

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
APPLIED (CLINICAL) PSYCHOLOGY MASTER PROGRAM**

MASTER THESIS

**JUVENILE DELIQUENCY IN TURKISH REPUBLIC
OF NORTHERN CYPRUS**

**EMEL PASA BASKIN
20020262**

**SUPERVISOR
ASSOC. PROF. DR. MEHMET ÇAKICI**

**NICOSIA
2011**

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NORTHERN CYPRUS**

Prepared by: Emel Pasa BASKIN

**We certify that the thesis is satisfactory for the award of the Degree of
Master of Science in Applied Psychology**

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KUZEY KIBRIS TÜRK CUMHURİYETİ'NDE ÇOCUK SUÇLULUĞU

EMEL PASA BASKIN

ŞUBAT, 2011

Giriş: Çocuk suçluluğu, bir çocuktaki anti sosyal eğilimlerin yasa müdahalesi gerektirecek bir duruma dönüşmesidir. Bu çalışma KKTC'deki çocuk suçluluğunun yaygınlığını, çocukların suç davranışına yönelim nedenlerini ve çözüm önerilerini belirlemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: KKTC' de bulunan 5 mahkemenin (Lefkoşa, Mağusa, Girne, Güzelyurt ve Lefke) tümünde, 2000-2010 yılları arasında suç işleyen, haklarında dosya tutulan ve mahkemeye çıkarılan 18 yaş altı toplam 1520 çocuğun dosyaları incelenmiştir. Çocukların yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim ve meslek durumları gibi sosyo demografik özellikleri ve suça ilişkin özellikler (suç türleri, suçun kiminle işlendiği) mahkeme dosyaları incelenerek önceden tarafımızdan hazırlanan bir anket formuna kaydedilmiştir. Yapılan araştırmada elde edilen ham veriler SPSS programına uygun bir kodlama çizelgesi hazırlanarak yüklenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde betimleyici istatistik yöntemleri ve Ki-kare yöntemleri kullanılmıştır.

Bulgular: Çalışma sonucunda, suç işleyen çocukların bir profili çıkarılacak olursa, olguların %31,6'sının 17, %29,7'sinin 16 yaşlarında olduğu, %34,1'inin ilkökul mezunu olduğu, %54'ünün sosyo-ekonomik durumunun kötü olduğu görülmektedir. Çocuk suçluların doğum yerlerine bakıldığında %54,4'ünün Kıbrıs, %42,1'inin Türkiye, babalarının doğum yerleri dağılımına bakıldığında %73,9'unun Türkiye, %24'ünün Kıbrıs, annelerinin doğum yeri dağılımına bakıldığında %71,6'inin Türkiye, %26,3'ünün Kıbrıs olduğu görülmektedir. %36 oranla suç oranının en yüksek olduğu şehir Mağusa olduğu görülmektedir. Suç türlerine baktığımızda, %33,2 ile en yüksek oranla hırsızlık gelmektedir.

Tartışma: Çalışmamızın sonuçları KKTC'de çocuk suçluluğunun varlığını ve önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Çocuk suçluluğu KKTC'de çocuğun aile yapısı, sosyal çevresi, sosyoekonomik düzeyi ve göçle yakından ilişkili olduğu ve önlenmesi gereken bir sorun olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çocuk suçluluğu KKTC'de, tüm kurum ve kuruluşların katılımı ile çözülebilecek bir sorun olduğu ve bir devlet stratejisi haline gelmesinin gerektiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Suçluluğu, Yaygınlık, KKTC.

ABSTRACT**JUVENILE DELIQUENCY IN TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN
CYPRUS****EMEL PASA BASKIN****FEBRUARY, 2011**

Introduction: Juvenile delinquency is the situation of a child's anti-social tendencies turning into a condition which requires law enforcement. This research has been made for the purpose of determining the prevalence of juvenile delinquency in TRNC, orientation causes of criminal behavior of children and solution proposals.

Method: In all of the 5 courts in Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Morphou and Lefka), the files of the 1520 children who committed a crime between the years of 2000-2010, under 18, and who appeared in court were analyzed. Children's sociodemographic features like age, sex, academic background, and job availability, and features related to crime (the types of crime and with whom it was committed) are recorded on a questionnaire form which was prepared by us in advance by analyzing the court files. The raw data that were obtained from the research was loaded into the computer by preparing a coding table that is appropriate for SPSS program. Descriptive statistics method and Chi-Square were used in the data analysis.

Results: If the children who are claimed to commit a crime is profiled at the end of the research, it's seen that %31.6 of the cases are at the age of 17%, 29.7% of them are at the age of 16, 34.1% of them are primary school graduate, 54% of them are in a bad socio-economic condition. Considering the distribution of the juvenile offenders' place of birth, 54.4% of them were born in Cyprus, 42.1% of them in Turkey, considering the distribution of their fathers' place of birth, 73.9% of them were born in Turkey, 24% of them in Cyprus, considering the distribution of their mothers' place of birth, 71.6% of them were born in Turkey, 26.3% of them in Cyprus. It's been seen that Nicosia is the city which has the highest crime rate with the rate of 36%. Considering the crime types, theft is the highest one with the rate of 33.2%.

Discussion: Results of our study show the presence of juvenile delinquency in TRNC and its importance. It's been determined that the juvenile delinquency is related to the child's family structure, social environment, socio-economical level and immigration closely, and it's a problem that is needed to be prevented. It's been seen that the juvenile delinquency is a problem that can be solved with the help of all of the institutions and organizations, and it must be considered as a state strategy.

Key words: Juvenile delinquency, Prevalence, TRNC.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	: Ankara Chamber of Commerce
TRNC	: Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus
SSSPC	: Social Services and Society for the Protection of Children
TCK	: Turkish Criminal Code
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund

1. INTRODUCTION

Jhering defined crime as “all kinds of attacks which head to the conditions of living as a society (Dönmezer, 1994). The crime which can be described as a deviation in societies’ value system has been perceived as a problem occupying mankind throughout the history (Hancı, 1999). In the globalizing world, parallel to the communication speed, crimes that are committed in different parts of the world have begun to look like each other. In addition to the new crime types, when it is looked at from the different crime tendencies point of view, it has been seen that it got down to the age group that we can call as child (Bennet, 1960). For that reason, it’s clear that the people described as child are over against an increasing threat. The crime types that the children, who are either subjected to the increasing threat or happened to be an agent in this threat zone, keep committing need to be subjected to more detailed researches and observations with some new evaluations (Bıyıklı, 1972; Devocioğlu, 1979).

Juvenile delinquency, by means of the experiences of the children who were turned into having problems due to the legal and social deficiency, is one the issues which is needed to be worked out immediately for the future of the society (Yavuzer, 2006). Juvenile delinquency is also an important problem for our country in both sociological and juridical means as it’s in all over the world. Reasons of juvenile delinquency, ways of preventing it and the studies of resocializing children who are dragged into the crime are the primary issues for all of the societies. Juvenile delinquency is the situation of a child’s anti-social tendencies turning into a condition which requires law enforcement (Burt, 1925). Juvenile delinquency is a social problem which has strong relationships with all social disorders, inequalities, injustice and deprivation (Elibol, 1998).

Although the first item of Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is accepted commonly, defines the limit age of child as 18 (UNICEF, 1998), the definition of juvenile delinquency is determined according to the different age limits in most of the countries’ laws (Kulaksızoğlu, 2004). At the legal literature of the western countries the term of *juvenile delinquency* includes the children between 11-18 who break law (Akalin, 1999a). In Turkey, the concept of juvenile delinquency is used for the people under 18 when they commit a crime (Demirbaş, 2005).

Northern Cyprus juvenile offender' law takes the age of 14 as a limit, and it accepts the individuals between the ages of 14-16 as the young criminals while it puts all the individuals aged over 16 through the applications which are for the adults. According to TRNC Penal Code a person under 7 years old isn't responsible for any act or negligence. It's stated that s/he is not responsible for that crime or negligence provided that it's not proved that s/he doesn't have the ability to understand that s/he mustn't commit a crime or makes the negligence. A boy under 12 is assumed that s/he doesn't have the ability to have sexual relation (TRNC Penal Code, 2004).

The crimes that are committed by the children are different from adult crimes from the point of both type and reason. The most important feature that distinguishes the juvenile delinquency from the crimes committed in the adult period is that this period happens at the same time with adolescence (Kulaksızoğlu, 2004). Adolescence is a period in which every young must reform his or her identity. The young in the adolescence period are affected from their families, school environment and their friends while they are reforming their identity. These organizations play an important role in the socialization of the young in adolescence period. The reason of increasing criminal behavior in adolescence period might be about lacking parental control with the increasing age, adolescent's closer relationship with his or her friends and the increasing importance of the friends in adolescent's life (Uluğtekin, 1996). Besides the effects of the family, number of brothers and sisters, economical problems, educational system, genetic factors, intelligence, immigration from rural areas to the cities and homelessness, physical and mental illnesses, heroin and alcohol addition play an important role in being a criminal child (Yörükoğlu, 1998a; Gümüş, 1996; Sezal, 1996). It's also expressed that the type of family structure that child was grown in, the control mechanisms that are formed, child's social environment, norms and standard of the judgment of the group that s/he belongs to are effective as well (Delikara, 2002; Akalın, 1999b; Dönmezer, 1994).

1.1. Child

The first article of Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as any human being under the age of eighteen. According to United Nations Convention on the Rights

of the Child, the period of childhood is defined as: The period of childhood ends at the 18th birthday provided that it is not thought to be ended in an earlier age at a country's law (UNICEF, 1998). Own laws of each country identify the first moment of childhood or life. For example: According to the government laws of Argentina, the childhood begins with conception and it ends with 18th birthday (UNICEF, 1998). In our country the child is defined as "the person who hasn't reached the age of 18" (TCK).

1.2. Crime

Crime, delinquency is a drift behavior which arises as a result of some of the individual's argument with the others (Yavuzer, 2006). The crime is a general and multi-dimensional term with its sociological, psychological, socio-economic, socio-cultural origins which is declared to arise with the beginning of mankind (Özsan, 1990).

According to Dönmezer, the actions, which hurt conscience, constitute crime in Europe Union (Dönmezer, 1994).

Lombroso defines "crime" as a natural thing like birth and death. If a behavior or act has a contradiction with the tradition, custom, morals or thought of a country, it is considered as a crime (Yavuzer, 2006).

According to the definition of Turkish Criminal Code, *crime* is all of the acts that are punished by the laws (Yavuzer, 2006). Crime means the violation of legal and moral rules. Crime is an act against to orders of belief, traditions and customs which are accepted as good and beneficial by the members of a social group. Behaviors defined as crime can be derived from two sources; a behavior is either directly amoral or it is crime due to violating moral obligations (Kulaksızoğlu, 2004).

At TRNC Penal Code, crime is stated as a behavior, act, attempt or negligence (TRNC Penal Code).

At the present day, an experimental art, which has been developed, called Criminology, which searches about crime, socializing criminals, crime prevention and is also known as science of crime.

Criminology, crime investigation, consists of criminalistic which has a technique and discipline. By accepting criminology in a limited sense, it's better to think that it expresses the view of delinquency and the discipline of actual events. Criminology consists of three parts as such.

1. Crime Biology: Deals with the physique (somatic, physical and psychological) side of the crime.
2. Crime Psychology: Tries to understand and acquire the crime as a mental event.
3. Crime Sociology: It deliberates the crime as an event in the environment where people live together, in other words, as a social event that has taken place (Demirbaş, 2005).

Criminology, generally and simply, is defined as investigating the crime fact or science related to the crime fact, shortly crime science (Dönmezer, 1994).

Sutherland explains the criminology as “all of the data that takes crime as a social phenomenon” in his work called Principles of Criminology and continues: “Some undesired actions are determined as crime in societies. However some people insist on committing such kind of crimes and keeping this behavior. In that case, society reacts to that condition in some ways like punishing, curing or preventing. Those complex relationships make up the main entry of the criminology” (Yavuzer, 2006).

In the legal sense, crime is the determinant of penalty norm. One of the principles of Penal Code is that there cannot be a penalty without a norm. Namely, all of the positive or negative acts that are under duress of punishment and forbidden by the laws make up the crime.

In brief, crime has 6 aspects:

- Juridical → violation of the laws,
- Psychological → occurrence of a behavior individually, peculiar to individual in society,
- Sociological → individual who harms society,
- Criminological → identification of whether a behavior is a crime or not,
- Ethical → the contradiction between society and moral principles,
- Religious → contradiction with religious rules.

The criminal is a person who commits a crime that is defined above. In brief s/he is the one that performed the act that laws define as a crime (Soyaslan, 2003).

1.3. Crime Theories

There are subjective and objective approaches in the explanation of the reasons of crime. The crime theories are as old as crime. The crime was an ethical subject for some philosophers like Voltaire and Rousseau who focused on the relationship among people in 1700s and 1800s. The concepts as free will and free choice were arisen in this period. On the other hand, a positivist school which suggested determinism was arisen in 18th century. It was begun to be interested in the relationship between crime and social environment as the time went on. Then it was suggested that crime is a label that was stuck on a person or a specific behavior. All of these theories are true somewhat and they bring up some facts which depend on realities. These theories are discussed in 6 main headings;

- 1- Biological Theories
- 2- Psychological Theories
- 3- Sociological Theories
- 4- Structural Theories
- 5- Sub-Cultural Theories
- 6- Socio-Psychological Theories (Sokullu, 2004).

1.3.1. Biological Theories

In general these theories have suggested that criminals are inclined to crime from the view of genetic, physiologic and structural differences. The first supporters of the biological theory are Lombroso and Hooton. Cesare Lombroso (1895) an Italian anthropologist supported that some people were born with a tendency to crime and these kinds of people were much more primitive. According to Lombroso, these people who are “innate criminal” have measurable specific body features. To him, there is a hereditary tie between the innate criminals and their primitive ancestors. They take after their ancestors in a way (Davis, Petretic – Jackson, 2000).

Anthropologist Ernst Hooton (1939) tried to find racial and anatomical differences among the different types of criminals and between the criminals and the innocents. According to Hooton, the features of criminals are; slim lips, weak and slim cheeks which are narrow and bevel, slim neck, low shoulders and flap-eared (Sokullu, 2004). Hooton concluded that the people who are in lower condition become worse with the pressure resulted from society and this causes crime. He claimed that the organisms which are in lower condition are defeated so easily by the society's pressure and they behave anti-socially. It was suggested that according to some ideas which attributes the crime to the differences on body structure that it is a relationship between specific physical features and personality.

William Sheldon (1942), who was both psychologist and doctor, investigated the three dimension of appearance and he tries to define suitable temperaments. He said that the appearance has three dimensions.

- a. Endomorphic types; fat, soft and round,
- b. Mesomorphic types; muscular, athletic and strong,
- c. Ectomorphic types; tall, slim and intelligent.

There are different personalities of every different body. Endomorphic are cheerful, friendly and like entertainment; Mesomorphic are aggressive (De Roiser and the others, 1994) courageous, energetic; Ectomorphic are introverted, sensitive and angry types. He accepted however the Mesomorphic type's characteristics like aggressiveness and lack of self-control turn him or her into the best candidate for committing a crime, each Mesomorphic doesn't commit a crime. Sheldon stated that the effects of the society aren't useless (<http://www.kriminoloji.com>, [14.12.2007]). According to Sheldon (1942) 60% of the juvenile offenders have athletic bodies (Akyüz, 2000). Biological facts have gotten reaction as they have a one track-mind by ignoring the effects of society and culture.

1.3.2. Psychological Theories

People who has been searching for the reasons of crime since the beginning of the 20th century, started to head from body to soul (Sokullu, 2004). Cyril Burt's book (1925) 'The Young Delinquent' which created a big effect is known as a milestone of academic

psychological works. In a study held with 400 school children, it was supported that committing a crime occurs as a result of many factors came together. It was concluded that a bad discipline, bad relationships in the family and some kind of people's characteristics are important (Polat, 2004). Another attempt of explaining the reasons of crime is psychoanalytic perspective. Franz Alexander, Hugo Staub, Theoder Reik, August Aichhorn, Paul Reiwald, Eduard Naegeli and of course Sigmund Freud are known as the supporters (Demirbaş, 2005). According to Freud, crime is derived from not controlling the incentives because of the insufficiency in ego and superego development (Demirbaş, 2005).

Children are born with their incentives and occurrence of socialization successfully depends on the development of an internal tool (superego) which is going to arrange the behavior parallel with the group standards. That depends on the satisfactory relationship between child and parents. A non-satisfactory relationship with parents in the early period of childhood causes conflicts in child's subconscious. It will also show itself as a problem in the next periods (Polat, 2004). According to the psychoanalytic theory, if a criminal individual's life is investigated, it will be seen that there are the conditions which forms a defective superego. At this point, crime appears as a tool to redress the psychological balance (Sokullu, 2004). According to Aichhorn (1925), definition of the criminal behavior in adolescence is the discordance in adolescent's psychological world. According to this, adolescent's psychological condition can be evaluated as healthy if the conflict which causes discordance is found. The reason of the situation that the aimless youth in this secret discordance. Aimlessness that Aichhorn defined here is both the lack of environment and the psychological structure of adolescent. While the adolescent's being supported in adequately by his or her family or environment and being left constitute exterior aimlessness, his or her not having the incentive control which can stand for deprivation that is the condition of socialization constitutes interior aimlessness. S. Freud stated that pleasure principle and reality principle create a contrast and he emphasized the importance of the excitation is being retarded instead of heading satisfaction. According to Aichhorn, extra social or criminal behavior depends on this secret discordance. So, instead of trying to remove the act in question with repressive methods, the factors, which constitute this harmony, should be reached (Parman, 1998).

There were some views which attribute the crime to psychopathy. The concept of psychopath dates back to old times and it is defined as “anti-social personality”. It is used for the people who are not socialized and his or her behavior is conflicted with society (Sokullu, 2004). Stumpfl, in his research, found psychopathy at 24 people out of 166 who committed a crime only once, which means 14,5%, while it is 140 people out of 195 who committed repeated crimes, which means 72% (Demirbaş, 2005).

1.3.3. Sociological Theories

Sociological theories search the conditions in social and cultural environment considering the assumption that the basis of delinquency is the culture conflict. They explain how the external factors, namely social class, geographical and environmental structures affect delinquency (<http://www.kriminoloji.com>, [14.02.2007]). Sociological theories are searched in two parts as structural theories and sub-culture theories.

1.3.4. Structural Theories

According to Emile Durkheim (1964), French sociologist, the life will be unbearable if there are not ethical obligations and social rules (Dizman, Gürsoy, 2005) and it's resulted in anomie. Anomie is a feeling of irregularity and normlessness and it's resulted in destructive behaviors as crime and committing suicide. Unlimited wills and behavior are resulted in deviation of important social norms (Sokullu, 2004). Durkheim states that crime happens at all ages both in richness and poverty. For that reason it's a part of human nature. Crime is an international effect and it's a part of society's culture. The existence of crime in society is an indication that the society is open to social change and social structure is not hard (İşman, 2003). Reactance Theory was suggested by Albert Cohen (1955) in his book “Delinquent Boys”. According to Cohen, crime was arisen from the differences of social class and the effects of them to the social statue. The behavior of young in subclass are a kind of protest against the norms and values of the society they are in (Akyüz, 2000).

Structural theories come from the society models which agree on values. In all societies, in all social systems, there is an agreement on values. Despite this agreement model, there was suggested a discordance model. According to Vold (1958) the society is made up of groups. If the benefits and the aims of the group conflict or go in the same

direction, there begins discordance among the groups. Vold claims that, as the minority groups don't have the power that affect the period of life, their behavior are generally defined as crime (Sokullu, 2004).

1.3.5. Sub-Culture Theories

Sub-culture theory is based on Whyte (1943) and Cohen (1955) (Demirbaş, 2005). Sub-culture can be defined as definitions, values, behavior patterns which are peculiar to the specific group in the society. The degree of integration and difference between sub-culture and dominant culture cause a normative isolation and solidarity. The existence of a sub-culture which becomes clear with different values from all cultures sometimes can be destructive and harmful to the whole culture. The theories which connect the reasons of crime to the sub-culture, suggest that being a part of any specific culture will head a person to specific aims and this might constitute a crime (Sokullu, 2004).

1.3.6. Socio-Psychological Theories

Socio-psychological theories are the theories that discuss crime as a learned behavior. They suggest that the reasons of specific crime are learned with the period of social interaction. According to Edwin Sutherland's (1947) differential association theory, crime derives from neither personality features, nor socio-economical conditions; crime is the result of the learning period that can affect anyone in any culture. Crime is learned as a result of being with the other people in the period of reciprocal relationship (Demirbaş, 2005; İşman, 2003). According to the Eysenck's (1969) theory, the British sociologist, heredity has a role in crime and awarding and approval are important in one's socialization. It's clarified to an individual that his or her behavior are adopted by awarding while they are not accepted by approval (Dülger, Tokdemir, Tezcan, 1996) and thus, negative behavior are lessened. However, if the parents apply these two important elements to the child, s/he will learn and be conditioned that an anti-social behavior will be followed by a reaction which doesn't give pleasure (Sokullu, 2004).

1.4. Juvenil Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is the situation of a child's anti-social tendencies to turn into a condition which requires law enforcement (Burt, 1925). At the legal literature of the

western countries the term of juvenile delinquency includes the children between 11-18 who break law (Akalin, 1999a). In Turkey, the concept of juvenile delinquency is used for the people under 18 when they committed the crime (Demirbaş, 2005).

Juvenile delinquency is also an important problem in our country like in the whole world in terms of sociological and juridical point of views. The reasons of juvenile delinquency, prevention methods and the study of bringing the children, who are forced to crime, in the society are one of the prior subjects for all of the societies (Burt, 1925). Being far away from the benefits during the period of socialization, the presence of bad conditions depending on the detrimental effects on development are the typical features of juvenile delinquency (Elibol, 1998). Juvenile delinquency is a social problem which has strong relationships with all social disorders, inequalities, injustice and deprivation (Elibol, 1998).

The most important criteria which differentiate juvenile delinquency from adult delinquency are the age limit that each country defines according to its laws. These age limits change between the ages of 7-18. Age limit of criminal capacity is carried out in a different way in different countries:

Table 1. Age Limit of Criminal Liability Applied in Some Countries

AGE	COUNTRIES
7	Oklahoma (America), Belize (Africa), Southern Cyprus, Ghana (Africa), India, Ireland, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, South Africa, Pakistan, Tasmania (Austria), Hong Kong
8	Nevada, Washington (America), Bermuda, Keyman Islands, Gibraltar (Africa), Kenya, North Ireland, Scotland, Sri Lanka, West Samoa, Zambia
9	Malta, Iran (Girls)
10	Colorado (America), Australia (except from Tasmania), England and Wales, Fiji (Africa), Guyana (Africa), Kiribati, Malaysia, New Zealand, Vanuatu
12	Oregon (America), Canada, Greece, Jamaica, Holland, San Marino, Turkey, Uganda
13	New York, Georgia, Illinois, France, Algeria
14	California (America), Texas (America), Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, China Mauritius, Romania, Slovenia, Taiwan, Russia
15	Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Slovakia, Sweden, Iran (Boys), Egypt
16	Andorra, Macau, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Argentina
18	Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Belgium, Luxemburg

UNICEF, 1997; Ministry of Justice Child Justice Unit, 2005.

Northern Cyprus law of juvenile offenders takes the age 14 as a limit and it accepts the individuals between the ages of 14-16 as the young criminals while it puts the individuals aged over 16 through the applications which are for the adults.

A person 7 years old isn't responsible for any act or negligence.

It's stated that s/he is not responsible for that crime or negligence provided that it's not proved that s/he doesn't have the ability to understand that s/he mustn't commit a crime or makes the negligence.

A boy under 12 is assumed that s/he doesn't have the ability to have sexual relation (TRNC Penal Code).

Law, sociology and psychology approach in different point of views to juvenile delinquency:

1.4.1. Juvenile Delinquency from Judicial Point of View

“Juvenile delinquency is the violation of the laws by the people who are not adolescent yet” (Küntay, 1975). At Turkish legal system, a juvenile offender is defined as a little person who broke the law under 18. These people are punished by being extenuated (Demirbaş, 2005). The extenuating age limit of Turkish legal system is between the ages of 0-18. Between the ages of 0-11 of this group doesn't have criminal capacity. The ones in the age group of 11-15, who are at the age of discretion (Doğan, 1996), have partial responsibilities. The ones who are mentally incompetent don't have responsibilities. It's accepted that the age group of 15-18 is age of discretion. Thus, the age group of 15-18 has partial responsibilities (Uluğtekin, 1999).

Juvenile delinquency from judicial point of view is discussed as penalty which imposed to the ones that are not adult. The ones that broke the laws are tried, but no sanction can be applied to a child who acted in a way that is not defined as a crime. The main goal of the laws is to keep and protect the social order.

1.4.2. Juvenile Delinquency from Sociological Point of View

Social facts in the society are seen in two different ways; ‘normal’ and ‘pathological’ (Kösemihal, 1971). However, normal and pathological aren't described in the same way, and also a certain description of them hasn't made yet. In other words, as normal and

pathological changes from one society to another, they can also be changed in the course of time. In sociological aspect, whether the events that took place in a society are normal depends on whether they took place generally in the society. If the event that took place is general, it's normal, but if it's not, it's pathological. Crime is a fact which takes place in all the societies. If the crime decreased as the societies develop, it would be a pathological thing in the developed societies. Yet, the crime rate statistics in developed societies show that it's increasing day by day instead of decreasing. Crime is normal as it's a social fact which has existed in the social life from past to present. According to Durkheim, crime is "one of the complementary items of a strong society." It's impossible that crime disappears in the societies, and then it's normal that the crime is the part and parcel of sociological life (Dönmezer, 1994).

Juvenile delinquency is a fact having many reasons. The most important ones on these reasons are family, contemporaries, school, free time activities and mass circulation media. Juvenile delinquency is a fact that is common mostly in the cities. In the cities of Turkey, mostly transition families live. These families are neither traditional countryside families nor modern city families. Family which is the first social union in child's socialization is an important organization in child's development. A child who completed a certain psychological, biological and sociological maturity in this organization meets his or her contemporaries and continues the socialization period after that. A child at a certain age keeps his or her socialization by joining the school life. At the same time, the child is also subject to the socialization in both free time activities and mass circulation media. The child's not having normal behavior patterns in this socialization net forming his life makes him or her not to show pathological behavior (Bal, 2004).

The goal of sociology's approach to juvenile delinquency is to find the sociological reasons that instigate the child to the crime. Besides, it is to lead the non-governmental organizations and the governmental organizations which works to prevent the children from committing a crime, and to help solve the problem by preparing projects about the rehabilitation studies required for the child who has been party in a crime not to repeat the same behavior. Shortly, sociologists deal with the socio-economical, socio-cultural reasons that head the child to the crime (Özkan, 1994). Besides its reasons are different,

human is the most important core of the crime. This core is made up of a human's personality; habits, outlook on life, intangibles, the way of reactions to the outer influences (Özsan, 1990).

1.4.3. Juvenile Delinquency from Psychological Point of View

It's been discussed in terms of psychological, psychiatric and psycho-analytic. Psychological approach has searched the relationship between the mental disorder and the crime up to now. It's been tried to prove the criminals are the ones of low intelligence.

The period that a child's personality is started to form is the phase in which his or her personal characteristics that are going to be demonstrated in his or her future life are formed. Bowlby suggests that the most important factor of development of a criminal personality in a child is because of being away from the mother within the first 5 years in which the personality is formed (Bowlby, 1953). The duration between the infancy and the adolescence is considerably important in personal development of a child. If the parents guide their children in this period as much as they can by approaching them in a democratic way letting them lead themselves, their children will develop a healthy freedom sense and their personalities will develop in a positive way (Gander, Gardiner, 1993). Jones suggests that a child who steals doesn't do that just because s/he needs but also he does due to the lack of care and love (Jones, 1965).

Yavuzer, in his research about juvenile delinquency from psycho-social point of view, applied Cornell Index and Eysenck Personality Questionnaire which are used for testing psychosomatic, psychiatric or personality disturbance. Results of Cornell Index, which is used for finding the differences in offenders' personal characteristics, stated that there are expressive differences between the test groups and the control groups. Relative anger and nervousness, hypochondria and asthenia, and psychopathic symptoms have been seen in the experimental group comparing to the test group. At the end of the research, it's revealed that the psycho-social problems of the juvenile offenders outweigh (Yavuzer, 1984).

1.5. History of Juvenile Delinquency

“In ancient times, the Greek philosopher Plato, in his work *Law*, thought crime as a kind of disease of the soul and thought, and suggested that there are three reasons for it. These are passions, habit of search of pleasure and ignorance” (Yavuzer, 2006).

Aristotle looks at the crimes like an enemy and advocates that they should be punished mercilessly (Yavuzer, 2006).

Hippocrates has established a relationship between crime, personality and body structure as well as social conditions and formed his own typology (Yavuzer, 2006).

Burt stated crime as only a 'symptom' and it is the origin of mind. He also suggested that criminality should be dealt with as a mental problem (Yavuzer, 2006).

Legal regulations about children and offender laws cannot be found until Roman Empire's first major legalization movement, the 12 Tables law. However, this situation doesn't signal that the children of old civilizations such as Indian, Chinese, Egyptian, Babylonian didn't commit crimes but signals that childhood was not considered as a separate category from adulthood (Şensoy, 1947).

Throughout this work of the Ottoman Empire, although no files were come across about child delinquency or an increased rate of crime, during 55 years between 1826 and 1881, we see a three-fold increase in processing rate of crime in France. In 1901 juvenile delinquency came out by 17% while it was 15% in 1881 (Şensoy, 1949).

As you can see, juvenile delinquency, that had come from ancient times to the present day, became our society's and the world's biggest problem. After the formation of juvenile delinquency, in the Turkish legal system If we look at what was done in the courts, according to the Children's Court Procedure Act of 2253 which came into force in 1979, the penalties were determined for the children and adolescents who commits a crime' (Northern Cyprus Courts General Secretariat of the Supreme Court). Any written information could not be reached about TRNC History of Juvenile Delinquency. According to information received from interviews with the Social Services Professionals, during the management of the British Colonial Period, in 01/12/1945 under the Directorate of Education in TRNC, first studies started with the service which

was given to guilty children in improvement schools. In these services, which aim reclamation and rehabilitation of delinquent children, Greeks and Turks were working together. In this period, the building which was used as the center of Reclamation and Rehabilitation is currently known as Lapta Nursing homes in Kyrenia. This building was used as a Rehabilitation center until 1974, and it was closed after the Peace Operation. With the closing of the Rehabilitation center, guilty children have been subjected to testing with families or they were given to Girl-Boy dormitories since the completion of their sentences has been implemented. In addition, in 1948 after World War II, with the aim of responding to the needs of society, Social Services have initiated this work.

In the 1940s, in TRNC vocational courses were given to convicted children in rehabilitation houses, then in the 1970s they were abolished with the decision of sociologists that correctional homes are not feasible for social norms.

1.5.1. History of Juvenile Courts

Until the 19th century, children and adults were sentenced in the same conditions in front of the judiciary. Although there are protective provisions for children in the law, they were exempted equally like adults when being punished. If it is called equality, the children and the adults were exempted equally. This situation's impact on children is possible to be seen with this research; at the end of the 18th century, nine out of every ten people hanged in England, were under twenty-one years of age. In 1831, three thousand young people under 21 were hospitalized in London prisons; half of them were younger than seventeen. It was common that children under the age of fifteen with charges of theft were hung (Yürükoğlu, 2000).

For this situation in the UK, in 1835 some decisions were to be taken as the first steps towards the path of change. The decision was on keeping young, children and adult offenders in custody, in separate locations. Also, Young Offenders Act enacted in 1854, opened correctional facilities for children and young people and with the children's law went into effect in 1908 (Children's Act)) the arrest of minors under 14 years was ended (Yürükoğlu, 2000).

Juvenile Court of U.S. has built Preservation Homes with the aim of separating children and young adult offenders before the opening of improvement houses and the first

improvement house was opened in 1847 in Boston. In 1891 thoughts and studies about trials for adults and children in different courts started. The first juvenile court opened in Chicago in 1899 and has spread to other states then to the UK in 1904 and in 1912, to France (Yürükoğlu, 2000).

If you consider that, Mithat Pasha opened the first detention for the Ottoman Empire during the Governorship of the Danube in 1868, it can be said that it was not too late for the Ottoman Empire when compared with the developed countries (Türkeri, 1995).

Studies on Juvenile Courts in Turkey started in 1940 and the first draft law has been prepared in 1945. In 1965, a new draft law is organized, but does not enter the assembly's agenda or thought to be removed before legislated. In 1987, despite the International Children's Year legislation and enforcement, studies could not be implemented due to lack in Juvenile Courts (Türkeri, 1995).

1.6. The Reasons of Juvenile Delinquency

Why children committed crime is an important issue today as in the past. Although there is a lot of knowledge on this subject today, a portion of the children's causes of crime are still unclear. Studies on the causes of offender behavior of children, first uncovers the causes of guilt, and then joins in the elimination of the causes of crime. To know the causes of juvenile delinquency, determination of the social policies that will prevent the criminality of children has an extremely important role. Many researchers are grouped in the form of individual and environmental factors which referred to offender activity of children.

1.6.1. Individual Reasons

Individual personality disorders are one of the causes of crime. Children, who have personality disorder, commit crimes as nature of these disorders. Do Kleptomaniacs' theft, psychopaths violent crimes are all examples of this kind. As a reaction against the completely organic conditions such as; epilepsy, brain inflammation, inability to control behavior indirectly might create offense. Depending on the neurotic personality disorders, crime can be processed unconsciously, as a result of the anti-social behavior (Karagöz, Demircin, 1996).

Individual causes of crime, has a second-order importance when compared to environmental reasons and it may often appear as combined with other reasons. Still, some of the crimes committed by children should not be ignored entirely due to personal reasons.

1.6.2. Environmental Reasons

Since the birth of the children the social environment they spend their lives is very important in the formation of their personality. Children may be affected in their social environment and affect the social environment. Children learn basic behavior patterns such as good-bad, beautiful-ugly, in the social environment. These social environments that are the most important source of offense behavior are family, school, friends, work and leisure time surroundings. In addition, migration and squatters need to be addressed as the environmental causes of child delinquency.

1.6.3. Family Environment

With the birth of a child family is the first social relationship and social institution that he establishes by the first encounter. As well as meeting the needs of a child's nutrition, maintenance, protection and favor, families help a child in terms of development and behavior directing, to become a social person. Therefore, the family structure and relationships within the family have effects on children.

To make the child develop a healthy personality, and with the harmony to his surrounding, the importance of parent-child relationship is better understood with each passing day. Children who are successful at their growth stages are, well-trained individuals in family relationships. Successful relationships that occur within the family, build happy, friendly, and constructive individuals that are away from crisis. Children that have adjustment disorder are generally products of failed parent-child relationship. Children growing deprived of parental love and interest show a great hunger for love. This hunger can cause behavioral and adjustment disorders (Yavuzer, 1997). Children who have suffered from his/her mother's separation for a long time or her apathy, later as a man they can be constantly in fear of losing his mother or the people he or she established relationship with. He is over-sensitive of any changes and preventions made all around him. This mood makes the child's adaptation of the environment difficult.

Some of these children seek out a human being throughout their whole lives to establish a relationship and to connect. When they find they expect a lot from him, and may be quickly disappointed, insecure and jealous. That's why they may argue with people they established relationship and they can easily conflict with society, tend to alcohol, drugs and crime. These people may have a lack of interest in the people, their spiritual values and they might enjoy forcing the laws of. They may pursue an ambition on money, goods rather than human love and relationships. Because the structure of morality, a sense of respect and conscience and obedience to someone else is not developed, they may repeat various crimes with no regret. Studies performed among children engaged in theft; show that these are the children of this type (Dizman and the others, 2005).

Father is seen as a symbol of authority and a factor of fear. In the child's mental development, the degree of power and authority of the father and have great importance in the reflection mode of the child. A fear creative and punitive authority, without love and non-specific understanding, goes beyond the child's physical and mental abilities can make progress in two directions. It either blocks child's confidence, courage, struggle and his energy of creativity so leads to make the child nervous, weak, coward, timid or the aggressive the child takes the attitude shown by his father and the child himself, shows the same aggression, destructiveness to other people around his property (Yavuzer, 2001).

The researchers investigated the relationship between family environment and child delinquency and put forward an idea that child abuse and neglect causes the child is anti-social behavior. Acceptance of aggressive behavior in solving the problem, seeing physical punishment as a way to educate, the child's acquiescence as the property of the family, therefore be limited to the rights and status, the idea that events in the family are secret, loneliness, unemployment, crisis and transition periods, psychological disorders such as depression, alcohol and drug use, having a child with disabilities, limitation of facilities, discord, unrealistic expectations of children and most importantly, families with a history of abuse increase the likelihood of domestic abuse (Sevük, 1998). Looking at cases of juvenile delinquency, nearly all the events have child abuse in the history and it is said to be one of the biggest factors that directed their children to crime. Another important problem is that the running away from home due to abuse of children.

Running away from home can be evaluated as a reaction against parental behavior, leading to inadequate socialization of the child.

Studies stress the important relationship, between the exploitation of children and their running away from home. In addition, some of the family members' interference of crime, their being addicted to alcohol or drugs, some of the families' performance of crime as a profession, and teaching that crime to children in socialization process can be counted as familial causes of delinquency among children (Uluğtekin, 1991).

1.6.4. School Environment

The school, created by the community is a place for child's first self-experiment. The school system, offers a similar model to children in which he will take place in the future in the bureaucratic society (Uluğtekin, 1991). Education and training process is a successful process which transports children to socialization. As a natural consequence of this, for any reason school's inability, to fulfill this function, negatively affect individual success, the development of the mental health compliance with the environment. Developing humanitarian individual, preparing him to life, and provision at the importance of education, incomplete, inadequate, improper training could be a source of many problems. And sometimes schools create new problems and difficulties that may cause the child to focus crime. At the beginning of this problem and the difficulties associated with the school, school failure comes. The achievements of children, who show failure at school, remain below their actual capabilities. These children does nothing in the classroom, they are careless and negligent in preparing their homework. This student argues with classmates constantly, does not want to accept authority or never participates in class lessons or participate very little (Yavuzer, 2006).

School failure, continues to increase throughout his life. The lower the success rate for the child at school, the possibility of being guilty increases (Sevük, 1998).

It is stated that, the school administration and parents cannot tolerate children's failures very long and remove them from school. As a result, psychological disorders occur in children. In the child's orientation feelings of uselessness, insecurity and rising crime becomes inevitable. Child's school-related crime leads to another important factor that is, truancy. Truancy and school failure are very close to each other in a cause-effect

relationship. Truancy is sometimes the most important cause of school failure, sometimes the opposite is also true. Considering the importance of truancy on tendency to crime schools, teachers and administrators have an important role in providing continuity to children's classes (Ok, 1989).

Another factor that causes children to tend to crime is beginning school late. Many observations on this issue show that, a delay at the beginning of training affects all training of the child's life. In this case, subsequently failure becomes inevitable to commit a crime (Sevük, 1998).

The school has its own rules and in case of violation of these rules, disciplinary sanctions like calling away from school without warning are applied. These disciplinary actions which are indicators of adjustment to problems in school are important factor in children crimes. Administrators usually concerned with very serious discipline problems, for students who create problems they counsel or make threatening speeches, light discipline crimes are not concerned. However, timely intervention is not applied to a light crime, and if not rehabilitated, these crimes in the future can turn into more serious crimes and the prevention of these crimes may be difficult (Küçüksüleymanoğlu, 2001). Rather than finding solutions to problems of children who commit crimes in school it is seen that administrators refer to a simplistic approach of calling away the problematic children. In this case, the problem, replaces, and is increases constantly. In these cases, whether it happens as a result of disciplinary action or in any other reason, change of school may direct the child to crime. Changing school creates an interruption in the world of a child. When absence in class is added to this, a total disconnection occurs. The result is either failing in class or leaving school (Sevük, 1998). School, gives the child, training and teaching and a wide horizon, provides a multi-dimensional thinking and supports the development of personality Children usually find the opportunity for good decision-making, in parallel with education. With the exceptions, as the child's education and training progresses, should not be forgotten that the child moves away from crime step by step (Ok, 1989).

1.6.5. Entourage

Friendship relations that is one of the most critical points in the child's social development, is very important for adolescents for behaving correctly. Some studies done in prisons have shown that, the majority of children involved in crimes, committed those crimes with their friends. This result proves how much guilt is closely related to friendship. As a result of the negative peer effect, the young; deviates to wrong behaviors during an attempt to gain the identity for the sake of group belonging, and not losing the approval of the group. Social scientists, accept that criminality is a process of learned behavior deviated from the normal tendencies of guilt, they are also trying to prove that it is a problem due to group life (Tayfun, 1989; Uluğtekin, 1991; Ulak, 1993).

Acceptance by a group of adolescents is necessary for; being able to find his identity, and forms the steps required to find a place in the community. This period is both adolescents' gaining his social nature, and a period of searching his personality. In essence, this is for seeking to adapt to society and need to see the request and approval. Measure of social cohesion is; the individual's installing and maintaining relationships with people around, participating in group work, being constructive, having a responsible life, brought together the rules and obeying them. This is a process over time (Ulak, 1993).

The relationship between the parents and child is based on the authority of a parent. In contrast, being together with peers requires a more egalitarian social contact. Peers have equal knowledge and authority. Therefore, in these adolescent years, passes by the vast majority of the time with his friends he previously established relationship with his family (Kulaksızoğlu, 2004). Within the framework of socialization theory, it can be said that children with inadequate family relationships show more attention to peer groups and are negatively affected by the peer group. In the presence of guilty models in friendship relations, they can easily be made through, by means of friendship and reinforced with other favorable social conditions. In adolescence, to see approval from their peers, young people adopt the values, interests and attitudes of their friends. Acceptance by the group, consolidating the confidence of young people with him and among his friends contributes to state the feelings and thoughts freely. Adolescents find

the opportunity to develop their skills between individuals by reviewing the feedback from each other (Uluğtekin, 1991; Delikara, 2000).

When family and school, can't fill the child's free time with valuable activities, the child is pushed to the street, this may result in combining in groups or gangs or committing a crime. The group of children is an extension of social class he or she comes from. You can see the characteristics of having the same fate, coming from the same minority group in coming together of gang participants. The main factor that that pushes individuals to the gang is the need to be protected. Encouragement of friends and peers, money, the privilege of being gang members are shown as the advantages of participating in a gang (Balo, 1996; Duman, 2002).

When imbalance, discord, confusion and pressure in the family increase, it is likely that a set of young people become friends. People like these, breaks, run over the laws together. When negative peer effects are coupled with the negative attitudes of parents, young people are likely to contain illegal behavior (Yörükoğlu, 1998b; Delikara, 2000).

1.6.6. Business Environment

With the industrial revolution, in spite of many gains, the most important loss of mankind is child's participation in the business life. Resulting from the facts of immigration and unplanned urbanization, the primary reasons of child's participation in the business life are poverty, unemployment, lack of education, bad family environment, insignificance of child's education in the family, economic requirements of the family and employer's thought to make more profit. Those children, who struggle with the hardships of the life, can never develop precisely in terms of emotional and cognitive respects while their contemporaries are going to school and playing games. Because, with the people older than them and away from family control, they are mostly defenseless and open to the negative behavior like alcohol, heroin, smoking, cursing, abuse or crime. The working child has a constant identity conflict in his business, family, school and the society s/he lives in.

He's expected to behave as an adult when he makes money does his or her responsibilities and contributes to his family's economy and he's expected to behave as a child when s/he cares his or her parents, goes to the school, follows his or her teachers

and endures the education methods that ignore the work experience (Özyanık, 1994). Child's participation in the business life earlier than its normal time might cause him or her to contact with various unsuitable environments, be exposed to the economic motivation earlier, lack the moral support and as a result of these, him or her to head to the crime (Dönmezer, 1994).

1.6.7. The Environment in Free Times

Free time is the time that an individual spends for having rest freely, entertaining, social success or personal development after the other duties. Free time for a child is the time after school if s/he goes to school, or the time after work if s/he works. With whom, where and how to spend this time, what kind of behavioral changes occurs in this period is one of the things that is needed to be known to prevent being headed to the anti-social behavior and crime. Most of the child's free time passes in the game group that is going to turn into the friend group later on. Play group, with its socializing function, is the place that the child's leadership features appear, and he realizes the difference between us and them. Play group, despite its all positive respects, can turn into a child gang in a short time when one or some of its members show an anti-social or criminal behavior. It should be kept in mind that this period, firstly began with stealing apples from the neighbor's garden might continue until the big offenders appear. Entertainment is one of the free time activities for child. Entertainment is a positive power especially on young's lives. However, it's accepted that a healthy and scheduled entertainment activity has the effects of preventing delinquency while some entertainment tools which have commercial purpose and are not controlled have destructive effects on children and young (Yavuzer, 2006; Dönmezer, 1994).

With the widespread mass circulation media, children started to spend their time with them. Television, internet, newspaper, magazine and books can be effective on spreading the delinquency. Mass circulation media can show the crime to the child as a useful activity by teaching crime technique to the child, making it ordinary, impressive, even exciting. It can show the offender as a charming, sympathetic person by giving him or her widespread personality. It can even play a role like advertising crime and offender by implanting that it's easy to escape from justice and traversing justice and police. The

advertisements on the TV and radio can cause bad effects on children, even on adults. The advertisements which are the basis of consumer society create necessities every time and more. Child, intrinsically, can't distinguish his or her real requirements from the unreal requirements. Being affected negatively by the advertisements can be seen highly in the families having low income. However, this situation shouldn't mean that the children of the families having low income will commit a crime definitely or be directed to the crime easily. While the children with families which are thought to be poor economically don't commit a crime, the children who were involved in crime and have families with good economical condition support this fact. The effective thing in juvenile delinquency is how the child perceives it, not the family's low income. Recently, especially in the developed countries, the advertisements have a major role on many young's appearing in court so that they stole things like automobile, motorbike and aftershave lotion, soap, pullover etc. from the department stores. However it's temporary, the ones who watch films containing violence are affected from it. In our country, Radio and Television Supreme Council warns the media organizations which broadcast in the way that affects the children's development negatively, and it punishes them if they don't obey (Öter, 2005).

1.6.8. Immigration and Unplanned Urbanization

Immigration is individuals' moving because of economical, social and political reasons. Moving, for families and especially little children and olds, is a reason of pressure and it mostly causes difficulties at adopting the environment and having new friends. Internal immigrations bring about some social problems as well. In this period, some problems like unplanned urbanization, municipal service delay, unemployment, immigrants' disharmony in the society, unfamiliarity to city culture and cross-cultural conflict are seen (İçli, Özcan, 1992; Hancı, Ege, 1993).

Insufficient facilities which fake urbanization bring about and anomie might be a reason for committing crime. Cultural differences, hostility and tension occur due to the immigration. This cultural conflict affects mostly the young generation. The child who comes to the city alone or with his or her family will dream of an exciting, adventurous, colorful life that s/he realizes in his or her new environment and will try to get it.

Besides the entertainment, adventure, fame and richness that the children thought they would get in the city, the children, who has the consideration of not being able to get a job and future they wish to have due to the reasons like lack of education and ability, have an easier and bigger probability of tendency to the crime because of traditional family customs' weakening power which protects the child, and absence of other organizations which can undertake the family's social control function (İçli, Özcan, 1992; Hancı and the others 1996).

The children who are not ready for the city life are separated because of the citizen's prejudice against the immigrants. As a reaction to these in adaptabilities, such factors as self- realization, elaborating on their citizen contemporaries and opposing the authority may head the children to the crime. Juvenile delinquency in a family that feels social loneliness appears mostly as an attempt of revolting and opposing the environment. It's stated that immigration and unplanned urbanization cause especially the crimes for goods to increase, social tensions in the big cities, conflicts between social groups. Hardships of life in the cities affect the regions that have unplanned urbanization. When the traditional family cannot withstand the environment, deregulation appears and the child who feels that prefers the streets first. The children's education becomes of secondary importance and the ones who have to support the family economically have to try to make money in the period of education. As a result of this, the children do either some unqualified jobs like a shoeshine boy, porter, selling clams or the ones like mendicancy, selling illegal cigarettes. Child's obligation to work at an earlier age both hinders his or her education and causes him or her to have bad habits in the business environment (Gürpınar and the others 1994).

The immigrant children mostly commit crimes like theft and stabbing. It's thought that the stabbing originates from social inconsistency. It's thought that the theft comes first because of economic difficulties and child's not having his or her necessities. Actually, the biggest reason and danger is the lack of parent's love and compassion. More than satisfying economical requirements, the child who stole heads to the crime with aimlessness due to the lack of family and school control, moreover, s/he goes that way in order to satisfy the lack of love and kindness (Hancı, Ege, 1993).

1.7. Aim of the Research

The investigation about juvenile delinquency in TRNC has been firstly done by Görkem (2005) between the years of 2000-2005 by observing the trial files about children. This research is the continuation of the first research and it was aimed to be studied on the juvenile delinquency by an extensive research that includes the years of 2000-2010 by observing the trial files about the children. Our research particularly aims to observe the extensity of juvenile delinquency in TRNC, the reasons of it, the socio-economical, socio-cultural and other risk factors that create juvenile delinquency.

1.8. Importance of the Research

1. The data that have been obtained from the research will help to be understood the fact of juvenile delinquency in TRNC.
2. The results of the research will help us identify the extensity and dimension of juvenile delinquency.
3. The research will help us identify the risk factors about juvenile delinquency.
4. The research will help us understand the reasons of juvenile delinquency.
5. The research will enable detailed data to the prevention programs which will be prepared to prevent juvenile delinquency.
6. The research will enable us to compare the dimensions and features of juvenile delinquency in TRNC with the ones in other countries.
7. Primarily, TRNC police station (Child Unit), Municipality of TRNC and municipalities of central districts and also NGOs dealing with juvenile delinquency can benefit from the results of this research.
8. The results of this research can support the academicians who will do research about this subject on the matter of enabling data.

2. METHOD

This chapter is consisted of 4 head chapters including research model, population, research tools, and data analyses.

2.1. Research Model

In this research permission documents were taken twice from High Court of TRNC so as to collect data from the files of the children under 18 between the years of 2005 (Appendix 2) and 2010 (Appendix 3). This research which was done on the files in the courts is scientific and it searches the reasons of crime, the individual and environmental factors that cause crime that were committed by the children under 18 between the years of 2000-2010.

2.2. Research Population

Research population is all the registered files of 1520 children under the age of 18 who were tried in a court and recorded in a file in the courts of Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Morphou and Lefka between the years of 2000-2010.

2.3. Research Tool and Application

As a research tool, a verse form was created before the research was done as a result of literature review and interviewing with a psychiatrist, a psychologist, a counselor, a social service expert and the lawyers (Appendix A). Verse form is consisted of 4 chapters. In the first chapter juvenile offender's personal information, in the second chapter parents' personal information, in the third chapter the information related with the juvenile offender's environment/family and in the last chapter the information about the crime that the child committed and the fine, was given.

The verse form that was used as pretesting in Nicosia Court was made ready for the application by making the last editing. All the chapters in the interview form were collected by scanning juvenile offenders' documents that were filed by the courts and by hiding the children's names. Verse form was filled in the courts of Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Morphou and Lefka.

The application was formed by analyzing the documents in place and abiding by the secrecy principle on the juvenile offenders' court files between the years of 2000-2010 in all of the Courts of TRNC.

2.4. Data Analysis

The raw data that were obtained from the research was loaded into the computer by us by preparing a coding table that is appropriate for SPSS program. Descriptive statistics method and Chi-Square were used in the data analysis.

2.5. Restrictions of the Research

The features related with crime (the types of crimes and with whom the crime is shared) and socio-demographic features as age, sex and job status are restricted to the information in the documents. The children were not talked face to face. File scanning was done in the research. Most of the children commit a crime but the children are not going through the police or court phase.

Research is limited to the years of 2000-2010.

3. RESULTS

In this research the reasons of the crimes that are committed by children who are tried in the courts of Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Morphou and Lefka between the years of 2000-2010 are searched and evaluated.

There were 1520 juvenile offenders in the courts when the research was done.

Table 2. Comparing Gender Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Region

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Nicosia	495	32.6	32	37.6	463	32.3
Kyrenia	274	18	13	15.3	261	18.2
Famagusta	514	33.8	20	23.5	494	34.4
Lefka	78	5.1	10	11.8	68	4.8
Morphou	159	10.5	10	11.8	149	10.4
Total	1520	100	85	100	1435	100

* $X^2 = 11.770$, $p = 0.019$

**Unidentified ones = 0

From Table 2, comparing distribution of juvenile offenders by region shows that Famagusta has the highest rate with 33.8%, next Nicosia with the rate of 32.6% and Lefka, the lowest one with 5.1%. According to the gender distribution, girl offenders, with the rate of 37.6%, are highest in Nicosia, boy offenders, with the rate of 34.4%, are in Famagusta.

Table 3. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Age

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
8	2	0.1	0	0	2	0.1
9	6	0.4	0	0	6	0.4
10	6	0.4	0	0	6	0.4
11	21	1.4	1	1.3	20	1.4
12	33	2.2	0	0	33	2.4
13	81	5.5	7	9.0	74	5.3
14	170	11.5	10	12.8	160	11.4
15	253	17.1	14	17.9	239	17.1
16	438	29.7	24	30.8	414	29.6
17	466	31.6	22	28.2	444	31.8
Total	1476	100	78	100	1398	100

* $X^2 = 4.940$, $p = 0.840$

**unidentified ones = 44 (2.9%)

When we look at the distribution of juvenile offenders from Table 3, juvenile delinquency increases with increasing age. It was determined that the age group of 17 has the highest crime rate with 31.6%. By considering the gender distribution of the age of criminal behavior, it's been seen that it started at the age of 11 for female and 8 for male, and there has been an enormous increase at the ages of 16 and 17.

Considering the developmental characteristics of juvenile offenders, it is possible to see the increased crime rate in the period of transition from childhood to adulthood in the Table 3.

Table 4. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by the Place of Birth

	All Children		Girls		Boys	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cyprus	380	54.4	33	68.8	347	53.3
Turkey	294	42.1	14	29.2	280	43
England	3	0.4	1	2.1	2	0.3
Other	22	3.1	0	0	22	3.4
Total	699	100	48	100	651	100

* $X^2=8.907$, $p=0.031$

** Unidentified ones = 821 (54.0%)

Considering the distribution of juvenile offenders by the place of birth, it's seen that 54.4% of them were born in Cyprus, 42.1% in Turkey, and 3.1% in other countries. Considering the distribution of gender, we can see that 68.8% of the female were born in Cyprus, and 29.2% of them were born in Turkey. For male, we can see that 53.3% of them were born in Cyprus, and 43% of them were born in Turkey.

Table 5. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by the Place of Residence

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cyprus	1452	98.7	81	98.8	1371	98.7
Turkey	3	0.2	1	1.2	4	0.3
Other	15	1	0	0	15	1.1
Total	1471	100	82	100	1389	100

* $X^2=3.753$, $p=0.153$

** Unidentified ones = 49 (3.2%)

Considering the distribution of juvenile offenders by the place of residence in table 5, it's seen that 98.7% of them live in TRNC.

Table 6. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by the City of Residence

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Kyrenia	279	19.4	13	15.7	266	19.6
Nicosia	399	27.8	24	28.9	375	27.7
Famagusta	518	36	24	28.9	494	36.5
Morphou	174	12.1	17	20.5	157	11.6
Lefka	67	4.7	5	6.0	62	4.6
Total	1437	100	83	100	1354	100

* $X^2 = 7.375$, $p = 0.117$

** Unidentified ones = 83 (5.5%)

Considering the distribution of juvenile offenders by the city of residence from Table 6, 36% of the offenders live in Famagusta, next comes Nicosia, Kyrenia, Morphou and Lefka. It can be seen in the table that the male commit more crime than the female do.

Table 7. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders Who Live in Villages

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	600	41.6	31	38.3	569	41.8
No	843	58.4	50	61.7	793	58.2
Total	1443	100	81	100	1362	100

* $X^2 = 3.387$, $p = 0.534$

** Unidentified ones = 77(5.1%)

Considering the distribution of juvenile offenders by the place of residence in table 7, it's seen that 41.6% of them live in villages.

Table 8. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by their Educational Levels

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Uneducated	28	2.8	2	3.8	26	2.8
Primary	340	34.1	20	37.7	320	33.9
Secondary	305	30.6	15	28.3	290	30.7
High School	324	32.5	15	28.3	309	32.7
Dropouts	1	0.1	1	1.9	0	0
Total	998	100	53	100	945	100

* $X^2 = 18.630$, $p = 0.001$

** Unidentified ones = 522 (34.3%)

According to the table 8, distribution of juvenile offenders by their educational levels, it's seen that 34.1% of them are in the primary school, 32.5% in the high school 30.6% in the secondary school and 2.8% of them are uneducated. When we look at the table in

terms of gender, for female, primary school graduates, but for male, high school graduates commit more crime.

Table 9. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by their Occupation

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Worker	328	24.1	18	23.7	310	24.1
Unemployed	328	24.1	19	25	309	24
Self-employed	139	10.2	5	6.6	134	10.4
Student	542	39.8	34	44.7	508	39.5
Civil Servant	12	0.9	0	0	12	0.9
Other	14	1	0	0	14	1.1
Total	1363	100	76	100	1287	100

* $X^2 = 3.104$, $p = 0.684$

** Unidentified ones = 157(10.3%)

According to the table 9, distribution of juvenile offenders by their occupations, it's seen that 39.8% of them are students, 24.1% are worker, 24.1% are unemployed, 10.2% are self-employed, and 1% is in other occupation groups.

Table 10. Distribution of by their Place of Occupation

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
With Family	13	10.1	1	50	12	9.4
With Relatives	8	6.2	0	0	8	6.3
With Outsiders	108	83.7	1	50.0	107	83.7
Total	129	100	2	100	127	100

* $X^2 = 3.615$, $p = 0.164$

** Unidentified ones = 1391 (91.5%)

Considering the distribution of juvenile offenders by their place of occupation in table 10, it's been found that 83.7% of them work with outsiders, 10.1% with family members, and 6.2% with relatives.

Table 11. The Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Whom They Live With

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Parent	593	89	41	85.4	552	89.3
Mother	27	4.1	0	0	27	4.1
Father	4	0.6	2	4.2	2	0.3
Sister/Brother	8	1.2	0	0	8	1.3
Grandparent	4	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.6
Outsider	14	2.1	5	10.4	9	1.5
Stranger	3	0.5	0	0	3	0.5
Country	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Workplace	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Stepmother						
Stepfather						
Stepsister/Stepbrother	5	0.8	0	0	5	0.8
Friend	6	0.9	0	0	6	1
Total	666	100	48	100	618	100

* $X^2 = 32.313$, $p = 0.000$

**Unidentified ones = 854 (56.2%)

When we look at the distribution of juvenile offenders by whom they live with from Table 11, it is seen that 89% of children are living with their parents.

Table 12. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Their Fathers' Educational Level

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Uneducated	70	11.1	3	6.4	67	11.5
Primary School	350	55.5	23	48.9	327	56
Secondary School	132	20.9	9	19.1	123	21.1
High School	70	11.1	9	19.1	61	10.4
University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	9	1.4	3	6.4	6	1
Total	631	100	47	100	584	100

* $X^2 = 13.200$, $p = 0.010$

** Unidentified ones = 889 (58.5%)

When we look at the distribution of juvenile offenders by their fathers' educational level from Table 12, it is seen that the majority of 55.5% are primary school graduates, 20.9% are secondary school graduates.

Table 13. Distribution of by Their Fathers' Occupation

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Worker	362	56	26	59.1	336	55.7
Unemployed	53	8.2	2	4.5	51	8.5
Self-employed	153	23.6	9	20.5	144	23.9
Civil Servant	30	4.6	4	9.1	26	4.3
Retired	21	3.2	3	6.8	18	3
Businessman	13	2	0	0	13	2.2
Other	15	2.3	0	0	15	2.5
Total	647	100	44	100	603	100

* $X^2 = 6.972$, $p = 0.323$

** Unidentified ones = 873 (57.4%)

As it is seen from Table 13 56% of juvenile offenders' fathers, who are the majority, are workers, 23.6% of them are self-employed.

If both tables are evaluated together, we can say those juvenile offenders' parents, in terms of what they do, have society's characteristics of the lower socio-economic group.

Table 14. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Their Fathers' Place of Birth

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cyprus	159	24	17	37.8	142	23
Turkey	489	73.9	27	60	462	74.9
England	5	1.4	1	2.2	4	0.6
Other	9	1.4	0	0	9	1.5
Total	662	100	45	100	617	100

* $X^2 = 7.095$, $p = 0.069$

** Unidentified ones = 858 (56.4%)

Considering juvenile offenders by their fathers' place of birth from Table 14, it is seen that 73.9% of them was born in Turkey, 24% of them was born in Cyprus, and 1.4% of them was born in England and other countries.

Table 15. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Their Fathers' Place of Residence

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cyprus	535	85.5	32	82.1	503	85.7
Turkey	52	8.3	3	7.7	49	8.3
England	2	0.3	0	0	2	0.3
Other	37	5.9	4	10.3	33	5.6
Total	626	100	39	100	587	100

* $X^2 = 1.537$, $p = 0.674$

** Unidentified ones = 894 (58.8%)

Considering distribution of child offenders by their fathers' place of residence from Table 15, 85.5% of them was born in Cyprus, 8.3% of them was born in Turkey, 5.9% of them was born in other countries, 0.3% of them was born in England.

Table 16. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Their Mothers' Educational Level

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Uneducated	164	25.9	9	20	155	26.4
Primary School	323	51.1	18	40	305	52.2
Secondary school	83	13.1	8	17.8	75	12.8
High School	54	8.5	7	15.6	47	8
University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	1.3	3	6.7	5	0.9
Total	632	100	45	100	587	100

* $X^2 = 16.578, p=0.002$

** Unidentified ones = 888 (58.4%)

Considering distribution of juvenile offenders by their mothers' educational level from Table 16, it has been found that their educational level isn't different from their fathers' educational level. (Table12). Their mothers' educational level is lower than their fathers' educational level. While mothers' graduation of primary school rate is 51.1%, the uneducated rate is 25.9%.

All in all, it is clear that the parents' educational level is low.

Table 17. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Their Mothers' Occupation

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Worker	126	19.2	5	10.9	121	19.9
Unemployed	407	62.1	33	71.7	374	61.4
Self-employed	34	5.2	3	6.5	31	5.1
Civil Servant	10	1.5	2	4.3	8	1.3
Retired	2	0.3	1	2.2	1	0.2
Businesswoman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	76	11.6	2	4.3	74	12.2
Total	655	100	46	100	609	100

* $X^2 = 13.522, p= 0.002$

** Unidentified ones = 865 (56.9%)

Considering distribution of juvenile offenders by their mothers' occupation, 62.1% of them are unemployed, 19.2% of them are workers.

Table 18. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Their Mothers' Place of Birth

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cyprus	181	26.3	20	41.7	161	25.2
Turkey	492	71.6	28	58.3	464	72.6
England	4	0.6	0	0	4	0.6
Other	10	1.5	0	0	10	1.6
Total	687	100	48	100	639	100

* $X^2 = 6.920, p=0.074$

** Unidentified ones = 833 (54.8%)

Considering distribution of juvenile offenders by their mothers' place of birth, it is seen from Table 18 that 71.6% of them was born in Turkey, 26.3% of them was born in Cyprus.

Table 19. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Their Mothers' Place of Residence

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cyprus	549	84.1	33	80.5	516	84.3
Turkey	63	9.6	3	7.3	60	9.8
England	2	0.3	0	0	2	0.3
Other	39	6	5	12.2	34	5.6
Total	653	100	41	100	612	100

* $X^2 = 3.283, p=0.350$

** Unidentified ones = 867 (57%)

Considering distribution of child offenders by their mothers' place of residence from Table 19, 84.1% of them was born in Cyprus, 9.6% of them was born in Turkey, 0.3% of them was born in other countries, 0.3% of them was born in England.

Table 20. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Whether Their Parents are Alive

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	668	97.1	46	97.9	622	97
No	20	2.9	1	2,1	19	3
Total	688	100	47	100	641	100

* $X^2 = 0.109, p=0.742$

** Unidentified ones = 832 (54.7%)

In Table 20, 97.1% of juvenile offenders' parents are alive. 2.9% of their parents is not alive.

Table 21. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by their Parents' Marital Status

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Separated	21	3.1	0	0	21	3.4
Divorced	62	9.3	2	4.4	60	9.6
Together	587	87.6	43	95.6	544	87
Total	670	100	45	100	625	100.0

* $X^2 = 3.065, p=0.216$

** Unidentified ones = 850 (55.9%)

As it's seen from Table 21, 87.6% of juvenile offenders' parents are together and 9.3% of them got divorced.

Table 22. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Whether They are Supported by Their Families

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	486	74.7	37	84.1	449	74
No	165	25.3	7	15.9	158	26
Total	651	100	44	100	607	100

* $X^2 = 2.221, p=0.136$

** Unidentified ones = 869 (57.2%)

While 74.7% of the juvenile offenders have stated that they're supported by their families, 25.3% of them have stated that they aren't. 84% of the girls are supported by their families. While 74% of the male are supported by their families, 26.1% of them aren't.

Table 23. Distribution of Juvenile offenders by Whether They Stay in Dormitory

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	3	1.7	0	0.0	3	1.8
No	177	98.3	9	100.0	168	98.2
Total	180	100.0	9	100.0	171	100.0

* $X^2 = 0.161, p=0.689$

** Unidentified ones = 798 (81.6%)

98.3% of the juvenile offenders don't stay in dormitory.

Table 24. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Socio-Economical Level

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Very Good	2	0.3	1	2.1	1	0.2
Good	50	7.1	6	12.5	44	6.7
Normal	62	8.9	15	31.2	193	29.6
Bad	378	54	20	41.7	358	54.9
Very Bad	208	29.7	6	12.5	56	8.6
Total	700	100	48	100	652	100

* $X^2 = 10.164$, $p = 0.038$

** Unidentified ones = 820 (53.9%)

In Table 24 it is clear that the socio-economical level of juvenile offenders is bad with the rate of 54%. It is indicated that 29.7% of their economic level is too bad.

Table 25. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Cultural Level

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Good	33	5.1	4	10.5	29	4.8
Normal	46	7.2	14	36.8	190	31.4
Bad	360	56	15	39.5	345	57
Very Bad	204	31.7	5	13.2	41	6.8
Total	643	100	38	100	605	100

* $X^2 = 6.625$, $p = 0.085$

** Unidentified ones = 877 (57.7%)

In direction of the report that the Social Services indicated, more than half of the juvenile offenders' cultural level is bad with the rate of 56%, and 31% of them is too bad. One of the reasons of their low cultural level might be because of their families' educational status.

Table 26. Distribution of The Relationship of Juvenile Offenders with Their Mothers

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Very Good	6	0.9	2	4.9	4	0.7
Good	121	18.7	10	24.4	111	18.3
Normal	311	48.1	16	39	295	48.7
Bad	190	29.4	13	31.7	177	29.2
Very Bad	19	2.9	0	0	19	3.1
Total	647	100	41	100	606	100

* $X^2 = 10.237$, $p = 0.37$

** Unidentified ones = 873 (57.4%)

Considering the relationship of juvenile offenders with their mothers from Table 26, it is seen that 48.1% of them is good, 29.4% of them is bad and 18.7% of them is very good.

Table 27. Distribution of The Relationship of Juvenile Offenders with Their Fathers

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Very Good	4	0.1	2	4.8	2	0.3
Good	107	16.6	10	23.8	97	16.1
Normal	302	46.8	15	35.7	287	47.6
Bad	197	30.5	12	28.6	185	30.5
Very Bad	35	5.4	3	7.1	32	5.3
Total	645	100	42	100	603	100

* $X^2 = 15.324, p=0.004$

** Unidentified ones = 875 (57.6%)

Considering the relationship of juvenile offenders with their fathers from Table 27, 46.8% of them normal, 30.5% of them bad, 16.6% of them have good relationship.

It's been identified that juvenile offenders don't have different relationship with their fathers and mothers.

Table 28. Distribution of Who takes care of the Juvenile Offenders

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Parents	522	80.3	38	86.4	484	79.9
Mother	43	6.6	2	4.5	41	6.8
Father	7	1.1	1	2.3	6	1
Grandmother and Grandfather	11	1.7	0	0	11	1.8
Relatives	8	1.2	1	2.3	7	1.2
Others	59	9.1	2	4.5	57	9.4
Total	650	100	44	100	606	100

* $X^2 = 3.430, p = 0.634$

** Unidentified ones = 870 (57.2%)

According to the table 28, 80.3% of the juvenile offenders is taken care of by their parents, while 9.1% of them by others.

Table 29. Distribution of the Type of the First Crime Committed by Children

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Seizure and Robbery	24	1.6	4	4.7	20	1.4
Homicide	8	0.5	0	0	8	0.6
Traffic	203	13.4	5	5.9	198	13.9
Arson	5	0.3	0	0	5	0.3
Housebreaking	76	4	3	3.5	73	5.1
Abduction of girl	5	0.3	0	0	5	0.3
Kidnapping	2	0.1	0	0	2	0.1
Rape	6	0.4	0	0	6	0.4
Resisting and Contempt of Police Officer	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
Contempt of Civil Servant	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
Possession of Unregistered Firearm	21	1.4	1	1.2	20	1.4
Battery	126	8.3	11	12.9	115	8
Physical Injury	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
Confidence Game	24	1.6	0	0	24	1.7
Gambling	4	0.3	0	0	4	0.3
Tehdit	5	0.3	0	0	5	0.3
Robbery	503	33.2	22	25.9	481	33.7
Taking Drugs	7	0.5	5	5.9	2	0.1
Terrorism Crimes	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1
Financial Trafficking	12	0.8	3	3.5	9	0.6
Neolocal Residence	101	6.7	1	1.2	100	7
Committing Suicide	12	0.8	6	7.1	6	0.4
Insult Defamation	25	1.7	2	2.4	23	1.6
Take Part in Fight	159	10.5	11	12.9	148	10.4
Annoyance	18	1.2	2	2.4	16	1.1
Harassment	3	0.2	0	0	3	0.2
Other	161	10.6	9	10.6	152	10.6
Total	1514	100	85	100	1429	100

* $X^2 = 1.337$, $p = 0.000$

** Unidentified ones = 6 (0.4%)

Considering distribution of the first crime committed by children, it is seen that 33.2% of them is robbery, 13.4% of them is traffic, 10.6% of them is other crimes (trespassing to TRNC, contumacy, misconduct, hunt, breaking peace and quietude), 10.5% of them is taking part in fight, 8.3% of them is battery, 6.7% of them is neolocal residence.

Table 30. Distribution of the Type of the Second Crime Committed by the Same Children

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Housebreaking	12	5.2	0	0	12	5.5
Contempt of Police	5	2.1	0	0	5	2.3
Possession of unregistered Firearm	16	6.9	5	25	12	5.5
Battery	10	4.3	0	0	10	4.6
Physical Injury	3	1.3	0	0	3	1.4
Auto Theft	8	3.4	0	0	8	3.7
Fraud	1	0.5	0	0,0	1	0.5
Robbery	44	18.9	1	6.2	43	19.8
Financial Trafficking	2	9.6	1	6.2	1	0.5
Neolocal Residence	20	8.6	0	0	20	9.2
Insult Defamation	6	2.6	2	12.5	4	1.8
Annoyance	73	31.3	6	37.5	67	30.9
Other	34	14.6	2	12.5	32	14.7
Total	233	100	16	100	217	100

* $X^2 = 26.605$, $p=0.005$

** Unidentified ones = 1287 (84.7%)

In addition to the classification in Table 29, distribution of the type of the second crime committed by the same children is given in Table 30. Among these children, annoyance is the most with the rate of 31.3%, 18.9% is robbery, 14.6% is the other crimes.

Table 31. Distribution of With whom the Juvenile Offenders Commit a Crime

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Alone	723	70.2	33	55.9	690	71.1
Friend	232	22.5	19	32.2	213	21.9
One from the Family	65	6.3	7	11.9	58	6
Others	10	1	0	0	10	1
Total	957	100,0	47	100,0	910	100.0

* $X^2 = 8.083$, $p=0.089$

** Unidentified ones = 490 (32.2%)

With whom the crimes, which were classified in the Tables 29 and 30, were committed is given in the table 31.

It's seen that the children committed the crimes alone with the rate of 70.2%, 22.5% of them with a friend, and 6.3% of them with somebody from the family. It's been seen that the crimes were committed alone.

Table 32. Distribution of Whether the Juvenile Offenders' Parents Committed a Crime or Not

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	40	8.9	3	9.4	37	8.9
No	410	91.1	29	90.6	381	91.1
Total	450	100	32	100	418	100

* $X^2 = 0.010$, $p = 0.920$

** Unidentified ones = 1070 (70.4%)

From the Table 32, 91.1% of the juvenile offenders' parents have not committed any crime.

Table 33. Distribution of Whether a Complaint is Filed against the Juvenile Offenders or Not.

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	1511	99.7	85	100	1426	99.7
No	4	0.4	0	0	4	0.4
Total	1515	100	85	100	1430	100

* $X^2 = 0.238$, $p = 0.625$

** Unidentified ones = 5 (0.3%)

Victims and/or the police have filed a complaint against the 99.7% of the juvenile offenders because of the crimes that they committed (Table 33).

Table 34. Distribution of Whether the Juvenile Offenders were Punished or Not

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	876	58.4	48	56.5	828	58.5
No	625	41.6	37	43.5	588	41.5
Total	1501	100	85	100	1416	100

* $X^2 = 0.133$, $p = 0.716$

** Unidentified ones = 19 (1.2%)

While 58.4% of the juvenile offenders have been punished, 41.6% of them have not been punished (Table 34).

Table 35. Distribution of Punishments that the Juvenile Offenders Given

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Imprisonment	63	14.5	0	0	63	15
Test of Social Service Department	58	13.4	2	15.4	56	13.3
Testing Family	10	2.3	1	7.7	9	2.1
Case Withdrawal	199	46	7	53.8	192	45.7
Unconditional Release	103	23.8	3	23.1	100	23.8
Total	433	100	13	100	420	100

* $X^2 = 3.855$, $p = 0.426$

** Unidentified ones = 1087 (71.5%)

Considering the punishments for the crimes that they've had, the cases of 46% of them were withdrawn, 23.8% of them were released unconditionally, 14.5% of them were imprisoned, 13.4% of them were agreed to be tested by Social Service Department.

Table 36. Were the Juvenile Offenders Fined?

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	767	52	40	47.1	727	52.3
No	707	48	45	52.9	662	47.7
Total	1474	100	85	100	1389	100

* $X^2 = 0.895$, $p = 0.344$

** Unidentified ones = 46 (3%)

Considering Table 36, 52% of the juvenile offenders were fined and 48% of them were not fined.

Table 37. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders by Years

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
2000	294	19.5	20	23.5	274	19.2
2001	195	12.9	6	7.1	189	13.3
2002	144	9.5	9	10.6	135	9.5
2003	147	9.7	6	7.1	141	9.9
2004	148	9.8	4	4.7	144	10.1
2005	41	2.7	2	2.4	39	2.7
2006	57	3.8	4	4.7	53	3.7
2007	114	7.5	7	8.2	107	7.5
2008	120	7.9	10	11.8	110	7.7
2009	178	11.8	14	16.5	164	11.5
2010	73	4.8	3	3.5	70	4.9
Total	1511	100	85	100	1426	100

* $\chi^2 = 10.036$, $p = 0.303$

**Unidentified ones = 9 (0.6%)

Considering distribution of juvenile offenders by years from Table 37, it is seen that the most common of the crime was committed in 2000 with 19.5%, in the second place 2001 with 12.9%, in the third place 2009 with 11.8%, in the fourth place 2004 with 9.8%, in the fifth place 2003 with 9.7%, in the sixth place 2002 with 9.5% and in the last place 2005 with 2.7%. In general, it is observed that juvenile delinquency is decreasing.

Table 38. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders' First Crime by the Year

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Hijacking and Robbery	0	0	4	2.1	4	2.8	0	0	4	2.7	1	2.4
Murder	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Traffic	56	18.9	25	12.8	15	10.4	17	11.6	20	13.5	3	7.3
Arson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Housebreaking	4	1.4	1	0.5	9	6.2	11	7.5	13	8.8	1	2.4
Abduction	2	0.7	0	0	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	3	2	0	0	0	0
Aspersions and Resisting a Police Officer	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Unregistered Firearm	8	2.7	4	2.1	5	3.5	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0
Battery	22	7.4	7	3.6	10	6.9	17	11.6	18	12.2	5	12.2
Injuring	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	5	1.7	1	0.5	0	0	2	1.4	1	0.7	0	0
Gambling	0	0	2	1	1	0.7	1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Threat	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.4	2	1.4	0	0
Robbery	117	39.5	85	43.6	43	29.9	44	29.9	38	25.7	25	61
Taking Drug	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Terrorism Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Financial Trafficking	3	1	0	0	1	0.7	2	1.4	4	2.7	0	0
Harassment	1	0.3	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Committing Suicide	1	0.3	0	0	4	2.8	1	0.7	0	0	0	0
Defamation and Cursing	2	0.7	3	1.5	3	2.1	2	1.4	3	2	1	2.4
Getting involved in a fight	29	9.8	17	8.7	21	14.6	8	5.4	16	10.8	1	2.4
Annoyance	2	0.7	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.7	0	0
Neolocal Residence	7	2.4	8	4.1	10	6.9	3	2	6	4.1	2	4.9
Other Crimes	35	11.8	32	16.4	16	11.1	29	19.7	18	12.2	2	4.9
Total	296	100	195	100	144	100	147	100	148	100	41	100

* $X^2 = 5.682, p = 0.000$

**Unidentified ones = 7(0.5%)

Considering distribution of juvenile offenders' first crime by the year from Table 38, there is robbery in the first place with 39.5% in 2000, then traffic, other crimes, getting

involved in a fight, and battery. In 2001-2002-2003 there is robbery in the first place again, then other crimes, traffic and getting involved in a fight. In 2004-2005 there is robbery in the first place, other crimes, getting involved in a fight and so on.

Table 38. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders' First Crime by the Year

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Hijacking and Robbery	2	3.5	0	0	4	3.3	3	1.7	24	1.6
Murder	1	1.8	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
Traffic	2	3.5	18	15.8	10	8.3	27	15.2	10	13.7
Arson	0	0	1	0.9	0	0	4	2.2	0	0
Housebreaking	15	26.3	1	0.9	7	5.8	13	7.3	1	1.4
Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	0	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	1	1.4
Aspersion and Resisting a Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contempt of Civil Servant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1.6	0
Possession of Unregistered Firearm	0	0	1	0.9	1	0.8	0	0	0	0
Battery	3	5.3	16	14	9	7.5	17	9.6	1	1.4
Injuring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	5	4.4	3	2.5	7	3.9	0	0
Gambling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Threat	0	0	1	0.9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	14	24.6	19	16.7	48	40	38	21.3	29	39.7
Taking Drug	0	0	4	3.5	2	1.7	0	0	0	0
Terrorism Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Trafficking	2	3.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.6	0	0
Committing Suicide	0	0	1	0.9	1	0.8	2	1.1	2	2.7
Defamation and Cursing	1	1.8	3	2.6	6	5	1	0.6	0	0
Getting involved in a fight	1	1.8	18	15.8	15	12.5	30	16.9	3	4.1
Annoyance	1	0.9	3	2.5	5	2.8	5	6.8	19	1.3
Neolocal Residence	12	21.1	17	14.9	5	4.2	18	10.1	13	17.8
Other Crimes	4	7	6	5.3	6	5	11	6.2	4	5.5
Total	114	100	120	100	178	100	73	100	1513	100

* $X^2 = 5.682, p = 0.000$

**Unidentified ones = 7(0.5%)

In 2006, housebreaking, traffic and neolocal residence are in the first place. In 2007, robberies, getting involved in a fight, traffic and neolocal residence are in the first place.

In 2008, robbery and getting involved in a fight are in the first place. In 2009, robberies, getting involved in a fight, traffic and neolocal residence are in the first place. In 2010, robbery, neolocal residence and traffic are in the first place.

Table 39. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders' Second Crime by the Year

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Housebreaking	0	0	3	6.8	2	6.7	2	8	0	0	2	12.5
Aspersion to a Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3.7	4	25
Possession of Unregistered Firearm	1	1.9	4	8.9	1	3.3	0	0	2	7.4	0	0
Battery	3	5.7	2	4.5	0	0	2	8	1	3.7	2	12.5
Injuring	1	1.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7.4	0	0
Fraud	0	0	1	2.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	6	11.3	10	22.7	12	40	4	16	6	22.2	1	6.2
Financial Trafficking	1	1.9	0	0	1	3.3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defamation and Cursing	1	1.9	2	4.4	1	3.3	2	8	0	0	0	0
Annoyance	27	50.9	17	38.6	7	23.3	7	28	12	44.4	3	18.8
Neolocal Residence	1	1.9	1	2.3	0	0	2	8	1	3.7	1	6.2
Other Crimes	12	22.6	5	11.4	6	20	6	24	2	7.4	3	18.8
Total	53	100	44	100	30	100	25	100	27	100	16	100

* $X^2 = 3.914$, $p = 0.000$

**Unidentified ones = 1287(84.7%)

Table 39. Distribution of Juvenile Offenders' Second Crime by the Year

	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Housebreaking	0	0	0	0	2	1.1	2	8	0	0
Aspersions to a Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Possession of Unregistered Firearm	1	50	0	0	4	22.2	1	12.5	2	20
Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Injuring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robbery	0	0	0	0	4	22.2	1	12.5	0	0
Financial Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defamation and Cursing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Annoyance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Neolocal Residence	1	50	0	0	8	44.4	5	62.5	0	0
Other Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	100	0	0	18	100	8	100	10	100

* $X^2=3.914$, $p=0.000$

** Unidentified ones = 1287(84.7%)

Considering delinquency rate according to the years of 2000-2010 as well as the crimes that were classified in Table 38, the rates of annoyance, robbery, neolocal residence and the other crimes are high.

Table 40. Distribution of Fines Received

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0-50 TL	199	26.5	5	13.2	194	27.2
51-100 TL	69	9.2	2	5.3	67	9.4
101-200 TL	48	6.4	4	10.5	44	6.2
201-500 TL	150	19.9	2	5.3	148	20.7
501-1000 TL	163	21.7	11	28.9	152	21.3
1001- 2000 TL	79	10.5	5	13.2	74	10.4
2001-10000 TL	38	5.1	6	15.8	32	4.5
10001-20000 TL	5	0.7	2	5.3	3	0.4
20001-30000 TL	1	0.1	0	0	1	2.6
Total	752	100	38	100	714	100

* $X^2=50.683$, $p=0.000$

** Unidentified ones = 768 (50.5%)

Considering the distribution of fines received in terms of the crimes they committed, 26.5% of them got 0-50 TL, 21.7% of them got 501-1000 TL, at least 0.1% of them got 20001-30000 TL.

Table 41. Distribution of Imprisonment

	All Children		Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1 month	34	59.6	0	0	34	59.6
1-6 month	13	22.8	0	0	13	22.8
6 month-1 year			0	0		
1-2 year	3	5.3	0	0	3	5.3
2-3 year	3	5.3	0	0	3	5.3
3 year	1	1.8	0	0	1	1.8
Total	57	100	0	0	57	100

* $X^2 = 10,365$, $p = 0,890$

**Unidentified ones = 1463(96.2%)

Considering the Table 41, it is seen that 59.6% of delinquent male were sentenced to 1 month imprisonment, 22.8% of them to between 1-6 month, 5.3% of them to 1-2, 3-4 years, and 1.8% of them to 3 years. Delinquent female were not sentenced to imprisonment.

4. DISCUSSION

Our study revealed that juvenile delinquency is an important social issue in TRNC as in the whole world. Juvenile delinquency has increased all over the world in parallel with socio-economic and socio-cultural changes that occurred in the last 50 years (Giddens, 2005). Juvenile delinquency has become the most feared crime especially in some western countries (Atasoy, Ziyalar, 2002). When it was first begun to be discussed, that problem, which is related to the children was considered as a problem only in the west. However the studies which have been carried out showed that juvenile delinquency exists in every country and culture (Germeç, 2002) and it has only been searched in other countries later. Increasing juvenile delinquency was mentioned in United Nations Riyadh Guidelines (Atasoy, Ziyalar, 2002).

Juvenile delinquency in Northern Cyprus is seen more in children aged 14-17 years. According to our study, it's seen that the age in which most crime is committed is 17 and as the age increases so does the juvenile delinquency. Although the age of criminal behavior decreased the age of 11 in girls and 8 in boys, juvenile delinquents are centered on the ages of 16 and 17. From the studies that were done in Turkey and in many countries, it was seen that criminal behavior was centered on the ages of 16-17 (Delikara, 2000; Kaduce and the others, 2002; Kozanoğlu, 2001; Türkeri, 1995).

Our research shows that male are involved in crime more than female. In the literature, there is evidence that boys are involved in crime more than female (Aydın and the others, 2005; Farrington and Loeber 2000; Hancı and Ege 1993, Özen and the others, 2005; Rantakillio, 1995). When the genders of the juvenile offenders are analyzed in 2003 in Turkey, it is stated that 87 out of 100 suspects are the boys and 13 out of 100 are the girls (Solak, 2009). Yavuzer (2006) revealed that as the female are grown up with different formations as sacrifice, dependency, protectiveness; as for the male they are grown up as independent, competitive, entrepreneur, and inclined to take risk, these cause the male drifting to social deviation and this causes different results in terms of sexes that arises from socializing the male and the female in a different way.

In our study, while it was seen that juvenile offenders' parents continue their marriage and they care for their children, one-quarter of children doesn't receive financial support from their family and they defined their parental relationship as mid-bad. While Aydın and his colleagues reported that juvenile offenders' living with their parents doesn't prevent juvenile delinquency (Aydın and the others, 2004), and the studies revealed that the adverse effects of disagreement and disputes on children that arose from living together are bigger than those that arose from the abandonment and divorcement (Heidensohn, 1989; Rutter and the others, 1994; Ulak 1993). Supervision and control of the family on the child are the crucial variables in determining the juvenile delinquency (Esmek, 2001).

According to the report that Social Services defined, it is stated that most of the juvenile offenders' educational levels are low and their cultural level is bad. Of course, the economical situation has an effect on cultural level. Family's educational level is

important factor of child's being pushed into crime. In this context, an uneducated family's child has a higher tendency to crime than his or her contemporaries do (Ulak, 1993).

It is seen that their parents' educational level is low, their fathers are mostly workers and their mothers are mostly unemployed. According to the comprehensive statistical study that was done in Turkey (Ayanoglu, 2002), and the studies of Akalın and Öter "The Psychosocial-Sociocultural, Economical and Criminological Features of Children under Custody in Prison, the study of Kozanoğlu "Personal and Social Adjustment of Convicted Children in Penitentiary" the study of Yavuz "Criminological Story of Arrested or Convicted Male Adolescents and the Examination of the Relationship between Substance-use and Family Structure (Yavuz, 2003), it was concluded that the educational level of juvenile offenders' parents is low.

In our research it's understood that juvenile offenders' families' bad socio-economic level, their low educational level and having unqualified jobs or being unemployed cause the children to live in negative residence and health conditions. As a result, being in touch with the criminals that took refuge in cheap residential areas causes those to imitate their movements/actions and also the personality of the child can be affected in these conditions and the child can be pushed into the anti-social behaviors indirectly (Solak, 2009). Fast increasing population causing the social structure to change, homelessness insufficiency of the relief organizations, poverty, unemployment, insufficiency in the educational system are the factors that affect the child's socialization negatively and these negative environmental conditions cause the child to head crime. Besides, it is stated that the negative effect of mental health of family life is an important reason which prevents the development of child's personality as it is one of the important reasons that heads the child to anti-social behavior (Sarpdağ, 2005). The vast majority of children are involved in crime at a young age because of the economic difficulties. The children in TRNC commit mostly robbery crimes and slightly traffic, getting involved in a fight, battery and neolocal residence crimes. It is reported that the mostly committed type of child crime is the robbery in Turkey as in the other countries (Yavuzer, 2006). The primary child crimes in England are consisted of mainly robbery, shoplifting, street robberies and Vandalism (Pover, 1989). According to the juvenile

delinquency rapport that ACC has prepared, the crime that is mostly committed is 'robbery' with the percentage of 80% among the crimes against property (Ankara Chamber of Commerce, 2006). The distribution to be sentenced by type of crime in Gürsel's study: robbery and hijacking are 47%, murder is 23.2%, sex crime is 16.6%, attempted murder is 6.6%, injury is 5.3% and the other crimes are 1.3%. In the study that Hancı and his colleagues did by examining the children's cartons of the decision who were prosecuted in Ankara Juvenile Court, 4283 children were judged allegedly committed the crime and 69.7% of 4283 cases (2984) were seen that these were the crimes against the property (Hancı and the others, 2001).

Committing crime rates are seen the most in Famagusta region lesser in Nicosia, Kyrenia, Morphou and the least in Lefka region. The density of the immigrants who came from Turkey in Famagusta and in the İskele region which is counted in this region make us think that there is connection between juvenile delinquency and immigration. Additionally, our study suggests that migration may be linked to juvenile delinquency as 73.9% of the juvenile offenders' fathers, 71.6% of juvenile offenders' mothers were born in Turkey and 54.4% of the juvenile offenders were born in Cyprus and 42.1% of the juvenile offenders were born in Turkey. The researches that were done indicated that juvenile delinquency is related with immigration as well. In 2004, in a research that studied on the increase of crime rates in our cities and city safety; (İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Bursa, Adana, Konya, Gaziantep ve İçel) it was concluded there was an upward trend in the crime rates in the city centers of Turkey and unhealthy environmental conditions as immigration, rapid population growth, unplanned urbanization, shanty houses and raising unemployment rates increase the crime rates in our big cities (Ergün, 2005). As the child's mostly being abstracted because of the society's prejudices that is made up of against the immigrants and his/her going against a new socio-economical and cultural system make committing petty crime or felony easy (Yavuzer, 2006).

According to the study that was done on the immigrant families, the main reason of social disharmony is the immigration between the regions which have different traditions and cultures and this disharmony in children may cause juvenile delinquency (Sayre-McCord, 2007). It is reported that a unique slum area is aroused, which finds the city values strange, because of not complying with the traditions and customs (Ögel,

2007). In another research which was done in Diyarbakır, it was revealed that social environment is the most important factor that creates juvenile delinquency (Erkan and the others, 2002).

It has been seen that the crimes were committed mostly in 2000, 2001 is the second, 2009 is the third, 2004 is the fourth, 2005 is the fifth, 2002 is the sixth and 2005 is the last. However, it shows a decrease in juvenile delinquency rate in general, this situation is not an accurate assessment. It is a deceptive result that the crime rates seem to decrease because of the increasing population in spite of not taking any precautions as well as insufficient facilities. Especially, that there aren't any juvenile halls and modern laws and there are adequate facilities make us think that their problems were covered up in a way before appearing in court. We think that this solution method is related to the lack of facilities in TRNC.

Our study reveals that juvenile delinquency is a serious social problem in TRNC. Juvenile delinquency is a problem that should be prevented in TRNC. Contribution to producing solutions that enable the children to gain the joy of living in the environments suitable for their ages, by taking them apart the environments where they can be pushed into crime, putting them into an educational environment with warmth of peaceful and consistent family is needed.

The results of our study reveal the existence and the importance of juvenile delinquency in TRNC. It was determined that juvenile delinquency is a problem which is related to the family's structure, social environment, socio-economic level and the immigration status and is also need to be prevented. When it is approached with a view for preventing juvenile delinquency, it is deduced that all of socializing arguments, especially family, and all of the features that paves the way for the crime are observed continually, and social work groups should be created as well for TRNC to identify the risk factors and early diagnosis.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The crime rate which is committed against and by children who compose the majority of the world population and who are seen as the future of the world increases gradually. This event, which we call juvenile delinquency fact, has an effect excessively in the cities, and if it is not prevented, it will be seen that it will cause serious problems in social life soon. Juvenile delinquency is a multi-directional social problem, which should be observed at all points. On behalf of the future of the society and healthy generations, government policy is needed to solve the juvenile delinquency problem.

Juvenile delinquency is generally discussed as an individual fact wrongfully and the social aspects of the case are not mentioned adequately. However some children can commit such activities which can be counted as crime so as to adapt to the groups' standards. While doing research about the prevention of juvenile delinquency, the crime must be considered as related with group behavior not an individual one. For that purpose, child-centered crime prevention programs can be constituted. Public investment can be done and the support of public organizations can be taken.

Extra precautions can be taken about mass circulation media especially about family which has an important role at child's socialization.

Juvenile courts should be made widespread and the probation mechanism should be made much more active.

The organizations which are responsible for the education in our country should increase their studies on canalizing the appropriate education according to the level of the children. Psychological counseling and guidance activities should be increased. On the other hand, the counseling service for the parents should be increased as well for the purpose of heading the children positively who have uneducated parents.

It was seen that there is a connection between crime and immigration in the previous studies. According to our research, the children are the most effected part by the immigration movements and it's understood that juvenile delinquency is one of the most important problems in these areas. The priority of state policies on immigration should be on child development and the adaptation of migration to the places. The unplanned

urbanization in the places that are created by immigration and the deficiency in socialization affect the children negatively. Because of this, the activities aiming at urbanization and the adaptation of this mass to the city life should be increased. The physical rehabilitation and urban transformation that will be done in these areas will be effective on the abatement of the juvenile delinquency. By taking the reasons of the immigration into account, the circumstances which cause immigration can be tried to be enhanced and so, allowing the immigrants in TRNC can be slowed down.

In our research it's understood that the socio-economic level of juvenile offenders' families are bad, the level of education is insufficient, their jobs are unqualified or they are unemployed. Low economical situation of the family causes its residence in the intensive poverty regions, negative conditions of dwelling and health to occur. Thus, so as to protect the children from the negative sides of the streets, the relevant organizations should protect the children and they should increase their activities about preventing them from committing a crime and they should establish chief offices.

It is known that the strongest values that keep the society alive first start with the family.

Educational and instructive studies need to be done that put forward the concept of the sanctity of the family so as to create such individuals who are healthy and who provide services to the community.

What is more, crime policies should be implemented that prevents the children from committing crime and that provides them recreation within the frame of school-family cooperation. In this context, the services that non-governmental organizations will do for the children should be supported by being encouraged.

Educatory programs should be prepared for child education, juvenile and young delinquency by benefiting from the mass circulation media, especially from the television, a public opinion should be molded about helping the young and juvenile offenders and preventing the crime, and voluntary relief organizations should be prompted at the stages of both prevention and education. Violence shouldn't be supported by mass circulation media which has an important role as much as family in child's socialization. The voluntary organizations together with the members from various occupational groups who are willing to study in the fields of juvenile

delinquency, should accelerate their studies which fulfill the needs in our country under the leadership of government, thus, they should contribute to both their and the country's development in better environment that our children and the young, who are the most valuable source in our society, deserve.

As the youth centers, child clubs, and the settlements for the child, those are constructed by the municipalities, social service organizations and non-governmental organizations are beneficial for the children's social development, they should be supported. These services which have social qualities are understood that they have benefits to both child's career development and preventing him or her from committing a crime.

The number of drug addicted children increases day by day. "Decarceration" should be applied to these children.

As a result; so as to prevent the juvenile delinquency building up the essential systems, identifying the policies and strategies depend on the accuracy of the research that was done in this field, analyzing and the acquired data. The more statistical data, which is acquired at the end of the studies, reflect the truth, the more identifying the reasons and the dimension of the problem, taking safety, preventive and reformative precautions are effective and realistic. Because of this, we think that this research will prepare a substructure to the other researches which will be done for the purpose of preventing juvenile delinquency.

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APPENDICES

Ek 1. Bilgi Formu

BOLUM I

Genel Bilgiler:

- 1-Sıra no :
- 2-Dava no :
- 3-Adı-soyadı :
- 4-Cinsiyet : i-Kadın ii-Erkek
- 5-Doğum tarihi :
- 6-Doğum yeri : i-Kıbrıs ii-Türkiye iii-İngiltere iv-Diğer
- 7-Yaşadığı yeri : i-Kıbrıs ii-Türkiye iii-İngiltere iv-Diğer
- 8-Eğitim düzeyi : Şehir: Köy:
i-Okumamış ii-İlkokul iii-Ortaokul
iv-Lise v-Diğer
- 9-Mesleği : i-Öğrenci ii-İşçi iii-İşsiz
- 10-Çalıştığı yer: i-Aile yanı ii-Bir akrabanın yanında
ii-Bir yabancının yanında
- 10-Çalıştığı yerde ücret alıyor mu? i-Evet ii-Hayır
iii-Bilinmiyor
- 11-Eğer ücret biliniyorsa belirtiniz (aylık):
- 12-Kiminle yaşıyor? i-Anne-Baba ii-Anne iii-Baba
iv-Kardeş v-Anneanne-Dede vi-Akraba
vii-Yabancı viii-Yurt ix-Üvey anne
x-Üvey baba xi-Üvey kardeş xii-Arkadaş

BOLUM II

Aile Hakkında

Baba

- 13-Babanın yaşı :
- 14-Eğitim düzeyi: i-Okumamış ii-İlkokul iii-Ortaokul
iv-Lise v-Üniversite v-Diğer
- 15-Mesleği :

- 16-Doğum yeri : i-Kıbrıs ii-Türkiye iii-İngiltere iv-Diğer
 17-Yaşadığı yer : Şehir: Köy:

Anne

- 18-Annenin yaşı :
 19-Eğitim düzeyi: i-Okumamış ii-İlkokul iii-Ortaokul
 iv-Lise v-Üniversite v-Diğer
 20-Mesleği :
 21-Doğum yeri : i-Kıbrıs ii-Türkiye iii-İngiltere iv-Diğer
 22-Yaşadığı yer : Şehir: Köy:

BÖLÜM III

Sosyo demografik Özellikler

- 23-Kardeş sayısı :
 24-Anne-baba kaç yıllık evli :
 25-Anne-babanın medeni hali : i-Ayrı ii-Boşanmış
 iii-Berber
 26-Boşanmışsa kaç yıl önce boşanmış:
 27-Sosyal durum:
 28-Sosyal destek alıyor mu?:
 29-Hiç yurttta kaldı mı ? : i-Evet ii-Hayır
 30-Yurttta kaldıysa ne kadar zamandır (ay olarak):
 31-Sosyal ekonomik düzeyi:
 32-Kültür düzeyi: i-Çok iyi ii-İyi iii-Orta iv-Kötü
 v-Çok Kötü
 33-Anne ile ilişkisi: i-Çok iyi ii-İyi iii-Orta iv-Kötü
 v-Çok Kötü
 34-Baba ile ilişkisi: i-Çok iyi ii-İyi iii-Orta iv-Kötü
 v-Çok Kötü
 35-Bakımını kim yapıyor? i-Anne-Baba ii-Baba iii-Anne
 iv-Anneanne-Dede v-Akraba vi-Diğer

BOLUM IV

Ceza

- 36-İtham olunduğu suç:

37-Suçun tafsilatı :

38-Suçun işlendiği tarih:

39-Suçu kiminle işledi : i-Yalnız ii-Arkadaş iii-Aileden biri
iv-Diğer

40-Anne-Baba daha önce suç işlemiş mi? i-Evet ii-Hayır

41-Şikayetçi olundu mu?: i-Evet ii-Hayır

42-Ceza verildi mi? i-Evet ii-Hayır

43-Cezası : Yıl: Ay: Gün:

44-Para cezası: i-Evet ii-Hayır

45-Para cezası miktarı:

46-Başka ceza verildi mi?

Appendix 2. Permission Document from High Court of TRNC the Year of 2005

13 Nov 06 09:47
30 Jun 06 15:20

Lefke Avrupa Üniversitesi 7277528
CYBERIA 2270638

P.11

P.1



KUZAY KIBRIS TÜRK CUMHURİYETİ

YÜKSEK MAHKEME

Tel: 228 51 85
228 51 86

Fax: 227 34 39

Sayı: YM/82/114

Konu: KKTC'de 18 yaş altı çocuklarda
suç oranı hk.

LEFKOŞA

24 Mayıs 2006

Sayın Doç. Dr. Mehmet Çakıcı,
Psikoloji Bölümü Öğretim Görevlisi,
Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi,
Lefkoşa.

İlgili: 24.4.2006 tarihli yazınız.

K.K.T.C'de 18 yaş altı çocuklarda suç oranı konulu geniş bir araştırma yapmak üzere, Mahkemelerdeki dosyalarda bilimsel araştırma yapma talebiniz, dosyalardaki isimlerin alınmaması, kullanılmaması, yayımlanmaması kaydı ile Yüksek Mahkeme tarafından uygun görüldü.

Bilgilerinizi aldığım talimata atfen istirham ederim.

(Rühsan Bozok)
Genel Sekreter

Appendix 3. Permission Document from High Court of TRNC the Year of 2010**KUZEY KIBRIS TÜRK CUMHURİYETİ**

Tel: 228 51 85
228 51 86
Fax: 227 34 39

YÜKSEK MAHKEME**LEFKOŞA**

Sayı: YMS.0.00.82/10/.**365**
Konu: KKTC'de 18 yaş altı
çocuklarda suç oranı hk.

29 Kasım 2010

Sayın Doç.Dr. Mehmet Çakıcı,
Yakın Doğu Üniversitesi
Öğretim Görevlisi,
Lefkoşa.

İlgi: 26 Kasım 2010 tarihli yazınız.

KKTC'de 18 yaş altı çocuklarda suç oranı hakkında bir bilimsel araştırma yapmak üzere 2005-2010 yılları arasındaki suç oranlarını belirlemek üzere II. kez çalışma yapmak için yapmış olduğunuz izin talebiniz, dosyalardaki isimlerin alınmaması, kullanılmaması, yayımlanmaması kaydı ile Yüksek Mahkeme tarafından uygun görüldü.

Bilgilerinizi aldığım talimata atfen saygılarımla istirham ederim.

(Fatma Aşçıoğulları)
Başmukayyit

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2008-2011 : Near East University Graduate School of Social Sciences
Applied (Clinical Psychology) Master Program.
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Psychology Department.
High School : 1994-1997 Kaynarca High School/ Kırklareli.

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2009-Attending : Public Hospital Marmaris/Muğla
2007-2009 : Special Education and Rehabilitation Center Marmaris/Muğla