6	5	1	9	3	3	4	69
High	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	16 years	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	17 years	7	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	12
	Up to 18 years	6	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	12
	Total	16	5	0	0	5	4	0	0	30
Total	13 years	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	14 years	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15 years	2	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	7
	16 years	6	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	13
	17 years	29	10	2	0	9	0	1	0	51
	Up to 18 years	29	8	5	1	7	3	2	1	56
	Total	68	23	7	2	17	7	3	5	132

$$x^2 = 73.438 \quad df = 35 \quad p = 0.00 \quad C = 0.102$$

When Personality Integration was cross tabulated with Age of the children and Type of the unlawful acts performed by the children, it has been found that a total of 33 (25%) children were having low level personality integration.

Among those, 02 fourteen years old children were apprehended for Theft.

Two children were fifteen years old out of which, 01 child was engaged in Molestation and 01 child was involved in murder.

One Sixteen years old child were having attempted murder.

Fourteen children were seventeen years old out of which, 06 children were involved in fighting; 06 children were engaged in theft and Murder were having been carried out by 02 children.

Fourteen children in all were about eighteen years old out of which, 08 children were involved in fighting; Theft were having been carried out by 04 children and 02 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, a majority of the children were having low level of personality integration and were apprehended mostly for fighting and theft.

It has been found that, 69 (52%) children were having Moderate level of personality integration.

Among those, 01 thirteen years old child were having attempted murder.

Three children were fifteen years old; out of which, 02 children were engaged in theft and 01 child was apprehended for fighting.

Ten children in all were sixteen years old out of which, 06 children were involved in fighting; Eve-teasing were having been carried out by 02 children and 02 children were having attempted murder.

Twenty five children in all were seventeen years old out of which, 16 children were involved in fighting; Murder were having been carried out by 05 children; 02 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each; 01 child was engaged in theft and 01 child was engaged in sexual assault.

Thirty children in total were about eighteen years old out of which, 15 children were involved in fighting; Murder were having been carried out by 04 children; 03 children were engaged in theft; 03 children were engaged in the abduction of a girl each; 01 child was engaged in Molestation, 01 child was apprehended for Eve-teasing, 01 child was apprehended for sexual assault and 01 child were having attempted murder.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, a majority of the children were having moderate social adjustment and were apprehended mostly for heinous offenses as well as minor offenses.

It has also been found that 30 (25%) children in total were having high level personality integration.

Among those, 02 thirteen years old children were apprehended for fighting.

Two children were sixteen years old out of which, 01 child was engaged in fighting and 01 child was engaged in theft.

Two sixteen years old children were engaged in eve-teasing.

Twelve children were seventeen years old out of which, 07 children were engaged in fighting; 03 children were engaged in Theft and Murder were having been carried out by 02 children.

Twelve children were about eighteen years old out of which, 06 children were involved in fighting; Murder were having been carried out by 03 children; 02 children were engaged in eve-teasing and 01 child was engaged in theft.

Thus, the table indicates that between the age of seventeen and eighteen years, a majority of the children, were having high level personality integration and were apprehended mostly for fighting.

Hence, the table interprets that due to low level personality integration, between the age of seventeen to eighteen years, most of the children have been apprehended for fighting whereas, children having moderate level personality integration were having carried out heinous offenses such as Molestation, Eve-teasing, and sexual assault.

Integrated personality¹⁶ has various aspects in an individual who can work in a harmonious and effective manner. An integrated personality is flexible, strong and organized as well as balanced. Considering the above results, the researcher may develop an impression that due to lack of parental love, disorganization of the family, effects of the company of bad friends, it is difficult for adolescents to work in a harmonious and effective manner.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Personality Integration* Age of the children *Type of the Unlawful Acts are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

¹⁶Dr. Yashvir Singh and Dr. Mahesh Bhargave (2012), 'Emotional Maturity Scale' National Psychological Corporation, Agra, India.

Table No. 4.2.7

Association between Emotional Maturity *Self Esteem of Children

Sr. No.	Emotional maturity of children	Self-esteem of children			Total
		9 to 12	13 to 18	19 to 43	
1.	83 to 132	1	8	24	33
2.	133 to 187	14	44	8	66
3.	188 to 229	19	13	1	33
Total		34	65	33	132

$$x^2 = 69.844 \text{ df} = 4 \quad p = 0.000 \quad C = 0.061$$

When Emotional Maturity of the Children in Conflict with Law was cross-tabulated with Self Esteem of the Children in Conflict with Law, it has been observed that 33 Children were having their range of Emotional Maturity between 83 to 132 which is considered as Emotional Immaturity. Only 01 child were having the range of Self Esteem between 9 to 12 which, is considered as low self -esteem. 08 Children were having the range of 13 to 18 which, is considered as the normal range of self-esteem. 24 children were having the range of Self-esteem between 19 to 43 which is considered as high self-esteem.

Hence, it concludes that a majority of the children were having high self-esteem and they were Emotionally Immature.

The table indicates that 66 Children were having the range of Emotional Maturity between 133 to 187 which is considered as Moderately Emotionally Immature, out of which, 44 children were having the range of self-esteem between 13 to 18 which, is considered as the normal range of self-esteem. 14 children were having the range of self- esteem between 9 to 12 which is considered as low self-esteem. Only 8 children were having their self-esteem between the range of 19 to 43 which is considered as high self-esteem.

Hence, it concludes that a majority of the children were Moderately Emotionally Immature and were having the normal range of self -esteem.

It can be seen that 33 Children were having the range of Emotional Maturity between 188 to 229 which is considered as Extremely Emotionally Immature. Only 01 child were having the range of Self Esteem between 19 to 43 which is considered as high self -esteem. 13 Children were having the range of 13 to 18 which, is

considered as the normal range of self-esteem. 19 children were having their range of Self-esteem between 9 to 12 which is considered as low self-esteem.

Hence, it interprets that a majority of the children were having normal self-esteem and they were Moderately Emotionally Immature.

To assess the association between these three variables, Chi-Square Test has been administered. The results show that the association between three variables, namely, Emotional Maturity * Self Esteem of the children are statistically significant ($p=0.00$).

Table No. 4.2.8

Descriptive analysis of the psychological aspects of the Children in Conflict with Law

Descriptive Statistics of the psychological aspects of the children					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Emotional Maturity	132	83.00	229.00	161.8485	35.60180
Self esteem	132	9.00	43.00	16.1061	5.49150

Table No. 4.2.8 explains the descriptive analysis of the psychological aspects of the children. It has been seen that minimum number of the children were having the emotional maturity up to 83 which is considered as Emotionally Immature. Maximum number of the children were having the emotional maturity up to 229 which is considered Extremely Emotionally Immature. The average number of the children were having the emotional maturity up to 162 which is Moderately Emotionally Immature.

It has also been observed that minimum number of the children were having their Self-esteem up to 9 which is considered as low self-esteem. Maximum number of the children were having their Self-esteem up to 43 which is considered as high self-esteem. The average number of children were having their self- esteem up to 16 which is considered as the normal self-esteem.

Part - C

4.3 Qualitative analysis of the experience of the parents of the Children in Conflict with Law regarding the Juvenile Justice System

- 4.3.1 Experience about the Police
- 4.3.2 Experience about the Juvenile Justice Board
- 4.3.3 Experience about Case Proceedings
- 4.3.4 Experience about Observation Home
- 4.3.5 Experience about Probation Officer
- 4.3.6 Experience about Advocates
- 4.3.7 Experience about Social Workers or Counselors

4.3.1 Experience about the Police:

- The police department is an important link to gap the bridge between crime, justice system, law and order to prevent crime. The police have duties such as preparing the First Information Report (F.I.R.) on occurrence of any crime and investigating it. In the below excerpt, the parents of the children who have been involved in the legal process have narrated their experience with the police.
- According to all parents, the police usually come in civil attire instead of their uniforms when they come to take the concerned children away. They do not make a fuss about anything when they come to take the child into the police custody.
- Approximately, 70% parents opine that, when the children are taken to the police station for investigation, most of the times they are subjected to verbal abuse by the police and their language is not very appropriate when they interrogate the children.
- Nearly 50% parents stated that, while interrogating about the harassment of girls or about violating the laws in context of POCSO, the police often beat the boys. Approximately, 40% parents also mentioned that, a case was imposed upon their children even when they were not at fault.
- Approximately, 70% parents tried to instruct the police not to abuse or beat the boys. Similarly, as mentioned in the JJA (Juvenile Justice Authority), the police must give a prior intimation to the parents of the concerned children

before taking the children into the police custody. Nearly, 35% parents said that they were informed about their children 4 to 5 hours after the police kept them in custody. And they further said that such instances have been having an adverse effect on the minds of those children.

- On the other hand, nearly 45% parents have also shared some good experiences with the police department. Police officers, who are sentimental by nature, usually listen to what the children have to say. They also offer food to the children and they do not beat the children for any reasons while in their custody.
- Approximately, 40% parents have a positive opinion about the counseling programs that are conducted by the police departments. As per the parents, such programs have helped to improve the behavior of their children.

4.3.2 Experience about the Juvenile Justice Board:

- The Juvenile Justice Board has very significant role in the Juvenile Justice System as it has the ultimate authority to give decisions in the form of orders such as placement in the Observation Home or Special Home; sanction the bail to children; charge penalty to the parents of the children or refer the children for counselling.
- It was seen that nearly 80% parents were having a positive opinion about the Juvenile Justice Board. The Magistrates in the Juvenile Justice Board were found to be kind, sensitive and gave a patient hearing to these children. They accurately play the vital role of understanding these children and counsel them. Nearly all the parents were having a positive opinion about the members of the Juvenile Justice Board.
- They were having no complaints whatsoever about the Juvenile Justice Board. According to the parents, the rules and regulations laid down by the Juvenile Justice Board are in the best interests of their children. Hence, they have complete faith in the Juvenile Justice Board even if the children are kept in the Observation Home.

4.3.3 Experience about Case Proceedings:

- A Case Proceeding is a very important as well crucial part for every parent of the Children in Conflict with Law. Parents are informed by the police about the unlawful acts as well as the further procedures. Nearly 96% of parents were not aware about the legal system and framework in India for the Children in Conflict with Law.
- Total 45% of the parents have to visit the Juvenile Justice Board twice or thrice as well as 30% of the parents visited 4 to 5 times for the hearing of the cases of their children.
- Only 24% of the parents visited the Juvenile Justice Board more than 5 times as their cases were too critical.
- It has been found that 96% of parents were not aware about the Juvenile Justice Act whereas, only 4% of the parents were aware about it.
- It has been found that 97% of the parents were not aware about the counseling services for the Children in Conflict with Law whereas, only 3% parents were aware about it.
- It has been found that 51% cases of the children were on going whereas, the Juvenile Justice Board of Pune District resolved 46% of the cases. Only 2% cases of the children were having a pending status.

4.3.4 Experience about Observation Home:

- The formation or establishment of the Observation cum Special Home is for bringing modifications in the behavior of the children. Nearly, 70% parents of the children placed in the Observation cum Special Home, stated that though the basic needs such as food, shelter and clothes were fulfilled, yet the quality standards were not maintained and they also shared that the drinking water container were having been placed next to the toilets. Parents also communicated that the children were not bathing properly; they showered the children through pipe only.
- Approximately, 60% parents thought that this treatment to the children was for the modification of their behavior and they never ever complained to anybody.

Children disliked staying in such Homes as there was no freedom. 80% of the children did not like the food and nearly 90% of the children felt homesick.

4.3.5 Experience about the Probation Officer:

- The Government appoints Probation Officers to take care of these children and to monitor the work done by them daily. Nearly 60% parents replied that the Probation Officers were good by nature and took good care of the children. Approximately 40% parents shared that the Probation Officers took efforts such as arranging vocational trainings, soft skill courses for overall development of the children. Nearly 70% parents agreed that if and whenever the Probation Officer were having punished the children, it was only for their betterment but the Juvenile Justice Act does not support the activity of punishment. Parents were having a positive opinion about the Probation Officer and the staff members of the Observation Home.

4.3.6 Experience about the Advocates:

- Parents have to depend on the Advocates when it comes to the hearings of the cases of their children or for getting the dates for future hearings. The cases in the Juvenile Court were mainly held in-camera trial and it was the advocates who mainly conveyed all the factual details about the case in the court. Around 80% parents stated that the lawyers charge huge fees. Similarly, nearly 70% of the parents also shared that the advocates encouraged the court to give future dates for hearings. Around 65% of the parents also experienced that they were having to pay additionally for documentation such as forms, copy of statements, etc. that were freely available as per the law.
- Nearly 40% of the parents have positive opinions about the Advocates. They said that some times during the case proceedings, the advocates counsel the children and provide information about their concerned legal matters to the parents.
- On the contrary, 35% parents have also mentioned that some advocates took undue advantage of illiterate parents as they were unable to understand legal

matters and looted them economically. In this way, the parents have opinions of mixed nature while sharing their experiences about the Advocates.

4.3.7 Experiences about Social Workers/ Counsellors:

- While sharing their experiences about Counsellors, almost all the parents were having a very positive opinion. While counselling, the Counsellors used an appropriate language or even while collecting information about the incidence they communicate often in a soft-spoken manner and optimistically. Approximately 75% of the Parents stated that the Counsellors have friendly relations with the children and the children were having intimate relationship with the Counsellors than they were having with their parents.
- Parents also quoted that, “The counsellors not only get all the information about the incidence from the children but also guide them about the skill sets of their children”. Nearly 65% Parents have noticed a prominent change in the behavior of their children, after they were counselled.

Part - D

4.4 Qualitative analysis of the experiences of the Children in Conflict with Law about the Microsystems of Human Development Ecology

4.4.1 Family

4.4.2 School

4.4.3 Peers

4.4.1 Family:

- Family is the primary setting which, plays the most vital role in the socialization of children. It is observed that, from the collected data, 90% of the children love their parents. Nearly 20% of the children were having a conflict with their parents'. It is seen that sometimes parents were very rude to their children, especially the fathers. Children were having intimate relationship with their mothers. Children who were kept in the Observation Homes missed their parents in that duration.
- It is observed that nearly 90% of the children were very close to their siblings. Approximately, 75% children shared their experiences with their siblings. Nearly 60% children were having an elder sibling rather than a younger one. The children who were having an elder sibling were found to be much disciplined as compared to the other children who were having younger siblings. Approximately 80% of the Children shared that they often made fun of their siblings and vice-a-versa. Nearly, 20% children shared that they never agreed with their siblings.
- Approximately 75% of Children mostly were having bad experience about the other relatives. According to children, their relatives defamed them when they heard about the act of the children. Relatives often restricted the children for interacting with their family members.

4.4.2 School :

- School is the secondary agent of socialization for the children. In the school, children not only gain subject knowledge and life skills but also learn social skills through the interactions with teachers, staff and other students. Children also become aware about the social rights, rules, regulations, about the society

they belong to. While sharing the experiences about school, 60% of the children were having a very positive opinion about their school. Almost all the children were good at studies till primary level.

- Nearly, 65% of the children got prizes in sports activities till the primary level. From secondary level, approximately 25% of the children were interested in Science, Mathematics and English subjects. 85% of the children left the school either because they failed in subjects or because they were having to go to work to fulfill the economic needs of their family. But it has been observed that when the children left their school they fell in the company of bad friends and committed the unlawful acts.
- Now, approximately 85% of the children regretted their decision of stopping their education. Nearly 45% of the children did not know the benefits of education whereas, 35% of the children have realized that for getting a good job and earning money one should get education. Only 20% of the children thought that building values can be the benefit of taking education.
- Teachers play a very significant of role in the development of children. A Teacher is the back bone of a school. While sharing the experiences about teachers, 85% of the children expressed that their teachers were strict. Only 25% of the children were having good experience about teachers like taking care, solving doubts in the subjects, speaking with love etc. Only 10% of the children shared that when they wanted to leave their school, their teacher tried to stop them for doing so.

4.4.3 Peers:

- Peers play an active role in the life of children. The relationship with peers provides and develops positive as well as negative social emotions. Positive social emotions mean empathy, cooperation and problem solving etc. whereas, negative social emotions denote bullying, exclusion and deviant peer pressures, etc.
- Nearly all the children were having a close relationship with their friends. Nearly, 85% of the children were fond of wandering around with their friends. They usually met at the corner of the *chowk* for chatting. Birthday celebrations; marriage occasions; going on trips; playing games on mobile or

computer and playing sports, etc. were the major activities performed by the children with their friends.

- Nearly, 45% children stayed at their friend's house when they were having a conflict with their family members. Approximately 80% children shared that they were having an intimate relationship with their friends rather than family members. Fighting with other children was mostly done for the sake of friend. Only 20% children were having girlfriends. Attraction of the opposite sex; love affair and intense sexual feeling were mainly the reasons for having a girlfriend.

Part - E

4.5 Qualitative analysis of the experiences about the personnel from different mechanisms working for the Children in Conflict with Law

4.5.1 Police

1. Major causes for the Children in Conflict with Law according to Police:

According to the police, being in the company of bad friends is the main cause for the Children in Conflict with Law, regardless of whether the children were from low economic class or higher class. The impact of the friends or peers was too high as compared to the family members. Negative environment in the family is also the one of the reasons which led the children to deviant behavior. Neighboring communities and the misuse of these children by adult criminals were also the reasons behind this issue. Today's children are addicted to social media like Face book, Instagram, twitter, internet, YouTube channels which, violate the young as well adolescent generation.

2. Issues faced by the Children in Conflict with Law according to Police:

According to the police following are the issues faced by the Children in Conflict with Law:

- **Lack of parental control-** According to the Police, most of the Children in Conflict with Law were from low economic backgrounds, so both the parents were having to work to fulfill the daily needs of the family. They did not have time to monitor or supervise their own children. Some children were pampered by their parents. Hence, the main issue for the Children in Conflict with Law is that their parents were having no control or knowledge about the activities and behavior of their children.
- **Lack of communication-** Another reason that was shared by the Police personnel is that there was a lack of communication observed in the families. When the police went to apprehend such children, the parents were having no clue about what their children were having done and or where they were having been, with whom they were etc.
- **Unawareness about the effects of deviant behavior-** Police personnel replied that Children in Conflict with Law are not aware about the effects of deviant behavior, as they often observe many activities of violation of

laws around them from their childhood. They consider it to be the right kind of behavior. Lack of a role model is also one of the issues faced by these children.

- **Neglected by adults-** According to the police, these children are always neglected by adults. Their mental and emotional needs are not fulfilled. They do not get love, affection, and care from adults.

3. Challenges faced by the Children in Conflict with Law according to the Police:

According to the police, following are the challenges faced by the children:

- **Defamation by relatives-** Once the children are declared as the Children in Conflict with Law, the relatives started hating them, they do not allow their own children to play or interact with these children. These children are often subjected to taunts by their relatives especially, in family get-togethers and label the children affecting the personality and mentality of these children.
- **Problems in searching jobs-** After the closure of their case, they face many problems while searching for a job due to their criminal record in the Police department. Unless the children get the Non-criminal Certificate, it is too hard for them to get a job. This situation may frustrate the children.
- **Stigmatized by society-** Many times, the police take all kinds of precautions when they have to apprehend the children. But, when the neighbors and peers of the children become aware about the acts of these children, then they start the stigmatization. It may prove harmful and hurt these children emotionally.

4. Challenges faced by the Police while working with the Children in Conflict with Law:

According to the Police, the Juvenile Justice Board always passes the order of bail to the children when it is necessary to keep the children in isolation or in the Special Home. Hence, it becomes difficult for police department to work with the children. Also, when the children are apprehended by the police, there

is a need of a Professional Social Worker to handle the case right from the beginning, as the police might not be able to deal with such children.

5. Preventive measures suggested by the Police:

To avoid the negative or bad influence on other children following preventive measure should be taken:

- **Police should take the help of Civil society Organizations that are working on the issue to tackle the problem-** Civil Society Organizations are working on the various issues relating to these children such as deviant behavior, personality development, education, rehabilitation of the children etc. Police can take the help of such organizations to tackle with the issues of children. There should be a data base of those organizations readily available with police department.
- **Awareness sessions should be conducted in schools** - Police personnel have suggested that to prevent this issue and to spread awareness about the Law, the role of Police department should be taught in schools. It should be included in the syllabus of adolescent children.
- **This issue should be spoken about in the parents- teachers meeting-** According to the Police, topics such as sex education, unlawful acts, responsible behavior, roles and responsibilities of a good citizen, etc. should be discussed in the Parents-Teachers meetings. It will be helpful to detect the children's deviant activities at an early stage. Hence, such preventive measures can be taken by the parents, teachers and police as well.

6. Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice System or Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2015

Though this act is children friendly, yet, proper implementation should be carried out at each level.

4.5.2 Opinion of Counsellors while working on the issues of Children in Conflict with Law

1. Major causes of Children in Conflict with Law according to Counselors

According to Counsellors, low economic status; single parenting; lack of love and affection from family members; peer pressure; submissive nature of children; encouragement from family for deviant or anti-social behavior; addiction of children; low or high IQ; hostility; failure in dealing with sexual emotions in adolescent age and not having progress in studies by children are the major causes which, led the children in deviant behavior.

2. Issues faced by the Children in Conflict with Law according to Counselors:

- **Personal Issues:** According to counselors, the Children in Conflict with Law face many issues such as Lack of opportunities; low self-esteem; lack of emotional support etc.
- **Familial issues:** Being neglected by the Parents; negative environment in the family; non-acceptance from family members are the main issues children faces in the family.

3. Challenges faced by the Children in Conflict with Law according to Counselors:

- **Challenges faced in the family:** According to Counselors the Children in Conflict with Law face many issues. The main issue faced by these children is non-acceptance by the parents after the children gets a bail. Physical violence and verbal violence are used by the family members against these children once they are declared as Children in Conflict with Law. Many times, it has been seen that the children are emotionally detached from their families. Neglect and non-acceptance by their parents and family members are the main issues faced by the children after going back home from Observation Homes or Special Homes.
- **Issues faced in the society:** While sharing their experiences, Counselors stated that, “Once such a child who was in conflict with law returned home

from an Observation or a Special Home. His friends and other society members started calling him names such as ‘Dada’ or ‘Bhai’ or ‘Don’ which, gave him a sense of pleasure and from then onwards, he is still trying to maintain this negative image in the community. Hence, he tries to repeat the same or even other kind of deviant acts. Such children are vulnerable and even people associated to the politicians take the disadvantage of this nature of the children.”

4. Challenges faced by the Counselor while working with the Children in Conflict with Law

According to counselors, they didn’t get much time to interact with children on the issues and problems faced by them as the population is always fluctuating. Some children are not cooperative or they are reluctant to get involved in counseling sessions. Lack of parental support is another issue faced by the Counselors.

5. Preventive measures suggested by Counselors:

To prevent this issue, Counselors have suggested some preventive measures that are listed below:

- **Need of conducting sex education sessions for adolescents** – Feelings such as attraction, love and affairs are mostly common in the adolescent age. Children cannot differentiate between love and attraction. Today's youngsters are drawn to the internet, through which, they can easily access to inaccurate information about sex. Many of the crimes are due to high sexual urges existing in the teenagers. Hence, to prevent this issue there is a need to conduct sex education sessions for adolescents where they will get the scientific knowledge about it and legal awareness about the laws regarding this should be spread among the children.
- **Training for handling of negative emotions-** Children in Conflict with Law experience adverse emotions such as anger, aggression, hostility etc. Due to their low economic status, parents cannot find time to work with their children teaching them to control such emotions. Neither are the children taught by their parents or teachers to handle the situation in

constructive manner. Hence, most of the crimes are carried out bearing these emotions. It is essential that these children are trained by professionals such as counselors, social workers, psychologists etc.

- To handle negative emotions **Awareness about violation of Law** – Children are not aware of the consequences of their acts such as theft, fighting, teasing etc. Many crimes unintentionally occur as a result of children's participation in fun activities. Hence, awareness needs to be created among children about the acts that are considered to be a violation of law.
- **Need of training about responsible behavior**-Most of the children have no knowledge of responsible behavior and hence have no accountability about their deeds? They do not have a role model to follow in their surroundings. Children in Conflict with Law are mostly the residents of slum areas. Hence, there is a need to carry out trainings to teach about responsible behavior and accountability in schools and communities.

6. Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice System or Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2015

According to counselors, the Juvenile Justice System or the Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2015, is a child friendly act and has covered all the aspects for the Children in Conflict with Law. The problem is its implementation by the system and the personnel working in it.

4.5.3 Opinions of Social workers working on the issues of the Children in Conflict with Law

- **Major causes of the children to become the Children in Conflict with Law according to Social Workers**

According to Social Workers, broken families/ single parents; poverty; addiction; influence of adult or bad company; friendship; school drop-outs; lack of parental care; love and affection; lack of life skill education; attraction of mega cities; impact of media; lack of opportunities of recreation and lack of comprehensive sexual education are the major causes which, lead the children to deviant behavior.

- **Issues faced by the Children in Conflict with Law according to Social Workers:**

Isolation; behavior problems; stigma and victimization are the personal issues faced by the Children in Conflict with Law. Apart from this, they also have to face various issues with the juvenile justice system. Lack of children friendly environment is the main issue faced by these children while they are apprehended by the police. In the judiciary system, these children never get free legal aid services whereas, in the institutions, the individual children care plan is not maintained. The ill impacts of the post-incidents arise in the rehabilitation stage and the children never get any support and care from the institution.

- **Challenges faced by the Children in Conflict with Law according to Social Workers:**

There are several challenges faced by the Children in Conflict with Law.

Some of major challenges are as follows:

- To get family support and trust of people
- To continue their education
- Lack of proper guidance and support

- **Challenges faced by the Social Workers while working with the Children in Conflict with Law**

- There are only a few organizations that are working for the rehabilitation of the Children in Conflict with Law. Most of them provide counseling services only but they are not consistent.
- It is difficult to get family support and get them to be involved in the process of rehabilitation.
- A few children find it difficult to trust anyone as they were having very bad experiences with the police or other stakeholders.
- Most of the children were school drop-outs and the required age for a vocational course is 18 years of age. Due to the criteria of minimum age, the children were not able to enroll for the courses.

- It is difficult to supervise the children after they have been bailed-out, as the number of Children in Conflict with Law increasing day by day.
 - The process of social reintegration of the repeat offenders was very challenging due to many causes such as peer pressure; drug addiction; participation in gangs etc.
 - Social workers get very limited time to deal with the Children in Conflict with Law.
- **Preventive measures suggested by Social Workers:**
 - Awareness in high-risk areas is important to prevent the children from performing unlawful acts. Home department has issued the General Rules to the Police for the organizing awareness sessions in high-risk areas to prevent the children from offenses.
 - **Monitor the adults who used children for illegal activities** – The Children in Conflict with Law usually reside in slum areas and are easily spotted targets for adult criminals. Such children are used by adult criminals for illegal purposes. Adult offenders must be monitored in order for children to be handled in a safe manner and kept off the illegal path.
 - **Awareness about special juvenile police unit and their role at slum level** - There are many illegal activities carried out in the slum areas due to poverty and lower status of moral and culture. Police department is the first system which, interacts with the children when it declares them as the Children in Conflict with Law hence, awareness about special juvenile police unit is necessary for providing information. It should build a cohesive relationship between the slum level communities and the police department.
 - **Provide de - addiction services to the children-** According to social workers, many of the Children in Conflict with Law and their friends are addicted of substance use. Hence, there should be a separate de-addiction

center for the children in the community where they could get remedial as well as correctional services.

- **Enroll out-of-school children for further education-** Being out-of-school is also one of the main reasons for deviant behavior. Children get more time when they leave the school in the middle of their educational journey. Enrolling deviant children in the stream of education will prevent them from committing unlawful acts. School education is not limited to just formal education but also includes lots of co-curricular activities like sports, competitions, singing, art etc. that are conducted for the overall development of the children. It engages the children in various ways and the role of the teachers is very significant.
- **Counseling centers in high-risk areas** - There are many high-risk areas that have been identified by Social Workers such as slum area, residing area of commercial sex workers, etc. where counseling centers are needed to be set up to help the children in these areas. Counseling centers can undertake early detection in the cases of Children in Conflict with Law and preventive as well as curative measures can be conducted to avoid the emergence of the issues of Children in Conflict with Law in the society.
- **Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice System or Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2015**
Juvenile Justice Act 2015 is a perfect act for the protection of children; it covers all children related issues. But a major problem is the proper execution of the act. Stakeholders are responsible to play that role as per the Act, but due to the lack of knowledge and awareness they are unable to do justice.
Legal literacy is the key to create awareness about the act and to implement it properly.

- **Suggestions or opinion by Social Workers:**
 - Proper awareness about the Juvenile Justice Act and children friendly process is needed for the rehabilitation of Children in Conflict with Law.
 - Uses of Individual Care Plan can play a vital role in the rehabilitation of the children.
 - Age criteria for the vocational training courses must be decreased especially for the Children in Conflict with Law.
 - Socio legal guidance must be made available at the Police station level to avoid financial frauds in the families of Children in Conflict with Law, as most of the Children in Conflict with Law belong to lower economic families.
 - Counseling for bailed-out children with proper handholding for the rehabilitation should be provided.
 - De-addiction centers for children below 18-years of age should be made available as there are no specific de- addiction centers available for Children in Conflict with Law.
 - Preventive activities for families, schools and children about the Juvenile Justice Act should be introduced.
 - Increased involvement of the concerned NGOs, and all the stake holders in relation to this issue.

Part - F

4.6 Case studies of Children in Conflict with Law

4.6.1 Case No. 1

Rajesh (name has been changed) is a 17-year-old boy, born in a poor family. There are 6 members in his family i.e., his father, mother, two elder sisters and a younger brother.

- **Family Background:** Rajesh is a part of a nuclear family and they live in a house of their own. His mom is educated till 8th standard whereas, his father till H.S.C. Both his sisters have completed their H.S.C. and his younger brother is presently in 9th standard.
- **Financial Status:** Rajesh's mother works as a house maid and his father works in the State Transport Corporation. He had been dismissed for 4 years for a disorderly conduct. One of his sisters works in a Lab, while the other works in a mall. Rajesh himself works in a Garage. In this manner, their monthly family income is about Rs. 18000 – 20000/- approximately.
- **Level of Education:** Rajesh's father was dismissed while Rajesh was studying in 11th standard. Hence, unfortunately he had to stop his education. He used to like going to school but hardly remembers any good or bad experiences he had in school.
- **Family relations:** Rajesh has a close relation with his mother and he shares his experiences and incidences with his mother. He does not get well along with his father and does not speak with him at all as he is afraid of him. But he really gets along well with his siblings.
- **Family of Relatives:** Rajesh has 10-12 friends in all out of which, 2-3 of them are his close friends. He likes to go out with his close friends, chatting with them; playing games such as PUB-G along with them are some of his activities. With his other friends he usually spends time hanging around sitting on benches nearby or in the *chowk*.
- **Hobbies/Interests:** Rajesh likes writing something and playing cricket but hardly gets any time to inculcate his hobbies. He mostly spends his spare time with friends.
- **Family Environment:** Rajesh's father has alcohol addiction. He often fights and also physically abuses Rajesh's mother when he gets drunk. The

environment at home is not at all conducive due to the quarrels and abuses. Rajesh prefers to spend his time away from home.

- **Nature:** According to Rajesh, he is quiet and helpful by nature. He often behaves the way he is told to by others. His personality is highly influenced by his friends and he always behaves as they say.
- **Addictions:** Rajesh himself has the addiction of drinking alcohol. He often drinks with his friends, usually once in 10-12 days.

- **Information about the case:**

One evening, Rajesh and his 3 friends were taken out for an evening snack (*Bhel*) by one of their acquaintances who happens to be an adult. While all of them were eating, a lady (adult) came to them. Some discussion happened between this lady and the acquaintance and once they were having finished eating, they gave a cold drink which, was infused with alcohol to Rajesh and his friends.

The lady then told Rajesh and his friends, “Go with uncle (the man who was their acquaintance) and hit the man that he points towards. We will give you money for doing so.” The boys went along with the man and they all went to a farm of Sugarcanes. A second man was already there when they arrived. The man, who was their acquaintance, then told the boys to hit that man. Under influence, these boys then started bashing the man with sugarcanes. They all hit him till he started bleeding and could not walk any more. In the end, the acquaintance then hit the other man on the head causing his death.

The boys got scared and ran away from in a nearby village behind a roadside hotel (*Dhaba*) and eventually fell asleep there. This incident happened around 11:00 - 11:30 p.m. It was 2:00 a.m. when the police woke them up and took them in police custody. The police investigated and interrogated the boys throughout the night. In the morning the police informed the boys’ parents about the incidence.

While the boys were in the police custody, they were subjected to beating to some extent.

On the next day, the boys were then medically examined in Sassoon Hospital. They were then presented in Juvenile Court. The court then ordered to keep the boys in a special home for children.

Rajesh feels sad about everything that happened and said that, “It was the first time ever that I saw so much of blood at once. The dying man were having asked for water and I couldn’t give him that. I was too scared. We did it under the influence of that man.”

He further said, “Owing to the immoral relations between that man and the lady, she used all of us to kill her husband.”

Rajesh stayed in the special home for children for about a month. He was counseled there. It made a difference in the way I think. He understood that one should always good thoughts and be in the company of good people.

He is content about the facilities available in the special home for children. While staying there, he availed business education and completed the course of Mobile Repairing. He would like to work as an electrician in future.

His case is still going on in the court and he has to be present in the Juvenile Court whenever required.

- **Interpretation:**

While studying Rajesh’s case, some points were prominently noticed.

There are a few reasons that contributed to such a mistake happening at Rajesh’s hand such as negative environment at home, neglect by the parents, father’s addiction, the company of his friends and mainly his own nature.

Rajesh has a high self-esteem and a low emotional maturity.

A progressive change will be seen in children like Rajesh if they are counseled about positive things.

Rajesh underwent a lot of stress owing to the journey between illegal behaviors to the Juvenile Court. He constantly worries about future. He has the

feeling of failure in his life. Presently, he likes to be alone and has no contact with his friends earlier.

- **Interpretation as per theory of Children Socialization:**

Coming from a family that is below the level of poverty, Rajesh has to face many challenges in taking care of the necessities of day-to-day life.

As per theory of Erik Erikson, while going through all the 8 stages of Psychosocial Development, the environmental factors around a person have a great effect on their lives.

- **Family:** Family is the first factor when it comes to the socialization of a children. In Rajesh's case fights and quarrels in the family, alcohol addiction of his father, his estranged relationship with his father, the deteriorating financial condition of his family, all were having an impact on his personality. Even though Rajesh is quiet by nature, he always follows others advice without thinking of its consequences. In spite of being the third children of his parents, being the elder son, he had to stop his education to take care of responsibilities.
- **Neighborhood:** Rajesh's family has good relations with their neighbors. They are surrounded by people of all castes and religions who stay there. But improper instances such as physical abuse, fights, quarrels are very common in the locality where Rajesh's family lives. Since childhood, Rajesh's life got molded in such an environment.
- **Friends:** Rajesh behaves the way he is told by his friends hence; he mostly is a part of all such activities as his friends do. His friends are addicted to smoking and drinking. While acting out of law too, he was in the company of his friends.
- **School:** Rajesh completed his education till Primary school but failed to complete his High School education. He never speaks about any good or bad experiences about school. Nobody ever motivated him to pursue education after he stopped his education.

- **Social Media:** Rajesh likes to play games on Mobile and Computer. He even indulges in playing violent games such as PUBG. Hence, thoughts of violent nature are advertently rooted in the mind.

4.6.2 Case No. 2

Akshay (name has been changed) is 17 years of age and belongs to a very poor family. There are 4 members in his family and he has a younger brother.

- **Family Background:** Akshay is a part of a nuclear family and stays in a rental house. His mother is educated till 4th standard and father till 8th standard. Akshay's younger brother is presently studying in 5th standard.
- **Financial Status:** Akshay's mother and father, both are laborers. He himself serves in a hotel. In this way, their family income is around Rs. 25000/- per month.
- **Level of Education:** Akshay could take education only till 8th standard as owing to the financial condition of his family he had to leave schooling and started working in a hotel. While speaking about his school, he mentioned that his school was very strict but good. He were having won many prizes in sports. The teachers in his school were very strict. When he stopped going to school, there was nobody who motivated him to go back and complete his education.
- **Family relations:** Akshay has close relations with his mother. He shares his feelings or experiences that her gets with his mother. His father indulges in alcohol abuse and fights at home. Hence, he does not speak much with his father. He has good relations with his younger brother and he plays with him, teases or pranks him and many more such activities.
- **Family of Friends:** Akshay has a large group of friends of about 25 – 30 boys and 5-6 girls. He goes out with his friends, celebrating birthdays especially at nights, chatting with friends are some of the activities that he does with his friends.
- **Hobbies/Interests:** Akshay likes to play Cricket and *Kabbadi*. Similarly, he also likes betting (placing bets) and making Tik-Tok videos. He spends most of his spare time with his cousin sister (Paternal aunt's daughter).

- **Family Environment:** Akshay's father has alcohol addiction. He often fights and also physically abuses his mother when he gets drunk. The environment at home is not at all conducive due to the quarrels and abuses. Akshay prefers to spend his time away from home.
- **Nature:** Akshay feels that he is quiet by nature. According to Akshay's mother, he is temperamental and dominating. Hence, he behaves as he likes.
- **Addictions:** Akshay says that he has no addictions and his parents think so too.

- **Information about the case:**

Akshay likes to create videos on Tik-Tok. While preparing such videos on Tik-Tok, Akshay got introduced to a girl and further they fell in love. When the girl's parents became aware of it, they filed a complaint.

Under the India Penal Code (IPC), charges of the below mentioned sections are imposed on Akshay:

1. Article 376 – Rape
2. Article 362 – Abduction of the girl
3. Article 363 – Punishment for kidnapping
4. Article 366 – Kidnapping, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her marriage.

In actuality it was the girl was coming to Akshay and told him that she did not wish to back. Akshay agreed to it and told her, "Okay, we will live together somewhere else."

- **Factor Wise Analysis of the Socialization of the Children:**

1. **Family:** It is evident in Akshay's case, that factors such as alcohol addiction of his father and their low financial status played a vital role in molding Akshay's personality. Being the elder children in the family, he were having to own up the responsibilities of helping his family at an early age.

2. **Neighbourhood:** Akshay's family has apathetic relations with their neighbours. They have not maintained any formal or informal relations with their neighbours. At the same time, the community around them consists of people from all religions and castes and the crime rate in the community is very low.
2. **Friends:** Akshay has a large group of friends. He chats with 4.his friends and they play games on their mobiles. According to him, none of his friends have addictions of any kind.
3. **School:** Owing to the financial status of the family, Akshay had to leave his school. He used to like his school and also still feels affection for his school. While in school, he had won many prizes for sports. But when he decided to leave his school, nobody motivated him to continue his education.
4. **Social media:** Akshay was interested in creating videos on Tik-Tok and he came in contact with a girl while making such videos. Unknowingly, he fell in love with that girl which, further led to an unfortunate incidence.

- **Interpretations:**

The above conclusions are drawn after a thorough study of Akshay's case –

The main reason behind the unlawful act that took place at the hands of Akshay is that, he was highly interested in creating videos on Tik-Tok. His financial status is really poor and both of his parents are not very educated and work as laborers. Akshay works in a hotel and creates videos in his spare time. All of this contributed to the unfortunate incidence. Actually, when the girl willingly came to him, she told him that she would never go back to her parents and he completely trusted her but when her parents came searching for her, she changed both her behavior and her statement. Owing to it all, Akshay has charges imposed upon him such as: Rape, abducting or inducing a woman to compel her marriage, Kidnapping, Abduction of the girl. Hence, 3 articles were imposed upon him. For this case, Akshay was kept in a special Children's home for almost 3 months by orders of the Juvenile Justice Board.

If parents give ample attention while upbringing their children and if teachers take efforts to get such children in the mainstream of education, restriction can be put on such kind of cases from happening.

4.6.3 Case No. 3

Sarthak (name has been changed) is a 17-year-old boy and is the only children of his parents. They are a nuclear family.

- **Family Background:** Sarthak lives with his parents in a rented house. His mother has completed her schooling till 8th standard and father has completed his S.S.C.
- **Financial Status:** Sarthak's mother is a home-maker and his father is employed in Big Basket mall. Since Sarthak is pursuing his education, he is not employed. The overall monthly income of Sarthak's family is about Rs. 20,000/-.
- **Level of Education:** Presently, Sarthak is studying in 12th standard. He was a good student while he was in school and it was a good school where his teachers were very helpful by nature and also helped Sarthak in his studies. His mother motivates him for education. He is aware that there are benefits of being educated but is unaware of what they are.
- **Family relations:** Sarthak is the only children of his parents; relationship wise, he is closer to his father than his mother. He prefers to speak and share his experiences with his father. There is no background of any criminal acts in their family and there are no quarrels or cases of addictions in his family. According to his parents, they have never punished Sarthak but he often behaves rudely with them.
- **Family of Friends:** Sarthak has 5-6 male and 3-4 female friends. He likes to chat with his friends, goes around with them, like to go on bike rides with them.
- **Hobbies/Interests:** His hobbies include helping the needy and poor, going out with friends, chatting with friends.
- **Nature:** Sarthak feels that he is quiet and a bit temperamental by nature. Sometimes he behaves rudely according to his parents.

- **Addictions:** Sarthak or nobody from his family has any addictions. Similarly, none of his friends have any addictions.

- **Information about the Case:**

Sarthak had a love affair with a girl who was his neighbour. Both the girl (age 15) and Sarthak (age 17) were underage.

One day Sarthak's mother noticed that she had not seen Sarthak since morning and soon she informed about it to his father. While this was going on, the lady who was their neighbour too came telling them that her daughter was not home and nowhere to be found. Both the families searched for their children and also filed a complaint with the police but they were not found.

That day, Sarthak and the girl both were having taken money from home and ran away. They did not leave any note behind before fleeing. After leaving their homes, they went to Pune. On the outskirts of the city, they went to a temple and got married by exchanging garlands of flowers. They bought a house in a slum area and lived there.

After 8-10 days of their disappearance, Sarthak's father got a phone call from one of his friends that, he had seen Sarthak and he also gave them the address. When both the families reached there, they saw that Sarthak and the girl were living together as a family. Both the families did not agree to it, especially the girl's parents. They filed a complaint in the police station stating that Sarthak were having coerced the girl to run away with him and forced her to marry him. In this way, the police took him and presented him in the Juvenile court. Initially the girls said that she had willingly gone with Sarthak but when presented in the court she said that Sarthak were having taken her away. Hence, it was considered that Sarthak were having violated the regulations under 'POCSO' act. Similarly, since both of them were minors, their marriage was declared as Null and Void as they were having just exchanged garlands.

- **Conclusion:**

While studying this case, it was observed that there were no problems with the factors associated to the socialization process of the children i.e. his family, school, community were not responsible in any way. Sarthak like any other teenager (adolescent), got carried away owing to factors such as attraction about the opposite gender, friendship, love. Initially, it all happened consensually between both of them. But being underage and not being able to understand the meaning, they were confused as to whether it was love or infatuation and both of them were having never discussed about it with their family members. Both of them were having even stolen money before they ran away. In short, it all happened because they were underage and due to the infatuation.

Sarthak was kept in the police custody for some span of time. During the interrogation, abusive language was used and he was also abused physically.

At present the case is still going on in the court. But the court has approved and Sarthak is out on bail. Schools and Parents should educate the teenage girls and boys about sexual education, the difference between love, friendship and attraction (Infatuation), POCSO Act, Regulations of the Juvenile Act. This will help to spread awareness and such incidence can be avoided from happening. Similarly, the role of parents is vital here. It is necessary that parents should keep knowledge about the thoughts, acts and the routine of their children.

4.7 Summary of the Chapter:

In this chapter the researcher has explored the collected data in the form of quantitative as well as qualitative analysis. The researcher has performed a social analysis of the Children in Conflict with Law with the variables such as personal information; familial background; school settings; peers; neighbouring community; proceedings of the case etc. The researcher has also analyzed the data with the psychological profile such as emotional maturity and self-esteem of the children. The researcher has narrated the experiences of the parents of the Children in Conflict with Law about Juvenile Justice System considering the qualitative analysis of data. The researcher has also considered the views of experts such as Social Workers; Counsellors and Police personnel. The researcher has described the three case studies

in the last part of this chapter in order to give emphasis on the viewpoints of the Children in Conflict with Law.

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CHAPTER - V

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The present chapter deals with the findings which are based on primary data. The chapter covers the research findings about Children in Conflict with Law, their familial background, education of the children, peer influence, relationship with neighbours, unlawful acts of the children and psychological profile of the children. All these are arranged respectively in this chapter.

Conclusions are included in this chapter to give a clear sight to the present research. Suggestions about dealing with the Children in Conflict with Law, that have been made by the parents, family members, school management, police department, social workers and counsellors have also been included in the present research.

This chapter also speaks about the future scope of the study as well as proposed areas of social work intervention for the issues of the Children in Conflict with Law. The correctional model and prevention model have prepared for working with the children in conflict with law at the end of this chapter.

5.1 Children in Conflict with Law:

- 1.** Age of the children: A majority of the children were about eighteen years old when they had committed Unlawful acts and a very few of them were thirteen years old.
- 2.** Education level of the children: Nearly, sixty percent children had studied up to the 8th to 10th Std. i.e. secondary level and a very few children had studied up to the Lower Primary level that is between 1st to 4th Std.
- 3.** Nature of the children: A majority of the children were aggressive and dominating by nature whereas, a less percent of the children were joyful by nature.
- 4.** Leisure time activities of the children: Riding bikes with friends as well as playing games on computer or mobile were the leisure activities of most of the *Children in Conflict with Law* and sitting at home in leisure time had done by very few *Children in Conflict with Law*.

5.2 Familial background of the Children in Conflict with Law:

1. Educational background of the parents: Nearly fifty four percent of the mothers of the children were illiterate whereas, thirty percent of the fathers of the children were illiterate. Hardly, two percent of the fathers of the children and one percent of the mothers had reached up to the Graduate level.
2. Occupation of parents: A majority of the mothers and the fathers of the children were working in an unorganized sector. The percentage of unemployed fathers was lesser in comparison to the unemployed mothers.
3. Income of the family: A majority of the families had a monthly income less than rupees twenty thousand as, majority of the parents were working in an unorganised sector.
4. Type of the family: A majority of the children were living in nuclear families rather than in joint families. Significantly, after every ten families, minimum one and maximum two families were found to be single families for various reasons such as separation, divorce, death of the spouse, etc.
5. Children's relationship with their family members: Approximately, 2/3 of the children had an intimate relationship with their mothers rather than with their fathers. At least, after every 11 families, 1 child had an intimate relationship with their father rather than with their mother and the intimate relationship of the children with other relatives was negligible.
6. Reasons for disagreements in the Family: Approximately sixty-one percent families of the children had disputes among themselves for casual reasons such as misunderstandings; coming late at home; unhealthy conversations in family functions, etc. Whereas, family expenses; less income; financial status, nature of family members, etc. were the reasons for seven percent of the families of the children for having differences. Similarly, addiction of the father was one of the reasons for having disagreements in fifteen percent of the families of the children.
7. Reasons of Punishment: Beating; keeping without food; smarting; keeping out of home etc. were the patterns of punishments given to nearly seventy two percent of the children by their parents for various reasons such as lying sometimes, disobeying, using abusive language and wrongdoings.

8. Issues faced by the children and their families: Death of father was the major issue faced by children followed by the separation of the parents due to divorce; break-up of the parents or dissolution. A very less children faced the issues of chronic illness and *Divyangana* of parents.
9. Criminal backgrounds: A very small number of the families of the children had criminal backgrounds in their families for committing acts like murder and fighting.
10. Fighting was the main deviant activity which caused for apprehension of the children out of which, nearly fifty percent of the mothers of the children were either working in an unorganized sector or were housewives. When the children's unlawful acts were cross tabulated with their mothers' occupation, it showed a slightly significant correlation($p=0.05$).
11. A majority of children between seventeen to eighteen years old; were apprehended for fighting which were belonged to lower economic group. When the family income of the children was cross tabulated with the type of Unlawful acts performed by the children and with the ages of the children it showed a significant correlation ($p=0.00$).
12. Nearly sixty percent children were from nuclear families, out of which, nearly fifty percent of the children were involved in Unlawful act of fighting, belonging to the age group of seventeen and eighteen years. When the type of the family of the children was cross tabulated with the type of unlawful acts performed by the children and with the age of the children it showed a significant correlation ($p=0.00$).
13. Children who belonged to families having criminal backgrounds, were apprehended for heinous offenses such as sexual assault; murder and eve-teasing at the age of seventeen and eighteen years as compared to the children from families with noncriminal backgrounds. When the criminal backgrounds of the families of the children is cross tabulated with the Type of Unlawful acts performed by the children and the Age of the children, it showed a statistically significant correlation($p=0.00$).

5.3 Information about the Children in Conflict with Law out of school:

1. Nearly, fifteen percent of the children had left their school as they were not interested in studies, ten percent of the children were drop-outs as they had to work to fulfil the economic needs of their families. Significantly, absent in school due to the long distance between homes and school as well as the mischievous behaviour of the children were negligible reasons which were less than one percent.
2. When the type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children was cross tabulated with the Present situation of the children in relation to attending the school and the age of the children, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.02$). Nearly, thirty nine percent of the children who left the school were engaged in mild offenses such as fighting and theft whereas, seven percent children were involved in the heinous offense of murder and all the children were mostly eighteen and seventeen years old. When the Type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children was cross tabulated with the Present situation of the children in relation to attending the school and the Age of the children, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.02$).

5.4 Information about Neighbors of the Children in Conflict with Law:

1. Having intimate relationship with neighbours had seen in fifty eight percent of families of children in the form of an informal and friendly manner; helping each other; respecting and trusting each other whereas, twenty-nine percent of the families of the children had casual relationships with their neighbours in the form of only introduction to each other. Indifferent relationship with neighbours was noticed in twelve percent families of the children in the form of arguments; fighting and hurting each other.
2. Most of the children were residing in low economic zones or slums in Pune city. Malpractices such as fighting, theft, intimidation, coercion, or bullying behavior had been a part of those communities. Nearly, sixty six percent of the children were residing in the communities where such malpractices and fighting were the major crimes conducted.

5.5 Information about the Peers of the Children in Conflict with Law:

1. Most of the children had male friends rather than female friends.
2. Fifty-three percent of the children had friends who had the habit of substance use such as chewing tobacco; smoking cigarette; eating *Gutkha* whereas, fifteen percent children had friends who had alcohol addiction.
3. Nearly, seventeen percent children had friends who were engaged in unlawful activities such as fighting, theft and murder.
4. Nearly twenty percent children had female friends and were found in offenses like fighting, molestation and sexual assault. When the Type of unlawful acts committed by the children was cross tabulated with the number of female friends of the children, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.045$).

5.6 Information about Unlawful acts of the Children in Conflict with Law:

1. Approximately, seventy five percent of the parents of the children were informed about their child's unlawful activity by the police.
2. Fighting was the main offence committed by fifty one percent children whereas, offences such as molestation, sexual assault and eve-teasing were committed by very less children.
3. Nearly, seventy seven percent children were under peer influence and seventy four percent children had familial reasons such as family disputes; criminal backgrounds in the family; negative environment in the family etc. A very less percent of children had personal reasons such as submissive behaviour; hostility; immaturity; attraction of things etc.
4. A majority of the children who were about 18 years of age were apprehended for fighting. When the Age of the Children was cross tabulated with the type of Unlawful acts committed by the children, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.03$).
5. Most of children who were apprehended for attempting murder and committed murder were in the company of bad friends. When the nature of

Unlawful acts committed by the children and the reason of the company of bad friends of the children was cross tabulated, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.000$).

6. It was also found that all the children who were apprehended for attempting murder, were neglected by their parents. When the nature of Unlawful acts committed by the children and the reason of being neglected by their parents was cross tabulated it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.02$).
7. It has been found that though the percentage of noncriminal families were higher, yet, considering the type of Unlawful acts, it can be revealed that children who were belonged from criminal families had committed the heinous crime of murder. When the nature of unlawful acts committed by the children was cross tabulated with the reason of the impact of criminal background, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.00$).
8. It revealed that though the percentage of the positive impact of the neighbouring community was higher, yet, the children who faced the negative impacts of the neighbouring community, were apprehended for mild crimes such as fighting; theft etc. as well as heinous crimes such as molestation; murder; attempt to murder etc. When the nature of Unlawful acts committed by the children was cross tabulated with the reason of the impact of the neighbouring community, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.00$).
9. The percentage of having a love affair was very less, but, considering the type of Unlawful acts, it may be specified that the children who were having love affair were apprehended for the abduction of a girl each or molestation or murder. When the nature of Unlawful acts committed by the children was cross tabulated with the reason love affair, it showed a statistically significant correlation($p=0.00$).
10. It revealed that seventy seven percent of the children were in the company of bad friends out of which, eighty one percent children were neglected by their parents and those children were engaged mainly in fighting, theft and murder. When the type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children was cross tabulated with the children in the Company of bad friends and children who

were neglected by their parents, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.00$).

5.7 Psychological Profile of the Children:

1. Approximately, fifty percent of the children were Moderately Emotionally Immature. Significantly, from the remaining fifty percent children, twenty five percent children were Emotionally Immature and twenty five percent children were Extremely Emotionally Immature.
2. Approximately, fifty percent of the children had a normal range of self-esteem. Significantly, from the remaining fifty percent children, twenty five percent children had a low self-esteem and twenty five percent children had a high self-esteem.
3. It revealed that, heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault were committed by the children in the age of seventeen to eighteen years who had the range of Moderately Emotionally Immature and Extremely Emotionally Immature. When Emotional maturity was cross tabulated with the Age of the children and the type of Unlawful Acts performed by the Children, it showed a statistically significant correlation($p=0.00$).
4. It has been found that heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault were committed by the children in the age of seventeen to eighteen years old who had a low self-esteem and a normal range of self-esteem. It has also been seen that mild offenses such as fighting and theft were committed by children with a high self-esteem in the age of seventeen to eighteen years old. When Self-esteem was cross tabulated with the Age of the children and the type of Unlawful Acts, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.00$).
5. It has been found that heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault were committed by the children in the age of seventeen to eighteen years old who had low emotional stability as well as moderate emotional stability. It has also been seen that mild offenses such as fighting and theft were committed by children in the age between

seventeen to eighteen years old with high emotional stability which is very less in percentage. When Emotional Stability was cross tabulated with the Age of the children and type of Unlawful Acts, it showed a statistically significant correlation($p=0.00$).

6. It revealed that Low Emotional Progression and Moderate Emotional Progression had seen in the children who committed heinous offenses such as molestation, murder, eve-teasing, abduction of girls, sexual assault in the age between seventeen to eighteen years old. Minor offenses such as fighting and murder were committed by children who had high emotional Progression. When Emotional Progression was cross tabulated with the Age of the children and the type of Unlawful Acts, it showed a statistically significant correlation($p=0.00$).
7. It has been found that children committed fighting were having Low Social Adjustment whereas children were engaged in heinous offenses such as molestation, eve-teasing, and sexual assault were having Moderate Social Adjustment. All those children were in between the age of seventeen to eighteen years old. When Social adjustment was cross tabulated with the Age of the children and the type of Unlawful Acts, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.00$).
8. It has been observed that children were having Low level of Personality Integration were apprehended for fighting in the age of seventeen to eighteen years old. Children had carried out heinous offenses such as molestation, eve-teasing, and sexual assault; were having Moderate Level of Personality Integration in the age of seventeen to eighteen years old. When Personality Integration was cross tabulated with the Age of the children and the type of Unlawful Acts, it showed a statistically significant correlation ($p=0.00$).
9. A majority of the children had normal self-esteem and they were Moderately Emotionally Immature. When Emotional Maturity was cross tabulated with Self Esteem of the children it showed a statistically significant correlation($p=0.00$).

5.8 Suggestions:

Various suggestions can be given to parents; schools and neighbours of the children; as well as to the society which will help in discouraging the children from the deviant behaviour. It can also help the children understand the difference between right and wrong behaviour. It can make them aware about their roles and responsibilities towards their family as well as the society.

Following are the important suggestions wherein parents; schools and neighbours can discourage the Children from becoming delinquents:

I. Parents and family:

Parents and family are the first environment for the children from the time of their birth. It is the duty and responsibility of the family and parents for developing their children. It provides physical, emotional and economical security to the children. Family is the first school and parents are the first teachers of the children. The education of parents and circumstances in the family determine the role in building the character of the children. Deviant children are often deprived from love; care and affection of their parents. Children who are found to be over-protected or under strict discipline, are more likely to become offenders. Following are the points which can help to make a better life for the children and prevent them from deviant conduct.

- Healthy and positive environment must be provided to every child or adolescents in the family regardless of their age. Higher education, equality in family members, equal treatment to each offspring, independence to each member and harmonious relationship are the factors which can make the family environment healthy.
- Instead of strict discipline or over protection, parents should be compassionate, loving, caring, affectionate, sympathetic, helpful, and considerable towards the children by talking, sharing ideas, spending qualitative time and playing with them etc.
- Parents should project an ideal image of themselves in front of their children such as doing good things in the society; such as maintaining harmonious relationships with neighbours; being responsible citizen of the nation and be a good person in life, as the children have innate tendency of imitation.

- Parents should encourage the children to cultivate good habits such as reading books, writing skills instead of playing on mobile or computer.
- Parenting style is also a significant factor which plays a vital role in the development of the child. Instead of '*authoritarian parenting*', parents should accept '*authoritative parenting*'. *Authoritative* is a child friendly parenting style in which, child oriented and inductive techniques such as guidance, providing information, motivating the child are used. *Authoritarian* is an adult oriented technique in which approaches like withdrawal of love and affection, cruel punishment, strictness and placing restrictions on the child are used. Parents should choose the appropriate parenting style to avoid the conflict in the child-parent relationship.

II. **School education:**

School is the second socializing agent in the life of children. It is a formal and structural setting where a child spends lots of time with their teachers and classmates. School and teachers play a vital role in transforming a child's personality into that of a citizen. For every child, his/her teacher is a role model. Hence, a teacher must be caring, loving, understanding, motivating, adoring and compassionate towards children. It is the role and responsibility of every teacher to provide healthy and harmonious environment in the school. A teacher should be encouraging and supportive of academic, artistic, and extracurricular activities, as well as the child's strengths and potential. Following are the points to tackle the issue:

- A good rapport should be developed between parents and teachers to keep a track of the academic as well extracurricular progress of the child.
- Appointment of a professional counsellor or a social worker should be initiated by the school to identify the deviation of the student at an early stage.
- Imparting moral education through books, literature, guest lecturers of successful people and healthy competition should be provided by the school.
- For releasing stress, tensions and impulsivity, yoga and meditation should be taught by trained yoga teachers.

- Games like role playing of the service providers such as police, doctor, engineers, teachers, postman, servants, sweepers etc. should be conducted in schools to conscientize the children about the helping/supporting people of the society.
- Teachers should gain updated knowledge about Child Psychology for dealing with the problems and issues of the children.
- Training and workshops on sex education should be conducted for adolescents with the aim of teaching to deal with exuberant sexual feelings which is one of the reasons behind anti-social behaviour.

III. **Police:**

Police personnel are the first to interact with children when they are declared as Children in Conflict with Law. The Police apprehends the child as well as informs the parents about the unfortunate incident. The parents have lots of disagreements, hassles, arguments, fear once a child is taken into Police custody and the Police also have to deal with such situations handling the parents and children sensitively while executing their duties and responsibilities that are shouldered on them. Following are some of the points which may give an insight to work with a child.

- The training and workshops of child psychology should be arranged for the police personnel who are dealing with the cases of the Children in Conflict with Law.
- As a child is unaware about the effects of their deviant behaviour, police should pay attention and provide care to the child.
- A Social Worker should be appointed in the police station to deal with the child in the initial stage; as sometimes the child is not at fault and instead of police the social worker will effectively interact with the child and their parents.

IV. Social Workers and Counsellors:

Social Workers and Counsellors shoulder the crucial responsibility in the process of rehabilitating and reintegrating such children. They work within and outside of the Juvenile Justice System. As a result of their efforts, a deviant child can transform into a responsible, sensible, sympathetic member of the society. Following are some more suggestions which highlight the responsibilities of Social Workers and Counsellors.

- The Social Worker and Counsellor should keep themselves updated about the knowledge of emerging legislations, therapies, crisis intervention processes, career guidance and social work intervention plans.
- Training and workshops on stress management, yoga and meditation should be conducted for Social Workers and Counsellors as they are constantly dealing with deviant children.

5.9 Future Scope for research:

Furthermore, the research could include following aspects and has following suggestions:

- For the present study, only the male Children in Conflict with Law were considered as respondents; female Children in Conflict with Law may be selected for further research.
- For the present study, Pune city was selected as the region for the study; for further research another region can be selected.
- For the present study, Self-esteem and emotional maturity of the Children in Conflict with Law were considered. For further studies, other variables such as stress, anxiety, depression, emotional intelligence, social intelligence, etc. can be selected.
- For the present study, qualitative and quantitative methods were used, for further study Social Work Intervention Research can be used.
- In order to see the environmental effects, rural areas should be taken and can be compared with urban areas.

5.10 Proposed Areas of Social Work Intervention:

I. Social Case Work:

Social Case Work is one of the primary methods and is being used across the globe which empowers an individual for functioning better in the society. It is based on one-to-one relationship. Social Case Work is an on-going process which consists of intake; study; assessment; formulation of goals; treatment plan; intervention; evaluation and follow-up. It is frequently used in the primary settings such as hospitals, schools, correctional institutions. This primary method can be used in the Observation Homes as well in the Special Homes. Following are a few important settings through which, the Children in Conflict with Law can be helped using this method:

1. Familial issues faced by the child:

- Intra-familial conflicts
- Poor Parental Supervision
- Addiction in the family
- Single parent families

2. Personal issues of the child:

- Aggression
- Hypertension
- Constant failure in subjects
- Exuberant sexual feelings
- Love and affection
- Alcoholism/Addiction of the child

II. Social Group Work:

It is another method of social work which deals to help the people to solve their personal, group and community problems. Hence, Social Workers can work in

various settings such as clinics; hospitals; de-addiction centres; correctional settings etc. Following are a few important settings wherein, the Children in Conflict with Law can be helped by using this method:

- Vocational Training Program
- Life skill development Program
- Recreational Program
- Legal Awareness
- Rehabilitation Program for the De- addicted Children in Conflict with Law; etc.

III. Community Organization:

Community Organization includes community development and social action.

Community problem solving is done with the help of community leaders and stakeholders in the community. Identifying the risk factors and to introduce preventing measures are the main objectives of a Community Organization. Following are the areas of intervention through Community Organization:

- Community Awareness Program about legislations regarding Children:
- Sensitizing Program for Neighbouring Community;
- Legal Awareness Program in schools; etc.

IV. Social work Research:

Social work research is defined as a systematic investigation of the problem in the fields of social work. It involves the study of the relationship of social workers with their clients; individuals, groups or communities on various levels of interaction or therapy. Following are the possible areas of social work research in the field of Children in Conflict with Law:

- Personal issues of the Children in Conflict with Law;
- Familial issues faced by the Children in Conflict with Law;
- Social work intervention research; etc.

5.11 Social work Correctional Model: Individual Child Plan for Rehabilitation and reintegration of the Children in Conflict with Law:

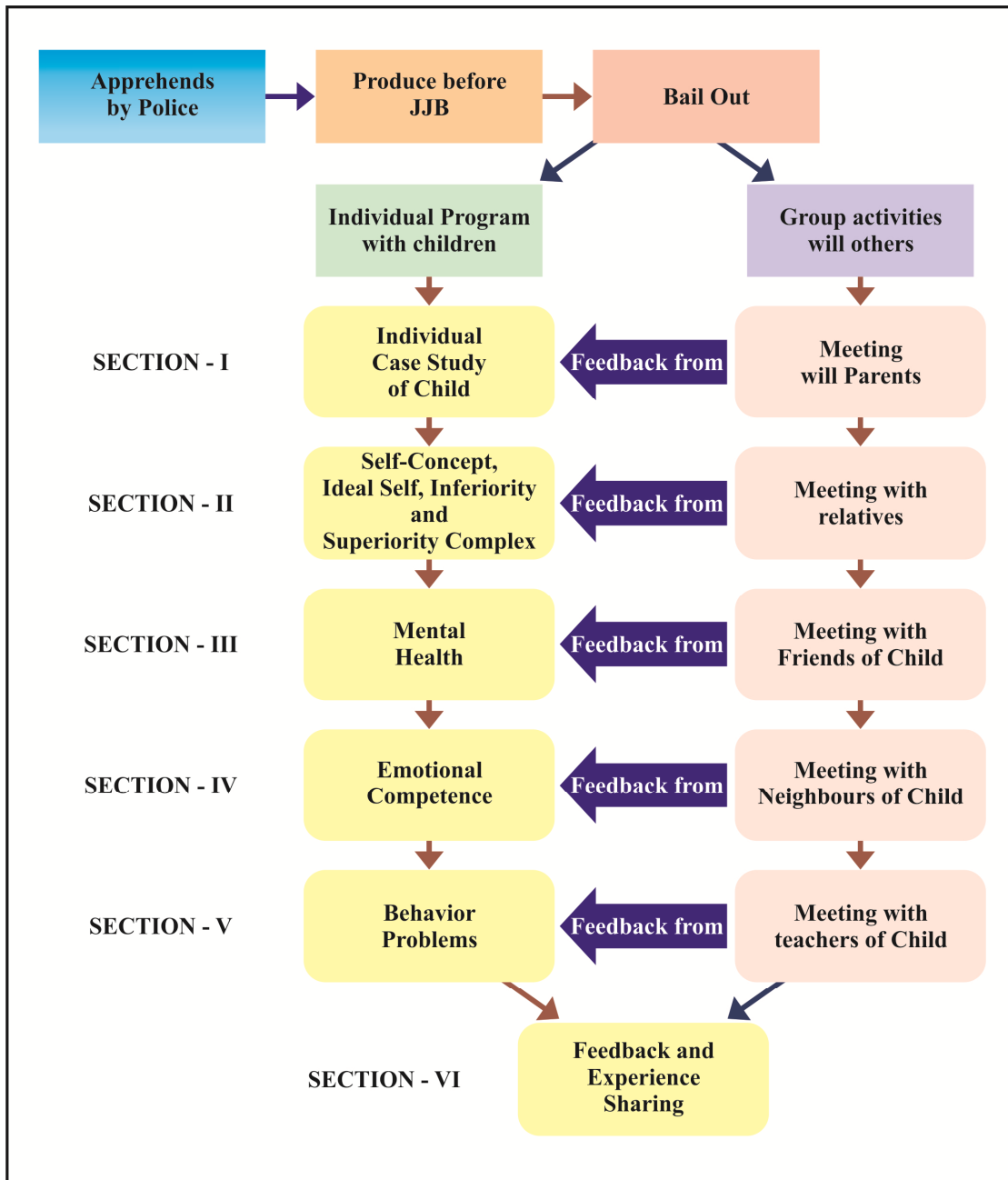


Figure No. 5.1 : Social work Correctional Model: Individual Child Plan for Rehabilitation and reintegration of the Children in Conflict with Law

Table No. 5.1

Details about the Sessions of Correctional Model

Session No	Objectives	Individual program with children	Group activities with others	Checklist for parents
I	To know the educational and social background of each family of the child in relation to Conflict with Law	Individual case study of each child.	Meeting with parents followed by the discussions	To monitor the child and observe the changes
II	To orient the group members about self-concept and self-image.	Counselling the child about Inferiority Complex, Explain self-concept, Ideal self, Inferiority and superiority I am ok You are ok	Meeting with relatives followed by the discussions	To check the behaviour about the inferiority complex of the child
III	To help the child to gain knowledge about human needs and adjustment issues in relation to mental health. To help the child members to acquaint and inculcate moral values in their life for better social adjustments.	Group Counselling about mental health, Explain adjustment and maladjustment, human needs. Frustration, Stress, Conflict and depression. Last half an hour- how to stay mentally healthy?	Meeting with friends of the child followed by the discussions	To monitor whether the child is coping with its conflict, depression, and other issues in relation to mental health
IV	To monitor whether the child is coping with its conflict,	Counselling about emotional competency of the child What are	Meeting with neighbours of the child followed by	1. To observe the emotions of the child

	depression, and other issues in relation to mental health	emotions? Recognition of self-emotions. Coping with emotions; empathizing; body language.	the discussions	2. To monitor the behaviour of the child about emotional control
V	To assist the group members to develop good habits for socially desirable behaviour. To provide relevant techniques to help themselves to come out of their problems.	Counselling about behaviour problems with the group What is socially accepted and socially deviant behaviour? Self-help for coming out of those behaviour patterns.	Meeting with teachers of the child followed by the discussions	To observe the negative behaviour of the child. To reinforce positive behaviour
VI	To evaluate the effects of counselling on children's behaviour through feedback and home visits.	Feedback session, Experience sharing and written feedback through constructed tools	Meeting with parents followed by the discussions	Parents have to share the feedback about the counselling sessions

1. The counselling sessions will be a mixture of games, activities regarding various therapies such as Music therapy, singing therapy, drawing therapy, Dance therapy etc. followed by information.
2. Parents have to share all the details about the changes in their child's behaviour, emotional balance, inferiority complex and mental conflict, on a timely basis, so that, it will help the counsellor to make modifications as per the need.
3. Counselling sessions will be conducted by a professional Counsellor and the environmental program will be carried out by professional Social Worker.

5.12 Social work Preventive Model:

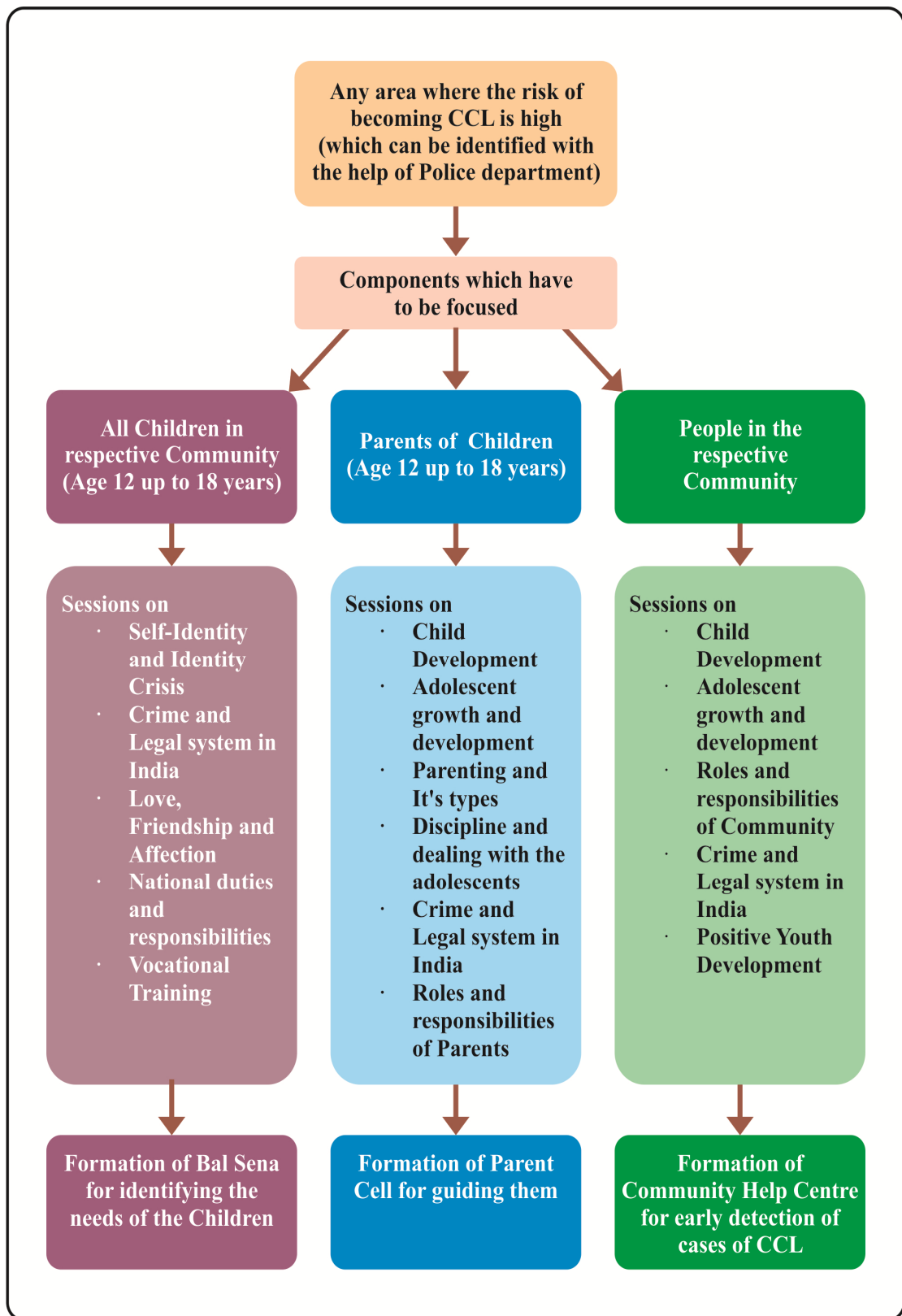


Figure No. 5.2 :Social work Preventive Model

Details about the above Preventive Model:

- Step I : Identification of the Community
- Step II : Formation of the following groups in the community:
1. Group consists of ten to twelve children between the age of 12 up to 18 years who are at risk
 2. Group of the Parents of the children who will be identified for the group of children
 3. Group of community people consisting of youth *mandals*; women groups; professionals such as lawyers, doctors, and others; etc.
- Step IV : Conducting group activities mentioned in the chart after every 10 to 15 days
- Step V : Monitoring and supervision will be done by Field Practitioners; Social Workers and Counsellors
- Step VI : Formation of different Committees
1. Formation of 'Bal Sena' for identifying the needs of Children
 2. Formation of 'Parent Cell' for guiding them
 3. Formation of 'Community Help Centre' for early detection of cases of CCL

5.13 Limitations of the Study:

The present study, like any other study of this nature has limitation. Initially, it was decided to conduct personal discussions, observations, interview schedule method, was to be adopted for data collection. But, due to COVID-19 pandemic situation the researcher collected data through phone calls with respondents and their parents. Hence the first-hand experience was missed by the researcher. The researcher was also unable to interact with respondents. Sometimes the respondents were very casual in answering the questions. As the said research is on sensitive issue, the researcher missed the facial expressions and gestures of the respondents. As limited time was available for the study,

the researcher was unable to study in depth, the various aspects and other factors which affect the efficiency of the study.

However, the findings of the study were made on the basis of the information provided by the respondents and had its own limitations.

The study was limited only to Pune city and may have its own limitations for generalization. Utmost precaution was taken for collecting reliable and accurate information from the respondents. The respondents were Children in Conflict with Law, so the population of the said study was also limited.

5.14 Summary of the Chapter:

In this chapter the researcher has stated the major findings of this research considering the family environment; educational background of the Children in Conflict with Law; relationship with their neighbours; peer influence etc. The researcher has suggested some recommendations to the parents and family; school; police; social workers and counsellors. The researcher has also tried to explore some areas in the future scope of the study in this chapter. Recommendations are specified by the researcher in this chapter. Being a professional Social Worker, the researcher has proposed the areas of social work interventions in this chapter. Being an academician in the field of Social Work, the researcher has also prepared the Social-work Model: Individual Child Plan for Rehabilitation and reintegration of the Children in Conflict with Law along with the detailed plan about each session. Hence, the chapter started with major findings and has ended with the model of social work intervention in the form of curative approach of Professional Social Work.

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APPENDICES

A. DR. YASHVIR SINGH – DR. MAHESH BHARGAVA

EMS TEST



**Consumable Booklet
of
EMS-SB
(English Version)**

T.M. Regd. No. 564828
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Dr. Yashvir Singh (Agra)
Dr. Mahesh Bhargava (Agra)

Please fill up the following details : Date

Name _____

Father's Name _____ Age _____

Education _____ Sex : Male Female

Occupation _____ Income (per month) _____

Marital Status : Married Unmarried Number of Children _____

Community : Village Town City

INSTRUCTIONS

In the following pages are given 48 statements about yourself. Five possible modes of responses are provided, such as : *Very much; Much ; Undecided; Probably* and *Never*. Read each statements carefully and mark tick in ANY ONE of the five alternative response modes to indicate your level of agreement with the particular content of the statements. Do not think too much while answering, whatever you feel may indicate.

Your Responses would be kept confidential.
Please turn over the page and start

Scoring Table

AREA	A	B	C	D	E	Total Score	Emotional Maturity Level
SCORE							

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NATIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL CORPORATION

UG-1, Nirmal Heights, Near Mental Hospital, Agra-282 007

Sr.No.	STATEMENTS	Very Much	Much	Undecided	Probably	Never	SCORE
--------	------------	-----------	------	-----------	----------	-------	-------

PART – A

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. | Are you involved in mental botherations. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 2. | Do you get frightened about the coming situations ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 3. | Do you stop in the middle of any work before reaching the goal ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 4. | Do you take the help of other person/s to complete your personal work ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 5. | Is there any difference between your desires and objectives ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 6. | Do you feel within yourself that you are short-tempered ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 7. | Do you feel that you are very studborn ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 8. | Do you feel jealous of other people ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 9. | Do you get wild due to anger ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 10. | Do you get lost in imagination and day dream ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Total Score Part- A **PART – B**

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. | If you fail to achieve your goal, do you feel inferior ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 12. | Do you experience a sense of discomfort and lack of peace of mind ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 13. | Do you teasing against the others ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 14. | Do you try to put the blame on others for your lapses ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |
| 15. | When you do not agree with others, do you start quarrelling with them ? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="text"/> |

Sr.No.	STATEMENTS	Very Much	Much	Undecided	Probably	Never	SCORE
16.	Do you feel yourself as exhausted ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
17.	Is your behaviour more aggressive than your friends and others ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
18.	Is you get lost in the world of imaginations ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
19.	Do you feel that you are self-centred ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
20.	Do you feel that you are dissatisfied with your self ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

PART - CTotal Score Part- B

21.	Do you have a strained companionship with your friends and colleagues ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
22.	Do you hate others ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
23.	Do you praise yourself ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
24.	Do you avoid joining in social gatherings ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
25.	Do you spend much of your time for your own sake ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
26.	Do you lie ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
27.	Do you bluff ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
28.	Do you like very much to be alone ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
29.	Are you proud by nature ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
30.	Do you shirk from work ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Total Score Part- C **PART - D**

31.	Even though you know some work, do you pretend as if you do not know it ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
32.	Even if you do not know about some work, do you pose as if you know it ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>

Sr.No.	STATEMENTS	Very Much	Much	Undecided	Probably	Never	SCORE
33.	Having known that you are at fault, instead of accepting it, do you try to establish that you are right ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
34.	Do you suffer from any kind of fear ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
35.	Do you loss your mental balance (poise) ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
36.	Are you in the habit of stealing of any thing ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
37.	Do you indulge freely without bothering about moral codes of conduct ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
38.	Are you pessimistic towards life ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
39.	Do you have a weak will ? (self-will or determination).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
40.	Are you Intolerant about the views of others ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total Score Part- D							<input type="text"/>

PART - E

41.	Do you people consider your as undependable ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
42.	Do people disagree with your views ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
43.	Would you like to be a follower ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
44.	Do you disagree with the opinions of your group ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
45.	Do people think of you as an irresponsible person ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
46.	Don't you evince interest in other's work ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
47.	Do people hesitate to take your help in any work ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
48.	Do you give more importance to your work than other's work ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total Score Part- E							<input type="text"/>

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B. ROSENBERG SELF-ESTEEM SCALE

The scale is a 10-item Likert scale with items answered on a four point scale from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The original sample for which the scale was developed consisted of over 5,000 High School Juniors and Seniors from 10 randomly selected schools in New York State.

Instructions: Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. If you strongly agree, circle **SA**; if you agree with the statement, circle **A**; if you disagree, circle **D**; and, if you strongly disagree, circle **SD**.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. On the whole, I am satisfied with myself. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 2. * At times, I think I am no good at all. | SA | A | D | SD |
| 3. I feel that I have a number of good qualities | SA | A | D | SD |
| 4. I am able to do things as well as most other people | SA | A | D | SD |
| 5. * I feel I do not have much to be proud of | SA | A | D | SD |
| 6. * I certainly feel useless at times | SA | A | D | SD |
| 7. I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least equal to others | SA | A | D | SD |
| 8. * I wish I could have more respect for myself | SA | A | D | SD |
| 9. * All in all, I am inclined to feel that I'm a failure | SA | A | D | SD |
| 10. I take a positive attitude toward myself | SA | A | D | SD |

Scoring:

- For questions 1, 3, 4, 7, and 10 score SA=3, A=2, D=1, and SD=0:

Your Total _____

- For questions 2, 5, 6, 8, and 9 score SA=0, A=1, D=2, and SD=3: Your

Total _____

Grand Total _____

Score between 15-25 are considered average

□□□

**C. INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR PARENTS OF
CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
BOARD OF MORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDIES
A STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN
IN CONFLICT WITH LAW IN PUNE CITY**

Interview Schedule for Parents of Children in Conflict with Law

General information-

1. Respondent No. :
2. Age of your child :
3. Level of Education :
 - a) Up to Primary b) High School
 - c) Collegiate Education d) PG/Professional e) Illiterate
4. Occupation :
5. Family income :
6. Nature of house : a) Rent b) Own
7. Type of your family : a) Joint family b) Nuclear family
 - c) Single family d) Extended family
8. Information about family members

Sr. No.	Name of the family member	Age	Sex	Occupation	Income
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

Personal information

9. Does your child go to school?

- a) Yes b) No

10. If No, then what is the reason?

11. What is your child doing instead of going to school?

- a) Playing with others b) Wandering with friends
c) If other please specify

12. How does your child spend its leisure time?

- a) Reading books b) Watching TV
c) Watching movies at theater d) Wandering with friends
e) Riding bikes f) Playing games on computer or mobile
h) If other Please specify

13. According to you which kind of person your child is?

- a) Joyful b) Angry c) Nervous
d) Aggressive e) Helpful f) Calm
g) Submissive h) Dominating i) Any other please specify

Parental Relationship

14. With whom your child is having intimate relationship?

- a) Mother b) Father

15. To whom your child shares its events in your family?

- a) Mother b) Father c) Brother
d) Sister e) Any other relative

16. Have any unfortunate incidence happened in your family regarding crime?

- a) Yes b) No

17. If yes, will you elaborate the incidence?

18. Do you have frequently quarreled with each other in the family?

- a) Yes b) No

19. If yes, what are the main reasons?

20. Do you have open communication with your child?

- a) Yes b) No

21. Has your child gets an opportunity to explain its mistakes or misbehavior?

- a) Yes b) No

22. If yes, what is the way?

23. If no, then what are the reasons?

24. Did you ever punish your child?

- a) Yes b) No

25. If yes, what was the reason?

26. How did you come to know about your child's offence?

27. What was your reaction after you come to know about your child's offence?

- a) Angry b) Sad c) Ignored
d) Neglected e) Any other

Familial Relationships

28. Do all members are working in your family?

29. What is the routine of each member in your family?

30. Do you have any conflicts in your family?

- a) Yes b) No

31. If yes, what type of conflicts?

32. What are the things which you do together in your family?

About neighboring community

33. Can you talk about the neighbouring environment such as

- a) Language: -----
- b) Living style: -----
- c) Prominent religion:-----
- d) Their customs:-----
- e) Other important information:-----

34. Which kind of relationship do you have with your neighbors?

- a) Intimate b) Fair
- c) Casual d) Indifferent

35. Are there any wrong or bad activities or malpractices going on in your neighbouring community?

- a) Yes b) No

36. If yes, please mention in detail.

About Friends

37. How many friends does your child have?

- a) Boys _____ b) Girls _____

38. Do you familiar with your child's friends?

- a) Yes b) No

39. Does your child go to stay at friend's home?

- a) Yes b) No

40. If yes, what is the reason and how often?

41. Do your child's any friend addicted?

- a) Yes b) No

42. If yes, please elaborate the type of addiction.

43. Does your child's any friend be engaged in unlawful acts?

- a) Yes b) No

44. If yes, please elaborate the unlawful acts.

About Juvenile matter details

45. What is the current status of the Juvenile matter of your child?

46. How many times did you come to Juvenile Justice Board?

47. Are you aware about Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2015?

- a) Yes b) No

48. Are you aware about the counseling service?

- a) Yes b) No

49. Did you get legal services free during the hearing of the Juvenile matter?

- a) Yes b) No

50. Does your child have in camera trial during the hearing of Juvenile matter?

- a) Yes b) No

51. Do you have any suggestions regarding the working process which you are facing?

52. What do you want to do once the matter is settled?

53. According to you what is the main reason behind this incidence?

54. Share your experiences of:

A. Police

B. Juvenile Justice Board

C. Observation Home

D. Probation Officers

E. Advocate

F. Social Worker / Counselor

G. Any other

55. Share your suggestions for:

A. Police

B. Juvenile Justice Board

C. Observation Home

D. Probation Officers

E. Advocate

F. Social Worker / Counselor

G. Government

H. Any other

Date and Place

Sign of the Respondent



**D. GUIDELINES FOR CASE STUDIES CHILDREN
IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

**TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
BOARD OF MORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDIES
A STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN
IN CONFLICT WITH LAW IN PUNE CITY**

Guidelines for Case Studies Children in Conflict with Law

General information

1. Respondent No. :
2. Age :
3. Education level :
 - a) Primary
 - b) Higher primary
 - c) High School
 - d) Illiterate

Personal information

4. How many members are there in your family?

5. What is the nature of work of members in your family?

6. Tell about your hobbies?

7. What do you do in your leisure time?

8. With whom you spend your leisure time?

10. Have you left your school?

- a) Yes b) No

11. If yes, what was the reason?

12. What are you doing instead of going to school?

13. According to you how is your nature?

Parental Relationship

14. How are your relations with parents?

Relationship with siblings

15. How are your relations with siblings?

About Friends

16. Describe relationships with your friends?

17. Describe the activities carried out by you along with your friends?

About school (only the school going children should answer the questions given below.)

18. What is your opinion about school?

19. Share the experiences of your school?

20. What was your parent's opinion about leaving the school?

21. What was your teacher's opinion about leaving the school?

22. Who encourage you to take education?

23. Do you know the benefits of education?

24. What are the reasons for you to come here?

25. Will you tell more about the sad incidence?

26. Who was involved in it?

27. Was it your first offence?

- a) Yes b) No

28. If no, how many times have you done the offence before?

29. What was the situation at your home after this incidence?

30. Do you regret what you have done?

About Special Home (only inmates of Special Home should answer the questions given below)

31. How many days are you in Special Home?

32. How do you find the Special Home?

33. Which facilities do you get in the Special Home?

34. Are you satisfied with these facilities?

- a) Yes b) No

35. If no, please mention your suggestions.

36. Are there skill training or vocational training given to you in Special Home?

- a) Yes b) No

37. If yes, please mention your suggestions.

38. Do you get counseling regularly? By whom?

39. Have you got benefit from the counseling?

40. What will be your future plan?

Date and Place

Sign of the Respondent



**E. INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR PROFESSIONALS WORKING
WITH CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH, PUNE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
BOARD OF MORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDIES
A STUDY OF PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN
IN CONFLICT WITH LAW IN PUNE CITY

Interview Guide for Professionals working with Children in Conflict with Law

1. Name :
2. Age :
3. Educational Qualification :
4. Work Place :
5. Designation :
6. Years of experience of working with Children in Conflict with Law

7. What are the major causes of Children in Conflict with Law according to you?

8. What are the issues faced by the Children in Conflict with Law according to you?

9. What are the challenges faced by Children in Conflict with Law according to you?

10. What are the challenges faced by you while working with Children in Conflict with Law?

11. According to you, what are the measures should use to prevent this issue?

12. Which recommendations do you suggest in the Juvenile Justice System or Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) 2015?

13. Any suggestions or opinion

Date and Place

Sign of the Respondent

□□□