

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR DEVIANT CHILDREN

Every social situation has certain 'roles' for individuals. These roles produce regularity in human conduct. Deficiency of roleship feeling remains at the base of deviant behaviour. However, following methods can be adopted by parents, teachers and society at large to help the students in developing a normal, conforming or socially acceptable behaviour.

(A) Methods Adopted by Parents

- 1. Sympathetic and affectionate attitude:** Parents should provide love and affection to the children. They should provide social and emotional security to the children so that they may develop a socially acceptable behaviour.
- 2. Good environment:** Parents should provide a good and stimulating environment to the children at home. They should avoid separation and quarrels for the good mental health of the children.
- 3. No over protection or under protection:** Parents should avoid over protection as well as under protection. Children should be given opportunities to do their work with responsibility.
- 4. Use of psychology:** Parents should use psychological principles in dealing with their children. They should avoid favouritism and comparison among the children. Accept the child with his capacities and limitations.
- 5. Encourage communication.** Parents should encourage the children to talk about their thoughts, feelings, or difficult situations they are dealing with. Parents should accept that their difficulties are real to them.
- 6. Cyber rules and boundaries:** It is important to have some cyber rules and boundaries for everybody at home. Limit the use of the mobile phone to a few hours in a day. Involve children in family activities that will make them want to spend less time at the computer.

7. **Create routines:** Parents should create routines of eating, playing, studying, watching TV, using mobiles and sleeping. Children should be encouraged and motivated to follow these routines. Routines give a sense of stability to children especially those who struggle with anxiety.
8. **Encourage self-help skills:** Children have a drive to be independent and do things on their own. They should be given opportunities to do things on their own initiative. Help them to become self-dependent.

(B) Methods Adopted by School

1. **Affectionate and sympathetic attitude:** Teachers should provide love and affection to the children. They should provide social and emotional security to the children so that they may develop a sound mental health and socially acceptable behaviour.
2. **Good environment:** Teachers should provide a good and stimulating environment to the children at school. They should provide opportunities to the students to learn without fear, tension and frustration.
3. **Use of psychology:** Teachers should use psychological principles in dealing with their children. They should avoid favouritism and comparison among the children. Accept the child with his capacities and limitations.
4. **Provision of co-curricular activities:** School should organise different types of co-curricular activities according to needs, interests and abilities of the children. Students should be given opportunities to participate in physical, literary, social, cultural and aesthetic activities.
5. **Democratic discipline:** School discipline should be democratic in nature. Teachers should encourage the students to develop self-control and self-discipline. Hence, self-discipline should be encouraged.
6. **Suitable methods of teaching:** Teachers should use effective methods of teaching to generate interest and attention among the children. They should follow various maxims and principles of teaching. Teachers should teach according to the individual differences.

7. **Art and craft:** Children should be engaged in art and craft activities to release emotional tension and pent up feelings. Children express their internal conflicts and frustrations through drawing and craft work. It gives an idea of inner thought processes of children.
8. **Voluntary organisations:** Every school should establish one or more voluntary organisations like Scouts and Guides, NCC, NSS, Red Cross Society etc. so that the participating students may develop qualities of social service and discipline.

(C) Methods Adopted by Society

1. **Good schools:** The state and social agencies should open good schools for the children. All children irrespective of caste, creed, colour should be given education for all round development.
2. **Protection of the rights of children:** It is the responsibility of the state to protect the rights of the children to provide them social and emotional security. Every effort should be made to protect the rights of the children.
3. **Welfare councils:** Child welfare councils at Centre and State level should work effectively to protect the basic human rights of the child and to enhance its quality of life.
4. **Educative agencies:** Educative agencies like public libraries, clubs, educational tours, public tournaments etc. can also play an important role in developing good mental health of the children.
5. **Reformative agencies:** The state should open and strengthen the reformative agencies like Juvenile Courts, Orphan Homes, Mental Hospitals etc.
6. **Clinical guidance:** Clinical guidance and treatment through 'Behaviour Modification Therapy' can bring good results

Conclusion

In short, deviance can be observed as rule-breaking behaviour. It shows a characteristic relationship to maladjustment and has tendency to progress towards psychiatric retardation. Thus, deviants are sick and need help and care. The erosion of this human resource occurring on such a gigantic scale must be checked for the peace and prosperity of society.