CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
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The review of related literature is to show the relevance and importance of the proposed study to previously conducted investigations. The review is selective and organised around research study because of the following reasons:

1. It gives an indication about the amount of work already done in the field, the methods used to collect and analyse the data, their main findings, suggested solutions and recommendations, etc.,

2. It provides the investigator with the necessary sequence and enable him to enrich his shallow knowledge,

3. It provides ideas, explanations or hypotheses valuable in formulating the problem,

4. It works as an impetus which pushes the investigator into greater detail and wider applicability of the problem at hand,

5. It promotes greater understanding and ensures unnecessary duplication,
A peep into the related literature serves as a guide post not only in regard to the quantum of work done in the field but also enables us to perceive the gap and lacuna in the concerned field of research.

Though it was not possible on the part of the investigator to get access to the entire published and unpublished research in the field, yet attempt has been made to collect information as much relevant as possible, which can be classified into two types - studies in India and studies abroad.

3.1 Studies in India:

Gopalakrishna compared male delinquents with the normal ones who were equated relating to age, socio-cultural and economic level.

The delinquent group consisted of ninety probationers, forty inmates of the juvenile jail, twenty seven inmates of reformatory school and twentythree school delinquents.

The Rorschach Ink Blot Test and Thematic Aperception Test were the primary tools of the study. The Minnesota
Multiphasic personality inventory and the case histories were used to supplement the main findings. Back method was followed in testing, scoring and interpreting the Rorschach Test Data. Murray's system of interpretation was used in the case of Thematic Aperception Test Data.

Analysis of responses on the Rorschach Test showed that the reformatory school inmates has schizophrenic trends and borderline mental deficiencies. The school delinquents were found to be more intelligent and aggressive, but their high anatomical responses indicated that intellectual functioning was blocked up owing to inhibition and generalised anxiety. The probationers and inmates of Juvenile Jail possessed high neurotic tendencies. In these two groups, delinquency appeared to be the self-expression and mechanism of adjustment owing to the neurotic trends that disturb them. Analysis of responses on Thematic Aperception Test indicated that broken homes had been the most important environmental factor causing delinquency. Physical violence was highest in the whole delinquent group. Among all the four delinquent groups, probationers ranked the highest both in behavioural disorders and emotional disturbances, followed by the Juvenile Jail inmates, the reformatory school inmates
and the school delinquents in the descending order. Scores on Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory showed that psychoneurotic trends and the anti-social tendencies co-existed in delinquents. Hypochondriasis, hysteria, depression, characterised the probationers group. The Juvenile Jail inmates also showed psychoneurotic trends. However, they were emotionally less disturbed and had less behavioural disorders. The trend towards schizophrenia was prominent in the reformatory school cases. The school delinquents were found to process psychopathic deviation, hysteria and depression besides schizophrenia. The overall inferences of the study were that all delinquents were more or less psychoneurotic, their difficulties resulting from emotional disturbances. The Thematic Aperception Test analysis revealed that the delinquents were first physically aggressive and then internally emotionally disturbed. The Rorschach finding showed that the delinquents were less intelligent. They always felt overwhelmed with fear and anxiety. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory results confirmed the neurotic trends in delinquents.

Gupta² made an experimental investigation into personality patterns of delinquent adolescents.
His study approaches the problem of adolescent delinquency from a purely psychological point of view. It aims at discovering the psychological forces, needs, drives and emotions in the personality make up of adolescent delinquents.

The sample consisted of fifty adolescent delinquents drawn from higher secondary schools of Allahabad and Faizabad. Opinions of school teachers and the guardians formed the basis for considering a boy as delinquent in the psychological sense of the term. The control group of an equal number of non-delinquents matched for age, intelligence, schooling and the socio-economic status, was also taken up. The projective techniques – the Rorschach Ink Blot Test and Thematic Aperception Test were used. The Bhatia's Battery Of Performance Tests of intelligence was used mainly to match the subjects of both the groups on the basis of their intelligent quotients. Personal interviews with each subject, guardian and his teachers were conducted. 'T' test was used for analysis of the data.

Some of the findings with regard to the personality characteristics of delinquent adolescents were as follows:
(1) Emotionally delinquent adolescents are unstable and their behaviour is unpredictable. The ego structure of the delinquents is not properly organised.

(2) The control of aggression is one of the problems of delinquents. A strong interest in sex is suggested although it cannot be said with certainty whether the delinquents had any sex experience. However, their unusual interest in sex matters at least at the fantasy level, if not at the next level is strongly suggested. The delinquents are characteristically pessimistic in their general outlook towards life.

(3) The delinquent adolescents as a group are somewhat below the normal in general intelligence. However, this is not a clear differentiating factor.

(4) The capacity for abstract reasoning and the tendency towards major issues of life are somewhat below the normal limits in the delinquent adolescents. Their fantasy life is immature, dominated mostly by primitive instincts and drives.

(5) The delinquent adolescents are emotionally unstable and impulsive and their emotional impulses are not under the direct control of their critical intellect,
They are anxiety ridden in their personality pattern.

Srivastava studied the predevelopment phase of the problem, that is, the period when a child is free to indulge in various activities, apart from the one culminating in his arrest and subsequent imprisonment.

In his study, he met three hundred Juvenile Vagrant boys of seven to eighteen years in the slums and streets of Khanpur and Lucknow. He contacted their families and gangs. He found that vagrancy is not the causal satisfaction of some wanderlust, but fulfills certain basic urges. Juvenile vagrancy, malformed by poverty, appalling overcrowding, family disintegration and unwholesome habits of parents and associates. Like the Dustbins and gutters which two are near the homes and where the boys search for coins, the gang is also too near to protect and welcome the boys and launch the new recruit in their development way of living. The introduction of compulsory schooling in the cities did not improve the situation. The classroom were too dull and overcrowded and so the boys ran away from the schools and became habitual truants to find a gang leader waiting.
for them at a street corner for initiating them in smoking, gambling, sexual misconduct, pickpocketing, shop-lifting and thieving. One or other of these activities becomes central and creates secondary anti-social habits and behaviour patterns thus the boys easily slip down to a hardened and complex criminal career.

His study also reveals that the layout of the city, the type and nature of business and other social and ecological factors govern the type of delinquency, while it uses and falls according to hours of business and marketing, the timing of main trains or the opportunities of overcrowding and solitariness or darkness. The special distribution of the vagrants show that high Juvenile vagrancy areas are the main areas of Juvenile delinquency and crime.

A systematic attempt was made by Devendranath to trace the causative factors of the delinquent personality among the high school students in Orissa. A list of twentyfour items was prepared to serve as guide in collecting relevant material for his study. It was
found that personality of the teacher was the topmost single cause of delinquency. Others were lack of cordiality and bad relationship among the staff, wrong selection of optional subjects, and unsystematic routine arrangements.

Mathew\textsuperscript{5} made a study on social attitudes and intelligence of child delinquents and waifs-strays.

The study aimed at testing the following hypotheses:

(1) The delinquents and waifs-strays suffer from greater ego deficiency, manifesting itself in defective functioning in major areas of its activity, namely, the sublimation of aggressiveness, level of psycho-sexual maturity, capacity for reality testing, mastering neurotic tensions, anxiety and guilt feeling than legal delinquents and normal boys.

(2) Waifs-strays are less intelligent than the delinquents and normals.

The sample consisted of three groups, all being selected by random sampling method, composed of 15
delinquents, 15 waifs-strays and 15 normal boys. The first two groups of boys were selected from Balamandir, a Government institution for delinquents in Kerala and the last group was selected from boys of Standards VIII, IX and X of a school in Trivandrum City. All the normal boys were studying with their parents whose monthly income was below ₹100.00. The age range of the boys in the sample was between 13th to 14th years. This study has been done by descriptive, exploratory and clinical methods. The theoretical orientation was mainly psycho-analytical. Major variables studied were aggression, psycho-sexual development, capacity for reality testing, neurotic tendency, guilt feeling and intelligence. Tools of research were Thematic Aperception Test, Draw-a-man test, free association, Dream analysis, Porteus Maze Test and interview. A scoring scheme was evolved to convert the semi-structured interview data into three categories, viz., Aggression, psycho-sexual development and neurotic tendency. The scores obtained for all the tests were tested for significance of difference by using 't' test and all of them were found to be significant either .01 or at .05 level of confidence.
Analysis of responses on Draw-a-man Test and Thematic Aperception Test revealed that the waifs-strays suffer from greater degree of ego deficiency with regard to deficiency in psycho-sexual development; the waifs-strays had scored significantly higher than the other two groups on Thematic Aperception Test. The neurotic tendency also indicates ego weakness. Here also the Waifs-Strays had the highest mean scores for the test employed – Thematic Aperception Test, Draw-a-man Test, Word Association Test, Dream Analysis and the interview. Thematic Aperception Test was the only test that was employed to measure the variable 'guilt feeling'. Here the delinquents had higher mean scores than the other two groups. Aggression was also a closely related variable. Here also the delinquents had scored significantly higher than the waifs-strays and the normal boys. With respect to the second hypothesis, the study revealed that while the delinquents had a mean intelligence quotient of 124.5 and the normals 127.5, the Waifs-Strays obtained a mean score of only 107.8. The differences were not statistically significant.

With regard to proneness to delinquency, the normals had mean scores of 23.2 and 29.9 respectively. The ratio between the normals and Waifs-Strays was found to be significant at .05 level.
Four of the delinquents indulged in lying, had temper-tantrums and blind adventures. Also some disturbances and personality disorders seem to be at the back of their behaviour. Emotional mal-adjustment is thus another cause of delinquency.

Truancy and vagrancy are the two acts found to be the inevitable response of frustration at school or home. At home overcrowding, discomfort and at school, punishment and ridicule, etc. are some causes of frustration. The boys damaged home and school property to give vent to their feelings. Thus frustration is another cause of delinquency.

A study was undertaken by Mahale in Delhi with the intention of finding out the causes that lead to Juvenile delinquency. According to him the following are the causes of delinquency:

Relationship with the family as a contributing factor - Feeling unloved, unwanted or rejected leads the child in an early age to develop unfortunate personality characteristics and to turn elsewhere for acceptance and affection. The over-loved and over-protected child may also be a problem.
(2) Failure of school affects the behaviour of children,

(3) Influence of phenomenon of adolescence as Juvenile delinquency,

(4) Inner conflicts as a cause of delinquency.

Dada Shewak deals with the problem of social delinquency in slum areas. The factors contributing to delinquency in children in slum areas are varied and complex. Lack of parental interest is one of the major factors contributing to delinquent behaviour of children. In a slum neighbourhood of a big city the people feel themselves rejected by the society living in another areas. This sense of rejection heeds a counter sense of rejection in the slum dwellers and this reflects in the behaviour pattern of the children growing up in such families. The boys there consider the teachers as representatives of the big community that has rejected them and the social school for them becomes in institution of the enemy.

A study was undertaken by Aravindra and listed out the following causes of Juvenile delinquency:
1) Environment:

Poverty or low economic status has not recently been considered a direct cause of delinquency. But conditions such as want of food, clothing, shelter and recreation undoubtedly provide fertile soil for the germination of delinquent tendencies.

2) Industrialization:

The modern age of machinery and industrialization has created many problems, given birth to crowded and over-populated cities and slums which are the breeding centres of crime and delinquency.

3) Broken Home:

The home in which one parent is missing is frequently cited as the cause of delinquency. But a Broken Home is a better home for children than the home in which both parents are present but are often quarreling with one another.

Individual traits also play a role in the cause of delinquency.
4) Physical:

Underdeveloped and poor physique are not the cause of delinquency but chiefly due to poverty or neglect on the parents.

5) Intellectual:

The dull and mentally defective individual is highly suggestible and is easily led away.

6) Psychological:

Interference causes in the young person a feeling of dissatisfaction, deprivation and inner conflict experience, deep emotional disturbances by feeling rejected either in home or school.

Bose Kashanika conducted study on one hundred delinquent boys (age 7 to 18 years) detained in children homes in Delhi to explore emotional factors causing problem behaviour. With the help of Thematic Aperception Test, Word Association Test and Interviews, she found that the emotional disturbances in early childhood diminished the extent of emotional independence. Development of super ego was delayed. The formation of ego was found
neglected and other partial retardations were found in their intellectual development. Difficulties in the school adjustment served as the starting point. In so many cases, feeling of social maladjustment, which in turn, under favourable conditions became a factor in delinquency. Much of the restraint and control in school were also found detrimental to the growth of child's individuality. The thoughts and feelings of boys were brought with frustration and that there was an artificial attempt to comply with the elder's request. Being burdened with considerable conflicts and anxiety, these boys had very little of self-confidence. There was fear and depression that indicated a pervasive, unhappiness and tenseness. The low socio-economic level also affected their personality development.

Therefore, the young delinquents as a result of repressing their anger took to stealing, wandering, truancy and staying out late. Their anti-social behaviour was the outcome of vengeance, their criminal malice was expressed through deviance and disobedience. Stealing was either a reaction or an instinctive hunger for the thing stolen. A craze for the experience of new
rights, unmindful of any fear of consequences alone or with playmate, was found to have possessed by the wanderers. Underneath their arrogance and waywardners there was a sense of inferiority. They were weak and suggestible by nature.

Though this study deals with only personality patterns of delinquents and does not cover various aspects of problem of juvenile delinquency, yet the study is very useful in bringing out emotional factors responsible for delinquent behaviour.

A study was undertaken by Ganguly and Maithra in which eighty boys (aged 10 to 17 years) were taken. They were clustered into two groups - forty boys convicted of various delinquent activities and forty boys with no delinquent behaviour.

The findings reveal that unfavourable home conditions in the form of crowded housing, congestion in sleeping rooms, lack of recreational facilities, deprivations of the essentials of life are often found among the delinquents. The incidence of broken homes
has been to be higher among delinquents than non-delinquents. The emotional tone of the family interactions has been found to be one of the most crucial factors of all delinquents and consistently less religious than the non-delinquents.

Kundu\textsuperscript{12} made a study on differential personality traits in juvenile offenders belonging to scheduled tribes and other communities.

The major objectives were:

(1) To study the personality traits of tribal and non-tribal delinquents and non-delinquents,

(2) To evolve a suitable educational programme for tribal and non-tribal delinquents.

The study was conducted on 120 cases of which 25 each of tribal and non-tribal court convicted delinquents and 10 each of tribal and non-tribal juvenile murderers of age range eleven to sixteen. The convicted cases were selected from Udaipur and Tonk Jails. Data were collected through observation, interview, study of
jail records, life histories, Bhatia's Battery of Performance Test and Rorschach Test for studying personality structure. The data were analysed by using chi-square, contingency coefficients, 'F' Test, pooled variance and 't' Test.

The study revealed that:

(1) For the tribals, delinquency was related moderately to instability at home, less degree of satisfaction with self, poor health condition, power of observation and the relation was low with poor sleeping condition,

(2) For the non-tribals the delinquency was related:

(a) To a high extent with instability at home, unsatisfactory parent-child relationship, hostility from parents, no recreational facilities and destructive trends,

(b) To moderate extent with desire to be away from home, parents objecting to the kind of companion,

(c) To a low extent with indifference to community and interest in practical concerns than theorising,
(3) Low general intelligence was related significantly to delinquency of both tribal and non-tribal groups.

(4) The non-associative factors for delinquency in tribals were desire to be away from home, parent-child relationship, parents objecting to the kind of companion, permanance of residence, position in the family, level of general anxiety, feeling of resentment, depressive trends and originality.

Regarding the impact of reformatory education on delinquent boys detained in two Borstal Institutions, Brar found that:

(1) The institutionalization effects desirable changes in the manifest behaviour of the inmates;

(2) The attitude of the inmates towards institutionalization improves in favourable directions,

(3) Through institutionalization the proneness to delinquency declines,

(4) The inmates are helped to improve their home, social and emotional
adjustment through reformatory education. He also found that group therapy treatment proves better than the traditional approach of reforming the juvenile delinquents.

A study was conducted by Kundu\textsuperscript{14} on intelligence and tribal delinquency. In the study, he found that delinquents and non-delinquents belonging to tribals differ significantly in their intelligence quotient. Non-delinquent tribals were of higher intelligence quotient than delinquent tribals.

Verma's\textsuperscript{15} study consists of three hundred delinquents in two major cities of Uttar Pradesh, viz., Kanpur and Lucknow seeks to expose the socio-cultural roots of juvenile delinquency in Indian urban setting. Some of his findings were:

The average age of delinquents was 16.58 years and 53.33\% offences were committed for property, the most common being theft. 85\% of delinquents were the first offenders and 17\% were the recidivists. 64.7\% of recidivists belonged to the "Against property" group of offenders.
50.67% delinquents came from Broken homes. 33.33% were fatherless and 11.67% cases of motherless and 55% mothers were illiterate. In 21% of cases of fathers, there were some pronounced undesirable habits, e.g., gambling and immoral conduct. 78.89% had fathers who worked as washerman, cobblers, barbers, sweepers, rickshaw pullers or truck drivers or factory labourers. 53.33% families of delinquents lived in one room dweelings. 73.66% of the families had income below ₹.100/- per month. Average number of children in these families was 4.5.

Most of the delinquents (82.34%) had one or more companions and 93.66% of their companions were given socially undesirable habits. 66.33% delinquents had received no schooling. Delinquents favourite hangouts were picture houses and market places. 79.76% of the moviegoers did not seek permission of any body in the home. Most of them preferred pictures with mythological, criminal and romantic backgrounds.

71.33% of the total delinquents had been gainfully employed at one time or the other prior to their final
conviction. Of these delinquents in employment, 77.10% worked as street hawkers, casual labourers, cinema poster carriers, vendors in cinema houses, shoes shiners, rickshaw pullers, wayside hotel boys. Verma labels them as street trade occupations and also responsible for delinquency.

The pre-delinquency habits of the delinquents had been using protane language (100%), smoking (99%), loafing and returning home at night (94%) disobeying parents and siblings (93.67%), stealing in the home (53.67%), truancy (21.66%), using intoxicants (15.33%) and heterosexual relations (10.33%).

Kundu\textsuperscript{16} conducted another study of comparison of intelligence test score of Bhillas and Hindu delinquents. He found significant difference as Hindus were higher in intelligence quotient than Bhillas.

Mirchandam's\textsuperscript{17} study was to make a comparative study of personality profiles of female delinquents, girls with different behavioural problems and female non-delinquents. Four types of variables, namely, intelligence, personality traits (neurotic tendency,
self sufficiency, introversion and dominance), attitudes (familial, general, social, sexual and character traits) and values (theoretical, economical, aesthetic, social, religious and political) were studied.

With the help of case histories, interviews, rating scales and questionnaires, three groups of girls in the age range of 15 to 18 were selected. The first group consisting of delinquent girls who were convicted and institutionalised, but had behavioural problems and showed marked tendency towards delinquency. The third group comprised non-delinquent girls who had no behaviour problems and were well adjusted in their schools. The Raven's progressive matrices Test, the Rorschach Ink Blot Test and Indian adaptation of Bernreutor's personality inventory, the Rotter's Incomplete sentence blank and Indian Adaptation of Allport-vernon-Lindzey study of values were used to collect data. Analysis of variance was employed to analyse the variance of the scores on the fifteen personality variables of the institutionalised delinquents and girls with behavioural problems in educational institutions. 'F' test and 't' test were used to study group differences.
The analysis revealed inverse relation between intelligence and intensity of behaviour problems. Institutionalised delinquents were less intelligent. Whereas the non-delinquent school girls with behaviour problems were more intelligent than the girls in the norm group. A direct relationship was established between the nature of behaviour problems and degree of neuroticism and introversion. The non-delinquent school girls with behaviour problems were emotionally better adjusted, while the institutionalised delinquent girls were emotionally more disturbed than the girls in the norm group. The three groups lacked self-sufficiency and depended on others for encouragement and advice. The three groups did not differ on dominance trait. The institutionalised delinquent girls had the most unfavourable familial attitude and were different from the non-delinquent school girls with behaviour problems. There was an inverse relationship between behaviour problems and the general attitudes. None of the three groups had favourable social and sexual attitudes and none of them differed from one another on these attitudes. The school girls with the behaviour problems had the most favourable attitude towards character traits but the
The difference between the groups was not significant. The theoretical value of institutionalised girls was lower while that of the other two groups was higher than that of the norm group. The non-delinquent school girls with behaviour problems differed significantly from the remaining two groups on aesthetic value and had higher social and political values. But the difference for the social value was not significant which that for the political value was significant. The institutionalised girls had the highest religious value, which differed significantly from those of the other two groups.

Rajguru made a study of insecurity among adolescents as a determinant of juvenile delinquency.

This investigation hypothesized that apart from all other factors, psychological or emotional factors are mainly responsible for creating the feeling of insecurity and imbalance which give rise to delinquent behaviour. The study, therefore, focussed its attention to draw a comparison between delinquents and non-delinquents.

The sample consisted of forty delinquents and two hundred non-delinquents. A group of forty juvenile
delinquents in the age group of 12-21 from the central jail, Indore, were also studied for verifying the findings of this study. Tools and techniques used for data collection were the Maslow's Inventory, an interview schedule and case studies.

The investigation revealed that the delinquents possessed a higher index of insecurity than the non-delinquents. It has been highlighted by the study that the various factors that influence the adolescent behaviour first create a state of insecurity in economic, social and emotional aspects of an individual's life. In many cases adolescents had fallen prey to anti-social activities because of the uncongenial environment during their early life. The younger group within the sample of delinquents was specially the victim of cruelties of home which led them towards various crimes especially when they were emotionally disturbed by the non-satisfaction of their economic and psychological needs. Socio-economic conditions of the home also played a dominant role in the cases of crime. Companionship, leisure time activities, locality and immediate social circle also seemed to have a considerable effect in stimulating youths to deviate from the norms irrespective place of residence, age, education and home.
Lidhoo\textsuperscript{19} made an attempt to construct a psycho-diagnostic tool for detection of potential delinquents among adolescents aged 14 to 19 years.

An intensive study of 66 delinquents of central jail, Delhi was conducted through interview and study of police records.

The scale termed as L.D.Proneness Scale showed significant discrimination between delinquents, potential delinquents and well socialized youngsters. The delinquency seemed to spring mainly from homes which were broken, discordent and poor in moral fibre. These delinquents and potential delinquents were emotionally unstable aggressive, affectionless, adventurous and prone to risk.

Kaldate's\textsuperscript{20} study vindicates that the role of juvenile court is to provide rehabilitation to the juvenile delinquents. In her study, she applies the interaction to the working of juvenile court. She defines juvenile court as a small group where at a time three to six members in different capacities act and interact over each other. The complexity of the relationships is determined according to \( \frac{x(x-1)}{2} = y \), where \( x \) denotes members involved in the
interaction process and $y$ denotes number of relationship. If members act and react according to their expected roles, perfect interaction takes place. An integrated result, which is the common aim of all the welfare of the child is achieved.

The interaction process reveals uniqueness of juvenile court. On the basis of her observation of the proceedings of the juvenile court, Kaldate enumerates a few features of the uniqueness of the court:

(1) The court can refuse permission to a lawyer to plead on behalf of any juvenile offender in proof of its eagerness to retain the informal and homely atmosphere within the court. Also such informality as the Magistrate taking juvenile offender into confidence and asking him/her to confess or affectionately expressing anxiety about his/her future has brought in its own dividends. Even hardened boys have been won over to court's decision without any protest,

(2) The personalities involved in the interaction process are not factors performing their roles according to
norms of their performance. They are something more than that they evince a human touch in what they say or do. All of them worried about the proper rehabilitation of the accused and not in just meeting out penalty,

(3) The decisions taken by the juvenile court are not strictly and entirely, based on the evidence that is produced by the police, prosecutor or by the witness as is done in other courts. The person who play a significant role in producing non-routinized and yet reliable evidence which adds a new dimension to the whole case is probation officer. The court heavily leans on the honest and painstaking report of this person. The probation officer is the link between court and society and brings to the court a social rather than legal base. The juvenile court, therefore, functions more as a social institution rather than legal one.

Mukherjee made a comparitive study of administration of juvenile institutions at Delhi and Maharashtra in the areas of legislation, organisation, management procedures, administrative techniques and financial procedures. It is a very exhaustive study as regards the aspects covered and some of the steps suggested by the investigator would
help in reducing the problem of juvenile delinquency and providing better treatment facilities to the institutionalised inmates. He suggests that there should be provisions in juvenile legislations for preventing maladjustments. According to him, urban local authorities should perform specific functions in handling the problem children before they become cases of delinquents. Directorates of social welfare should encourage persons to undertake studies into the causes of delinquency and treatment of offenders. He depreciates indiscrete and unscrupulous beating of the inmates in the institution. He suggests that in framing or amending procedures or rules, the opinions and suggestions of institutional heads should be solicited and given weight. The directorates should establish properly equipped research wings to conduct studies and evaluate different aspects of wings. Properly organised follow up of inmates is essential to improve institutional treatment programmes.

Das²² made a study to identify causative factors of juvenile delinquency with special reference to Assam.

The objectives of study were:
(1) To study the delinquents to identify those factors which are concerned mainly to influence the life of juveniles,

(2) To study the social implications of the factors in relation to the complexity and structure of other social problems in urban as well as rural settings.

A representative sample of 120 cases of juvenile delinquents on simple random sampling were selected. Data were collected through case history, survey of various records, field study and by personal contact with delinquent's families. Simple statistical treatments like average, percentage were used to analyse the data.

The study revealed that :

(1) The problem of delinquency in Assam was mostly related to current changes in economic, social, cultural and moral life; rapid increase of population, depression of rural economic growth and unemployment,

(2) Delinquency was found more among the age group of fourteen to seventeen years - Lower castes and lower classes,
(3) The homes of delinquents were characterised by their defective family pattern; moral, cultural and material breakdown; the homes were found broken physically, socially and psychologically,

(4) The present educational system was found responsible to contribute partly and indirectly to the development of delinquency in pupils,

(5) Special curriculum, proper recreational facilities, playgrounds, extra-curricular activities were found to be rare in the schools where delinquents continued their study,

(6) The influence of adult criminals, bad companions, cinema and deteriorated locality were partly but significant by responsible for delinquent behaviour,

(7) Delinquents were born and brought up in deteriorated places, and they concentrated their operation of delinquency in urban areas, mainly near the centre of commercial and industrial areas in the city,

(8) Delinquents were found to be more involved in crime against properties and least against persons,
(9) Delinquents possessed loose temperament and they were hostile and aggressive, desperate, less self-controlled, impulsive and more frustrated; they were found to have less resistance to crime and were easily instigated to anti-social acts.

(10) Most of the delinquents showed early symptoms of delinquency, academic backwardness and had below average intelligence.

Dave made a study of institutionalized delinquent girls. The objectives of the study were:

(1) To survey rehabilitation work in Gujarat,

(2) To prepare case histories of juvenile delinquents,

(3) To categorise the various types of juvenile female delinquents and find the proportion in each type,

(4) To analyse the cultural factors concerning delinquents,

(5) To study psychological factors concerning delinquents,
(6) To study the frequency of occurrence of various causative factors,

(7) To study relationship between type of delinquency and the occurrence of particular factors,

(8) To study the inter-relationship among various factors occurring in a type of delinquency,

(9) To prepare case histories of non-delinquents who have faced adverse circumstances,

(10) To analyse cultural factors surrounding the non-delinquents,

(11) To compare the environmental factors of delinquents and non-delinquents,

(12) To recommend remedial measures.

A cluster sample of 77 institutionalized delinquents and 25 non-delinquents in adverse circumstances, in the age group of 12-18, constituted the sample. The methods adopted for data collection were case study and unstructured interview.

The major findings were:
(1) The number of institutionalized male delinquents was almost double that of female ones, though in the case of latter the institutionalization was much longer.

(2) Delinquents mainly comprised sex delinquents, married rebels, unmarried rebels, etc., though not a single delinquency was restricted to one crime only.

(3) The average age of the delinquents was sixteen, 57% of them had only primary education and 43% had illiterate parents.

(4) Broken Home and lack of sympathetic handling were the most outstanding factors promoting delinquency, the other important factors being 'feeling of insecurity', 'aggressive behaviour', 'poverty', 'ill treatment', 'tedium of life', etc.

(5) Counter action could be done by factors like 'parental care' and 'sympathetic handling'.

Swatanter made a study of problem of juvenile delinquents with regard to its extent, nature, causes and the provisions for handling it in the state of Haryana.
The major objectives of the study were:

(1) To know the determining causes which propelled the juveniles to take course of delinquency,

(2) To make an effort to analyse various provisions for handling the problem of juvenile delinquency in the state of Haryana in order to assess the correctional treatment being given at various stages to the juvenile delinquents so that they may be properly rehabilitated.

Survey and case study methods were used in the study. As many as two hundred juveniles detailed at various institutions and jails of Haryana and the various authorities dealing with delinquents were contacted. The Department of Employment and the Department of Industries and Industrial Training were approached through correspondence to know the steps taken to rehabilitate the delinquents. The university and the school examination board in the state were approached to find out the provisions made for the juvenile delinquents who wanted to appear in various examinations. The sample of two hundred delinquents was interviewed and asked to write biography. The Raven's Progressive Matrices and the Saxena's Adjustment Inventory were also administered.
The following were the findings of the study:

(1) The extent of juvenile delinquency in the state of Haryana was found to be higher as compared to the extent of juvenile delinquency in India as a whole. The various types of anti-social acts committed by them were murder, theft, vagrancy, pick-pocketing, intoxication, various sex offences, violence and smuggling.

(2) The chief factors causing the delinquency were found to be maltreatment at home, broken home, over-protection, poverty, neglect, maladjustment in the school, bad company, revenge, exploitation, temptation, maltreatment by the employer and unemployment.

(3) Among the provisions for handling juvenile delinquents, there existed legislative provisions which included the Haryana Children Act (1974) and the Punjab Borstal Act (1926).

(4) The provision for correctional treatments included the police, observation homes, probation services, children courts and institutional treatment.
like the special school, borstal institution and juvenile jail,

(5) The after-care and follow-up services were quite inadequate in the State. There was little co-ordination between the State Departments of Prison, Social Welfare, Education, Employment, Industries, Industrial Training, which could help in making joint efforts for rehabilitation of the released ex-delinquents.

Visuvathas Jeyasing in an article entitled 'Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents' stress the need of opening Child Guidance Clinics. They attempt to marshall the resources of the community on behalf of children who are in distress because of unsatisfied inner needs, who are seriously at conflict with their environment, whose development is thrown out of balance, who reveal themselves in unhealthy traits, unacceptable behaviour or inability to cope with social or scholastic expectations. It aims to help in understanding of children and to enable them to make satisfactory adjustments to lead a normal life. A team of qualified professionals – psychiatrists, pediatricians, clinical psychologists and social workers are employed to deal with delinquent behaviour.
The types of treatment depends upon the problems and circumstances of each child. It may be positive motivation, play therapy, group therapy, story telling or remedial teaching. Every type of guidance is accessible to the child in the Guidance Clinic.
3.2 STUDIES ABROAD

Ralph briefly reviews literature on parental discipline and delinquency. Results of a number of correlational studies indicate a positive relationship between severe parental punishment and the level of delinquent aggression, especially in males. A three-stage developmental sequence is formulated that interrelates severe parental punishment specifically to emergence of delinquent behaviour.

Pat from University of Minnesota used experimental method to study deviance and moral boundaries. The design of the research required a situation that clearly possesses:

1. at least one actor of deviant status,
2. corporate ongoing social system,
3. a social system amenable threat,
4. a framework that provides operational meaning for the concept.

A story of delinquent was read and the group was asked to give its recommendations regarding correlational
treatment to various authorities. The results proved the contention that the deviants, independent of their actions will be more severely rejected and stigmatised following an external threat to their corporate social system.

Toeplitz\textsuperscript{28} of Poland studied aggressive behaviour in individuals defectively socialized (juvenile delinquents) and normally socialized (vocational school students). Students and delinquents were seventysix out of sixteen year old. Aggression was measured under laboratory conditions with the aid of "Buss machine". Between two measurements of aggression intensity, students were shown one of three film fragments displaying aggressive, pro-social and neutral behaviour. Certain stable characteristics of the students were also measured, using selected scales of the California personality inventory. Aggressive models produced increased aggression in normally socialized students under laboratory conditions which assured relative anonymity as compared to other groups. On the other hand, the juvenile delinquents reacting under increased control conditions (correctional institution), the same models produced significant decrease of aggressive reaction
intensity. Effects of pro-social models which appealed to social norms, depended on the degree of internalization.

Travis and Michael\textsuperscript{29} quote that recent research on intelligence and delinquency suggests that the relation is:

1. at least as strong as the relation of either class race to official delinquency,

2. stronger than the relation of either class or race to self reported delinquency.

In an analysis of the history of research on intelligence quotient - delinquency relation, developments leading to the current textbook position that intelligence quotient is not an important factor in delinquency are traced. This position came into vague about forty years ago and is still held by many sociologists, has its roots in:

1. Medical to sociological paradigm shift in this century,

2. The failure of subsequent research to substantiate the early exorbitant claims that low I.Q. was a necessary and sufficient condition for illegal behaviour,
(3) Early negative reviews of research on this question,

(4) Reservations about the validity of the measurement of both I.Q. and delinquency,

(5) Erroneous interpretation of research findings,

(6) Speculation regarding factors which might account for the relation. It is noted that many currently prominent sociological theories of delinquency implicitly or explicitly use I.Q. as a crucial theoretical element. It is shown that I.C. has an effect on delinquency independent of class and race and it is argued that this effect is mediated through a post of school variables.

Haviland's study consists of twentytwo institutionalised male delinquents and twentytwo matched high school students. Delinquents were found to have very punitive beliefs relative to previously tested populations. The delinquents tended to have more punitive beliefs and did have more punitive behaviour than the controls. Responses to pragetion interview stories that represented
three relationships between thief and victim, adolescent to mother, teacher to peer were significantly different with the mother story eliciting the most number punitive responses. In a subsequent rat training procedure the delinquent boys used punishment as their predominant response to the misbehaving rat showing co-occurrence of punitive belief and behaviour.

Pospizyl\textsuperscript{31} studied the components of aggression in three groups of adolescents - normal, psychopathic delinquents and non-delinquents. An inventory based on the work of A.H.Buss was used to measure aggression. The psychopathic delinquent is differential from the other two types in that he is readily irritable, negative, tends to use his aggression indirectly, likes to hurt others.

Koznar Jan\textsuperscript{32} of Czekoslovakia studied the social history of 200 children (159 boys and 41 girls) aged 7\textsuperscript{1/2} to 16 years who were treated in a psychological-educational clinic and were found to dissocial behaviour, i.e., the beginning of delinquency (theft, truancy, running away from home). Results show that internal disharmony in the family, insufficient relationship of
the parents to the child (indifference, emotional negligence, hostility) and inadequate child rearing practices were the strongest factors in the development of disturbed personality.

Kohn and Sugarman\(^3\) explores differences in characteristics between juvenile status offenders (persons in need of supervision (pins) - (Runaways, truants) and delinquent offenders (delinquency charge, larceny, rape, robbery) as part of an effort to formulate a program of clinical intervention for family court diversionary service. Variables examined included type of complaint, sex, age, place of birth, family background of the offender. Pins offenders as compared to delinquency charge offenders were involved in more serious family crises and were more likely to suffer overt parental rejection. Pins families seems to be more confused over role expectation. The connection between type of offence and recidivism and case disposition in relation to sex of offender are discussed. Implications for program development are noted.

Akers's\(^3\) study was about social learning and deviant behaviour. Data was collected by administering
a self report questionnaire to 3,065 male and female adolescents attending grade 7 through 12 in seven communities in three mid-western states. Then 5% of them were interviewed after 8 weeks from the time of administering the questionnaire.

They found that some set of variables - Differential association, initial definitions of the behaviour, social/non-social differential reinforcement and imitations were more important than others. They also found that peer group association variable is the most important single variable.

Bruke describes social and psychiatric findings among nine through seventeen old boys at a Child Guidance Clinic in Jamaica. Parental deviance and other evidence of family disorganization were less prevalent than elsewhere. A third of the students were admitted for personal aggression and gave history of a previous offence. These factors are associated with non-psychiatric (50%) or psychopathic (20%) personality disorder and characterised premorbid data of head injury, conduct disorder and intellectual deficit. Psychonemosis (30%) was associated with late separation experiences. It is
included that parental deprivation and other factors are similarly distributed among personality disordered and neurotic delinquents in Jamaica.

Miyano, Sachio\textsuperscript{36} classified differences between delinquent and non-delinquent youth. 47 students were assigned to either delinquency (D), Remedial (R) and Control (C) groups. D & R students rated high on the anti-social, will (biased toward rigid or tender) denial measures of self conceptions, 'C's rated high on the social will (unbiased toward rigid or tender) and affirmative measures of self conception.

Crystal\textsuperscript{37} determined interrator and two week test–Retest reliability coefficients were determined for scales of the Behaviour Problem Check List (B.P.C.) on fifty incarcerated adolescent males, aged 12–18 years. Raters were dormitory counsellors, two of whom rated each student. Interrator reliability ranged from .06 to .68 on the various B.P.C. sub scales and was .50 over all, reflecting wide variation in the agreement of raters on different dimensions. Retest reliability coefficients for the same rater at two week intervals were higher (.71 overall) and also varied among sub-
scales. Raters were able to agree best on aggressive, acting out behaviours, other personality dimensions, (e.g., personality problems and socialized delinquency) were rated with less reliability.

Hunsakar, Alan\textsuperscript{58} examined the use of a behavioural ecological model to diagnose and prescribe inventions for a community problem. A case study of community based organisation that used the model in the treatment and prevention of Chicago gang delinquency is presented. Replication and extension of similar work performed in a different environment and with different students, as well as a test of the generality of behavioural methods to the treatment and prevention of Chicago gang delinquency was also accomplished.

Spence Susan\textsuperscript{39} utilised 13-15 year old male offenders and 18 students without criminal records, comparable in age, academic performance and social background were videotaped during 5 minute standardized interview. Video-tapes were subjected to a behavioural analysis of 13 responses and rated by six independent judges on social skills performance - social anxiety, friendliness and employability. The offender group
differed significantly on the level of eye contact, head movements, amount spoken, fiddling movements and gross body movements and rated less in social skills, social anxiety and employability. Correlation analysis revealed significant associations between six behavioural measures and one or more subjective rating scales, indicating the type of responses important for determining the impression made by adolescent males in an interview situation.

Kraus investigated court histories of 158 male and 114 female juvenile drug offenders and of control groups of juvenile delinquents (90 males and 90 females) never charged with drug related offences. All students were 8-18 years old. In general criminal involvement was greatest among opiate abusers, followed by those abusing sedatives and then by cannabis abusers. This difference was less marked among females than among males. Involvement with crime not related to drug was greater among students abusing opiates and sedatives than among delinquent controls, while the criminality of students abusing cannabis was less than that of controls. There were significant differences between the patterns of offences of the four groups which does not support the economic necessity hypothesis of crime.
Findings are consisted with progression from soft to hard drugs and with the view that where juvenile delinquency and drug abuse co-exist, the former tends to precede the later. The association between juvenile drug abuse and delinquency seems to be accounted for by a causal relationship abstract.

Schlichter Teffrrey and Horan John utilised 13-18 year old institutionalised male delinquents evidencing verbal and physical aggression in response to anger provocations were randomly assigned to one of three experimental conditions. Stress inoculation, a treatment elements condition (which left out certain ingredients of stress inoculation) or a no-treatment control condition. Students were administered the Anger Inventory, Imaginal Provocations Test, Role Played Provocations Test and Irrational Beliefs Test.

Results show that both active treatments reduced anger and aggression. Only stress inoculation lowered verbal aggression in laboratory role played provocations. Two demand analyses suggested that latter difference was not antifactual. It is concluded that social psychology of the institution may have been atleast partly responsible for null effects on institutional behaviour ratings.
Fischerova Eva hypothesized that Gypsies have a value system different from the rest of Czech society and that these values contribute to delinquency in Gypsy Youth. Both Gypsies and Non-Gypsies (15 to 17 years and 11 months) in educational institutes were investigated to determine their values. Gypsies showed a greater preference for partner relationships, money, housing and clothing than Non-Gypsies. A close connection was found between needs, norms, values and their dynamic relationship. It is concluded that values preferred by the Gypsies were a consequence of their unsaturated needs caused by the condition of their family life and ethnic habits.

Ono Naohino quoted that the main MMPI code classes obtained from Japanese delinquent youngsters were 43, 46, 42. Hathaway and Monachesi's (1953) study of American juveniles provided codes 49, 46, 48 as typical patterns. This indicated that Japanese delinquents were less aggressive and hostile than their American counterparts. 150 delinquent males (mean age 17.8 years) were administered by the MMPI to conduct another cultural comparison approximately 10 years later. It is concluded that the Japanese delinquents would be described roughly as
Rocha Zolao of Brazil examined aggressiveness of 120 delinquent and non-delinquent 12-18 year old males in a frustrating and non-frustrating situation. Three hypotheses were tested:

(1) Delinquents are more aggressive than non-delinquents,

(2) A frustrating situation produces more aggressive behaviour than a non-frustrating one,

(3) There are no interaction effects between delinquency and frustration on aggressive behaviour.

Results show that non-delinquents manifested a higher degree of aggressive behaviour. This fact is tentatively explained in terms of two factors:

(1) Delinquent Males lack sufficient internalization of moral values that bring them to behave in a submissive manner toward authority in order to please,
(2) Delinquents are afraid of engaging in aggressive behaviour for fear of retaliation.

Hypothesis two was not confirmed, indicating that frustration did not lead to aggression. Hypothesis three was supported. Frustration equally affected delinquents and non-delinquents.

Pereth Peter's study reports an attempt to hold the variables - money, education, race, constant focusing on the value orientations of the youth to find a more functional basis for delinquent behaviour. Different value orientations were found in hundred, 13-15 year old delinquent and non-delinquent males. Not only were differences found across group norms, but across age groups as well. It is concluded that the problems of prevention and treatment of delinquent behaviour may be direct results of value orientations that are anti-social, anti-legal and/or deviant from those of society. The difficulty with prevention and treatment programs is that they treat the symptoms of the behaviour and not the cause which is resocialization process leading to a change of modification in value orientations.
Ronald James's study was to test the generalisability and applicability of Megargee's Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) offender classification system to an institutionalized male juvenile delinquent population. Previously the Megargee system has been found to differentiate adult male offenders along several non-MMPI variables. Specifically this study was designed to provide substantive answers to the following major research questions:

(1) Can the classification rules for adult offenders be used effectively with the juvenile delinquent sample?

(2) What proportion of the juvenile delinquent sample will be classified?

(3) Do the juvenile delinquents of different MMPI classification types differ on the non-test variables as delineated in 18 hypotheses?

(4) Do the resulting type descriptions of the juvenile delinquent sample correspond to those found by Megargee and Bohn (1979)?
(5) Which set of MMPI norms, adolescent or adult, best describe the juvenile delinquent sample?

A sample of 193 male juvenile delinquents was given the MMPI and classified into groups with the Megargee system rules using both adolescent and adult MMPI norms. Statistical tests were performed to look for differences between the resulting group types on the following variables – ethnicity, age, legal guardianship, prior school attendance, WRAT Reading and arithmetic scores, educational level, current offence, prior crimes against person, age at first department referral, total number of department referrals, days spent on restriction, violence reports, disruptive disciplinary reports, merit reports, educational grade point average and school behavioural grade point average.

The conclusions were that Megargee system could be applied to the institutionalised juvenile delinquent population. Using adolescent or adult MMPI norms, approximately 90% of the profiles were classified. The adult norm profile groups differed significantly on several of the 17 non-test variables, including all of the institutional behaviour and adjustment variables.
However, the adolescent norm profile groups only differed significantly on three variables. The resulting adult norm profile groups highly corresponded to the groups described by Megargee and Bohn. But the adolescent norm profile groups did not based the study's findings. It is postulated that the use of adult norms are superior to the use of adolescent norms in describing accurately the juvenile delinquent sample.

Suggestions were made for additional replications of this study. Also research recommendations were offered for future treatment, evaluation, longitudinal offender personality analysis.

Lurnquist Roger's study has two goals. The first was to assess the personal skills of juveniles in a correctional institution. The second was to continue the validation process of the personal skills mapping instrument. The Personal Skills Mapping (PSM) measurement was used to assess fourteen independent skills of the juvenile delinquents in this study. The assessment was used for individual interpretation of skill attainment as well as for treatment program evaluation.
This study was conducted at a juvenile correctional institution in a mid-western state. The population of the institution consisted of 220 adjudicated delinquent males. The sample consisted of 84 students divided equally among three randomly selected treatment groups, those being behaviour modification students, guided group interaction students, the students in the intake section (control group) of the institution. Each of the students had their personal skills measured by the PSM. The 't' test was used to determine significant differences between students in each of the treatment groups. Comparisons were also made between the student skill levels and the skill levels of adults and of professional helpers.

The treatment programs of guided group interaction and behaviour modification did not significantly increase any of the personal skills of their participants. The students who did not participate in treatment programming were as skilled as those in the treatment programs. When compared to adult and professional helper normative scores, the students displayed significantly strong skills in the areas of interpersonal deference and sales orientation. The skill
areas in need of change included commitment, ethnic and inter-personal aggression.

This study raised questions concerning the goals of correctional treatment programming and the ability of these programs to meet the needs of program participants. The PSM measures personal skills which can provide correctional treatment programming personal direction in the continuing effort to match treatment programs to the skill deficiencies of incarcerated juvenile delinquents.

Herman Atcherson's study consists of process which was developed to assist schools of social work in making needed curricular reforms for the training social workers entering the field of juvenile corrections. The specific intent of this study was to develop a process and a model that can be utilised to reform/evaluate educational curricula related to the field. The study involved three stages.

The first stage identified, through a review of the literature, three generic social work practice skills. The skills elected were relationship development, diagnostic assessment and systems brokerage.
In the second stage each practice skill was examined and refined through the utilisation of a Delph. Panel composed of three professionals from the field of juvenile corrections. The professionals gave their best thinking on how each skill should be used in working with juvenile delinquents.

In the third and final stage, the model and narrative were reviewed by a field survey population of fifty professionals. The results of this field survey indicated an overwhelming agreement among the professionals of the desirability of these refined practice skills for workers entering the fields of juvenile corrections, as well as for the feasibility of these skills being effectively taught within schools of social work.

Lasley Kevin's study was to examine the effect of group participation in a recreation programme on perceptual motor skills and interpersonal values of potentially delinquent boys. A secondary purpose was to compare any effect with that of a comparable group of normal boys. Selected items from the Purdue Perceptual Motor Survey (PPMS) along with Gordon's Survey of inter-
personal Values (SIV) served as instruments. The selected tests measured items considered theoretically basis to normal and social adjustment.

Twenty boys classified as potentially delinquents by local juvenile authorities and twenty comparable volunteer normal boys participated in the study. The two groups were involved in separate but similar summer recreation program. The instruments were administered during the first week in June, the first week in August and the last week in September.

Differences in group means for each of the twelve scores of perceptual motor skills and interpersonal values from each test administration were analysed by using 't' test. Group differences were analysed from pretest to post test, from post test to follow up and from pretest to follow up using 't' test. Correlation coefficients were computed between combined group data and the number of participation days.

In the pretest to post test analysis, a significant gain was noted for potentially delinquent group on the PPMS neuromuscular differentiation
variable. While the normal group showed no significant gain or loss. No significant differences were found between the groups from the three administrations. A significant correlation was found between amount of participation and only the SIV leadership variable.

Generally the study failed to show that the recreation programs had significant effect on the measures of either group. It has recommended that the study replicated using the larger samples, more control and specifically designed instruments.

Jumaily, Fathia\textsuperscript{50} study was to examine juvenile delinquency among urban immigrants and non-immigrants. Two areas were selected to serve this purpose with emphasis on types of delinquent activities. These two areas were Medenat Althourah and Baghdad. Althowrah is a sector which is located within Baghdad Municipaty and is predominantly inhabited by settlers who migrated from rural areas. Baghdad is predominantly inhabited by non-immigrants.

Althowrah residents were exposed to drastic change by migrating from isolated rural areas to a
modern urban centre. These changes affected their way of life and constituted a conflicting situation for them. This was also accompanied by feelings and insecurity and instability which influenced especially children and youth to become involved in delinquent activities.

This is the first study in Iraq to examine juvenile delinquency among urban immigrants and non-immigrants. It clarified the obstacles which faced such groups and it will help other researchers to deal with such a problem.

The data sources were official Iraqi records of juvenile delinquents in four areas - the juvenile court, the reformatory school for 7-14 year old, the training school for 15-18 year olds and the probation department.

The sample consisted of all files of delinquents from the two areas of the research for selected years - 1955, 1958, 1964 and 1970, the total contained 923 cases. All the data were recorded in Arabic, which were subsequently translated into English, coded and entered
on computer tapes. Statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS), cross tabulation programs were used for the analysis, with the chi-square as a test of significance.

The main findings indicated the delinquents of Althowrah differed in many ways from those of Baghdad. They were likely to be older, more unskilled and more illiterate. They committed more serious offences, received heavier sentences, more often planned their delinquent activities and met with peer groups in streets and coffee houses during nights and evenings, smoked and drank more and had a high percentage of recidivism.

Burfeivd James's \textsuperscript{51} thesis begins with a historical examination of the different approaches taken in the sociological study of delinquency and the family. These approaches are distinguished by delinquents in delinquency theory and research methods. Of primary concern is the manner in which the family's etiological role has been conceptualized.

This research investigated whether interactive effects are important in conceptualizing and understanding the family's crucial role. The concept of interaction is
based upon the assumption that the variables may not have causal efficacy within themselves, entirely independent of other variables.

This study utilised questionnaire data gathered as a part of the Richmond Youth Study by the Survey Research Centre (University of California, Berkeley) in 1965. Analysis focussed on the 1,588 non-black males out of the original sample of 5,545.

Multivariate analysis of variance was used to distinguish significant independent and interactive effects of five different family factors in relation to four other causal variables commonly associated with delinquency involvement: Community social disorganization, delinquent friends, attachment to peers and delinquent definitions. Significant interactive effects were then examined through tabular analysis to provide a more precise understanding of how these variables interact in affecting delinquency involvement.

The data analysis revealed that family factors influence delinquency involvement in different ways. While paternal attachment was found to be independently
related to delinquency, paternal discipline had an interactive effect such that the type of paternal discipline influenced the affect that community social disorganization and number of delinquent friends had on delinquency. In turn paternal discipline was significantly related to delinquency involvement under certain conditions of these same variables. The other three family factors, however, did not have a significant effect on delinquency involvement.

These findings suggest that causal explanation and research dealing solely with direct, independent effects may minimise and over simplify the causal role of some family factors. Existing theories have failed to actively consider such interactive effects. Furthermore, the general notions of variable interaction which are implied by current theories failed to find support in the data of the present study. Thus future theory and research would likely benefit from consideration of interactive effects.

Donald Allen's research is concerned with the area of middle class delinquency in a sub urban New Jersey area for 1979 calendar year. Essentially the
thrust of inquiry dealt with two major areas was the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) as published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reflective of reported delinquency related incidents in Middleville, a middle class suburban community and were delinquent incidents reported accurately from the Middleville high school to the police department.

In this research the specific field of traffic related Moped Minibike Violations were not required to be reported in the UCR and evidence indicates that these violations were not adjudicated at the lowest levels of juvenile justice system. The traffic related violations were not considered serious criminal violations, but were viewed in the community as one of other youth related offences which determined the level of adjudication for the offender.

Review of records indicated all drug related violators at the high school were reported to the Police which was consistent with Board of Education Policy. Other violations such as alcohol related incidents, vandalism, thefts, arsons, false fire alarms and similar offences were not always reported to the
police. Approximately 200 reported vandalism, theft and possible arsons were known to school officials, but never reported to police based on inconsistent policy of discretion and failure to contact police officials to determine specific types of incidents to be reported. In many cases parents or youth of victim reported thefts to the police as a matter of record but no follow up investigation was ever conducted by the police.

Research also indicated vandalism, drug and alcohol related offences in the community a low priority with the police, alterations in the school were documented for males but none for females, no real police interaction program conducted in high school for 1979 time period. Police would probably not have fully investigated vandalism. Offences in the high school if reported since vandalism was considered a low priority crime with low clearance rates in the community. Both educators and police officials believed that the police would have wanted to be aware of most high school vandalism and other delinquent related incidents.
Potchford Millie's study was to compare reading achievement and study orientation among three district high school populations - a public high school, a public alternative high school and a classroom for identified juvenile delinquents and to determine if any significant differences existed among the delay avoidance, work methods, teacher approval and educational acceptance scores of the three population groups. A secondary purpose was to determine if among the same populations a relationship existed between student scores on delay avoidance, work methods, teacher approval, educational acceptance and between student reading achievement and study orientation scores.

The sample population consisted of one hundred students from each school setting and included male and female students ranging in age from 12-19 years and grades 9-12. Two instalments were used to test the total sample population of 300 students. The wide range achievement test produced the reading score of the student survey of habits and attitudes, the study orientation, delay avoidance, work methods, teacher approval and educational acceptance scores.
Findings from this study revealed the reading achievement and study orientation scores among the identified juvenile delinquents to be slightly lower than the corresponding scores attained among the public high school and public alternative high school students was found to be insignificant.

Implications from this study include that for successful reading achievement among students, those administering school curriculum and policy must work in concert with classroom teachers towards generating more widespread respect and recognition for the individual student's affective and cognitive development rate and style of learning. The overall study orientation scores among three school groups indicated students tested did not find a stimulating educational experience within their school setting nor did they feel their study habits were oriented toward a successful academic experience.

Recommendations for further research and field studies include such areas as the relationship between cognitive style and school achievement and the
effectiveness of methods and orientation programme designed to prepare students for the organized life of the school.

Alan James\textsuperscript{54} study is intended to provide etiological knowledge. Delinquency is widespread within American Society. Americans publicly and privately faced with high costs from delinquency. The theoretical development and research are now beginning to shed light upon the dynamics underlying delinquency. To understand and effectively deal with delinquency more knowledge is necessary on its root causes.

Delinquent behaviour is seems to be embedded within the interpersonal dynamics of the family at the level of socialization between parents and children. Essentially the quality of material and parent-child dyads can facilitate or impede the socialization of youth. Socialization ineffectiveness leaves youth vulnerable to deleterious forces outside the home.

The major findings are:

(1) Poor-parental child relationship increase delinquency,
(2) Low marital adjustment significantly increases delinquency through the parent-child relationships,

(3) Blacks have significantly high delinquency independent from the family,

(4) School is a direct influence on delinquency both independent and in conjunction with the family.

The major conclusions of this work are:

(1) The family is an important root cause of delinquency. Primary significance is the inter-relationships particularly their socialization ineffectiveness,

(2) Poor parent-child relationships are directly related to delinquency,

(3) Martial maladjustment indirectly increase delinquency through the child dyads by reducing their quality,

(4) The school contributes to delinquency by continuing poor socialization begun with the family and by reducing school adjustment of children, especially in areas of low community integration,
(5) The delinquency of black is less contingent upon the family and more a consequence of differential experiences in school and racism in American Society.

3.3 Conclusion:

Juvenile delinquency has been found to be related to the following in Indian Studies:

1. Intelligence - C.L. Kundu (1969, 1970) and M.D. Swatantar (1977),

2. Emotional adjustment - M.D. Swatantar (1977),

3. Social and educational adjustment - Bose Keshnaka (1966),


Studies in other countries indicate the juvenile delinquency in a global phenomenon. Different aspects of juvenile delinquency have been studied.
FOOT NOTES


7. B.V. Mahale, "Conditions Giving Rise to Juvenile Delinquency". *Progress of Education in India*, 39(9), April 1965, p. 34.


