CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the light of the interpretation of data, conclusions and generalizations are formulated. This chapter gives the summary of procedures, objectives, hypotheses, tenability of hypotheses, conclusions, educational implications of the present study, and suggestions for further research.

6.1 Summary of Procedure

The present study is mainly aimed to highlight the Educational and Vocational programmes provided in the juvenile and observation homes in correcting the behaviour of juvenile delinquents. Besides this, the supplementary programmes such as recreation, health, and spiritual programmes were also included with an objective to find out how these programmes affect the juvenile delinquents in correcting their behaviour. So the Investigator adopted normative method in which survey is the technique used. In solving a problem, one has to evaluate the present conditions and then seek information concerning “what we may want and how to reach there”. The sample for the present study includes 142 juvenile delinquents selected from five juvenile and observation homes in Kerala, and their teachers and officials. In order to assess the different programmes provided in juvenile/ observation homes a Programme Inventory is administered.
to the inmates, and a questionnaire was also given to them to evaluate the programmes. In order to identify the facilities of Juvenile and Observation Home’s an Information schedule was given to the concerned principles of 5 Juvenile/Observation Home’s. A structured and unstructured interview were also conducted to the officials, teachers, & caretakers. A checklist was given to the inmates to measure their behaviour so as to see how far these programmes influence them in correcting their behaviour. All these data were supplemented by the technique of observation.

The data were analysed by employing the statistical techniques such as percentages, significant difference between percentages, Arithmetic mean, Median, S.D, Skewness, Kurtosis, ANOVA, Coefficient of correlation, significance of r’ and the significant difference between two r’s.

6.2 Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the nature & 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
programmes).

6.3 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.

6.4 Tenability of Hypotheses

The study provides sufficient evidence to decide the validity of the hypotheses set for it. An attempt has been made to examine the validity of the hypotheses.

1. The first hypothesis is that “the nature and status of Juvenile/Observation Home’s differ significantly with regard to the programmes conducted and facilities provided” is confirmed by the study. For that the percentages, dispersion, normality and divergence were found out for different programmes & facilities.

2. The second hypothesis is that “there is significant difference between and among the programmes conducted in different Juvenile/ Observation Homes” is partly confirmed and partly
not confirmed. Educational and recreational programmes given in different Juvenile/Observation Homes’ differ among different J/OH’s, where as the other programmes such as vocational, health and spiritual programmes do not differ significantly.

3. The third hypothesis, “there is that significant relationship between the total programmes conducted in Juvenile/Observation Home’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents and each of the programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents” was also confirmed. It is seen that there is high and positive relationship between the total, educational & vocational programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents, in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s; moderate and positive exist relationship between recreational, health & spiritual programmes and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents.

4. The fourth hypothesis is that “there is significant difference in the correlations between the total programmes conducted in Juvenile/Observation Home’s and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents, between and each of the programme & behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s” is not confirmed. For the comparison between the r’s there is no difference between the programmes given in different
Juvenile/Observation Home’s and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents.

5. The fifth hypothesis, that “there is significant relationship between evaluation of the total programmes provided in Juvenile/Observation Home’s and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents, and the evaluation of each of the programmes & the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents” is confirmed. It is seen that there is significant high positive relationship between the evaluation of total, Educational, and Vocational Programmes & the behaviour of juvenile delinquents and low positive relationship between the evaluation of supplementary programmes & the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents.

6. The last- hypothesis is that “there is significant difference in the correlations between the evaluation of total programmes & the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents & between the evaluation of each of the programme & the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s” is partly confirmed and partly not confirmed. There is significant difference between the evaluation of educational & vocational programmes & the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents where as there is no difference between the evaluation of total & supplementary programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents.
6.5 Conclusions Based on Findings

I. Majority of Juvenile / Observation Homes have an average level of the status.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings of the study.

The percentage of facilities at different areas of different Juvenile / Observation Homes are found out to know the status of different Juvenile / Observation Homes.

a) Space: Juvenile / Observation Homes Trichur (66.67%) and Quilon (83.33%)

b) Apparatus: Juvenile/Observation Homes Kottayam (75%), Trivandrum (87.50), Kozhikode (37.50%), Trichur (50%) and Quilon (75%).

c) Library: Juvenile/Observation Homes Kottayam (85.71%), Trivandrum (85.71%), Kozhikode (28.57%) and Trichur (28.57%).

d) Hospital: All Juvenile / Observation Homes except Quilon has 33.33%.

e) Handicraft: Trivandrum (57.41%), Kozhikode (28.57%) and Quilon (28.57%).

f) Materials for Games: Kottayam (75%), Trivandrum (62.50%), Kozhikode (37.50%) and Quilon (25%).

g) Administrative personnel: Kottayam (52.94%), Trivandrum
(41.18%), Kozhikode (29.41%) and Quilon (41.18%).

A. The facilities available in different areas in the majority of Juvenile / Observation Homes do not differ significantly. Majority of J/OH’s have more or less same facilities.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

The test of significance of the difference between the percentages were found out.

a. Facilities available in all the areas in Kottayam and Trivandrum Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly with the following

1) Space: (N₁=6, N₂=6, P₁=100, P₂=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)  
2) Apparatus: (N₁=8, N₂=7, P₁=75, P₂=87.50, CR = 0.61, P>0.05)  
3) Library: (N₁=7, N₂=6, P₁=85.71, P₂=85.71, CR = 00, P>0.05)  
4) Laboratory: (N₁=2, N₂=2, P₁=100, P₂=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)  
5) Hospital: (N₁=6, N₂=2, P₁=33, P₂=33, CR = 00, P>0.05)  
6) Juvenile court: (N₁=2, N₂=2, P₁=100, P₂=3, CR =00, P>0.05)  
7) Handicraft: N₁=7, N₂=4, P₁=100, P₂=57.14, C.R.=1.89, P>0.05  
8) Materials for Games: (N₁=8, N₂=5, P₁=75, P₂=62.50, CR = 0.48 P>0.05)  
9) Administrative personnel: (N₁=17, N₂=7, P₁=52.94, P₂=41.18, CR = 0.52, P>0.05)

b. Facilities available in all the areas in Kottayam and Kozhikode J/OH’s do not differ significantly except in Handicraft facilities.
1) Space: \(N_1=6, N_2=6, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

2) Apparatus: \(N_1=8, N_2=3, P_1=75, P_2=37.50, CR = 1.16, P>0.05\)

3) Library: \(N_1=7, N_2=2, P_1=85.71, P_2=28.57, CR = 1.16, P>0.05\)

4) Laboratory: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

5) Hospital: \(N_1=6, N_2=2, P_1=33.33, P_2=33.33, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

6) Juvenile court: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

7) Materials for Games: \(N_1=8, N_2=3, P_1=75, P_2=37.50, CR = 1.16, P>0.05\)

8) Administrative personnel: \(N_1=17, N_2=5, P_1=52.94, P_2=29.41, CR = 0.93, P>0.05\)

c. Facilities available in all the areas in Kottayam and Trichur

Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly with the following.

1) Space: \(N_1=6, N_2=4, P_1=100, P_2=66.67, CR = 1.52, P>0.05\)

2) Apparatus: \(N_1=8, N_2=4, P_1=75, P_2=50, CR = 0.81, P>0.05\)

3) Library: \(N_1=7, N_2=2, P_1=85.71, P_2=28.57, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

4) Laboratory: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

5) Hospital: \(N_1=6, N_2=2, P_1=33.33, P_2=33.33, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

6) Juvenile court: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

7) Handicraft: \(N_1=7, N_2=7, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

8) Materials for games: \(N_1=8, N_2=4, P_1=75, P_2=50, CR = 0.81, P>0.05\)
9) Administrative Personnel: \(N_1=17, N_2=5, P_1 =52.94, P_2=29.41, CR = 0.85, P>0.05\)

d. Facilities available in all the areas in Kottayam and Quilon Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly except in hospital and handicraft facilities.

1) Space: \(N_1=6, N_2=5, P_1 =100, P_2=83.33, CR = 1.04, P>0.05\)

2) Apparatus: \(N_1=8, N_2=6, P_1 =75, P_2=75, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

3) Library: \(N_1=7, N_2=7, P_1 =85.71, P_2=100, CR = 1.03, P>0.05\)

4) Laboratory: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

5) Juvenile court: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

6) Materials for games: \(N_1=8, N_2=2, P_1 =75, P_2=25, CR = 1.26, P>0.05\)

7) Administrative Personnel: \(N_1=17, N_2=7, P_1 =52.94, P_2=41.18, CR = 0.47, P>0.05\)

e. Facilities available in Trivandrum and Kozhikode Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly with the following.

1) Space: \(N_1=6, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

2) Apparatus: \(N_1=7, N_2=3, P_1 =87.50, P_2=37.50, CR = 1.62, P>0.05\)

3) Library: \(N_1=6, N_2=2, P_1 =85.71, P_2=28.57, CR = 1.55, P>0.05\)

4) Laboratory: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)

5) Hospital: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =33.33, P_2=33.33, CR = 00, P>0.05\)
6) Juvenile court: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

7) Handicraft: \((N_1=4, N_2=2, P_1 =57.14, P_2=28.57, CR = 0.66, P>0.05)\)

8) Materials for games: \((N_1=5, N_2=3, P_1 =62.50, P_2=37.50, CR = 0.69, P>0.05)\)

9) Administrative Personnel: \((N_1=7, N_2=2, P_1 =41.18, P_2=29.41, CR = 0.42, P>0.05)\)

f. Facilities available in Trivandrum and Trichur

Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly with the following.

1) Space: \((N_1=6, N_2=4, P_1 =100, P_2=66.67, CR = 1.52, P>0.05)\)

2) Apparatus: \((N_1=7, N_2=4, P_1 =87.50, P_2=50, CR = 1.36, P>0.05)\)

3) Library: \((N_1=6, N_2=2, P_1 =85.71, P_2=28.57, CR = 1.55, P>0.05)\)

4) Laboratory: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

5) Hospital: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =33.33, P_2=33.33, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

6) Juvenile court: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

7) Handicraft: \((N_1=4, N_2=7, P_1 =57.14, P_2=100, CR = 1.89, P>0.05)\)

8) Materials for games: \((N_1=5, N_2=4, P_1 =62.50, P_2=50, CR = 0.38, P>0.05)\)

9) Administrative Personnel: \((N_1=7, N_2=5, P_1 =41.18, P_2=29.41, CR = 0.42, P>0.05)\)

g. Facilities available in Trivandrum and Quilon Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly with the following.
1) Space: \((N_1=6, N_2=5, P_1 =100, P_2=83.33, CR = 1.04, P>0.05)\)

2) Apparatus: \((N_1=7, N_2=6, P_1 =87.50, P_2=75, CR = 0.58, P>0.05)\)

3) Library: \((N_1=6, N_2=7, P_1 =85.71, P_2=100, CR = -1.03, P>0.05)\)

4) Laboratory: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

5) Hospital: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =33.33, P_2=100, CR = -2.19, P<0.05)\)

6) Juvenile court: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

7) Handicraft: \((N_1=4, N_2=2, P_1 =57.14, P_2=28.57, CR = 0.66, P>0.05)\)

8) Materials for games: \((N_1=5, N_2=2, P_1 =62.50, P_2=25, CR = 0.90, P>0.05)\)

9) Administrative Personnel: \((N_1=7, N_2=57, P_1 =41.18, P_2=41.18, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

**h. Facilities available in Kozhikode and Trichur Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly with the following.**

1) Space: \((N_1=6, N_2=4, P_1 =100, P_2=66.67, CR = 1.52, P>0.05)\)

2) Apparatus: \((N_1=3, N_2=4, P_1 =37.50, P_2=50, CR = 0.33, P>0.05)\)

3) Library: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =28.57, P_2=28.57, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

4) Laboratory: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

5) Hospital: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =33.33, P_2=33.33, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

6) Juvenile court: \((N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1 =100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05)\)

7) Handicraft: \((N_1=2, N_2=7, P_1 =28.57, P_2=100, CR = 2.44, P<0.05)\)

8) Materials for games: \((N_1=3, N_2=4, P_1 =37.50, P_2=50, CR = 0.33, P>0.05)\)

9) Administrative Personnel: \((N_1=5, N_2=5, P_1 =29.41, P_2=29.41, CR = 00)\)
i. Facilities available in Kozhikode and Quilon Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly except facilities for library and hospital.

1) Space: \(N_1=6, N_2=5, P_1=100, P_2=83.33, CR = 1.04, P>0.05\)
2) Apparatus: \(N_1=3, N_2=6, P_1=37.50, P_2=75, CR = 1.10, P>0.05\)
3) Laboratory: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)
4) Juvenile court: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)
5) Handicraft: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=28.57, P_2=28.57, CR = 00, P>0.05\)
6) Materials for games: \(N_1=3, N_2=2, P_1=37.50, P_2=25, CR = 0.290, P>0.05\)
7) Administrative Personnel: \(N_1=5, N_2=7, P_1=29.41, P_2=41.18, CR = 0.42, P>0.05\)

j. Facilities available in Trichur and Quilon Juvenile/Observation Homes do not differ significantly except the facilities for library and handicrafts.

1) Space: \(N_1=4, N_2=5, P_1=66.67, P_2=83.33, CR = 0.58, P>0.05\)
2) Apparatus: \(N_1=4, N_2=6, P_1=50, P_2=75, CR = 0.81, P>0.05\)
3) Laboratory: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)
4) Hospital: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=33.33, P_2=100, CR = 2.19, P>0.05\)
5) Juvenile court: \(N_1=2, N_2=2, P_1=100, P_2=100, CR = 00, P>0.05\)
6) Materials for games: \(N_1=4, N_2=2, P_1=50, P_2=25, CR = 0.59, P>0.05\)
7) Administrative Personnel: \(N_1=5, N_2=7, P_1=29.41, P_2=41.18,\)
CR = 0.42, P>0.05)

II. Nature of the total programmes given in different Juvenile/Observation Homes is almost high

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

a) J/OH’s Kottayam (M) = 39.79  
   J/OH’s Trivandrum (M) = 43.51  
   J/OH’s Trichur (M) = 40.00  
   J/OH’s Quilon (M) = 41.55  
   J/OH’s Kozhikode (M) = 39.57.

Since the maximum score being 50, the obtained values above 25 in all the 5 Juvenile/Observation Homes, indicate that the different J/OH’s have almost same and high scores in total programmes.

b) J/OH’s Kottayam (median) = 40.00  
   J/OH’s Trivandrum (Median) = 44  
   J/OH’s Trichur (Median) = 40.00  
   J/OH’s Quilon (Median) = 41.00  
   J/OH’s Kozhikode (Median) = 40.00.

These values are almost same and high, and concentrating around mean values.

c) J/OH’s Kottayam (SD) = 5.01  
   J/OH’s Trivandrum (SD) = 3.05  
   J/OH’s Trichur (SD) = 2.75  
   J/OH’s Quilon (SD) = 2.44
J/OH’s Kozhikode (SD) = 2.71.

They are very small values and they indicate the thickly packed nature of distribution.

d) The values obtained for Skewness and Kurtosis are negative.

J/OH’s Kottayam (SK) = .045
J/OH’s Trivandrum (SK) = -2.38
J/OH’s Trichur (SK) = -.608
J/OH’s Quilon (SK) = -.051
J/OH’s Kozhikode (SK) = -.283.

J/OH’s Kottayam (Ku) = -1.017
J/OH’s Quilon (Ku) = -.078
J/OH’s Trivandrum (Ku) = 8.69
J/OH’s Trichur (Ku) = 1.677
J/OH’s Kozhikode (KU) = -1.399

The negatively skewed nature of skewness and kurtosis shows that the scores are massed at the high end of the distribution i.e. high programmes are given in these J/OH’s.

III. (A) The Educational programmes given in different J/OH’s differ. But this difference of programme is found only between J/OH’s Kottayam and Trivandrum, J/OH’s Trivandrum and Kozhikode, J/OH’s Kottayam and Quilon, J/OH’s Quilon and Kozhikode, J/OH’s Trivandrum and Trichur, J/OH’s Trichur and Kozhikode.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

F-ratio obtained is significant at 0.01 level. (F=5.27, P<0.01)
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1. Trivandrum J/OH’s is giving more educational programmes than J/OH’s Kottayam and Kozhikode. J/OH’s Quilon is giving more educational programmes than J/OH’s Kottayam and Kozhikode. Tvm J/OH’s is giving more educational programmes than J/OH’s Trichur. Trichur is giving more educational programmes than J/OH’s Kozhikode.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

When least significant difference between the pairs of J/OH’s were compared the t-values and means obtained are:

- Trivandrum (M) = 22.00, Kottayam (M) = 20.50, t = 3.80, P<0.01
- Trivandrum (M) = 22.00, Kozhikode (M) = 20.15, t = 4.02, P<0.01
- Quilon (M) = 21.44, Kottayam (M) = 20.50, t = 2.22, P<0.05
- Quilon (M) = 21.44, Kozhikode (M) = 20.15, t = 2.56, P<0.05
- Trivandrum (M) = 22.00, Trichur (M) = 21.20, t = 1.96 P<0.05
- Trichur (M) = 21.20, Kozhikode (M) = 20.15, t = 2.00, P<0.05.

b. Vocational programmes given in different J/OH’s do not differ significantly.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

The F-ratio obtained is not significant even at 0.05 level (F=1.50, P>0.05)

c. Recreational programmes given in different J/OH’s differ. But this difference of programme is found only between J/OH’s Trivandrum and Trichur.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.
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The F-ratio obtained is significant at 0.05 level. \( F=2.16, P<0.05 \)

1) J/OH’s Trivandrum is giving more recreational programmes than J/OH’s Trichur.

This conclusion is supported by the following finding.

When least significant difference between the pairs of J/OH’s were compared, the t-values and means obtained are

\( \text{Trivandrum (M) } = 4.16, \text{ Trichur (M) } = 3.62, t = 3.06, P<0.01 \)

**d. Spiritual programmes given in different J/OH’s do not differ significantly.**

This conclusion is supported by the following finding.

The F-ratio obtained is not significant even at 0.05 level. \( F=0.60, P>0.05 \)

**e. Health programmes given in different J/OH’s do not differ significantly.**

This conclusion is supported by the following finding.

The F-ratio obtained is not significant even at 0.05 level. \( F=0.99; P>0.05 \)

IV. Conclusions based on Correlational studies between programmes and behaviour

A. There exists significant positive relationship between the total programmes given in different J/OH’s and the behaviour of Juvenile delinquents.
This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

(i) The coefficient of correlation obtained for the total programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam J/OH is 0.75, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 6.36, which is significant at 0.01 level.

(ii) The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the total programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum J/OH is 0.55, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.5, which is significant at 0.01 level.

(iii) The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the total programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur J/OH is 0.52, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.16, which is significant at 0.01 level.

(iv) The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the total programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon J/OH is 0.53, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.24, which is significant at 0.01 level.

(v) The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the total programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode J/OH is 0.70, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.03, which is significant at 0.01 level.

B. There exists significant (high) positive relationship between educational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile
Conclusions and Suggestions

**delinquents in different J/OH’s.**

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.6, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.2, which is significant at 0.01level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum J/OH is 0.61, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.15, which is significant at 0.01level.

iii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur J/OH is 0.62, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.1, which is significant at 0.01level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon J/OH is 0.65, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.4, which is significant at 0.01level.

v. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode J/OH is 0.55, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 2.7, which is significant at
C. There exists significant (moderate) positive relationship between vocational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different J/OH’s

This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for vocational programme and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam J/OH is 0.51, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.31, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for vocational programme and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum J/OH is 0.53, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.9, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for vocational programme and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur J/OH is 0.20, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 1.06, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between vocational programme and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon J/OH is 0.54, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.33, which is significant at 0.01 level.
v. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for vocational programme and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode J/OH is 0.55, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 2.72, which is significant at 0.01 level.

D. There exists significant (moderate) positive relationship between recreational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different J/OH’s

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between the recreational programme and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam J/OH is 0.52, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.42, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The coefficient of correlation obtained between recreational programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in Trivandrum J/OH is 0.40, and the corresponding t-value is 2.36, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iii. The coefficient of correlation obtained between recreational programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in Trichur J/OH is 0.59, and the corresponding t-value is 3.82, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The coefficient of correlation obtained between recreational
programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in Quilon J/OH is 0.52, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.16, which is significant at 0.01 level.

v. The coefficient of correlation obtained between recreational programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in Kozhikode J/OH is .54, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 2.6, which is significant at 0.05 level.

**E. There exists significant (moderate) positive relationship between health programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different J/OH’s**

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between the health programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam J/OH is 0.59, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.16, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between the health programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum J/OH is 0.61, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.14, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between the health programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur J/OH is 0.55, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.43, which is
significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between the health programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon J/OH is 0.53, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.2, which is significant at 0.01 level.

v. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between the health programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode J/OH is 0.50, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.72, which is significant at 0.01 level.

F. There exists significant (moderate) positive relationship between spiritual programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different J/OH’s

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between spiritual programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam J/OH is 0.44, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 2.78, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between spiritual programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum J/OH is 0.57, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.73, which is significant at 0.01 level.
iii. The co-efficient of correlations obtained between spiritual programmes of the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur J/OH is 0.57, and the corresponding t-value is 3.59, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between spiritual programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon J/OH is 0.50, and the corresponding t-value obtained is .50, which is significant at 0.01 level.

v. The co-efficient of correlation obtained between spiritual programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode J/OH is 0.65, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 3.56, which is significant at 0.01 level.

V. Conclusions based on comparison of r’s between programmes and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in different J/OH’s

Correlations between the Different programmes given in different J/OH’s do not differ with the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The correlations between total programmes and behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents different J/OH’s were compared by using test of significance of difference between r’s. For all the correlations
compared, the difference was not significant even at 0.05 level.

ii. Correlations between the Educational programmes given in different J/OH’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents is not significant even at 0.05 level.

iii. The correlations between the vocational programmes given in different J/OH’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents is not significant even at 0.05 level.

iv. The correlations between the recreational programmes in different J/OH’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents is not significant even at 0.05 level.

v. Correlations between the health programmes in different J/OH’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents is not significant even at 0.05 level.

vi. Correlations between the spiritual programmes in different J/O’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents is not significant even at 0.05 level.

VI. Conclusions based on correlational studies between the evaluation of programmes in different J/OH’s and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

A. There exist very high positive correlation between the evaluation of total programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquent’s in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s

This conclusion is supported by the following findings
i. The co-efficient of correlations for the evaluation of total programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.83, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 8.43, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlations for the evaluation of total programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.89, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 10.62, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iii. The co-efficient of correlations for the evaluation of total programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.86, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 4.46, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlations for the evaluation of total programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.80, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 8.65, which is significant at 0.01 level.

v. The co-efficient of correlations obtained for the evaluation of total programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.85, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 6.7, which is significant at 0.01 level.

B. There exist a very high positive correlation between the evaluation of educational programmes and the behaviour of
juvenile delinquent’s in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.82, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 8.12, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlations obtained for the evaluation of educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.95, and the corresponding t-value is 16.48, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iii. The co-efficient of correlations obtained for the evaluation of educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.99, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 36.64, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlations obtained for the evaluation of educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.98, and the corresponding t-value obtained is 25.4, which is significant at 0.01 level.

v. The co-efficient of correlations obtained for the evaluation of educational programme and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in...
Kozhikode Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.98, t-value obtained is 21.2, which is significant at 0.01 level.

C. There exists positive relationship between the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquent’s in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.54, and the t-value is 3.6, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.58, and the t-value is 3.85, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.53, and the t-value obtained is 3.2, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Quilon Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.51, and the t-value is 3.06,
which is significant at 0.01 level.

v. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of vocational programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.58, and the t-value is 2.93, which is significant at 0.01 level.

D. **There exists a low positive relationship between the evaluation of supplementary programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquent’s in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s**

This conclusion is supported by the following findings

i. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of other programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kottayam Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.29, and the corresponding t-value is 4.17, which is significant at 0.01 level.

ii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of other programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trivandrum Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.58, and the t-value is 3.85, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iii. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of other programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Trichur Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.51, and the corresponding t-value is
3.06, which is significant at 0.01 level.

iv. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of other programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Juvenile/Observation Home Quilon is 0.50, and the corresponding t-value is 3.0, which is significant at 0.01 level.

v. The co-efficient of correlation obtained for the evaluation of other programmes and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents in Kozhikode Juvenile/Observation Home is 0.54, and the corresponding t-value is 2.6, which is significant at 0.05 level.

VII. Conclusions based on Comparison of r’s between the evaluation of programmes and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s

i. Comparison of r’s between the evaluation of the total programmes in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s do not differ with the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

Comparison of r’s between the evaluation of the total programmes in different J/OH’s and the behaviour of Juvenile Delinquents do not differ significantly even at 0.05 level.

ii. Comparison of r’s between the evaluation of Educational programmes in majority of Juvenile/Observation Home’s differ with the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.
There is significant difference between the comparison of r’s between the evaluation on Educational programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

CR is significant at 0.05 level in

- J/OH’s Trivandrum & Kottayam CR = 3.16
- J/OH’s Trichur & Trivandrum CR = 2.69
- J/OH’s Kozhikode & Kottayam CR = 4.806
- J/OH’s Quilon & Trivandrum CR = 2.5
- J/OH’s Trichur & Kottayam CR = 5.7

iii. Comparison of the r’s between the evaluation of vocational programmes in J/OH Trivandrum and Kozhikode and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents differ.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

There is significant difference between the comparison of r’s between the evaluation on vocation programme and the behaviour of juvenile delinquents are significant at 0.01 level.

J/OH’s Trivandrum & Kozhikode CR = 15.5

iv. Comparison of the r’s between the evaluation of supplementary programmes in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s do not differ with the behaviour of juvenile delinquents.

This conclusion is supported by the following findings.

Comparison of the r’s between the evaluation of the supplementary programmes in different Juvenile/Observation Home’s do not differ with the behaviour of juvenile delinquents even at 0.05
Conclusions based on interviews

From the interview the following suggestions were given by them for the improvement of the J/OHs.

1. The police force should understand that grown up criminals and delinquent children cannot be treated in the same manner. He should be kept on sympathetic manner. The police officer should immediately inform his parents after arresting a child & advice them to behave with him in an affectionate manner.

2. For the functioning of the Juvenile/Observation Home’s adequate finance should be provided.

3. Well-trained and experienced teachers should be appointed in such institutions. Then only they can understand the psychology of the delinquents.

4. Refresher courses should be conducted for the care-takers and probationary officers.

5. In order to refresh the body and mind, tour programmes, picnics etc should be conducted. Healthy competitions could help to develop the personality of the child.

6. Regarding the vocational guidance, for each trade there is only one instructor. In this field also more trained persons should be appointed.

7. If a child tries to escape from the institution, the care-takers and
police give severe punishment to the child. Instead of this they
should have to find out the reasons for escape of the child & try
to solve their problems.

8. The staff and workers should study the needs & the problems of
the delinquents. The children should be given greater care &
attention. He should be treated with care & sympathy so as to
be able to reform & rehabilitate him.

9. Appoint clinical psychologist and psychiatrist in these
institutions.

10. Adequate infrastructural facilities should provide to Juvenile/
    Observation Homes

**Conclusion based on case study**

In majority of the areas 100% facilities are given in the J/OH
Poojapura. Programmes given in this J/OH are higher than that of
the other J/OH’s. Hence there is big change in the behaviour of the
inmates and they are well-behaved. Thus it is found that there is
direct relationship between the programmes given and the behaviour
of the juveniles.

**6.6 Educational Implications**

Major findings of the study and the conclusions drawn from the
findings indicate that the Educational and Vocational Programmes
provided in Juvenile/ Observation Homes play a significant role in
reforming and correcting the behaviour of juvenile delinquents, who
had engaged in criminals activities. The other programmes such as
recreation, health and the spiritual programmes also help them for classroom adjustment, interpersonal relationships and behaviour modifications. Juvenile Delinquents need not follow SCERT curriculum since most of them are unable to follow it. The present curriculum should be changed on the basis of practical orientated lessons. Moral education, sex education, and value education should be made as the integral part of the curriculum. At present all the inmates from 13-18 years are placed together irrespective of their age. This arrangement is defective because the emotional development of different age group differs. The elder ones dominate the younger ones and may hurt them physically and emotionally. To overcome this defects, the inmates should be grouped based on their age.

Introduction of vocational counselling, plays a major role in increasing the delinquent’s knowledge of his career choices, job specifications and qualifications and training needed for successful employment. The positive attitudes, skills & habits that the youngsters develop & refine in the work situations can be carried over to the community and can positively affect his relationships with others. Children in institutions enjoy group life, which allows for balance between activities and between group living and privacy. They need all the services given to children in their own homes as also additional care related to their anxieties, loneliness, and planning for life out side
the institution. The quality of group living, therefore, is as vital as the clinical, educational and other specialized services attached to the institutions. Introduce bi-lingual approach in order to overcome language barrier, since the inmates belong to different states.

Students doing master of social work, psychology guidance and counselling should be given compulsory training to Juvenile/Observation Home’s, university should make compulsory rules to implement it.

Thus the study will be able to open eyes of the administrators to take more steps for the betterment of the environmental conditions of the juvenile homes. Thus the findings of the study may be helpful to bring these groups in to the main stream of the society.

At the time of the examinations, the respective trades should be conducted only on a practical basis. Innovative training should be imparted to the inmates. The vocational training provided should be aimed at equipping the inmates for a job after their release. The post release reports indicate that the society is not ready to provide any job to the ex-convicts. The investigator felt that the inmates should be sent outside for practical training rather than being got trained in the juvenile houses. Moreover the teachers & other officials of juvenile homes should be appointed through deputation from state service.
6.7 Suggestions for Improvement

It is known that the delinquent child of today may turn out to be chronic criminal tomorrow. **Identification of pre-delinquents** and treating them is the first step towards the prevention of delinquency. The discovery of pre-delinquents and treating them is the first step towards the prevention of delinquency. A child does not become a delinquent all of a sudden. Delinquency is an evolutionary process. A child starts his delinquent acts by petty stealing at home, in the school, neglecting studies, late home coming etc. Such misconduct of the child should be continuously observed by the parents or the teachers and efforts made to curve these tendencies. Teachers and parents are often unable to analyse the difficulties of their wards and do not know what to do with them. Child guidance clinics are of much help in such cases. These clinics detect, diagnose and treat these antisocial trends of behaviour, which may develop into delinquency if uncared for.

The **home** has a major role in moulding the personality of the child. Considerable attention should be given to help the parents, understand their children. Community agencies, family counseling services, social workers and child guidance clinics could be very useful.
The school is a great agency in preventing delinquency because of its constant and intimate contact with the child. School curriculum should be framed in such a way to tackle the emotional problems if any of the delinquent.

The police have a statutory responsibility with regards to prevention of crime and to an extent in the treatment and after care of juvenile delinquents. The police come in contact with the juvenile offenders more often than other agencies and often this contact is quite early. The manner in which they handle the child at this time determines the child’s subsequent behaviour to a large extent. So the police officers at all levels of their basic training should be oriented to the elementary principles of handling the juvenile delinquents and they should be equipped with the knowledge of child psychology and child welfare.

Youth participation should be maximized. Both private & public agencies have to be involved in delinquency prevention, particularly because of the complexities of the society. On the basis of the findings the following are some of the suggestions given by the Investigator for the betterment of juvenile delinquents.
1. Parental education is necessary. They should know the psychology of the delinquent so that they can handle their children properly and provide them proper environment for the satisfaction of their basic needs & urges.

2. Create a team of private & public agencies devoted to the preventive work and inspire team work.

3. Proper training in control of delinquency to be provided to the members & staff of the concerned agencies.

4. Appropriate treatment to be made available to the disturbed & maladjusted children through child guidance clinics.

5. Adopting various means of propaganda such as radio, television, newspaper etc to realize the importance of law abidingness.

6. Improving the social environment, slum areas, busy market places, gambling areas etc.

7. The problems of beggary, unemployment, poverty to be removed or controlled and the general economic standards of
the people must be increased to prevent children from becoming delinquents due to economic deprivations.

8. Delinquents should be medically checked & their physical defects should be treated.

9. Organizing activities that contribute to healthy personality development & adjustments of children like (1) Improvements in the institutional structure of the society ie. family, neighbourhood, & school. (2) Providing job opportunities and improving job conditions for children (3) providing recreational facility in neighbourhood (4) Improving marital relationship through counseling services & family social work.

10. It is the duty of the parents and the teachers to divert the adolescent energy into productive channel. Moreover the sex curiosities of boys & girls should be satisfied through free & frank discussion.

**Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents**

Family is the best option to provide care and protection for children. So adoption and social integration should be the first alternative for rehabilitation of the abandoned, neglected and abused. Institutional treatment can be done in an effective way. For that provision should be made for arranging various forms of cultural programmes. Participation and involvement in these programmes
would provide desirable outlet for the catharsis of juvenile feelings. Proper guidance and counseling centers should be established and guidance personnel should be equipped for dealing with the personal, educational and vocational problems of juvenile delinquency.

One of the most virtual periods in a criminal’s life is that which follows immediately after his releases from jail. So there should be provision for the establishment of After Care Homes for proper follow up and rehabilitation of these once delinquent children.

Though many things are stated in the directive principles of state policy of the constitution, declaration of rights of children, various children acts (JJ Act, 1986), juvenile justice care protection of children’s Act (2000), where lying dormant in the pages. Police continuously treat the delinquents as criminals. There is no juvenile police or not even a juvenile wing in most of the states. There is no specialized trained personnel to deal with children either in the police organizations or in the corrective institutions. Custodial aspect of children is given more importance than the corrective aspect.

6.8 Suggestions for Further Research

1. It would be desirable to conduct a comparative study to find out the adjustment problems of the delinquents and non-delinquents.

2. An enquiry can be done in to the causes of discontinuing
education among the delinquent children.

3. A comparative study can undertaken between delinquents and non-delinquents in creativity.

4. An enquiry can be done in to the deviant behaviour problems among High School Students.

5. An elaborate survey can be conducted on the needs and problems of Juvenile delinquents.

6. A comparative study can be conducted on delinquent children in India as well as other countries.

7. An experimental study of the intervention of Yoga and meditation practices on the behaviour pattern of Juvenile Delinquents.

8. A follow up study of juvenile delinquents who left the juvenile/observation homes with special reference to recidivism.

9. Study should be conducted about the relationship between job satisfaction of teachers of Juvenile/Observation Homes’ and their efficiency.

10. Analysis of the physical characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents in the light of the existing biogenic theories of Delinquency.