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A STUDY OF CHILD DELINQUENCY AMONGST THE JUVENILE STUDENT OF LUCKNOW DISTRICT IN RELATION TO THEIR SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

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ABSTRACT
In general words child delinquency refers to the commission of criminal or anti-social acts by individual under the legal age of adulthood i.e. 18 years. Juvenile delinquency is a violation of other law committed by a juvenile that would have been a crime if committed by an adult. Juvenile delinquency is legal term that refers to a minor committing an act that would be considered a crime if committed by an adult. Juvenile delinquency can be classified in several ways, primarily based on the nature of the offence in the context in which it occurs. One common classification is into 1 Individual 2 Group Supported 3 Organized 4. Situational. In 1966 Howard Baker also supported this classification. In present research paper researcher aims to investigate individual cause of child delinquency i.e. social and demographic factor especially socio-economic status of the family and place of living rural or urban areas of child delinquent. For the present investigation sample size taken is 90 child delinquent from Lucknow District for evaluating the impact of social and demographic factors in the child delinquency of the students of Lucknow District. The social and demographic factors of family of child delinquent was evaluated by interview and survey.

KEY WORDS: *Juvenile, Delinquency, Social Factors, Demography*

1. INTRODUCTION
Education is the foundation of knowledge and knowledge is light which shuns the darkness of ignorance. It eliminates the inner self in the light of which the concept of right and wrong, just and unjust, equal and unequal, legal and illegal becomes crystal clear. Education of law is also a branch of educational system through this education nation builds organize and civilized society by nurturing responsible citizens.

Legal education is crucial to creating responsible and informed citizens. It helps people understand their rights and duties while guiding them through the maze of rules and regulations, making them active democracy.

Child delinquency refers to criminal activities committed by minors, often driven by complex social economic, demographic, educational and other factors like poverty, family dysfunction lake of education, peer pressure school type and so on this leads exposure to violence leading to offences from ranging petty theft, to more serious crime like assault or even model. Study in child delinquency would analysis these contributing factors examining juvenile justice and explore potential interventions to address the issues and rehabilitate young juvenile offenders.

Major contributing factors in child delinquencies are social, demographic, education and other factors which are divided into these key points like poverty, family issues and educational disparity, peer influence exposure to violence and substance abuse.

2. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY
Our society is stratified in number of categories on the basis of the caste, religion, socio-economic status, demography etc. Amongst these categories socio-economic status and demography are a major cause of concern, while assessing child delinquency amongst the juvenile students of Lucknow District.

At present the child delinquency is a major concern for our society, if the intervention is not made to this social evil than it will be very difficult to make our children a responsible citizen thus make our country a great nation. Because of this reason investigator is of the view that present study is very significant for making our children a responsible citizen, this will only be possible by pointing out major causes of child delinquency and counter such pointed out causes by proper intervention. Hence, investigator decides to conduct study on topic A STUDY OF CHILD DELIQUENCY AMONGST THE JUVENILE STUDENT OF LUCKNOW DISTRICT IN RELATION TO THEIR SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS.

3. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
Amrita Chauhanetal.(2021) This cross-section al study looked at 200 consecutive subjects referred from the juvenile justice Court. It found that disturbed family dynamics and associated psychopathology significantly impact the development of delinquent behaviour—200 juveniles in conflict with the law. Disturbed family dynamics, such as poverty, broken family, and a history of criminality in the family, significantly influence the development of delinquent behaviour among juveniles. Early initiation of substance use is associated with increased severity of juvenile crime.

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Singh, R.P. et.al. (2016), in their research study entitled on "A study of Juvenile delinquents: impact of Socio economic factors of family in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India". The main objective of this study was to find out the impact of socioeconomic factors of family behind Juvenile delinquency. The researcher selected 600 Juvenile delinquents and 60 sets of parents from Observation Home in Allahabad district purposely. The researchers found that majority of the families have low education level, illiterate, low income level. Most of the Juveniles did not have any previous criminal record and their families were also not involved in antisocial activities. Majority of the respondents belonged to Backward Castes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and minorities. Majority of the respondents were from joint family.

Chandolu, S.R.(2015), in his research paper entitled on "Child Rights perspective of juvenile delinquency in India". The main objective of this study was to study the incidence of juvenile delinquency. The researcher selected total 60 respondents from juvenile home in Visakhapatnam randomly. The researcher found that the juvenile offenders are increasing and poverty is the major reason behind juvenile delinquency. Majority of the respondents told that the juvenile should be treated differently from adults.

Chingtham, T.(2015), in her research study entitled on "Causes of juvenile delinquency in the higher secondary school students". The main objective of this study was to study the causes of juvenile delinquency. The researcher randomly selected 120 students from higher secondary school of Imphal. The researcher found that 75.83 percent of the respondents agree that social factors are the main reason behind juvenile delinquency whereas 65.83 percent of the respondents agree that family factors and personal factors are the main casual factors behind juvenile delinquency.

Gupta, A. (2015), in their research study entitled on "Socio demographic characteristics and aggression quotient among children in conflict with law in India: A case control study". The main objective of this study was to assess the socio demographic characteristics and the aggression quotient of children in conflict with the law. Researchers selected 90 respondents from 5 observation homes in Hyderabad, Lucknow and Pune purposively. The researchers found that majority of the respondents were from low socioeconomic status, broken homes and criminal families. Respondents also suffered the problems of physical and sexual abuse. The researcher also found that the respondents were having high levels of aggression.

4. CONCEPTUAL FRAME WORK

Every research investigation is conducted to achieve some of the objectives which has to be framed in light of nature of research problem to be investigated. The investigator is of the view to seek answer of following mentioned objectives:

5. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study are as under:

- To discuss the relationship between child delinquency and social factors of juvenile students of Lucknow District.
- To discuss the difference in child delinquency of juvenile students of Lucknow District in relation to their demographic areas of living urban and rural.

6. HYPOTHESIS

1. There is no significant relationship between child delinquency and social factors of juvenile students of Lucknow District
2. There is no significant difference in child delinquency of Juvenile Students of Lucknow District in relation to their demographic areas of living urban and rural.

7. METHODOLOGY

This study uses a literature review methodology to analyze and answer questions on study social and demographic factors influencing child delinquency. It synthesizes and evaluates prior findings to understand the complex interplay between social and demographic factors and child individuals involvement in delinquent behaviors. The study analyzed number of articles and reviews from reputable offline and online literature and databases, focusing on child delinquency, offenders, crime, social and demographic factors.

8. SOCIAL FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The importance of the family unit in the process of bringing up children to adulthood is frequently disregarded, despite the fact that this factor can play a considerable part in determining whether a kid will engage in antisocial behaviour. Factors such as traditional family values, child-rearing practices, mass media, parental responsibility, and a lack of parental supervision have been found to contribute to juvenile delinquency. However, the probability of juvenile delinquency is influenced by multiple factors rather than a single factor, such as inadequate household finances, familial status (nuclear or joint families, homeless persons), and parenting indifference towards kids' well-being. Recently, there appears to be a substantial correlation between criminal activity and a variety of socioeconomic and demographic factors, including dysfunctional family dynamics, drug addiction, and unpleasant experiences. Children who grow up in loving, accepting, and supportive families are much less likely to experience the ills of society. As a direct consequence of this, children who have been rejected by one or both of their parents are the ones who are most likely to develop antisocial behaviours. The child's family is one of the most essential and influential factors in their social development, which in turn has a significant impact on how the child will behave and how their personality will develop. The breakdown of the traditional nuclear family unit is another factor that can play a role in the maturation of criminal conduct. Family violence has a major influence on the growth of children's personalities and self-concepts, making it an essential component in the construction of these aspects of the children's identities. Earlier studies show peers encourage delinquency since they appreciate and emulate nonconventional social behaviour, whereas parents limit it because they respect the conventional. It is considered that peer

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groups are mostly responsible for the development of deviant behaviour.

In our contemporary age, juvenile delinquency has gradually begun to develop into a significant problem that has to be addressed. Because of this, there is a significant threat to the community. The criminal activity of young people is steadily on the rise, mirroring the overall trend in the country. It is vital to have an understanding of the primary factors that contribute to the development of juvenile delinquency. This is the only way to prevent younger people from engaging in illegal, unethical, and damaging activities. There are still a great many ways in which all of these literature evaluations might be enhanced in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of how these structures connect to the factors that contribute to criminal behaviour and its various components. Even though society's methods, which are concentrated on rehabilitative compliance with the objective within the judiciary, have a larger influence on conformity, educational institutions are increasingly using severe parenting practices to govern school discipline. This is despite the fact that the purpose of the judiciary is to rehabilitate in accordance with the goal. The field of criminal science has attempted to determine whether environmental factors are responsible for increases or decreases in crime rates by utilizing concepts such as social disorganization, collective efficacy, and social investment.

9. DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR CHILD DELINQUENCY

Welsh, Greene, and Jenkins (1999) noted that urban areas tend to have higher rates of delinquency due to factors such as greater population density, socioeconomic disparities, and increased exposure to crime. Urban adolescents often face more opportunities and peer pressure to engage in delinquent activities. In contrast, rural areas, while genera ly exhibiting lower overa l delinquency rates, present unique challenges.

Donnermeyer and DeKeseredy (2014), rural adolescents may experience isolation, limited access to recreational activities, and a lack of anonymity, which can contribute to delinquent behaviour. Additionaly, rural communities may have fewer resources for addressing delinquency, such as counseling services and extra-curricular programs.

10.CONCLUSION

Social factors play an important role in juvenile offenders' behaviour in India. Juvenile offenders are when a child or teen does something erroneous and is younger than the legal minimum age in India. Juvenile offenders who defy the law are vagrants who persistently ignore orders and engage in behaviour that puts their own and their families' morals in jeopardy. Social factors significantly contribute to juvenile offenders in India, and one that has attracted the attention of Indian society is adolescent mis-behaviour. It is well understood that the depraved child of today may grow up to be a habitual criminal tomorrow. So, it is mandatory to organize and regulate juvenile offenders financially and socially in India. Literature also shows that urban rural divide significantly impacts an child delinquency. So understanding the impact of demographic factors such as urban-rural divide on delinquency-prone child is essential for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies.

Further research is necessary to explore these dynamics in greater detail and to identify best practices for addressing delinquency among diverse child population.

In conclusion, this study shows the ways in which social and demographic factors have contributed to a better understanding of the underlying causes of child delinquency. It is our view that this study throw light for upcoming investigators to further examine the subject through other mechanisms by which it can made obvious that how social and demographic factors influences delinquent behaviour of child and so the child delinquency in large.

11.FINDINGS

1. The social factors affects child delinquency in a larger manner in the juvenile students of Lucknow District.
2. The demographic factors rural and urban divides alongwith gender also affects child delinquency in juvenile students of Lucknow District.

12. Implications for Policy Makers

On the basis of the result of present study implications for policy makers may be noted as under:

- Benefit of the government scheme must be reached to the deprived families in both rural and urban area
- Compulsory education must be spread in deprived classes.
- Right to education program must be implemented in urban and rural areas and must be focused in the affective way.

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