

C H A P T E R - I V
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter various types of relevant researches have been presented in the summary form. These researches have been classified according to various related aspects of the present research. Both foreign and Indian researches have been included. This chapter is intended to serve as a background for the present research.

Over the years, quite a few researches have been conducted on self-esteem and self-concept, reflecting advances in knowledge as well as changing societal views of the individuals. Several features have remained relatively constant across this progression: the importance of self-concept to adjustment and personal wellbeing, the use of the self-concept as an anchor and guide in ongoing processes of perception, interpretation, evaluation and expectations regarding ourselves and the society around us. Few of the researches being conducted on self-esteem are described as under :

RESEARCHES RELATED TO SELF-ESTEEM :

Mossman and Ziller(1968) studied the association between self-esteem and social participation. It was found that high self-esteem was associated with better social acceptance. High self-esteem and high social acceptance individuals found to be consistent in social participation. High self-esteem group members used to receive more self-reinforcement and social-reinforcement compare to low self-esteem group of individuals. It was also established that self-reinforcement and social reinforcement are complementary. Individuals with low self-esteem were found to have lesser stable social participation, as compare to higher self-esteem group of individuals.

Borgatta(1962) demonstrated a significant correlation between social support and self-esteem. The investigator further concluded that there was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in self-esteem scores between the high interactors-low consistency and high interactors-high consistency categories of subjects. (Self-esteem mean scores 15.90 and 26.73 respectively).

Long, Ramana and Reddy (1968) conducted a research project on self-esteem of south Indian and American high school children. The Indian and American mean scores were

28.1 and 20.1 respectively. Indian children having higher self-esteem came from lower socio-economic families. In American sample it was found that socio-economic status and self-esteem were positively correlated.

Wylie (1961) studied the relationship between conformity and self-esteem. The sample consisted of 41 high school students. They were tested under nine different situations and it was found that higher self-esteem was associated with higher conformity.

Anshbel (1952) studied association between self-esteem and neurotic personality. Investigator concluded that severe trauma to self-esteem may disturb the individuals functioning. It was concluded that there would be a positive association between self-esteem and better adjustment.

Ziller and Bankes (1970) studied social support, social interest, social expectation and self-esteem. It was found that behaviour problem children in institutions were lower on social interest, social expectations and self-esteem scores.

Eysenck (1957) studied the relationship between social interest, introversion and anxiety. It was found that high social interest was associated with low introversion and low anxiety. Extroverts were found to be more self-centred

compared to introverts. Extroverts found to bother about their own needs rather than the needs of others. The investigator found association between extroversion and hysteria, also found association between introversion and anxiety neurosis. Persons with high self-esteem and high social interest were found to be stable in desirable behaviour.

Josephson (1962) studied 30 male and 27 female juvenile offenders and found that they were self-centered and poor in social interest. They suffer from inferiority complex and poor self-esteem. Berkowitz (1962) also concluded that lawbreakers feel alienated and apart from rest of society. They suffer from parental rejection and poor social interest and lower self-esteem. Alienation syndrome-low self-esteem, low social interest, high self-centrality were also found by Henderson (1972) on French-Canadian children.

Brim (1966) outlined the development of self through the life-cycle with an emphasis on socialization and family; poor socialization was found to be responsible for poor self-esteem. Environmental factors were also found to be associated with poor self-esteem.

Coopersmith (1967) studied family environment and other related areas. Contrary to the findings of Ziller, Smith (1969) and Rosenberg (1965), no relation between

Secord and Backman (1964) studied the relations between conformed-desired behaviour and 'role strain' or 'role conflict'. It was found that problems were because of individuals' incongruent attitudes with their roles and self concept's incongruence with role expectations. It was suggested that role conflicts resolution can lead to desired/expected behaviour from problem individuals.

Sarbi (1968) also supported the finding that self-role congruence can lead to better functioning of individuals.

Moreno (1934) also believed in the self-role congruence's importance in modifying the behaviour of problem persons. It was suggested that socialization or resocialization could be the bridging concept between 'roles' and 'behaviour' modification'.

Himes (1983) studied Family environments and self concepts of Delinquent and Mentally ill adolescents. This study was conducted to find out the relationship between the development of self-concept and family environment.

Three samples are taken, viz.

1. From a mental health institution
2. From a youth home for delinquents and
3. From normal families. There were

significant difference between the first two groups and the last in the case of family environment. However, regarding self concept no significant difference could be found.

A positive self perception is related to parental consistency, reciprocal warmth, trust and approval. And family disharmony was found to result in socially maladaptive behaviour. Most of the adolescents in youth homes gave cases of conflict in the family. These findings need to be widely popularized so that the society, mainly husbands and wives understands this problem in its proper perspective.

Deo and Sharma (1971) studied the 'Relationship of Self-concept and Anxiety'. Under this study, 700 adolescents from 13 urban higher secondary schools in Northern India were subjects. All the three types of scores i.e. self-concept, self-ideal, discrepancy and anxiety scores were obtained. The data were further analysed by employing the correlation technique. Self-concept and anxiety found to be negatively correlated and increase in self-concept is accompanied by decrease in anxiety. It was also found that as self-ideal discrepancy increases, anxiety also increases.

Husaini (1974) studied 'Achievement Motivation and Self-esteem', cross cultural study. This study examined the relationship between achievement motivation and self-esteem in American (N=115) and Indian (N=67) male college students in the midwest. Achievement motivation was positively correlated with self-esteem for Americans but only slightly for Indians. Findings suggest that culture affects the

relationship between achievement motivation and self-esteem.

Daly and Burton (1983) studied 'Self-esteem and Irrational Beliefs : An Exploratory Investigation with Implications for Counselling'. This study investigated the relationship between irrational beliefs and the psychological constraints of self-esteem. The specific irrational beliefs that projected low self-esteem were identified. A significant negative correlation was found between self-esteem and irrational beliefs. Four specific beliefs were found to be useful predictors of low self-esteem : demand for approval, high self-expectations, anxious overconcern and problem avoidance. These four beliefs may prove to be important targets for counselling.

Ghose and Khurana (1986) made 'A Study of the Effects of Socio-economic Status and Sex on the Levels of Self-concept, Anxiety and Adjustment'. This study aims at assessing SES and sex on anxiety, adjustment and self-concept. The sample consisted of 100 students belonging to different colleges in Delhi. Significant differences were found between the high SES group and the low SES group as well as males and females with respect to self-concept, the high self-concept and low self-concept groups on anxiety, between high self-concept and low self-concept groups on adjustment: between high anxiety

and low anxiety groups on adjustment, significant correlations have also been found between SES and anxiety and self-concept.

Abelese (1971) conducted research on 'Thematic Drive Expression and Self-esteem'. The responses of 91 undergraduate students to the TAT and the Tennessee self concept scale were investigated using psycho-analytically oriented system for rating the manifest drive content of the TAT stories. Results suggested that the positive self-esteem is related to higher amounts of Thematic Drive Content, higher levels of drive integration, higher proportions of socialized drive content and lower proportions of unsocialized drive material. Results were interpreted as pointing toward a functional relationship between the phenomenological self-representations and the more dynamic ego control operations.

Overview : The series of studies described here on self-esteem represents the theory of personality involving self-other perceptions and evaluation of self in relation to significant others. The results indicate the validity and utility of the approach to measure self-esteem. Social interest as one of the most important variables in studying self-esteem was emphasized. Self-esteem and social interests were assumed to be the basis for consistency of social behaviour. Self-esteem and role of parents was also dealt with research sophistication.

The behavioural correlates of alienation syndrom (Low self-esteem, low social interest and high self-contrality) were also dealt in greater details. Environmental factors associated with the development of self and expression of self-esteem were also probed in quite impressive ways. The behavioural approach to the study of self and self-esteem in presented researches also gives better insight in the subject. Social interests, self-centrality, identification, social reaction and their contributions in self-esteem's expression was also quite interesting for those who study self-esteem.

Researches on the nature of juvenile delinquency are of pivotal importance for the correctional staff involved in the total rehabilitation programme. These researches help the practitioners to have better insight into the nature of delinquency. The sound work of various researchers are quite significant in developing sound treatment, control and prevention policies and programmes. Following researches are on the nature of delinquency.

Singh (1980) worked on 'A study of Personality and Adjustment of Juvenile Delinquents'. In this study the phenomenon of delinquent behaviour was studied from the psychological point of adjustment and personality by Shri Arvinder Singh, Department of Psychology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.

The objective of the study was to test the following hypotheses :

- (a) The juvenile delinquent would show a low home, health, social and emotional adjustment as compared to the non-delinquent.
- (b) The delinquent would be scoring high on Psychoticism, Extraversion and neuroticism as compared to the non-delinquent.
- (c) If the delinquent scores higher on P, E and N, then his home, health, social and emotional adjustment would show an inverse relationship with these personality dimensions.

SAMPLE :

The sample of the present study consisted of 160 male subjects divided in two equal groups. The first group of 80 juvenile delinquents was selected randomly out of the total delinquent population of Delinquent Home, Hoshiarpur and Borstal Institution and Juvenile Jail, Faridkot. The second group consisted of non-delinquents, selected at random from the local Higher Secondary Schools. Care was taken to have an equal distribution of the various types of offences; first offenders and recidivists, and those coming from rural and urban backgrounds. The duration of institutionalization was controlled by not letting it exceed 2 years; the socio-economic status (middle class) education (upto higher

in social. At the same time, they have scored very high on all the three dimensions of personality, namely, P, E and N.

The scores of the delinquents on these variables were further subjected to the computation of intercorrelations by the Pearson's Product Moment Method (Guilford 1956). The correlations are presented in Table 2.

TABLE - 2

INTERCORRELATION MATRIX OF BELL'S ADJUSTMENT AND PEN INVENTORY SCORES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

	Home	Health	Occupation	Social	Emotional	Total	P	E	N	L
Home	-	+0.370**	+0.429**	+0.194*	+0.476**	+0.698**	-0.281	-0.144	-0.321**	-0.086
Health	-	-	+0.332**	+0.290**	+0.387**	+0.698**	-0.186*	+0.114	-0.368**	-0.089
Occupation	-	-	-	+0.387**	+0.384**	+0.697**	-0.112	-0.040	-0.285**	-0.104
Social	-	-	-	-	+0.414**	+0.614**	-0.156	+0.128	-0.155	-0.016
Emotional	-	-	-	-	-	+0.764**	-0.214**	-0.066	-0.414**	-0.076
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.254**	+0.014	-0.446**	-0.029
P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0.178*	-0.474 A	-0.029
E/I	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0.196*	-0.064
N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.036
L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Significant at .05 level

** Significant at .01 level.

CONCLUSION :

Looking at the results of the present study, it appears that as predicted, juvenile delinquents have lower adjustment on all the five compared to the non-delinquents; the highest discrepancy is in the areas of emotional and home adjustment and the least in social.

Adjustment also seems to be a composite behavioural tendency for delinquents. All the intercorrelations on the five adjustments were positive and significant and culminated into one major factor. The poor overall and individual adjustments of delinquents speak volumes of their poor socialization. These results further support the findings of earlier studies (Singh, 1976; Nirmal, 1977; Singh, 1979; Mohan and Singh, in press).

Second variable of study was the personality of juvenile delinquents. The comparative means of delinquents and non-delinquents on P, E/I and N show that the delinquents in the present study are scoring very high on psychoticism in comparison with non-delinquent sample. This finding is very much in line with Eysenck's (1970) theory implicating P in the causation of crime as most of the items on P are saturated with processes closely related with criminal tendencies. In many other studies delinquents and criminals have been found to score higher on P as compared to non-delinquents (Eysenck

and Eysenck, 1971; Eysenck, 1973; Singh, 1976; Nirmal, 1977).

Like the findings of Schalling and Holmberg (1970), Singh (1973), Shanamugam (1975) and Nirmal (1977) who found criminals and juvenile delinquents to score higher on Neuroticism, the present sample of delinquents too obtained higher N scores in comparison to the non-criminals.

Another feature of present study is that N and P are showing significant correlation, $+0.474$ (see Table-2) and also a heavy factor loading for both in the same group viz., $.85$ and $.78$. It implies that delinquents would be higher on P and N and this relationship may further have its effect on various other behavioural responses. Burgess (1972) too was of the view that it was N which was more relevant to crime.

As regarding E/I the delinquents are scoring higher on E but the differences between the two groups are not statistically significant; Eysenck (1963) and Schalling and Holmberg (1970) reported that it is the impulsiveness component of E/I which is higher in criminals and not the sociability part. The personality inventory PEN has a definite saturation of the sociability items in the E/I scale; the differences might have greater had there been more items to measure the impulsivity. So the present study fulfils the earlier expectations regarding the Personality and Adjustment of juvenile delinquents.

Jardan (1986) contributed on typology of deviant behaviour. The research reflected on :

1. Domestic problems and deviance
2. Depressives
3. Drug users
4. Alcoholics
5. Anti-Social
6. Disturbed families' deviants.
7. Unsocialized aggressives.
8. Mentally ill.

These types were compared with socio-economic status data.

Ricardo (1986) compared the delinquent and non-delinquent groups on various areas in his Ph.D. dissertation.

Major findings were :

1. Juvenile delinquents were from minority groups.
2. Delinquents were quite competitive in dealing with interpersonal problems. Non-delinquents were much less competitive in this area.
3. Most delinquents were raised in broken families. Most non-delinquents were from intact homes.
4. Most delinquents were poor in studies compare to non-delinquent group.

Barelli (1986) probed various aspects of individuals who get indulged in art and antique theft. The sociological

theory of Robert Merton and Edwin Sutherland can explain how these art and antique thieves develop expertise in the area of theft. The attraction is the economics with thieves to make money from unfair ways. Merton described them as innovators who accept cultural goals but not cultural means. (In Gandhian philosophy Sadhya and Sadna's parity).

Morse (1986) studied, self-reported juvenile violent offenders and their offending careers. White offenders found to be more likely than black offenders to initiate violent behaviour at an early age. The frequency of Blacks was lower in committing crime. Serious violent offenders were involved in all types of serious and nonserious delinquent behaviours.

Petsnksiri (1986) researched on 'An interactionist approach to fear of crime'. Anxiety and sex had significant main effects on fear. Fear seemed to be the function of personal and environmental factors 'situations' was also found to be most significant variable, in probing fear and anxiety of offenders.

Treatment, control and prevention programmes use various methods to treat the delinquents. Each of these is usually related to one or another theories of delinquency causation. Treatment methods attempt to modify or change

the factors that are believed to cause delinquency. Here attempt is made to describe various researches conducted on treatment of delinquents.

Spencer (1986) researched on 'An outcome study of Social behavioural skill development in male adolescent delinquency'. Study examined the effects of two types of treatment interventions. One treatment technique was 75-minute group therapy sessions, where role playing, modeling were used. In second technique subjects were asked to watch videotapes. The study lasted for 20 weeks. Data were analyzed using an analysis of covariance. The group therapy condition displayed a greater percent increase in API posttest scores than the videotape treatment technique.

Virici (1983) studied 'The effects of Behavioural and Family Interventions on Juvenile Recidivism'. Three approaches were tried for juvenile recidivism. A behavioural intervention, a family system approach and a combination of the two. The family system approach was found most effective. Further study also revealed that the subject could function independent of the juvenile correctional system if he is not officially labelled a delinquent. This had a major role in the sustenance of juvenile recidivism. The study also points to the success of attempting to change behaviour of target groups through behavioural intervention.

It was found that the built in systems of personality are more effective in behavioural changes than externally imposed systems like official penalising and labelling. An individual centered approach to delinquency prevention/correction is equally important to a family/society centred approach. This is what this study points out.

George and David (1982) conducted study on 'Values Clarification and Behaviour group Counselling with Ninth-Grade Boys in a Residential School'.

Content : The present study aims at measuring the impact of 'Value clarification' and 'behavioural group Counselling' on a sample of high school students by contrasting this sample with a similar placebo administered group and a no-treatment group. Unhappiness, self-reported irrationality and mal-adaptive behaviour are measured before and after the test.

'Value Clarification' : Here the subjects were asked to talk out their belief system, or helped in introspection and these aspects are then formalized for clarity.

Behavioural Group Counselling : The subjects were allowed to discuss their problems-from within and from the environment. He is then provided help in coping/adjusting with these problems.

Placebo : Closely resembling situations were simulated but the content of discussion kept to routine gossip of sports etc.

No-Treatment : This group was given excuses like work load of counsellor, or procrastination etc.

After the sessions, those subjects who were given inputs showed marked improvement compared to the placebo administered ones and no-treatment group. Maladjustment problems and indications of unhappiness were less in frequency in treatment group.

Ochoa (1981) conducted research on 'Group Counselling with Troubled Youth : An exploratory group counselling Project'. The purpose of this study was to design, implement and evaluate a group counselling to the Chicana troubled youth. 21 group counselling sessions were given to 15 tenth grade troubled youth. A control group was also selected. Four areas of growth were assessed. Personal and cultural development, career exploration, problem-solving skills and their desire to improve their academic competence. The study suggests that the treatment group had a positive influence on all four areas.

Dixon (1979) worked on 'Problem solving Workshop Training'. This is a study of the influence of a training programme on subjects in their response to problem situation. Treatment consisted of group discussion, didactic presentation, etc. in a systematic five stage process. Variables were, generation of alternatives, decision making skill, and subjects

perceptions of their problem-solving skills. The results of the study proved that the students' ability to generate alternative solutions to common problems greatly improved after the treatment. The subjects own perception of their problem solving abilities were found enhanced.

James (1982) conducted a study on 'Physical fitness training and Counselling as Treatment for Youthful Offenders' Study was conducted in a group of youthful offenders to find out the therapeutic effects of physical fitness training and counselling in their normal rehabilitation programme. A random sample of adjudicated youth is an Industrial School are selected and divided in to two groups as control and experimental. The experimental group (EP) is administered a course of regular physical fitness programme with group counselling in addition to the normal rehabilitation services available where as the control group (CG) is given only the latter. After the study, the findings proved that the treatment showed marked improvement, in the EG whereas the CG showed deterioration.

The study demonstrates the positive effects of the treatment in the target group. An improved psycho-somatic functioning of the group resulted when the mind and body were simultaneously taken care of, this approach can be incorporated in the regular services of delinquency prevention and correction.

Brown and Lewinsohn (1984) studied the effects of group treatment on depression. The behavioural condition consisted of progressive relaxation, cognitive restructuring and assertion training. All three conditions resulted in a significant reduction of depressions, among the subjects. Authors further concluded that group therapies are far more cost-effective than individual treatments. Lewinsohn (1984) also supported the results drawn by Lewinsohn.

Bellack (1988) worked on evaluation of treatment programmes. Various areas covered under the study are anxiety, depression, problem behaviour, deviation, health disorders and social skills. This is a valuable work and quite useful to clinical practitioners. Kazdin (1988) also probed on effectiveness of various treatment strategies and evaluation models. Various issues and obstacles in evaluating child treatment programmes are discussed. It focuses on various areas which are common to effective treatment. West and Forsyth (1988) also published their work on diverse research areas on treatment strategies useful to social group workers and counsellors. Maher and Zins (1987) worked on psycho-educational interventions in the schools. Emphasis is placed on practical psycho-educational interventions.

Hershenson and Paul (1987) worked on growth-oriented approaches, empirically validated treatment techniques for assisting clients to cope with their psycho-social problems.

Stageberg (1986) studied the impact of community-based corrections programmes on 'Convicted Offenders'. The project had positive impact in correcting delinquents. There was a little evidence that project endangered the community. Justice system practitioners were found to be favourably oriented towards this programme.

Riley (1986) researched on 'Empathy and Criminal or Delinquent Behaviour'. The primary purpose of this research was to determine whether the criminals are aware that their actions hurt others or not. 4,075 high school adolescent boys were studied. Findings indicate that delinquents are significantly lower in empathy than non-delinquents. Empathy is negatively related to criminal behaviour.

Lasley (1986) studied the life-style of offenders and causal factors of victimization. Both victims and offenders shared common life-style. Covariance structure analysis was used to test the theoretical tenets of the life-style/exposure model of victimization.

Effectiveness of correctional institutional programmes have always been a subject of discussion and debate. Objective measures of effectiveness have been difficult to construct. Lerman (1968), Punalekar (1987) and Prince (1965) and many other researchers have emphasized the need for sound research

programmes to evaluate institutionalization. Social Defense Department, Government of India also emphasized on experiments to be conducted on deinstitutionalization strategies. Gujarat State, India did make some attempt in this direction. No research data are available. Few of the researches on the institutions and staff of corrections are described here.

McGarrell (1986) probed changes that took place in New York juvenile corrections system. (Between 1960s and 1970s.) Findings :

1. The process of system level change in juvenile agencies can not be understood in isolation from the broader socio-political environment.
2. There is a shift from institutions to community based corrections.
3. Structure of policy-making, process of decision-making in the juvenile corrections arena had undergone some changes.

Naik and Desai (1982) conducted research on 'Analysis of Developmental Trends in Attribution of Cognitive Differences of Self and Parents in Delinquent and Non-delinquent'.

Subjects : The subjects were juvenile delinquents and non-juvenile delinquent. The delinquent subjects were inmates at correctional institutions in Gujarat (India); the

non-delinquents were students from secondary schools. A random sample was obtained at each institution. Then for each group was non-delinquent-son-father role, 47; son-mother role, 51; delinquent-son-father role, 17; son-mother role, 34.

Instrument :

The Role Behaviour Test, a modified version of Bales Categories for interaction process analysis was used. Words interaction and interpersonal more or less are used synonymously in literature. This study is not an exception to this. The Role Behaviour Test is an instrument for recording interpersonal interaction behaviour in a given role pair (such as husband-wife, son-father, pupil-teacher relationship) as perceived by a person occupying one of the two roles. The recording used here is very simple and based on the continuous method used by Bales (1951) with the behaviour categories developed by Merrill (1946).

The criteria for the selection of categories were that they tend themselves to clear definition. In the present study only the parent-son roles were used and the observer is always the boy. The test provides scores indicating the perceived frequency of occurrence and strength of eight types of inter-personal interaction behaviour, generated by combining elements of three underlying dichotomous facets or

conceptual dimensions. The first dimension is the mode of behaviour "shows four categories of agreement" or giving, positive reactions which, coupled with four "categories of disagreement"; "shows tension" and "shows antagonism", rejecting or taking away constitute social emotional behaviour; self or other, one may hate or like both himself and others. The third dimension is the resource; the test covers interpersonal interaction resource frequently used in primary relationship: love (affect, warmth) and status (esteem, recognition, prestige). The eight types of interpersonal interaction behaviour resulting from all the possible combinations of the facet elements, taking one element from each facet, were considered.

The study presents the means of the delinquent and non-delinquent boys perceived behaviours towards self- A higher mean indicates that the given behaviour is perceived as more frequent. In the role with father, delinquent, compared to non-delinquent, boys had a higher mean score for the positive behaviours and a lower mean score for negative behaviours.

In two cases the difference was statistically significant at the 0.01 and 0.05 levels, respectively, by one-tailor test. Thus, in this role, delinquent boys presented a more positive picture of themselves. This trend was attenuated

in the role with mother; differences between means were smaller and in both directions. Once again, however, delinquent boys were significantly less likely than non-delinquents to take away status from themselves. These results suggest that delinquent subjects were, somewhat more than control subjects, influenced by social-emotional desirability in the presentation of a self-image, particularly in their role with father.

The findings presented here suggest that the images of father and mother are somewhat more discriminated in delinquent than non-delinquent boys. On the other hand, the delinquent boy's self-image appears closer to the parental image, particularly to the father's image. These findings suggest that inconsistent parental behaviour leads to less dependence at the behavioural level.

Parmar (1986) studied institutionalized juvenile delinquents. The Government Certified School, Bharuch, one of the six state run institutions for the juvenile groups, is selected for the study. The researcher goes into the various aspects like the philosophy of the institution, physical lay-out, staff structure, and the condition of the inmates. The main objectives are to study the psycho-social background and institutional life of the inmates and to describe the institutional and administrative set-up. A random sample is taken

for the study. The major findings include :

1. That the inmates are predominantly from lower class, backward caste, and large sized families located in declared backward areas;
2. that the boys are dissatisfied ^{with} the facilities and
3. that the staff members, especially the lower ranks, are ill-trained for their jobs. The researcher also makes some important suggestions to improve the facilities and to train the staff.

The study critically looks at this institution from a professional angle considering the important role that the institution is supposed to play i.e.; correctional and preventional, the researcher's contribution helps in various ways for improving the institution's function. The findings clearly point to the need for the economic upliftment and better education of the rural poor as a long term goal and as the immediate requirement, the betterment of the existing facility.

The study lacks psychological insight and thus fails to probe the psycho-social functioning of the subjects as different from normal children. Home visit has not been included as a tool of studying which is another short coming. Neither is there any mention of the various legislations pertaining to the institution. However, the study though

superficial to an extent, is a good attempt.

Paul (1987) conducted a research on 'Juvenile Offenders and Institutionalization'. The most important reason of deviant behaviour of children given by each of the 15 respondents was poverty. The other contributing factors were bad association/society, lack of parental control, slum environment, absence of parents/mother, illiteracy, too much strictness at homes, too many children in the family, idleness, lack of discipline, neglect by parents; lack of moral education and broken homes. No doubt, these factors contribute largely to juvenile delinquency, yet, as agreed by all the respondents, poverty seems to be the villain of the piece. Therefore, unless and until poverty is minimised/eliminated, there is going to be a rising trend in eliminated, there is going to be a rising trend in the deviant behaviour of children. Theft was the major crime committed by them. Needless to say, poor economic condition was one of the main reasons for it.

Treatment of Police :

Regarding the behaviour of the police towards delinquent children, seven out of the 15 respondents^{felt} that it was cruel. According to four, it all depended on case to case. In some cases they were cruel and in some not so cruel. One thought that the behaviour was sympathetic, and three felt that the

behaviour was always indifferent. There was nobody to say that the police was friendly.

TABLE

On the question of attitude and behaviour of police towards the delinquents when apprehended by them-cruel, not so cruel, sympathetic, indifferent, friendly.

Sr. No.	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Cruel	7	46.67
2.	Not so cruel	4	26.67
3.	Sympathetic	1	6.66
4.	Indifferent	3	20.00
5.	Friendly	nil	nil
Total		15	100.00

Separate Accomodation :

The question that evoked uniform answer from all the respondents was concerning the necessity of providing separate accomodation to delinquents and non-delinquents at the remand/ observation home. It was in the affirmative. However, as it is, there is no separate accomodation and all are put together and treated alike. In fact it was noticed that some delinquents were assuming the role of dadas (leaders in a bad sense).

Even children in Certified School are freely mixing up with non-delinquents. Only their sleeping accommodation is separate. There is, therefore, an urgent need to segregate non-delinquents and delinquents in the observation home awaiting trial from those undergoing correctional treatment in the Certified School. If non-delinquents are in close association with delinquents there is every possibility of their becoming delinquents after they leave the institution. Taking into consideration the corrupting influence coupled with the impressionable age the children are in a complete segregation is a desiderable.

As the study shows no children are born delinquents. They are made to be so. They become delinquents not by choice but by force of circumstances. Their vulnerability and dependence-their main weakness-are exploited by anti-social elements for personal gains. It is the responsibility of the society to ensure that these things do not happen and if they do happen to see that children are properly rehabilitated. Though the children Act 1960 is a legislation in the right direction, the association of police personnel in its implementation waters down its efficiency to a large extent. A plea is, therefore, made here to divorce police personnel from the implementation of the Act for the achievement of its laudable objectives.

Shannon (1986) probed profile of correctional executives.

Findings are :

1. Eighteen of 65 respondents were appointed to the top position without previous experience within a statewide correctional system.
2. Most of them had degrees in social sciences.
3. All but five attended management training.
4. All, except two, are members of professional organizations.
5. The average salary is \$ 58000.
6. All except two are males.