Chapter-II

METHODOLOGY
Chapter - II

METHODOLOGY

The present study titled 'Juvenile in conflict with law and family' is carried out with the major objective of assessing the socio-economic factors causing juvenile delinquency in the present social environment. Its aim is to understand the role of familial, economic, and environmental factors influencing the incidence of delinquency among children. It is confined to the study of 200 inmates of Observation Home situated in Dharwad, Dharwad district of Karnataka state.

Objectives of the Study

The important objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To understand the socio-economic background of juvenile in conflict with law so as to understand how far their socio-economic status contribute to the incidence of delinquency among children.

2. To assess the role of peer group and neighbourhood, in order to know their impact on deviant behaviour of the children.

3. To explore the life and problems of juvenile in conflict with law as inmates of Observation Home.

4. To investigate into the attitudes and perceptions of the juvenile in order to assess their needs.

5. To suggests possible policy implications for the rehabilitation of juvenile in conflict with law, so as to make them responsible citizens of the country.
Limitations of the Study

The study has following limitations:

1. The study is only confined to the 200 inmates of the Observation Home in Dharwad.

2. The study is mainly based on primary data collected from juvenile in conflict with law of Observation Home.

Profile of the Study Area: Dharwad District

The study covers the inmates of the Observation Home in Dharwad district, Karnataka. Dharwad district was one of the largest districts in Northern Karnataka before it was officially divided into Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag districts in 1998, thus considerably reducing its original size. At present it is comprising of five taluks namely, Dharwad, Hubli, Kalaghatagi, Navalagund and Kundagol. In this section information related to a brief history of the district, geographical setting and the demographic characteristics of the area, education, etc. have been presented. In addition, the social infrastructure of the district, including economic infrastructure, literacy and education, children out of school, health and welfare facilities, have been provided.

Historical Background

The name Dharwad is as old as a millennium i.e. above 1000 years old. During the period of 10th and 12th century Dharwad region was governed by Rashtrakootas, Chalukyas and later by Hoysala. It is believed that Dharwad was a central place for collection of tax in between borders of Malenadu and Bayalu-Seeme. It was like a ‘Dwara’
(Gateway) for the businessmen. It is further believed that the name Dharwad originated from Dhara Rao who constructed a Fort in 1403. In 12th Century it was part of Malnad during the period of Chalukyas of Kalyan and Vijayanagar Rule. A stone inscription indicates that it was ruled by Bhaskar Dev in 1117 AD. In the year 1573 Adil Shahi Kingdom ruled the area from Dharwad Fort. Chatrapati Shivaji captured the Fort in 1674. The area was ruled by Maratha kingdom for a few decades till it was captured by Aurangzeb, the Mughal emperor. Later it was captured by Peshwas. During the period between 1753 and 1788, Dharwad fort changed hands between Peshwas and Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan several times. In 1818 British captured the fort from Peshwas. Dharwad region was also ruled by the Bahamanies and Bijapur Rulers. In 1820 Dharwad was made the district headquarters and the Collector's office was built near Saptapur. In 1830 the East India Company made Dharwad region as Dharwad District and was a part of the Bombay Presidency.

**Geographical Features of Dharwad District**

Dharwad district is situated in the northern part of Karnataka state. It lies between North Latitude 15°15' and 15°35' and East Longitude 75°00' and 75°20'. The district is bordered by Belgaum in the south, Gadag district in the west. The district consists of 5 talukas viz., Dharwad, Hubli, Kalaghatagi, Kundagol and Navalagund. Dharwad taluka semi Malanad, Hubli, Kundagol and Navalagund come under the plains.
LOCATION OF KARNATAKA

IN INDIA
LOCATION OF DHARWAD DISTRICT
IN KARNATAKA
LOCATION MAP OF DHARWAD DISTRICT
The total geographical area of Dharwad district is 4263 sq. kms and accounts for 2.22 per cent of the State’s total area. Climate of the district experiences summer from February end to May end; rainy season from June to September, up to October the district receives rains from North-east monsoon and from December to February there is winter. The district has maximum temperature of 38 degree centigrade during in April-May and minimum temperature of 16 degree centigrade during December-January.

**Population**

The total population of Dharwad district is 16.04 lakh as per 2001 Census. Of the total population there are 8.23 lakh males and 7.81 lakh females. There are 1.32 lakh of Scheduled Caste and 0.70 lakh Scheduled Tribes people in the district, there by constituting 12 percent of the total population of the district.

**Rural and Urban Population in Dharwad district**

The district has a total rural population of 7,22,336 and urban population of 8,81,917. Table 2.1 provides details of population of Dharwad district according to gender and residence.

Table 2.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Rural Population</th>
<th>Urban Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3,71,275</td>
<td>4,51,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>3,51,061</td>
<td>4,29,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7,22,336</td>
<td>8,81,917</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Officer Dharwad. 
District at a Glance 2009-2010, p. 4.
Population Density, Decadal Growth Rate, Sex Ratio, Literacy Rate

The population density in Dharwad district varied between a minimum of 163 per sq. km in Navalagund Taluk to a maximum of 1578 in Hubli-Dharwad Municipal corporation area. Decadal growth of population was minimum at 9.39 in Navalagund and maximum at 21.24 in HDMC. Sex ratio was lower at 936 (per 1000) in Kalaghatagi and higher at 955 in Navalagund.

The literacy rate was lower at 62.20 per cent for females and higher at 81.04 per cent for males in the district. Table 2.2 provides district level indicators of population.
### Table 2.2

Population Indicators in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Indicators as per 2001 Census</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Population Density (per sq. km)</td>
<td>377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Decadal Growth Rate of population</td>
<td>16.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sex Ratio (per 1000)</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Literacy Rate (per cent)</td>
<td>71.87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Officer Dharwad. 
District at a Glance 2009-2010, p. 10.

Table 2.3 shows population characteristics of Dharwad district such as urban population, Scheduled Caste and lakh Scheduled Tribes population, Non-agricultural and agricultural labours.
Table 2.3

Population Characteristics of Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Percentage of Urban Population</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Percentage of SC and ST Population</td>
<td>12.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Population of Non-Agriculture Workers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Percentage of Agricultural Labourers</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Social Infrastructure in Dharwad District

Social Infrastructure consisting of medical facilities, teaching facilities, villages with drinking water facilities etc. have been provided by the Government in the different parts of Dharwad district. Table 2.4 provides details about the social infrastructure in the district.
### Table 2.4

Social Infrastructure in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Doctors per 10,000 Population</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Bed Per 10,000 Population</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Literacy Rate</td>
<td>71.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pupil-Teachers Ratio</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>No. of children out of School in the Age of 6-14 years group</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>No. of students Enrolled in Aided Degree Colleges</td>
<td>18970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Percentage of Habitations Having Drinking water Facility of 40 or more LPCD</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Officer Dharwad.  
District at a Glance 2009-2010, p. 51.

**Education**

The district is well served by a large number of educational institutions. They include Primary Schools, High Schools, Pre-university colleges, Degree Colleges, Polytechnics, Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, Dental Colleges, libraries etc. Table 2.5 provides details of the types and number of educational institutions in the district.
### Table 2.5
Educational Institutions in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Primary Schools</td>
<td>1100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>High Schools</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pre-university Colleges</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>General Colleges</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Polytechnics</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Engineering Colleges</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Medical Colleges</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Indian System of Medical Institutions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Dental Colleges</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Libraries</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Officer Dharwad. District at a Glance 2009-2010, p. 35.

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**Health Facility in Dharwad District**

There are large number of health care units in Dharwad district which include government and private hospitals, primary health centers, dispensaries and family welfare centers and medical shops
etc. Table 2.6 provides details of health care facilities in the district and their numerical strength.

Table 2.6
Health Care Facilities in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Facilities</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Allopathy Hospitals</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indian system of Medicine Hospitals</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Private Hospitals (including numbers)</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Primary Health Centers</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Primary Health Sub-centers</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dispensaries</td>
<td>501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Family Welfare Centers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Family Welfare Sub-centers</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Medical Shops</td>
<td>1014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Social Organizations and Facilities for Socially Backward Communities in Dharwad District

There are good numbers of social organizations like Yuvati Mandals and facilities for old age people, disabled persons widow

73
pensioners and hostels for SC/ST Students in Dharwad district. Table 2.7 provides information about the types of social organization and their numerical strength available for socially Backward Communities in the district.

Table 2.7

Social Organizations and Facilities for Socially Backward Communities in Dharwad District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI. No.</th>
<th>Organizations</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yuvati Mandals</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yuvak Mandals</td>
<td>1659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Old Age Pensioners</td>
<td>14545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Disabled Pensioners</td>
<td>19175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Widow Pensioners</td>
<td>33365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Prematric Government</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Postmatric Government</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Prematric Aided</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Postmatric Aided</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Prematric Government</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Postmatric Government</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Prematric Aided</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Postmatric Aided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Officer Dharwad. District at a Glance 2009-2010, p. 46.

**Agriculture and Allied Areas**

Dharwad district is largely agricultural oriented. Large part of the agricultural land is used for growing food and commercial crops.
The district has large number of livestock. Table 2.8 provides the details about agriculture and allied areas in the district.

Table 2.8
Agriculture and Allied Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total Cropped Area to net Area Sown (%)</td>
<td>160.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Percentage of Area under Food grains</td>
<td>47.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Percentage of Area under Commercial Crops to total sown area</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Percentage of Area under Commercial Crops to total cropped area</td>
<td>75.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Percentage of Net Area under Irrigated to net area Sown</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number of Tractors per 1000 hectares</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Livestock units per lakh of rural population</td>
<td>61873</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Officer Dharwad.

Major Crops grown in Dharwad district include cereals, pulses and other food crops.

Major sources of irrigation in Dharwad district are canals, tanks, bore wells and other sources. Area under irrigation from canals was 35,362 hectares, 15,237 hectares and from other sources 13 hectares. Total area under irrigation in Dharwad district was 50,995 hectares.

Agricultural Land holdings

There are 26,291 marginal landholders (below one hectare) in the district with a total area of 15,706 hectares. Of these 1,602 belonged to SC group and 1,451 belonged to the STs. The district had 40,672 small landholders (One to two hectares) with 60,360 hectares
of area. Of these 1,574 belonged to SCs and 1,702 belonged to STs. There are 3,49,801 semi medium land holders (Two to four hectares) cultivating 97,077 hectares of land. Of this 805 belonged to SCs and 1,181 belonged to STs. There are 20,805 medium land holders in Dharwad district cultivating 1,23,299 hectares of land. Of these 255 belonged to SCs and 518 belonged to STs. The total number of STs land holders in Dharwad district was 3,497 holding 50,361 hectares of land. Of these 17 belonged to SCs and 48 belonged to STs.

**Industries**

The district had 524 factories as on 31-03-2010. Of these 38 were textile units, 11 chemical units, 173 engineering units and 302 other industrial units. Total number of employees employed in these industries was 26,468. Of these 23,967 were male and 2,501 female employees.

The number of units per lakh of population in Dharwad district was 38. The percentage of industrial workers to total main workers was 4.5 per cent trade, hotels and transport was 3861.

**Small Scale Industries in Dharwad District**

There were 17205 small scale industries in Dharwad district during 2008-09. These industries included Automobiles, Electrical land Electronics, Chemicals, Ferrous and Non-Ferrous, Food and Intoxicants, Glass and Ceramics, Job work and Repairs Leather, Mechanical Engineering, Paper and Printing.
It is estimated that there were 33 industrial units per lakh of population in Dharwad district. Industrial workers accounted for 4.5 percent of total main workers in the district.

**Banks and Co-operative Societies in Dharwad District**

Dharwad district is served by large number of banks. They include commercial banks, Grameen banks, Urban Co-operative banks, and other co-operative banks and PLD Banks. There are 710 Co-operative societies in Dharwad district. They comprised of agricultural, milk producers, housing, marketing and other type of Co-operative societies. Table 2.9 provides information about the various types of banks and co-operative societies and their numerical strength.

**Table 2.9**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Banks and Co-operative Societies</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Commercial Banks</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Grameen Banks</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Urban Co-operative Banks</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other Co-operative Banks</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PLD Banks</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Agricultural Societies</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Milk Producers Societies</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Housing Societies</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Marketing Societies</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: District Statistical Officer Dharwad.
The total membership of these Co-operative societies was 6,27,495.

**Regulated Markets**

There are 16 Regulated Markets in Dharwad district. Of these five are main markets while 11 are sub markets.

**Transport and Communication**

Dharwad district is well served by a network of transport and communication system. The district has 129 km of broad gauge railway line with 21 railway stations. The district has 185.60 km length of national highway, 1389.50 km of other district roads 3603.65 km of village roads, 75.10 km of forest roads, 99.82 km of irrigation roads and 2367.17 km of Municipal roads
Communication system in the district comprises of 216 Post offices 11 BSNL customer service Centers, 62 telephone booths and 78,010 telephones.

**Universe of the Study: Observation Home, Dharwad and Selection of Respondents**

The present study is conducted in Dharwad, district head quarter and it is confined to the study of 200 inmates of Observation Home. The Observation Home in Dharwad is one of the oldest of its kind, established in 1954, by an NGO. It was handed over to the government in the year 1981. Since then, it has been working for the rehabilitation of delinquent children within and around Dharwad district. At present the delinquent children are detained in Observation Home.

The surrounding district such as Belgaum, Bijapur, Gadag, and Haveri did not have Observation Homes. Delinquency cases were referred and decided in the Juvenile Justice Board in Dharwad. They were retained in the Observation Home Dharwad. However as per Juvenile Justice (Care Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006, each district should have one Observation Home with Probation Officer and other staff members. Recently Observation Homes have been established in Bijapur, Ranebennur and Belgaum and the cases connected with juvenile delinquency have been settled. But such cases in Gadag and Haveri are referred to the Juvenile Justice Board Dharwad.
The Observation Home in Dharwad is scattered around 1.11 Gunta’s with a sanctioned strength of 25 delinquents. However now admitted strength has increased to 50 children. The present building is in a good condition with seven big rooms. There are totally nine staff members working in the Observation Home such as Probation Officer 1, House mother 1, Second division clerk 1, Peon 1, Guards 3, Cook 1 and Sweeper 1. There is also enough space in front of the building for the purpose of playing and rest.

OBSERVATION HOME, DHARWAD
For this study field work was conducted between the July to September 2011. In order to get the respondents for the study, the researcher attended six Juvenile Justice Board meetings during the period of field work and studied all the cases settled before the Board. Finally there were 185 delinquent children who were brought before the Court and 15 children who were retained in the Observation Home were available for the researcher. The total of 200 delinquent inmates were selected for the study.

**Data Base**

The primary data was obtained from 200 juvenile inmates’ consisting of boys and girls who were brought before the court and those who were residing in Observation Home in Dharwad. In order to cross check the information, the officials of Observation Home were also interviewed.

**Tools of Data Collection**

Interview schedule was used for obtaining responses from the inmates. Personal interviews were held with the respondent inmates and wherever necessary the officials of the Observation Home were also interviewed. The interview schedules were pre-tested before using them for data collection. The questionnaires have been prepared keeping in view the main objectives of the research work.

**Data Analysis**

Data obtained through personal interviews with the inmates were compiled and tabulated for deriving appropriate inferences and conclusions. Statistical techniques like percentages, averages, scoring,
cross tables etc., have been used for arriving at precise conclusions. Graphical representations have been provided wherever suitable to highlight the results.

**Chapter Scheme**

The study is organized into systematic analysis and evaluation of the subject under research. The thesis is arranged into eight chapters. They are as follows.

**Chapter-I : Introduction and Review of Literature**

The chapter introduces the statement of the problem, meaning and definition, extent of juvenile delinquency in India, social factors causing juvenile delinquency, theories of delinquency, and also makes a review of available literature on the subject.

**Chapter-II : Methodology**

In this chapter, the aims and objectives of the study, the profile of the field and setting, tools and techniques of the study are presented.

**Chapter-III : Socio-economic Profile**

This chapter deals with personal characters and family background of the respondents, such as age, religion, caste, education, parents education and occupation, income, residence and family composition.

**Chapter-IV : Family Conditions**

This chapter covers information about children, family environment, staying with parents, composition of brothers and sisters, Family authority, truancy from home, reasons for staying away from home and failure of parents in meeting facilities needed by the inmates.
Chapter-V : Peer Group and Delinquency

This chapter deals with the impact of peer group on juveniles such as meeting with friends, place for meeting with friends, abnormal activities with friends and adult criminals as companions of inmates, and also nature of crimes committed by the juveniles.

Chapter-VI : Role of Observation Homes

In this chapter information about the historical background of Observation Homes, Treatment in the Observation Home facilities provided in the Observation Home and treatment of staff members have been provided.

Chapter-VII : Attitude and Self Perceptions

This chapter deals with the subjective aspects of the juvenile inmates such as their attitudes and self-perceptions towards observation home, policemen, staff members, institutional treatment, with co-inmates, parents and also with their future life.

Chapter-VIII : Summary and Conclusion

In this Chapter a brief explanation of the findings of this research are revealed. Further the conclusion based on the study are stated, some suggestions are given to improve the life of the juveniles for policy implications.

The findings of the present study will add to the knowledge about the Juveniles and wellbeing of children in the society. Besides providing valuable data to researcher, academicians and planners, it would be useful to the society how parents and other family members treat their children to make them valuable citizen of the country.