

**FAMILY AND PEER NETWORKS AMONG THE
INSTITUTIONALISED CHILDREN IN CONFLICT
WITH LAW IN MIZORAM**

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***FAMILY AND PEER NETWORKS AMONG THE
INSTITUTIONALISED CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH
LAW IN MIZORAM***

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***Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Degree of
Master of Philosophy in Social Work of Mizoram University, Aizawl.***

Mizoram University

December, 2011.

Declaration

I, James Lalthangmawia, hereby declare that the subject matter of this thesis is the record of work done by me, that the contents of this thesis did not form basis of the award of any previous degree to me or to do the best of my knowledge to anybody else, and that the thesis has not been submitted by me for any research degree in any other University/Institute.

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Certificate

This is to certify that the dissertation “Family and Peer Network Among the Institutionalised Children in Conflict with Law in Mizoram” submitted by James Lalthangmawia for the award of Master of Philosophy in Social Work is carried out under my guidance and incorporates the student’s bonafide research and this has not been submitted for award of any degree in this or any other university or institute of learning.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

APL	:	Above poverty line
AAY	:	Antyodaya Anna Yojana
BPL	:	Below Poverty Line
CCL	:	Children in Conflict with Law, interchangeably written as Children-in-Conflict-with-Law
DAESA	:	Delinquent Activity Excluding Substance Abuse
FBO	:	Faith Based Organization
IPC	:	Indian Penal Code
JAC	:	Joint Action Committee
JJ Act (2000)	:	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000
JJ Act (2006)	:	Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006
MLTP Act '95	:	Mizoram Liquor Total Prohibition Act - 1995
NGO	:	Non Governmental Organization
OH	:	Observation Home
UPC (N.E.)	:	United Pentecostal Church (North East)
UPC (Miz.)	:	United Pentecostal Church (Mizoram)
VDP	:	Village Defense Party
YMA	:	Young Mizo Association

FAMILY AND PEER NETWORK AMONG INSTITUTIONALISED CHILDRENI IN CONFLICT WITH LAW IN MIZORAM

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Interview Schedule

Schedule Number: _____

Date: _____

Name of institution: _____

I. PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

1. Name: _____
2. Age: _____
3. Gender: **0** Female, **1** Male
4. Marital status: **0** Never married, **1** Married, **2** Divorced, **3** Remarried, **4** Widowed/Widower
5. School Status: **0** Non- school going, **1** School going
6. Educational qualification: **0**.Illiterate, **1**. Literate **2**. Class I-IV, **3**. Class VI- VIII, **4**. Class IX- X, **5**. Class XI- XII, **6**. Others (Specify.....)
7. Religion: **0** Christian, **1** Muslim, **2** Hindu, **3** Others (Specify.....)
8. Denomination: **0**. Presbyterian, **1**. Salvation Army, **2**. Baptist, **3**. Roman Catholic, **4**. UPC (N.E), **5**. UPC (Miz.), **7**. Others (Specify)_____
9. Locality: _____
10. House Ownership: **0** Owned, **1** Rented
11. Type of House: **0** Traditional Hut, **1** Assam Type, **2** RCC
12. Type: **1** Nuclear, **2** Joint
13. Size of the family_____
14. Form: **1** Stable, **2** Broken, **3** Reconstituted, **4** Others (Specify.....)
15. Socio-Economic Category: **1** APL, **2** BPL, **3** AAY

II. INFLUENCING FACTORS TOWARDS DELINQUENCY

16. Please fill up the table below

Sl. No.	Categories of delinquency	With whom did you start doing		Average No of delinquency performed with...		Age of initiation
		Individual (1)	Peers (2)	Individual	With peer	
1	Abusive Substance					
2	Delinquent Activity (excluding substance abuse)					

17. Please furnish your opinion for the following factors leading to delinquency

Sl. No	Factors leading to delinquency		Perception of inmates			
			Strongly Agree (1)	Agree (2)	Disagree (3)	Strongly Disagree (4)
1	Individual Factor	Restlessness				
2		Difficulty concentrating				
3		Slow learner				
4		Aggression				
5		Substance Abuse				
6		Media influence				
7	Family related Factor	Broken family				
8		Living without parents/ relatives				
9		poverty				
10		Does not receive enough parental care				
11	School related Factor	Failure in studies				
12		Over strict teacher				
13		Few friends at school				
14		Uninteresting school environment				
15		Burdensome syllabus				
16		Poor teaching				
17		Rigid school rules & regulation				
18		Bullying at school				
19	Peer related Factor	Fear of rejection				
20		Reinforcement Credit				
21		Blackmail by peers				
22		Proxy Crime				
23		Forced by peers				

Substance Abuse

18. Have you abused any kind of substance? (Yes/No)

19. If yes, please fill up the following table:

Sl.no	Type of substance	*Frequency per week	**Mode of use	***Reasons for initiation	Effects
1	Tobacco (Specify.....)				
2	Dendrite				
3	Alcohol				
4	Ganja				
5	No. 4				
6	Proxyvon				
7	Correcting fluid				
8	Others (Specify.....)				

Codes: * 0 Once, 1 Twice, 2 Thrice, 3 Everyday, 4 Others (Specify); ** 0 Oral, 1 Smoking, 2 Sniffing, 3 Injecting, 4. Others (Specify); *** 0 Peer influence, 1. Parental influence, 2. Family conflict, 3. Failure in studies, 4. Hopelessness, 5. Traumatic loss, 6. Experimentation, 7. Others (Specify)

III. FAMILY NETWORK

20. Do you like being with family at home? (yes/No) If not, tick the following

- 1) My parents were always quarrelling
- 2) My father is a drunkard
- 3) My mother is a drunkard
- 4) My father often beats my mother
- 5) I can freely do abusive substances
- 6) I just like being outdoor
- 7) Others(Specify)_____

PTO

21. Please fill up your family member's particulars and tick their behavior

Sl. No	Name	Age	*Sex	** Relation to respondent	*** Marital Status	**** Edu. Qual.	***** Occupation	Monthly income	Behaviour					
									Tobacco related	Alcohol	Drugs	Theft	Cheating	Battering
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														

Codes: * 0 Female, 1 Male; 0. Grand-Father, **1. Grand-mother, 2. Father, 3. Mother, 4. Brother, 5. Sister, 6. Others (Specify) ;*** 0 Never married, 1 Married, 2 Divorced, 3 Remarried, 4 Widowed/Widower; ****0. Illiterate, 1. Literate, 2. Upto class V, 3. Upto Class VII, 4. Upto Class X, 5. Upto Class XII, 6. Graduate, 7. Post Graduate, 8. Others (Specify); *****0 Student, 1 Unemployed, 2. Self-employed, 3 Govt. Employed, 4 Private employed, 5. Daily Wager, 6. Others (Specify)

22. Please rate the relationship among your family

I.D	Name	Resp.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1														
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9														
10														
11														
12														
13														

Codes: 1 Very Poor, 2 Poor, 3 Moderate, 4. Good, 5 Very Good

III. PEER NETWORK

23. Do you like being with friends? (0. Yes 1. No)

24. What do you do when you hang-out with friends? _____

25. How many hours in average do you spent with friends during day time? _____

26. How many hours in average do you spent with friends during night time? _____

27. When I hang-out with friends, we (sometimes) stay up till _____ (pm/am)

28. Please mention your close friends and tick their behavior

I.D	Name	Age	Gender 0. Male/ 1. Female	Locality	Behaviour					
					Substance (1)	Alcohol (2)	Drugs (3)	Theft (4)	Cheating (5)	Phy.violent (6)
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

29. Please rate the relationship among your friends

I.D	Name	Resp.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

Codes: 1 Very Poor, 2 Poor, 3 Moderate, 4. Good, 5 Very Good

IV. Perceive effect of Institutionalization

30. Reason for your admission at the Observation Home

- 1) Theft
- 2) Attempt to Murder
- 3) Murder
- 4) Attempt to Rape
- 5) Rape
- 6) Violation of MLTP Act
- 7) Others (Specify)_____

31. In what way is your stay at the Observation Home has an effect on you? _____

32. Please share your perception on the institutional functions

Sl. No.	Institutional function	Perception of inmate/ respondent			
		Very Poor (1)	Poor (2)	Good (3)	Very Good (4)
1	Accommodation				
2	Food				
3	Cloth				
4	Academic teaching				
5	Vocational training				
6	Moral Teaching				
7	Games & Sports				
8	Relation with workers				
9	Relation among inmates				

33. Please share how the institution effect your behavior

Sl. No.	Institutional effect on behavior	Experience of the inmates			
		Strongly Agree (1)	Agree (2)	Disagree (3)	Strongly Disagree (4)
1	I will quit doing delinquent activity after I am released from Observation Home				
2	I feel that I am a bad person since I am admitted at the Observation Home				
3	I pick up bad behaviors from other inmates & I might continue bearing this behavior even after I am released from the Observation Home				
4	The Treatment of the Observation Home helps me a lot in my rehabilitation process				

34. Please share how the institution effect your behavior

Sl. No.	Institutional effect on behavior	Experience of the inmates			
		Strongly Agree (1)	Agree (2)	Disagree (3)	Strongly Disagree (4)
1	I will quit doing delinquent activity after I am released from Observation Home				
2	I feel that I am a bad person since I am admitted at the Observation Home				
3	I pick up bad behaviors from other inmates of the Observation Home				
4	The Treatment of the Observation Home helps me a lot in my rehabilitation process				

35. Do you think you will quit the following delinquent activity after you are released from the Observation Home

Sl. No	Delinquent Activity	Decision of inmates		
		Yes (1)	No (2)	Maybe (3)
1	Stealing			
2	Selling Alcohol			
3	Drinking			
4	Drug Use			
5	Dendrite inhaling			
6	Correcting fluid inhaling			

V. SUGGESTIONS

36. Kindly give suggestions to alleviate delinquency, improve family network and improve institution functions in Mizoram.

1	To alleviate delinquency(substance abuse, crime, etc):
---	--

2 To improve family functioning:

3 To improve institutional care and functions:

THANK YOU

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

The study is an attempt to explore family and peer networks among the institutionalized Children in Conflict with Law (CCL) in Mizoram.

The first chapter introduces the basic concepts related to children, family and peer network among the institutionalized CCL. It also presents a theoretical framework to study family and peers' network. Further it includes the statement of the problem and the chapter scheme of the study.

1.1. Children

The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) defines a 'child' as a person below the age of 18 years unless, the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger. Similar to this, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 (JJ Act, 2006) also defines a '*Juvenile*' or '*Child*' as any person who has not completed eighteen (18) years of age.

The definition of Juvenile delinquents which are now termed as Juvenile/Children in Conflict with law or Juvenile Offenders varies from country to country. The JJ Act (2006) defines *Juvenile in conflict with law* as a "juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed eighteen (18) years of age as on the date of commission of such offence". Crimes committed under statutory age group by children are considered, as they are not aware of the legal implications of their anti-social activities. Therefore, they are referred to as *Children with Bad Behavior* or Juvenile Delinquent or Children in Conflict with Law.

Bishwa Nath Maukherjee (1957) discusses juvenile delinquency as a legal term and offers a psychological definition. He stated that *delinquency* is a legal term which denotes acts of varying degrees of social consequence from mere naughtiness of major assault, punishable by law. The term “*Delinquency*” is commonly used to mean the misdeeds of the juveniles only, which are harmful to the society. Thus an adolescent is said to be juvenile delinquent when he starts stealing, assaulting, indulging in sex offences and develops symptoms like pathological and truancy. Most of these offences are said to be criminal actions when committed by a person beyond the age handled by the juvenile courts.

According to Padmanaban (1973) states that *Juvenile Delinquency* involves ‘wrong doing’ or criminal offences committed by a non adult who has not achieved maturity of mind or is unable to differentiate between the right and the wrong due to being in the Juvenile age range. On the other hand, Mishra (1991) point outs that it encompasses not only violation of criminal law committed by persons below a certain chronological age... but, also such acts or courses of conduct that are forbidden for minors such as truancy, incorrigibility, association with immoral persons, running away from home, promiscuity, drinking and drug addiction (Mishra, 1991).

Therefore to summarize, *Children in Conflict with law means a minor who has acquired or committed such behavior offensive under the statute of the land. Or, any person who had committed an offense under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) before completing 18 years of age.*

1.2. Network

Network means an interconnected system of things or people. It may also mean a group of people who know each other, interact or work together. Diagrammatically, network consists of nodes and edges. When applied to animal groups or populations, nodes usually represent individual animals and the edges the relationships between them (Croft et al. 2007).

Relationships in networks can represent any type of social behaviour such as cooperative, hostile, predatory, competitive and aggressive interactions to name but a few possible associations. Furthermore, we can investigate the intensity, frequency and directedness (i.e. who initiated an aggressive interaction or provided support) of such interactions. Compared to more traditional approaches that focus on dyadic interactions between animals in isolation, the network approach allows us to put such interactions into the wider social context of the population.

Networks tell us who is connected to whom in the population and by what relationship. An individual's network position (i.e. its social environment) may also have important fitness consequences. As Maynard Smith (1982) pointed out, the frequency of behavioural strategies in the population can affect the evolution of individual behaviour. However, to better understand under which conditions behavioural strategies can evolve, we need to go beyond the frequencies of each strategy and obtain information on how the individuals are inter-connected. For example, in models of conflict, the success of a hawk (aggressive) or dove (yielding) strategy will be dependent on the frequency of hawks and doves in an individual's local interaction network. Skyrms and Permante (2000) gave several examples of how social structure can arise from pair-wise interactions in a dynamic model in which agents receive positive and negative feedback from their interactions. At the level of the population, this means that the way in which individuals are inter-connected in a

population, i.e. the network structure, can strongly influence the outcome of evolutionary processes (J. Krause et al., 2007).

Networks and the method of network analysis have gained ground in many disciplines, including social psychology, anthropology, political science, and mathematics, as well as communications. Network analysis generates information about the following types of network roles: the membership role, the liaison role, the star role, the isolate role, the boundary-spanning role, the bridge role, and the non-participant role. Network analysis is done in organizations, society, groups etc. The network model encourages communication planners and researchers to use new cause/effect variables in their analysis. For example, properties of the very communication network, such as connectedness, integration, diversity, and openness (Rogers and Kincaid, 1981).

1.3. Family Network and delinquency

Family is the smallest, organized, durable network of kin and non-kin who interact daily, providing domestic needs of children and assuring their survival (Stack, 1996). Home is one of the significant social environments and among the five dominant socialization agents (family, school, peer, environment and mass media), family is the primary socialization context in which children develop beliefs, attitudes and knowledge from their parents. Parent-child communication (network), therefore, has been considered “one of the most pervasive forces” that can affect individuals’ traits and personality developments (In Huang, 2010).

The home environment and the economic conditions of the families contributed to the delinquency of children. Historically, family interactions have been assumed to influence criminal behaviour. Plato, for example, prescribed a regimen for rearing good citizens in the nursery. Aristotle asserted that in order to be virtuous, “we ought to have been brought up in

a particular way from our very youth”. And John Locke wrote his letters on the education of children in the belief that errors “*carry their afterwards-incorrigible taint with them, through all the parts and stations of life*”. (Joan McCord, 1991). Twentieth century theorists ranging from the analytic to the behavioural seem to concur with the earlier thinkers in assuming that parental care is critical to socialized behaviour. Theorists have suggested that inadequate families fail to provide the attachments that could leverage children into socialized life-styles (e.g., Hirschi, 1969). They note that poor home environments provide a backdrop for children to associate differentially with those who have antisocial definitions of their environments (e.g., Sutherland and Cressey, 1974). And they point out that one feature of inadequate child rearing is that it fails to reward desired behaviour and fails to condemn behaviour that is not desired (e.g., Akers, 1973; Bandura and Walters, 1959).

Over the past several decades, social scientists have suggested that crime is a product of broken homes (e.g., Bacon et al., 1963; Burt, 1925; Fenichel, 1945; Freud, 1953; Goode, 1956; Murdock, 1949; Parsons and Bales, 1955; Shaw and McKay, 1932; Wadsworth, 1979), maternal employment (e.g., Glueck and Glueck, 1950; Nye, 1959), and maternal rejection (Bowlby, 1940, 1951; Goldfarb, 1945; Newell, 1934, 1936). Some have linked effects from broken homes with the impact parental absence has on sex-role identity (Bacon et al., 1963; Lamb, 1976; Levy, 1937; Miier, 1958; Whiting et al., 1958), and others have suggested that parental absence and maternal employment affect crime through contributing to inadequate supervision (e.g., Dornbusch et al., 1985; Hirschi, 1969; Hoffman, 1975; Maccoby, 1958; Nye, 1958).

There is nothing that attracts the children in such homes and therefore they slowly find their way to the streets. There they meet others in similar conditions. Groups are formed, uncontrolled and misguided; these children aimlessly play about in the streets and gradually develop wandering habits and run away from homes. Coming across and mixings with more

such groups, they learn in course of time all kinds of anti-social activities like gambling, begging, premature, smoking; through their association with adult criminals, they learn to become expert pick-pocketing, stealing, racketeering, etc.

1.4. Peers Network and delinquency

Peer Network includes a group of person of the same age, status and ability who keeps in contact with each other to exchange information (Oxford Dictionary, 2005). Research studies have highlighted that peers play a strong role in the emergence and maintenance of early onset, life-course persistent antisocial behavior (Moffitt, Rutter, & Silva, 2001; Snyder, 2002). Sociological studies have shown that deviant behavior is concentrated in certain adolescent groups. Gangs, cliques, and peer groups vary in their overall rates of deviance, but if one member of a group engages in problem behavior, a high probability exists that other members will do the same (Cairns, Cairns, Neckerman, Gest, & Gariépy, 1988; Dishion, Andrews, & Crosby, 1995).

In fact, the finding that affiliation with deviant peers is associated with growth in delinquent behavior is one of the most robust findings in the literature on juvenile delinquency (Thornberry & Krohn, 1997). Exposure to deviant peers has been linked to increases in a wide range of delinquent behaviors including drug use (Dishion & Medici Skaggs, 2000; Thornberry & Krohn, 1997), covert antisocial behavior (Keenan, Loeber, Zhang, Stouthamer-Loeber, & Van Kammen, 1995), violent offenses (Elliott & Menard, 1996), and early and high-risk sexual behavior (Dishion, 2000). Deviant peer affiliation is a stronger predictor of delinquent behavior than variables such as family, school, and community characteristics (Elliott & Menard, 1996).

Peer groups and social networks provide both risk and protection and have a major effect on both female and male delinquent behavior (Cullingford & Morrison, 1997; Elliot &

Menard, 1996; Farrington, 1996; Goldstein, 1990; O'Donnell, Manos, & Chesney-Lind, 1987; Thornberry & Krohn, 1997; Thornberry, Lizotte, Krohn, Farnworth, & Jang, 1994; Warr, 1993). The people a person spends time with determine with whom relationships develop. Studies of relationships and behavior have shown that the behavior of the peers is associated with the behavior of each individual (O'Donnell & Tharp, 1990). However, characteristics of adolescents' friendship networks, such as its density and adolescents' centrality and popularity, also conditioned the delinquency-peer association. Network density, in particular, emerges as an important component of the delinquency-peer association, with very cohesive networks containing stronger delinquency-peer associations than those that are less cohesive (Dana L. Haynie, 2001).

1.5. Theoretical Framework

Juvenile offending is a complicated phenomenon, that many thinkers had originated various theories to understand the phenomenon. In relation to the subject matter-“children in conflict with law and peer influence”, the following theories are important mechanism to understand the relation to the concepts.

1.5.1. Sutherland and Cressey's Theory of Differential Association

One of the most popular and durable of the social learning theories is the Theory of Differential Association developed by Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cassey (1943). They stated that most of the criminal behavior is learned through contact with criminal elements and patterns which are present, acceptable, and rewarded in one's physical and social environment. Sutherland and Cressey argued that this is why juvenile delinquency rates varies among social groups and neighborhoods. In more stable and prosperous neighborhood, the socialization of the young is largely dominated by values that stress conformity to the middle class standards and respect for law enforcement agencies. On the other hand, in a

High Delinquency Area, delinquent behavior may be an integral part of the area culture. In the presence of a “criminalistic tradition,” youths have the opportunity to associate with those who can teach them alternative and illegal behaviors. Thus, Sutherland and Cressey called their explanation of juvenile delinquency the Theory of Differential Association. They summarized their theory with a set of nine propositions:

Firstly, criminal behavior is learned. Secondly, criminal behavior is learned in interaction with other persons in a process of communication. Thirdly, the principal part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within intimate personal groups. Fourthly, when criminal behavior is learned, the learning includes (a) techniques of committing the crime, which are sometimes complicated, sometime very simple; and (b) the specific direction of motives, drives, rationalizations, and attitudes. Fifthly, the specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable. Sixthly, a person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law. Seventhly, differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity. Eighthly, the process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all the mechanism that are involved in any other learning and Ninthly, while criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by those general needs and values, since non-criminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values (Sutherland and Cressey, 1978:80-83).

The sixth proposition is at the heart of differential association theory: “A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of law.” The picture is one of the youth subjected to variety of influences; some endorse the rejection of the law and suggest deviant behavior others uphold the normative standards of society and recommend conformity. By analogy,

the youth is active like a balance scale, as the two antagonistic forces of socialization strive for supremacy. On one side are placed the “definitions favorable to violation of law” – perhaps the negative influence of a street gang; haps the positive influence of parents. According to the reasoning of Sutherland and Cressey, if the definitions favorable to law violation outweigh the definition unfavorable to law violation, the balance scale is tipped and the youth slips into juvenile delinquency. However, the struggle for supremacy in directing the individual’s behavior between the two accumulating and antithetical definition is subject to several subtle and complex nuances. As Sutherland and Cressey stated in their seventh proposition, “Differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity”. Thus, the actual point of commitment to either a conforming or a deviant career will vary widely among individuals. (Sutherland and Cressey, 197880-83).

1.5.2. Akers’ Theory of Differential Reinforcement

Ronald Akers is one of the principal theorists behind the view that deviant (and delinquent) behavior is learned and acted out in response to rewards and reinforcements that are available in the individual’s environment. Burgess and Akers (1966) reported that Sutherland and Cressey failed to specify the learning process in their Theory of Differential Association and therefore sought to improve differential association theory by incorporating some basic concepts from B.F. Skinner’s (1938) operant conditioning. In their synthesis of sociology and psychology, Burgess and Akers said that people are motivated to behave in certain ways if they have been rewarded for doing so. Likewise, they are discouraged from repeating behavior for which they have been punished or denied positive reinforcement. Akers collaborated with others in refining the Theory of Differential Reinforcement into a series of propositions that detail the process of learning and performing deviant behavior through interaction with individuals and groups who have the power to bestow gratification, social status, and other commensurable rewards (Akers et al., 1979; Lanza-Kaduce et al.,

1982). Moreover, Akers recognized the impact of public acclaim and reward of selected individuals for certain kinds of behavior. These individuals may then serve as role models for many other who, in experiencing vicarious reinforcements, are also encouraged to imitate the rewarded behavior (Akers, 1985)

1.6 Family and Peer Network: An overview

Studies in relation to Family and *delinquency* had been done by many researchers. At the global phenomenon, there have been studies of the link between Parenting styles (Craig Rivera & John H Bolland, 2010; Rolf Loeber & Magda S Loeber, 1986; Carolyn A Smith, 1995), parental characteristics (Walter R Grove et al, 2005), family structure (Walter R Grove et al, 2005; Robert J Samson et al, 1994; H. Juby & D.P. Farrington, 2001), family status and economic status (Charles V Willie, 1963), household characteristics (Walter R Grove et al, 2005), parent-child relationship(Walter R Grove et al, 2005; Marc Warr, 1993), and its relation with delinquency. Pattern of Paternal and Maternal child rearing influence criminal outcome (Joan McCord, 1991) have also been conducted. Some studies reveal that there is a link between disrupt family and delinquency.

There have also been studies of the link between family structure, process, and delinquency. This include studies such as the link between family poverty inhibiting informal social control in turn increasing the likelihood of juvenile delinquency have also been conducted (Robert J Sampson & John H Laub, 1994). Studies such as Parenting Practices as Predictors of Substance Use, Delinquency, and Aggression Urban Minority Youth have been conducted (Kenneth W Griffen et. al, 2000). There have been studies that family's disadvantaged neighbourhood, life distress, social isolation, and lack of partner support are associated with dysfunctional parenting and delinquency (Susan B. Stern, Carolyn A Smith, 1995). Amount of quality time spent with the Parents and other family

members, its counter effect of time spend with peer and its contribution to delinquency (Marc Warr, 1993) have also been covered. The patterns of differentiation within the marital, parental, and parent/child relationships and the level of support experienced within peer relationships as predictors of reported levels of anxiety and depression (Ronald M. Sabatelli & Stephen A. Anderson, 1991) and its link to several antisocial behaviour have also been done . There has also been a study that boys' peer group choice is a product of the family of origin (Christopher B. Doob, 1970)

Much of the study of Peer relation unit of study was mainly concentrated on adolescent age group. In relation to peer group network, studies focuses on Peer rejection and association with deviant peers (Robert D Laird et al., 2001; Sara Pedersen et.al., 2007). The developmental trajectories of delinquent group membership and facilitation of violent and delinquent behaviour have been a major area of study (David M Fergusson, 1996 & 1999; Robert D Laird, 2001; Eric Lacourse et. al, 2003; Mary Gifford Smith et. al, 2004; James Snyder, 2005; Frank Vitaro et al, 2007). The relation between gangs and outcome of delinquency has also been covered (Merry Morash, 2004). In relation to proxy crime three studies of the Finnish adolescents have also been reported (Janne Kivovouri, 2007).

In India there is a copious study of Children-in-Conflict-with-Law (CCL), and there have been many findings that family background (Sikka, 1987; B.N. Mishra, 1991: Ram Ahuja, 2007..etc.) and peers (Vimala Veeraraghavan, 2002) play a strong role in the development of delinquent behaviour. However, in-depth studies to understand the relationship between family and delinquency as well as peers' network and delinquency are hard to find.

In Mizoram Context, there are no studies of the CCL in relation to peer group influence, and only few studies that could be found in area of CCL (Evaluation of Juvenile

courts in Mizoram, Lalnunthara, 1996; a study of frequency, type and a contributing factor of offences among the CCL, Lalrinchhana, 2006). The findings by Lalrinchhana (2006) indicated that majority of CCL are from broken families and low economic condition; and bad company occupy the highest position as a factor leading to delinquency.

From the review of literature few gaps can be identified. There are only few studies in North East India with regard to children in conflict with law. There is no such study in terms of family network and peer network among the children in conflict with law in the North East. There is no such study in CCL based on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Act, 2000) in the study of family and peer network. There are few studies related to family and peer influence leading to delinquency.

1.6 Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the study is to explore family and peers network among the institutionalised CCL in Mizoram. It focuses on the interrelated aspects of family members as well as peer members with that of delinquency. The findings throw light and clarify all the factors that influence delinquency within the family; peer group; as well as interrelationship between family and peer group with delinquency. It also probes into the institutionalisation effects on CCL through the inmates' perspectives. The study also provides suggestions to strengthen families since it is cognizant of the fact that most social problems in Mizoram are rooted in family instability pattern. The present study with suggestions provide great benefit for researchers, policy makers, planners, Civil Society Organization, for further areas of research and develop policy measures to strengthen families, as well as for the development and protection of children.

1.6. Chapter Scheme

The present study is organized into the following chapters.

1. Introduction
2. Review of Literature
3. Methodology
4. Results and Discussion
5. Conclusions, Policy Implications and Suggestions.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Review of literature is essential and is often given importance before conducting any study as it helps the researcher to understand the theoretical background and findings of different scholars in various aspects. Also, it gives an idea about the research gaps as well as the differences or commonality of various studies in relation to our present study. It also helps one to understand the typology or method suitable for a particular study thus giving one a general idea about the significance or limitations of each method. It also widens the outlook and over all it helps in mapping out what is of core importance for the research at hand thus helping one to have a more systematic study. The present section includes various studies done by researchers across the world which are relevant for the present study.

The purpose of the current review is to consider the developmental evidence regarding peer influences, and to find out the research gap for further research on peer influence in acquiring antisocial behavior among the children in conflict with law institutionalized in Mizoram.

It is becoming clear that one of the major ways that deviant youth become even more deviant is through unrestricted interaction with deviant peers (Thornberry & Krohn, 1997). Ironically, many of the common treatments for deviant youth involve placing them in settings that aggregate them with other deviant youth. Concern has been raised about the possible iatrogenic effects of such placements (Dishion, McCord, & Poulin, 1999).

2.1. Family and Delinquency

There has been a study of the *family relationship, juvenile delinquency and adult criminality*. The study consists of 232 boys who had been randomly selected for a treatment program that, although designed to prevent delinquency, included both well behaved and troubled youngsters born in the year between 1926 and 1933. Counsellors visited their homes about twice a month over a period of more than five years. Typically, the boys were between their tenth and sixteenth birthdays at the time of the visits. The reports from visits to the boys' homes provided the raw material for subsequent analyses. The results suggest two mechanisms: Maternal behaviour appears to influence juvenile delinquency and, through those effects, adult criminality. Paternal interaction with the family, however, appears to have a more direct influence on the probability of adult criminal behaviour. (Joan McCord, 1991).

Wendi L. Johnson, Peggy C. Giordano, Wendy D. Manning, and Monica A. Longmore (2010) also studied the association between parent-child relationships and criminal offending during young adulthood. Using data from the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS), the influence of parental involvement on patterns of offending among respondents interviewed first as adolescents (mean age of 15 years), and later as young adults (mean age of 20 years), is examined. The influences of both early and later parenting factors such as support, monitoring and conflict on young adults' criminal behaviour are examined. The TARS data set is a stratified, random sample of 7, 9 and 11th grade students drawn from 2000 enrolment records from Lucas County, Ohio (N = 1,316), and includes oversamples of African American and Hispanic adolescents. Results show that early monitoring and ongoing parental support are associated with lower offending in young adulthood. These effects persists net of peer influence and adolescent delinquency. This

suggests the importance of examining multiple ways in which parental resources and support influence early adult behaviour and well-being.

Kenneth W. Griffin, Gilbert J. Botvin, Lawrence M. Scheier, Tracy Diaz, and Nicole L. Miller (2000) also examined how *parenting factors were associated with adolescent problem behaviours among urban minority youth and to what extent these relationships were moderated by family structure and gender*. Data were collected through questionnaires from adolescent samples consisted of 228 sixth grade students attending New York City public middle schools. Samples were taken across gender and different ethnic group according to their proportion. A parent or guardian was contacted by one of several trained interviewers, who used a computer-assisted telephone interviewing protocol. Sixth-grade students (N = 228) reported how often they use alcohol, smoke cigarettes, or engage in aggressive or delinquent behaviours; a parent or guardian reported their monitoring and other parenting practices. Findings indicated that boys and those from single-parent families engaged in the highest rates of problem behavior. More parental monitoring was associated with less delinquency overall, as well as less drinking in boys only. Eating family dinners together was associated with less aggression overall, as well as less delinquency in youth from single-parent families and in girls. Unsupervised time at home alone was associated with more smoking for girls only.

Emmanuel Kuntsche, Diana Gossrau-Breen and Gerhard Gmel (2009) investigate how the interaction of intra-individual [adolescent risky single occasion drinking (RSOD)], intra-familial (risky drinking of older siblings) and extra-familial (risky drinking among peers) alcohol-related risk factors contributes to adolescents' violence and delinquency. Multiple linear regression analyses including two- and three-way interactions were conducted based on a national representative sample of 3711 8–10th graders in Switzerland (mean age 15.0, SD = 0.95) who had older siblings. Their results show that all three alcohol-related risk

factors and the three-way interaction contributed significantly to the frequency of violence and delinquency. Adolescents who frequently engage in RSOD and have both drunken peers and drunken older siblings had the highest levels of violence and delinquency. Moreover, their association between own drinking and violence increased the steepest.

Rolf Loeber and Magda Stouthamer-Louber (1986) also performed longitudinal and concurrent studies on the relation of family factors to juvenile conduct problems and *delinquency*. Analysis of longitudinal data show that socialization variables, such as lack of parental supervision, parental rejection, and parent-child involvement, are among the most powerful predictors of juvenile conduct problems and delinquency. Medium strength predictors include background variables such as parents' marital relations and parental criminality. Weaker predictors are lack of parental discipline, parental health, and parental absence. The effects of these factors seem to be about the same for boys and for girls. Analyses of concurrent studies comparing *delinquents* with non-*delinquents* and aggressive children with nonaggressive children, largely parallel these findings. Data from concurrent normal samples, however, show less importance for parental child socialization practices and relatively more importance for the child's rejection of the parent and the parent's rejection of the child. A small proportion of families produce a disproportionate number of *delinquents*, the presence of one child with delinquency, aggression, or covert conduct problems increases the probability that other children in the family will exhibit those behaviour.

2.2. Peer Influence, Network, Association and Delinquency

Jean Marie McGloinorder (2009) argues that an imbalance in delinquency between friends helps to explain delinquency change/stability; therefore, to find out that exposure to deviant peers is not always risky and exposure to less deviant peers is not always protective. He uses information from the Add Health data collection with approximately 90,000 students in grades 7–12 who were interviewed in school during the 1994–1995 school year; these

students were nested within 129 randomly selected schools stratified by region, urban city, school type, ethnic mix, and size from these 90,000 students, 27,000 were randomly selected for in-home interviews or were purposefully selected for oversamples, and were followed up in subsequent waves of data collection. 16 schools in which all enrolled students were selected for in-home interviews. The results provide support for the premise that adolescents attempt to achieve delinquency “balance” with their best friend by changing behaviour, net of raw peer deviance levels (i.e., objective exposure). The findings also suggest that balance is not achieved through selection, given that the deviance gap between the respondent and his or her best friend does not predict friendship stability.

Association with delinquent peer groups is one of the most salient predictors of delinquent behaviour. Despite the widespread documentation of these effects, little is known about whether the delinquent peer effect is conditioned by individual-level characteristics. Using data from a multi-wave survey of Mexican-American adolescents, this study explored the interactive effect of susceptibility to peer influence and differential association with delinquent peers on delinquent outcomes. Results suggested that the delinquent peer effect on self-reported delinquency is amplified when an adolescent is highly susceptible to peer influence. Analyses also indicated that this moderating effect varies according to offense seriousness. Specifically, the conditioning effect is most important when considering acts of serious delinquency. (Holly Ventura Miller, 2010)

James Snyder, Lynn Schrepferman, Jessica Oeser, Gerald Patterson, Mike Stoolmiller, Kassy Johnson and Abigail Snyder (2005) studied the relationships of deviant talk and role taking during peer interaction, association with deviant peers, and growth in overt and covert conduct problems during kindergarten and first grade were examined in a community sample of 267 boys and girls through a semi random sampling method. Their mean age was 5.3 years at the initial data collection point (entry to kindergarten) and 7.2 years at the last data

collection point (exit from first grade). A community sample was obtained by using a recruiting strategy targeting three cohorts of kindergarten children ($n=5\ 352$) who enrolled in one elementary school in each of 3 consecutive years. At entry to kindergarten, high levels of overt and covert conduct problems predicted association with deviant peers, and deviant peer association predicted deviant talk and role taking during peer interaction during kindergarten. Association with deviant peers, and deviant talk and role taking predicted growth in overt and covert conduct problems on the playground, in the classroom, and at home during kindergarten and first grade. Peer processes associated with growth in conduct problems that escalate rapidly during late childhood and adolescence appear to occur in earlier childhood. These peer processes may play a central role in the evolution of conduct problems to include covert as well as overt forms.

Eric Lacourse, Daniel Nagin, Richard E. Tremblay, Frank Vitaro, and Michel D'Laes (2003) stresses on the important issues of the developmental trends of membership to delinquent groups. They explore how the rate of violent behaviors follows delinquent peer group trajectories and investigate a differential facilitation effect of delinquent peers on violence across multiple developmental pathways. Adolescent boys who participated in this research project were part of a longitudinal study that began in 1984. All males (1037 samples) from kindergarten classes in 53 schools of low socio economic areas of Montreal (Canada) were selected. Boys were assessed between ages 11 and 17 by responding to a self-report questionnaire. From this subsample, 715 participants had data at the seven time points. The results demonstrate notable differences in developmental trajectories. A quarter of the participants followed a trajectory of affiliation with delinquent groups that peaked around the ages of 14 and 15. Half of these individuals followed a trajectory that was already high at age 11, thus suggesting they probably had been involved with delinquent group well before that age. In contrast, the groups' probability of membership increased between the ages of 12 to

15. In the study, individuals who affiliate with delinquent groups during preadolescence (i.e. childhood affiliation) or later during adolescence (i.e. adolescence affiliation) commit, as a group, more violent acts than those who never or who temporarily develop this kind of affiliation. This childhood affiliation group, having an earlier and more prolonged involvement with delinquents, clearly shows the highest rates. These results imply that early affiliation to delinquent groups is an important factor in understanding the frequency and stability of violent offending during adolescence and maybe through adulthood. Overall, results suggest that 25% of males followed a childhood or an adolescence delinquent group affiliation trajectory. These two groups account for most of the violent acts assessed during adolescence. In addition, the rate of violent behaviors follows these developmental trajectories. Controlling for these delinquent group trajectories, they also found that being involved in a delinquent group at any specific time during adolescence is associated with an increased rate of violent behaviors, and that leaving these groups results in a decrease in violent behaviors.

David M. Fergusson and L. John Horwood (1999) made a study on the “Prospective Childhood Predictors of Deviant Peer Affiliations in Adolescence”. In their study data gathered over the course of a longitudinal study of a birth cohort of over 900 New Zealand children were used to examine factors associated with the formation of affiliations with delinquent or substance using peers in adolescence (15 years). The findings of this study include: Adolescent peer affiliations were associated with a wide range of prospectively measured social, family, parental, and individual factors. This analysis indicated that those children most at risk of forming deviant peer affiliations were those from socially disadvantaged backgrounds, dysfunctional families, who showed early onset conduct problems and other difficulties. Regression analysis suggested that specific factors that were associated with increased risks of later deviant peer affiliations included family socio-

economic status, parental conflict, mother/child interaction, childhood sexual abuse, parental alcoholism, parental criminal offending, parental illicit drug use, parental smoking, early conduct problems, early anxiety/withdrawal, and early smoking experimentation. It is concluded that peer affiliations in adolescence are shaped by a complex social, family, and individual process that includes social stratification, family functioning, and individual behavioral predispositions.

David M. Fergusson and L. John Horwood (1996) studied the role of Adolescent Peer affiliations in the continuity between childhood behavioural adjustment and juvenile offending. The data described in this paper were gathered from the longitudinal study of Christchurch Health and Development Study. The analysis reported in this paper is based on a sample of 916 teenagers. The model developed contained parameters that estimated (a) the continuities between early behaviour and later offending, (b) the associations between early behaviour and adolescent peer affiliations, and (c) the potentially reciprocal relationship between adolescent peer affiliations and adolescent offending behaviours. This analysis suggested that, when due allowance was made for reporting error, there was evidence of relatively strong continuity ($r = .50$) between early behaviour and later offending. Findings reveals that there is important pathway linking early behavioural adjustment to later offending behaviours involves a causal chain sequence in which (a) Children prone to antisocial behaviours show tendencies to affiliate with deviant peer groups in adolescence. (b) Differential association with deviant peer groups acts to reinforce pre-existing behavioural tendencies and sustain continuities between early behavioural adjustment and later offending.

In the study conducted by Merry Morash (1983) on "*Gang, group and delinquency*". The objective was to assess, empirically, the impact of gang membership on delinquent activity, but prefaces this by pointing to a number of necessarily prior conceptual problems.

A *gang*, for example, is different from a mere *peer group*, for it involves particularly intense interaction, a sense of solidarity and considerable group identity. And of course, whatever *may* be the links between gang membership and delinquency, it is always possible that non-membership of a gang is as significantly related to law breaking activity. In order to assess the connection between gang membership and delinquency a sample of 521 youths were contacted in two communities in Boston, USA. Measures of delinquency and peer group attributes were obtained through structured interview procedures. One area was a stable, solidarity working class community, whereas the other was socially heterogeneous and subject to considerable residential mobility. Measures of delinquency, peer group attributes and the degree of attachment expressed towards these groups were obtained through structured interviews. Findings reveals that membership of a typical 'gang' was not a sufficient condition to stimulate serious delinquency among members. A youngster, even in the most 'gang-like' group was not, in other words, significantly more likely to engage in criminal activity than non-gang respondents. However, there was a distinct trend within both communities surveyed for a very small number of high delinquency boys to be concentrated in gang-like groups. These, it is stressed, were typical and unusual; indeed it was more likely that high delinquent boys were *not* in groups which could be termed 'gangs'. If the gang was found to have hardly any significance in introducing boys to crime, then its bearing on the delinquency of girls proved to be even less. It is probably the case the 'gangs' engage in troublesome and irksome behavior, but this is not the same as saying that they are breeding grounds for delinquency. And in fact it is this mere troublesomeness which no doubt accounts for the attention which has been given to 'the social problem of the gang', with moral panics amplifying social reaction to the point that what was once unexceptional (if irritating) misbehavior becomes resentful delinquency. To assume that a young person is delinquent simply because they belong to what anyway is an elusive and empirically rare entity is, it

seems a prejudice without foundation in fact, just as before it had been without grounding in reason.

Mark Warr (1993), analysed whether parental influence is capable of counteracting the influence of delinquent peers. He employs data from Wave III of the National Youth Survey, which come from interviews conducted in 1979 about events that occurred in 1978 and capture respondents during the period of adolescence (ages 13 to 19), a longitudinal study of a national probability sample of 1,726 persons aged 11 to 17 in 1976. The sample was obtained through a multistage 250 / Social Forces 72:1, September 1993 cluster sampling of households in the continental U.S. Analysis of data from the National Youth Survey reveals that the amount of time spent with family is indeed capable of reducing and even eliminating peer influence. By contrast, attachment to parents (the affective relation between parents and offspring) apparently has no such effect. Instead, it appears to affect delinquency indirectly by inhibiting the initial formation of delinquent friendships

Tia E. Kim and Sharon G. Goto (2000) also study the Asian American adolescents' perceptions of social support from their parents and their role in predicting delinquency. The participants in the study were selected from a high school on the West Coast (USA) from 101 Asian Americans participants (different races) ranging from the ages of 14–18 through snowball sampling method. The results suggest that peer delinquency is the strongest predictor of Asian American adolescent delinquency.

Dyna L. Haynie (2001) in her study examines whether structural properties of friendship networks condition the association between friends' delinquency and an individual's own delinquent behaviour. The researcher here makes use of data from the Add Health which allows a more accurate conceptualization of the peer network and a more rigorous measurement of peer delinquency than previous research. Findings from this study indicate that friends' delinquency is associated with an adolescent's own delinquency

involvement. However, characteristics of adolescents' friendship networks, such as its density and adolescents' centrality and popularity, condition the delinquency-peer association. Network density, in particular, emerges as an important component of the delinquency-peer association, with very cohesive networks containing stronger delinquency-peer associations than those that are less cohesive. These findings suggest that it is necessary to consider the underlying structural properties of friendship networks in order to understand the impact of peer influence on adolescent delinquency.

Dana L. Haynie and D. Wayne Osgood (2005) also examine the contribution of peer relations to delinquency from the perspective of two sociological traditions: socialization/normative influence and opportunity. They make use of the Add Health survey, which provides data for a nationally representative sample of adolescents in grades 7 through 12, who were attending 132 schools selected with unequal probability in the United States in 1995-1996. They incorporated systematic sampling methods and implicit stratification into the study design. Their research relies on the in-school and in-home surveys conducted in 1995 and on the second in-home survey conducted in 1996. The sample for the in-school self-administered questionnaire included every student (who was present on the day of the interview) in each school, whereas the in-home survey was limited to a random sample of students whose names appeared on school rosters or who were found in the school on the day of the in-school interview. To measure the social networks of the students at each school, the in-school survey asked students to nominate up to five of their closest female friends and five of their closest male friends (for a maximum of 10 friends). The final sample consists of 8,838 respondents. Their findings support for both the socialization and opportunity models. Adolescents engage in higher rates of delinquency if they have highly delinquent friends and if they spend a great deal of time in unstructured socializing with friends. Yet their results also indicate that (1) the normative influence of peers on delinquency is more limited than

indicated by most previous studies, (2) normative influence is not increased by being more closely attached to friends or spending more time with them, (3) the contribution of opportunity is independent from normative influence and of comparable importance, and (4) influences from the peer domain do not mediate the influences of age, gender, family or school.

Terri n. Sullivan, Albert D. Farrell, and Wendy Klierer (2006) examined associations between two forms of peer victimization, physical and relational, and externalizing behaviours including drug use, aggression, and delinquent behaviours among a sample of 276 predominantly African American eighth graders attending middle school in an urban public school system. Regression analyses indicated that physical victimization was significantly related to cigarette and alcohol use but not to advanced alcohol and marijuana use; relational victimization contributed uniquely to all categories of drug use after controlling for physical victimization. Physical victimization was also significantly related to physical and relational aggression and delinquent behaviours, and relational victimization made a unique contribution in the concurrent prediction of these behaviours. Physical victimization was more strongly related to both categories of alcohol use, aggression, and to delinquent behaviours among boys than among girls. In contrast, relational victimization was more strongly related to physical aggression and marijuana use among girls than among boys, but more strongly related to relational aggression among boys than among girls.

Frank Vitaro, Mara Brendgen, and Richard E. Tremblay (2000) also studied three categories of potential moderators of the link between best friend's deviancy and boys' delinquency during early adolescence: personal (i.e., disruptiveness profile during childhood, attitude toward delinquency), familial (i.e., parental monitoring, attachment to parents), and social (i.e., characteristics of other friends) from 835 sample by using social behavioural questionnaire. Best friend's and other friends' deviancy were assessed during preadolescence

through the use of peer ratings. Potential moderators were assessed at the same age period with teacher ratings or self-report. Finally, delinquent behaviours were assessed at ages 13 and 14, as well as age 10 for control purposes, with self-reports. Results showed that boys' disruptiveness profiles during childhood, attachment to parents, and attitude toward delinquency moderated the link between best friend's deviancy and later delinquent behaviours. Other friends' deviancy and parental monitoring had main effects but no moderating effects. These results help clarify the conditions under which exposure to a deviant best friend can influence boys' delinquent behaviours. They also help to reconcile different theoretical explanations of the role of deviant friends in the development of delinquency.

Robert D. Laird, Gregory S. Pettit, Kenneth A. Dodge, and John E. Bates (2005) also examines whether there is evidence of demographic group differences in developmental processes. A longitudinal prospective design was used to test the generalizability of low levels of social preference and high levels of antisocial peer involvement as risk factors for delinquent behaviour problems to African American (AA) and European American (EA) boys and girls ($N = 384$) Social preference scores were computed from peer reports in middle childhood (ages 6–9 yrs.) Parents and adolescents reported antisocial peer involvement in early adolescence (ages 13–16 yrs.) and adolescents reported on their own delinquent behaviour in late adolescence (ages 17 and 18yrs.). Data used in the study were collected over a 13-year period beginning the summer before the children began kindergarten (M age =5 years, 4 months, $SD = 4$ months) and ending the summer after most participants graduated from high school from 585 families recruited from three geographical areas. Analyses tested for differences across four groups (AA boys, EA boys, AA girls, EA girls) in construct measurement, mean levels, and associations among variables. Few measurement differences were found. Mean-level differences were found for social preference and delinquent

behaviour. AA boys were least accepted by peers and reported the highest level of delinquent behaviour. EA girls were most accepted by peers and reported the lowest level of delinquent behaviour. Associations among peer experiences and delinquent behaviour were equivalent across groups, with lower levels of social preference and higher levels of antisocial peer involvement associated with more delinquent behaviour. Person-centered analyses showed the risk associated with low social preference and high antisocial peer involvement to be similar across groups, providing further evidence of the generalizability of the peer relationship experiences as risk factors for subsequent delinquent behaviour problems.

2.3. Proxy Crime and Delinquency

Janne Kivivuori (2002) reported findings from three subtitles examining the prevalence and nature of proxy relationships in crime: First, a Helsinki comprehensive school-based study on criminal law evasion is briefly described {Stratified random sampling of schools (2002), age group 15-16 yrs., response rate 80.4 percent, N=1,135. The study was conducted in Finland in the context of the *Mare Balticum* youth survey directed by Frieder Dunkel, University of Greifswald, Germany}. Second, findings from a nationally representative Finnish community sample study are reported {Stratified random sample of schools (2004) age group 15-16 response rate 86.3 percent, N= 6,279}. Third, a qualitative database is re-examined to assess the possible role of proxy crime at the onset of more serious criminal careers.

The three most important self-reported reasons for proxy shoplifting were as follows: the offender was paid to steal for others, the offender was pressurized to steal for others, and the offender sought popularity by stealing for others. Evasion of specific aspects of the criminal law was a relatively marginal subcategory of all incidents of proxy shoplifting. Evasion of detection may be a more widespread motive to recruit proxy offenders. In normal population of 15-16 years old adolescents, shoplifting as a proxy is associated with a dating-

oriented lifestyle and spending leisure time with older adolescents. These leisure-time patterns were robust correlates of proxy crime when the influence of other variables was held constant. Economic strain in the family, lack of parental supervision and low self-control were also strongly correlated with proxy shoplifting, as far as leisure-time patterns are concerned, especially the apparent link between dating and proxy crime calls for further research, as the majority of proxy crime incidents involve same-sex proxy/ instigator pairs.

The boyfriend is thus not the sole culprit, but older boyfriends may introduce females to lifestyle patterns which make them generally vulnerable to proxy crime recruitment. In the analysis (Study 3) some Finnish offenders with a record of serious crime reported proxy crime recruitment at the onset of their criminal careers. While, in most cases, this probably happens because these adolescents are already known as adept thieves, pressure from older offenders recruiting proxies cannot be disregarded as a factor cementing incipient criminal trajectories. Especially immigrant's minors are vulnerable to proxy.

2.4. Peer rejection and Delinquency

Frank Vitaro, Sara Pedersen, and Mara Brendgen (2007) also examined whether *peer rejection and affiliation with deviant friends throughout childhood could mediate the link between early disruptiveness and two aspects of delinquent behaviours* (i.e., violence and substance use) in a sample of 375 children. Their goal was to test whether rejection by normative peers and affiliation with deviant friends during childhood could mediate the link between early disruptiveness and violence or substance use, respectively, during adolescence. Two theoretical models were tested: (a) a sequential mediation model in accordance with a theoretical perspective proposed by several groups of researchers (e.g., Dishion et al., 1991; Hay et al., 2004; Patterson et al., 1989), and (b) a parallel mediation model that would be compatible with recent data suggesting that exposure to deviant peers, as well as rejection by

normative peers, both play important but independent roles throughout childhood (Snyder et al., 2005). The only other empirical test of a sequential mediation pathway (Laird et al., 2001) failed to support a mediational model but was plagued by some methodological limitations that the current study tried to overcome. Participants' disruptiveness, peer rejection, and friends' deviancy were assessed throughout childhood (ages 7 to 13). Delinquency-related outcomes were assessed at ages 14 and 15 years. Results indicated that the sequential mediational model was supported when delinquency-related violence was the outcome, but not when substance use was the outcome. The discussion stresses the differential role of peer rejection and affiliation with deviant friends in regard to the two outcomes considered in this study and in regard to the time frame when they were measured.

Another study on Peer rejection in childhood, involvement in antisocial peers and the development of behavioural problems was studied by Robert D, Laird, Kristy Jordan, Kenneth A. Dodge, Gregory D, Pettit, and John E. Bates (2001). A longitudinal, prospective design was used to examine the roles of peer rejection in middle childhood and antisocial peer involvement in early adolescence in the development of adolescent externalizing behaviour problems. Both early starter and late starter pathways were considered. Classroom socio-metric interviews from ages 6 through 9 years, adolescent reports of peers' behaviour at age 13 years, and parent, teacher, and adolescent self-reports of externalizing behaviour problems from age 5 through 14 years were available for 400 adolescents. Results indicated that experiencing peer rejection in elementary school and greater involvement with antisocial peers in early adolescence is correlated but that these peer relationship experiences may represent two different pathways to adolescent externalizing behaviour problems. Peer rejection experiences, but not involvement with antisocial peers, predict later externalizing behaviour problems when controlling for stability in externalizing behaviour. Externalizing problems were most common when rejection was experienced repeatedly. Early externalizing

problems did not appear to moderate the relation between peer rejection and later problem behaviour. Discussion highlights multiple pathways connecting externalizing behaviour problems from early childhood.

2.5. Combined Peer and family Studies

Renee J. Galbavy (2003) studied about Juvenile delinquency: Peer and family influence across genders. The data was collected across gender (10 boys and 10 girls with mean age of 17.5 & 15.5 respectively) and was collected via systematic open-ended questions and used tool such as a tape recorder which were later transcribed. Result indicated that Males tended not to blame their own deviance on family problems, except in cases where they indicated that their families may have been the cause for their initial dealings with drugs and alcohol. Females, in contrast, were much more inclined to blame their families, rather than their friends for their participation in deviant behaviours. Males have a tendency to blame peers for deviant behaviours (100%), the need to impress friends (60%), the influence of peers on drug usage (90%), and the psychological “rush” attributed to performing deviant acts (50%) while most of the female have a tendency to blame themselves.

David B. Henry, Patrick H. Tolan, and Deborah Gorman-Smith (2001) explored the longitudinal relations between family relationships and parenting characteristics, violence and nonviolent delinquency of peers, and individual delinquency and violence using data from a sample of 246 adolescent male participants in the Chicago Youth Development Study. Family and parenting characteristics were measured when participants averaged 12 years of age, peer group offending when participants averaged 14 years of age, and individual offending when participants averaged 17 years of age. Family characteristics and parenting were represented by an ordinal variable ranging from exceptional families characterized by emotional closeness, strong beliefs about family, and good parenting skills, to struggling

families characterized by a lack of emotional cohesion, deviant beliefs, and poor parenting. Peers' violence but not nonviolent delinquency predicted individual violence and nonviolent delinquency, and family types predicted peer deviance as well as individual violence and delinquency. Effects varied somewhat due to gang membership and ethnicity.

Dustin A. Pardini, Rolf Loeber, and Magda Stouthamer-Loeber (2005) also examine the relative shifts in parent and peer influences on the development of boys' beliefs regarding delinquency from early to middle adolescence. Their paper also explores the influence that beliefs about delinquency have on subsequent changes in these social relationships. Structural equation modelling is used to analyze six annual waves of data for 481 boys from the youngest sample of the Pittsburgh Youth Study.

Increased parent– adolescent conflict only predicted changes in beliefs about delinquency in early adolescence, while increases in peer delinquency was associated with adopting more tolerant beliefs about delinquent acts from early to middle adolescence. Changes in boys' delinquent peer group association were initially influenced by increased family conflict. However, in middle adolescence increasingly tolerant beliefs about delinquency were related to subsequent increases in delinquent peers.

2.6. Studies in Mizoram

The studies not to mention Family and Peer related studies on Children in Conflict with Law is absent, studies in Children in Conflict with Law is limited at present in Mizoram. Few of the studies in the subject are reviewed.

Lalnunthara (1996) studied about the Juvenile Court in Mizoram. Data were collected among Magistrates (3), Probation Officer (2), Police Personnel's (60) and Children in Conflict with Law (60) in census method. Finding shows that more than three fourth are

satisfied with the functioning of the juvenile courts and one fifth of them feel that the judgement of the Juvenile Court would produce beneficial results to the children in their future life. Probation officers and Magistrate were also satisfied with the functioning of the Juvenile Court and suggested separate infrastructure, separate home for special and observation homes. Among the children about two third are satisfied with the functioning of the Juvenile Court and more than two third experienced positive changes in their lives after admission into the institution.

Lalrinchhana (2006) also studied about the problem faced by Children in Conflict with Law in Mizoram. Interview schedule and case study tools were used to collect data among 35 respondents using census method. Findings revealed that almost all of the respondents are from low income family, poor educational qualification and most of them are at the Primary level one fourth and two fifth are from an unstable or broken family. It also reveals that bad company one third was the main cause of *delinquency* and theft one third was the major crime committed and almost half of respondents have poor parental relationship.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to present critical review of literature on family and peers network in six sections. The review points out a few research gaps. They are:

In this chapter an attempt has been made to present critical review of literature on family and peers network in six sections. The review points out a few research gaps. They are:

Firstly, there are only few studies in North East India with regard to children in conflict with law.

Secondly, there is no such study in terms of family network and peer network among the children in conflict with law.

Thirdly, there is no family and peer related studies based on Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Act 2000) on CCL.

Lastly, there are few studies related to family and peer influence leading to *delinquency*.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The earlier chapter presented a critical review of literature and the major research gaps therein. In this chapter the setting of the present study and methodology are presented. The first section deals with the settings, and the second section deals with the methodological aspects of the present study including its objectives, research design, method of data collection, tools of data collection, data processing and analysis and limitations of the present study.

3.1. The Settings

The present study was conducted in the only two available observation home of Mizoram which are located in Aizawl District and Lunglei District of urban localities.

3.1.1. Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted during month of November 2010 in Observation Home cum Special Home, one at the outskirts of Aizawl city at Durtlang and the other at Ramthar, Lunglei District. At the time of the visit, the Observation Home at Aizawl had 35 inmate capacities with 32 inmates while that of Lunglei had 12 inmate capacity with 9 inmates. The objectives of the pilot study was to understand the causes and effects of children in conflict with law, to understand the relationship between peer group and delinquent behavior in children, and to study the issues and challenges of children in conflict with law institutionalized in Mizoram.

In the pilot study information was collected mainly by using qualitative methods like unstructured interview, Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), Focus Group Discussion

(FGDs) and case study. Interviews were conducted with the Superintendent and caseworker of both the Homes at Aizawl and Lunglei Districts.

- a) **Focus Group Discussion (FGD):** FGD was conducted with the inmates of Observation Home at Aizawl. The purpose of conducting this FGD was to identify the initiator of the delinquent act perceived by the children inmates.

Findings: Similar to other part of the world the cause of children to acquire a deviant behavior varies. Much of the children in conflict with law come from low income family, broken family and poor parental negligence. The discussion shows that the children had a lot leisure time spending with their friends as much of them felt that they spent a poor quality time with their family members. Almost the entire of the inmates felt that much of their delinquent act started with their peers on which they were either forced or did by their own initiative with peer's influence. Only few suggested they started as an experiment with their own choice.

- b) **Case Study:** In the Pilot Study, case studies had done with 6 inmates out of which 2 were female from Aizawl Observation Home and another 5 from Lunglei Observation Home. The purpose of conducting the case study was to understand the relationship between peer group and delinquent behavior in children, and to study the issues and challenges of children in conflict with law institutionalized in Mizoram

Findings: From the case study, the research scholar found out that much of the respondents are from poor family and broken family. Due to this, the children lost their love of staying home with their family and spent most of their time with peers outdoor and engaged in substance abuses. The demand for substance abuses then lead to other deviant behavior like theft, burglary, harassment, robbery, and several other delinquent behavior.

Due to poor family environment and poor parenting, they also tend to fall behind in education leading to revulsion from school and often ended up dropping out from school. The study also indicated that poor parenting and negligence is very high towards these children. As the study showed that children spent many hours with their friends and even stay late at night with their companions doing substance abuses; this shows the poor parenting among these children.

Another inevitable cause of delinquency in the study was that of their community environment in which they thrive. Almost the entire respondent sprang up from a community where there were a lot of deviant practices. They tend to acquire the same through observation and learning if they are not properly nurtured.

3.1.2. Observation cum Special Home, Aizawl.

It was the first Observation Home to be established in Mizoram on July 2007. Presently it is located in the outskirts of Aizawl at Durtlang. This home covers five districts which include Aizawl, Kolasib, Champhai, Mamit, and Serchhip. It has the inmate capacity of 35 for boys and 5 for girls. Presently there are 28 inmates being rehabilitated in Aizawl Observation cum Special Home. The Home provides accommodation, food, recreational facilities, vocational trainings, school education, work education, counseling, gardening, religious and moral guidance. The Home is placed under the in-charge of one superintendent of social welfare department and twenty eight other working staff viz. case worker, UDC, staff nurse, educational instructor, vocational instructor, physical instructor, LDC, teacher, driver, IV grade, visiting doctor and cook.

3.1.3. Observation cum Special Home, Lunglei.

Observation Home, Lunglei is Located 163 km. from the capital city Aizawl by road. It was established on 2008. The Home is located within Lunglei town at Ramthar. This home covers three districts which includes Lunglei, Lawngtlai and Saiha and has the 12 inmate capacity for boys only. Presently there are 8 inmates being rehabilitated in the Home. The Home provides accommodation, food, recreational facilities, vocational training, counseling, religious and moral guidance. The Home is placed under the in-charge of one superintendent of social welfare department and nine other workers viz. warden, educational instructor, IV grade, and craft teacher.



Figure:3.1. Geographical location of Observation cum Special Homes in Mizoram map.

3.1.4. Major Cases at Observation Home in Mizoram

According to the Mizoram Observation Home, major cases of the CCL recorded and categorized are as below:

1. Theft and robbery related
2. Violation of MLTP Act '95
3. Sexual Abuse
4. Drug related case
5. Physical Violence
6. Foreigner Case
7. Murder

3.2. Methodology

3.2.1. Objectives

The following are the objectives of the study:

1. To profile institutionalized Children in Conflict with Law (CCL).
2. To assess the perceived influencing factors towards *delinquency*.
3. To analyze the perceived family network by institutionalized children.
4. To analyze the patterns of peer network of CCL.
5. To find out the perceived effects of institutionalization on CCL

3.2.2. Research Design

The present study is exploratory in design. It is based on primary data collected through semi structured interview schedule from the inmates of both Observation Homes. Social network method is employed through interview schedule to study the network of family and peers. Semi-structured interview schedule for Home inmates and key informant interviews were conducted to the Observation Home personnel and to collect information on the effect of institutionalization. Case study method was also employed from few selected respondents for better understanding of the factors influencing delinquency, family network and peer network. Secondary source was also collected from both Observation Homes in order to know the background of the inmates. The data were collected during the month of September and October 2010.

3.2.3. Selection of Sample

Census method was used. The entire inmate population consisting of 28 boys from Aizawl and 8 boys from Lunglei (with a total of 36 boys from both Observation Homes) was selected. No girl inmates were available during the time of data collection.

3.2.4. Methods of Data Collection

At the time of data collection, respondents were given an interview schedule in a secure room alone; each respondent was given a pre-counseling on aspects related to confidentiality and the significance of their participation to enable collection of a reliable data.

For information sought from CCL on family, for family network analysis, close family members viz. grand-father, grand-mother, father, mother, brother, sister, step-father and step-mother of the respondents were taken. For information in brother and sister the

eldest was included in information sought from respondents. And for peer relationship network analysis, up to three each from delinquent and non-delinquent peers of the respondent were taken.

3.2.5. Tools of Data Collection

Semi- structured interview schedule was used for collection of data for the present study. The interview schedule contains six sections with a number of sub sections. The major sections are respondents profile, family network, peer network, influencing factors towards delinquency, perceive effects of institutionalization and suggestions (see appendices). Pilot study was first conducted in both the Observation Home by using qualitative methods like unstructured interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGDs) and case study. In the light of that, a semi- structured interview schedule was framed. It was pre-tested in Aizawl Observation Home and in the light of that, modifications were made in the interview schedule.

3.2.6. Data Processing and Analysis

The primary data collected through interviews was processed with the help of Microsoft Excel and analyzed with SPSS package.

3.3. Limitations

The main limitation of the study is that in order to study the family and peer network only the perception of the respondents were collected, no information was collected from the respondents' family and may limit the accuracy of the result. Also, as the study is not longitudinal and the data was collected from present inmates, therefore immediate effect only could be known. No long term effect was studied. However, sincere efforts were made

by the researcher to explore the effect of institutionalization and to pick out the best result during interviews and case study.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In the present chapter an attempt has been made to present the results of the analysis of data collected through interview and case study in two Observation Homes from Aizawl and Lunglei districts. This chapter has been presented in six sections each with sub-sections.

4.1. Profile of the respondents

The profile of the respondents is presented in three sub-sections viz. Demographic characteristics, economic characteristics and family characteristics.

4.1.1. Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

The demographic characteristics comprise of agency population, age group, gender, school status, educational qualification, denomination and respondent district localities. (See table 4.1)

The Agency's population was a collection from both Aizawl and Lunglei Observation Homes. From the findings Aizawl Observation Home have a higher percentage of inmates i.e. more than three-fourth (77.78%) of the inmate population is from Aizawl and the rest are from Lunglei Observation Home.

The age groups were classified into three categories viz. late childhood (6-12 years), puberty (13-14 years) and adolescents (15-18 years). From the findings adolescent constitutes the highest population consisting of more than half (55.56 %), while late childhood constitute the lowest age group consisting of less than one-tenth (8.33 %) of the population. Similar finding was reported in the earlier CCL study (See Lalrinchhana, 2006).

In respect to gender, there were no female gender being institutionalized during the present study and the findings therefore represent only male CCL. Most studies also show that delinquency is extremely higher among male children than female children. This marked a slight change in male female delinquency ratio with a fall from Larinchhana's (2000) findings (11.43%) to the present study (0%).

One of the prominent features of CCL is poor educational attainment. The educational qualifications of the respondents were classified into six levels viz. illiterate, literate (but not attending school), primary (I-IV), middle (V-VIII), high school (IX-X) and higher secondary (XI-XII). The findings reveals that majority of CCL belongs to the middle school standards consisting of more than half (52.78 %) of the respondents. There are no high school students but one-fourth (25 %) of the inmates belong to a higher secondary school standard. The findings indicated that *delinquency* started during primary school standards in almost one-fifth (16.67 %) and increased during the middle school standards, and many of the CCL would have dropped out of school before reaching high school.

The School status of the respondents were classified into two categories viz. school going and stopped going to school. Out of 36 respondents more than one-third (41.67 %) of the respondents have stopped going to school while more than half (58.33%) of the respondents are still attending school. The results indicated that much of the *delinquency* started while they are attending schools.

Localities and place of residence played a strong role in the initiation and development of delinquency. Respondent localities are categorized into the present eight district of Mizoram. The findings reveals that Aizawl has the highest percentage of CCL consisting of less than two-third (63.89 %), Lunglei consisting of one fourth (25%) of the respondents while Champhai, Mamit and Kolasib contribute only 2.78 per cent each.

Findings also reveal that bordering country of Myanmar contributes to the development of delinquency comprising of 2.78 per cent. The finding indicated that delinquency is higher in urban areas.

Religion is one of the institutions of society. There are different types of religion like Hindu, Muslim, and Christian etc. In Mizoram most of them are Christians with different denominations. Seven categories of denomination came up in the findings in which the biggest church in Mizoram Presbyterian has the highest contribution comprising more than one-third (44.44%) of the respondents followed by Baptist Church constituting less than one-fifth (16.67%) of the respondents. Salvation Army, UPC Mizoram, and Rinna Kohhran contribute a little more than one-tenth (11.11%) each while UPC (NE) contribute 2.27 per cent

4.1.2. Economic Characteristics of Respondents

The economic characteristics consist of socio-economic status, house ownership and type of house (See table 4.2).

Studies reveal that socio economic status contributes to an extent in the development of delinquency. In the present study, socio economic status is categorized into APL, BPL and AAY. The findings reveals that almost half (47.22%) of the respondents are from APL group, followed by BPL members comprising a more than one-third (41.67 %) of the respondents. AAY members are the lowest comprising a minority (5.56%) of the respondents. This finding indicates that low economic status contribute a lot in the development of delinquency.

On the other hand, House Ownership and House Type indicate the economic condition of respondents. The house ownership is categorized into two viz. Owned and rented while type of house is categorized into three viz. traditional hut, Assam type and Roof-

Cementing-Concrete (RCC). The findings reveals that more than half (55.56%) live in their own house while the rest (44.44%) live in a rented house. Less than two-third (61.11%) live in an Assam type house, while the lowest group comprising of more than one-tenth (11.11%) live in a traditional hut and a little more than one-fourth (27.78%) live in RCC.

4.1.3. Family Characteristics

The family characteristics consist of family type, family size, family form, and family member's educational qualification, occupation of the family and monthly income of the respondent's family. (See table 4.3)

Family type of respondents is categorized into two viz. nuclear and joint family. Findings indicated that nuclear family elicit more delinquency comprising almost two-third (63.89 %) and joint family comprising of more than one third (36.11%) of the respondents.

Family size is categorized into three categories three categories viz. small (1-3), medium (3-6) and large (7 & above). The findings indicated that medium size family has the highest percentage of delinquency comprising of more than two-third (66.67 %) followed by a large size family comprising more than one-fifth (22.22%), while the small size family comprises only a little more than one-tenth (11.11%) of the respondents. Similar finding was reported in the earlier CCL study (See Lalrinchhana, 2006).

The form of family of the respondents has been categorized into three viz. stable broken and reconstituted. The findings indicated that half (50%) of the respondents are from a broken family while almost half (44.44%) of the respondents are from a stable family, and small minority (5.56%) of the respondents are from a reconstituted family.

To study the family educational qualification of the respondent, it was classified into eight categories viz. illiterate, literate, primary (class V), middle (class V-VIII), high school

(class IX-X), higher secondary (class XI-XII), Graduate, and Post Graduate. The findings indicated that almost a quarter (22.94 %) of the respondent's family members attended school up to middle school standard, followed by high school level comprising of more than a fifth (21.76%) of the respondent's family population. Only a significant minority (3.56%) have a family member who is at least a Post Graduate. Almost a tenth (7.65%) of the respondent family members are illiterate and more than tenth (12.94%) of the respondent's family are literate but does not attend school. The overall findings indicated that majority of the respondents family are not highly educated and have studied below matriculation standards. The same finding was reported in the earlier CCL study (See Lalrinchhana, 2006).

The primary occupation of the respondents' family is classified into seven viz. student, unemployed, self employed, government employee, private employee, daily wage laborer and pensioner. The finding indicated that more than one-third (38.89%) of the respondent family are self employed, one-fourth (25%) are private employees and almost one fifth (19.44 %) are government employees. More than one-tenth (13.89%) of the respondent's family primary occupation are daily wage laborer and while 2.78 per cent are a pensioner.

Family monthly income of the respondent is also analyzed. The findings indicate that more than one third (41.67 %) have a monthly income below ₹ 5000/-, followed by ₹ 5000 - 10000/- comprising of more than one third (38.89 %). There is a steep fall in family earning above Rs. 10000/-. The minimum family income is ₹ 1500/- while the maximum family monthly income is ₹ 25000/- and the mean monthly family income of the respondents is ₹ 7925/-.

4.2. Perceived Influencing Factors

In order to study the perceived influencing factors for delinquency, studies are made on various aspects viz. respondents' initiation and frequency of delinquency and substance abuse use (study in relation to peer and individual factors); perception of factors leading to delinquency (Studies in relation to individual, family, school and peer related factors); frequency, mode and initiating agent of substance abuse use alone.

4.2.1. Respondents' Initiation and Frequency of Substance Abuse and Delinquency

Study on the agents of initiation of delinquent activity was conducted on individual and peers, the frequency of delinquent activity performed by the respondents were also analyzed between substance abuse and other delinquent behavior excluding substance abuse. (See table 4.4)

In the study related to substance abuses the findings indicated that a vast majority (91.67%) of the respondent started doing substance abuse in association with peers while only one 5.56 percent started as individuals. The findings also indicated that less than one-third (61.11%) of the respondents started doing substance abuse during the age of 6-12 years and more than one fourth (30.54 %) of the respondents started when they are within the age of 12-18 years. In the study of frequency of substance abuse, it is categorized into few (1 - 15 times), moderate (15 - 30 times) and many (30 and above). The findings indicated that a quarter (25 %) of the respondents says they have done substance abuse few times as individual, while more than a quarter (27.78%) says that they done abusive substance few time with peers. And one-third (33.33%) of the respondent say that they have done many times as individual, while half (50%) of the respondent says that they have done many times with peers.

In the study related to delinquent activity other than substance abuse, it was found that half (50%) of the respondent started their delinquent activity as individual while less than half (44.44%) started in association with peers. The rest 5.56 per cent has no response on the question. The study also reveals that three-tenth (30.56%) of the respondent started their delinquent activity (excluding abusive substance) within 6-12 years, while almost three-fifth (58.33%) started during 12-18 years. The rest, a little more than one-tenth (11.11%) has no response on the question. In the frequency of delinquency (excluding abusive substance) performed, more than half (55.56%) says that they have done few (1-15) times as individual, while less than half (47.22 %) says that they have done few times. More than one-tenth (11.11%) says that they have done moderate (15-30) times as individual while only 5.56 per cent says that they have done moderate times with friends. And 5.56 per cent of the respondent have done delinquent activity (excluding substance abuse) many (above 30) times as individual while only 2.78 per cent have done in association with peers.

From the above findings we can see that peers play a stronger role in the onset and frequency of doing substance abuse which supported Sutherland and Crassey theory of “Differential Association”. Conversely, individual plays a stronger role in the initiation and frequency of doing a delinquent activity other than substance abuse.

4.2.2. Respondents’ Perceived Factors Leading to Delinquency

The factors leading to delinquency is studied in four dimensions viz. individual factors, family factors, school factors, and peer factors.

4.2.2.1. Individual Factors

In individual factor almost two-thirds (58.33%) of the respondents agreed that “recklessness” is the cause of delinquency, while more than one-third (38.85%) disagreed, and only 2.78 per cent of the respondent strongly agreed. More than half (55.58%) of the

respondents agreed that having a “poor concentration” is the cause, while more than one-third (41.67%) of them disagreed and 2.78 per cent strongly agreed. Only a little more than one-fifth (22.22%) agreed that “aggression” is the cause of delinquency, while two thirds (66.67%) of the respondents disagreed and 5.56 per cent strongly disagreed. Substance abuse as a cause for delinquency on the other hand is strongly agreed by almost a tenth (8.33%) and agreed upon by three-fourth (75%) while it is disagreed by only almost one-fifth (16.67%) of the respondent and more than one fourth (30.56%) agreed that “media” contribute to the cause of delinquency, while the rest i.e. more than two third (69.44%) did not disagree. (See Table 4.5)

The finding here shows that substance abuse is the major for delinquency rather than media.

4.2.2.2. Family Factors

In family factor more than one-third (38.89 %) of the respondents agreed that “broken family” is the cause of delinquency while more than half (52.78-%) of the respondents disagreed and 2.78 per cent strongly agreed while 5.56 per cent strongly disagreed. More than a third (38.89%) of the respondents agreed that “living without parents or relatives” is the factor for leading delinquency (see Table 4.6) While more than half (52.78%) disagreed that living without parents or relatives is not a the factor for delinquency and 2.78 per cent strongly disagreed. One-third (33.33%) of the respondents agreed poverty as the factor for causing delinquency, while the rest more than half (55.56%) disagreed that poverty is not the cause for delinquency and 2.78 per cent of the respondents strongly disagreed. Almost one-tenth (8.33%) of the respondents strongly agreed that “poor parental care” is the factor leading to delinquency and more than one-third (41.67%) of the respondents agreed that poor parental care is the factor for delinquency while almost half (47.22%) of the respondents disagreed and 2.78 per cent of the respondent strongly disagreed.

The finding here reveals that poor parental care is one of the factors for the cause of delinquency.

4.2.2.3. School Factors

Almost one-fifth (16.67%) of the respondent agreed that “failure in studies” is the cause of delinquency, while a majority (80.85%) did not agree that failure in studies is not the cause of delinquency (see Table 4.7). Less than a fifth (16.67%) agreed that over “strict teacher” is the factor of delinquency, while majority (83.33%) of the respondents did not agree that strict teacher is the cause for delinquency. Less than a tenth (8.33%) agreed that “few friends at school” could be another factor, while a majority (86.11%) did not agree and another 5.56 per cent strongly disagreed. One-third (33.33%) of the respondents agreed that Uninteresting school environment is cause for delinquency while more than half (58.33%) of the respondents did not agree. One-tenth (13.89%) of the respondents considered “Burdensome syllabus” is a factor of delinquency while the rest i.e. majority (86.99%) of the respondents disagreed that burden syllabus is not the factor for delinquency. More than a fifth (22.22%) agreed that “poor teaching” in school could be one of the factors for delinquency, while almost three-fourth (72.22%) disagreed. Nearly one-fifth (19.44%) agreed that “rigid school rules and regulation” be a factor that leads to delinquency but the majority (77.78%) did not agree and 2.78 per cent strongly disagreed. And more than a fifth (22.22%) of the respondents agreed that bullying at school is the cause of delinquency while remaining (72.22%) did not agree.

4.2.2.4. Peer Related Factors

“Fear of rejection” from peer group is agreed as a factor of delinquency by almost half (44.44%) of the respondents, while the rest more than half (55.56 %) disagreed (see Table 4.8). A significant minority (5.56 %) of the respondents strongly agreed and half (50%)

agreed that due to want of “reinforcement credit” from peers delinquency can develop, while more than one-third (41.67%) disagreed and 2.78 per cent strongly disagreed on the idea. And, 5.56 per cent of the respondents agreed that “blackmail” by peers is the factor for delinquency, while majority (88.89%) did not agree. Another situation such as “crime by proxy” as a factor leading to delinquency is agreed by more than one-third (44.44%) and strongly agreed by almost one tenth (8.33 %), while the rest almost half (47.22%) of the respondents did not agree. And more than one-fourth (30.56%) of the respondents agreed that “forced” by peers is another factor of delinquency, while the rest more than two-third (69.44%) disagreed.

The findings here within peer related study reveals that most of the respondents involved in delinquent activity due to favoring of “reinforcement credit” by peer group which supported Akers’ theory of “Differential Reinforcement”.

4.2.3 Respondents’ Initiating Agents on Substance Abuse

The initiating agents of the respondents’ substance abuse is studied on seven popular substance consumed by the CCL. (See table 4.9)

The findings indicated that more than half (58.33%) of the respondents started Tobacco due to experimentation, more than a third (36.11%) started due to peer influence, and two groups comprising 2.78 per cent each started due to family influence and due to farm work (smoking for mosquito repellent).

On the other hand, respondents comprising of one-fourth (25%) each started inhaling dendrite due to peer influence and due to personal experimentation, while 2.78 per cent started inhaling due to family influence.

More than a quarter (30.56%) of the respondents started drinking alcohol due to peer influence and more than a quarter (27.78%) started due to personal experimentation and 5.57 per cent started due to family influence.

More than one-fifth (22.99) of the respondents who smoke ganja due to personal experimentation while the rest comprising of almost a fifth (19.44-%) started due to peer influence.

On drug (No. 4) 2.78 per cent of the respondent started due to peer influence and the same amount 2.48 per cent started due to personal experimentation, while the rest majority (94.44%) either do not consume No.4 or do not respond.

Less than one-tenth (8.33%) of the respondent started doing proxyvon/parvonspas due to peer influence, 5.56 per cent started due to personal experimentation and 2.78 per cent started due to peer influence. The rest majority (83.33%) of the respondents do not consume proxyvon/ parvonspas.

In correcting fluid almost one-fourth (22.22%) of the respondent started inhaling correcting fluid due to peer influence, almost one-tenth (8.33%) started due to personal experimentation and 2.78 per cent started due to family member influence. The rest two-third (66.67%) of the respondents either do not inhale correcting fluid.

From the above findings we can see that peer influence played the strongest role in various substance abuse initiations which supported Sutherland and Crassey theory of “Differential Association”, followed by personal experimentation and third by family influence.

4.2.4. Respondents' Frequency of Substance Abuse

Substance abuse by the respondents per week was studied in reference to some of the most common substances consumed by the CCL. (See table 4.9).

The findings indicated that consumption of "tobacco" is very high and majority (75%) of the respondents consume it every day, less than a tenth of the respondents comprising 8.33 per cent, 2.78 per cent, 5.56 per cent, and 2.78 per cent consume it once, twice, thrice and occasionally per week and about 5.3 percent did not consume at all.

More than a third (38.89) of the respondent did not inhale dendrite, however another one-fourth (25%) inhale it every day. Two groups of the respondents comprising little more than one-tenth (11.11%) each inhale it once and twice a week. And the rest 2.78 per cent inhale it thrice a week, occasionally by 5.56 per cent and 5.56 per cent experiment but not continued.

More than one-third (38.89%) of the respondents do not drink alcohol, however one-seventh (16.67%) of them drink alcohol occasionally, more than one-tenth (13.89%) drink it once, less than a tenth (8.33%) drink it twice, and 5.56 per cent drink alcohol per week. More than one-tenth (11.11%) drink every day and 5.56 per cent of respondents have experimented it but did not continue.

Ganja is smoked by 5.56 per cent of the respondents. 8.33 per cent of the respondent smoke ganja twice a week, another 8.33 percent smoke it every day. One-seventh (16.67%) consumed it occasionally and 2.78 per cent have experiment it but not continued and the rest majority (58.33%) of the respondent did not smoke ganja.

In relation to drugs (No.4) only few (5.56%) of the respondents consumed occasionally while the rest an overwhelming majority (94.44%) do not consume it.

Also in a drug such as proxyvon/ parvonspas, 2.78 per cent use it thrice a week, 13.89 per cent use it every day and the rest majority (83.33%) did not consume it.

11.11 per cent of the respondents inhaled correcting fluid once in a week and another two groups comprising 2.78 per cent of the respondents each consume it twice and thrice every week. More than a tenth (13.89%) inhale it every day and 5.56 percent inhale occasionally. The rest majority (63.89%) have experimented but not continued it.

4.2.5. Respondents' Mode of Consuming Substance abuse

Respondent mode of consuming substance abuse was studied on popular substance abuse consumed by CCL. (See Table 4.11)

Findings indicated that, majority (94.44%) of the respondent consume tobacco by smoking, More than half (52.78%) inhale/sniffing dendrite, less than two-third (61.11%) consume alcohol by drinking, more than one-third (38.89%) consume ganja by smoking, and 2.78 per cent of the respondent consumed drug (No.4) by sniffing and injecting. One-seventh (16.67%) of the respondents consumed Proxyvon/ parvonspas through injecting and one third (33.33 %) of the respondent consumed correcting fluid through inhaling/ sniffing.

4.3. Family Network

In order to assess the family network of the institutionalized CCL, studies are made on three grounds viz. respondents' fondness of staying at home, respondents' family member behavior, and perceived family relationship.

4.3.1. Respondent's fondness of staying at home

In order to understand the relationship of the respondents with the family members, fondness of staying home was studied. The finding reveals that majority (83.33%) of the

respondents like to stay at home, while the rest comprising of more than one-seventh (16.67%) of the respondents do not like to stay at home. (See table 4.12)

4.3.2. Respondent Family Member Behaviour

As revealed by many researchers CCL may be caused due to the behavior of the family member. The behavior of the respondents' family is analyzed on six major areas viz. tobacco, alcohol, drugs, theft, cheating and battering. (See table no. 4.13)

In respect of tobacco, out of 134 respondents family members 102 members are reported to be in tobacco related substances. Among the family members one fourth (25.49%) of the respondent's mothers have the habit of consuming tobacco followed by fathers comprising of less than a quarter (23.53%).

In respect of alcohol, out of 134 respondents' family members 34 family members consumed alcohol. Among them fathers constitute the maximum percentage comprising of more than a third (38.24%) followed by brothers comprising of less than one-third (32.35%) of the respondents' family members.

In drug consumption, only 9 family members reportedly are involved. Here respondents' brother have the highest degree of involvement comprising of more than one-third (44.44%), followed by respondents' fathers comprising of more than one-fifth (22.22%) of the entire respondents' family members.

Out of 7 respondents' family members involved in theft in which 4 of the respondents' family members were brothers i.e. (57.14-%), followed by 'fathers' and 'uncle' which constitute 14.29 per cent of the respondents' family members.

Out of 134 family members of the respondents 18 had been involved in cheating in which 6 of the family members i.e. one-third (33.33%) were brothers, followed by 'father' comprising of more than one-fifth (22.22%).

Out of 134 respondents 'family members, 28 of them were involved in Battering/ Physical abuse. Among these 'father' comprising more than a quarter (28.58%) which is followed by respondents' 'mothers' and 'brothers' comprising of less than one-fourth (21.43%) of the respondents family members.

4.3.3. Perceived Family Relationship Network

In this study attempt is made to understand the perceived relationship network of the respondents' family. Here, perceived relationship network of the respondent are taken and calculated to make an overall family relationship network figure.

4.3.3.1. Perceived Family Relationship Network

Network study is utilized in order to understand the relationship strength of the respondents' family member. Each frequency of relationship is given a code which includes 1- very poor, 2 - poor, 3- moderate, 4 – good, and 5 – very good. Here, the person in the row and the column which are same (e.g. grandfather – grandfather) are not taken into consideration. (See Table 4.14)

Findings indicated that all (100%) of the respondents who have a grandfather feel that they have a moderate relationship with them. Majority, (84.5%) of the respondent have a good relationship with their mother, brother (64.51%) and sister (70.37%). While more than one-tenth (12.50 %) of the respondent have a bad relationship with grand father, one fourth (25.00%) with their father, less than one-fifth (19.35%) on their mother, almost one fourth (23.33%) with their brother, and almost a fifth (18.51%) of them with their sister. All of them (100%) report a bad relationship with their step - father and step - mother.

Findings also show that all (100%) perceived that their grand-father & grand-mother, grand-father & father, and also grand-father & step mother have a good relationship with each other. Other respondents feel that their grand-father & brother (75.00%), grand-father & sister (50.00%) have a moderate relationship with each other. And one fourth of the respondents feel that their grand-father & mother have a bad relationship.

Majority of the respondent feels that their grand mother & father (60.00%) grand mother & mother, and grand-mother & sister (100 %) have a good relationship with each other. Majority (60.00%) feels that their grand mother & brother have a good relationship. While some respondent feels that their grand-mother & father, grand-mother & mother (25.00%) and grand-mother and brother (20.00%) have a bad relationship with each other. And the rest of the respondents feel that their grand-mother & mother (25.00%) have a moderate relationship.

The respondent also perceived that their father & mother (46.87%), father and brother (72.72%) and father & sister (76.47%) have a good relationship with each other. And some of the respondent feels that their father & mother (3.12%), father & brother (4.54%) and father & sister (17.64%) have a very good relationship with each other. They also felt that their father & mother (3.12%), father and brother (14.54%) and father & sister (5.88%) have a moderate relationship with each other. The rest of the respondents felt that their father & mother (12.45 %), father & brother (18.18%) and father & step mother (100%) have a poor relationship with each other.

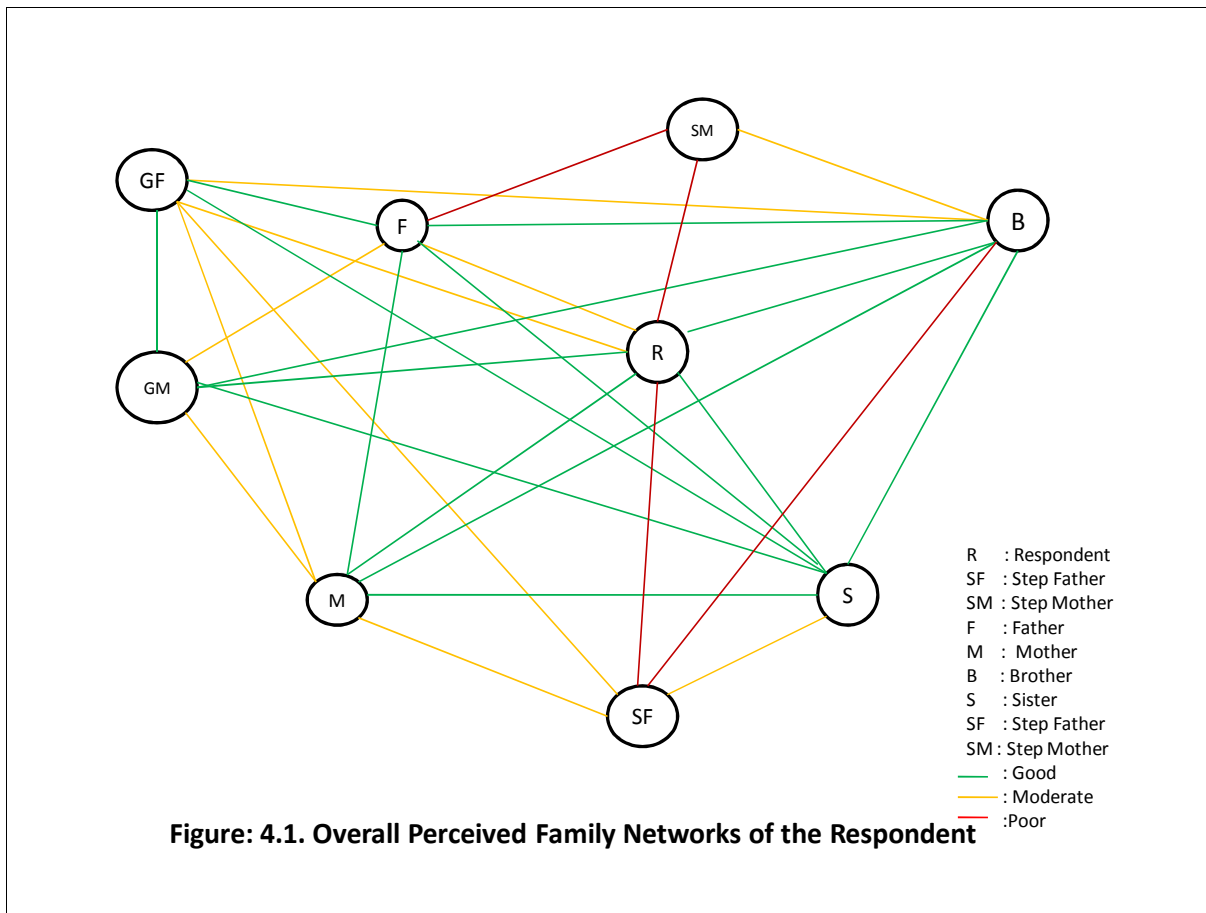
The respondent believed that their mother & brother (64.00%), mother & sister (68.00%) and mother and sister (25.00%) have a good relationship with each other. Other respondent see that their mother & brother (16.00 %), mother & sister (12.00%) and mother & step father (75.00%) have a good relations with each other. Some respondents also believed that their mother & brother (16.00) and mother & sister (12.00%) have a poor

relationship and the rest believed that their mother and brother (4.00 %) and mother and sister (8.00 %) have a very good relationship with each other.

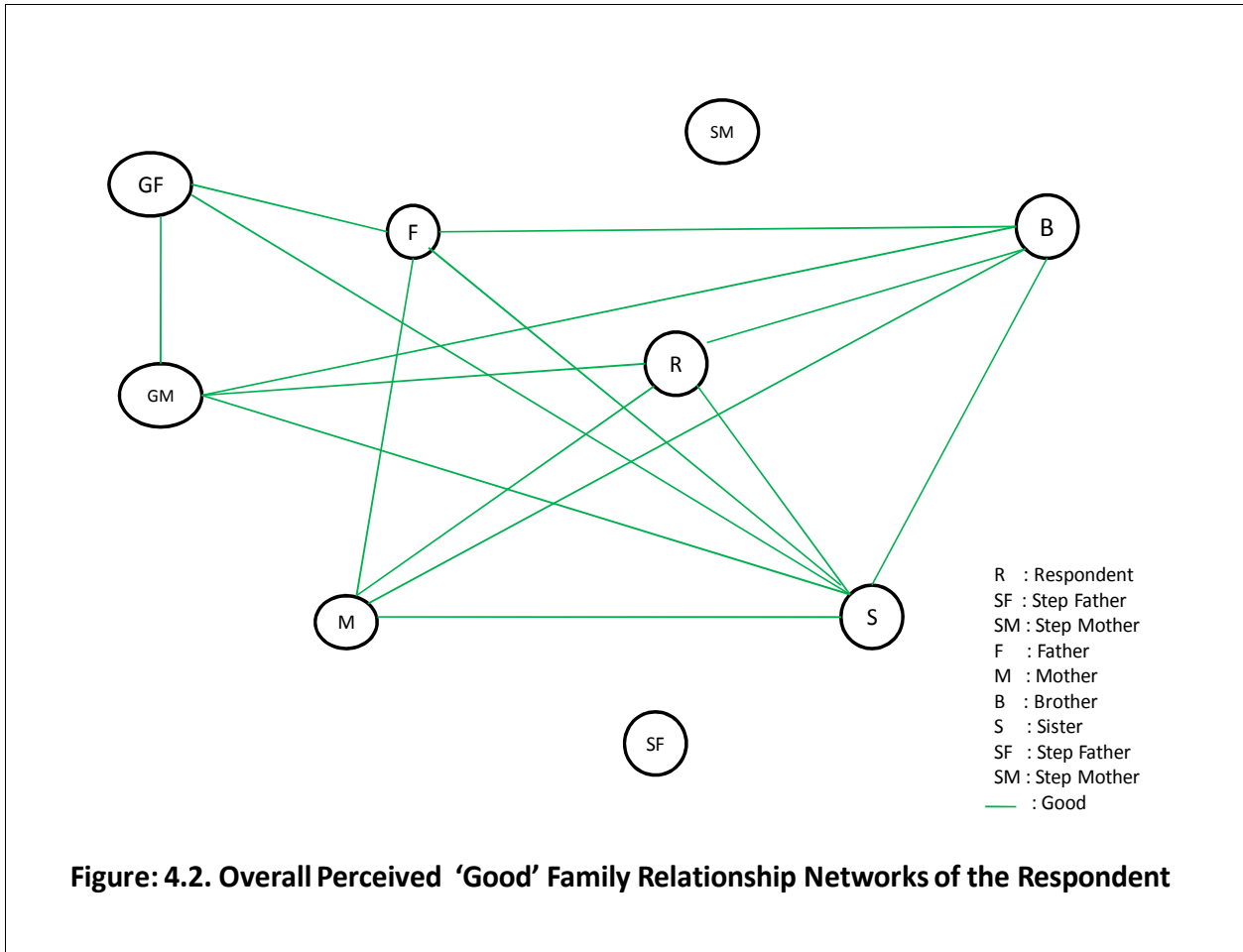
Findings also indicated that majority of the respondents felt that their brother & sister (71.48%) and brother & step mother (50.00%) have a good relationship with each other. And some feels that their brother & sister (9.95%), brother & step father (100%) and brother & step mother (50.00 %) have a poor relationship with each other. While few of them felt that their brother & sister have a good relationship (9.95%) and the rest (9.95%) felt that they have a poor relationship with each other. Findings also indicated that the entire respondent perceived that their sister and step father have a good relationship with each other.

4.3.3.2. Overall Perceived Family Networks Relationship of the Respondent

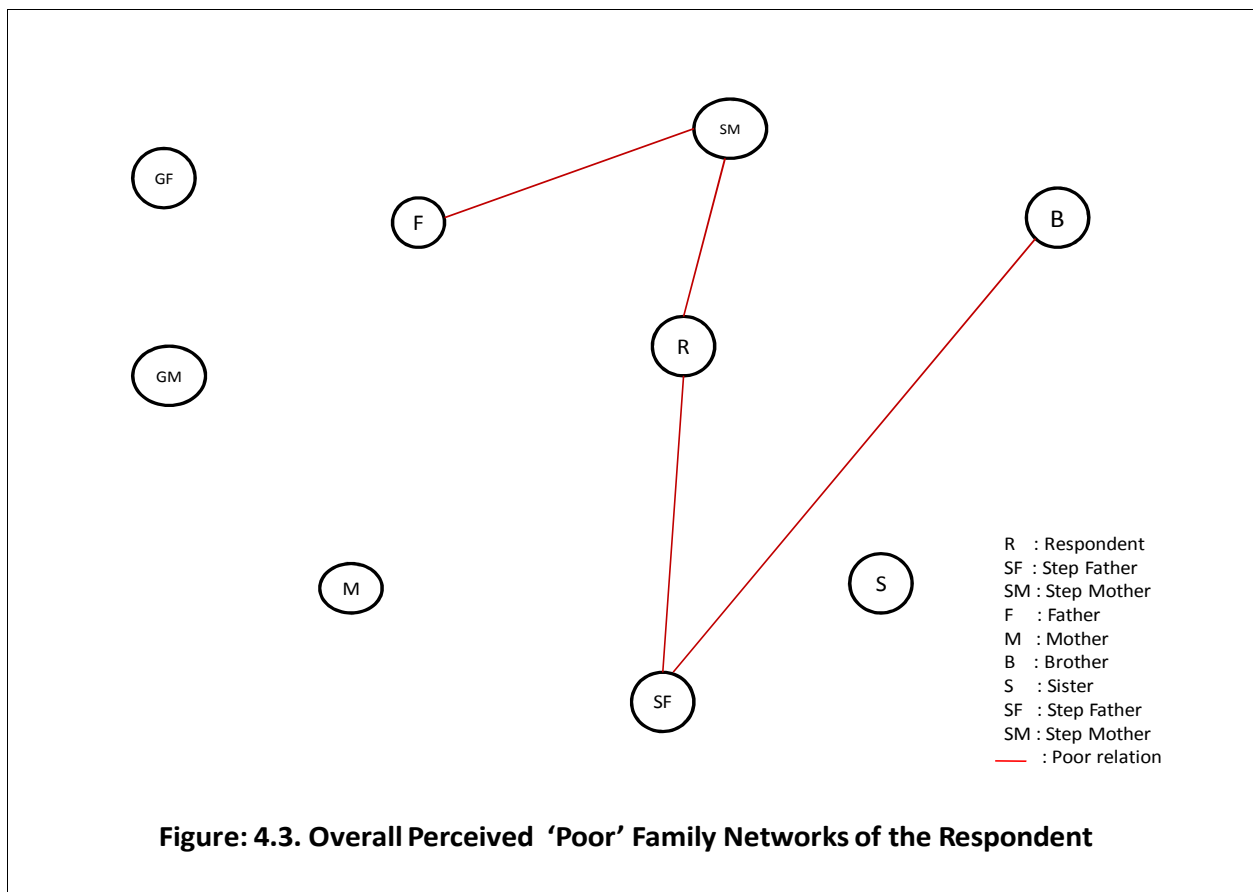
The overall findings are calculated by multiplying the number of frequency (F) with the code (c) 1, 2,3,4 and 5 which become the final code (C). The category where the sum of frequency ($\sum F$) falls at C (Final Code) is the “overall degree of relationship”. But, if the sum of frequency ($\sum F$) falls between the Codes (C) viz. C1, C2, C3... etc., then the mean of the two C values are calculated. The code where the $\sum F$ resides is the “overall degree of relationship” (See Table 4.15). The following figures shows the overall perceived relationship network of the respondents



The overall findings in family relationship show that there is no ‘very poor’, and ‘very good’ relationship strength but only ‘poor’, ‘moderate’ and ‘good’ relationship within the family network. From the above (figure 4.1) we can see that respondents’ ‘mother’, ‘grand father’ and ‘brother’ have the maximum positive (moderate and good) relationship network consisting of 87.5 per cent of their link in the family.



The above (figure 4.2) shows the overall perceived 'good' relationship network of the respondents. Findings here indicated that respondents' 'sisters' have the maximum 'good' relationship network within the family consisting of two third (75%) of her link within the family. Findings also indicated that respondents' 'step mother' and 'step father' have the weakest link within the respondents' family and they remain isolated.



The above (figure 4.3) shows the overall perceived 'poor' relationship network of the respondent. Findings indicated that 'respondents', 'step fathers' and 'step mothers' have the maximum 'poor' relationship network consisting of one fourth (25%) each of their link in the family. Here can also see that respondents mostly have a poor relationship network with their step-father or step-mother.

4.4. Peer Network

In order to study the peer network of the CCL, studies are made in different areas viz. preference of whether they want to spend time with peers, preference activities while spending time with peers, time spend with peers, respondents' peer delinquent behavior and relationship network of the respondents with peers.

4.4.1. Respondents Preference of spending time with Peers

The preference of spending time with peers was studied with a simple ‘yes’ and ‘no’ option (See Table 4.16). The findings indicated that almost all (97.22 %) like to spend time with peers while only 2.77 per cent do not like to spent time with their peers

4.4.2. Respondents Preference Activities while Spending Time with Peers

While spending time with friends, majority (91.47%) of the respondent spend their time consuming substance abuse, one-fourth (25%) like to spend time hunting and gathering in the forest, and almost one-fifth (19.44%) spent their time stealing with their friends. Almost one-tenth (8.33%) said that they spend time hunting and gathering in the forest, while few respondents (2.78%) each mention that they spend their time in street brawling, church activities, working or courting girls while they are with friends (see Table 4.17)

One of the interesting finding for children is that only a little more than one-sixth (16.67%) mentioned that they like playing when spending time with friends, while the rest majority (83.33%) did not mention it.

4.4.3. Respondent’s time spent with friends

The duration of time spent with friends by the respondent is analyzed to know the degree of interaction of CCL with their friends. The time spend is studied in three areas viz. duration of time spend at night, duration of time spent during day time and time of departing with friends at night (see Table 4.18). The findings indicated that one-third (33.33%) of the respondents spend less than one hour with their friends during day time, one-fourth (25%) of the respondents spends 1-3 hours, equally 3-6 hours is spend by another one fourth (25%) of the respondents and the rest less than one-fifth (16.67%) spend more than 6 hours with their friends during day time.

During night time, one-third (33.33%) of the respondents spend more than six hours with their friends, more than a tenth (13.83%) spend 3-6 hours, more than a quarter (27.78%) spend 1-3 hours and one-fourth (25%) spend less than one hour with their friends at night time.

The time spent with respondents are categorized into three viz. early (6:00-9:00 o'clock), late (9:00-12:00 o'clock) and late (after 12:00 o'clock). The study on the respondents' departing time reveals that more than a third (36.11%) departed early, more than one-fourth (27.78 %) departed late at night, while 5.56 per cent departed late when spending time with friends at night. The rest, more than a quarter (30.56%) of the respondents said that they did not spend time with their friends at night.

4.4.4. Delinquent Behaviour of Peers

The behavior of the respondents' peers are analyzed in six common delinquent behavior of the CCL in Mizoram viz. Substance abuse, drugs, theft, cheating and physical violence.(See Table 4.19).

Findings indicated that Majority (89.77%) of the respondents' peers consume substances while 12.28 per cent are free from substance abuse. A majority of peers (63.84%) consume alcohol and more than a quarter (36.17%) is free. In drugs, majority (52.66%) of peers are engaged while less than half (46.81%) are free. Majority (60.11%) are not involving in theft while more than one third (37.89%) are involving in it. In physical violence, more than one third (76.60%) are free from physical violence, while almost one fourth (23.40%) are involved in physical violence.

4.4.5. Perceived Peer Relationship Network

In this study attempt is made to understand the perceived relationship network of the respondents with that of their delinquent and non-delinquent peers. Here, perceived relationship network of the respondent are taken and calculated to make an overall relationship network figure.

4.4.5.1 Perceived Relationship Network of the Respondent with delinquent and non-delinquent Peers

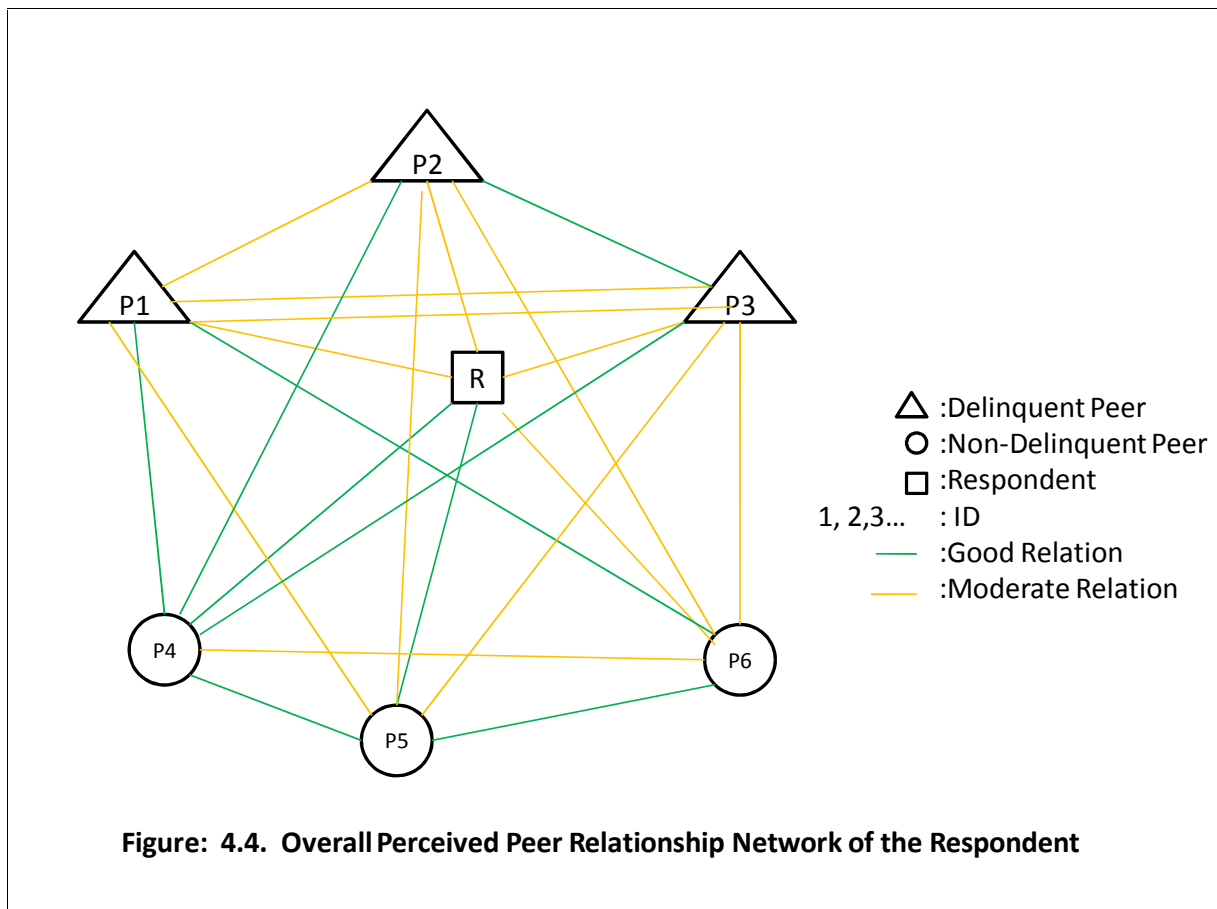
Network study is utilized in order to understand the relationship strength of the respondents' with delinquent and non-delinquent friends. Each frequency of relationship is given a code which includes 1- very poor, 2 - poor, 3- moderate, 4 – good, and 5 – very good. Here, relationship of peer member is also analyzed. Six peers of the respondent are taken with three delinquent and other three non-delinquents peers. Here codes are given from P1-P3 to delinquent peers and P4-P6 to non delinquent peers. (See Table 4.20)

Findings indicated that majorities (58.85%) have a good relation with P1, almost one-fifth (17.64%) have a moderate relation, and one fifth has a poor relation with P1. Few (2.94%) have a very bad relationship and another few (2.94%) have a good relationship. Majority (61.76%) have a good relationship with P2, almost one-fifth (17.64%) have a moderate relationship and another almost one fifth (17.64%) have a poor relation. The rest few (2.94%) have a very poor relationship with P2. Majority (68.00%) have a good relationship with P3, more than one-fourth (28%) have a bad relation and only few (4%) have a moderate relation with P3. All (100%) have a good relation with P4. And, almost three-fourth (72.72%) have good relation with P5 and the rest of the respondent have a poor (9.09%), moderate (9.09 %), and very good (9.09%), relationship with P5. More than one-third (40.00%) of the respondent have a good relationship with P6, another more than one-third (40.00%) have a moderate relationship and one fifth (20.00 %) have a poor relationship with P6.

These findings indicated that majority of the respondent have a good relationship with both their delinquent and non-delinquent peers. However, the mean of relationship is much higher with that of non-delinquent friends than those of their delinquent friends.

4.4.5.2 Overall Perceived Peer Relationship Network of the Respondents

The overall findings are calculated by multiplying the number of frequency (F) with the code (c) 1, 2,3,4 and 5 which become the final code (C). The category where the sum of frequency ($\sum F$) falls at C (Final Code) is the “overall degree of relationship”. But, if the sum of frequency ($\sum F$) falls between the Codes (C) viz. C1, C2, C3... etc., then the mean of the two C values are calculated. The code where the $\sum F$ resides is the “overall degree of relationship” (See Table 4.21). The following figure shows the overall relationship network of the respondents with their delinquent and non-delinquent peers.



From the findings (figure 4.4) we can see that respondents have a better relationship networks with their non-delinquent than their delinquent peers. Findings here indicated that one third (33.33%) of the respondents have a ‘good’ relationship network with their non-delinquent peers while their ‘good’ relationship network is nil towards their delinquent peers. Similarly, findings here also indicated that respondents’ delinquent peers also have a better relationship network with their non-delinquent peers than between their delinquent peers.

4.5. Perceived Effects of Institutionalization among the Institutionalized CCL

In order to find out the perceived effects of the institutionalization among the institutionalized CCL, studies are made on – respondents’ reason for admission of the observation home, perception about OH, institutional effects on behavior and perception of quitting delinquent activity after their release from the OH.

4.5.1. Respondents Reason for Admission at the Observation Home

As part of the study of the factors influencing toward delinquency, respondent reason for admission at the observation home was studied (See Table 4.22). The findings indicated that theft is the highest offensive behavior of the CCL comprising more than half (58.33%), followed by rape and drug possession comprising almost one-tenth (8.33%) each. Murder and caught while consuming of drugs/alcohol followed by comprising 5.57 per cent of the respondent each. The rest behavior like attempt to murder, attempt to rape and physical violence are the least and comprises 2.78 per cent each.

4.5.2. Respondents’ Opinion about the Observation Home (OH)

In order to study the functions of the observation home, perception of the inmate is analyzed on nine aspects viz. accommodation, food, clothing, teaching, vocational training, moral teaching, games and sports, relationship with workers and relationship among inmates. (See Table 4.23)

The findings indicated that the accommodation of the OH is considered good by majority (86.11%) of the respondents, very good by almost one-tenth (8.33%), and 2.78 per cent said that its poor while another 2.78 per cent did not give response.

Food/ mess is considered good by more than three-fourth (83.33%) of the respondent, almost one-tenth (8.33%), 5.56 per cent considered it poor and the rest 2.78 per cent give no response.

The clothing provided in the observation home is considered good by three-fourth (75%) of the respondent and 2.78 per cent considered it very good. While, almost one-fifth (19.44%) considered it poor and the rest 2.78 per cent do not have any response.

The major decision of the respondent in School teaching is “poor” which comprise of more than half (58.33%), more than one-third (36.11%) considered it good, 2.78 per cent considered it very good while the rest 2.78 per cent of the respondent does not have any response.

Vocational Training is considered poor by more than one-third (38.89%) of the respondent, while more than half (52.78%) considered it good and 2.78 per cent considered it very poor. The rest comprising 5.56 per cent do not give any response.

Games and sport available in OH is considered poor by almost one-fourth (22.22%) of the respondent, while more than two-third (69.44-%) considered it very good and a little more than one twentieth of the respondent (5.56%) considered it very good. The rest 2.78 per cent of the respondent do not have any response.

More than three-fourth (77.78%) of the respondent consider that they have a good relation with the OH workers, almost one-tenth (8.33%) consider that they have a very good connection, while more than one-tenth (11.11%) say that they have a poor relationship with the workers. The rest 2.78 per cent do not have any response.

The relationship among the inmates in OH is considered good by almost three-fourth (72.22%) of the respondent, few (5.56%) of them say that it is very good, while almost one-fifth (19.44%) consider that the relationship among the inmates are poor. The rest 2.78 per cent has not response.

4.5.3. Institutional Effect on Behavior

Institutional effect on the inmate of the OH is studied on four grounds viz. whether to continue to delinquency after release, develop bad feeling because of admission at OH, pick up bad behavior while staying at OH and whether the OH provide positive effect on them. (See table 4.24)

The findings indicated that the major decision of the respondent comprising of less than two third (61.11 %) agree that they will continue delinquency after their release from the OH, one-seventh (16.67%) of the respondent also strongly agree. While, more than one-tenth (13.89%) disagree on it and few (5.56%) of the respondents does strongly disagree. The rest 2.78 per cent have no response.

More than half (55.56%) of the respondent disagree to the situation that they feel bad because of admission at the OH, and 2.78 per cent of the respondent strongly agree on it. While more than a third (36.11%) agree to the situation and 2.78 per cent also strongly disagree on it. The rest 2.78 per cent do not have any response.

Majority (83.33%) of the respondents disagreed to the situation that they pick up bad behavior while they are staying at the OH, and 2.78 per cent strongly disagreed on the situation. While more than one-tenth (11.11%) agree on the situation and rest comprising 2.78 per cent do not have any response.

More than three-fourth (77.78%) agree on the situation that rehabilitation at the OH has a positive effect on them, and few (5.56%) of the respondent strongly agree on the

situation. While less than one-tenth (8.33%) disagree on the situation, one twentieth of the respondent (5.56%) strong disagree on the situation, and the rest 2.78 do not have any response.

The above findings reveals that although rehabilitation provided at the OH is effective in many ways to the CCL, however, majority of the respondent do not have any intention of quitting their delinquent activity especially in relation to substance abuses.

4.5.4. Respondent Perception on Quitting Delinquent Behavior after Release from the Observation Home (OH)

The study on the effect of institutionalization is made on six popular offensive activities of the CCL viz. stealing, selling liquor, drinking liquor, drug use, dendrite and correcting fluid inhaling. (See Table 4.25.)

The findings indicated that three-fourth (75%) of the respondent agreed that they will not steal after their release from the OH, while one twentieth of the respondent says that they will continue stealing and 2.78 per cent of the respondent says that they 'might' continue stealing. The rest one-seventh (16.67%) do not have any response.

More than one-fourth (30.56%) of the respondents said that they will quit selling alcohol. The rest almost seven tenth (69.44 %) have no response on it.

More than half (52.78%) said that they will quit drinking alcohol after their release from the OH, 5.56 per cent said that they will continue drinking and almost one-tenth (8.33%) says that they 'may' quit drinking alcohol. The rest one third (33.33%) do not have any response.

More than one-fourth (30.56%) of the respondent said that they will not consume drugs after their release from the OH, while 2.78 per cent of the respondent said that they might quit drugs and the rest two-third (66.67%) of the respondents did not give response.

Among the respondents more than half (55.56%) said that they will not inhale dendrite after their release from the OH, while 2.78 per cent said that they will continue inhaling and the rest i.e. more than one third (41.65%) of the respondents did not give response.

More than one-third (44.44%) said that they will not inhale/sniff correcting fluid after their release from the OH, and 2.78 per cent of the respondent said that they might quit inhaling/sniffing correcting fluid. The rest more than half (52.78%) have no response on it.

4.6. Respondents' Suggestions

The following are the suggestions made by the respondents viz. to stop delinquency, to improve better family functions, and to improve OH functions.

4.6.1. Respondents' Suggestions to Stop Delinquency

In order to stop/ alleviate delinquency, the respondents give several broad suggestions, (See Table 4.26) this includes:

Firstly, more than half (52.77%) suggested that Good parental care in upbringing of children is mandatory.

Secondly, more than one-third (41.66%) of the respondent also suggested that after-care should be a mandatory from the community after their release from the OH.

Thirdly, more than one-third (36.11%) also suggested that civil societies should put more effort and act on humanitarian grounds.

Fourthly, more than one-tenth (13.88%) suggested that good companion is necessary and should be careful in choosing them.

4.6.2. Respondents' Suggestion to Improve Family Functioning

In order to improve family functioning, several suggestions are given by the respondents (See table 4.27.) which are:

Firstly, more than half (55.55%) suggested that peace and harmony within the family is necessary to improve better functioning within the family.

Secondly, more than half (52.77%) says that improved parental care is needed in the upbringing of their children.

Thirdly, more than one-fourth (27.77%) suggested that stable living is needed

Fourthly, almost one-tenth (8.33%) suggest that regular devotion and prayer is necessary for family guidance.

4.6.3. Respondents' Suggestion to Improve Institutional Functioning

Suggestions were given by the respondents in order to improve OH functioning, (See Table 4.28) which includes:

First, almost two-fifth (38.88%) of the respondents suggested that proper understanding of the inmates is necessary to treat and guide the inmates.

Second, more than one-tenth (13.88%) suggested that proper functioning of schools and vocational training is needed.

Third, more than one-tenth (13.88%) suggested that detoxification and after care facilities are needed in OH.

Case Study: The research scholar conducted 4 case studies with inmates from Aizawl Observation Home and another 4 from Lunglei Observation Home. The following shows the details of the case studies and findings of the case study.

Case 1:

Name: A

Age: 14

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Tuallawt (Pawih)

Family Occupation: Making Charcoal

Educational Qualification: Class IV

Agency: Aizawl Observation Home

Case for admission: Rape

Date of Admission: 24th July 2010

Mr. A is a child who grew up in village in a poor family and a community where there were a number of gangs who regularly fight each other and where there were number of youth consuming liquor, dendrite, petrol inhaling, theft etc. Their family occupation is burning charcoal. He was still going to school even before he was admitted in the Observation Home. He said that he likes to accompany friends when they are playing and fetching firewood in the forest. He disliked the frequent temptation of his friend to do substance abuse like dendrite, liquor etc. when they were together. On an average he mostly spent time with his friend 2 hours a day in the weekend and 1 hour a day in the weekdays as he was still schooling. Sometime he hangs out with his friend at night, mostly they would walk around in the village and they also did substance abuses. Despite his friends temptation to do dendrite and liquor he still was able to hang on only to smoking cigarettes. He was

often asked to break-in and steal other's property but he refused to do it. However, he did steal about 20 pumpkins from his neighbour's garden for target practice.

Reason for smoking: When he was out with friends, he was asked to smoke and he accepted. Since then he continued on smoking. He also said that he likes to smoke with friends.

Case incident: His friend (20 years of age) was having a date with his girlfriend which unfortunately went further than the girl expected while he was kept on duty. The girl's family found out the incident when she reported pain in her private parts. The girl's family then reported the incident on charges of rape. Both of them got arrested and his friend was sent to central jail while he ended up at the observation home as he was a minor.

Case 2:

Name: B

Age: 15

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Hualngo Chhakchhuak

Family Occupation: Sub- Centre Helper (Mother)

Family Monthly income: Rs. 5000

Educational Qualification: Class VII

Agency: Aizawl Observation Home

Case for admission: Stealing

Date of Admission: 24th September 2010

Mr. B is the only child and grew up with his mother in a poor family. His parents got divorced when he was only 8 months old since his father was a drunkard. He dropouts from school when he was attending Class VIII since his father asked him to live with him. He stopped going school since then. He loves to spent time with his friends, on an average he

spent 4 hours in the weekdays and the whole day on the weekend. He had three groups of friends and 9 close friends and depending upon the friends he hangout, he used to do substance abuses like inhaling dendrite, smoking cigarette and marijuana, eating gutkha etc. He also stole money and goods with friends accompany and spent the amount for purchasing intoxicants. He said that he started his delinquent behavior with peer influence. His case of admission was also stealing 14 kg of ring rod, it was preplanned with his friend before the night that they would go out the next to search for something to steal. He slept-over at his friend's house on his friend invitation. They set out early at around 4:00 AM and found the ring rod. They were caught and were remanded at the Observation Home. He was still addicted to dendrite inhalation and the stealing was also for the purchase of dendrite, he still had no intention of abstaining from it.

Case 3:

Name: C

Age: 17

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Chhakchhuak

Family Occupation: Home guard (father)

Family Monthly income: Rs. 8000

Educational Qualification: Class XI (still attending)

Agency: Aizawl Observation Home

Case for admission: Selling of liquor (Standing)

Date of Admission: 1st January 2010

Mr. C grew up in a community where there are many delinquent youths and a family of domestic violence, his father used to batter his mother which ended up in divorce. He stayed with his father who got remarried. His step mother often scolded his brother as he had

a slight mental problem. For this he hated his mother and did not love staying at home with the family. He loved to hangout with friends and in turn did substance abuses. He mostly spent in an average 5 hours a day with his friend after school and at night. They hangout at the resident of a liquor seller and often got treated. He started drinking voluntarily with his companion and also did other intoxicants like inhaling correcting fluid, dendrite, eating pills, smoking marijuana, etc. he liked to drink with companions and individual only if he was really in anguish especially when his parents scolded him. The reason for his being remanded in the Observation Home was that he taking liquor with his companion to take back the cost by selling them some of the amount. He also claimed that they sometime used the profit for buying good clothes.

Case 4:

Name: D

Age: 17

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Tlaisun (Pawih)

Family Occupation: Farming

Family Monthly income: Unknown

Number of siblings: 4

Educational Qualification: Class V

Agency: Aizawl Observation Home

Case for admission: Theft

Date of Admission: 20th July 2010

Mr. D grew up in a poor family (BPL) in a village. He went to town and stay with his uncle to study form class IV to class IX. He drops out of school when he was class IX due to frequent use of substance abuse leading to poor interest in study. He spent 3 hours a day in

the weekend and spends much of the hours in the weekend. He liked to spend time with friend and frequently spent long hours at night up to 2:00 AM and even stays together the whole night. Mostly, they chat and did intoxicants like inhaling dendrite, smoking marijuana, drinking liquor, drugs etc. As he run excessively towards intoxicants he stole a lot. He would steal any items he could find like motorcycles, fridge, VCDs, computers, domestic animals, etc. with friend's accompanied and even by individual. The reason for his remand was also because of stealing a motorcycle (R15), he was caught at Champhai. He said that he started stealing when he was 13 years in accompany with his friend. He also said that he had been asked two times to have a street fight as they mocked and called him gay if he would not fight.

Case: 5

Name: E

Age: 17

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Kiangte

Family Occupation: Making Bricks

Family Monthly income: unknown

Educational Qualification: V

Sibling: 3

Agency: Lunglei Observation Home

Case for admission: Attempted murder

Date of Admission: 17th May 2010

Mr. E grew up in an unhealthy environment where his father was a drunkard and excessive use of money on liquor. His parents got divorced when he was 13 years old. He dropout of school when he was only class VI due to health problem and divorce of his

parents. Since then, he spent most of his time with his friend consuming substance abuses. He started smoking when he was 14 and drank liquor when he was 15, his demand for substance abuse increases and move towards doing inhaling dendrite, smoking marijuana, opium etc. He therefore needed money and therefore started stealing from others. He like to hangout with friend when he had money, they spent 4-5 hours a day with his friend and also spend long hours at night doing different kind of substance abuses. The case of his arrest was also because of threatening a woman to kill with a knife for demand of money. His entire delinquent act was started with peer influence. He was never forced to do delinquent act but asked to do which he accepted.

Case: 6

Name: F

Age: 15

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Gorkha

Family Occupation: Quarry worker

Monthly income: 2000

Educational Qualification: IV

Sibling: 4

Agency: Lunglei Observation Home

Case for admission: Stealing

Date of Admission: 23rd September 2010

Mr. F grew up in a vulnerable community where many youth were involved in delinquent activities. Many of the youth were involved in drinking liquor, consuming drugs, smoking marijuana, inhaling dendrite etc. He love to hangout with friend and spend 4-5 hours a day and hangout with them during day and night. He started running away from school

when he was 12 and spent time with friend in cyber café, playing and doing substance abuse, because of this he dropout of school when he was class V. His father died when he was 14 years old and his mother got married to a Bengali who was also a quarry worker. He reported that he had no problem with his step father. He started doing substance abuse when he was only 7 years old which was inhaling dendrite. He reported the reason was a peer pressure when his friend tempted him to inhale dendrite, he rejected at first but he started it when his friend accused him for being girlish if he did not do so. He also said that he started drinking liquor when his friend forced to do so by threatening him for punching if he did not take a drink. His reason for remand was due to stealing of a purse from church while they were praying.

Case: 7

Name: G

Age: 15

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Chhakchhuak

Family Occupation: Rickshaw driver (father)

Family Monthly income: Rs. 2500

Educational Qualification: IV

Sibling: 4

Agency: Lunglei Observation Home

Case for admission: Stealing

Date of Admission: 14th September 2010

Mr. G grew up in an unhealthy environment, his parents got divorced when he was only 3 years old. His mother got remarried to a drunkard who often hurt her mother and even sometime destroyed household assets. He loved to hang out with friends as he did not like to

stay at home. They would hang out day and night, and mostly courting girls at night or otherwise sit together in a waiting shed with his friend doing substance abuses. Sometime they sat at the waiting shed late at night inhaling dendrite and often lost track of time. He had done different kind of delinquent activities like, drugs, dendrite, marijuana and stealing money and household assets for the purchase of intoxicants. He started his first intoxicant from dendrite when he was only 9 years old when his friend invited him and voluntarily experiments it. Since then, his demand for different kind of intoxicants increased. He started stealing when his friends blackmailed him by threatening him not to give him intoxicants if he did not steal; he continued to steal since then. He reported that his main problem was that older youth in the community who were also dendrite abusers forcefully took dendrite from younger ones like themselves by threatening to hurt them if they did not give them. His case for admission in the Observation Home was stealing of aluminum wire which will be sold for the purchase of intoxicants.

Case: 8

Name: H

Age: 15

Sex: Male

Sub tribe/caste: Khualchhawn (Lai)

Family Occupation: Govt. Servant (peon) (father)

Monthly income: 7000

Educational Qualification: Class VII (attending)

Sibling: 2

Agency: Lunglei Observation Home

Case for admission: Burglary

Date of Admission: 3rd August 2011

Mr. H grew up in town outskirts of Lunglei, in a community where there were a number of youths engaging in substance abuses. They were engaging in doing dendrite, Marijuana, parvonspas, liquor etc. and he could also see the youths doing substance abuse from his house. His father is a drunkard and there were often a fight between his parents, there was also a time when his parents got divorced but were again remarried. He like to hangout with friends and went out to do different kinds of substance abuses especially dendrite on the weekend as he was still attending school. He was engaging in different delinquent activities like smoking marijuana and cigarettes, drinking liquor, inhaling dendrite, burglary, theft etc. He started his first delinquent activity by inhaling dendrite which he experimented with his own initiative when he saw other people doing it at that time he was 14 years old. He started stealing when he was 15 with his friends. He said that he likes stealing with friends accompany but by his own and could not laid trust on his friends on such activity. He also liked to stay home playing video games during the weekdays. He also had a history of truancy from home and spent alone at night in the open. He steals often and felt very confident in himself regarding stealing and often invited by his friend to steal. The case of his remand was due to breaking into a shop and stealing dendrite. He said that he had done it several times on the same spot.

Findings: From the case studies, the research scholar found out that poor socio-economic family environment and peer influences are related for a child to acquire a deviant behavior. Most of the respondents came from a broken family. Due to this, the children lost their love of staying home with their family and spent most of their time with peers. For the love of outdoor they tend to acquire delinquent behavior by starting on abusive substances. The demand for intoxicants then lead to other deviant behavior like theft, burglary, harassment, robbery, murder, rape, etc. The study indicated that they started their delinquent behavior

with companion through invitation, force, blackmail, etc. However, some of the children also started through experimentation.

Due to poor family environment and poor parenting, they also tend to fall behind in education leading to revulsion from school and often ended up dropping out from school. At the same time, school drop out children tend to have more leisure time to acquire a deviant behavior from companions.

The study also indicated that poor parenting and negligence is very high in the case of these children. Since the parents could not take care of even themselves and their relationship with their spouse, they have no time to look after their own children. The study also shows that the children spent many hours with friends and even stay late at night with their companions; this shows the negligence of parents in their nurture of the children. This was the cause of initiation for the children to acquire deviant behavior.

Another inevitable cause of delinquency in the study for the children was that of their community environment in which they strive. Almost all respondents belong to a community where there were a lot of deviant practices. They tend to acquire the same through observation and learning if they are not properly nurtured.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics

Sl. No	Characteristics	Frequency N= 36	Percentage
I	Agency		
	Aizawl	28	77.78
	Lunglei	8	22.22
II	Age		
	Late Childhood (6-12)	3	8.33
	Puberty (13-14)	13	36.11
	Adolescents (15-18)	20	55.56
	Mean Years of Age	14.97	
III	Educational Qualification		
	Illiterate	1	2.78
	Literate	1	2.78
	I-V (Primary)	6	16.67
	VI-VIII (Middle)	19	52.78
	XI-XII (Higher Secondary)	9	25.00
IV	School Status		
	Stop going School	15	41.67
	School going	21	58.33
V	District localities		
	Aizawl	23	63.89
	Lunglei	9	25.00
	Champhai	1	2.78
	Mamit	1	2.78
	Kolasib	1	2.78
	Myanmar	1	2.78
VI	Denomination		
	Presbyterian	16	44.44
	Salvation Army	4	11.11
	Baptist	6	16.67
	UPC (NE)	1	2.78
	UPC (Miz)	4	11.11
	Seventh Day	1	2.78
	Rinna Kohhran	4	11.11

Source: Computed

4.2: Economic Characteristics of Respondents

Sl.No	Characteristics	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Socio-economic Category		
	APL	17	47.22
	BPL	15	41.67
	AAAY	2	5.56
	Not Applicable	2	5.56
II	House Ownership		
	Owned	20	55.56
	Rented	16	44.44
III	Type of House		
	Traditional hut	4	11.11
	Assam type	22	61.11
	RCC	10	27.78

Source: Computed

Table 4.3: Family Characteristics of the Respondents

Sl. No	Characteristics	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Family Type		
	Nuclear	23	63.89
	Joint	13	36.11
II	Family Size		
	small (1 -3)	4	11.11
	Medium (4-6)	24	66.67
	Large (7 and above)	8	22.22
	Mean	5.56	
III	Form of Family		
	Stable	16	44.44
	Broken	18	50.00
	Reconstituted	2	5.56
IV	Educational Qualification		
	Illiterate	13	7.65
	Literate	22	12.94
	Primary (Class I – V)	31	18.24
	Middle (Class VI – VIII)	39	22.94
	High (Class IX – X)	37	21.76
	Higher Secondary (Class XI – XII)	20	11.76
	Graduate	1	0.59
	Post Graduate	6	3.53
	Not Applicable	1	0.59
V	Primary Occupation		
	Self employed	14	38.89
	Government employed	7	19.44
	Private employed	9	25.00
	Daily wager	5	13.89
	Pensioner	1	2.78
VI	Monthly Income (in ₹)		
	below 5000	15	41.67
	5000 - 10000	14	38.89
	10000 - 15000	2	5.56
	15000 - 20000	2	5.56
	20000 - 25000	3	8.33
	Mean	₹7925	

Source: Computed

Table 4.5: Respondents' Perceived Individual Factors Leading to Delinquency

Sl. No	Factors	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Individual		
1	Restlessness		
	Strongly Agree	1	2.78
	Agree	21	58.33
	Disagree	14	38.89
2	Poor Concentrating		
	Strongly Agree	1	2.78
	Agree	20	55.56
	Disagree	15	41.67
3	Aggression		
	Agree	8	22.22
	Disagree	24	66.67
	Strongly Disagree	2	5.56
	Not Applicable	2	5.56
4	Substance Abuse		
	Strongly Agree	3	8.33
	Agree	27	75.00
	Disagree	6	16.67
5	Media		
	Agree	11	30.56
	Disagree	25	69.44

Source: Computed

Table 4.6: Respondents' Perceived Family Factors Leading to Delinquency

II	Family	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
1	Broken		
	Strongly Agree	1	2.78
	Agree	14	38.89
	Disagree	19	52.78
	Strongly Disagree	2	5.56
2	Living without Parents/Relatives		
	Strongly Agree	2	5.56
	Agree	14	38.89
	Disagree	19	52.78
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78
3	Poverty		
	Strongly Agree	2	5.56
	Agree	12	33.33
	Disagree	20	55.56
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78
	Not applicable	1	2.78
4	Poor Parental Care		
	Strongly Agree	3	8.33
	Agree	15	41.67
	Disagree	17	47.22
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78

Source: Computed

Table 4.7: Respondents' Perceived School Factors Leading to Delinquency

III	School	Frequency N= 36	Percentage
1	Failure in Studies		
	Strongly Agree	1	2.78
	Agree	6	16.67
	Disagree	29	80.56
2	Over Strict Teacher		
	Agree	6	16.67
	Disagree	30	83.33
3	Few Friends at School		
	Agree	3	8.33
	Disagree	31	86.11
	Strongly Disagree	2	5.56
4	Uninteresting School Environment		
	Strongly Agree	1	2.78
	Agree	12	33.33
	Disagree	21	58.33
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78
	Not applicable	1	2.78
5	Burdensome Syllabus		
	Agree	5	13.89
	Disagree	31	86.11
6	Poor Teaching		
	Agree	8	22.22
	Disagree	26	72.22
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78
	Not applicable	1	2.78
7	Rigid School Rules & Regulations		
	Agree	7	19.44
	Disagree	28	77.78
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78
8	Bulling at School		
	Strongly Agree	1	2.78
	Agree	8	22.22
	Disagree	26	72.22
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78

Source: Computed

Table 4.8: Respondents' Perceived Peer Factors Leading to Delinquency

IV	Peer	Frequency N= 36	Percentage
1	Fear of Rejection		
	Agree	16	44.44
	Disagree	20	55.56
2	Reinforcement Credit		
	Strongly Agree	2	5.56
	Agree	18	50.00
	Disagree	15	41.67
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78
3	Blackmail		
	Strongly Agree	1	2.78
	Agree	2	5.56
	Disagree	32	88.89
	Strongly Disagree	1	2.78
4	Proxy		
	Strongly Agree	3	8.33
	Agree	16	44.44
	Disagree	17	47.22
5	Forced		
	Agree	11	30.56
	Disagree	25	69.44

Source Computed

Table 4.9: Respondents' Initiating Agent for Substance Abuse

Sl. No.	Initiating Agent	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Tobacco		
	Peer influence	13	36.11
	Parental influence	1	2.78
	Experimentation	21	58.33
	Due to farm work	1	2.78
II	Dendrite		
	Peer influence	9	25.00
	Parental influence	1	2.78
	Experimentation	9	25.00
	not applicable	17	47.22
III	Alcohol		
	Peer influence	11	30.56
	Parental influence	2	5.56
	Experimentation	10	27.78
	not applicable	13	36.11
IV	Ganja		
	Peer influence	7	19.44
	Experimentation	8	22.22
	Not applicable	21	58.33
V	Drug (No.4)		
	Peer influence	1	2.78
	Experimentation	1	2.78
	Not applicable	34	94.44
VI	Proxylon/Parvonspas		
	Peer influence	3	8.33
	Parental influence	1	2.78
	Experimentation	2	5.56
	not applicable	30	83.33
VII	Correcting Fluid		
	Peer influence	8	22.22
	Parental influence	1	2.78
	Experimentation	3	8.33
	Not applicable	24	66.67

Source: Computed

Table 4.10: Respondents' Frequency of Substance Use per Week

Sl. No.	Substances	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Tobacco		
	Once	3	8.33
	Twice	1	2.78
	Thrice	2	5.56
	Every day	27	75.00
	Occasionally	1	2.78
	Not applicable	2	5.56
II	Dendrite		
	Once	4	11.11
	Twice	4	11.11
	Thrice	1	2.78
	Every day	9	25.00
	Occasionally	2	5.56
	Experiment but not continued	2	5.56
	Not applicable	14	38.89
III	Alcohol		
	Once	5	13.89
	Twice	3	8.33
	Thrice	2	5.56
	Every day	4	11.11
	Occasionally	6	16.67
	Experiment but not continued	2	5.56
	not applicable	14	38.89
IV	Ganja		
	Once	2	5.56
	Twice	3	8.33
	Every day	3	8.33
	Occasionally	6	16.67
	Experiment but not continued	1	2.78
	Not applicable	21	58.33
V	Drug (No.4)		
	Occasionally	2	5.56
	Not applicable	34	94.44
VI	Proxylon/Parvonspas		
	Thrice	1	2.78
	Every day	5	13.89
	Not applicable	30	83.33
VII	Correcting Fluid		
	Once	4	11.11
	Twice	1	2.78
	Thrice	1	2.78
	Every day	5	13.89
	Occasionally	2	5.56
	Not applicable	23	63.89

Source: Computed

Table 4.11: Respondents' Mode of Consuming Substance Abuse

Sl. No.	Substance	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Tobacco		
	Smoking	34	94.44
	Not applicable	2	5.56
II	Dendrite		
	Sniffing	19	52.78
	Not applicable	14	47.22
III	Alcohol		
	Drinking	22	61.11
	Not applicable	14	36.11
IV	Ganja		
	Smoking	14	38.89
	Not applicable	21	61.11
V	Drug (No.4)		
	Sniffing	1	2.78
	Injecting	1	2.78
	Not applicable	34	94.44
VI	Proxyvon/Parvonspas		
	Injecting	6	16.67
	Not applicable	30	83.33
VII	Correcting Fluid	Frequency	Percent
	Sniffing	12	33.33
	Not applicable	24	66.67

Source: Computed

Table 4.12: Respondents Fondness of Staying at Home

Sl.No.	Characteristics	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
1	Yes	30	83.33
2	No	6	16.67

Table 4.13: Respondents Family Members Behaviour

Sl. No	Family Members	Behaviour					
		Tobacco n= 102	Alcohol n= 34	Drugs n=9	Theft n = 7	Cheating n = 18	Battering n = 28
I	Grand Father	3 (2.94)	1 (2.94)	1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.57)
II	Grand Mother	7 (6.86)	1 (2.94)	0 0.00	0 0.00	0 0.00	2 (7.14)
III	Father	24 (23.53)	13 (38.24)	2 (22.22)	1 (14.29)	4 (22.22)	8 (28.57)
IV	Mother	26 (25.49)	2 (5.88)	1 (11.11)	0 0.00	1 (5.56)	6 (21.43)
V	Brother	20 (19.61)	11 (32.35)	4 (44.44)	4 (57.14)	6 (33.33)	6 (21.43)
VI	Sister	9 (8.82)	1 (2.94)	0 0.00	1 (14.29)	3 (16.67)	3 (10.71)
VII	Step Father	3 (2.94)	1 (2.94)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 0.00
VIII	Step Mother	2 (1.96)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 0.00
IX	Uncle	3 (2.94)	3 (8.82)	1 (11.11)	1 (14.29)	2 (11.11)	2 (7.14)
X	Aunt	3 (2.94)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	0 0.00
XI	Brother in Law	1 (0.98)	1 (2.94)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (5.56)	0 0.00
XII	Cousin	1 (0.98)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 0.00

Source: Computed

Figures in Parentheses are percentages

Table 4.14: Perception of Respondent's Family Relationship Network

ID	code (c)	Grand Father	Grand Mother	Father	Mother	Brother	Sister	Step-Father	Step-Mother
Respondent	1	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (12.50)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	2	0 (0.00)	1 (12.50)	6 (25.00)	6 (19.35)	7 (23.33)	5 (18.51)	2 (100)	2 (100)
	3	2 (100)	0 (0.00)	13 (54.16)	4 (12.90)	2 (6.66)	1 (3.70)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	4	0 (0.00)	7 (87.50)	2 (8.33)	20 (64.51)	20 (64.51)	19 (70.37)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	5	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (3.22)	1 (3.33)	2 (7.40)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Grand Father	1		0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	2		0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (33.33)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	3		0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	3 (75.00)	1 (50.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	4		2 (100)	2 (100)	2 (66.66)	1 (25.00)	1 (50.00)	2 (100)	0 (0.00)
	5		0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Grand Mother	1			0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	2			2 (40.00)	1 (25.00)	1 (20.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	3			0 (0.00)	1 (25.00)	3 (60.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	4			3 (60.00)	2 (50.00)	2 (2.00)	2 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	5			0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Father	1				0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0
	2				4 (12.50)	4 (18.18)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (100)
	3				1 (3.12)	1 (4.54)	1 (5.88)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	4				15 (46.87)	16 (72.72)	13 (76.47)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	5				1 (4.00)	1 (4.54)	3 (17.67)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Mother	1					0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	2					4 (16.00)	3 (12.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	3					4 (16.00)	3 (12.00)	3 (75.00)	0 (0.00)
	4					16 (64.00)	17 (68.00)	1 (25.00)	0 (0.00)
	5					1 (4.00)	2 (8.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Brother	1						0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	2						2 (9.52)	1 (100)	1 (50.00)
	3						2 (9.52)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	4						15 (71.42)	0 (0.00)	1 (50.00)
	5						2 (9.52)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Sister	1						0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	2						0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	3						2 (100)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	4						0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
	5						0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)

Codes: 1. Very Poor; 2. Poor; 3 Moderate; 4. Good, 5. Very Good

Source: Computed

Table: 4.16: Respondent's Preferences of Spending Time with Peers

Sl. No	Characteristics	Frequency
1	Like to be with friends	35 (97.22)
2	Don't like to be with friends	1 (2.77)

Source: Computed

Figures in Parentheses are Percentages

Table 4.17: Respondent' Preference Activities while Spending Time with Peers

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Frequency N= 36
1	Visiting Friends' House	3 (8.33)
2	Doing Substance Abuse	33 (91.67)
3	Hunting and Gathering in the forest	3 (8.33)
4	Just wandering/loitering around	11 (25.00)
5	Playing	6 (16.67)
6	Stealing	7 (19.44)
7	Street Brawl	1 (2.78)
8	Teasing Girls	0 (0.00)
9	Church Activities	1 (2.78)
10	Working	1 (2.78)
11	Courting Girls	1 (2.78)

Source: Computed

Figures in Parentheses are Percentages

Table 4.18: Respondents Time Spent with Friends

Sl.No	Characteristics	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Day Time		
	Less (Less than 1 Hours)	12	33.33
	Moderate (1 - 3 Hours)	9	25.00
	Long (3 - 6 Hours)	9	25.00
	Very Long (6 Hours and Above)	6	16.67
II	Night		
	Less (Less than 1 Hours)	9	25.00
	Moderate (1 - 3 Hours)	10	27.78
	Long (3 - 6 Hours)	5	13.89
	Very Long (6 Hours and Above)	12	33.33
III	Time of Departing		
	Early (6 pm - 9 pm)	13	36.11
	Late (9 pm - 12 pm)	10	27.78
	Very late (After 12 am)	2	5.56
	Not applicable	11	30.56

: Computed

Source

Table 4.19: Delinquent Behaviour of Peers

Sl. No	Characteristics	Frequency N= 188	Percentage
I	Substance Abuse		
	No	23	12.23
	Yes	165	87.77
II	Alcohol		
	No	68	36.17
	Yes	120	63.83
III	Drugs		
	No	89	46.81
	Yes	99	52.66
IV	Theft		
	No	113	60.11
	Yes	75	39.89
V	Cheating		
	No	114	60.64
	Yes	74	39.36
VI	Physical Violence		
	No	144	76.60
	Yes	44	23.40

Source: Computed

Table 4.20: Frequency of Respondent's Peer Relationship Network

Sl. No	ID	Code (c)	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6
1	Respondent	1	1 (2.94)	1 (2.94)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
		2	6 (17.64)	6 (17.64)	7 (28.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (9.09)	1 (20.00)
		3	6 (17.64)	6 (17.64)	1 (4.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (9.09)	2 (40.00)
		4	20 (58.82)	21 (61.76)	17 (68.00)	14 (100)	8 (72.72)	2 (40.00)
		5	1 (2.94)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	1 (9.09)	0 (0.00)
2	P 1	1		0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
		2		15 (45.45)	4 (16.00)	5 (38.46)	5 (55.55)	0 (0.00)
		3		4 (12.12)	1 (4.00)	1 (7.69)	1 (11.11)	1 (20.00)
		4		13 (39.39)	20 (80.00)	7 (53.84)	3 (33.33)	4 (80.00)
		5		1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
3	P 2	1			0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
		2			4 (17.39)	1 (7.69)	4 (44.44)	2 (40.00)
		3			1 (4.34)	2 (15.38)	1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)
		4			17 (73.91)	10 (76.92)	3 (33.33)	2 (40.00)
		5			1 (4.34)	0 (0.00)	1 (11.11)	1 (20.00)
4	P 3	1				0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
		2				2 (22.22)	3 (60.00)	1 (33.33)
		3				1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	2 (66.66)
		4				5 (55.55)	2 (40.00)	0 (0.00)
		5				1 (11.11)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
5	P 4	1					0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
		2					2 (20.00)	1 (20.00)
		3					1 (10.00)	1 (20.00)
		4					7 (70.00)	3 (60.00)
		5					0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
6	P 5	1						0 (0.00)
		2						1 (20.00)
		3						1 (20.00)
		4						2 (40.00)
		5						1 (20.00)

Codes: 1. Very Poor, 2. Poor, 3 Moderate, 4. Good, 5. Very Good

Source: Computed

Table 4.22: Respondents' Reason for Admission at the Observation Home

Sl. No	Characteristics	Frequency	Percent
1	Theft	21	58.33
2	Attempt to murder	1	2.78
3	Murder	2	5.56
4	Attempt to Rape	1	2.78
5	Rape	3	8.33
6	Refer from CWC	2	5.56
7	Physical Violence	1	2.78
8	Caught while consuming drugs	2	5.56
9	Drug Possession	3	8.33

Source: Computed

Table 4.23: Respondents' Perception about the Observation Home

Sl.No.	Perception	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Accommodation		
	Poor	1	2.78
	Good	31	86.11
	Very good	3	8.33
	No response	1	2.78
II	Food		
	Poor	2	5.56
	Good	30	83.33
	Very good	3	8.33
	No response	1	2.78
III	Clothing		
	Poor	7	19.44
	Good	27	75.00
	Very good	1	2.78
	No response	1	2.78
IV	School Teaching		
	Poor	21	58.33
	Good	13	36.11
	Very good	1	2.78
	No response	1	2.78
V	Vocational Training		
	Poor	14	38.89
	Good	19	52.78
	Very good	1	2.78
	No response	2	5.56
VI	Moral Teaching		
	Poor	1	2.78
	Good	29	80.56
	Very good	4	11.11
	No response	2	5.56
VII	Games and Sports		
	Poor	8	22.22
	Good	25	69.44
	Very good	2	5.56
	No response	1	2.78
VIII	Relationship with workers		
	Poor	4	11.11
	Good	28	77.78
	Very good	3	8.33
	No response	1	2.78
IX	Relationship among Inmates		
	Poor	7	19.44
	Good	26	72.22
	Very good	2	5.56
	No response	1	2.78

Source: Computed

Table 4.24: Respondents' Opinion on Institutional Effect of their Behaviour

Sl. No.	Opinion	Frequency N= 36	Percentage
I	Continue delinquent activity after release		
	strongly agree	6	16.67
	agree	22	61.11
	disagree	5	13.89
	strongly disagree	2	5.56
	No response	1	2.78
II	Feeling Bad because admitted in Observation Home		
	strongly agree	1	2.78
	agree	13	36.11
	disagree	20	55.56
	strongly disagree	1	2.78
	No response	1	2.78
III	Pick up bad behaviour while staying		
	agree	4	11.11
	disagree	30	83.33
	strongly disagree	1	2.78
	No response	1	2.78
IV	Positive effect on Rehabilitation		
	strongly agree	2	5.56
	agree	28	77.78
	disagree	3	8.33
	strongly disagree	2	5.56
	No response	1	2.78

Source: Computed

Table 4.25: Respondents' Perception on Quitting Delinquent Behaviour after Released from Observation Home

Sl. No.	Perception	Frequency N = 36	Percentage
I	Stealing		
	Yes	27	75.00
	No	2	5.56
	Maybe	1	2.78
	Not applicable	6	16.67
II	Selling Liquor		
	Yes	11	30.56
	Not applicable	25	69.44
III	Drinking Liquor		
	Yes	19	52.78
	No	2	5.56
	Maybe	3	8.33
	Not applicable	12	33.33
IV	Drug use		
	Yes	11	30.56
	Maybe	1	2.78
	Not applicable	24	66.67
V	Dendrite inhaling		
	Yes	20	55.56
	No	1	2.78
	Not applicable	15	41.67
VI	Correcting Fluid inhaling		
	Yes	16	44.44
	Maybe	1	2.78
	Not applicable	19	52.78

Source: Computed

Table 4.26: Respondents' Suggestions to Stop the Delinquency

Sl. No	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Parental care in upbringing of their children is Mandatory	19	52.77
2	After Care is mandatory from the community	15	41.66
3	Civil Societies should act on humanitarian grounds	13	36.11
4	Good Companion(Friends) is/are necessary	5	13.88

Source Computed

Table 4. 27: Respondents' Suggestions to Improve Family Functioning

Sl.No	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Peace and Harmony with in the family	20	55.55
2	Improve Parental care in Upbringing of their children	19	52.77
3	Stable Living	10	27.77
4	Regular Devotion and prayer in family	3	08.33

Source: Computed

Table 4.28: Respondents' Suggestions to Improve Institutional Functioning

Sl. No	Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
1	Proper understanding of Inmates is essential to treat them	14	38.88
2	Proper functioning is essential in school and vocational training	5	13.88
3	Detoxification and After care facilities	5	13.88

Source: Computed

Table 4.4 Respondents' Initiation and Frequency of Abusive Substance and DAESA

Sl.No	Characteristics	Frequency N= 36	Percentage	Characteristics	Frequency N= 36	Percentage
I	Age of Initiation of abusive substances			Age of Initiation of DAESA		
	6 - 12 years	22	61.11	6 - 12 years	11	30.56
	12 - 18 years	11	30.56	12 - 18 years	21	58.33
	Not Applicable	3	8.33	Not Applicable	4	11.11
II	Initiative agent of delinquent activity on substance abuse			Initiative agent of DAESA		
	Individual	2	5.56	Individual	18	50.00
	Peer	33	91.67	peer	16	44.44
	Not Applicable	1		Not Applicable	2	5.56
III	Substance Abuse consumption as Individual			Substance Abuse consumption with peers		
	Few (1 - 15 times)	9	25.00	Few (1 - 15 times)	10	27.78
	Moderate (15 - 30 times)	4	11.11	Moderate (15 - 30 times)	4	11.11
	Many (30 and above)	12	33.33	Many (30 and above)	18	50.00
	Not Applicable	11	30.56	Not Applicable	4	11.11
IV	Frequency of DAESA performed as individual			Frequency of DAESA performed with peers		
	Few (1 - 15 times)	20	55.56	Few (1 - 15 times)	17	47.22
	Moderate (15 - 30 times)	4	11.11	Moderate (15 - 30 times)	2	5.56
	Many (30 and above)	2	5.56	Many (30 and above)	1	2.78
	Not Applicable	10	27.78	Not Applicable	16	44.44

Source: Computed

Table: 4.21. Perceived Peer Relationship Network of Respondent (Overall Network Calculation)

Sl. No	Peer Relationship	Total Frequency of Meeting (n)	Sum of Frequency (ΣF)	Final Network Code (C)					Category where (ΣF) falls at C	Mean Of C Value	Final Category where (ΣF) fall at C	Overall Degree of relationship
				C 1 (Very Poor)	C 2 (Poor)	C 3 (Moderate)	C 4 (Good)	C 5 (Very Good)				
				n x c 1	n x c 2	n x c 3	n x c 4	n x c 5				
1	R-P1	34	116	34	68	102	136	170	C3& C4	119	C3	Moderate
2	R-P2	32	111	32	64	96	128	160	C3 & C4	112	C4	Moderate
3	R-P3	25	85	25	50	75	100	125	C3 & C4	87.5	C3	Moderate
4	R-P4	14	56	14	28	42	56	70	C3& C4	49	C4	Good
5	R-P5	11	42	11	22	33	44	55	C3 & C4	38.5	C4	Good
6	R-P6	5	16	5	10	15	20	25	C3 & C4	17.5	C3	Moderate
7	P1-P2	33	99	33	66	99	132	165	C3	99	C3	Moderate
8	P1-P3	25	91	25	50	75	100	125	C3 & C4	87.5	C4	Good
9	P1-P4	13	41	13	26	39	52	65	C3 & C4	45.5	C3	Moderate
10	P1-P5	9	25	9	18	27	36	45	C2 & C3	22.5	C3	Moderate
11	P1-P6	5	19	5	10	15	20	25	C4	20	C4	Good
12	P2-P3	23	84	23	46	69	92	115	C3 & C4	80.5	C4	Good
13	P2-P4	13	48	13	26	39	52	65	C3 & C4	45.5	C4	Good
14	P2-P5	9	28	9	18	27	36	45	C3	27	C3	Moderate
15	P2-P6	5	17	5	10	15	20	25	C3 & C4	17.5	C3	Moderate
16	P3-P4	9	32	9	18	24	36	45	C3 & C4	31.5	C4	Good
17	P3-P5	5	14	5	10	15	20	25	C3 & C4	15	C3	Moderate
18	P3-P6	3	8	3	6	9	12	15	C3	9	C3	Moderate
19	P4-P5	10	37	10	20	30	40	50	C3 & C4	35	C4	Good
20	P4-P6	5	17	5	10	15	20	25	C3 & C4	17.5	C3	Moderate
21	P4-P6	5	18	5	10	15	20	25	C3 & C4	17.5	C4	Good

R	Respondent
P	Peer
1, 2,3,....	ID
1-3	Delinquent Peer
4-6	Non- Delinquent Peer
c	Code
C	Final Network Code

Table: 4.15. Perceived Family Relationship Network of Respondents (Overall Network Calculation)

SI. No	Relationship	Total Frequency of Meeting (n)	Sum of Frequency (ΣF)	Final Network Code (C)					Category where (ΣF) falls at C	Mean Of C Value	Final Category where (ΣF) fall at C	Overall Degree of relationship
				C 1 (Very Poor)	C 2 (Poor)	C 3 (Moderate)	C 4 (Good)	C 5 (Very Good)				
				n x c 1	n x c 2	n x c 3	n x c 4	n x c 5				
1	Respondent –Grand Father	2	6	2	4	6	8	10	C3	6	C3	Moderate
2	Respondent – Grand Mother	8	30	8	16	24	32	40	C3 & C4	28	C4	Good
3	Respondent - Father	24	62	24	48	72	96	120	C2 & C3	60	C3	Moderate
4	Respondent - Mother	31	109	31	62	93	124	155	C3 & C4	108.5	C4	Good
5	Respondent - Brother	30	105	30	60	90	120	150	C3 & C4	105	C4	Good
6	Respondent - Sister	27	99	27	54	81	108	135	C3 & C4	94.5	C4	Good
7	Respondent - Step Father	2	4	2	4	6	8	10	C2	4	C2	Poor
8	Respondent - Step Mother	2	4	2	4	6	8	10	C2	4	C2	Poor
9	Grand Father – Grand Mother	2	8	2	4	6	8	10	C4	8	C4	Good
10	Grand Father - Father	2	8	2	4	6	8	10	C4	8	C4	Good
11	Grand Father - Mother	3	10	3	6	9	12	15	C3 & C4	10.5	C3	Moderate
12	Grand Father - Brother	4	13	4	8	12	16	20	C3 & C4	14	C3	Moderate
13	Grand Father - Sister	2	7	2	4	6	8	10	C3 & C4	7	C4	Good
14	Grand Father - Step Father	2	8	2	4	6	8	10	C3 & C4	7	C4	Good
15	Grand Father - Step Mother	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Grand Mother - Father	5	16	5	10	15	20	25	C3 & C4	17.5	C3	Moderate
17	Grand Mother - Mother	4	13	4	8	12	16	20	C3 & C4	14	C3	Moderate
18	Grand Mother - Brother	5	21	5	10	15	20	25	C4 & C5	23	C4	Good
19	Grand Mother - Sister	2	8	2	4	6	8	10	C4	8	C4	Good
20	Grand Mother – Step Father	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Grand Mother - Step Mother	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Father - Mother	21	76	21	42	63	84	105	C4 & C5	73.5	C4	Good
23	Father - Brother	22	81	22	44	66	88	110	C4 & C5	77	C4	Good
24	Father - Sister	17	70	17	34	51	68	85	C4 & C5	76.5	C4	Good
25	Father - Step Father	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Father - Step Mother	2	4	2	4	6	8	10	C3 & C4	4	C2	Poor
27	Mother - Brother	25	89	25	50	75	100	125	C3 & C4	87.5	C4	Good
28	Mother - Sister	25	93	25	50	75	100	125	C3 & C4	87.5	C4	Good
29	Mother - Step Father	3	10	3	6	9	12	15	C3 & C4	10.5	C3	Moderate
30	Mother - Step Mother	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Brother - Sister	21	80	21	42	63	84	105	C3 & C4	73.5	C4	Good
32	Brother - Step Father	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	C2	2	C3	Poor
33	Brother - Step Mother	2	6	2	4	6	8	10	C3	6	C3	Moderate
34	Sister - Step Father	2	6	2	4	6	8	10	C3	6	C3	Moderate
35	Sister - Step Mother	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Step Father - Step Mother	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

c	Code
C	Final Network Code

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND SUGESTIONS

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION, POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter attempt has been made to present the conclusions, policy implications and suggestions for social work interventions of the present study in three sections with its sub-sections.

5.1. Conclusion

The present section presents the conclusions in five sub-sections which are discussed below.

5.1.1. Profile of Institutionalized CCL in Mizoram

The Agency's population was collection from both Aizawl and Lunglei Observation Homes. From the findings Aizawl Observation Home (OH) has a higher percentage (77.78%) of inmates comprising of three times (22.22%) to that of Lunglei OH. There are no girl CCL inmates in the OH and adolescent constitutes the highest population consisting of more than half (55.56 %), while late childhood constitutes (8.33%) the lowest age group.

The educational qualification of the respondents reveals that majority (52.78%) of CCL belongs to the middle school standards .Findings indicated that delinquency started during primary school standards which increases during the middle school standards, and much of the CCL would have dropped out of school before reaching high school. The present school status of the inmates is also poor and almost half of the CCL have stopped attending school.

Aizawl has the highest percentage of CCL consisting of less than two-third (63.89%), Lunglei consisting of one-fourth (25%), while Champhai, Mamit and Kolasib contribute only

few percentages indicating that delinquency is higher in urban areas. Findings also reveals that Myanmar also contribute to the development of delinquency in Mizoram.

The economic condition of the CCL family taking as a whole is also quite low. Findings reveal that half (50%) of the respondents belong to a BPL and AAY group. Half (50%) of the CCL live in their own house while the rest live in a rented house. Majority (61.11%) of the CCL lives in an Assam type house and few live in a traditional hut and RCC. The major CCL family's primary occupations are self employed, private employee and daily wage labourer while only few are government employee. Family monthly income of the CCL is also very low with more than one-third (41.67%) below earning less than Rs. 5000. There is a steep fall in family earning above ₹10,000.

The family characteristics of the CCL families indicated that nuclear family elicits almost two-third (63.89%). Findings also indicated that medium size family more than two-third (66.66%) constitutes the majority. The findings indicated that half (50%) of the respondents are from a broken family.

5.1.2. Perceived Influencing Factors

In the study of the factors leading to delinquency in relation to peer and individual on substance abuse and DAESA, peers play a stronger role in the onset and frequency of doing substance abuse, conversely, in DAESA individual plays a stronger role in the initiation and frequency of doing a delinquent activity other than substance abuse. In the study of substance abuse alone, peer influence is high in inhaling/consuming of dendrite, alcohol, correcting fluid and proxyvon/ parvonspas, while personal experimentation is also high in dendrite, tobacco, ganja and alcohol. Parental influence although available is low by taking as a whole. Individual behavior such as restlessness, poor concentration, aggression is very high as the factor leading to *delinquency*. Among individual factor substance abuse contribute very high

as the factors that initiate other delinquent activity. On the other hand, living without parents is a leading family factor that leads to delinquency. At the same time other family factor such as broken family, poverty, and poor parental care also contribute to a greater extent. Peer related studies revealed that majority (50%) of the CCL did delinquent activity for want of reinforcement credit from their peers. Fear of rejection by peers, being a proxy by instigating companion, and force by peers is also high as the factor leading to delinquent activity. Although school related factors like failure in studies, over strict teacher, uninteresting school environment, rigid school rules and regulation, and bullying at school is agreed upon by many CCL as the factor leading to delinquency, the percentage is low as a whole.

5.1.3. Perceived Family Network of the Institutionalized CCL

Family members' behavior of the respondents indicated that 'mothers' are high in tobacco involvement. In alcohol and battering 'father' are high. And 'brother' who sprang up from the same family is high consuming and involving in drugs, theft and cheating activities. In family relationship network, the overall finding shows that 'mother' has the highest (84.5%) positive relationship network (including moderate and good) within the family. The findings reveal that most of the respondents' 'brothers' are high in delinquent activities. Among the family members majority (100%) step-mother has the poorest relationship while step father also has a very poor relationship.

5.1.4. Perceived Peer Network of the Institutionalized CCL

Almost the entire respondent (97.22%) says that they like to spend their time with friends. Most of the CCL spent less time with friends during day time but spent very long time at night and depart with friends late at night. While spending time with friends, majority (91.47 %) of the respondent spends their time consuming substance abuse. Other activities such as wandering/loitering around outside, stealing and playing are other popular mentioned

activities. It is an interesting finding for their age that most of the respondents did not mention 'playing' as the activity they prefer to do while spending time with friends. Majority (89.77%) of the respondents' peers are involving in substance abuse, alcohol and drugs. Theft, cheating and physical violence also occupy a considerable frequency as their behavior. The overall perceived peer relationship networks of the respondents show that respondents have a better relation with their non-delinquent friends than with delinquent friends. Similarly, findings also indicated that respondent's delinquent peers also have a better relationship with their non-delinquent peers than between their delinquent peers.

5.1.5. Perceived Effects of Institutionalization of the CCL

The findings reveal that OH provides good accommodation, food, clothing, vocational training, games and sports and moral teachings. It also provides good worker-inmate relationship and inmate-inmate relationship. These activities will contribute a lot in the development and rehabilitation process of inmates. However, findings indicate that school functions do not reach the expectation of the OH inmates.

Majority (55.56%) of the respondent disagreed to the situation that they feel bad because of admission at the OH

In popular delinquent behavior of the CCL study, most of the respondents agreed that they will not experiment or continue substance abuse or DAESA after their release from the OH. A peculiar finding is that although much of the inmates agreed that the rehabilitation provided by the OH have a positive effect on them, but at the same time majority (61.11%) of the respondents said that they will continue their delinquent activity after their release from the OH on both substance abuse consumption and other DAESA, especially on doing substance abuses.

5.2. Policy implication

Based on the findings, most of the CCL at the OH are substance abusers. Although the JJ Act '2000 laid down the condition for addicted to narcotic children to be sent to a place of safety for proper treatment, the Act however did not say anything about minor substance abuses during the present study. There are many evident cases where the child is addicted to minor substances viz. tobacco, dendrite etc which they found difficult to abstain, and also suggested detoxification facilities for such substances. The government therefore has to take measures for such facilities/process within the OH functions for minor and major substance abusers.

Although OH functions provide many rehabilitative functions which provide many positive outcomes for the children, the inmates after release from the OH experience several psychological problems such as low self-esteem, isolation, social discrimination etc. and socializing to the rest of the community is a challenge for them. Though the JJ Act 2000 as well as The Mizoram Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Rules, 2010 provide restoration and follow up procedures to probe into the situation of the child after they are released from the OH, it does not laid down any procedure of intervention for psychological development of the child to cope with his surroundings within his/her community and family as well. The government therefore has to take initiates for proper after care facilities/ procedures for children who are released from the Observation Home.

5.3. Suggestion for Social Work Intervention

To improve family functions

Although the study reveals that much delinquent activity started within the family, family is the core within which all delinquent activity can be prevented with good parental

guidance. Therefore, it suggests the need to involve parents and children on a common platform in order to know the future generation. Conducting workshops and sensitization programmes with reference to child rights, parental guidance and strategy to tackle problems related to parent-child relationship and parental relationship, which will aware parents regarding children's psychological vulnerability for delinquency.

Involvement of Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Faith Based organizations (FBOs), the church, the Village council is required to strengthen family networks and improve family environments. Parenting workshops for parents can be conducted at community or Church levels in Mizoram since the community is organized around the church and people will pay a lot of attention to any effort that is made by the church elders or authorities as most Mizos are active members of the church.

As the finding in family relationship network reveals that mother, sister and grand mother has the highest positive connection; social worker can make use of these family members while employing a family therapy for cognitive restructuring.

Peer group approach to cognitive problem-solving

The impact of peer influence child development is generally associated with negative connotations. Conversely, peer group as a vehicle for problem-solving can be used as a therapeutic technique for social workers. Following the present finding that respondents have a stronger relationship with their non-delinquent friends than their delinquent friends, social worker can intervene by using the technique and other child guidance programme within the family and at various institutional functions viz. in schools and Sunday school where children are active in Mizo community.

Sensitization programme for the community people and civil society organizations

As found in the study, the action of some civil society organization often break the humanitarian code, sensitization programme among civil society organization viz. the Young Mizo Association (YMA), Village Defense Party (VDP), JAC etc. is needed not only in child right but also in human right as a whole.

Advocacy Efforts to reduce the access to DAESA and substance abuse risks are also indicated and need to be addressed towards the community.

The administration of the OHs should take necessary steps in strengthening of case work and group work methods in order to deal the problems of the delinquents.

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