CHAPTER – VII
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1 Introduction

Juvenile delinquency being mainly an urban phenomenon, both private and public agencies have to be involved in delinquency prevention, keeping in mind the complexities of the urban society.

Delinquent behavior refers to illegal activities that are committed by a child or adolescent. Such activities can be widely diverse in their seriousness and effects on others. At the low and of the seriousness continuum, status offences reflect those activities for which adults would not be arrested or prosecuted (e.g., truancy, alcohol use, vanity away, incorrigibility).

Antisocial behavior, especially in its extreme forms, is highly stable over time and seems to be transmitted across family generations. Arrest statistics and self-report instruments, and the major methods of measuring delinquent behavior in adolescents and each of these methods has important strengths and weaknesses. Epidemiological studies have shown that (a) there is a curvilinear association between age and delinquent behavior (b) boys have much higher prevalence and incidence rates than girls for most delinquent behaviors (c) there is partly a slight association between social class delinquency, however are influenced by host of structural and functional variables.

In spite of the considerable methodological problems in this research area, studies of the associations between family relations and delinquent behavior have produced relatively consistent results.

Delinquent behavior is linked with (a) low levels of family affections and high levels of family conflicts, (b) the use of ineffective and inept parental control strategies and (c) antisocial behavior in the parents. In addition, delinquent behaviors seem to be more prevalent in broken homes, due largely to the functional characteristics of such homes. Interpredations of these findings must consider the reciprocal nature of family relations.

1 DELINQUENCY IN ADOLESCENCE BY SCOTT W. Henggeler 1989, says publications

271
In general, recorders have concluded that associations with delinquent peers are a powerful predictor of delinquent behavior, even when the effects of imp covariates are controlled. It has also been observed that positive family relations can buffer the deleterious effective of associations with delinquent peers. There is relatively consistent evidence that delinquent behavior is directly linked with poor school performance.

The antisocial behavior of girls in less frequent and less seventeen the antisocial behaviors of boys. In contrast with arrest statistics, self report data do not support the view that male delinquency and female delinquency have been converging since the women's movement moreover, feminist attitudes are not linked with delinquent behavior in females, university and multivariate studies slow that similar individual and systematic cartessential are associated with the delinquent behavior of both girls and boys. In spite of the lower rates of female delinquency and the similar correlates of male and female delinquency, the juvenile justice system treats female offenders more parities them male offenders.

The three approaches to delinquency prevention are. (1) organizing activities that contribute to healthy personality development and adjustment of children (2) controlling environment of children contributing to delinquent, and (3) organizing specific preventive services for children. The first approach links delinquency prevention to (i) general improvements in the institutional structure of the society, for example, family, neighborhood school, etc (ii) helping the poverty stricken families in getting cheap rations and clothes, etc for the licensed shops, (iii) providing job opportunities to children in institutions where they are not exploited, (iv) establishing schools (v) improving job conditions (vi) providing recreational facilities in neighborhoods (vii) improving marital relations through family counseling services and family social work and (viii) impairing moral and social education in schools. Preventive activities of the second type also include community organization welfare efforts and childcare agencies, etc. Preventive activities also include probation and parole service, Certified and Boarding Schools, Children Homes, Probation Hostels and so forth.

272
The preventive programmes have been classified as (Trojanwicz, 1973-188) (1) pure prevention or primary prevention, which attempts to inhibit delinquency before it takes place and (2) rehabilitative prevention or secondary prevention, which deals with youngsters who have been adjudicated delinquents by the courts.

Peter Lejins (1976 3) has classified the prevention programmes as (1) punitive prevention (2) corrective prevention and (3) mechanical prevention. The first is the threat of punishment based on the idea that punishment will forestall criminal acts, and second refers to an attempt to eliminate potential causes before the criminal behavior actually takes place and the third emphasizes placing obstacles (line increased security measures or increased police protection) in the way of the potential criminal so that he will find it difficult to commit an offence.

The agencies concerned with the prevention of delinquency between the 1950s and the 1990s in India are voluntary children’s organizations administrating child welfare and schools, social welfare departments, rescue homes or orphanages, psychiatric centers, and so on. The efforts of voluntary organizations are less co-ordinate, while those of government departments are more planned and systematically organized.

According to Dean Francis Allen², the rehabilitative ideal has adversely affected certain basic legal interest and values. One casually which he points out is the idea of deterrence, many modern criminologists being hostile to it. He asserts that criminal law has a general preventive function to perform in the interests of public order and of security of life and limb, and the influence of criminal sanctions on the millions who never engage in serious criminality is of greater social importance than their impact on the hundreds of thousands who do commit criminal acts.

Another very serious charge against rehabilitative techniques, as already dealt with in the context of juvenile courts, is the greater loss of individual liberty involved in the supposed rehabilitative programmes than probably under the ordinary process of law.

In the words of Allen, perhaps the case reflects that arrogance and insensitivity human values to which men that have no reasons to doubt their own motives appear peculiarly susceptible.

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² Francies Allen The Borderland of Criminal Justice

273
These who do not have faith in the prisons potential for therapeutic effects point out that the goals set for the prisons are ambiguous and vague and therefore difficult to achieve, there being no agreed definition of failure, success or even recidivism in the context of the results of the prison confinement. The prisons do not have a representative sample of criminality from the community. Most of the factors believed to be causing criminality are outside the purview and control of enforcement agencies. Further, it is judiciaries who decide as to who should be rehabilitated and therefore, those who are engaged in correctional work have no control over the input the persons assigned to prison. Norman Carlson of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons is of the view that there will be in future less emphasis on rehabilitation. A more realistic approach would discard 'medical' model and prison programmes like education and vocational training would not be labeled treatment.

Finally, the attack on the present rehabilitative programme has come even from those who favor such programmes. It is on the ground of inadequacy of the resource available for rehabilitative techniques and the archaic nature of the legal system despite the introduction of new penology into it. In his well-known article, the new penology Fact or Fiction? Alfred C. Schnur came to the conclusion, after making various calculations on the basis of statistics in the USA, that there is not more than 82 seconds of psychiatric help available for each inmate during a whole month.

An overview of the functioning of the government institutions (children homes, certified schools, etc) for rehabilitative prevention has been given in the earlier. We may briefly discuss here the pure prevention programmes. The most important areas where the slum are in cities. A big chunk of population lives in slums in urban areas. If theories propounded by Thrasher, Shaw and McKay, Cohen and Cloward and Ohlin, etc regarding the learning of delinquencies from environment and lack of neighborhood the learning of delinquencies from environment and lack of neighborhood cohesiveness have some justification, it is necessary that the government take up some measures for the welfare of children in these areas and for their better integration into community life.
Family is another institution, which needs greater attention. The role of functionally inadequate families, structurally incomplete or broken families, poor families, and immoral families and in disciplined families in juvenile delinquency has already been elaborated. Unless these disorganized families are reorganized, unless environment or milieu therapy is provided, frustrated and emotionally disturbed children cannot be prevented from developing a relationship with delinquents.

Police running recreation units for children is a new concept. Juvenile units in the police department in cities like Bombay and Delhi have undertaken these tasks. The police school liaison programme on similar lines will go a long way in removing hostility and mutual suspicion between the police and youngsters, with the police helping teachers in handling problem youth, and by improving the police image in general.

Initiating community programmes for educating youngsters regarding the detrimental effects of using drugs and becoming involved in devious social behavior is yet another measure in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Drug abuse in recent years has increased among school children and slum dwellers. Providing counseling services to these children experimenting with drugs will be an effective means of combating illicit drug use in particular and juvenile delinquency in general.

Programmes for runaway children also need attention. Homes for these children, to give them a chance to reflect on their own situations, with the assistance and guidance of staff members, need to be established in big cities and towns. These homes can help in promoting positive communication between runaway children and their parents and guardians and resolving serious problems.

It may be concluded that the development of a sound public policy regarding all aspects of delinquency prevention and control needs both planning and evaluation by rigorous research methods. This requires coordination between government agencies (like social welfare department), educational institutions, police, judiciary social workers and voluntary.
7.2 Findings, Conclusions, Discussion and Suggestions

As discussed in the previous chapter, it is beyond doubt that child abuse is a social problem and children conflict with law creates another social problem that is Juvenile delinquency. These problems are varied and complex, in nature, which warrant comprehensive interventions to improve the quality of treatment of the sufferers. The study has attempted to inquire into experience of 250 Juvenile delinquents those are in institutional custody for proper justice. It is focused on socio-economic and intuitional difficulties based on the Juvenile delinquency. And has generated some useful knowledge which could be applied for strengthening services in the field of criminology and correctional social work. The chapter is divided into two parts.

- Findings and Conclusion
- Discussion, Suggestion and Social Work Action Plan

In this section the researcher has presented the major findings and conclusion derived from the study. As the findings are based on a relatively small sample of 250 respondents, this may be considered valid only for the group of the respondents under this study.

The findings and conclusion are drawn from the following areas.

1. Personal profiles
2. Socio Economic and Family background
3. Nature, Magnitude of abuses and Deprivation
5. Problems and prospects of institutional service for delinquent children.
6. Case studies.

7.2.1 Major Findings and Conclusions

A. Personal Profiles

1. Personal profiles of Juvenile delinquency reveals that, percentage of female Juvenile delinquency is very less i.e. 6% out of 250 respondents.
2. Poor education and school dropout is the major cause of Juvenile delinquency. Study shows 60% of the respondents are illiterate.
3. Age is a Major factor affecting the children to adopt Juvenile delinquency. Present study findings suggest that children in the age group of 12 to 17 (63%) are more prone to deviant behavior.

4. Caste wise distribution of Juvenile delinquency state that majority of General categories children are Juvenile delinquency because of the impact of coastal area, urbanization and easy assess to all sort of antisocial exposes.

5. Most of the Juveniles engaged themselves in various economic activities like hotel worker, cycle repairing, vendor and household workers. Second finding is that parent dependents are more prone to outside impact.

6. Area impacts (environment) a lot on children, as the study reveals that costal area children were more prone to environment (45%).

7. Large family impact a lot on child. Study shows that bigger family size children are more affected by deviant behavior. Almost 60% of the respondents are coming under these categories.

8. Monthly income of respondents (J.D) is nothing, because majority of them are dependents or roaming aimlessly (76%).

9. The study reveals that 42% of the Juvenile delinquents are from rural areas and they have to daily contact the urban area for their livelihood.

10. Parental status of respondents (JD) shows most of them have parents, but due to the negligence of the parents they are becoming delinquent.

11. Majority of the respondents confessed about their future because they have not talked about this ever before and interested for doing some petty business to help their family.

B. Socio-economic and Family Background

1. Majority of the respondents are from nuclear family (69%).

2. Family size of the respondents is big i.e. 6 to 9 (61%)

3. Majority of the respondents are from the rural area (37%)

4. Highest average annual Income of the families of the respondents is below poverty line (39%).

5. The occupation of respondents reveals that majority are cultivators (38%)
6 Status of the mothers of the respondent’s shows that majority of them are housewife’s (66%)

7. Literacy status of the parents of the respondents show that most of the mothers are illiterate and majority of fathers has read up to secondary levels.

8 Housing pattern of the respondents’ family shows that most of them have their own house (48%)

9 Respondents relationship with their friend circle presented that most of them are very much silent which show they are in a state of dilemma as to whether they are in a right position or not.

10. Attitude of the respondents towards the society is as usual, it shows they have less exposure towards the society (51%)

C. Nature and Magnitude of Abuses and Deprivation

1 Deprivation from minimum necessity wants forced item to because deviant that is Education deprivation (60%) and health and nutrition deprivation (54%)

2. While deprivation is calculated in the degree most of them defined either or their single right (58%).

3 Literacy among parents is the Major cause of children right deprivation (37%)

4. Child abuse is the major cause of Juvenile Delinquency that may be regularly frequently or occasionally. The study shows majority (39%) abused occasionally

5. Juvenile Delinquency are abused in the way of physical torture, psychological harassment, force labor, bonded labor, physical labor, sexual harassment and exploitation and most of them are abandoned or deserted. The present study pointed out physical torture and psychological harassment more than other harassment.

6 Child abuse takes place by some agents. The agents are parents, stepparents, siblings, and guardians, than peer group, employee, police, guards and others Physical labor by parents and force labor and Psychological harassment by employer is more adequate

7 Family conditions of Juvenile Delinquency shows most of the respondents are from happy family in the sense that there was no conflict among parents and they get their food and other things

1. Nature of Crime committed by the respondents shows that, majority i.e. 61% caught by police in antisocial activities like gambling, dowry case under Railway Act etc.

2. The frequency of theft activities is regular i.e. 29%

3. Juvenile delinquent started their crime activities with the help of at their own, group, with parents, with Dons and dada’s. The study shows majority of theft activities done in single handedly like 15%.

4. The main cause of delinquency shows that most of them in their way to search for employment and become delinquent i.e. 22%.

5. Number of times booked under delinquent activities prior to the study shows that 50% are booked for first time and 25% for second time, 16% for third time.

6. Respondents started their delinquent activities from their childhood that is when they were near about 6 years i.e. 48%.

7. Others influence delinquent activities as said by the respondents. Majority has said they were motivated by antisocial (34%).

8. Majority of juvenile delinquent attitudes towards parents and guardians was negative i.e. 48%.

9. The first delinquent activity started by the respondent was from petty theft i.e. 40%.

10. Parents and guardians approved the police for quick release, some of them sent their representation, some attended court, some visited Juvenile home, some never take any steps, most of them not even known about the incidenace. Majority of parent / guardian coming under the category of “no step taken” i.e. 38%.

11. With respect to the effect of the criminal history of family on child, this study shows that majority of the respondents said they do not know about their parents offence secondly 56% have no record of criminal history.

12. Objectives of delinquent activities as said by the respondents, majority of them are booked not by their fault but by their innocence i.e. 38%.
E. Problems and prospects of institutional services for delinquent children

1. As the study has taken place from year 1995 to 2000 majority of children enrolled in the year 1998 and 1996 i.e. 25%.

2. Respondents impression while taken up to institutional care, majority shows their ‘no reaction’ i.e. 63%.

3. Respondents are arrived in the institution in various means like by police jeep, by cycle, by police, by public in walk but most of their taken up by public, by social activities, by NGO’s like 54%.

4. Majority of respondents are taken up by police (76%).

5. Respondent’s period of imprisonment varies less than one year to more than one year but majority of them stayed less than one year on from last one year i.e. 52%.

6. Parent visit to the institutional care is very rare, majority of respondents said their aren’t never visits them.

7. Positive changes in psycho-social behavior effects most of the children like interested for education and learning, interested for self dependents give up bad habits etc. but majority like 34% said they want to self dependent by learning vocational training and afterwards earnings.

8. In the institutional set-up children are abused that may be physical torture and cruelty, psychological harassment, physical labour etc. majority said physical labour by caretaker 8% And psychological harassment by co-inmates and cooks 7 % & 14 % respectively.

9. During the stay period in institutional set-up most of the respondents noticed delinquent activities like consumed in-toxication, behavioral problem, exploits their co inmates quarrel or fighting among co inmates but it is noticed that most of them are normal i.e. 50 %.

10. Correctional measures taken up by institutional staff for the delinquent activities of children in the institutional set-up. Majority of them counsel individually like 50% and others threatened and most of the time this is ignored.

11. Institutional staff relation with inmates (J D) is indifferent majority said i.e. 35% because both the side understanding was lacking.

12. In the institutional set-up most of the respondents suffers minor illness i.e. 79%.
13 Juvenile delinquent reaction towards police was bad i.e. 54% because police always threaten them to tell the truth even if they were not the culprits.

14. Respondent's opinion regarding institutional facilities on health was good said 55%, regarding education most of them keep silent (no comment) 67%. Vocational training was bad said 68%. Leisure activities standards are also not satisfactory said 60% and nutrition some how good said 42%.

F. Case Studies

Almost all the Juvenile delinquent has revealed some details on socio economic and deprivation levels. However due to the practical constraints it is not possible to describe all the cases in details. Hence attempt has been made to describe few selected cases for the purpose of study presentation. The case study contents 20% of the total respondents.

It gives microscopic understanding on how child abuse effects on child to be a Juvenile delinquent. Deprivation from child right, harassment, maltreatment leads the child's life towards chaos.

Out of fifty case studies the researcher has taken, eleven are females and the rest are male. Due to innocence, introvert nature, and less experience in their surroundings most of the children faced problem to get the questions, interactions and descriptions about the problems. After all out of fifty case studies some conclusion drawn i.e.

1. Due to large families parents are careless to look after their children.
2. Due to poor economic conditions parents fail to afford education to their children, which creates extravagance.
3. Parents' involvement in theft activities encourages children to be in the same profession that affects a lot in child's personality.
4. Anti social people i.e. gundas and dadas misguided the small children for pick-pocketing and other theft activities.
5. School pressure i.e. threat of teachers, inadequate of schoolbooks, papers discourages the children to go to school.
6. Elder children of the locality pressurize the other children to do anti social activities.

7. Sometimes curiosity, peer pressure, personal wants motivated the children to do the deviant behaviour.

8. Most of the innocent children put in the false case because of they were present in the time of the case.

9. Dowry case involved most of the children even if the children’s are least involved in these cases.

7.3 Suggestions to policy maker

- Every child has the inherent right to life, and states shall ensure to the maximum child survival and development.
- Every child has the right to a name and nationality from birth
- When courts, welfare institutions or administration authorities deal with children, the child’s best interests shall be a primary consideration. The children opinions shall be given careful consideration.

State shall ensure that each child enjoys full rights without discrimination or distinctions of any kind

- Children should not be separated from their parents, unless by competent authorities for their well-being: States should facilitate reunification of families by permitting travel in or out of their boarders
- States shall protect children from physical or mental harm and neglect, including sexual abuse or exploitation.
- States shall provide parentless children with suitable alternative care. The adoption process shall be carefully regulated and international agreements should be sought to provide safeguards and assure legal validity if and when adoptive parents intend to move the child from his or her country of birth.
- The child is entitled to the highest attainable standard of health. States shall ensure that health care is provided to all children, placing emphasis on preventive measures, health education and reduction of infant mortality.
• Primary education shall be free and compulsory as early as possible. Discipline should respect the child’s dignity. Education should prepare the child for life in a spirit of understanding, peace and tolerance.

• Children shall have time to rest and play and equal opportunities for cultural and artistic activities.

• States shall protect the child from economic exploitation and work that may interfere with education or be harmful to health and well-being.

• States shall protect children from the illegal use of drugs and involvement in drug production and trafficking.

• All efforts shall be made to eliminate the abduction and trafficking of children.

• Capital punishment or life imprisonment shall not be imposed for crimes committed before the age of 18. Children in detention should be separated from adult they much not be tortured or suffer cruel or degrading treatment.

• No children shall take any part in hostilities children exposed to armed conflict shall receive special protection.

• Children of minority and indigenous populations shall freely enjoy their own culture, religion and language.

• Children who have suffered maltreatment, neglected or detention should receive appropriate treatment training for recovery and rehabilitation.

• States should make the Convention’s rights widely known to both adults and children.

• In addition to Government agencies, the social worker can play an useful role in providing the necessary protection care and rehabilitation by improving environmental, intellectual, emotional and other conditions of life of these unfortunate a life of these unfortunate juvenile delinquents. They can take the following steps to prevent and rehabilitate juvenile delinquency.

• The clearance of slum areas is basic measure to get at the roots of criminality both juvenile and adult delinquency. Under our five-year plans provisions have been made to clear the slum areas from the country. Side by side with the clearance of the existing slum areas, social workers should take steps to ensure that no new slum areas are created in our expanding towns.
• Religious and moral training are very strong factors to prevent delinquency. So social workers should take steps to each the common tents of all-religious to growing children. The child also arrange for the supply of moral science books for the children of various ages.

• Provision must be made for adequate and healthy recreational facilities for youngsters in all towns and even in rural towns. This will not only improve their physical health but also develop their mental health. This will go length way in checking the criminality. Social workers should make a special study of the leisure available to the school going children after their school hours and should make an effort to direct their spare time towards health activities. They may organize Boys Clubs to keep the boys engaged and well disciplined.

• Each center in each town to guide the parents in childcare should be organized. The parents would be made to realize the children of to day are masters of the nation tomorrow and it is of utmost importance that they are properly brought up. A study should be made of difficult children so as to given proper guidance to their parents.

• Since population is one of the contributory causes for this avail, family planning is welcome as a solution. The family with less number of children may not have to many economic problems to face and will not consequently drive the mother to supplement the income of the father, nor will the child called upon to assist in the cottage industry. Social workers can do real service in undertaking family planning propaganda vigorously.

• Social workers can render great service in assisting the police and probation officials in the investigation and treatment of juvenile delinquents. Juvenile delinquent after having been treated in correctional institution on release will have to ultimately stand on his own in the society. So he ought to be properly equipped to be self reliant and self confident by learning some crafts and trades so as to be fit to face the world. Social workers can do great service in teaching such reformed delinquents any of the crafts and trades. They should also teach them the importance of values, ideals and ethics.

• The most significant advancement in the field of treating the juvenile delinquency has been the establishment of child guidance clinics. These utilize scientific
and individualistic approach to the problem of delinquency. Social workers in cooperation with governmental agencies can plan a useful role through such clinics.

- An important feature of juvenile delinquency in India is the problem of studies, indiscipline, which has posed a continuous challenge to the law enforcing agencies in the country. By organizing interesting social and cultural activities we can divert the misguided energies of the students to healthy training and discipline.

- In a developing society the relationship between the general pattern of development and social and economic trends which follow, have an impact on the pattern of delinquency and the need to be studied carefully in all aspects. An effective program for the prevention and rehabilitation of delinquency will require concerted efforts by various agencies, namely, police, judiciary probation and social workers. None of them could work in isolation. To the extent that they were able to supplement each other’s efforts and work in harmony, it would be possible to set up a good organizational base for providing a network of services for the juvenile delinquents.

- The positive way of fighting juvenile delinquency is by not allowing it to crop up at all. That can be best achieved by adopting and acting on children resolution or an appeal to humanity by opening child welfare centers. Where both officials and non-officials can combine their ‘SERVICE TO CHILD’ no other task of public hold greater spell and enhancement than the problem of the child in the word of our late revered leader Pandit Nehru who identified children with the land he loved so dearly. Every son, daughter of India has a right to care and projection.

- In a nutshell, social defense covers the following: (1) It presupposes that the means of dealing with crime should be generally conceived as a system which aims not at punishing a fault but at protecting society against criminal act.

- The intention of social defense is to carry such social protection into effect, by means of a body of measures that are generally outside the ambit of criminal law.
as such and are designed to neutralize the offender, either by his removal or segregation or by applying remedial or educational methods.

- Social defense thus leads to the promotion of a panel policy, which naturally favors the individual rather than the collective approach to the prevention of crime and tries to ensure the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders. Consequently this rational panel policy aims at the systematic remobilization of the offender.

- Such a process of remobilization can take place only by an ever increasing humanization of the new criminal law, which will have to call upon the resources of the person concerned, seeking to restore not only his self confidence but also his sense of personal responsibility and the sense of human values. This conception will endeavor to safeguard the offender’s inherent rights as a human being.

- Such a humanization of the criminal law and the criminal trial will not just be the result of a merely humanitarian or sentimental movement. On the contrary, the process will be based on the scientific understanding of the phenomenon of crime and the offender’s personality.

- Every effort should be made to ensure that youth have the right to and facilities for full participation in national development, in particular with respect to work, education, political participation, legal facilities and cultural activities.

- The family should be supported and strengthened because of its role in the socialization of the young and in the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

- Educational systems should be evaluated to ascertain whether they were relevant to the emotional and social needs of youth and prepared the young for work and leisure activities.
• Special attention should be given to the needs of the young and the prevention of delinquency in the urban setting. In particular, attention should be given to homeless and street children in the urban setting.

• Urban planning should include adequate social and recreational activities for youth as well as proper resources for integrated community life. It should be noted that inadequate urban planning contributed to atrophied relations and could be assessed as being related to the occurrence of sex crime.

• Although precise data on youth criminality and delinquency is difficult to collect and in some countries there appears to be no marked recorded increases, policy makers and resource workers at the national, regional and international levels should pay special attention to youth criminality, which is a serious problem particularly in urban areas. Also the nature of youth criminality in rural areas, especially in developing countries, should not be overlooked.

• Because the measurement of youth criminality is insufficient to be used for comparative purposes by policy makers, new methodological approaches should be developed in addition to those relating to "hidden" delinquency studies, in order to provide the information for effective planning in crime prevention. The nature and extent of youth crime and delinquency should be analyzed at the international level utilizing such approaches.

• The growing number of female juveniles using drugs and involved in criminality and the implications of that phenomenon on the administration of juvenile justice should be carefully studied.

• Because the illegal use of drugs by the young was a growing problem in many countries, especially in the larger cities, and juvenile justice systems did not appear to have contributed positively to solving the issues of concern, greater emphasis should be given to educating the young to on the danger of both illegal and legal drugs. These issues including both legal and illegal drugs and the growing recreational or non-medical use of drugs and alcohol should be tackled in a much wider context. Research on drug use by the young especially in the urban
environment, should be undertaken, at the international level, because there was evidence of an increase in crime relating to illegal drug taking although that might be due to the illegality rather than to the substance of the drug.

- Further consideration should be given to and studies should be made on specific manifestations of youth violence, especially in the urban environment such as muggings, violent sex crime, street gang violence, violence involving minority groups, apparently unmotivated destructive violence to persons and property and violence associated with heavy drinking and drug abuse and trafficking.

- The influence of the mass media on the young is all-pervasive, both in positive and negative ways however, the precise role of the mass media in contributing to crime is unclear. Further research is needed. Studies of an experimental nature on the interrelationship between media and youth crime should be further studied.

- Because criminal violence involving youth was not a homogenous phenomenon, policy makers should distinguish between different types of youth violence committed by individuals and in gangs especially in the urban environment. Attention and research should be focused on the social, economic, educational, political and cultural factors associated with different kinds of violent events if constructive solutions are to be found.

- The negative aspects of external cultural influences on the young in developing countries and on indigenous people in developed countries should be given special attention as they contributed to stress and conflict among the young and were therefore indirectly related to youth crime.

- Greater awareness of the need for integrating measures to prevent youth criminality and to co-ordinate prevention programmes should be developed. The "comprehensive approach" is a most effective way of bringing this about. It was unanimously recommended that more effective linkages should be established between the programmes for the prevention and treatment of youth criminality and other public structures, especially those relating to health, education and social welfare.
• In juvenile justice processes due consideration should be given to the development of participatory processes for solving youth conflicts wherever possible. Educative rather than punitive measures should normally receive priority when considering the prevention and control of youth criminality.

• Special attention should be given to psychological disorders and mental health programmes of exploited, abandoned, neglected or abused children and the requisite care services, both physical and psychological, for such children who come to the attention of criminal justice authorities. Research should be undertaken to identify the relationship of those problems to delinquent and criminal behavior. With a view to delinquency prevention, international standards for the care and protection of the young in different cultural, economic and socio-legal situation should be formulated.

• The United Nations should consider the possibility of proclaiming one year as the international year of crime prevention and criminal justice.

Suggestions to the institutional care taker

• Awareness about the increasing problem of orphan delinquents is to be created among the general public.

• The general masses with the help of state should help in the process of rehabilitation by providing jobs etc.

• Individuals need parental care and protection for their normal growth and development, which is not available to the institutionalized children. So the agency should take the responsibility of satisfying these needs.

• The punishment given to the children should not be very harsh and they should be made to understand the value of such measures.

• The child should be the concern of every individual because today’s child is tomorrow’s citizen, so it’s the institution’s responsibility to see that they develop a healthy personality.
At the time of institutionalization, the induction process has to be properly done during which his needs, interests, aptitude, temperament should be understood which will help in seeking their participation in the activities and providing him the right kind of information.

The facilities for food, clothing, accommodation, and medical facilities should be prompt, adequate, and qualitatively sufficient.

Periodical excursions, outings, should be planned with the aim of providing recreation and learning experience.

Group assignments such as sports, competitions, should aim at harmonious and peaceful group living, reduced quarrelling, and other antisocial activities.

There should be one full-time social worker for providing regular case work services and should take an active part in group work and other social work methods.

To promote better interpersonal relations, the probation officer and the caseworker in the agency must help in conducting periodical meetings and programmes involving the parents.

The entire staff personnel of the institutions should be provided induction training about child psychology so that they can handle the children more effectively and efficiently.

As majority of the respondents are having personality disorders, personality development programme should be conducted by the agency personnel on a regular basis.

Programmes involving institutionalized and non-institutionalized and non-institutionalized children should be arranged by the institution and the voluntary organization in order to enhance the interaction between the two.

Some of the programmes should be arranged in a democratic way so that the children are a party to the decision made, which will increase their involvement in the programme and reduce the anxiety.

At the time of the release of respondents, a concerted plan of rehabilitation should be made with the help of other voluntary and non-voluntary organizations.

Follow-up study of the released inmates should be made a regular practice and the feedback received should be utilized for modifying the programme of training, utilized for modifying the programmes of training, development and rehabilitation of the institutionalized children.
• Director should communicate his philosophy to all staff members and are there proper channels to assure its implementation.

• Institution should select its inmates in the light of the programme that it is able to offer in view of the needs of the prospective ward.

• Living arrangements designed with an awareness of the effect of group living on disturbed children

• All the staff, cottage parents, teachers, shop supervisors, chaplains, dietitian, physician, nurses or group leaders should consider themselves part of the team working together with the treatment staff for the best interests of the child

• Institution should provide clinical psychological and social work facilities for initially determine the needs of the individual young person so that the programme will correspond to his needs. And progress will being the necessary changes, should be made on the basis of professional study rather than hunches.

• Institution should modify its educational methods and curricular to serve children who are initially unresponsive to ordinary methods of academic instruction.

• Allocation of work responsibility based on the needs of the young person, and arranged so that he will profit by the assignment or it is determined the need of the institution, i.e to have the laundry done, the gardens weeded, the kitchen cleaned, the meal served, and it dishes washed in the most economical and efficient way

• Discipline should used sparingly, as a means of helping the child to understand the natural consequence of his own actions rather it used as an instrument of revenge or simple to keep order in the institutions.

• Institution goal should be prepared the young person for return to the community rather main emphasis on to adjust to the institutions routine, on the assumption that the two are identical.

**SUGGESTED THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES**

1 **Behavior Modification Therapy**

Behavior is learnt and therefore, can be corrected. All programmes using this model operate under the assumption that, all behavior is affected by environmental rewards, thus to affect behavior, one must structure the environment to reward desirable...
behavior and not reward discouraged behavior. Programmes have used aversive conditioning and positive conditioning to achieve these goals. Taking away privileges or less desirable assignment can be used in aversive conditioning. Rewards include greater privileges, more freedom of movement and "tokens" that can be exchanged for desired goods activities. Behavior modification such as the cognitive-based programmes.

2. Cognitive Approach or Therapy

Cognitive therapy assumes that, underlying beliefs affect the way individuals respond to external stimuli. It contrasts with behavior therapy by placing a greater emphasis on the client's internal experiences, such as thoughts, feelings, wishes, daydreams and attitudes. The goals of cognitive therapy for the client are to be able to (a) identify and monitor negative thoughts, (b) recognize the connections between cognitions and behavior, (c) examine the evidence for and against distorted thoughts, (d) substitute more reality-oriented interpretations for biased cognitions, (e) learn identify and alter the dysfunctional beliefs that predispose one to distort experiences. During cognitive therapy, the individuals may be asked to monitor their activities, schedule activities, conduct behavioral rehearsals of goal behaviour and model behaviour, practice relaxation techniques and perform tasks, such as role playing, reliving childhood experiences and using imagery.

3. Moral Development therapy

Obedience to authority and avoidance of punishment are the elements of moral reasoning. There is little independent thought regarding right and wrong, and an egoistic view of the world prevails. There is still a strong egoistic element to morality. What is right is what feels good may be different to different people. There is some commitment to exchange and reciprocity. Role modeling is a major mechanism for shaping values and behaviour. Actions are judged by intent as well as consequences. Morality is associated with doing one's duty and showing respect for morality. This is the conscience or principles based orientation. Social universality and consistency are the themes that are used to determine moral decisions.

292
4. Group Therapy

Group therapy is an approach that can be used with treatment modalities. Groups have special powers that individual-client relationships do not have. Group process has many advantages.

The group is able to present more information than a single counselor. Several individuals give advice, guidance, and suggest solutions, rather than just one. Group members instill hope by exposing members to others who are further along in treatment. Members see that others share their problems and they realize they are not alone in their troubles. Members help and support one another; members can concentrate on someone else for a change and stop being self-absorbed. The group provides a partial family system in which the members can transfer their feeling regarding family members to group members and resolve long-standing interpersonal problems with the counselor’s guidance. The group experience provides a laboratory for practicing social skills. Role modeling also facilitates social learning. Members may use each other as role models and imitate pro-social behavior. Each member grows and learns from the group process through feedback and other communication dynamics. The group is a setting for emotional catharsis.

5. Life Skills Therapy

“Life Skills” as the term is used in prison, includes classes in balancing a checkbook, self-esteem parenting, and many other practical skills or personal development components. A skill is useless unless there is some degree of self-confidence to go along with it. Learning healthy leisure activities can replace less healthy ones, such as drug use and drinking. Learning to understand one’s emotions and how to express them and control them is essential for health parenting, keeping a job, and having healthy, loving relationships with partners and family members. Any successful intervention must involve activity designed to learn skills necessary for a positive life-style. They can be taught personal issues like, value systems, decision making, recognizing emotions, how to deal with anger, communication styles of individuals, study skills, goal setting, etc.
6. Counseling Therapy

Correctional clients are described as irresponsible, impulsive, and manipulative, with a tendency to shift blame. They have a history of poor interpersonal relationships, an inability to deal with authority, and seem unable to learn from experience. The mechanism of any change effort lies in the counseling relationship. This relationship may take many forms. The counselor may interact with inmates in a continuing group—therapy setting or with those living in a therapeutic community. He or she may be a counselor in a programme using individual therapy or be engaged in a more general caseworker relationship with correctional clients. Whatever the relationship, communication is the key to the identification and implementation of change efforts. The stages of change, which occur through some steps, are as the following: establishing the relationship, identifying the change, undertaking changes efforts and using feedback and termination.

SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTIONS

Social Work, as a profession, emphasizes on interaction between individuals and system in the social situation. Social work principles based upon an understanding of the dynamics of the helping process hold great promise for useful service in correctional settings. Social work seeks to enhance the social functioning of individuals, by activities focused upon their social relationships, which constitute the interaction between man and his environment. The activities can be grouped into the three functions of social work:

(1) Restoration of impaired capacity, which can be curative and rehabilitative. Its curative aspects are to eliminate factors, which have caused breakdown of functioning and its rehabilitative aspects to organize and rebuild interactional patterns.

(2) Provision of individual and social resources can be developmental and educational.
(3) Prevention of social dysfunction, involves early discovery, control and elimination of conditions and situations, which potentially could hamper effective social functioning.

SOCIAL CASE WORK IN CORRECTIONS

In correctional settings, social casework is the process of dealing with the individual case. It enables the client to express facts, feelings with a sense of security. The worker facilitates verbal and non-verbal communication, so that the client is helped to adjust better in his environment. Two types of casework treatment used in correctional settings are supportive and curative treatment method. The former requires use of techniques that help the client to improve his functioning within established mechanisms of defense, and latter requires use of techniques that help the client to improve his functioning through modification of selected mechanisms of defense.

In correction the social caseworker attempts to establish a relationship, which frees the individual to express his feelings, change his antisocial values and become a law-abiding citizen. Thus relationship is the core of social caseworker’s contribution along with the use of community resources. The caseworker accepts the client, understands and respects him. The client develops feelings towards the caseworker and shares his ideas, emotions and worries. Then through a bond of warmth and support, changes are effected. The caseworker, assist the offender to understand his need and help him to develop his own social programmed through the use of available resources. In correctional settings casework has been in use especially in relation to probation.

SOCIAL GROUP WORK IN CORRECTIONS

This has been discussed in details in the chapter already as a therapy. Group work with criminals is seen as a powerful technique for modifying behavior. Social group work is a method of rendering service to persons, which provide experience to people and help them develop potential, improve relationships and their social functioning. The group members must allow for outlet of hostility and take up a programme for real achievement, enjoyment and aesthetic satisfaction.
Social Group work can offer a sources of power for members, mutual support, an exchange of information, motivation and hope, opportunities to learn and test interpersonal and other social skills, a sense of belonging, role models, feedback on behaviour and coping attempts and a chance to help as well as be helped. Group work brings people together with common needs and problems to work together on their own behalf.

COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMMES

Community work has been associated with holistic, collective and preventive approaches in meeting social needs, based on value commitments to participation and empowerment. Community work is concerned with enabling people to improve the quality of their lives and gain greater influences over the processes that affect them. Some implications for social workers have been suggested here. Social workers can develop school-based programmes that encourage affiliation and membership that would substitute for gang membership. Such programs can include sports, art and educational groups and peer interest groups. By belonging to these alternative groups, teenage girls can establish their identity, gratify social needs and increase their sense of acceptance and recognition by their peers. School systems can create safe environments in which students can learn Social workers along with the teachers can identify and treat the students while they are at school and report the serious cases to law enforcement agencies. Social workers need to focus prevention and intervention efforts on younger children.

Social workers need to direct interventions towards the family. They can develop community-based parent-training classes and outreach programmes. Helping parents acquire new skills, can increase positive communication between them and their children and eliminate the need for the children to seek an alternative. The family environment and economic factors have a vital role to play in the phenomenon of women crime. Thus it may be suggested that as an ameliorative stem, there is a need to strengthen the family and marriage bonds, especially among the lower economic strata. These institutions can control the behaviour of its members by internalizing in them values like loyalty, security, and protection. Love and affection community-based organizations can take care of this great need for suitable family welfare interventions. Due to the repaid
changes in our society, neglect in this area may raise the incidence of juvenile crime. Through mass media, systematic campaigning, children organization can counsel and become effective instruments and strategies in combating the problem. Various patterns of social education and continuing education programme intended for the prevention criminal behaviour especially among village children can be implemented. Education, job opportunities, social security, guaranteed income, awareness of laws and other welfare programmes should be introduced by the government or local NGO's in both urban and rural set up, particularly among lower and middle class children. Lastly, there is a need to counsel children to deal with the stresses of poor family relationships and with their dependencies on others.

**ADVOCACY AND MEDIATION**

Advocacy and mediation can also be seen as parts of the social worker's job in working with juvenile delinquency. Social workers may act as an advocate or mediate on behalf of a client or group of clients. Social workers have traditionally self-identified and set themselves apart from other professionals as being promoters of the interaction between individuals and their environment for the betterment of both. This traditional identification fits the jail or prison setting well. Social workers are advocates for the people in this society who are powerless. In the detention corrections system, advocacy for the inmate population is a key role. The inmate, on an individual level must be assisted in coming to believe that he or she has the ability to change his or her own present and future position in life. Social workers have a duty to act as advocates for the institution and its staff by assisting with policy and procedure decisions, helping the institution more in positive and progressive direction. Social worker requires performing a balancing act while providing social work services to the inmate and the institution concurrently.

Mediating conflict between crime victims and offenders represents an emerging area of international social work practice. Victims-offender mediation and dialogue is a process which provides interested victims the opportunity to meet the offenders, in a safe and structured setting, with the goal of holding the offender directly accountable for their behavior while providing important assistance and compensation to the victim. With the
assistance of a trained mediator who facilitates a dialogue between the involved parties, the victim is able to let the offender know how the crime affected him/her and to be directly involved in developing a restitution plan so that the offender is accountable for the losses incurred. The offender is able to take direct responsibility for their behaviour, to learn of the impact of their action, and to develop a plan for making amends to the person violated.

Social workers in communities can become involved in victim-offender mediation programmes as community organizers, programme developers and mediators. Mediation is now recognized as a method of social work practice.

**REHABILITATION**

Facilities for education and vocational training for earning wages are provided to juvenile delinquents in most of the homes. Thus, there is a need to introduce such work programmes for JD to earn extra remission, to introduce wage system, providing them facilities for education, giving them training in crafts which will enable them to become self-reliant and empowered. To understand the offender’s needs and her reformation, and to reorganize staff-inmate relations, social workers can inspire a sense of responsibility, discipline, co-operation and better mutual understanding between the officials and the inmates. Social workers can help them to regain the confidence they need to face the future. They can also motivate them to lead a law-abiding and socially purposeful life after release. Thus all these programmes restore an individual to the society and do not repeat the crime.