CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Every society establishes some social and moral norms to maintain harmony and order in its structure. Such norms and standards of the society determine the activities of the individuals, which can be considered normal or permissible. The society persuades its members to follow them strictly by framing legal laws and codes. Any deviation from these norms is an abnormal behaviour and is referred to as an antisocial behaviour or a crime. If abnormal acts are pronouncedly deviant, if they pose threat to communal order, and if they are inimical to social peace and harmony, this adversely affects the social stability. Antisocial behaviour or criminal tendency is not only found among the adults or grown-ups, but also among children and adolescents, who are minor in age. Adolescents are the greatest national resources of any country. Hence if they become wasteful and destructive they can damage and weaken the nation. (Pandey, 1988).

Modern society is dynamic and is passing through a period of extensive traditions that have far-reaching social and cultural consequences. Old foundations and established structures have become unsettled. Social institutions, norms of behavior and many other phases of the social order are undergoing change. Any
fundamental change in the social order has extensive consequences because of interrelations of all phases of society and culture.

In addition to this, Industrialisation in the modern times has brought a revolution in social life. It has affected the family life and thereby the standard of living, and the over all stability of the social structure is more vulnerable than at any time. Moreover, the outbreak of science and technology has created tremendous changes in the ways of life of the people. As a result children in the family lose affection and security that they once enjoyed both materially and emotionally. Since the relationship of husband and wife, parents, children, brothers and sisters lose their healthy nature, it is only natural that the children choose the wrong path that ruins their lives. Such children are the victims of the faulty up-bringing and wrong treatment. They are hostile and rebellious against parents, teachers or the social organisations, which fail them in the satisfaction of their fundamental human urges and needs.

They do not mostly protect themselves from a threatening situation by becoming comfortable and safe, but by being aggressive in taking revenge for the frustrations experienced at the hands of the members of the social group.

If a particular individual starts behaving in a way which is below normal social standard and behaviour, then he is called a delinquent; in other words, a delinquent deviates from the norms set
up by the society and behaves in an anti social manner. Children and adolescents who are minor in age and who deviate from the norms are known as juvenile delinquents. Delinquency has remained primarily boys problem even though girls too come under this. Juvenile delinquents commit offences like assault, cheating, gambling, murder, theft and so on. They also indulge in sexual offences. (Kaplan, 1984).

The offences that are committed in adolescence are termed as juvenile delinquency. The term ‘juvenile delinquent’ or ‘young delinquent’ means a child or youth who deviates seriously from the norms of his culture or society and commits offences. They are essentially the criminals minor in age and are usually referred to as minors with major problems. William and Miller (1958) have reported: “Behaviour by teenagers which violates norms of a particular social institution with sufficient frequency or seriousness so as to provide a firm basis for legal action against the behaviouring individual or group is known as delinquent behaviour”. According to Quay, (1988) “The delinquent would be a person whose misbehaviour is relatively serious legal offence, which is inappropriate to his level of development, is not committed as a result of extremely low intellect and is alien to the culture in which he has been reared”.

Juvenile delinquency is closely associated with fundamental changes in modern society. It is a product of social environment and it is a rebellion and expression of aggression which is aimed at
destroying, breaking down or changing the environment. But his rebellion is mostly against the social conditions which deny the individual his basic rights and the satisfaction of his fundamental needs. It reminds man of the primitive and uncivilized conditions under which he lives and of what man can make of man.

Delinquency is not inherited, nor is the delinquent a congenital criminal; it is the product of social, and economic condition and is essentially a coefficient of the friction between individual and community. The most important cause of antisocial behaviour is environmental and sociological in character.

Delinquency is one form of maladjustment in children and is a sign of disordered development. It may vary from “mere naughtiness to crimes of major significance”, but the degree of seriousness of the offence is no measure of the seriousness or extent of the social maladjustment of the offender. The delinquents of all shades and types are essentially maladjusted personalities who create difficulties for others and who are themselves blocked in their own wholesome growth.

Juvenile delinquents are children who are guilty of offences such as stealing, burglary, violence, gambling, sexual offences and other antisocial behaviour calling for official action and legal procedures as in the case of adults who are punished by law if they commit such crimes. It is not possible to classify delinquents
according to the offences. Some offences are found to be more incidence than others. It is sometimes estimated that truancy or stealing, pilfering and burglary are the commonest of all crimes.

Delinquency is highly related with social disorganisation, inadequate housing conditions, poverty, disease, criminality in parents, bad companionship and parental attitudes in their treatment of children and other factors like broken homes, lack of adjustment in the school, and criminal neighbourhood.

The ever-growing population gives rise to numerous problems in many spheres of life, among which the problem of juvenile delinquents is an important one. The incidents of anti-social behaviour have tremendously increased in the intensity and magnitude in recent years. Read any daily newspaper and you will find several incidents involving teenagers on a variety of delinquent acts. Therefore, the young delinquent if not handled properly, becomes a permanent headache to the society. This problem should be taken as a red signal and serious challenge to the well being of the society, and efforts should be made to root out the disease before it gets out of hand.

1.1 Nature and Incidence

Of the total delinquencies committed by the juveniles, hardly 2% come to the notice of the police and the courts. The statistics compiled by the National Crime Records Bureau, Delhi (1994) give
some indication of the incidence of juvenile delinquency in India. Upto 1987, every year about 50,000 delinquencies were committed under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and about 85,000 under the local and special laws (SLL). But the new definition of juvenile delinquent after the enforcement of the Juvenile Justice Act in October 1987 (passed in 1986) excludes males in the age group of 16-21 years and females in the age group of 18-21 years. Crime cases attributed to juveniles naturally have been reduced now. That is why juvenile delinquency in and after 1988, compared to 1987 and earlier years has decreased both under the IPC and the SLL. In 1988, about 25000 to be delinquencies under the IPC and about 25000 delinquencies under the SLL were committed.

In 1994, about 14,500 juveniles were apprehended (about 8,500 or 59% under the IPC and about 6000 or 41% under the SLL) in a year for different crimes (crime in India, 1994: 189-192).

The percentage of juvenile crime to total cognizable crime in India in 1994 was about 0.5%, but it increased marginally to 0.6% during 1995 and 1996. It again went down to 0.5% in 1997. A total of 7,909 IPC cases were registered against juveniles during 1997, showing a considerable decline of 21.1% such cases over 1996. similarly, SLL cases registered against juveniles went down by 22.9% during 1997 as compared to 1996. The share of crimes committed by juveniles to total IPC crimes reported in the country during 1997 to
2000 was static at 0.5%. However, in 2001 this share rose to 0.9%. The same pattern was observed in juvenile crime rate also. During 1999 and 2000 juvenile crime rate was 0.9 whereas in 2001 it stood at 1.6. The juvenile IPC crimes in 2001 rose significantly by 78.1% over 2000 as 9267. IPC crimes registered against juveniles went up to 16509 cases during 2001. Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes rose by 61.7% in 2001 as compared to 2000 as 5154 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL reported in 2000 arose to 8,332 cases in 2001.

In the case of Kerala, the IPC crimes reported in 1995 were only 38, where as there were no SLL cases. But IPC crimes were highly increased in 1996 i.e. 86141 including theft, burglary, murder, rape, poverty and dowry death. The number of juveniles arrested under hurt, burglary, riots, gambling etc. reported to SLL in 1996 increased from 0 to 26. There was an increase in IPC in Kerala from 1995 to 2000, i.e. (38 to 99033). Compared to 1995 to 2000 there was a tremendous decrease in IPC crimes in Kerala in the year 2001, i.e. 82. Similarly juveniles apprehended under special and local laws also increased in the year 1996 but had a decline in 1997, and again an increase in the year 1998 to 2000. It is noticed that there was a great decrease in SLL in the year 2001 i.e. 5. Moreover the cognizable crimes even though increased in Kerala from the year 1995 to 2000, there was a greater decrease in the year 2001, i.e. 87. The following
table shows the number of delinquent cases registered in India and Kerala.

**Table 1.1**

*The number of delinquent cases registered in India and Kerala*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Kerala</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>6005</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>5569</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5154</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>8332</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this table we note that the number of delinquents in India decreases from 6005 to 5569 in 1999 and to 5154 during 2000. But it shows a tremendous increase during the year 2001. The same trend is followed by the state of Kerala also. Again when we notice 2001 figure of Kerala it is seen that it has increased further to 82 from 41.

The share has increased further marginally to 1.0% in 2002 but remained static in 2003, 2004 and 2005. This increase may be partly attributed to increase in age of delinquent boys from 16 to 18 years as per the new definition of juveniles.
The Juvenile IPC crimes in 2005 have decreased by 1.5% over 2004 as 19,229 IPC crimes were registered against juveniles during 2004 which went down to 18,939 cases during 2005.

Juvenile delinquency under SLL crimes has increased by 15.7% in 2005 as compared to 2004 as 5,756 cases of juvenile delinquency under SLL were reported in 2004 which increased to 6,662 in 2005. (It is presented in Fig. 1.1 and 1.2.)

**Figure 1.1.**

**Juvenile IPC Crime Incidence 1995-2005**

Source: Crime in India, 2005
1.2 Different approaches to Juvenile Delinquency

The psychologists (Mangal, 1987) approach delinquency from the point of view that it is deficiency in the formation of super ego. The delinquent child is one who has failed to internalize the primitive taboos and code of conduct set by the family and society. Sociological approach lays more emphasis on social condition which contributes to occurrence of anti-social behaviour in young men and women. The

Source: Crime in India, 2005

In case of Kerala, total IPC crimes decreased from the year 2001 to 2005 from 82 to 68 whereas SLL crimes increased from 5 to 61.
legal view says that if there had been no law there would have been no crime. Legal experts insist that studies of delinquency like crime should concern themselves only with officially apprehended delinquents.

The Biological view of delinquency is that, medicine is the oldest relevant discipline, which accounts for antisocial behaviour as arising from organic or pathological causes located in the nervous system. This approach emphasizes that anti-social behaviour is genetically based.

The mental hygienist’s view is that delinquency is the expression of individuals’ needs. The individual by means of anti-social behaviour attempts to gratify his needs, when he fails to gratify his needs by socially acceptable behaviour. The delinquent behaviour of an individual is symptomatic of his needs, which have not been fulfilled by socially acceptable method.

According to religious view, the moral philosophy of a country is related to crime. In the general exercise of free will, man will seek pleasure and avoid pain. Seeking pleasure sometimes leads to delinquent acts.

1.3 Correctional System

Correctional system covers the entire gamut of programmes initiated by the state on its own or in conjunction with Voluntary efforts for the recovery, re-education, and rehabilitation of individuals
coming in conflict with law, within the overall system of crime, prevention and criminal justice. The experience has abundantly shown that the ultimate object of protecting the society against crime could only be achieved by re-shaping the behaviour considered deviant through concerted measures to change the attitudes and system of beliefs in the individual.(Chohan, 1977)

It has been universally accepted that a juvenile delinquent, in consideration of the level of his psycho-social and mental maturity, cannot be equated with an adult offender and, as such, has to be treated in a differential manner with greater stress on his proper care; education and training. Even from the social point of view, a higher investment on juvenile offenders to bring them back in to the mainstream of social life would not only be a sure method of prevention of crime, but also profitable items of the development of human resources. These considerations have weighed in favour of specialized correctional approach towards juvenile delinquents as spelt out in the Children Acts, within the overall provisions of substantive law.

The children who come to the correctional institutions are mainly four categories.
1. Destitutes who are in need of care, shelter and protection.
2. Children brought under violation of central laws. 3. Children who are victims- consisting of girls. 4. Uncontrollable children.
According to the Bombay Children Act (1924), the first three categories of children are apprehended by the police and brought to the institutions. The last category children are brought by the parents or guardians; make an application to the juvenile court stating all facts and how they failed to make the child correct. The juvenile court magistrate entertains such applications and investigations, and if the application is found to be genuine and the child to be really uncontrollable, the child is taken in custody and put in a correctional institution along with other children.

1.4 Methods of Treating Delinquents

Elliot (1983) says that many approaches and methods can be used in treating the delinquents. Some important methods are:-

Psychotherapy

Treats emotional and personality problems by psychological means, i.e, by changing the attitudes and feelings about significant persons (Say, parents) in the client’s (delinquent’s) past. When the early relationship of the youngster with his parents was not satisfactory, his emotional development was often retarded, with the result that he was often impulsive in his attempt to satisfy his infantile urges, not satisfied in the normal manner within his family. Satisfying these urges and impulses can take the form of antisocial
behaviour. Through Psychotherapy, the delinquent is allowed by the therapist to operate in an atmosphere of love and acceptance, where the person does not have to fear severe rejection or physical punishment. This is due to the transference established in which the client and the therapist feel comfortable in exchanging communication. Thus, this therapy involves facilitating the solving of conflicts and providing positive alternatives to behaviour adaptation by the client.

**Reality therapy**

It is based on the view that people, unable to fulfill their basic needs, act in an irresponsible manner. The object of the reality therapy is to help the delinquent person act in a responsible manner, i.e. refrain from anti-social activity. This method differs from the psychotherapeutic method in the sense that the latter is concerned with the past behaviour while this is concerned with the present behaviour. Whereas the basis of psychotherapy is that a person cannot change his present behaviour unless he can clearly tie it to the events in past, the basis of the reality therapy is that the past is insignificant. In this therapy, since a child is treated as a responsible person and not as an unfortunate youngster, it transmits strength to the youngster. The child is expected to obey rules but he is not rejected when he breaks one.
**Behaviour therapy**

Behaviour therapy modifies the learnt behaviour of the delinquent through the development of new learning processes. Behaviour can be changed through positive or negative reinforcements, i.e. rewards or punishments. Negative or unpleasant reinforcements (like restrictions) will reduce/eliminate negative behaviour, while positive or pleasant reinforcements (like rewards) will maintain/increase positive behaviour. Money, praise, attention, food, privileges, admission in school, freedom to play with children, and good clothes can be considered as positive reinforcements, while threats, confinements, ridicule, physical punishment and depriving of money are negative reinforcers. Both the reinforcers can be employed for modifying behaviour.

**Activity therapy**

In this method, group of 6-8 children are gathered/ invited to meet at a specific time/placed to engage in play or some artistic endeavour. The atmosphere is permissive and the youngsters can use their time as they wish. Thus, a moderately neurotic child finds great release in a permissive environment where he can express his hostility and aggression in creative work, play or mischief. As his behaviour does not call for retaliation, punishment or disapproval and pent-up emotions find appropriate release.
Milieu or environment therapy

It attempts to produce an environment that will facilitate meaningful change and satisfactory adjustment. This is used for persons whose deviant behaviour is a reaction to unfavourable life conditions.

1.5 Need and Significance of the Study

In modern, civilized countries a criminal is not looked up on as a sinner or a bad person, but rather as a mentally challenged individual or one who has been victimized by circumstances. There was a time when even small children were severely punished if they committed some crime.

Thousands of youths are misled or have spoiled their time in anti-social behaviour causing damage to national property. The problems have posed a serious concern for all persons who believe in healthy and harmonious development of human personality all over the world. The problem of juvenile maladjustment being essentially the product of its own lapses in ensuring the child the opportunities for a normal growth, it is naturally a matter of major concern for any society. Even from the view point of social context, a higher investment on juvenile offenders to bring them back into the main stream of social life would not only be a sure method of prevention of crime, but also profitable in terms of the development of human resources. So what have to be offered to the juvenile delinquents
today? Not sympathy or pity. But to find ways and means of educating and training them and to make them useful members of the society. Proper educational and vocational training enable a delinquent to overcome largely his criminal tendencies.

These considerations have weighed in favour of a specialised correctional approach towards juvenile delinquents as spelt out in the children’s acts within the overall provisions of the substantive law.

Nowadays, in every nation efforts are made to correct the juvenile delinquents rather than to punish him. To make the delinquent once again healthy and responsible citizens of the society, efforts are made through juvenile and observation homes. In juvenile and observation homes the correctional programmes are done through educational and vocational training, health, recreational and spiritual programmes. Educational programmes create development of the personality, promote their talents, improve mental and physical abilities of young people to their fullest potential.

Vocational programmes are provided according to the interests of the students, and to make them prepare for future employment. All these not only reduce the antisocial tendencies of the juvenile but also help to channelise their potential energy in to productive purposes.

Health programmes create awareness among the delinquents about cleanliness and mental well being. Recreational and spiritual
programmes help them to escape from their loneliness and provide sound health.

When the delinquents are institutionalized various vocational, educational and cultural programmes are provided with a view to enabling them to chart their journey towards future goals and they are being trained to achieve them in educational and rehabilitation set up.

Meanwhile the peer group in the institution and the parents to a certain extent emphasize an achievement orientedness in whatever they do regarding their future. All these forces enhance their goal directed behaviour and create the possibility of making a stable behaviour pattern. (Crime in India, 1996).

This area if juvenile delinquency is still a least explored area and only very few studies were made in connection with this topic. So the investigator decided to undertake such a study and this may be considered to be a pioneering one in this vital area, especially in correcting the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

1.6 Statement of the Problem

The investigator intends to trace out the total programmes such as educational, vocational, health, recreational and spiritual programmes provided in the Juvenile and observation homes and wishes to see whether these programmes totally and individually affect the behaviour of the inmates. Hence the study is entitled as:-
“AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EDUCATIONAL AND VOCATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF JUVENILE AND OBSERVATION HOMES IN CORRECTING THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS”.

1.7 Definition of Key terms

The key terms used in the investigation are briefly explained below:

**Educational programmes:** Dictionary of Education defines Educational Programmes as the ‘definite plan of intended proceedings about education’ (Reber, 1984)

**Operational definition:** By educational programme in this study the Investigator means all the curricular and co-curricular programmes provided to the inmates of the juvenile and observation homes.

**Vocational programmes:** Dictionary of Education defines Vocational Programmes as the ‘definite plan about occupation’ (Reber, 1984)

**Operational definition:** By vocational programme the Investigator means all the programmes provided to the inmates in connection with occupation, with a definite aim to achieve employment in future.

**Juvenile delinquent:** A child or youth minor in age who deviates seriously from the norms of his culture or society (Mangal, 1989).

Under the juvenile justice act (1986) boys (young criminals) upto 16 years of age and girls upto 18 years age were considered as juveniles.
But juvenile justice act (2000), increased the age limit of the male delinquents from 16-18. Now the age limit of the delinquents is the same (18 years).

**Juvenile home:** A juvenile home is meant for undisciplined children, waifs and strays and the neglected children only.

**Observation home:** An observation home is one to keep the children who commit theft. If a child is caught by the police he is taken to observation home.

**Behaviour:** Dictionary of Psychology defines, ‘behaviour as a generic term covering acts, activities, responses, reactions, movements, operations etc’. (Reber, 1984)

**Operational definition:** By behaviour the Investigator means all the overt and covert changes in character, activities, responses and reactions of inmates through educational and vocational programmes provided by juvenile and observations homes.

**1.8 Objectives of the Study**

1. To find out the nature and status of juvenile/observation homes based on different programmes and facilities.

2. To find out whether there is any significant difference between and among juvenile/observation homes with reference to the programmes provided.

3. To find out the significance of the correlations between the total programmes provided in juvenile/observation homes and the
behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

a. To find out the significance of the correlations between educational programmes provided in juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

b. To find out the significance of the correlations between the vocational programmes provided in juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

c. To find out the significance of the correlations between recreational programmes provided in juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

d. To find out the significance of the correlations between health programmes provided in juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

e. To find out the significance of the correlations between spiritual programmes provided in juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

4. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between total programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents for different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

a. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between educational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents for different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.
b. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between vocational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents for different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

c. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between recreational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents for different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

d. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between health programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents for different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

e. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between spiritual programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents for different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

5. To find out the significance of the correlations between the evaluation of total programmes provided in different juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

a. To find out the significance of the correlations between the evaluation of educational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

b. To find out the significance of the correlations between the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of
juvenile delinquents.

c. To find out the significance of the correlations between the evaluation of supplementary programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

6. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between the evaluation of total programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

a. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between the evaluation of educational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

b. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

c. To test whether the equivalent correlations obtained between the evaluation of supplementary programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different juvenile/observation homes differ significantly.

7. To suggest measures for the improvement of the Juvenile / Observation Homes.

8. To conduct a case study on a J/OH (having high facilities and high Programme).
1.9 Hypotheses

1. The nature and status of J/OH’s differ significantly with regard to the programmes conducted and facilities provided.

2. There is significant difference between and among the programmes conducted in different juvenile/observation homes.

3. There is significant relationship between the total programmes conducted in juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents and each of the programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

4. There is significant difference in the correlations between the total programmes conducted in juvenile/observation home’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents and between and each of the programme and behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different juvenile/observation homes.

5. There is significant relationship between the evaluation of the total programmes provided in juvenile/observation homes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents, and the evaluation of each of the programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

6. There is significant difference in the correlations between the evaluation of total programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents, and between the evaluation of each of the
programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different juvenile/observation homes.

1.10 Scope of the Study

The present study aims at the assessment of the educational and vocational programmes of juvenile and observation homes in correcting the behaviour of the juvenile delinquents. It is hoped that the study would help the authorities of juvenile and observation homes to understand the influence of vocational and educational programmes of both curricular and co-curricular aspects, and how they affect the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

The Investigator also intended to see whether there was any significant relationship between the programmes given in these institutions. In addition to this, the supplementary programmes provided in the J/OH’s such as recreational, health and spiritual programmes etc were also taken into account in this study. It would also help us to understand the role of the teachers, instructors, and caretakers, in the modification of behaviour of the juvenile delinquents. The study would help the authorities to get an awareness about the present status and functioning of J/OH’s, and pitfalls if any in the conduction of the programmes so that it can be rectified through suitable methods. It would help to know the infrastructural facilities and other materials which are very essential for imparting vocational training.
The Investigator wishes to know whether the programmes are effective or not in correcting the behaviour of the delinquents. An Inventory was provided for this. Besides a Questionnaire is also supplied with a view to obtaining information regarding the evaluation of the programme.

It may help the teachers for reforming curriculum, organizing instructions, discipline, social relationship, discovery of the problem cases, organizing leisure time activities etc.

The study may give adequate guidelines for the authorities to suggest remedial measures for the modifications of the behaviour of these children.

1.11 Limitations of the Study

Even though care was taken to make the study as objective as possible, some limitations have crept into the design, which are incidental to a research work of the present kind. The following are some of the limitations, which the Investigator could perceive.

The Investigator first of all decided to conduct a population study i.e. decided to collect data from all the J/OH’s in Kerala. But due to practical difficulties, finally decided to limit the sample to five J/OH’s only which are attached each other. Even though there are private J/OH’s which are not recognized by the government, the present study covers only the govt. J/OH’s. The inadequacy of the
sample due to the immediate release of the children for trial is another major limitation of this study.

Notwithstanding the above limitations it is hoped that the results of the investigation may be useful to the authorities and those concerned with juvenile and observation homes.

1.12 Organization of the Report

The report of the present research has been given in six chapters.

Chapter I Highlights the need and significance of the investigation. Objectives, hypotheses, scope, and the limitations of the work are included in the area

Chapter II Deals with the theoretical overview of juvenile and observation homes.

Chapter III Covers the review of previous studies conducted.

Chapter IV Explains the area of Methodology – sample selected, tools used for the collection of data, and statistical techniques used for analysis.

Chapter V Reveals Analysis of Data in terms of percentages, measures of central tendency, S.D, Skewness, Kurtosis, t-Test, ANOVA, and correlation.

Chapter VI Summaries of the procedures followed in the investigation and major conclusions and suggestions for improvement of further research.