CHAPTER-3
THEORIES AND CAUSES OF
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

3.1 Theories of Delinquencies
The Psychologists, Psychiatrists, Lawyers, Philosophers and Sociologists have done various studies to understand criminal behavior and have put forward many theories regarding this. All thinkers first try to explain the crime and delinquency from their own prospective ways, frequently it is based on an incomplete study of the problem. Now the thinkers are focusing on juvenile conduct and juvenile legislations, because they have come to a conclusion that delinquency and crime are interconnected to each other and could not be examined without understanding of other. Many opinions, reasons and suggestions related to the cause of delinquency have been printed in various sources, but they have hardly ever been incorporated. Most of the theories regarding delinquency and crime suggest that they cannot be explained in terms of one single informal factor\(^1\). Generally there are three major views such as “Biogenic Theory, Psychogenic and Sociogenic”. Faulty biology of Juvenile misconduct is the basis of biogenic approach. According to psychogenic approaches they are diverse in nature. According to the Sociogenic theory there exist a relationship between delinquency and the social structure of society. Some of the theories are briefly described below.

(A) Biogenic Theory
Biogenic theory is based upon the conception that the natural body structure of criminals is generally different from normal human beings. The criminality in a human being is therefore a biological phenomenon, whose criminal tendency originates from his physical character. ‘Ceases Lambroso’ regarded as the

founder of biogenic theory. He declared a criminal is to be originated from an atavistic phenomenon, a biological throwback which explains that the somatological characteristics of criminals resemble those of primitive men.² Physical attributes separates the normal human being from the abnormal human being. Among the physical theories of delinquency, the most important aspect was phrenology i.e. the study of the conformation (size and built) of the skull. Gall (1758-1828) was a physician in Vienna when he was a young medical student he noticed that “some of his fellows with distinct characteristics had certain head configurations”. There arises a question in his mind, why people in the world had “such different faces and different natures; why one person is deceitful, another one is frank and a third one is virtuous”. When he tried to find out the answers of his questions, he set up a goal of his life to observe and study each and every head which he could find. After visiting various prisons and lunatic special homes to find the bumps and inequalities of the skulls, he came to a conclusion that there exists a relationship between head ‘Knobs’ and character behavior, to which he gave different names. And after that the phrenology launched itself upon the world who is eagerly waiting to receive it.

According to Cessare Lombroso, “there exists a group of criminals who are born for an evil cause, against whom all social remedies break as against a rock.” According to him criminality is in-born of a human being. Lombroso said “a typical criminal has certain physical characteristics as low forehead, hairy body, red eyes, ear deformation, receding chin, big and protruding jaws, and an extreme sensitivity or non-sensitivity to pain”. He was serving as physician in the army where he observed that troublesome soldiers had certain different physical characteristics which were missing in the others soldiers.

(B) Psychogenic Theory

²Lomboroso Cesare (1911) L. Uomo Delinquency. 1876, Translated with modification of Horbton, H.P. (1911) as crime, its causes and remedies Modern Criminal Science Series No. 3 Boston, Little Brown.
Psychogenic theory is based upon the emotional physiology of the delinquent. Hirschi stated that all theories are based on these aspects.

i  Motivational theory, which describes that statutory desires that are in compliance with laws if not satisfied may diverge a person into deviant behaviour.

ii  Control perspectives – a person is free to commit delinquency acts because his ties to the conventional is based on the cultural deviance which says that deviant conforms to set of standards not accepted by a larger or more powerful society\(^3\).

Gluek and Gluek\(^4\) have held that “physically a delinquent is hostile in nature, defiant, resentful, suspicious, Stubborn adventurous, unconventional and non-submissive to the individuals and to the authority”.

The society itself results in delinquents and criminals. The sociological factors are responsible for an individual’s behaviour that either he avoids criminal practice or get indulge into it depending upon their surrounding and social conditions. Professor Sutherland made an exhaustive study on criminals and presented two explanations for criminal behaviour namely:

• Processes operating at the time of occurrence of crime which be called the dynamic explanation of crime, and

• The processes operating in the earlier life history of criminal which he termed as Historical or generic explanation of crime.

Sutherland said that “criminal behaviour is not inherited through their ancestors and a person who is not trained in crime cannot be diverted into criminal behaviour. Rather, criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with


other person especially within intimate personal groups”. According to Sutherland agencies such as cinema and newspapers play a comparatively important part in the beginning of criminal nature. According to Sutherland a person becomes delinquent because he is easily accessible to the definition of violation of law and is unknown about the hostile definitions to violation of law. “Differential association” varies in duration, priority, frequency and intensity\(^5\).

Merton\(^6\) stressed the importance of ‘Anomic’ according to him “anomic develops because of break-down in the relationship or absence of social norms and value”. Anomic is breakdown between goals that place great stress on success and to which all groups in society are in doctrine without equivalent emphasis on institutional or legislative channels of access to these goals\(^7\).

There are five important techniques, which are as under:-

- The denial of harm.
- The denial of accountability.
- The denial of sufferer.
- The criticism of the crime.
- The appeal of higher loyalties.

According to authors these techniques lesson the effectiveness of delinquent behaviour\(^8\).

(C) Psychiatric Theory

Airchorn said that “there must be something in child himself which environment changes his behavior towards delinquency”. Delinquents behave in a way as they want to do because they are abnormal persons.

\(^7\) R.K. Merton Social Structure and anomie American Sociological Review (1938) pp. 672-682.
\(^8\) G.M. Sykes & D. Matza op. cit pp. 664-670
(D) **Medico-Biological Theory**

“Medico biological” theory would include the genetic factors, substance balances within the organism and undoubtedly the impact of physical illness on his behaviour. The biological justification, concerned primarily with inherited characteristics, have a famous historical example in the concern of Lombroso⁹ with considerable physiological characteristics and such theories remains popular today in such instances as the recent studies concerning ‘Y’ chromosome.

(E) **The classical Theory**

The Classical theorists on the assumption of free will stated that the criminal is morally responsible so he should therefore receive a punishment according to that moral guilt. So, there were penalties according to the moral turpitude involved in the offence and crime.

(F) **Multi-causal Theory**

According to Abrahamsen,¹⁰ “a criminal act is the sum of a person’s criminalistics tendencies plus his total situation divided by the amount of his resistance.”

3.2 **Tendency Situation of Crime Resistance**

The root of delinquency lies in both in nurture and nature of a person. Greed of a candy may indulge one child to theft while adventurous spirit might lead another child to run away with somebody’s car. Recent sociologists, psychiatrists and criminologists agree that delinquency is a result of innumerable factors. Burt¹¹ enumerated more than 170 causes responsible for turning the child into delinquency. “Crime cannot be assigned to a single, two

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¹⁰ The Psychology of Crime p. 37 (1960)

¹¹ Supra note 11.
or three universal sources but it springs from a wide variety, and usually from innumerable alternative and converging influences. The concurrence of subversive factors results in the development of violent behavior, as may easily be conceived is present almost everywhere: it needs many coats of pitch to paint a thing thoroughly black”.

A single factor is not the solely responsible factor of delinquency. It is an effect of various factors like poverty, economic condition, poor living conditions, lack of education, surroundings, bad company etc. The natural factors are biological, psychological and emotional. Geographical and environmental conditions are indirect factors contributing to delinquency. According to B.K. Bhattacharya, “there is much to do... to remove growling poverty, to mend broken and disorganized homes, to abolish slums with their worsen situation and to alleviate miseries of the millions of refugees. At the other end, paradoxically, there is seen better clothes, and food, better entertainment facilities, earlier physical and sexual maturity and economic independence for some favored few. The young people do not get adequate guidance or good example from the grownups. In an atomic age, an age of violence, when robber nations care little for humanity, with ethics shattered and ideals fallen, immediate gratification is sought, leaving tomorrow to take care of itself. One must not however, cease to hope and do one’s best”.

In a seminar held at the U.N. Regional Institute for Asia and the Far East, Tokyo, there is increase in juvenile delinquency because of breakdown of family unity, moral and values, decreased bonding of human relations, rising standards of living, impact of war, influence of mass communication, social change etc. If we go through the previous background of children committed to institutional care, most of the cases had some common reasons that have

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12 Id., at p. 599-600
13 Seminar, supra note 8 at p.97.
turned them juvenile and the most common reason is poor economic conditions and family environment.\textsuperscript{14}

3.3 Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency takes place in different ways and it may vary in degree, frequency and seriousness and involves different forms like theft, pick pocketing, drug addiction, sex offences, predatory acts etc. Delinquency like other social problems has complex roots. The child being future of the country should be given good environment and good moral teachings which make him a responsible and wise citizen of the country. If the child is growing up in an unpleasant surrounding, he learns wrong norms and values and soon after his childhood it is not easy to bring him back to the right path. When the child being managed to ignore their first crime then it gives them further encouragement to commit more and more offences till they are apprehended, tried and convicted by the authorities. Now days the juvenile delinquents indulge in committing the serious nature of offences as like adults which including theft, robbery, dacoity, murder and even rape. No single cause has been attributed for the cause of Juvenile delinquency, there are innumerable causes basically, and causes of Juvenile delinquency are of three types.

- Biological
- Socio-Environmental
- Physiological and personal

A. Biological Causes

1. “\textbf{Ocular Ailments}: It leads to irritability causing emotional instability and discomfort among children. Moreover, this may prevent them from acquiring sufficient knowledge hampering them from leading a normal life.

\textsuperscript{14} K. Kusum, ‘Juvenile Delinquency- A Socio-legal Study’(1979) Published by KLM Book House, New Delhi, p.28-29
2. **Nose and throat problem**: This may cause weakness and discomfort and may result in dislike-ment for work and school bunking. Obstructed breathing may result in mouth breathing and may, thus, give an appearance of inefficiency in work\(^{15}\).

3. **Hearing Problem**: Such as deafness or difficulty in hearing makes the person concerned incapable for any particular work. His efficiency is greatly decreased which adversely affects his ability to work and he depends on others which may lead to antisocial behaviour.

4. **Speech Problem**: An individual with speech problem is pitted or laughed at in the society. Due to this feeling of inferiority may be developed which may lead to a desire to make up in criminal acts.

5. **Enuresis**: It involves a disorder of functions of the bladder. Sometimes it discomfort and even some time may lead to delinquency.

6. **Irritation**: Irritation caused by ailments such as different types of allergies, eczema, and irritation of sexual organs is also a significant factor resulting in delinquency.

7. **Headache**: It may cause irritation of temperamental though rarely may result in some sort of out burst\(^{16}\).

8. **Excessive strength**: A person who is possessed excessive physical strength and his mental trait being uncultured and not properly channelized, probability of his committing an act of offence becomes higher.\(^{17}\)

9. **Hypoglycaemia**: Hypoglycaemia caused by low level of glucose in blood disturbs the mental equilibrium and affects the level of consciousness, memory and orientation. It may make the person liable to assault, violent behaviour, disruption of peace, suicide homicide, drunkenness, theft, mischief, arson and slander”\(^{18}\).

\(^{15}\) See also Healy W. The individual Delinquency p. 218.

\(^{16}\) See also Healy W. The individual Delinquency p. 225, 226 and 231.

\(^{17}\) Id at p. 236.

\(^{18}\) Montagu M.F. “The Biologist looks at crime”, The Annals, 1941 pp. 50-51
B. Socio-Environmental

1. Mobility: It is the major factor which is liable for crime causation in the society. Nowadays communication and travel facilities have become easy due to industrialization and urbanization which have led to the migration of persons to new places. Chances of detection to these new places are low offers them opportunity for crime.

2. Cultural conflicts: The urbanization and industrialization have resulted in drifting of people from one place to another which has led to cultural conflicts between inhabitants and immigrants. Such cultural conflicts occurring between different sections of a society have resulted in deviant behaviour thus increasing the crime rate of that particular place. Ruth & Cavan\(^{19}\) found that “Eskimos are also still not free from the problem of crime. They frequently indulge into deviant behaviour such as drunkenness and sex offences due to their immigration to urban areas and social contact with non-Eskiness”. India also suffered from the same problem during Indo-Pak partition in 1947 and in Pak-Bangladesh times in 1971. That time there was increased immigration of ‘Refugees’ from Sindh and NWF region in 1947, which created a barrier in the long-established social structure of Indian Society and resulted into massive increase in crime.

3. Family Background: This factor also encourages the Juvenile to commit for offence in the society. Sutherland\(^{20}\) said that “the family background has greatest influence on the criminal behaviour of offender or Juvenile. The Children divert themselves towards criminal tendencies, if they find their parents or members of the family behaving in the similar manner. A child who is grown up in a hostile aggressive parenting atmosphere becomes an easy prey to criminality”.

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There is lack of parental support and control over their children due to separation, divorce or desertion which may indulge them in criminal acts. The regular fights among the parents, domination of one over the other, step-motherly behaviour with children, depravity of parents, poverty, unpleasant family atmosphere, unemployment, low income or parent’s continued long absence from home may led to the child to fall in the bad company and indulge in the criminal activity. Some are the same factor which emanates from the family background are as under:-

(a) **Family Structure:** The structures of the family are responsible for figuring out the personality/character development of the child. A healthy and educated family provide good atmosphere and encourages growth, confidence and makes him a responsible and sensible citizen. Delinquents mostly belong to poor and inadequate homes (Carr\(^{21}\) and Srivastava\(^{22}\)). Ingram\(^{23}\) found family structure to have important bearings on delinquent behaviour of a child. Dornbuschs\(^{24}\) study revealed that “both the patterns of family structure and decision making contribute distinctly to adolescents deviant behavior”.

(b) **Broken Homes:** Broken home means a home where there is instability present in homes due any one of the missing family member like either the parents is dead or living separately or is divorced. If parents are drunkards or drug addicts or often fights with each other also disturbs the mind of such children. In such conditions, the child feels insecure and in that way finds his path.

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\(^{21}\) Carr, Lowell J., Delinquency Control, 1950, p.166


He is attracted toward the anti-social elements, which he choose to keep happy himself and in this process, he is lead towards the path of delinquency. Various researchers have found high incidence of broken homes among juvenile delinquents. Shaw and McKay\(^{25}\) (1932), Weeks and Smith (1939), Glueck and Glueck (1950), Browning (1960), Peterson and Becker (1965) have reported in their studies the relationship between broken home and delinquency. Badami (1965); considered broken homes with other factors, such as, poverty, lack of recreational facilities, disorganized family, including family conflicts, and neglect of children to be the important factors causing juvenile delinquency. Rankin (1983) found that broken homes were highly associated with family offenses such as running away from home and school absentism rather than with other types of juvenile delinquent activities.

(c) **Child's Birth Order in the Family:** Lees and Newson (1954) found that sibling position could be an attributing factor for differences among the delinquent. According to their study middle children are likely to get less attention and care compared to older and younger children resulting in attention deficit disorder. Such children are more likely to get prone in criminal activities and their number is also considerably large in group of delinquents. The results of their study have received some support from the findings of Gluecks (1950) and Nye (1958).

(d) **Family Size and Type:** It is also recognize as a factor in reason of delinquent behavior. Delinquents mostly belong to joint and bigger families as compared to the smaller and nuclear families as

\(^{25}\) Shaw, C.R. and McKay, H.D., Are broken homes a causative factor in juvenile delinquency? Social Forces, 10, 1932, 514-524
less attention is likely to be paid towards children in bigger families. Glueck (1950) found “delinquent child were more frequently come from joint and larger families”. Andrew (1976) and Fisher (1984) also found similar results in their studies on juvenile delinquents. Similarly, several studies have been done which have emphasized upon the large size of population to be a contributing factor to the growth of juvenile delinquency, but systematic studies are required to be done in India to investigate into this phenomenon.

(e) Parent-Children Relationship: The most significant factor in the behavioural development of a child is the relationship with their parents. The relationship with a family is important in shaping the inter-personal behaviour and cognition of the child (Glueck and Glueck, 1950 and Nye, 1958). According to Desai (1979), “the child needs to feel that there is at least one solid dependable fact in the changing confusion of his social relationships, that he need never doubt his parents’ affection for him”. But in many cases, misunderstandings, hard feelings and open conflicts occur between parent and the child.

The infrequent delinquents showed greater bonding with their family than the habitual, or the professionals. Lakshmann (1982) reported that “juvenile delinquency is affected by the differential treatment given to the children by their parents”.26

4. Socio-economic condition: This condition is also a factor which leads to the child to commit the offence. Present day industrial progress, economic growth and urbanization have paralyzed our domestic life. The loose control over the wards has slackened this leaving them free to behave as they like. Now-a-days, money is the parameter to gauge or measure the social status of a man in society. The crimes in the high circle of society

may easily be covered up through money. The poverty contributes a major factor in commission of crime.

5. **Neighbourhood:** The influence of neighborhood is also having much to do with the type of crimes occurring in that particular area. Therefore, densely populated villages, towns and cities offer regular opportunities for crimes relating to theft, fraud, dacoity, burglary, kidnapping, cheating etc. The cases of theft and pick pocketing are common at public places like bus and railway stations. Another considerable characteristic of delinquency is certain anti-social activities in the neighborhood. It includes gambling houses, brothels and similar other bad characters institutions.

6. **Alcohol and Intoxication:** Now-a-day, it has become a fashion in the youth to consume alcohol. Generally people give a spoon of Brandy to a sick child who is suffering from cold and cough. They thought that the Brandy can be useful for cold and cough, but the use of alcohol in any manner causes heavy damage to the mind and body of the person or child, who consumed liquor. A child cannot identify the consequences of his acts of consuming alcohol. Those who take alcohol generally lose self-control. Generally it is a reason for fighting between husband-wife and children and led to assault on them. It creates hostile atmosphere at home and the children think it better to go away from house. This may also reason for frustration in children which led them for commission of crime. The lack of discipline and hostile atmosphere in family is very dangerous to the child. The family should take care of child otherwise they might be indulging in commission of offence.

7. **Peer Group:** The behaviour of an individual largely depends on his peers. Some of the individuals (mostly in teen ages) form gangs in which a number of individuals associate together in group activity which often

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27 Annual Report of Children’s Aid society Bombay (1960-61) pp. 33-34
emerges into criminal tendency\textsuperscript{28}. Gangs act as a contributory factor to juvenile delinquency. Boys and girls often learn techniques of committing crimes in gangs. Gang is more or less a means of conveying techniques of delinquencies, of training in delinquency, of safeguarding its members engaged in delinquency and of maintaining continuity in delinquency\textsuperscript{29}. If a child remains with other delinquents then he gets more opportunities of engaging himself in criminal activities. He joins gang to secure everything which he does not get otherwise.

8. **Nature of Society:** The living condition of a society whether democratic, socialist or dictatorship, also determines the prevalence of delinquent behaviour of the children in that society. Also, the surroundings of people in society are one of the aspects of society which affect juvenile delinquency. For example, the rural and urban settlement in India is much dissimilar in terms of livelihood, education, language and living conditions etc. These dissimilarities seem to have differentially affected the frequency of delinquency and this side needs to be further research.

9. **The socio-cultural conditions:** The socio-cultural condition is also a contributing factor for juvenile delinquency. When a child living in a society he meets to different types of persons some who were engaged in criminal activities. The anti-social elements in the society have a tendency to change the normal children into delinquents for their multiple benefits like to get their illegal work done and to earn profit by attracting them initially in petty crimes like theft, extortion, cheating, pick-pocketing etc. This affects the future and character of these children and it also creates serious law and order problems for the administration also.

According to Clarence Darrow\textsuperscript{30} “the child criminal is now common and for the most part is a product of the city. All crime is doubtless much

\textsuperscript{28} Rogers, 1960
\textsuperscript{29} Kaldate, 1982
\textsuperscript{30} Crime, its causes and treatment 75
more common in the city than the country, and the young criminal especially, is the product of the crowded community”.

10. **Cinema:** Movies and social-sites are also considered as cause of crime or delinquency because children are easily attracted by the movies. What they watch on the movies and TV screen they try to do in their real life. Now day movies are based on sexual crime and criminal actions scenes like decoity, bank robbery, theft, hurt, rape etc. The parents must give attention to their children and be careful that what their children are watching on movies and t.v and especially try to away them from cinema which contains undesirable pictures and crime scenes.

11. **Role of Press:** Press plays a vital role in creation of good and bad impressions on the mind of children. Children are generally paying attention to those headlines of news paper and clipping of news channel which contain news of gambling/lottery, loot, robbery, rape, how to earn easy money etc. Children also learn how they can commit the offence and earn easy money and become rich. Cases of robbery, loot, kidnapping, gambling etc reported on daily and shown repetitively are also misleading factors to the juveniles. Jerome Motto\(^{32}\), says that “newspaper is one of the factors in encouraging suicide”. He relied on his research result, “that suicide rate in the Detroit area dropped by 20% during the ten months strike when newspapers were not available”. He blamed the newspaper for their constant emphasis on violence, aggression, sexuality, power and notoriety.

12. **Cheap Literature:** There is a common belief that the bad and cheap literature has a side effect on the minds of young people. Description of any particular crime in such readings directly gives them suggestions and technical procedures to be used for criminal activities. The effect of cheap literature on the minds of delinquent children has been stressed by

\(^{31}\) K. Kusum, 'Juvenile Delinquency- A Socio-legal Study'(1979) Published by KLM Book House, New Delhip.

\(^{32}\) Jerome Motto, Professor, School of Medicine, California, in the Hindustan Times 30.1.1970
Frederick Wertham in the United States and by Mays in England. According to Wertham “such literature only offers murder, crime and drug traffic to children. Their effect in general is anti-educational and they interfere in education by taking large chunks of a child’s life during which he is not positively, that is, educationally occupied. He came to a conclusion made from his studies over a period of seven years”. Similarly, Mays in England holds that “cheap advertisements and photos in the periodicals are responsible for providing stimulation to the teenage cult, with the sole motive of promoting sale of certain kinds of articles”. Bhattacharya holds the same view “the movie, the radio and the crime magazine, he says, stimulate crime through imitativeness, especially in the impressionable ones who are open to suggestions”.

13. **Physical Standards:** Lombroso stress on the organic causes of crime and suggested several criminal types, such as criminals by passion and occasional criminals. Kretschme identified “body-mind” types: the cylothyme and schizothyme. He believed that the cylothymes were less serious delinquents and criminals than the schizothymes. Sheldon (1949) also linked the body-types to delinquency. He discovered three basic body types:-
   i. Mesomorphs
   ii. Endomorphs
   iii. Ectomorphs

14. **Mental makeup:** Mental makeup of the child also conditions his behaviour to a large extent. Lots of researches reveal that “a large proportion of delinquents are pathetic minded and deficient in intellect”. According to Henry H. Goddard, the greatest Historian, “there are two

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33K. Kusum, 'Juvenile Delinquency- A Socio-legal Study'(1979) Published by KLM Book House, New Delhi.
basic theories of crime and delinquency. One refers to spiritualism and the other relies on worldly explanation.”

15. **Hereditory:** The factor of hereditory is emphasized a lot when studying the cause of delinquent behaviour. According to Goring, “pathetic mindedness is the result of hereditary transmission”. An opinion was expressed in a Seminar on juvenile delinquency that “delinquent parents breed delinquent children”. Heredity and environment influences a child’s behaviour to a large extent. “Hereditory conditions what a child can do or not do, whereas environment influences what he does”. However it may be pointed out here that quite often what appears to be a hereditary trait is nothing more than mere identification. Thus, where a father is a thief, the son may start stealing from an unconscious desire to be like him. Association makes him what he is. What passes from parents to children is a tendency. These tendencies remain dormant till aroused by external pressures. If children of criminals commit delinquent acts that should not be attributed to hereditry but rather to association, influence or training. Remove such children from such an association very early in age and they will be different.

C. **Physiological and personal**

Criminal’s psychological behavior play a significant role in the determination of delinquency. It is the psychology of a criminal which controls it mind, and the mind designed the criminal act which a delinquent intends or wants to do. There are some significant factors in act of anti-social behaviour.

i. **School Factors**

The school plays a significant role for the growth and development of a child, it is the school wherein the child has the closest contact with most children over the maximum period of time. In some schools cruel treatment given by teachers creates hatred and annoyance among the

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34 K. Kusum, ‘Juvenile Delinquency- A Socio-legal Study’(1979) Published by KLM Book House, New Delhi, p 15
children which forces them to abscond from the school and become delinquent. Bhatia pointed that “the unfavourable school conditions may include harsh and unsympathetic treatment which often aggravates the situation”. According to Pathak, “School is usually thought as a constructive agency but when it fails) to perform its designated functions, it may become by virtue of its negligence, a main contributor to delinquency.”

ii. **Drug-addiction:** Drug-obsession among the juveniles provokes them to commit petty crimes. Taking of drugs by the juveniles now days is very common. Addiction creates disturbance in family and also creates hostile atmosphere in family. This atmosphere is highly perilous to the other child of the family. The parents must take care of their children otherwise they may indulge in commission of offence.

iii. **Overcrowding:** when the child sleeping with his parents in the same room he watch and hears those things which the better to do shielded. The shadow of family member jealousy towards others family member or any other negative discussion is not good for their growth and development of mind. The hostile and aggressive behaviour of the father, mother and any other family member may change the mind of child and this may also lead them toward crime/delinquency.

Some other causes of delinquency may be noticed as under:-

1. Bad Company
2. Adolescent insecurity
3. Mental conflicts
4. Excessive social suggestibility
5. Love adventure
6. School dissatisfaction
7. Poor recreation facilities

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36 Annual Report of Children’s Aid society Bombay (1960-61) pp. 33-34
8. Poor living condition
9. Vocational dissatisfaction
10. Sudden impulse
11. Physical condition\textsuperscript{37}.

\textsuperscript{37} Healy \textit{and} Bronner. \textit{"A Delinquent \& Criminals" – Their making and unmaking p. 179.