



JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN INDIA: CAUSES, PREVENTION AND REHABILITATION

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ABSTRACT“ Juvenile justice is probably the area that's most ripe for reform, in the nice liberal sense of the word, simply because there's no getting around the fact that a teenage brain is not an adult brain.”

Robert Sapolsky¹

Juvenile delinquency is a serious and multidimensional problem which is on rise in India. Involvement of juveniles in any kind of unlawful act is indeed unfortunate, because they belong the most productive age group of life. It is that period, which can build the future of any individual. In recent times, Juveniles were found to be involved in most heinous of the crimes such as murder, gang rape etc. Juveniles have got serious forms of delinquent behaviour which may hamper the stability and social command of our society. The deviant behaviour of the juveniles has created social disorder and destruction of moral values. The NCRB data reveals and is of graver concern that there has been a steady increase in the gravity of heinousness and gruesomeness of the crimes committed by juveniles, of late, and almost 30% of them are from the age group of 12 to 16 years. Juvenile delinquency is a miserable reality of our country that should be stood up to. It is necessary to deal with this problem with a multidimensional approach. It is crucial to frame a comprehensive social welfare programme with better resource utilization and emphasis on effective planning,

¹Robert Sapolsky is professor of biology and neurology at Stanford University and a research associate with the Institute of Primate Research at the National Museum of Kenya.



monitoring and evaluation of the existing programmes. In this context, this paper will explore various factors that lead to juvenile delinquency, and propose solutions to this problem which might help the future researchers in the field of Juvenile Delinquency and its control.

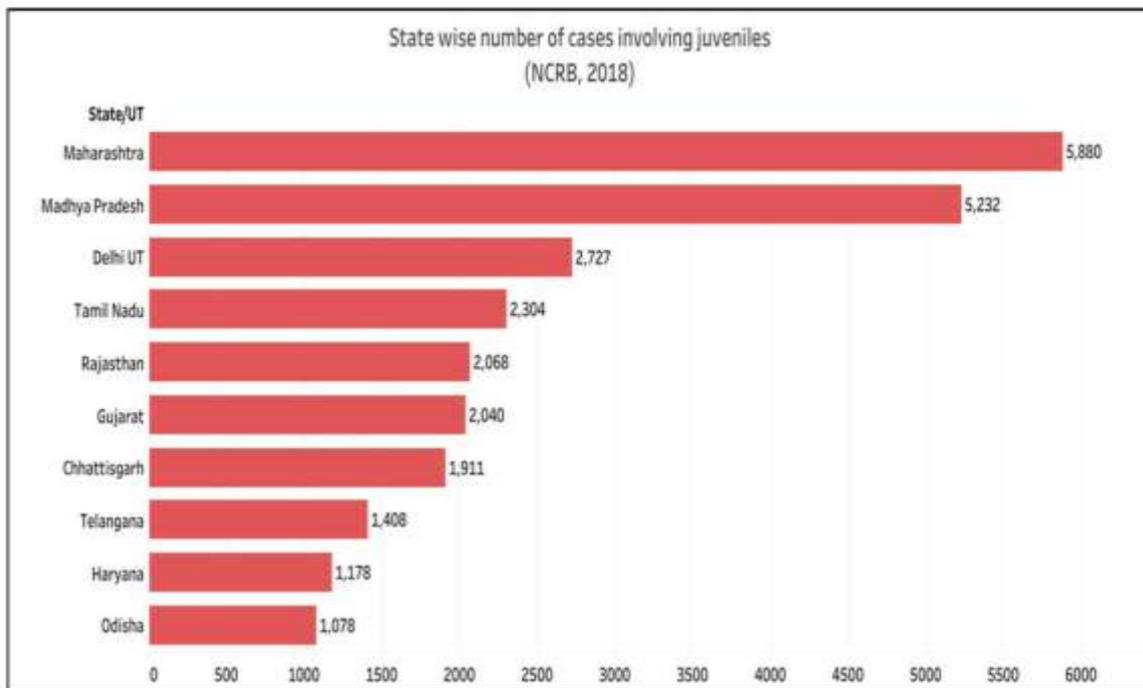
1. INTRODUCTION

Crime by Juveniles is a cruel reality in India. In recent times, Juveniles were found to be involved in most heinous of the crimes such as murder, gang rape etc. Juveniles have got serious forms of delinquent behaviour which may hamper the stability and social command of our society. The deviant behaviour of the juveniles has created social disorder and destruction of moral values. These Children are the supreme asset of any nation; they are the greatest gift to Humanity. They are the potential and useful human resources for the progress of the country. Children are innocent, vulnerable and dependent. They belong to the most delicate age group of the life. During this period, they either indulge in creative work or take the path of annihilation, which may further bring threats to a nation. What they learn during this time has significant impact in their future, as it is said that today's youths are the future of a nation. Therefore, instead of becoming an asset for the society, conflict of children with law is certainly a matter of grave concern. Juvenile delinquency is a result of dynamic social process and failure of both social and self-control.

The juvenile justice system has evolved over the years based on the premise that juveniles are different from adults and juveniles who commit criminal acts generally should be treated differently from adults. Separate courts, detention facilities, rules, procedures, and laws were created for juveniles with the intent to protect their welfare and rehabilitate them, while protecting public safety. The root causes of crime are many and diverse. Any hope of addressing those causes successfully requires multi-faceted strategies, bits and pieces of which can be implemented by neighbourhoods, communities and various levels of government. There is no silver bullet no simple, expedient answer that can be imposed from above. Any solution to juvenile crime must involve all sectors of society: individuals, families, schools, churches, community groups, governments and businesses. While the scope of effort involved should be as broad as all of society.



The latest '**Crime in India**' report published by NCRB for the year 2018 stated that a total of 31,591 crimes committed by juveniles were reported in 2018. Maharashtra alone accounted for 19% of these cases. Maharashtra reported maximum number of cases committed by Juveniles in 2018. The number of 'Juveniles in conflict with law', according to NCRB, reflects the reported number of crimes committed by children below 18 years of age. Maharashtra reported the largest number of cases under this category in 2018, accounting for almost 19% of the national total. Not far behind, Madhya Pradesh accounted for 16.6% of the crimes. Incidentally Madhya Pradesh reported the greatest number of such cases in 2017. Delhi with 8.6% of the cases was third in the list. The top 10 states together accounted for 81.7% of the cases in 2018.² Majority of the crimes committed by juveniles were offences affecting human body and property.



Source : NCRB 2018

This troubling data released by the NCRB has revealed that juvenile delinquency in India is unmistakably on the rise in the last few years — prompting necessary introspection into the

²[More than 99% of the Juveniles apprehended for crimes in 2018 are Boys \(factly.in\)](https://factly.in) (accessed on 15/8/2021)



reasons behind this sharp rise and what can be done differently to attempt a remedy to the situation. They might have become productive members of society but a lack of timely guidance or adequate safety net turned many minors into juveniles in conflict with the law. It is a worrying fact that vulnerability of kids, mostly belonging to weaker sections of society, are being exploited by criminal gangs, who lure them on the pretext of lavish lifestyle and force them to commit crimes. At other times, it is their circumstances and specific situations that force these children to commit crimes. Regardless of the reasons, each case of child delinquency is an undisputed failure of the systems that govern our modern society.

Therefore, as a responsible society it is a duty to keep an eye on this particular age group people, so that they could be corrected at the right time if found guilty at any point during this period. Because even a single such incidence is harmful for all in long run. This aspect should be discussed extensively to figure out the determinants, and thus try to solve them.

I. Definition of Juveniles

In general, a "child" is someone below eighteen who is immature to see the difference between right and wrong. The idea of '*Doli Incapax*,' which enunciates the criminal culpability of the adolescent, is among the most essential principles of Criminal Justice. When this doctrine is implemented and interpreted in the context of Indian legislation, the outcome is that no adolescent under the age of 7 must be prosecuted for committing a crime.

The theory of '*Doli Incapax*' refers to an individual's inability to violate the law. It is stated in Art. 40 (3) (a) of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Child, which also specifies that each and every state must clearly state the age limit for juveniles who must be exempt from criminal prosecution due to their inability to understand the nature and repercussions of their acts.



In modern times, criminal law in most of the countries adopts the principle of *doli incapax*. This means knowing that the act done is not crime. Criminal law also requires that the act they commit is a heinous crime and that they have sufficient knowledge and knowledge to know the consequences of their act to understand. It states that only children between the ages of twelve can be sentenced. Under Article 2, Paragraph 12 of the 2015 Juvenile (Care and Protection) Act,³ "child" means a person under the age of eighteen. The law divides the term "children" into two categories. "Children in Violation of the Law" and "Children in Need of Care and Protection." Children below eighteen at the time of committing a crime are commonly referred to as "Child in Conflict with Law."

The UN Convention on Children's Rights, 1989, defines that "child" means a person under the age of eighteen unless the child reaches the legal age of majority.⁴

II. Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency

Delinquency is defined as an act or behaviour done by a juvenile that is socially undesirable. A juvenile is a minor below the legal age depending on the country who cannot be held accountable for their criminal behaviour. Juvenile delinquency is thus an antisocial act that is illegal or criminalistic in nature done persistently by a minor and cannot be handled by the parent or guardian but requires the help of law enforcement agencies as the act threatens the well-being of the society.

Etymologically, the term '*delinquency*' has been derived from the Latin word *delinquer* which means '*to omit*'. The Romans used the term to refer to the failure of a person to perform the assigned task or duty. It was **William Coxson** who in 1484 used the term '*delinquent*' to describe a person found guilty of customary offence. The word also found place in Shakespearean famous play '**Macbeth**' in 1605. In simpler words it may be said that delinquency is a form of behaviour or rather misbehaviour or deviation from the generally accepted norms of conduct in the society. The early penology did not recognize any

³ Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2015.

⁴ E.H. Sutherland, & Cressey, *Criminology*, J.B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1974, P 145.



discrimination between adult and juvenile offenders so far punishment was concerned. The problem of juvenile delinquency is therefore, essentially of a recent origin. The youngsters between a certain age-group are easily attracted to the temptations of life and lend into criminality. As is often said, the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow. The criminal tendency in youngsters must therefore, be timely curbed so that they do not turn into habitual criminals in their future life. It is with this end in view that most countries are presently tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency on priority basis. Juvenile Delinquency refers to participation of minors in unlawful crimes. When someone deviates from the everyday route of his social existence his behaviors are called as 'delinquent'. In different phrases whilst a juvenile's move shows to be risky closer to the society and for him, he can be known as a juvenile delinquent.

Frederick B. Sussmann in his book 'Law of Teenage Delinquency' indexed the subsequent acts as delinquent:

- Infringement of any regulation or ordinance
- Recurring absence, alliance with thieves,
- Brutal or immoral persons.⁵

IV. Reasons of Juvenile Delinquency

A single factor is not the sole responsible [factor of delinquency](#). It is an effect of various factors like broken homes, poverty, economic condition, poor living conditions, lack of education, surroundings, bad company etc.

(i) Broken Homes

If both parents have passed away, if one or both are seriously ill with health issues, if one or both parents are absent for domestic duties, or if parents are divorced, things can get messy in these types of homes. Mother and father have a crucial duty to educate and

⁵ Sarkar, *Juvenile Delinquency in India: An Etiological Analysis*, Daya Publishing house New Delhi, 1987.



interact with the kids. If a home is broken into for any of the reasons listed, it may have an impact on the rise in juvenile delinquency. Children who have lost their parental guidance and love are more vulnerable to anti-social influences.

(ii) Poverty

In India, one of the main causes of juvenile delinquency is poverty. In disadvantaged areas, juvenile criminality is more prevalent. Delinquent behavior does occur in all regions, but it is thought to be more prevalent in those where young people feel they must commit crimes to succeed or get rid of poverty. The majority of juvenile crimes are committed by children from a poor family background or group of relatives. Most of the time, children in poor families can go without care since their parents frequently work long hours to support their families. These children unintentionally or knowingly get into contact with gangsters, and as a result, they develop a need for money that could lead to delinquency.⁶

(iii) Bad Company

The peer group, the neighbors, and the partners may have a significant impact on a child's behavior. If they enjoy horrifying company, this might lead to criminal activity. If the child joins a bad friendship or group, it would cause a change inside the child's mind-set and there are high chances that he will become delinquent.

(iv) Mental Instability

With the use of extensive research, it has been discovered that many adolescent offenders suffer from mental instability. They might have been suffering from an intellectual disability or disease. As we are all aware, mentally challenged children are unable to distinguish between right and wrong. Such children show signs of vulnerability and are frequently used by criminals for illegal activities.

⁶B.H. Amati, "Juvenile delinquency, and Habit Patterns", *Indian Journal of Social Work.*, 1984, :405-408.



(v) Emotional Troubles

Emotional troubles which include jealousy and inferiority are not unusual place amongst kids who are antisocial. These kids emerge as antisocial once they experience that society is in opposition to them, they are now no longer dealt with in a right manner, they are denied their fundamental rights. This form of inferiority will bring about juvenile delinquency.⁷

(vi) Psychological Troubles

Different types of mental health issues in children and adolescents can be caused by a variety of factors, including low socioeconomic position, parents' disinterest, feelings of inferiority, attention deficit disorder, and a wide range of other factors. Fears, depression, excessive anger, complexes, etc. are a few examples. This may inspire a minor to commit a crime.⁸

(vii) Low Academic Standards

A child's school environment may also have an impact on their delinquency. Schools that are overcrowded and underfunded typically lack order and discipline. Children act more defensively in these schools due to the frequent chaos and fear that they are experiencing. It has been discovered that parental involvement in academics and school-related activities significantly reduces the likelihood of delinquent behaviour.

(viii) Lack of Money

There may be various situations in which juvenile are taking the wrong steps to improve their financial situation, whether they are young or old. Boys that are in their teens are delinquent because they lack the resources. They start engaging in criminal activities when they are struggling financially. They begin selling or supplying narcotics to improve their financial situation. They begin to involve in the illegal activities. They start offending acts to enhance their financial state.⁹

⁷ R. Ahuja, *Research Methods*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2001

⁸ J. Jaiswal, *Human Rights of Accused and Juveniles*, Kalpak Publications, Delhi, 2005.

⁹ B.N. Mishra, *Juvenile Delinquency and Justice System*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1994



V. Law on Juvenile Crimes

In India, the Apprentices Act, 1850, was the primary piece of regulation to address Juvenile offences. It accommodated the limiting of youngsters younger than 15 who were seen as at real fault for piddling offences as students. Following that, the Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 became a regulation, expecting that children younger than 15 indicted to imprisonment be moved to a reformatory cell as a discipline. In order to limit the problem of “juvenile delinquency” and “child neglect”, the Indian Constitution under Articles 24, 39(3) and 45 made provisions for the protection, development and welfare of the children, much before UN Convention on Rights of Child, 1989. Union Government adopted a national policy of children in 1974 which reaffirms the Constitutional provisions and declares that it shall be the policy of state to provide adequate services to children both before and after the birth and through the period of growth to ensure their full physical, mental and social development to bring out the operations of juvenile justice system in the country in conformity with UN Standards Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

After Independence, Parliament endorsed the **Juvenile Justice Act, 1986**, with the express motivation behind giving consideration, security, advancement, and recovery to dismissed or delinquent youngsters. At the end of the day, it was a piece of regulation that laid out a uniform framework the nation over. A “child who has not achieved the age of sixteen years” and a “lady who has not acquired the age of eighteen years” are considered “Juveniles” under Section 2(a) of the Act. Soon thereafter, Parliament passed the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000**, raising the age of assent for young ladies and young men to 18 years under the Juvenile equity framework.

After replacing the Indian juvenile delinquency law, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the Parliament has passed, **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**, amidst intense controversy, debate and protest against many of its provisions by the Child Rights fraternity. It allows for juveniles in conflict with law in the age



group of 16–18, involved in Heinous Offences, to be tried as adults. It was passed on May 7, 2015 by the Lok Sabha amid intense protest by several MPs. It was passed on December 22, 2015 by the Rajya Sabha.

Last year, the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021¹⁰**, which seeks to amend the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015, was passed by Parliament. The amendments include authorizing the District Magistrate, including the Additional District Magistrate, to issue adoption orders under Section 61 of the JJ Act, in order to ensure speedy disposal of cases and enhance accountability. The District Magistrates have been further empowered under the Act, to ensure its smooth implementation, as well as garner synergized efforts in favour of children in distress conditions. As per the amended provisions of the Act, any Child Care Institutions shall be registered after considering the recommendations of the District Magistrate. The DM shall independently evaluate the functioning of District Child Protection Units, Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, Specialized Juvenile Police Units, Child Care Institutions etc.

For holistic development of the child, the Ministry has been implementing the world's largest and most unique and outreach programme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) providing a package of services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check up and referral services, pre-school non-formal education . Though Union Government as well as Government of States has adopted various schemes for the welfare of children and these schemes have brought considerable improvement in the status and children, yet these schemes are not much fruitful for improving the condition of children in India.

VI. Preventions of Juvenile Delinquency

The prevention of juvenile delinquency is a vital part of overall crime prevention in society. It is extensively believed that early-phase interference represents the best approach in

¹⁰ Act No.23 of 2021.



preventing juvenile delinquency. Prevention requires individual, group and organizational efforts aimed at keeping teenagers from breaking the law. It is extensively believed that early-phase interference represents the best approach in preventing juvenile delinquency. Prevention requires individual, group and organizational efforts aimed at keeping teenagers from breaking the law.

For such adolescents, prevention is crucial. We must first identify such young people before treating them. If they are no longer timely stopped from perpetrating the crime, they turn into a repeat offender. Helping children and their families as early as possible has clearly been the most effective strategy to stop teenage misbehaviour. Numerous criminologists and legal experts have suggested a wide range of ways to stop adolescent misbehaviour. The welfare and development of young people are benefited by several regulations. Governments are becoming more aware of how crucial it is to allocate funds to combating juvenile delinquency. Sports are included in prevention programmes, along with drug misuse education and treatment, as well as own circle of family. counselling, mentoring of youth, and parenting. Governments are increasingly recognizing the importance of devoting resources for the protection of delinquency.¹¹

(i) Preventive Programmes of Juvenile Delinquency

It is generally accepted that the greatest strategy for preventing juvenile criminality is early-phase intervention. First of all, we should identify such juveniles and thereafter give him treatment. They will become habitual offender if they are not timely prevented from committing the offence. The most effective way to prevent juvenile delinquency has indisputably been to assist children and their families early on. Numerous state programmes attempt early intervention, and federal funding for community initiatives has allowed independent groups to tackle the problem in new ways. The implementation of Juvenile Justice Act must be done well, with full public awareness, appropriate orientation, and training to authorities and law enforcement organisations. Government ought to greater emphasis on practical, appealing, and long-term benefits programmes for youth to

¹¹*Ibid.*



encourage them to join the military. The strategy used by groups like the police participating in the system might have a more rehabilitative nature than a pure one penal. The goal can be to rehabilitate the culprits rather than to punish them.¹² There are two distinct types of youth crime prevention strategies:

1. Individual Programme

The goal of an individual programme is to avoid delinquency through counselling, psychotherapy, and appropriate instruction.

2. Program for the Environment.

The use of strategies in an environmental programme aims to alter the socio-economic conditions that are prone to encourage delinquency.

The following tactics, which are used in crime prevention programmes, are a reflection of these two types of preventive techniques. There can be sorts of programmes for stopping the juvenile delinquency.

- (1) To study cases chosen for examination and treatment; to assist in the identification of potential offenders.
- (2) To handle cases on their own or to recommend them to different firms for treatment.
- (3) To take an alternative approach to psychiatrically oriented types of treatment for behavioural difficulties in children.
- (4) To assist in college students' education as it focuses on treating behavioural issues.¹³

3. Educational Programme

The benefits of educational institutions are quite significant since they allow both youth attending high school and preventive programmes to be effectively discharged through the schools. Teachers must no longer treat some kids differently; they must treat them equally

¹²Saran, Vineet J, "Child in Need of Care and Protection," *Allahabad Law Magazine*, 2008, at 278

¹³Manohar, Sujata, "Human Rights of The Child Implementing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Feb at J 1-14".



and provide the ethical instruction that will be crucial for the student's ability to survive. For teenagers, moral development is a crucial factor in determining their life. They need to be able to distinguish between right and wrong thinking.¹⁴

VII. Judicial Response Relating to Juvenile Delinquency in India

The judiciary in India plays a very important role and has passed many significant judgments in favour of child rights. The Higher judiciary has always been sensitive to the needs and concerns of young offenders. The Constitution also requires the courts to interpret the laws in a way that offers relief and provides individualised care so that *parents patriae* can function more effectively. Regarding fundamental rights and the situation of young offenders it is always remember that juvenile delinquency is caused by widespread social and economic maladjustment. Even if it is established that these young people have broken the law, they cannot be abused. The Supreme Court in ***Sheela Barse v. Union of India***¹⁵ In this case Supreme court opposed the incarceration of juveniles. The court ruled: It is regrettable that despite legal requirements and widespread admonitions from a social scientist, there are still a significant number of children in various prisons across the country. The terrifying atmosphere of prison has a particularly damaging effect on a child's ideas. Under no circumstances should children be kept in prison, and if a national government hasn't provided adequate space in its detention centres or holding facilities, the children should be released on bond instead of being put behind bars.

It was held in ***Gaurav Jain v. Union of India and Others***¹⁶ case that delinquency prevention in its whole range, taking into account the child's developmental needs as they are revealed in the case of social maladjustment. Construction of juvenile homes, observation homes, standards for the administration of juvenile justice, and specialised methods of investigation, prosecution, adjudication, and disposal of the juvenile are all used to achieve

¹⁴“B.M.K.Bridges, “Factors Contributing to Juvenile delinquency”, *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, Volume17, 1927”.

¹⁵AIR 1987 SCR (1) 870

¹⁶AIR 1989 SCR (2) 173



this goal. Juvenile care, treatment, and rehabilitation are all covered by the JJ Act 2015. These goals should be fulfilled by government through various agencies.

The Supreme Court in *Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. Union of India*,¹⁷ while enumerating the aforesaid principles emphasized the need for intervention strategies for curbing and eliminating the increasing use and abuse of drugs, alcohol and other narcotic abusive substances in children, mostly adolescents and desired that a National Policy be framed on this very crucial aspect juvenile problem. Thus, it would be seen that fundamental principles for administration of juvenile justice, as elaborated in the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the Rules made there under include right to be heard, positive rehabilitative measures and avoidance of maltreatment to juveniles who are in conflict with law.

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act, 2015 is considered to be extremely progressive legislation and the Model Rules, 2016 have further added to the effectiveness of this welfare legislation. However, the implementation is a very serious concern and thus the Supreme Court of India constantly reviewed and monitored the implementation of this law in the case titled as *Sampurna Behrua v. Union of India*¹⁸ and *Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. Union of India*.¹⁹ The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 09.02.2018 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No.473 of 2005, in the case of *Sampurna Behrua* (Supra), issued various directions to be complied with by the High Courts and other authorities. One of the direction was related to registration of proceedings on its own by the High Courts for the **effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** so that road blocks if any, encountered by statutory authorities and the Juvenile Justice Committee of the High Court are meaningfully addressed after hearing the concerned governmental authorities.

¹⁷(2017) 1 S.C.C 653

¹⁸(2018) 4 SCC 433.

¹⁹Supra note 17



VIII. Conclusion and Suggestions

On a concluding note, we would like to quote some lines by **Qorianka Kilcher** who has beautifully summed up what we intend to express through this article.

"I think its important for us as a society to remember that the youth within juvenile justice systems are, most of the time, youths who simply havent had the right mentors and supporters around them because of circumstances beyond their control."

Juvenile Delinquency and the problems related to it have been faced by all societies, all over the world, however, in our country; the problems are all the more formidable. The developmental process has brought in its wake a socio-cultural upheaval affecting the age-old traditional ways of life in the congenial rural milieu. In fact, various scientific advances and concomitant industrialization and urbanization have ushered in a new era, which is characterized by catastrophic changes and mounting problems. Cities have sprung up with heterogeneity of population, cultural variations, occupational differentiation and overcrowded conditions.

The well-known profile of young people in India reveals that the majority of them live in conditions of poverty and are denied possibilities for development as well as basic subsistence. The exploitation of children has long been a socially accepted practise. Most of the time juvenile face physical, sexual, psychological, or a combination of these forms of abuse. A baby's life is significantly and permanently affected by abuse. It is highly improbable that the issue of child abuse will be remedied anytime soon. This results from young people's poor self-esteem and the intellectual trauma they go through, which then causes antisocial behaviour. India's escalating youth crime rates are a serious worry that should be adequately addressed. Although the govt. has enacted numerous laws and regulations to reduce youth crime, the current laws on adolescents are not having a deterrent effect on the juvenile offenders, so the outcomes are not productive and the legislative intent is not accomplished. The issue that confronts us is what needs to be



finished. There are strategies to keep the issue of juvenile delinquency under control even though we cannot completely eliminate this risk. The antisocial person needs to be rehabilitated and reintegrated into society as soon as feasible to serve their best interests. The state should also uphold these children's rights, implement corrective measures, and inculcate in them moral values that will socially elevate them and give them a renewed feeling of self-confidence.

SUGGESTIONS

In this age of science and technology which brought incredible changes to our life styles, we can't remain contented/being confined in a straitjacketed idealist set of laws which have no bearing on the present day conditions. We have to be pragmatic and realistic rather than bigoted with a kind of idealism that hardly works now. In order to make full use of the legal provisions available for juvenile, the State may initiate the following steps:

(i) The provisions of the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2015 should be strictly implemented in an appropriate manner. So that the children conflict with law and children in need and protection may be helped in care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation etc

(ii) In the best interest of the delinquent he or she should be rehabilitated as early as possible and integrated back in the society. Also the State must protect the rights of these children and come up with reformatory methods and instil in them values that can socially uplifts them and give them a new found confidence so that they can play a constructive role in the society

A proper method must be established to gain access to the needs and wants of the young people, and it must be frequently examined. The approach used by organisations like the police who are involved with the device may be more reformatory than strictly criminal. Instead of just punishing the offenders, the goal may be to reform them. For juveniles to



feel encouraged to integrate into society and rebuild their self-confidence, which is frequently lost owing to the cruel mindset of society, the government must place a larger emphasis on constructive and appealing long-term programmes.

(iii) The areas that could help and prevent adolescent involvement in antisocial behaviour are the financial sector, with professional training, and vocational education. It is well accepted that early therapeutic intervention is the best method for reducing juvenile crime.

(iv) In order to prevent kids from breaching the law, individual, group, and organisational activities are required. The cooperation of local residents and NGOs can also help stop adolescent criminality. Parents whose children originate from broken homes need to give their children a lot of attention from an early age since they run the risk of raising antisocial children.

(v) The Indian government has adopted a number of measures to address the problem of teenage delinquency but carrying out such plans continues to be a challenging task. Even government initiatives fall short. At the societal level, several actions are desired. It is crucial to include the community and raise awareness of issues related to juvenile delinquency. Recognizing that a juvenile's repentance and bringing him back in line with society expectations is more important than initiating punitive actions against. If society members were more aware of the disadvantaged and vulnerable children, they might play a crucial role in their rehabilitation and prevent them from becoming criminal. It is more important to adhere to societal norms than to start repressive movements against anti-social behaviour. To track down children who engage in abnormal and deviant behaviour, some ad hoc organisations and bodies can be established.

In order to address this problem of Juvenile Delinquency everyone has their own role to perform, the society has different role to perform, the parents have different role to perform, the rehabilitation homes have been assigned with a different role, etc. There is a constant need for larger involvement of informal systems and community based welfare



agencies in the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of juveniles. If these all factors work accordingly then within a very less period of time this real life problem will be solved with an ease.
