ABSTRACT

Introduction

Juvenile delinquency is indeed enormous, as the subjects, has evolved the mind of educationists, psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, politicians, Jurists and etc. Alike each of these professionals have attempted to recognize and try to solve the problem of them. The first legislation on Juvenile justice in India came in 1850 with the Apprentices Act. Which required that children between the ages of 10 to 18 years convicted in courts to be provided vocational training as part of their rehabilitation process. This act was implemented by the Reformatory Schools Act 1897, the Indian Jail Committee and later the Children Act of 1960. The Juvenile justice Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 1986. Juvenile Justice Act in India (2000) also provided for setting up Special Homes for custody of delinquent Juveniles. Basic amenities such as accommodation, medical care, education and vocational training are available to delinquent Juveniles in these homes.

In remand homes, the children receive formal education and training according to their individual aptitudes such as in carpentry, smithy, book binding, tailoring, agriculture, poultry, farming, gardening, cane work, and knitting, etc. In view of this point, researcher focused on Juvenile justice as a new phenomena and the right of Juvenile.

Topic of this research is to study vocational education to Juvenile delinquent in India and Iran. In this study, the researcher focuses on the kinds of vocational education that Juvenile delinquent have received, all of the provisions that have done on Juvenile delinquents, attitude of staff and Juvenile delinquents to vocational education, characteristics of Juvenile delinquents and the environment of Juvenile delinquent to know the Juvenile better.

With this regard, chapter one serves as on the introduction of the thesis. In order to overcome the problem of Juvenile delinquent some provision is needed. With this regard, chapter two (vocational education to Juvenile delinquent) deals with the vocational education. Chapter three are about Juvenile justice as a right that should be done to Juvenile delinquent, with regard to all aspect, for example, vocational education and the effect of this provision to overcome the problem of Juvenile delinquent. Chapter four is
about the research that has been done on Juvenile delinquent and attitude to Juvenile delinquent (review of literature). Methodology, analysis, interpretation and conclusion have explained in chapter five to seven. In order to verify some aspects of Juvenile’s behavior which is not considered in the questionnaire, the researcher has done interview with fifteen Juveniles from both the countries as the case studies (chapter eight).

Objectives:
1. To study the kinds of educational facilities, the government/institutions provided to Juvenile delinquents in India (Pune) and Iran (Shiraz).
2. To study the guidance and counseling methods that has been given to Juvenile delinquent in both the countries.
3. To study the role of government in vocational education and the steps taken for their implementation for the Juvenile delinquent
4. To study the various characteristics of Juvenile delinquents in India and Iran.

Hypothesis:
1. There is a positive correlation between the role of government in vocational education and steps taken for their implementation for the Juvenile delinquent.
2. There is a positive correlation between the guidance and counseling methods that have been applied for Juvenile delinquents in both the countries
3. There is a positive correlation among the various characteristics of Juvenile delinquents in India and Iran.

Assumptions:
1. Vocational education is effective to correct the behavior of Juvenile delinquents.
2. Fining machinery is effective on amendment of behavior.
3. Giving money under certain condition, leads to good behavior of Juvenile delinquents.
4. Counselor and psychologist are good supporters for Juvenile delinquents.
5. Mid assistance services are good sources for Juvenile delinquents, especially in leisure time.
6. Art training is vital to change the behavior of Juvenile delinquents. In other words.
7. Children and adolescents in difficult circumstances constitute ready reserves for organized crime, participation in armed conflicts, human and drug trafficking, and sexual exploitation.

**Tools of the Study**

1. **Questionnaire**

   The researcher selected 53 questions for Juveniles and 20 questions for the staff. In this research, for some variables the Likert scale has been chosen.

2. **Interview**: The researcher has used the interview to prepare case study on fifteen Juveniles from India and Iran. In order to do this, the researcher, with the help of counselors, social workers and staff, talked with Juvenile delinquents. Of course, the researcher used the direct counseling in this regard. Hence, in interview the researcher focuses on the process that Juvenile are arrested. In this interview, the researcher has also attended to those activities that Juveniles receive or concern, specially the activities which can be concerned by a Juveniles who think that it is suitable to come back to the society. The aim of this research is to observe the dimension of the case that is under the research and interpret it form Holistic point of view.

3. **Observation**: In some respects, the respective interview/questionnaire guides did not cover some relevant information, further more in many cases the respondents gave some important information which are not directed in the questionnaire. Therefore, in order to obtain more knowledge, the researcher this derived with personal observation. So the researcher has visited the remand homes and rehabilitation centers and got some better information of Juveniles and their environments.

**Review of the Literature**:

Perhaps the first opinion and viewpoint or indeed the first literature to Juvenile delinquents belongs to Socrates. After back of year 500 B. C. Socrates expressed that children have bad manners, contempt for authority and disrespect for their elders. From Socrates till now there was different opinions/theories on Juvenile delinquents for deferent branches of sciences. The researcher introduced some viewpoint and the inquiries that have been done by researchers.

Dagler (1968) While expressing the cause of maladaptive behavior that could lead to delinquency mentioned that the population explosion, population mobility shift towards
technology oppressive of the minorities, corruption and ageing of our labor force were important factors that had an adverse effect on individual in any society.

Hyman Noori Abdullah (1991) Psychologists, believe that reinforcement has been repeatedly mentioned in the dynamic of delinquency, and it is not uncommon to find the tendency of acquiring behavior through the process of limited action and identification.

Masoomeh Rostamghani (2002): Studied the effect of parent’s role on escape of girls. Methodology in this research is case study and use of open questionnaire. In this research she has selected 20 vagrant girls in three health center in Tehran province. The results of this research are: Mother of vagrant girls cannot have a good role as a mother. Indeed their relationships are only bilateral. Control of parent are only dependent on domination and accompanied with condemned, beating and ill speaking to their girls without any relation depend on bilateral. In addition, father and girl are foreign to each other. Maryam Hidari (2002) believes that, the patience toward aggressive mood can lead to overcome the problem. Instead of asking the children to solve their problems by themselves, the parents and the administrator should analyze the characteristics of them and find solution to their problems. The confidence between parents and children can be a great help in the solution for this mater, so that they can find the best solution for this.

Method and instrument

According to the aim of the present study, the researcher used two types of data: A) Library sources including official document, books, articles and journals were used to collect data. B) The data that the researcher was collected was taken from four remand homes from India (Pune) and four probability centers and welfare organizations from Iran (Shiraz). For this purpose, the researcher also used two different questionnaires, one questionnaire for staff and another one for Juvenile delinquent which prepared by the researcher and verified by experts, in the field of research.

The method used in this research is descriptive evaluation research which is an unique study as few study has been done on Juvenile delinquents and vocational education, in India (Pune) and Iran (Shiraz). This method of research is used to understand the phenomena and make decision for them. Methodology adopted for current research work is presented in sequential manner:

The interpretation and conclusion were drawn as per the result of the statistical test. This study has done on four remand homes in India (Pune) and four probability center and welfare organization in Iran (Shiraz).

**Sample Size and its Technique**

Because the population of Juvenile and staff in Pune and Shiraz are not so big, thus the researcher selected the sample sizes 150 of Juveniles and 40 of staff from population without replacement by purposive method as flows:

Juvenile Delinquents from Pune = 150, Juvenile Delinquents from Shiraz= 150, Staff from Pune = 40, Staff from Shiraz = 40, Case study from Pune = 5, Case study from Shiraz = 10 and Total=395.

**Data Analysis and interpretation:**

For statistical analysis To study on the objectives and hypothesis researcher, has used SPSS including Chi-Square Test, percentage, tables, graphs and histograms for studies two population means, in India and Iran. For testing the hypothesis, researcher has used the Chi-Square test.

1. **Data Analysis According to objective**
   a. **India**

**Objective No. 1:** According to Juvenile delinquents’ view, 22.00% of 150 Juvenile Delinquents are doing work in Electricity with other facilities. Therefore, percentage of Juvenile delinquents that is doing in electricity area and other facilities’ are maximum. Out of 150 Juvenile delinquents, 20.00% are doing work in spinning and weaving with other facilities. So spinning and weaving after electricity is maximum (it should be noted that there are seven types of facilities provided and here the researcher mentioned two facilities with maximum percentage).

**Objective No. 2:** It is found that although Juveniles use all methods to overcome their problems, but the maximum percentage is 28% which is related to Juveniles who use other methods such as getting help from social workers, mid assistance and parent and it is more than those of four methods. Out of 150 Juvenile, 49.33% of Juvenile delinquents
have sent to counseling. It is important to be noted that 24.67% of Juveniles have told that they were sent to counselor very often or several times. So number of Juvenile that have been sent to counseling is considerable.

Objective No. 3: Out of 150 Juvenile delinquents, 56.00% Juvenile delinquents enjoy in Sports, 30.67% participant in show theatre and only 13.33% concern in other cultural programs. Juvenile delinquents who concern sport and show theatre have percentages more than others. Regarding the kind of training in order to come back to the society the results are: Out of 150 Juvenile Delinquents, 32% of Juveniles believe that first vocational education can help them to come back to the society, while the percentage is related to art which is 28.00%. Juveniles believe that vocational education and then art training is more useful to send them back to the society.

According to the viewpoint of staff the results are: Out of 40 members of staff, 90% of staff has done a course of child psychology which is maximum. They believe that this branch of psychology can help Juvenile to implement their activities. 87.50% of staff in India believes that skill training can solve the problem of Juvenile delinquents very much.

According to the data collected from the 40 members of staff of four Institutes (in Pune) that have concluded from open questions are briefly explained as follows:

1. Principals/superintendence of remand homes/training center must take training courses, especially in psychology and sociology.
2. Educators of remand homes/training center must think in Juvenile delinquents to prevent them from following crimes.
3. The rough behavior of society toward Juvenile delinquency must be changed.

Objective No. 4: According to the various characteristics of Juvenile delinquents the results are as flows: Out of 150 Juvenile delinquents, 42.67% of Juveniles have had health problem before arrival to the institutions whereas 11% Juveniles have had a lack of diversion creations and intimacy. So the health problems have maximum percentage. Out of 150 Juveniles, 52.00% of Juvenile that didn't use drug at all. The percentage of Juveniles who were not arrested, were 65.33%. Percentage of Juvenile that have told the relationship between family and them (loyal with parent) are average or more than average were 67.33%. 94.67% of Juveniles spend with friend more than one hour. It is important that, 19.33% of Juveniles spend with friend more than six hours.
b. Iran

Objective No. 1: According to Juvenile delinquents' view, 28.00% of 150 Juvenile Delinquents are doing work in electricity field with other facilities. Therefore percentage of Juvenile delinquents that are doing in electricity and other facilities' is maximum. Out of 150 Juvenile delinquents, 25.33% are doing work in Mechanic with other facilities. So Mechanic after electricity is maximum (it should be noted that there are seven types of facilities provided and here the researcher only mentioned two facilities with maximum percentage).

Objective No. 2: It is found that although Juveniles use all methods to overcome their problem, but the maximum percentage is 28% which is related to Juveniles who are using counseling method to overcome their problems and it is more than those of four methods. Out of 150 Juvenile, 51.33% of Juvenile delinquents have been sent to counseling. It is important to be noted that 26% of Juveniles have told that they have sent to counselor very often or several times. So number of Juvenile that have being sent to counseling is considerable.

Objective No. 3: Out of 150 Juvenile delinquents, 53.33% Juvenile delinquents are concern/enjoy in sports, 20.00% participant in Shows/theatre and only 26.67% concerned with other cultural programs. So, Juvenile delinquents who are concerned with sports and shows/theatre have more percentages more than others.

Regarding the kind of training in order to come back to the society the results are: Out of 150 Juvenile Delinquents, 33% of Juveniles believe that first vocational education help them to come back to the society, while the percentage is related to art which is 24.67%. Juveniles believe that vocational education and then art training is more useful to send them back to the society.

According to the viewpoint of staff the results are: Out of 40 members of staff, 35% of staff has done a course of adolescence psychology which is maximum as like as the staff who done a course of abnormal psychology. They believe that these branches of psychology can help Juvenile to implement their activities. 80.00% of staff in Iran believe that skill training can solve the problems of Juvenile delinquents very much or a lot manner.
According to the data collected from the 40 members of staff of four Institutes (in Shiraz) that have concluded from open questions are briefly explained they are as follows:

1. Negative attitude of societies to Juvenile delinquents have to be changed

2. Cooperation of family can help for educating and training of Juvenile delinquents.

3. Principals in Iran must think about the reformation of Juvenile in all organizations to help institutions to cope with Juvenile behavior since some organizations would not interfere in Juvenile delinquency as it is not their responsibility.

Objective No. 4: According to the various characteristics of Juvenile delinquents the results were: Out of 150 Juvenile delinquents, 39.33 % of Juveniles have had health problems before their arrival to the institutions whereas 14% Juveniles have had economic difficulties. So the health problems have maximum percentage. Out of 150 Juveniles, 42.67% of Juvenile that didn’t use drug at all. The percentage of Juveniles, who were not arrested, was 57%. Percentage of Juvenile that have told the relationship between family and them (loyal with parent) are average or more than average and were 79.99 %. All of Juveniles told they spent with more than one hour per day. It is important that, 43.34% of Juveniles spend with friend more than six hours.
Data Analysis According to Hypothesis

a. India

<table>
<thead>
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<th>No.</th>
<th>H</th>
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<th>DF</th>
<th>$\chi^2 (table)$</th>
<th>$\chi^2 (cal)$</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>The guidance and counseling methods which have been done to Juvenile delinquent students are same</td>
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<td>64.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>155.76</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>specify of staff (such as kind of training level of knowledge and training that he have received) are same</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.815</td>
<td>90.6</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>Reject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
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<td>There is no difference between opinions and viewpoints of staff about skill training that able to solve the problem of Juvenile Delinquents</td>
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<td>9.488</td>
<td>38.00</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>There in no difference between problems of Juvenile before his/ her arrival in the institution</td>
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<td>7.815</td>
<td>38.1067</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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</tr>
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<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>There is no difference between times that Juvenile using drug</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<td>number of times the Juvenile got arrested are same</td>
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<td>194.333</td>
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<tr>
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<td>502.48</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>Reject</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<td>the amount of times that Juvenile defended of his/her parent openly are same</td>
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<td>11.070</td>
<td>602.56</td>
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<td>148.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<td>9.488</td>
<td>88.733</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>Reject</td>
</tr>
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</table>

(H1). Note: The aims of researcher are mentioned in the alternative hypothesis (H1) which most of them has accepted at significance level 5%
b. Iran:

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<tr>
<th>No. H</th>
<th>Null Hypothesis</th>
<th>DF</th>
<th>Chi-Square (χ² (cal))</th>
<th>P-Value</th>
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<td>165.44</td>
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<td>1.1</td>
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<td>84.08</td>
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<td>1.2</td>
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<td>11.070</td>
<td>81.76</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>specify of staff (such as kind of training level of knowledge and training that he have received)</td>
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<td>7.815</td>
<td>6.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>the opinion and viewpoint of staff about skills training that able to solve the problem of Juvenile Delinquents are same</td>
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<td>20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td>7.815</td>
<td>22.5333</td>
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<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>There is no relationship between Juvenile and family (struck with parent)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11.070</td>
<td>55.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>the amount of times that Juvenile defended of his/her parent openly are same</td>
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<td>11.070</td>
<td>84.32</td>
<td>0.000</td>
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<td>3.7</td>
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<td>3.8</td>
<td>the Juvenile Delinquents don't have relation to the society</td>
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<td>9.488</td>
<td>100.467</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: The aims of researcher are mentioned in the alternative hypothesis (H1) which most of them has accepted at significance level 5%
Discussion on case study:
The case study had been taken from both the countries, here researcher took the case study of fifteen Juvenile delinquency, ten from Iran (Shiraz) and five from India (Pune). It has observed that most of the Juvenile delinquents of India were without parents whereas in Iran the Juvenile delinquency were having parents but with some problems. However in both the countries it seems that delinquents were interested in physical activities such as sports, art, electricity mechanic, handicraft and shows or theater but they were not interested in theoretical subjects.

Conclusion:
From the data analysis (questionnaire and case study) with respect to each objective and hypothesis, are presented briefly as follows:
1. Maximum of facilities that Juveniles received from institutions are electricity with other facilities.
2. Time that Juvenile were sent to counselor is considerable.
3. Staffs in institution believe that vocational education can overcome on problems of Juvenile delinquent.
4. Juvenile delinquents are interested in physical activities such as, art, sports, and technical and vocational education. They are not interested in theoretical subjects.
5. Most of Juvenile delinquents have parents with one problem or more.
6. Regarding to cultural program Juvenile concern to sport and shows/theater more than other kind of culture program.
7. Number of Juvenile delinquents that arrested for the first time in both the country are considerable.

Some opinion and viewpoint of staff to Juvenile are as follows:

a) The discussion and limitation of place and the way of presenting teaching is very important.

b) Suitable teaching which will be inner according to the provision and enough and being related with psychology and sociology.

c) Educator of remand home/training center must establish a will in Juvenile delinquent to prevent them to follow crime.

XVI
c) Allocating funds which is needed.
d) Educator of remand home/training center must establish a will in Juvenile delinquent to prevent them to follow crime.
e) The rough behavior of society toward Juvenile delinquency must be changed.
f) In India most of staff has passed courses of child psychology, and in Iran most of staff passed the courses of adult psychology and abnormal psychology. Staff in both the countries believe that this knowledge causes/help to step taken for implement for the Juvenile delinquency.