



Observation home inmates and their social Characteristics

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Abstract

The major finding on research got in the study which was presented according to the division of the children characteristics. All the respondents under the standing are delinquency children belonged to alone economic group in the society / community they are mostly poor and ignorant, so it is very important to study all socio-economic and demographic characteristics. Total number of respondents belong to the Hindu and Christians coming to the cast 30 percent of the respondents are from OC's 25 percent of the respondents are from BC's 25 percents of the respondents were from SC's 20 percent of the respondents are from ST's. 90 percent of the respondents as the students 10 percent as the engaged as the daily labours. 80 percent of the respondents are mostly educators few of them illiterates. Observation from boys some facilities is well. All are respondents secure after becoming a beneficiary of vocational training courses. Some of the respondents did not use any training. All respondents are joining for observation home reasons in only runaway children and delinquency respondents. Very few respondents are thinking the training is useful

Key Words: Social characteristics, Juvenile justice, Daily labours

Introduction

The incidences of Juvenile antisocial Behaviour have tremendously increased in intensity and magnitude involvement of juveniles in a variety of delinquent acts. According to juvenile justice acts. 1986, a juvenile is a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years and a girl who has not attained the age of 18 years. But earlier according to children's acts it was different in different states. Juvenile delinquents are simply under aged criminals that is non adults criminals or juveniles who engage in offences that constitute crimes when carried on by adults and are between the age today per juvenile delinquents according to the juvenile justice act of 1986 is 16 years for boys and 18 years of girls. In the encyclopedia of crime and justice (1983). Juvenile delinquency has been defined as such conduct by children

which is either violative of prohibition of criminal law or is otherwise regarded as deviant and inappropriate in a social content the encyclopedia Britannica explains that within each culture the line between normal and criminal or merely deviant behaviour is drawn differently by varying codes or bodies or criminal law. Now ever the term of ten means adult mate behaviour and in some countries pre-criminal behaviour of juveniles as well. The difference exists because society views the problem mainly from three dimensions. Legal, sociological and Psychological. Thus many times a particular delinquent tendency never attracts attention of the legal authority and problem is deal with at the socio-psychological level.

Objective



1. To study the socio-demographic characteristic of the boys in observation home.
2. To ascertain the family background and parental treatment of the children neither families.
3. To find out the institutional experience and their perception about their existence.

Methodology

As indicated earlier, studies specifically exploring to social and familiar background of the inmates of the institution such as juvenile homes, special homes and observation homes are scarce hence the present study addresses itself to study the background characteristic of the inmates of the observation home.

Cases of delinquency

Delinquency is social sickness among children arising out of many factors. The chief causes are biological factors, sex and family environmental causes are school, state and social agencies, neighborhood, low intelligence, brain pathology, neurosis. The delinquent range. Personal causes' family causes' poor family background presence of delinquent sibling immoral hormones, community factors etc.

Personal Causes

According to Cyril Burt who has done a lot of research in delinquency handicapped and physically ill children are prone to delinquency. The children feel inferior to other children and may want to make up for their inferiority by including in anti-social acts. Also antisocial elements may make use of these unfortunate children to earn money by engaging them in criminal offences. Children with low intelligence quotient are easily made into delinquents by

antisocial elements because such children can be influenced by suggestions.

Family Causes

Children in broken homes lack love and affection security feeling. A broken home is one where children have been separated by death from their family to seek the comfort of their group. If members of their peer group have antisocial tendencies these children have the chance of becoming delinquents.

Factors of Juvenile delinquency

There are many factors as admitted by scholars to explain delinquency. Within this amount of reasons the scholars have attempted to explore the reliable causal factors which could explain why juvenile delinquency occurs in society.

Psychological factors

As in case of normal behaviour the delinquent behaviour is also affected by intellectual factors. It is commonly observed that intelligent person in teenagers perform delinquent acts in rather refined manner.

Sivanadan (1990) in his study indicated that the girl delinquents and women criminals were high on micro regions blame avoidance, conducting frustration need persistence, group conformity rating and low on obstacle dominance.

School factors

The school has the close contact with most children over the longest period of time. Bad schooling which includes cruel treatment by teachers creates hatred and frustration among the school going children which forces them to leave the school and take the path of delinquency.



Age wise distribution of the respondents

Age	Respondents	Percentage
12-15	09	45
16-18	11	55
Total	20	100

The above table shows the Age wise distribution of the children. A majority of (55 percent) of children being to the 16-18 years of age category (45 percent) of the children belongs to the age group of 12-15 years.

Religion wise distribution of the respondents

Religion	Respondents	Percentage
Hindu	15	75
Muslim	02	10
Christian	03	15
Total	20	100

The above table shows Religion wise distribution of the respondents (75 percent) high majority of the category children's Hindu's (15 percent) of the respondents under category of Christian children (10 percent) of the Muslims.

Caste wise distribution of the respondents

Caste	Respondents	Percentage
BC	05	25
OC	06	30
SC	05	25
ST	04	20
Total	20	100

The above table reveals that a large percentage of the respondents (30 percent) fall under the category of BC fellow by this (25 percent) of the respondents under OC caste follow by this (25 percent) of the respondents fall under the category of SC caste followed by this (20 percent) of the respondents under the ST caste.

Education wise distribution of the respondents

Education	Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate	02	10
Primary	06	30
Secondary	12	60
Total	20	100

The above table shows the education wise distribution of the respondents belongs to elementary (60 percent) of respondents belong to Primary (30 percent) members and followed the less percentage (10 percent) belongs to illiterates.



Distribution of the respondents by their parent treats well

Treat parents	Respondents	Percentage
Mother	10	50
Father	09	45
Step mother	01	05
Total	20	100

The above table shows type of the parents treat well wise distribution of the respondents majority (50 percent) of the father's and (45 percent) of the respondents mothers and the less percent (5 percent) of the respondents step mother.

Distribution showing the type of major reason for leave home

Major reason	Respondents	Percentage
Work at home	01	05
Broken family	-	-
Become an orphan	-	-
Negligence	05	25
Partially	-	-
Verbal abuse	-	-
Problem at school	02	10
Glamour of city life	-	-
Friends influence	12	60
Total	20	100

The above table reveals that major reasons leave home children wise distribution of the respondents majority (60 percent) of the respondents friends influence and (25 percent) of the respondents negligence and (10 percent) of the respondents problem at school and (01 percent) of the respondents work at home.

Distribution of respondents their friends with common activities

Common activities with their friends	Respondents	Percentage
Playing	14	70
Wondering	01	05
Gambling / Ganja	-	-
Going to movies	04	20
Smoking	01	05
Any others	-	-
Total	20	100

The above table shows common activities with friends wise distribution of the respondents of majority (70 percent) of the respondents playing and (20 percent) of the respondents going to movies (05 percent) of the respondents wondering and (05 percent) of the respondents smoking.



Distribution of the respondents came for observation home how many times

Came to the observation homes	Respondents	Percentage
First time	17	85
More times (no. of times)	03	15
Total	20	100

The above table indicate that to the observation home wise distribution of the respondents majority (85 percent) of the respondents came to the first time and (15 percent) of the respondents more time came for observation homes.

Distribution of the respondents introducing any technical training for employments

Any institution introduce	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	08	40
No	12	60
Total	20	100

The above table reveals that introduce new craft / vocational technical training for employment in this home wise distribution of the respondents a majority (60 percent) of the respondents useful for training in this home and (40 percent) of the respondents no use for any employment for in this home introduced vocational training.

Distribution of the respondents by their contracts with their family

Contacts of family	Respondents	Percentage
Regular	15	75
Occasional	03	15
Never	02	10
Total	20	100

The above table shows family contacts of the respondents wise distribution of the respondents mostly majority (75 percent) of the respondents regular (15 percent) of the respondents occasional and (10 percent) of the respondents never their family / parents contacts.

Conclusion

The major finding on research got in the study which was presented according to the division of the children characteristics. All the respondents under the standing are delinquency children belonged to alone economic group in the society / community they are mostly poor and ignorant, so it is very important to

study all socio-economic and demographic characteristics. Total number of respondents belong to the Hindu and Christians coming to the cast 30 percent of the respondents are from OC's 25 percent of the respondents are from BC's 25 percents of the respondents were from SC's 20 percent of the respondents are from ST's. 90 percent of the respondents as the students 10 percent as the engaged as the daily labours. 80 percent of the respondents are mostly educators few of them illiterates. Observation from boys some facilities is well. All are respondents secure after becoming a beneficiary of vocational training courses.



Some of the respondents did not use any training. All respondents are joining for observation home reasons in only runaway children and delinquency respondents. Very few respondents are thinking the training is useful. All respondents are know that their loneliness in this home.

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