

Vol II Issue XII Jan 2013

Impact Factor : 0.2105

ISSN No : 2230-7850

---

Monthly Multidisciplinary  
Research Journal

# *Indian Streams Research Journal*

Executive Editor

Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-chief

H.N.Jagtap

---

**IMPACT FACTOR : 0.2105**

**Welcome to ISRJ**

**RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595**

**ISSN No.2230-7850**

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### ***International Advisory Board***

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathmatial Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [ PK ]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [ Malaysia ]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

### ***Editorial Board***

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

**Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India  
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net**



## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SLUM OF SOLAPUR CITY

BHAGYASHRI M. PATIL

Department of Sociology KMC College, Kolhapur.

### Abstract:

*In this paper an attempt is made to study the Juvenile Delinquency in slum of Solapur city. Solapur city has got more than 12 lakhs of population within which 220 slums are there. In these slums 2.20 lakhs of people are living. Delinquency is the type of abnormality. The problem of Juvenile delinquency in Solapur city is very severe. These delinquents also include in sealing bulbs, shoes, cloths, water tabs and snatch gold ornaments of people crowded in the temple and at the time of jatra or in any crowded place. Some time, they do deliberately pick pocketing also. Poverty, absence of education, lack of parental care, love and affection are main causes of juvenile delinquency. For the purpose of this study, observation and detailed interview method is employed. The requested additional information is collected by informal discussion with slum community people and leaders.*

### KEYWORDS:

Slums, Juvenile, Delinquency

### INTRODUCTION -

Slum punctuate all most every city of the world. This has become a universally accepted reality and an inevitable phenomena accompanying urban growth in all countries of the world.

Slums are a reality of urban life and society. Every city in the world has a slum, where the poor live a miserable life. It is an area where the causes of social in justice are evident. The slum dwellers are mostly rural migrants who have left their farms and have come to the cities in search of work.

According to Bergal, "Slums may be characterized as area of sub-slandered housing condition within a city."

Solapur is situated on border of Andra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. The Municipal corporation covers an area of 180 sq. km. Today' is population of this city is more than 12 lacks. This city has got 220 declared slums consists of 2.20 lacks of population. The survey of Solapur city slums revealed that, in slum area the problem of juvenile delinquency is also severe. It was also learnt that, a number of times these young juveniles were caught hold of and taken to police station and also admitted in remind home and certified schools. It is a fact that there are young girls offenders living in these slums. Thus, juvenile delinquency is also serious problem of slums.

Delinquency is a type of abnormality. It includes peddling and begging disorderly conduct malicious mischief and ungovernable behavior itself a polyglot.

Juvenile delinquent is defined by Memorial, in terms of period of Juvenile, that ranges from 7 to 21 years.

Generally slum parents have more children than they can support. Ignorance and economic strain make them indifferent to the proper development of their children who are usually unwelcome guests in their families. These unfortunate children are totally neglected by their parents. They absent themselves from home without reasonable cause or without the consent of parents and they tend to develop gangsterism. They commit petty, thefts, minor crimes, picking pockets and smuggling liquor and drugs.

### STUDY AREA -

The district of Solapur is one of the most important districts of the Maharashtra State both in terms of area and population. It lies entirely in the Bhima basin and located between 17°10' North to 18°32' North latitudes and 74°42' east to 76°25' east longitudes. The total geographical area of the Solapur district is about 14895 square kilometers with a population more than above 10 lacks to 2011 censuses. The region under study constitutes 4.88% area and 4.51% population of the Maharashtra state. It ranks 4th in terms of area 7th in terms of population among the districts of Maharashtra. Physiographically the region is divided into three major divisions such as hilly region, the plateau region and low land plain region. The region is drained by the river Bhima and its tributaries. The climate of Solapur District is monsoon in nature. The district entirely lies in drought prone area of Maharashtra State and the region is divided into four seasons of cold, hot, monsoon and post monsoon. The annual average rainfall is 667.10 mm. Three types of soils of the district are confined to the hilly region shallow soil, to plateau region medium black soil and in the river valleys deep black soil. The district possesses only 2.14% forest land of the total geographical area. The region belongs to tropical deciduous types of forest. The region has scattered patchy forest of grassland, scrubs and trees.

### HYPOTHESIS -

The Children who are badly neglected in various spheres are reflected resulted in a formation of bad habits and absence of love, care, protection of their parents and bad socio-economic condition creates juvenile delinquency.

### OBJECTIVES -

In order to study the magnitude of the problems and causes of juvenile delinquency, the study aims :

- 1) To study socio-economic condition of the families of the respondents and examining whether, there is any significant co-relation between family and the delinquent behavior.
- 2) To find out whether the delinquent behaviour has any psycho-social problem such as need of affection social contact etc.
- 3) To study the nature of parent-children relationship, whether it has any part to play the delinquent behaviour of children and study their anti-social habits.

### SOURCES OF THE DATA -

On the Basis of general information there are three typical slums, out of 220 slums, which are officially declared by Solapur Municipal Corporation are selected.

They are,

1. Modi Harijan Vasti
2. Nirale Vasti (Umbrajkar Vasti)
3. Ghongade Vasti

The Modi Harijan Vasti has got 466 households, out of which 56 (i.e. 12%) are selected by the simple random sampling method. The slum Nirale Vasti or Umbrajkar Vasti has 297 house holds, out of which 36 (i.e. 12%) are selected on the same basis. The slum Ghongade Vasti Consists of 85 house holds, out of which 10 (i.e. 12%) are selected by simple random sample method. Thus the sample of 102 house holds are drawn and it can be said to be fairly representative one and each house I have taken interview of one male or female respondents who are heads of the family.

For the purpose of this study, the observation and detailed interview methods were employed. Census reports and the valuable records in the Municipal Corporation and police stations have also been referred for getting required data. The required additional information is also collected by discussion with the concerned leaders and workers in the slum communities. These have been highly helpful in this study.

### METHODOLOGY ADOPTED -

The data thus collected has been processed and proportions percentages were calculated. Processed

data was tabulated and same data was interpreted accordingly. Juvenile delinquency is one of the most important social problems of modern society. In the recent years juvenile delinquency has also emerged as a result of rapid urbanization and industrialization. Due to process of urbanization, family life has been affected and there ample convenient to the growth of family disorganization and juvenile delinquency.

The Study of Solapur city slums revealed that in slum area the problem of juvenile delinquency is very severe. In the discussion with the slum people, it was learnt that, there are children who steal coal in the railway yard, they also catch hold of the domestic chickens, these delinquents also indulge in stealing bulbs, shoes, cloths and water-taps and snatch gold ornaments of people crowded in the temples, bazaar and at the time of jatra (Gadda fair).

Some times they are deliberately pick-pocketing also. It was also learnt that, a number of times these young juveniles were caught hold of and taken to police station and also admitted in Remand Home and certified schools. It is fact that, there are young girls offenders living in these slums.

The study revealed that there are 10 juvenile delinquents who are recorded in police station from these slums. Discussion with the family members and leaders in slum area 14 unrecorded juvenile delinquents are also found in this slums. It means out of 102 house-holds, totally 24 juvenile delinquents are found. It means 23% house holds are having juvenile delinquents in these slums.

A child becomes a truant or vagrant or beggar just because, he belongs to the lower class or his laziness or perhaps has fallen in bad company. The roots of these psychological problems are usually in the faulty or pathological family situation sibling rivalry or differential treatments given to children by the parents of family alone and the ways in which a child reacts to these interactions.

The main roots of juvenile delinquency are,

1. Influence of the family
2. Neighborhood and peer groups
3. Urbanization and Industrialization
4. Community and societal problems

#### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS -

1. The child id not only to be a member of family but also a worker in an occupation, a member of community and so he must be able to contribute of the values of life. This is possible only when good habits are adopted at the young age.
2. Slums are largely a product of poverty and majority of slum children belong to poor parents.
3. Generally the slum parents are illiterate with pay their distressing social life. They pay little caret for the education of their children.
4. Bad socio-economic condition creates bad habits which leads to delinquency.

Juvenile delinquency is one of the most important social problems of modern society. The study revealed that, in the slums of Solapur, the problem of juvenile delinquency is severe. Crime in the family will not but, influenced the children who are in the impressionable age group. In slum area children lacked even basic necessities. In slum area there was no emotional bond nor was there any recreation, facilities. Because of poverty and hard work children are badly neglected in various sphere and they indulged in bad company, which creates bad habits. Children usually indulge in delinquent behavior companionship with others. Due to lack of proper guidance and parental care children behave abnormally.

#### REFERNCE

1. Bergel E.E. : "Urban sociology", Mc Graw Hill Book Inc. New York, 1955, p. 410
2. Beteille Andre : Family and Social changes in India and other south Asian countries in economic weekly annul, Vol. XVIP 237
3. Memoria C.B. : Social Problem and Social Disorganization In India, kitab mahal publisher, Allahabad 1981.P.964
4. Varma P. : Pathology of crime and Delinquency, Sanhitya Bhavan Publishers, Agra, 1972.
5. Balsara J.F. : Patterns of social life in Metropolitan Areas, Kanishka publisher, New Delhi, 1970.
6. Anderson Nels & : "Urban Sociology" Asia publishing Ishwaran K. House Bombay, 1965.
7. Desai A.R. & Devadas : Slums and Urbaization, Popular S.Pillai (Ed.) Prakashan, Bombay, 1970.
8. Noor Mohammad : Slum cluture and Deviant Behaviour, Idarah-I-Adabiyat-I-Delhi, Qasimjan street, Delhi, 2001.

# Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

## Associated and Indexed,India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium     Scientific
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

## Associated and Indexed,USA

- Google Scholar
- EBSCO
- DOAJ
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Databse
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database

Indian Streams Research Journal  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.isrj.net