

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Recently juvenile justice (Care & protection) 2001 has created a beneficial atmosphere to all juvenile delinquents. It has also created a favorable atmosphere to the criminologist, although it is a crime of very recent origin, but at present, it has become one of the most social problems, which is requiring the attention of all the people. In common sense, it exhibits a specific pattern behavior. It involves a wrong doing by a child or by an adolescent whose age is prescribed by the law of Nation.

Before we start to probe deep into the problem of juvenile delinquency, let us first explain what is known as juvenile delinquency almost every language in the world now yields a phrase labeling those youngsters of many nations whose behavior or tastes are different enough to incite suspicion if not alarm. They are the teddy boys in England, the nozem in the Netherlands, the reggars in Sweden, the bloungons noirs in France, the tsotsis in South Africa, the 'bodgies' in Australia, the 'halbstraken' in Germany, the 'tai-pau' in Taiwan, the mambobyys' or taiyozukut in Japan, the tapkaroschii in Yugoslavia, the viclloni in Italy, the hooligans in Poland and the stiliagy in USSR.

But it is not correct to assume that every teddy boy or every bloungons noir is actively engaged in delinquency. These names often mislead people. It is unjust to assume automatically that a youngster who likes rock 'n' roll music or bizarre clothing is on his way to becoming a delinquent if he is not one already. Too often the adult world has used the word 'delinquent' to express anger or bewilderment at adolescent tastes nor should every minor who breaks a rule or behaves offensively be considered a delinquent. The behavior of young people rarely conforms with the standards and expectations that adults have for them.

Legal Definition of Juvenile Delinquency

Legal definition of juvenile delinquency does not conform to its psychological definition, as from the legal viewpoint, a juvenile delinquent is a person between the age of 16 and 17 who indulges in anti-social activity. In USA the Ohio Code defines juvenile delinquency in some such manner as this; a juvenile delinquent is one who breaks the law, is a vagrant, persists in disobeying orders, whose behavior endangers his own moral life or that of others or one who tries to marry without the consent of his parents. It may as well be pointed out that the

age of the so called juvenile delinquents has not been similarly determined in all countries. It varies from country to country, but is within the usual limits of 16 and 20. Normally, it is the 17 years old adolescent who qualifies for this terms but in India according to the prevalent laws the maximum age of a juvenile delinquent is fixed at 18. Laws pertaining to this subject have been passed in U.P. M.P. Bombay, Chennai, Mysore, Delhi, West Bengal, Orissa, and East Punjab. In those states in which the juvenile at Acts have not been passed, the Reformatory Act of 1897 prevails. In these the maximum age of a juvenile delinquent has been determined at 15. In Bombay and Madhya Pradesh it is 17. According to the Reformatory Act, the terms Youthful Offender will be appended to any individual below 15 who has been sentenced to life imprisonment for has been convicted to some crime. The present act define it" sector 2-K & L " Juvenile in conflict with law means a juvenile is alleged to have committed an offence. Further juvenile or child means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age."

Psychological Definition of Juvenile Delinquency.

Differing from the legal definition of the controversial term, psychologists lay much emphasis upon the cause of juvenile delinquency in defining it. From the legal viewpoint all those who are not apprehended are not criminals, but from the psychological viewpoint all such offender also are criminals. Consequently, the psychological definition of juvenile delinquency is more comprehensive than its legal definition. According to the psychologists any end every child, of either sex, between the ages of 15 and 18, who commits a crime, irrespective of the fact that he is apprehended or not, is a juvenile delinquent. In this manner, juvenile delinquent is one who forcibly possesses the property of another or cause it damage, indulges in anti social activity, creates danger to another's life or hinders the activities of others, Hence a child who throws stones at a car and runs away one who sets fire without cause ,creates danger for the life of another just for the fun of it, are all juvenile delinquents, from the psychological viewpoint.

Sociological Definitions of Delinquency

1. Dr. Sethna." juvenile delinquency involves wrong doing by a build or a young person, who is under an age specified by the law for the time being in force of the place concerned."
2. Niemeyer puts the same idea in these words" A delinquent is a person under age who is guilty of antisocial act and whose misconduct is an Infraction of law,"

3. Cyril Burt. "a child is to be regarded as technically a delinquent when his antisocial tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become, the subject of official action."

Gillin and Gillin. According to Gillin and Gillin, Sociologically either a criminal or a juvenile delinquent is one who is guilty of an act believed by a group that has power to enforce its belief, to be injuries to society, and therefore prohibited." Albert Cohen. expressing his view on delinquency, Albert Cohen observed that the only 'possible definition of delinquency is one that relates to the behavior in question to same set of rules. 'Sociologically juvenile delinquency is that type of behavior pattern of children which is injuries to society of abnormality In which behavior pattern deviates from the normal. We may say criminal behavior, Therefore, when a juvenile below a specified age behaves in such a way which may prove dangerous to society or to himself, he is called a juvenile delinquent. Thus, juvenile delinquency is an antisocial behavior by a juvenile who is below a specified age.

Difference between Crime and Juvenile Delinquency

1. Difference of age. The above description of juvenile delinquency makes it apparent that the main difference between a juvenile delinquent and a criminal is one of age but both indulge in antisocial activities working of both are subversive and hindering of social relationships. According to Dr. Haikerwal, from the social view point, crime or juvenile delinquency is a form of conduct that acts as an obstacle in the system of human relationships which are believed by society to be its fundamental condition. In this way if a criminal is below a certain specified age, he will be designated a juvenile delinquent.

2. Difference of actions. But sometimes criminal and juvenile delinquents differ not only in respect of their age, but also in respect of the crimes that they commit. And in this connection, some actions that young men and children do, lead them to be regarded as juvenile delinquents even though their activities are not actually crimes. A classification as wide as juvenile delinquent can include the vagrant, cruel, obstinate or young boys who keep the company of thieves, dacoits, other vagrants and prostitutes, those who keep away from the house for long period of time without the permission of their parents and those who roam in the lonely streets late at night. It should be remembered here that such activities are speaking not illegal or infringing any legal Hence, the juvenile delinquents who choose to act in these ways, cannot be included in the same class as ordinary criminals. another thing that sometimes is that the unemployed, unhoused and

wandering child may be included in the category of juvenile delinquents along with the beggar, the farce being carried so far as to present the young persons before a court and to try to mend his way.

3. Difference of characteristics. Kohen has distinguished criminal from juvenile delinquents on the basis of the following distinguishing characteristics.

i) A juvenile's mischief is lacking in utility as he does things that do not benefit him in the least, such as roaming about in the streets without cause. On the other hand, the criminal acts with intents to gain something. A juvenile is sometimes even unaware of the objective of his own actions.

ii) sometimes a juvenile commits a crime with only an intention to enjoy himself and indulge his sense of humour. It finds expression in practical joking like breaking car glasses, putting boulders on railway tracks or pushing people into a pound of water just for the fun of it, A Criminal does not find this a suitable mode of manifesting his sense of humour.

iii) The juvenile delinquent does not commit a crime on a preplanned and well organized basis, being more apt to do things on the spur of the moment, A hardened Crl. is more inclined to plan his moves and organizes crime with certain show of skill. Briefly, criminals and juvenile delinquents are to be distinguished by their difference of age, kinds of work, objective of activities, mode of working. Yet normally it is the difference in age alone that is considered the sole basis of marking distinction between the two classes.

Offences of Delinquents.

As regards the offences of delinquents, we find variations from country to country. This fact indicates how, divided the world is not known who is a delinquent and who is not a delinquent. In this connection Mr. William C. Kvaraceus observes :

"A widespread form of delinquency in Cairo is the collection of cigarette butts from the street. A recent survey in India, conducted in Lucknow and Kanpur, indicated that the second most common juvenile offence was vagrancy. a few years ago in Hong Kong, juveniles brought before the magistrate's court reached the startling figure of more than 55,000 and yet over 90 p.c., of them had committed only technical breaches of the Law such as hawking without a license. Information from Lagos, Nigeria, shows that a delinquent there is primarily an Offender against the unwritten laws of the home, disrespect and disobedience are regarded as serious offences. "In almost every city in the world where delinquency exists, so does the juvenile gang which looms up as a modern social institution. These gangs,

innocent or evil, are an important element in the overall pattern of juvenile delinquency. Looking at delinquency in a worldwide context one does not often see individual youngsters becoming delinquent each in his own fashion, but rather as a number of boys participation in joint activities that meaning and pleasure from a set of common sentiments, loyalties and rules, always bring financial gains and to the rest of the world seem almost purposeless in their malice.

In Poland, teen-age gangs have damaged railroad trains and molested passengers for no apparent reason. In Saskatchewan, Canada, groups of boys have entered private homes and mutilated expensive furnishings without attempting to steal a single object. In Chiangmai Thailand, a band of male minors, with a symbol of a white eagle tattooed on their arms, found their greatest diversion in terrorizing or injuring outsiders. In Argentina gangs of boys have gathered in cafes or bars to insult or humiliate customers.

Some juvenile delinquents, however, have clearer goals in mind. Racketeering or petty extortion are good examples. A gang in Detroit, Michigan which was composed of 15 boys from 13 to 15 years of age, organised a racket in which all the smaller children of the neighbourhood were forced to pay five cents for the insurance of not being molested on the way to and from the local cinema. A report from India indicates that gangs of young boys and girls have learned to be highly successful smugglers of illicit liquor and drugs.

In the past, tabulations on the backgrounds of a cross section of the juvenile delinquents always seemed to indicate that these children were raised in poor living conditions. A recent UN report, however points to a strong change in this tendency. There are numerous and increasing indications that children from the higher-income brackets are becoming delinquents. In France, the expression 'blousons dorés'(jackets of gold) is a somewhat sarcastic reference to delinquents from richer families than those of the 'blousons n birs'

In the USA a recent survey revealed that a relatively large number of teen age boys admitted that they had committed serious acts of delinquency which had never become a matter of court record. These were sons of middle and upper income families.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

According to the novel approach and concepts of modern criminology, the causes of juvenile delinquency have been divided into two classes internal and social classes. In crime, two special factors are at work personal and external. Internal factors include physical and psychological factors while the external factors consist

of social element Criminals have been divided into two categories by the American criminologists 1) social criminals 2) personal criminals. Social criminals, in particular, are the result a social circumstances. Walter Recklase has pointed out two parts 1) Sociogenic; and 2) pshychogenic. Here the cause of juvenile delinquency will be divided into three classes for convenient study 1) social causes 2) psychological causes, 3) economic causes,

1. Social Causes :

Of the various causes of juvenile delinquency, the most comprehensive are the social causes. Among them, the main ones are 1)family, 2) school 3) criminal area, 4) bad company 5) recreation 6) war, 7) social disorganization 8) displacement.

1. Defects, of the family ; Of the causes of juvenile delinquency, Elliott and Merrill accept distorted family influence to be the most potent. Of 4000 juvenile delinquents in Boston , Healy and Bronner found that about 50 percent of them came from divided or broken families. The major situations in the family that causes it are i) broken families ii) attitude of parents, iii) character and conduct of parents iv) effect of criminal relatives. In order to understand the importance of family as a cause of juvenile delinquency, it is necessary to comprehend these factors.

i) Broken families : a study of juvenile delinquency has received that the greatest number of delinquents come from broken families, A broken family, as the term indicates, is one in which family ties have been destroyed. A family is not constituted by a number of people living together but their mutual intimate relationships. Absence of this intimacy results in the breaking up of a family, and it is in broken families that juvenile delinquents develop. In any such family, a child is not looked after properly. In the opinion of some specialists; broken families are more apt to arouse criminal tendencies in females than in male juveniles. The Child Care Society of Bombay had 386 boys and 169 girls under its care in 1947, Of these children, the parents of two boys and two girls were serving prison sentences, two boys add five girls were under the influence of extreme indiscipline, six boys and nine girls were the victim of moral insecurity In a broken family-, the relationships of husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters lose their healthy nature. Hence, it is only natural if the children choose the wrong path that ruins their lives.

ii) Attitude of parents : In the family factor in juvenile delinquency, another important condition is the relation between the two parents. According to the preface writer of Women of the Street, a probing and searching analysis of the prostitutes of London, the problem of the prostitute has its origin in the relationship between the child and parents. Often when the child is deprived of love and is scolded constantly on every occasion, he develops feelings of revolt and hatred so that he runs away from the house at the earliest

opportunity and falls into a life of crime. Disregard on the parts of parents induces feelings of insecurity in the children with the result that they develop mental complexes. If the parents try to conceal many facts of their own life from children, the tendency towards crime is only aggravated. One of the most common queries that children are apt to put before their parents is where did they come from, or where their younger brothers and sisters have come from. When they are told all sorts of lies by their parents, while they learn the truth from their servants or other people outside the family, a sense of insecurity is induced to them, because they feel that their parents do many things which they fear to tell their children and this injures their feelings. This sense of insecurity leads many children to sex crimes.

iii) Character and conduct of parents : The child's personality is considerably influenced by the character and conduct of the parents. One rarely comes across a child who has been able to mould its behaviour according to socially accepted values and conceptions in the face of his parent's telling lies, hypocritical behaviour, sexual immorality and thieving. In a study conducted by Miss Elliot, 67 percent parents in broken families and 44 percent parents in united families were engaged in immoral behaviour. If the mother is already involved in prostitution, the child will have little hesitation in following suit and with the worst conceivable consequences.

iv) Influence of brothers and sisters ; A child's personality is susceptible to the influence of his brother's and sister's personality apart from the personality and mutual relationship of the parents* This influence is more potent in the case of girls as they are not exposed to external influence as much as boys who remain in the home for a considerably less period of time. If the senior children in the family manifest criminal tendencies, the youngsters are invariably influenced by it. If the elder sister shows criminal tendencies or is engaged in immoral behaviour, the younger sister is more apt to follow her example.

2. Defects of the school : After the family, a child's personality is next influenced by the school. But one major form of juvenile delinquency is absconding from school. In 1947 Williamson found in his study that playing truant from school, theft and sex crimes were the major forms of juvenile delinquency, and even among those running away from school or roaming outside the school claimed the greatest attention & interest among children. Analyzing the causes of such behaviors, Williamson came to the conclusion that it was caused by criticism at the hands of parents, gaining membership of a gang of criminals, punishment by the teacher, weakness in some subjects and level of education that is above the child's ability and capacity. Children who run away from the school usually spend their time in the worst sort of company and commit all kinds of

crimes. This is one of the major problems confronting the teachers. It is for this reason that in most big cities, students are not allowed to view matinee shows in film exhibition, but preventions of this nature do not help to solve the problems. One of the major causes of increasing indiscipline in the present time is that education is taken as studying the brain with information rather than building up character. It need hardly be said that it is these factors that make the child lose interest in study and try to avoid school with the result that one falls into a life of crime.

3) Crime-dominated area: According to the results of a study by Clifford, Shaw and Mckay, some areas are not appropriate for the development of children. It is a matter of common knowledge that the neighborhood casts important influences upon the child. Using the statistical method, Mailer came to the conclusion that in New York, juvenile -delinquency was greatest in those quarters, where the level of life was very low, child morality was very high, there were no means of recreation, and residences were not permanent. In a community that is unstable there are no social taboos of laws pickpockets are found in great abundance in and around hotels and other places where travelers stay since there is always come travelers or the other there. Clifford, Shaw and Mckay studied juvenile delinquency in nearly 15 towns to discover that the rate of juvenile crime was highest in the centre of the town and lowest at his further reaches. Prom this they concluded that the social traditions of backward and low economic status areas distinguish the pattern of crime from the average groups. And these patterns are maintained in juvenile delinquent groups. In this way, big towns have certain area where there is an abundance of criminals and these areas are called criminal areas or crime dominated areas.

4) Bad Company: According to the famous criminologist Edwin H. Sutherland, criminal behavior is acquired through interactions with other. He says that an individual becomes a criminal when there is excess of conditions that promote the infringement of law over conditions that prevent such infringement. And, among children, some get good company while others don't. The Child is bad company progresses towards crime while the child who gets into good company progresses to become an able and useful member of society. An individual behaviors is influenced to a considerable extent by the conduct of his companions. In order to induce the children to accept and respect the values and assumptions of adult society around them it is necessary to create such an atmosphere in which inspiration to criminal behaviors is reduced to the absolute minimum.

5, i) Absence of recreation Means of recreation have an important place in the child's development. It is only a good and healthy atmosphere that can provide the right sort of inspiration to the children for sensible and

healthy behavior in their spare time after schools. The inability to make proper use of one's spare time is an added instigation to Crl. behaviors Play and games are essential elements in the socialization and ethical training of children.

Inadequate uncontrolled and improper recreation in a town is one of the causes of juvenile delinquency, In Thurston's study of 2507 juvenile delinquents it was found that their spare time had hung heavy on their heads.,

ii) Defective recreation. In modern times, the one means of recreation available to big and small is the cinema, which is responsible for juvenile delinquency and antisocial activity to quite an extent. New patterns of crime are presented to an individual through scenes of adventure and romance. Some films have such potent influence upon the adolescents that after their screening in some towns, certain kinds of crime increased many fold. But the reactions of children to films are determined and guided by patterns within the house or around the neighborhood. And different children react different to it. Scientific studies have determined that the direct influence of cinema upon the behavior of children is very little. Actually, more important than the cinema is the child's reaction to it which keeps on functioning on the basis of the previous experience and reaction to social and cultural circumstances.

6. War and post-war conditions ; Increase in the rate of delinquently has been found during of the war and post-war period. In countries that actually participate in the war the children's education is considerably hindered and affected If often happens that in war time the father is no the front fighting the war, while the mother goes to the factory to earn. Hence, children are not properly looked after. Lack of any control leads to much promiscuous mixing between girls & boys with the result that sexual crimes increase. In wartime, wherever there was bombing, it was the adolescents in that area who took the greatest part in looting smashed houses Hence, the situation of war definitely encourages criminal tendencies. Social disorganization.: Social disorganisation leads to disorganization of individuals. And disorganisation of society leads to increase in Crl. activity; hence it, too, is one of the causes of juvenile delinquency. In modern industrial society there is lack of synthesis and equality which creates tension. This tension inspires young men and women to crime. Displacement : Displacement also influences juvenile delinquency. In studying the town Berkeley. Stuart discovered that juvenile delinquents lived in an area where there was considerable displacement, but as. compared with their own respective families they themselves were much less active & dynamic.

2. Psychological Causes. Mental diseases : Other crirainologists have tried to establish a definite relationship between mental disease and crime. In the many studies carried out on criminals, some mentally diseased individuals were also

found. According to this view, a Crl. is a kind of mentally diseased individual who is in as much need of treatment as in need of punishment. Some psychiatrists and neurologists believe that the psychopathic personality is a cause of crime. Psychopathic children are born in families where there is almost complete absence of love, affection and control. Concerning psychopathic child, Tappan has written that he is very unsocialised, irritable, cruel, obstinate, suspicious, self centered, lonely, full of feelings of revenge, backward and hyper sexual or uncontrolled in his sexual behaviour. He is extremely devoid of repentance over his own cruel doings and the pain or suffering of others. A psychopathic child of this nature has the existence of an uninvited guests in his own house. He is never loved by any one, but is instead the butt of every criticism and abuse in the house. It is only natural that the child should react to such behaviour with feelings of unhindered obstinacy and homicidal tendencies. Characteristics of personality : Tendency to crime is also found to have close relationship with characteristics of the personality. Personality is the method of an individual's adaptation to environment. Crl. children resort to illegal modes of such adaptation. Hence juvenile delinquents have been found to possess some characteristic features of the personality that shed light on the causes of delinquency. In his book Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency, Glueck pointed out that the degree of freedom, irresponsibility, revolt, homicidal tendency, suspicion, lack of control, some forms of sadism, emotional and social maladjustment, extrovert behaviour, etc. in juvenile delinquent is much higher, than in normal children. Immaturity in sentiment and lack of emotional balance were found to be some eight times more than in the normal child. A normal child is comparatively well-behaved, less explosive, peaceable, obedient and social. The juvenile delinquent, on the contrary, is found to be naughty, explosive, anything, but peaceful, disobedient and unsocial. Glueck also discovered considerable difference between the general interest and forms of recreation of normal and abnormal children. A delinquent child was found to take much interest in works of an adventuresome or dangerous nature. They were found to take considerable interest in seeing pictures and films. Among his interests and modes of reaction were found such practices as cigarette smoking, gambling, staying away from home, breaking things and travelling without tickets etc. He is often the member of one or the other gang. On the contrary, normal healthy children were found engaging in games. In some study it has been proved that female juvenile delinquent exhibited considerable emotional instability and immaturity.

Emotional instability : In this way, emotional instability is one of the most important cause of crime. A child's personality is rendered unbalanced through lack of love and affection, emotional insecurity, very strict discipline, feeling of insufficiency and inferiority and reaction of revolt. Such a state of mind inspires

the child to criminal behaviour. In their studies, Healy and Bronner saw that 93 percent of all juvenile delinquents have manifest symptoms of emotional imbalance

ECONOMIC CAUSES

Crime and poverty are intimately related. Study conducted by Shaw, McKay and Elliott revealed that among juvenile delinquents, majority belonged to families of unskilled labors. This discovery has the support of Bonger and Fornasiri, as they too, advocate that poverty acts as an incentive to crime. Concerning these juvenile delinquents Merrill has written that a low family income compels the children also to share the burden and to neglect their education. Atmosphere in the factory and mill is such that it leads to male and female child to crime. Some times children are entrusted with carrying messages to the homes of seniors where they often see all kinds of sexual practices. This has the worst effect on them and they become tendentious towards crime. Statistics show that among juvenile delinquents,

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insufficiency and inferiority and reaction of revolt. Such a state of mind inspires the child to criminal behaviour. In their studies, Healy and Bronner saw that 93 percent of all juvenile delinquents have manifest symptoms of emotional imbalance employed youngsters involved in crime number ten times the unemployed ones. Girls working in hotels or restaurants are easily lured into sex crimes since their wages are low, their residences are shabby, hours of work are long, and there is no shortage of individuals who want to lure them to a life of crime. In fact, children in poor families have many desires that remain unfulfilled, and it is to satisfy them that they turn to crime. Poverty also induces sense of dissatisfaction and inferiority, another spur to criminal tendencies.

The foregoing exhaustive treatment of the social, psychological and economic causes of juvenile delinquency makes it clear that the principle of specific causation does not properly apply to this phenomenon. In fact, no modern criminologist and psychologist can refuse the fact that the causes of crime are many and varied. A person's activities are his modes of adjusting to his environment. And in this adjustment individuals who apply socially acceptable means are called healthy while those who use unsocial and abnormal means for this adjustment are called criminals. Thus a child becomes a criminal through the cooperation of many causes, social and individual, familial, psychological and economic. Hence in order to rehabilitate the juvenile delinquent as a healthy member of society, it is necessary to understand all these causes and to remove them. It is a matter of no little satisfaction that this fact has been experienced in all progressive nations with the result that juvenile delinquents are everywhere cured rather than punished.

Biological Factors

The biological reasons are also involved in the causation of crime. Physical ailments create inferiority complex. As a result of this complex there is deviation in the behaviour. Patten. Similarly, biological factors, such as early physical maturity and low intelligence also stimulate delinquent behaviour among juveniles.

It is thus evident from the above explanation that various factors are involved in the causation of delinquency. According to Healy and Bronner the main causes of delinquency are as follows :-

1. Bad company,
2. Adolescent instability,
3. Mental conflicts,
4. Early sex experiences,
5. Emotional conflicts,
6. Social suggestibility,
7. Motion pictures,

8. Poor recreation,
9. Vocational dissatisfaction,
10. Physical condition.

Similarly, Dr. Peak and Bellsmith have summed-up the causes of delinquency in the following words :-

First, as infants they experienced the deprivation, of such love manifestations as handling 'fondling' kissing, parental attention, as well as more specific basic biological needs in food, warmth and absence of any of these essentials constitutes a defect in the basis for the infant's growth and,

"Second, during the period from 3 to 6 years of age, the child's deprivations stem from the inadequacies of the interpersonal relationship within the family conciliation. During this phase of development, disturbances in the parental relationship, such as separation or infidelity of parents, may warp the emotional development of the child. Although the child during this period has attained the potential for independent motion and movement, he must still depend largely on adult consent and support for his actions, therefore, the parent's attention towards the child & his activities will critically affect his entire basic mode of operation, "

"Third, from the age of 6 onwards the most significant deprivation for the child seems to be related to interference with his accelerated needs for social expression. His growth struggle at this period is to gain mastery of an enlarged environment and to develop physical, intellectual, artistic and social skills."

Prevention and Control of Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile delinquency is one of the most important problems which concerns society's interests. The delinquent child of today can become a formidable criminal of tomorrow,, Hence, specific attention has been given towards the protection of children. The revised Declaration of the League of Nations (1946) on Children's Rights says :

1)"The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially & spiritually."

2)"The child that is hungry must be fed, the child that is sick must be nursed; the child that is backward must be helped; the child that is delinquent must be sheltered and succored."

3)"The child must be first to receive relief in times of distress,

4) The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected against every form of exploitation. The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow men."

Legislative Measures

As a result of interest taken by the League of Nations the protection to

delinquent children received a fresh impetus. Consequently various legislative steps have been taken to reform juvenile delinquents. These acts may broadly be classified into two categories,

1. The first category of acts aim at protecting and preventing children from falling into social evils. Such Acts have been passed in the states of Madras, Bengal, Andhra, M.P, Mysore, Kerala and Maharashtra, The main object of these Acts are to provide custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and to provide protection of young persons.

2) The second category of Children's Act deal with the specific pattern of anti-social behaviour amongst children. For instance prevention of Smoking Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act; Children's pledging of Labour Act and the Borstal Schools Act etc. The suppression of Immoral Traffic Acts are in force in U.P., West Bengal, Bihar, M.P. Madras, Rajasthan and Kerala. On the other hand, the Probation Offenders Acts are in force in U.P., Bihar, Gujrat and Maharashtra, In India, juvenile delinquency is a state subject. The children's Acts of various states provide for necessary machinery such as juvenile courts, child Welfare Boards, Remand Homes, Certified schools for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The Central Children's Act, 1960 applicable to all the Union territories. It has also been adopted by most of the States To plug certain deficiencies in its' implementation, the Act was amended in 1978.

Probation Offenders Act, 1958

The probation Offenders Act 1958 contains a mandatory provision for calling upon the courts to consider a Social Investigation Report from the Probation Officers in respect of youthful offenders under 21 years of age. It is a Central legislation which has been adopted by most of the States. probation Officers. The probation Offenders Act contemplates regarding the authorized supervision of probation offenders. Hence in several states a post of probation Officer has been created entrusted with the following duties;

- 1) To make enquiries about home and social conditions, conduct, character and health of the children under his supervision.
- 2) To submit report to the juvenile court.
- 3) To maintain records regarding the juvenile offenders.
- 4) To visit juvenile offenders in their homes and places of employment or schools.
- 5) To accompany juvenile offenders from court to a certified school,
- 6) To organize recreation clubs for juvenile offenders.

Thus probation officer attempts to reform the juvenile offenders end

encourages them to abandon anti-social behaviour. According to Dr. C.B.Mamoria the "probation Officer is the crux of the experiment in the treatment of anti-social behaviour of children. Individualisation of treatment is possible only after carrying out a series of patient, time-consuming enquiries into the personality and background of each child offender. It is this task that is laid on a probation officer. Juvenile Courts and Correctional Institution. According to the provisions of the various Probation Acts the Govt. have setup the juvenile courts. Previously children were tried and punished in the same ways as adults. But the probation Acts have provided that for certain offence the penalties minors might differ from those for adults. Therefore, the juvenile courts hear charges against children and young persons. These courts have exclusive jurisdiction in proceedings which are concerned with children. At present the juvenile courts are in force in U.P. West Bengal, Punjab, Mysore and Kerla. The juvenile courts in these provinces deal with the adolescent offenders -and place them in the correctional institutions, known as Borstals. At Present Borstal Schools Acts are in operation in the States of Andhra, Kerala, Mysore, Punjab, U.P. West Bengal and M.P. the Reformaory schools, Act of 1897 has been made applicable to all bigger states and few union territories. Reformatory schools have been established by state Govts. where child offenders are sent for detention.

Recidivism

Meaning of Recidivism. Recidivism is one of the main problems which is an obstacle in the prevention of crime. The term recidivism refers to the habit of committing crime. Sometime the term recidivism is also used to denote a habitual offender. It has been found a large number of offenders who are taken for treatment are recidivists. They are habitual to crime. Therefore, their reformation becomes a very difficult task. From the sociological point of view, the high rate of recidivism is very important. It reveals the fact that majority of crimes are committed by repeaters. According to Sutherland and Cressey A large part of the work of the police, the courts and the penal and reformatory institutions must be devoted to recidivists. The recidivists are also problems to probation and parole, prisons are required to prevent their escapes. Thus 'recidivism' means persistent indulgence in crime. A crime repeater is often called recidivist. According to Dr. N.V.Paranjape ". an offender who has a long criminal record & who shows scant regard for institutional adjustment can be characterized as recidivist." Psychological background of Recidivism. According to the recent sociological researches, recidivism is based on personal characteristics and social situations. Offenders, who reside in areas where the crime rates are low do not commit crime after proper treatment or correctional measures.. On the other hand, offenders who

reside in areas where crime rate is very high or where criminality is usual, often repeat crimes. For instance the rate of recidivism is higher among urban dwellers than rural dwellers. Thus, the persistence of crime has been associated with the social situation.

Causes of Recidivism

Various causes have been suggested for recidivism. Chief among them are as follows :-

- 1) **Habit formation:** One of the main causes of recidivism is habit formation. According to Sutherland and Cressy, persistence in crime is merely persistence of habits. Some of the habits were formed prior to the official treatment, others during the course of treatment. Drug addiction and drunkenness are illustration of offence which persist after official treatment as the result of habit formation.
- 2) **Isolation from law abiding society:** Isolation from law abiding society has been suggested as another cause of recidivism. The offender find little facilities in law abiding society. Even after discharge he remains in the contact of his group. Thus the offender remains in the same social situation, in which he prior developed his criminality. Furthermore, even if he lives in a law-abiding group he is likely to be disgraced, while in his Crl. group he may acquire his previous status. According to Sutherland and Cressy, " This isolation from law-abiding groups occurs more frequently after imprisonment than after other methods of correction, but exists to some extent in connection with every method."
- 3) **Criminality in the general society:** Another cause of recidivism is found in the criminality which exists in the society. An offender can feel satisfaction by committing a crime only in a situation where crime has become a main part of life. In trade and commerce there are various commodities which are fraudulently advertised. In many trades the bribers of purchasing agents has been customary. Similarly, evasion of sales Tax and income tax is wide-spread. Thus, as a result of criminality in the general society persistence of crime remains the same. The offender who is reformed again commits crime.
- 4) **Persistence of association and attitudes.** Again the Crl. as a result of his crime forms certain associations and attitudes. These associations and attitudes persist in spite of the desire of reformation. If the offender attempts to reform himself, he is looked down upon by his association. Besides, the offender may be compelled to remain as criminal. His former associates may demand help from him.
- 5) **Pathological traits of personality:** Finally recidivism is also based on the pathological traits of personality. These traits include mental defectiveness, mental conflicts, emotional instability, ego, centrism and psychosis. As observes by

Sutherland and Cressy. " personality characteristics, whether pathological or not, tend to persist in spite of the situation subsequent to the treatment remains essentially the same, the old behaviour must persist."

6) Inadequacy of reformatory methods: Inadequacy of the methods of reformation has also been considered as a principal cause of recidivism. It has been suggested that if the offender, is properly reformed, the crime rate will naturally be reduced. In this connection the preventive methods have been proved inefficient. According to Sutherland Cressy "Such failures may be due to the inefficiency of the theories of reformation which are used, or they may be due to inability to apply the theories when adequate facilities and personnel are not available.

Methods of Reformation and Crime Prevention

There are various methods which have been suggested regarding the reformation of Crs, chief among them are as below;

1) Mechanical Methods: The mechanical methods of reformation suggest reformation is a mechanical manner. The methods which we include under this category are as follows:-

(1) Infliction of pain: This notion has been derived from the classical theory. It was regarded that reformation is possible when sufficient theory. It was regarded that reformation is possible when sufficient amount of pain is inflicted upon the offender. In the light of present sociological and psychological knowledge this method has become obsolete. Although pain is essential for the control of crime, but even then it cannot change the situation which is thought to be responsible for criminality.

(2) Meditation: The second method designed to reform the offender was meditation. This method was prevalent till the early part of nineteenth century. The assumption behind this method was that "crime was due to a failure to think, and that meditation would develop remorse and repentance." In order to test this method some prisoners were compelled to think over their careers, as a result of this method some prisoners were successful to reform themselves. However, this method has not been very useful. It has been observed that constant though of remorse becomes hindrance to individual reformation.

(3) Moralizing: The third method used for the reformation of offenders in earlier and later times was moralizing. "By tracts sermons and personal exhortations, in the name of Godmother and country, appeals were made to the offenders. These exhortations generally produce antagonism in prisoners. Exhortation is an extremely important method of social control when it is used by members of a group upon other members of the same group.

(4) Pledge: According to this method offenders were induced to sign a pledge in order to make up their minds for reformation. This method is based upon the assumption that reformation is possible only when the offenders decide to reform themselves. Psychologically, this method of reformation is not very sound.

2) The Clinical Method: Under the clinical method, the form of reformation is individualized. These methods provide individual treatment and do not imply any technique or theory of reformation. But in the clinical method attention has been given on the Crl. rather than on the crime. Therefore, attempt is made to diagnose the cause of criminality.

The clinical method is based on certain assumptions. It regards crime as a type of disorder which can be treated on an individual basis, In other words, the clinical method regards criminality in terms of biological disorder. This method is thus based upon an individualistic and psychiatric theory of criminality. The individualistic theory regards crime as an expression of emotional disorders. The Crl. is a person who is unable to sublimate his primitive antisocial impulses. Therefore, his treatment requires eradication of emotional maladjustment.

3) The Group- elations Method. According to this method the behaviour of an individual is the product of his group relationship. The traits which are manifested in individual personality are the properties of his group. The behaviour attitude beliefs and values which an individual exhibits are firmly based on the group to which he belongs. Therefore, treatment of an individual offender is possible only with reference to his group relationship. The method is very useful If proper consideration is given to the following points:-

1) The offender who is to be reformed and the reformer who is to exert change must belong to the same group. They should be similar in status and ethnic background.

2) The group should be attractive to the offender. It should be constituted in such a manner so that the Crl. may achieve his own status. He should be given recognition for social behaviour and anti criminal activities. In other words, the group should fill up his unmet needs with a provisions of ego-expansion.

3) The group should have a relevant basis of attraction. Greater the group attraction to the Crl. larger are the changes of influence which the group can exert on the criminals.

4) The group should be of high prestige if the group prestige is high in eyes of those who are to be reformed in that case the influence will also be high. According to Sutherland & Cressey. " The prestige assigned to a group member may spring from the member's social position outside the group, or it may spring from some attribute or trait which the member seems to posses. In assigning

prestive to a reformer, reformers may use criteria different from those used by other reformers.”

5) The group should be strongly organized as an anti criminal group. If any member deviates from group norms, that means a deviation in the direction of criminality. The offender who understands the psychology involved in Crl. conduct will accept anti-social values easily.

6) The source of changer on the offender should rest within the group. The behaviour of the offender should be modified with the help of group relationship.

4) Professional services and information. The professional services regarding the treatment and reformation of offenders is of recent origin. The professional workers are trained specifically in the field of crime and delinquency, in this connection various sciences have their own contribution. The psychologists have given a basis for the interpretation and analysis of tests and interviews. The psychiatrists have their own contribution. The psychologists have given a basis for the interpretation and analysis of tests and intervies. The psychiatrists have provided a base for the study of behaviour problems. hey have attempted to analyze crime in terms of psychopathology. Similarly sociologist have provided indispensable knowledge for an understanding of individual offenders. Failures of the methods of Reformation: Like the methods of punishment, the methods of reformation have not been successful in reducing crimes. As observed by Sutherland and creasey. "They have failed most frequently in reforming offenders, who have been reared in the situation where crime flourishes most. Thus they have been least effective in dealing with the offender who come from the most potent crime breeding situations, from which a considerable proportion of all Crls. Who are dealt with by official methods do come. Moreover, a very small proportion of those who commit crimes receive official treatment for those crimes."

Prevention is letter than cure.

Prevention of crimes - prevention is better than cure.

Therefore, policy of prevention must be followed if we really want to reduce the crime rates. Till recent century corporal punishment has been used to prevent crime, but in spite of this fact criminality remained prevalent in society. Similarly we have been using reformatory methods for crime prevention, yet the results which we have obtained are not very satisfactory In fact, punishment and the methods of treatment are methods of defense against criminals. Therefore the modern sociologists have given superiority to crime prevention. Prevention of crime involves the following things:-

1) General Programme - Various general programmes have been suggested regarding crime prevention. According to Bentham a general programme of crime prevention should include education & a moral code,

2) Community organization - Prevention of crime also depends on the personal groups of the local community. It has been already explained that criminality is derived from the crime dominated groups. It develops when the anti-crime forces of local community are not strong. Therefore, in order to prevent crime and delinquency, it is essential to create anti-crime attitudes among the members of local community. It has also been suggested that crime & delinquency should be defined as undesirable by the primary and personal groups in which a person participates. According to Sutherland and Cressey: " Policies for prevention of crime and delinquency, therefore, should be directed primarily at these personal groups, In this sense control of delinquency and crime lies within the local community,"

3) Organized recreation - Organized recreation is also important for the control of crime and delinquency, It is method of occupying the leisure time. It Includes youth centre's, recreational groups, boys clubs, reading rooms, motion pictures, cultural and social activities etc, As a result of these activities Crl. tendencies are diverted towards sound social life.

4) Case work with near delinquents - In every community we find certain children who are supposed to be pre delinquents. These children suffer from various emotional problems namely neurosis, temper tantrums, sullenness and timidity. As a result of these problems they face difficulties in schools and play-groups. If they are corrected in the early childhood, they are expected to be less delinquent. At present there are two types of agencies which deal with the correction of near delinquents. They are known as child guidance clinics and visiting teachers movement. In many countries child guidance clinics have been organized by the public welfare departments. Generally problem children are referred to the clinics by their parents. On the other hand, visiting teacher movement is also of recent origin. The visiting teacher is an extension agent of the school in problem cases.

"The visiting teacherTM as observed by Sutherland and Cressey" receives reports from the regular school teacher regarding attendance, scholarship, misbehavior in school and other difficulties. On the basis of these reports the visiting teacher makes an investigation of the home and neighborhood with the purpose of tracing the difficulty to its' source, and attempts control on the basis of this information, "

5) Group work with near delinquents - Group work is one of the important contributions of sociological development. It refers to the extension of case work

beyond the person and his family. Group work near delinquents may be classified into two categories: 1) Individualistic group work - In individualistic group work an individual is induced to become a member of a group. Attempts are made to adjust the individual in the group. As a result of this adjustment the individual overcomes the tendencies which are conducive to delinquency. Thus, this type of group work is concentrated on the problems of particular individual, 2) Group work based on the collectivity - According to this type of group work attempts are made to redirect the activities of group of persons who are delinquents or near delinquents. Therefore, some workers participate in a gang of delinquent members and try to convert them into law-abiding citizens.

6) Coordinating Council- Till the recent century, the various agencies engaged in crime prevention have worked separately. Now in many countries works of various agencies have been integrated with the help of coordinating councils. These councils bring co-ordination between the efforts of various agencies which deal with the prevention of crime and delinquency. In other words, coordinating councils work as a counseling body.

7) Institutional reorganization - It has also been suggested that institutional reorganization is also essential for the prevention of crime and delinquency. According to Taft prevention of crime and delinquency requires a widespread modification of the institutional structures. In his opinion the present methods, namely repression, clinical treatment, character education, case work, group work and child guidance clinic, can only bring slight reduction in crime rates. These methods are not able to cut the deeper roots of crime and delinquency. According to Taft, our main aim is to establish a crimeless society. Hence institutional reorganization is essential for the achievement of this aim.

Reforms of Juvenile Delinquents:

Modern welfare states aim at reforming the juvenile delinquents so that they may become responsible citizens when they grow old. The following are the most important methods to realize this objective:

1. Probation: In this method the juvenile delinquent is kept under the supervision of a probation officer, whose job is to look after the delinquent, to help him in getting established in normal life and to see that the delinquent observes the rules of bail-bond. Thus the delinquent, to help him in, gets a chance to reform himself but also gets advice and concrete help for this purpose.

2. Reformatory institutions: Institutions such as reformatory schools, certified schools, auxiliary homes and borstal schools are devised to reform inmate delinquents. These institutions aim at all round progress of the delinquent. Whereas

the above measures are adopted by the state, the psychologist adopts psychological techniques for the reform of juvenile delinquents. Of these the important ones are the following:-

i) Play therapy : In this technique the delinquent children are given opportunities to participate in such plays as give expression to their repressed motives and help in the development of creative energy. In play therapy individual as well as group plays are utilized.

ii) Finger painting : In this method the child is given plain papers and some colours. He is allowed to paint in his own way by heads of his fingers. The purpose is not painting, but expression of repressed motives in the child, which leaves him sensible and healthy.

iii) Psycho-drama : In this technique the child is allowed to participate in different roles in group drama and thereby manifest his repressed motives.

Besides the above mentioned specific techniques, the psychologist can reform delinquents by creating healthy atmosphere in the family and by providing adequate, healthy recreation. Finally, cure of juvenile delinquency requires coordinated and concentrated efforts of teachers, guardians and the Government.

3. Government Measures : Children Acts are in force in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Bengal and all the Union Territories, the Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Gujrat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, The Reformatory Schools Acts of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger states and some Union Territories.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Govts, The Central Govt, however, have sponsored a care Programme, 40 remand homes, 17 certified schools, 5 Borstal Schools, 15 Boys Clubs and 5 Probation Hostels have been established.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the certified, reformatory and borstal school. Some of these institutions also provide juvenile delinquents on their release with implements and money to enable them to settle down in trades learnt by them in schools. Other institutions provide follow up services. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living and are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

Development of the Juvenile Court

A century ago, juvenile offenders were treated for violations of law in the same ways as adult offenders. Now the social reaction towards Crs. has been changed to a large extent. The direction of this change is from punitive to

treatment. According to our sociological notion crime is not inherited as culture. It is our society which converts a man into Crs. Therefore, emphasis is given to the reformation of Crs. rather than their suppression. This change of social reaction is more pronounced in the case of juvenile consequently, we find separate courts for juvenile offenders. These courts deal with all proceedings with respect to juvenile delinquents. At present juvenile offenders are treated in these courts instead of Crl. courts. The ideal of the juvenile courts is that the personnel are not looking outwardly at the act but, scrutinizing it as a symptom, or looking forward to what the child is to become.

Characteristics of the Juvenile Court - The characteristics of Juvenile courts, as observed by Sutherland & Cressey are as follows :-

1) Broad Definition of delinquency For dealing with the juvenile offenders, a broad definition of juvenile delinquency is provided. The juvenile courts are more interested in the reformation of juvenile offenders. They work on the assumption that the results of contacts with the juvenile court sare neither harmful nor punitive. Therefore, criminal intent responsibility and elements of guilt do not occupy much importance

2) Informal Procedures. The procedure adopted in the juvenile court is informal. It begins with a complaint against a child. The child is summoned to appear in court or his parents may be summoned to bring him into Court. The police is supposed to be considerate while arresting juveniles.

3) Investigations - The investigations involve two things. Firstly, the question of fact regarding specific offence, is decided. Secondly, the social situations of the child are investigated. On the basis of information secured in this way, the child is either placed in detention or released on bail.

4) Hearing - After investigation, the juvenile court judge hears the case. In hearing the case weighing evidence is avoided, attempts are made to consider specific violation of law. On the basis of specific proof the whole treatment method is decided.

5) Jurisdiction:- The juvenile, court exercise jurisdiction over children's case. But this jurisdiction varies from state to state and from country to country. The juvenile Court functions sometimes independently and sometimes as a specified part of another court. Generally, the juvenile court has exclusive jurisdiction over children's cases.

6) The Disposition:- The sentencing procedure in the juvenile court is called disposition. The disposition of case and treatment of a juvenile offender depends on the investigation which is conducted regarding his offence and social conditions. In majority of cases, advice is given to the parent.

7) Hearing:- The hearing in juvenile court is informal and strictly confidential. Distinction Between the Juvenile Court and Crl. Court.

There are large number of variations between the juvenile and criminal court. They differ in their procedure & organization. Sutherland and Cressey have mentioned the following distinctions between the juvenile court and Crl. Court:

The present act of Juvenile protection case act 2000 has prescribed something new procedure. Which in Brief is as follows:-

Section 3 of the Act provide about the proceedings against the offender shall remain in continuation, even after he has attained the majority. Sec. 4 of the Act has prescribed for the Constitution of a Juvenile Justice Board for the dealing of these offenders. There shall be one Magistrate, appointed for this purpose, who shall have the special knowledge to Juvenile Delinquency. There shall be two others members of the Board, who shall be appointed by the State Govt. One of them shall be a lady at least. The cases shall be decided by the majority opinion of the Board and when there is no such majority, the opinion of the Magistrate shall prevail. The Board shall have all powers under this ACT and the Judge as well as the High Court shall also exercise the powers of the Board while hearing the appeal or revision under this Act. The Competent Authority or the Board or the Magistrate concerned in the Board, shall decide the age of the offender whether he is under the age of 18 years or above that. To keep safety all these kind of offender, there shall be observation homes or special homes, to be constituted by the State Govt. or by voluntarily organisations by the assistance and consent of the State Govt. Act further provides that as soon as the Juvenile delinquent is arrested, he shall be placed before Special Juvenile Police Unit or before the Designated Police Officers, who shall immediately the report the matter to the Board. The State Govt. shall frame rules for the working of the Board that voluntarily organisation may also arrest or take into custody Juveniles in conflict with laws. The Board shall look into the matter as, the nature of the offender and release the offender on bail, unless the Board is satisfied that there appears reasonable grounds for believing that the release is likely to bring him into association with any known criminal or expose him to moral, physical or psychological danger that his release would defeat the ends of justice. In above noted conditions the bail shall be refused, otherwise normally the offender shall be released on bail. If he is not released, then he shall be kept in observation home or he shall be placed in safe custody for such a period, as the Board may think fit. The Act further provides that when such a offender is arrested his parent or guardian and Probation officer shall be informed. It has also been provided in the Act that there shall be no joint proceedings of such kind of offenders along with other

Criminals, even of that case. The most important provision of the Act is that if such an offender is convicted, his conviction shall not attract any disqualification on account of conviction and the relevant record shall be destroyed or removed after the period of appeal or reasonable time is over. There is another important provision in the Act that if any such offender has absconded from the lawful custody, then, he shall be arrested again, but no further action shall be taken and no Criminal case for absconding, shall be registered. The Act has also prohibited that no media. News Papers or any other kind of such agencies shall disclose the name of such offender in Public. The Act has provided further that if any one compels to Juveniles for bagging, then he shall be punished for imprisonment for three years. Further, the Act has also mentioned that no Juvenile shall be called by any one to go its purchase intoxicates or explosive materials, even by parent Hence the exploitation of the Juveniles even for the sake of Employment has been prohibited absolutely Section 15 and 16 of the Act are very important. Sec, 15 provides that what kind of orders may be passed regarding Juveniles and Sec 15 provide what kind of the orders cannot be passed against Juveniles, Sec. 15 is as follows :-

1) Where a Board is satisfied on inquiry that a juvenile has committed an offence, then, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force the Board may, if it thinks so fit :-
allow the juvenile to go home after advice or admonition following appropriate inquiry against and counselling to the parent or the guardian and the juvenile;
direct the juvenile to participate in group counselling and similar activities;
order the juvenile to perform community service;
order the parent of the juvenile or the juvenile himself to pay a fine, if he is over fourteen years of age and earns money;
direct the juvenile to be released on probation of good conduct and placed under the care of any parent, guardian or other fit person, on such parent, guardian or other fit person executing a bond, with or without surety, as the Board may require, for the good behaviour and well-being of the juvenile for any period not exceeding three years;
direct the juvenile to be released on probation of good conduct and placed under the care of any fit institution for good behaviour and well-being of the juvenile for any period not exceeding three years;
make an order directing the juvenile to be sent to a special home –

- i) in the case of juvenile, over seventeen years, but less than eighteen years of age for a period of not less than two years;
- ii) in case of any other juvenile for the period until he ceases to be a juvenile
Provided that the Board may, if it is satisfied that having regard to the nature of the

offence and the circumstance of the case, it is expedient so to do, for reasons to be recorded, reduce the period of stay to such period as it thinks fit.

2). The board shall obtain the social investigation report on juvenile either through a probation officer or a recognised voluntary organisation or otherwise, and shall take into consideration the findings of such report before passing an order .

3) Where an order under clause (d), clause (e) or clause (f) of sub-section (1) is made, the Board may, if it is of opinion that in the interest of the juvenile and of the public, it is expedient so to do, in Addition make an order, that the juvenile in conflict with law shall remain under the supervision of a probation officer named in the order .during such period, not exceeding three years as may be specified therein, and may in such supervision order impose such conditions as it deems necessary for the due supervision of the juvenile in conflict with law :

Provided that if at any time afterwards it appears .to the Board on receiving a report from the probation officer. or otherwise, that the juvenile in conflict with law has not been of good behaviour during the period of supervision or that the fit institution under whose care the juvenile was placed is no longer able or willing to ensure the good behaviour and well-being of the juvenile it may, after making such inquiry as it deems fit, order the juvenile in conflict with law to be sent to a special home.

4) The Board shall while making a supervision order under sub- Sec. (3), explain to the juvenile and the parent, guardian or other fit person or fit institution,as the case may be, under whose care juvenile has been placed, the terms and conditions of the order and shall forthwith furnish one copy of the supervision order to the juvenile, the parent, guardian or other fit person or fit institution, as the case may be, the sureties, if any, and the probation officer.

Sec. 16 as follows :-

(1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force, no juvenile in conflict with law shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment, or committed to prison in default of payment of fine or in default of furnishing security Provided that where a juvenile who has attained the age of sixteen years has committed an offence and the Board is satisfied that the offence committed is of so serious in nature or

that his conduct and behaviour have been such that it would not be in his interest or in the interest of other juvenile in a special home to send him to such special home and that none of the other measures provided under this Act is suitable or sufficient, the Board may order the juvenile in conflict with law to be kept in such place of safety and in such manner as it thinks fit and shall report the case for the order of the State Govt,

(2) On receipt of a report from a Board under sub-section (1), thinks fit :

provided that the period of detention so ordered shall not exceed the maximum period of imprisonment to which the juvenile could have been sentenced for the offence committed.

Now the law of juvenile delinquency has been amended draftically. several kinds of benefits to juveniles have been given. Let us see what happens to these provisions. It is hoped that there should be more and more welfare of Juveniles but the real picture of future shall only be told by time only.