

## Identification of a Delinquent Child – A Case Study of 10th Class Student, Laxmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan)

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### ABSTRACT

The delinquent is at the level of immorality. Often he has not learnt to distinguish between right and wrong conduct. The term “Juvenile Delinquent, however, usually relates to adolescents who are old enough to come under the purview of juvenile courts; psychologically it is impossible to fix a definite age to which responsibility begins, if only because so much depends on mental rather than chronological age.

Some people have the notion that all delinquents are responsible for their conduct and they can reform by being punished. It is expected that they will refrain from doing anti-social acts again if they are awarded very harsh punishment. But it has been found that through punishment, while some delinquents were reformed, upon them there was just the opposite effect. They become crueler and wicks. However, psychologists believe that delinquency is a disease which can be cured through psycho-analysis.

**Keywords:** Chronological, Juvenile Delinquent, Psychoneurotic, Temperamental, Frustration.

Hadfield says that “Delinquency may be defined as anti-social behavior.” According to this definition, delinquency means a behavior which is unsocial in nature. The individual enjoys privileges of society and society puts demands upon him to conform to its norms. If an individual in spite of enjoying all the privileges does not conform to the demands of society then his behavior is considered antisocial. The conduct of such an individual will be regarded as delinquency, a vice a crime. Therefore, Hadfield says that “Delinquency is primarily a term of social application; it is a failure in social adaptation.” But often delinquency is also the result of pathological disorders. It may be the manifestation of neurotic complexes.

Valentine says, “Broadly speaking, the term delinquency refers to the breaking of some law.” Anti-social activities take such a serious turn that they are to be punished by laws of the land. In

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this sense, from delinquency we understand the breaking of some laws. The delinquents are such children who steal and damage the property, etc. some of them commit such heinous offences are dacoity and murder. The delinquent is at the level of immorality. Often he has not learnt to distinguish between right and wrong conduct. The term “Juvenile Delinquent, however, usually relates to adolescents who are old enough to come under the purview of juvenile courts; psychologically it is impossible to fix a definite age to which responsibility begins, if only because so much depends on mental rather than chronological age.

Some people have the notion that all delinquents are responsible for their conduct and they can reform by being punished. It is expected that they will refrain from doing anti-social acts again if they are awarded very harsh punishment. But it has been found that through punishment, while some delinquents were reformed, upon them there was just the opposite effect. They become crueler and wicks. However, psychologists believe that delinquency is a disease which can be cured through psycho-analysis.

### **CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY**

We will classify the causes of delinquency into two categories – 1. Individualistic and 2. Social and Environmental.

#### **1. Individualistic Causes**

If the child is suffering from some physical defect then he begins to feel that something is lacking in him. In case his physical defect is laughed at there is every possibility that he may adopt anti-social behavior which will be on account of reaction formation against the laws of society. He wishes to destroy the society and will consider that society is responsible for his disability.

In case the motor and physical development of a child is more rapid and slower than an average child at that age then adjustment of difficulties are also created. Often low intelligence also encourages anti-social behavior. A child who is of low intelligence can be easily attracted towards anti-social behavior.

Some children also become delinquents on account of some physiological disorders in them. Hadfield considers such delinquents as temperamental delinquents. Some girls show delinquent behavior during their menses. This is an example of temperamental delinquency.

#### **2. Social and Environmental Causes**

Under this heading, we can study two types of causes, (a) pertaining to bad home environment (b) pertaining to outside home environment.

##### **(a) Causes pertaining to bad home environment**

1. The presence of step father or step mother.

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2. Quarrels among parents
3. Lack of parental affection
4. Over indulgence by either of the parents
5. Poverty, so that the basic needs of the child are not satisfied.
6. High ambitious of parents which they want to realize through the achievements of their children.
7. Quarrels about the achievement of their children.
8. Comparing the child with other member of the family and branding him as inferior. Many parents praise one of their children and abuse the other. The other develops the feelings of inferiority and gets encouragement for anti-social behavior.
9. Loose or very strict discipline in the homes.
10. Sexual defects in the mother or her being of low character.
11. Mental abnormality in the mother or father.
12. Divorce between the parents.
13. The mother being in services, no controls being put on neither the child nor his needs being looked after.

### *(b) Causes pertaining to outside home environment*

1. Defective environment around the home like the presence of prostitute's houses, gambling, dans, etc.
2. Witnessing films depicting sexuality.
3. Company of other delinquents and the maladjusted children.
4. Service of small children in factorizes and industries etc.
5. Bad treatment of the teachers with children.
6. Unattractive methods of teaching
7. Bad discipline in the schools
8. Lack of recreational facilities.

## **TYPES OF DELINQUENCY**

According to Hadfield delinquency is of following types:

1. Benign delinquency
2. Temperamental delinquency
3. Simple delinquency
4. Reaction Delinquency
5. Psychoneurotic delinquency.

### *Benign Delinquency*

This is a crime from the point of view of law and order but from mental health point of view it is not abnormal behavior. For example, on a beautiful rainy day if the students play truant from the

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class then this behavior of the children is against the laws of school but from the mental point of view it is not abnormal. The children run away from the class to enjoy the day and in their enjoyment there is nothing wrong from the mental health point of view. Such delinquency can be cured easily. If the children were provided with good environmental and their energy is diverted towards useful channels then they will adopt socially approved behavior.

### ***Temperamental Delinquency***

This type of delinquency usually develops on account of the malfunctioning of certain physiological activities. For example, some girls during their menses commit many crimes. These crimes may be in the form of stealing. Etc., are committed due to defective physiological activities which make them less balanced and those complexes which are usually repressed get loose and control the behavior of the delinquent. Such delinquency can be cured through the treatment of physiological disorders.

### ***Simple Delinquency***

This is that type of antisocial behavior which develops as a direct effect between the need of the individual and the society. Most of the delinquent behaviors come under this category. The treatment of such delinquency depends upon the development of desirable social and moral behavior among the children. If delinquent children are put in good environment, inspired by new ideals and made conversant with new aims, then there are many chances that they may be reformed. Sometimes, this type of delinquency can be cured by giving corporal punishment. But the punishment should be given with great caution. It should be given only when all other methods have failed and it is expected that the child can be cured if he is punished.

### ***Reaction Delinquency***

It also develops on account of the evil effect of environment; this is the reaction of the child against that society or environment from which the child feels that he has got only sorrow and nothing else. For example, when the child fails to get love and affection from his parents when he revolts against society and tries to break the laws and traditions of society.

Some-times, reaction delinquency provides an outlet to sexual tendency in an anti-social manner. A child may masturbate as a reaction to his getting less love and affection. By doing he gets some satisfaction and compensates for the lack of love.

Such delinquency cannot be cured by corporal punishment. By giving punishment, more of reactionary attitude will develop in him. To treat such delinquent, the reason for his anti-social reactions should be found and efforts should be made to remove them.

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### ***Psychoneurotic Delinquency***

This type of delinquency is created on account of the expression in an anti-social manner of repressed tendencies. These expressions occur on account of resentment. For example a girl steals because her sex instinct has been repressed and her unconscious forces urge her to steal. She may not have any fascination for the thing which she steals but still she steals because she feels happy in stealing a thing which is prohibited to her or she steals because they think is a symbol of love to that person whom she love but is unable to express her love. Other reasons are poverty, bad company and bad environment etc.

### **TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS**

The following measures should be adopted for the treatment of the delinquents:

1. Parents should treat their children with love and affection.
2. Teacher should make their lesson interesting and adopt proper methods for teaching. They should have sympathetic behavior with the delinquents and should try to solve their problems.
3. Delinquents should be medically checked and their physical defects should be treated.
4. Through psycho-analysis, the mental defects should be diagnosed. Their repressed tendencies should be given a chance for expression.
5. The psycho-analysis of parents is also necessary. Maladjusted parents are responsible for delinquent behavior amongst their children. It is on account of this fact that we should not say “problem children” but speak of “problem parents.”
6. The Government should not inflict harsh punishment on delinquents. They should be put in healthy environment and should be given occasions for participating in good healthy activities. Such children are not being sent to jail but to the reformation centers.
7. The Magistrates who try delinquents, there should be established child guidance clinics in whole of the country where children should be psychologically treated.

### ***Identification of Delinquent Child***

Search for a delinquent child was done through visits to different school of Laxmangarh one delinquent child much talked about in demonstration school SRSS School was located using non testing subjective methods. The details about the child were obtained through set questionnaires, schedules and dates.

Contact with the physical instructor Mr. B.K. Joshi, the headmaster, confirmed about the particular child as a delinquent one. The other teachers and student also confirmed the information obtained from Headmaster, was thus established child himself were recorded systematically. The child was first taken into confidence, which on his part become ready to supply all the needed information as desired. Similarly his parents and friends were also taken

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into confidence. The record as such, is reproduced here to depict the total procure of the delinquent child. (Interview of the child taken on 10-03-93)

**1. Identification**

- a) Name : ShriNand Kishore Sharma
- b) Date of Birth : 14<sup>th</sup> March, 1978
- c) Class : IX C
- d) School : ShriRaghunath Sr. Sec. School, Laxmagarh (Sikar)
- e) Place of Birth : Laxmangarh
- f) Cast : Brahmin
- g) Religion : Hindu

**2. Physical data**

- a) Height : 40'10''
- b) Weight : 45 Kg.
- c) Vision : No Defect
- d) Audition : No Defect
- e) Digestion : Well

**3. Questionnaire for the delinquent child**

**a) Personal Data :**

**Physical health**

- |                                                                                                      |            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Do you remember to have caught any inflections disease?<br>If yes, which disease and at what age? | No.<br>Nil |
| 2. Do you have a sound sleep?                                                                        | Yes        |
| 3. Do you catch frequent colds?                                                                      | No         |
| 4. Do you speak plainly and easily?                                                                  | No         |
| 5. Do you feel any trouble with speech?                                                              | No         |
| 6. Are you small, large average for you age?                                                         | Average    |
| 7. Do you think that you are good looking?                                                           | Yes        |
| 8. Write down the physical handicap,<br>If any                                                       | Nil        |

**b) Emotional Age**

- |                                                                                          |                                                            |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9. Do you easily get angry?                                                              | Yes, When anybody does anything against my wish or desire. |
| 10. Do your parents, teachers and friends call you quarrel some?<br>When do they say so? | Yes, whenever they see me angry                            |

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11. Are your classmates or neighboring children quarrelsome? No,  
During play  
When do they do so?

**c) Social Age**

12. Have you a good number of friends? Yes  
13. What do you do when you are with your friends? I usually smoke and wander with them.  
14. Do your friends like to play with you? Yes  
15. If some of your friends play foul, what do you do with them? I give them a warning not to play foul  
16. Can you make friends easily? Yes  
17. Do your neighbors call your quarrel some? Yes

**d) Family data – Information Section**

**a) Father -**

- 1.Father : ShriMadanLal Sharma  
2.Age : 45 years  
3.Education : Middle Pass  
4.Monthly income : Rs. 500/- Approx.

b) Mother : Srimati Kham Kaur, Aged 42, House-wife.

c) Brother :Two brothers

d) Sister :Two elder sisters

18. With whom do you live :with my family

19. Is your father alive :yes, alive

20. Is your mother alive :Yes, alive

21. Number of members in your family : 7 members

22. Your number amongst the siblings. :Number III

**e) Family Relation Section**

23. Who loves you more mothers/ father/ both equally? : both equally

24. Do your parents quarrel between themselves every now and then? : Not frequently

25. Do your parents frequently tell you that you don't obey them? : yes

26. Does your father or mother or some elder member in your family punish you for minor faults? : No, I have full authority

27. Do your father/ mother get angry every now and then? : Sometime

28. Do some of your neighbors quarrel with your family? : No quarrel

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*f) Scholastic Data*

1. Name of the School : S.R.S.S. School Laxmangarh (Sikar)  
 2. Class : IX C  
 3. Year : 1992-93  
 4. Roll No. 411 : S.R.No. 2648

Subject	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	Remarks
Hindi	100	46	Pass
English	100	32	Failed by 4 marks
Math	100	32	Failed by 4 marks
Science	100	35	Failed by 1 mark
Additional Subject			
Economics	100	39	Pass
<b>Examination Result : Failed in Class IX</b>			

29. Which subject do you like most? Soc. Studies
30. Which subject do you like best? Hindi
31. Do you think that you should be given additional, Yes, Coaching is being  
coaching in your studies? given to me in math and  
sciences.
32. Are you happy when you go to school? If not why? Sometimes I stay out of  
school. I fell monotony  
in school atmosphere.
33. In which activities do you participate at school?
- (a) Recitation
  - (b) Story- telling
  - (c) Scouting
  - (d) Kabbadi
  - (e) Races
  - (f) Music/ Antyakshari
  - (g) Shramdan
  - (h) Games: Football/ Volley Ball/ Hockey
  - (i) Other
33. After studies and school work you get some I spend this time in  
leisure time. How do you spend it. loitering around and see  
cinema.



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**2. Parental Interview Schedule**

*(Interview taken on 12<sup>th</sup> March, 1993)*

1.	Did the child possess the normal health at the time of his breath	Yes
2.	Was he still very much in childhood? Was he in content care and source of worry from poor health?	No
3.	What children's disease did he have? Measles, mumps, chicken pox, whooping cough, typhoid fever, small pox, diphtheria, pneumonia, sleeping sickness, Tuberculosis, Epilepsy.	None of these.
4.	Did the child even have a serious accident or fall? At what age? Did it cause some mental or emotional effects?	No
5.	Does he have any trouble in hearing?	No
6.	Does he have any trouble with his vision?	No
7.	Has he ever had dizzy spells? Does he faint easily? Is he unsteady on his feet? As there any actual epilepsy?	No
8.	Does he have any speech defect? What kind? His ping? Stammering.	No
9.	Baby talk, stuttering.	
10.	Does he seem to be more or less furry or nervous than does children of his age?	No
11.	Has he been better or worse than now in early years of childhood?	Better
12.	Do you continually have to remind him to do things for himself?	Yes
13.	What regular jobs does he have at the home? Does he do them without urging?	Taking bath, eating food and reading some times.
14.	At what time does he go to bed? Does he get enough sleep? Does he rise early? Does he rise himself? Does he asleep alone? If not, with whom?	At 10, yes, no, no, yes
15.	Does he talk of dreaming very much? What does he dream about?	Not much. Sometimes he murmurs in sleep.
16.	Now-a day's what does he have to play with? How does he spend his games time?	He flies kites.
17.	We are his best friends? Do you think them desirable? What do they do, when they are together?	Raj Kumar Ravi Mohan Lal No, wander here and there visit cinema.
18.	Does he make friend easily? What type of companions does he have? Does he seem happy or unhappy with them?	Yes mischievous happy
19.	What kind of thinks makes him angry? How does he act when he is angry? How do you handle him at that time?	Anything which is against his wishes makes him angry. Uncontrollable. We ask him to be cool down.

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20.	In general when he is angry does he (a) get silky or silent (b) hit people (c) throw things (d) call bad names (e) cries angrily	He becomes to uncivilized that he hits people, throws things, calls bad names and cries angrily.
21.	How does he act when he guess into a fight with other children?	He becomes aggressive; he can fight with five children at a time. He is sometimes beaten also.
22.	Do you think, he is brighter than other children of his age?	Yes
23.	How does he make use of his spare time>? What seems of interest him most?	Wandering and visiting cinema
24.	What do you think to do his faults? Does he generally quarrel at school at home or neighborhood?	He tells a life out spoken and uncivilized. Yes.
25.	How does the child get along with his brothers, sisters and mother? Which one does he like most? Like least?	He misbehaves with his elder sisters. Does not play any regard or affection not specific with anyone.
26.	Does the child fell the home an agreeable place? Or does he feel rejected at home?	No. the child does not feel rejected but dejected.
27.	What recreation facilities does the child get at home? Do you take him along with you and recreation trips? What kind how often?	The child has been give one transistor set of Rs. 500/-. The accompany parents.
28.	Does the child stay at school very much? If so, where does he go? What do you do about it?	No. he sits at a kites shop or loiters in the market. We ask him to be regularly present in school.
29.	If he disobeys you or his mother what do you do with his? Who does the child react to it?	I sometimes scold hakim or other times advise him with love and affection. The child admits his fault and become normal
30.	What kind of reports do you get from his school regarding his studies and behavior?	No good reports. Rotten behavior.
31.	How does he like the school, his teachers? Do you compel him to attend the school?	Not much, yes
32.	How old are you? What is your educational status	45 years, Middle pass
33.	Are you well or ill most of the time? What severe disease have you had? Did it affect you bodily, mentally, emotionally or economically?	Well, everything normal
34.	Has the child's mother ever suffered from any severe disease? What is the state of her health now?	No Well

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35.	Do thinks at home make you feel pleased or angry or impatient?	Sometimes pleased, sometimes angry and other times impatient.
36.	What are you earning sources? What is your monthly income? How many members depend on you? Do you think what you are in a position to maintain the living standard of the family?	Shop-keeper of bettal leaves 800/- p.m. app. 6 members, no
37.	Do you get along with your neighbors? Do you have several friends? Do you visit one another frequently?	Yes, I do Yes, many friends Yes, we do

***Delinquency Rating Scale***

Ratings of the subject were obtained from various sources on the following rating scale. Please enumerate your opinion regarding the child noted above by making 'tick mark' ( ) at the right place.

**DELINQUENCY TOWARDS THE PEER GROUP**

1. How for does the child try to aggressive fighting and blowing with his companions:  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never
2. How for does the child use threatening remarks towards companions. (Examples) 'I shall see you' I shall knock out your brain :  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never  
(No threaten, but taken direct action)
3. How for does the child make offences with opposite sex?  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never
4. How for does the child instigate others to do unhealthy behavior?  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never

***Delinquency towards society***

5. How for the child indulged in stealing?  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never  
(Takes money from children by threaten and force)
6. How for does the child try to corrupt the society by excessive smoking, extreme masturbation, considerable truancy and wandering aimlessly?  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never  
Except masturbation mostly other three elements are found in the child.
7. Did the child attempt to commit suicide? : No
8. How for does the child seem restless and emotionally disturbed?  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never
9. How for does the child feel inferiority complex?  
Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never
10. How for does the child te4nd to solitary?

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Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never

11. How for does the child pass threatening remarks for teachers?

Examples: I shall see you. How can you fail me?

Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never

12. How for does the child try to attack or attempt to injure the teacher directly (e.g. throws a stone or attempt to injure a teacher by any other means)

Always/ monthly/ normally sometimes/ never

***Delinquency in School***

Two types of lists have been provided in the school- List A and List B. if a student commits offence from List A for more than 5 times, his name is struck off and from List B for more than 2, his name is struck off. There two lists comprehensively exhibit the types of delinquent behavior of student in the school.

**LIST – A**

The class teacher furnished the following information about the child.

*(Out of 5 choices Always/ Mostly/ Normally/ Sometimes/ Never)*

1.	How for does the student quarrel with other mostly students?	Mostly
2.	How for does the student show disobedience to the teacher?	Mostly
3.	How for does the student not come to school in school uniform?	Mostly
4.	How for does the student not keep his body and cloths clean?	(The student keeps his body and clothes clean)
5.	How far does the student come late to school?	Mostly
6.	How far does the student not participate in games?	Never
7.	How far does the student show truant behavior?	Always
8.	How far does the student not bring text book in class?	Mostly
9.	How far does the student not come with a home assignment?	Always
10.	How far does the student use filthy language (abuses)?	Always
11.	How far does the student wander in the verandah?	Mostly
12.	How far does the student make noise in the class?	Mostly
13.	How far does the student use folumeans to pass the examination?	Mostly
14.	How far does the student spoil the corners by making them dirty?	Normally
15.	How far does the student not keep regular attendance or comes with a gap?	The student is regular but come late. The gap consists of not more than 3 or 4 days.
16.	How far does the student make forge signature of his parents/ guardian?	Always
17.	How for does the student come with dead weapon?	Mostly
18.	How for does the student use intoxicants?	The student is addicted to 'Bhang'

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**LIST – B**

1.	How for do the student take away school books and other material without permission?	Never
2.	How for does the student destroy school material?	Never
3.	How for does the student write abusive language on school walls?	Never
4.	How for does the student destroy school garden?	Never
5.	How for does the student destroy school furniture?	Never
6.	How for does the student destroy the glasses of doors and windows?	Never
7.	How for does the student destroys school rerecord?	never

**HEADMASTER INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

- Interviewer : At the time of admission how did the child impress you?  
 Headmaster : All students are admitted in the school on the basis of a written test and an interview. He was found average at this.
- Interviewer : Was he admitted at his own merit or with somebody recommendation?  
 Headmaster : He was admitted as per the normal procedure.
- Interviewer : How many times was he observed by you during the previous years?  
 Headmaster : Whenever I come across, the behaveproperly: but he was put up to me for about six times on come complaints.
- Interviewer : What steps did you take to set him on the right path?  
 Headmaster : He was advised, his father was called and informed and his teachers were asked to keep a special watch on him.
- Interviewer : Do you think you can bring him right path if so by what means and within how much period?  
 Headmaster : By patience and perseverance anybody can be brought round. No time limit can be fixed in general.
- Interviewer : If you do not find any chance for better for how will you deal with him?  
 Headmaster : I will so arrange a watch over him that he c not continue this muissance. At the same I will see that he puts in work and scrapes throught the glass.

**PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS**

One X has been observed by the Interviewer in various situations:

1. He was usually observed coming to school very late.
2. On 12<sup>th</sup> march, the child was seen with his three intimate friends entering the cinema to visit the film “Meri Awas Suno”
3. The child has invariably been seen smoking in the streets of police lilne, Laxmangarh (Sikar) with his friends.

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***(B) Occurrence of Delinquent Behavior***

The tallies as shown in above table refer the occurrences of delinquent behavior of the child as observed by the Physical Instructor and the class teacher of the child as well as his parents. The child also has accepted egoistically all these charges with least worry and shame.

Whatever have been the opinion of the school teachers and the parents of the child, the interviewer has also observed him almost doing nothing except smoking. Taking country liquor, visiting cinema and loitering aimlessly.

**INTERPRETATION**

***Tallies of Delinquent Behavior as Per Interview***

Interview with child		Interview with parents		Interview with physical instructor		Interview with class teacher		Interview with Headmaster	
Item No.		Item No.		Item No.		Item No.		Item No.	
9	Getting angry	16	Quality of peer group	1	Attitude towards companions	1	Quarrelsomenes s	3	Frequent complaints
10	Quarrelsomenes s	17	Inter action with peer group	2	Behavior with School Students	2	Behavior with Teachers	6	Non-correctible
13	Behavior with	18	Factors to emotional disturbance	6	Bad Habits	5	Punctuality		
1	Peer group	19	Response to purturbances	8	Factors of emotional disturbance	7	Aggressive		
25	Control of elders	20	Mode of fighting			8	Attention towards textbooks		
31	Attitude of school	22	Utilizing the leisure time			10	Humaneness		
33	Utilizing the leisure	23	Quarrelsomene ss			11	School discipline		
		24	Behavior with siblings			12	Class discipline		
		26	Recreation facilities at home			13	Examination discipline		
		27	Length of stay at home			15	Regularity		
		29	School reports (complaints)			16	Cheating habit		
						17	Weaponry habit		
						18	Attitude towards taxation		
<b>6</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>11</b>		<b>2</b>	

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**7. Qualitative Interpretation**

The child is rather influenced by the environment of home and outside, as he has full freedom to do anything, he does not care for anybody.

**8. Some major causes of delinquent behavior of the child are given below:**

**1) Environment**

The locality in which he lives is not good. Money is easily available to him. The father of the particular child has an extra income of Rs. 500/- p.m. by “Yajmanvritty”. The child has never fallen short of money to drink country liquor bhang and eating sweets in the market and also visit cinemas.

**2) Kite-flying**

It's a regular feature of the locality in which the child lives. He has a keep interest in kite flying. He is usually, seen sitting at kite's shop or flying kites for hours together.

**3) Friends circle**

His friends circle is of great 'data's who are not keen for getting any education. They are interested in for wretch ling. Most of his friends are also delinquents.

**4) Home environment**

Two elder sisters of the case have been married and out of the three sons in the family case are eldest. Because of undue love by parents. A bid house to live in with full facilities and full authority, the child has turned out to a naughty boy. The child does not care for anyone except his father. In an angry rebellions mood, he behaves aggressive and throws away anything that comes to his hand.

**5) School environment**

The child is a student of class IX c in which he is not at all interested. He feels monotony in school. He presents himself only at the time of attendance. The teachers also mark him present and allow him to go out of class and report to Headmaster. He is a big headache to them. Neither anybody is satisfied with him in the school, nor he is satisfied with anybody in the school, he is being tolerated in the school.

**6) Impact of cinema**

The child usually visits for three or four times per week. He avails the facility of money. He steals money from father shop when father went house to take food.

**7) Easy access to excessive money**

The child has never fallen short of money to purchase anything and to do anything.

**8) Excess of love**

The parents are unduly found of the child and do not feel much concern over the complaints made about him.

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- 9) **Frustration** : The child feels so charm in school and studies as he has already failed at IX c class 1991-1992. He feels infirmity complex become of paradoxical situation of his younger brother going up class X.

## **CONCLUSION**

All these details confirm that the child Shri Nand Kishore Sharma Class IX C S.R.S.S. School, Laxmangarh shows all the necessary symptoms of a delinquent child. He should be given proper-treatment under the guidance of an expert psycho-analyst.

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