CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

“We are guilty of many errors and many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the foundation of life. Many of things we need can wait, the child cannot, right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed. To him, we cannot answer ‘tomorrow’.

His name is ‘today’.

Gabriel Mistral Nobel Prize Winning Poet - Chile

Delinquency has been one among the leading common issues since the sunup of human civilization. Juveniles are a lot of susceptible to disorder and delinquency because of their adolescent impulsiveness or adolescent confrontation. The various styles of delinquent behavior embrace shop robbery and alternative styles of stealing, robbery, running away and truancy, gambling, lying, outbursts of temper and unhealthy language, violent behavior toward people and property, setting fires, gang fighting, murder, creating a public nuisance, sexual offences like eve teasing, rape then on might all be styles of delinquency. The tendency to crime is at its greatest at this age once power and passions have come back to their size, nevertheless once reason has not come back by adequate control to expert their combined influence.

Every child is born innocent and if nurture with loving care and attention and will blossom with skills, personal, mental, moral and religious into an individual of outstanding stature. On the opposite edge, unhealthy surroundings, neglect of basic needs, wrong company and alternative abuse might flip a juvenile to a delinquent. A juvenile may be breaking the regulation and may justify it, therefore the speed of delinquency is raising in no time everywhere the globe and therefore the subsequent mental disorder may increase the risk of delinquent behavior.

This research is principally centered on two things (a) to form out the disorders that threaten the wellbeing of Juvenile in conflict with law and necessitate extra consideration (b) spot scenario that may boost risk of delinquency, calling for special efforts to prevent or cut back violence.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The legal definition of ‘juvenile delinquency’ varies from one country to another. Delinquency is a kind of abnormality once an individual deviates from the course of traditional social life and their behavior is termed as 'delinquency'. Once a juvenile, below an age exact under an act exhibits behavior that will clear it is dangerous to society and or to him. They will be referred as a Juvenile delinquent and a Juvenile delinquent is a young person could be a youth uncontrollable or routinely disobedient (National Crime Record Bureau). The term delinquency is most frequently, though not exclusively, used to describe delinquent behavior of children and adolescents. Among adolescents, some rebelliousness and experimentation is common. However, a couple of children systematically participate in problematic behaviors that negatively have an effect on their family, academic, social and personal functioning. These children present great concern to parents and the community at large.

Juvenile delinquent or Juvenile in conflict with law

The term 'Juvenile in conflict with the law' or ‘Juvenile Delinquent’ refers any individual below the age of 18 who has come in contact with the justice system as a result of committing against the law or being suspected of committing against the law (the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000). Beneath the gust of the protecting ideas and policies already mention that regardless of the offence committed by a child sought to receive special treatment. This shielding perspective found it’s a lot of general expression within the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1928. This act was revised in 1948 and reformulated in 1959. The figures for juvenile delinquency until 2000 were collected as per the definition of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. During this Act, male beneath the age of 16 years and female beneath the age of 18 years were suggested as Juveniles. The Act was modified in 2000 according to that, the age of juvenile male and females was thought-about to be higher than seven years beneath the age of 18 years. Thus, each the boys and young women below the age of 18 years relish the protection of juvenile legislation (Source: the United Nation’s Children Fund).
CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Both developed and developing countries that face this risk of juvenile delinquency. Young people who are in danger of turning in to delinquent typically live in tough circumstances. Children who are affected like parental alcoholism, poverty, breakdown of the family, overcrowding, abusive conditions within the home, the growing HIV/AIDS scourge, or the death of parents during armed conflicts—are orphans or unaccompanied and are without the means of subsistence, housing and alternative basic requirements are at greatest risk of falling into juvenile delinquency. Whereas, United Nations states that the speedy increase of population growth, the inconvenience of housing and support services, poverty, unemployment and underemployment among youth, the decline in the authority of local communities, overcrowding in poor urban areas, the disintegration of the family and ineffective educational systems are number of the pressures young people must deal with and reason for juvenile delinquency. The number of children particularly tough in circumstances is calculable to possess enhanced from 80 million to 150 million between 1992 and 2000 (UNICEF). There are few major reasons are in brief explained in the following pages.

Biological

Certain biological elements are having role of conceiving delinquent character among juveniles. In this, the delinquent behavior has centered a lot of on brain dysfunction and impairment in learning capabilities. Other research has shown abnormal electroencephalogram (EEG) recording of the brain activity in delinquents. This could be concerning violent and aggressive behavior, destructiveness, limited impulse control and poor social adaptation. Dysfunction of the brain have additionally been joined to dyslexia, hyperactivity etc. which will turn as deviant behavior, rejection and poor educational achievement. The adolescent could be a time of tremendous changes in body and brain and this is the time for seeking out new experiences including situations that are dangerous. Even though Indian young women attain puberty largely at the age of twelve or thirteen, they still stay immature concerning the realities of life.
**Political/ Geographical**

Migration of uninhabited and jobless young men to slums carry way to communicate with anti-social components caring on prostitution, smuggling of liquor or narcotic pharmaceuticals and stealing. These are the price that they are compelled to leap into the word of crime without even understanding what they are doing is prohibited by regulation. Additionally to all, illiteracy, child labour, squalor is different contributing factors intensifying juvenile delinquency. The plight of ethnic minorities and migrants together with displaced persons and refugees in bond components of the world is very distressing.

According to **United Nation (2000)**, juvenile crime and delinquency are on the increase and also the majority of urban youth and children live in slum and unlawful tenant settlements with overcrowded, unhealthy housing and an absence of basic facilities condition. This can also link to the fast and dramatic social, political and economic changes that have taken place in several component of the globe particularly within the African continent in recent decades. The key offences committed by young people are thieving, robbery, smuggling, prostitution, the abuse of narcotic substances, and drug trafficking. The chief determinants for this record raise in juvenile delinquency within the Indian humanity are also the course of urbanization. It is sent a range of innovative issues like housing, slum house, overcrowding, want of parental command and family breakup and so on.

**Familial**

Studies show that children who receive sufficient parental supervision are less expected to have interactions in criminal activities. Dysfunctional family settings characterized by conflict, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration and premature autonomy are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Children in poor families that have less chance for real employment and face the next risk of social segregation are overrepresented among offenders.
The families in transition face challenges during this respect, with the associated uncertainty and chaos contributing to a rise within the numbers of children and juveniles neglected by their parents and suffering abuse and violence at home. The family as a social establishment is presently undergoing considerable changes like one parent families and non marital unions.

The absence of fathers in many low-income families will lead boys to seek patterns of masculinity in delinquent groups of peers. These groups in many respects have alternate for the family outline male roles and contribute to the gaining of such characteristic as cruelty, strength, excitability and anxiety.

The family well-being is more and more recognized and adolescents from low-income families usually feel excluded. Success at school depends greatly on whether or not parents have the capacity to produce their children with basic requirement that features the resources to buy books and manuals and pay for studies. To elevate their self-esteem and recover their status they will favor to be a part of a juvenile delinquent group.

The very important origin of the same issue is unexampled boost in end marriage cases and marital arguments. This leads an excessive amount of discrimination within the midst of young kids or step motherly remedy additionally makes harmful psychological impact on youngsters. Feeling of being neglected could create children to proceed lost and this furnishes a soothing ground for juvenile delinquency.

**Socio- Economical**

Another promise determinant behind juvenile delinquency is poverty. The fail of parents in providing basic requirements of life like nourishment and apparel propel to their young kids to earn money by less complicated means that result in antisocial undertaking. Juvenile delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability and also the weakening of major institutions (including the state, systems of public education and public assistance and the family). The Socio-economic instability is usually connected to constant
unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity.

**Media**

Television and movies have popularized the ‘cult of heroes’, which promotes justice through the physical elimination of enemies. Many researchers have stated that young people who watch violence tend to behave more aggressively or violently, particularly when provoked. This is mainly characteristic of 8 to 12 years old boys, who are more vulnerable to such influences.

For instance, it is impossible to find television shows that do not show any kind of violence. The movies that show violent acts stimulate viewers and the aggressive energy can then be transferred to everyday life, pushing an individual to engage in physical activity on the streets. This type of influence is temporary, lasting from several hours to several days. In addition, the television can portray ordinary daily violence committed by parents or peers (the imposition of penalties for failing to study or for violations of certain rules or norms of conduct). As a result, children are repeatedly exposed to the use of violence in different situations and the number of violent acts on television appears to be increasing. Violence shown in the media is unreal and has a surrealistic quality, wounds bleed less, and the real pain and suffering resulting from violent actions are very rarely shown, so the consequences of violent behavior often seem negligible. Over time, television causes a shift in the system of human values and indirectly leads children to view violence as a desirable and even courageous way of re-establishing justice. The American Psychological Association (1993) has reviewed the evidence and has concluded that television violence accounts for about 10 per cent of aggressive behavior among children John, M. (1994).

**Peer influence**

It has been known for a long time that young people who associate with delinquent peers are much more likely to get involved in crime. The strong association between having delinquent peers and being involved in crime was dismissed as a case of ‘birds of a
feather flocking together’. Researchers suggest that family factors and delinquent peer influence interrelate in their effects on delinquency. Most studies examining the joint effect of family factors and delinquent peer influence find that family factors appear to exert little influence on the risk of involvement in crime in the presence of controls for delinquent peer influence.

The successful commission of many kinds of crime requires a certain measure of knowledge and skill. Delinquents are a valuable source of information about various techniques and opportunities for committing and/or profiting from crime. Gang membership, in particular, often provides a valuable source of information about how to reduce the risk and increase the income associated with crime.

The exposure to the influence of adult offenders are the another important causes of juvenile delinquency. The opportunity to study delinquent behavior, and the possibility of their engaging in adult crime becomes more real. The ‘criminalization’ of the family also has an impact on the alternative of delinquent trajectories.

A study carried out in prisons in the United States reveals that families involved in criminal activities tend to push their younger members towards violating the law. More than two-thirds of those interviewed had relatives who were incarcerated; for 25 per cent it was a father and for another 25 per cent a brother or sister.

In addition to this several other components that assist to delinquency, which includes parents do not spend much time for young kids and adolescents, lack of positive adult direction, scarcity of positive role models, child abuse and neglect, parents who lack needed parenting abilities, dropout of schools, young kids with unmet desires for exceptional learning and mental health care. There are other three prime factors which directs to latest spectacular increase in juvenile violence. They are the accessibility of drugs, accessibility of cannons, juveniles employed into illicit drug trade.
Industrialization

In the industrialized countries, increased prosperity and the availability of a growing range of consumer goods have led to increased opportunities for juvenile crime, including theft, vandalism and the destruction of property. With the social changes that have occurred over the past few decades, the extended family has been replaced by the nuclear family as the primary kinship group. The informal traditional control exercised by adults (including parents, relatives and teachers) over young people has gradually declined, and adequate substitutes have not been provided. Lack or insufficiency of parental supervision is one of the strongest predictors of delinquency.

CAUSES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Certain aspects of juvenile delinquency are worldwide others vary from one region to another. The contexts are important in understanding the causes of juvenile delinquency.

Africa

In the African and Latin American countries delinquency tends to be attributed mainly to hunger, poverty, malnutrition and unemployment, which are associated to the marginalization of juveniles in the already severely disadvantaged section of society with rapid growing population. The overall crisis in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States deriving from the transition to market-based economies has contributed to an increased tendency towards criminal behavior, owing mainly to the weakening of the primary institutions of socialization (the family, the public education system, recreation services, work collectives and the informal peer environment) and to personal alienation. Juvenile delinquency in the region is most often related to the unemployment of both young people and parents, poverty in the family, or pressures on overworked parents to successfully maintain the traditional guardianship of children. These challenges and other socio-economic pressures have intensified in the past decade, affecting the behaviour of children and youth. The impact of pathological behaviours in the family, educational negligence, negative patterns of conduct conveyed by parents or guardians and the lack of leisure alternatives is also considerable.
**South East Asia**

In Asian countries, juvenile crime and delinquency are largely urban phenomena. The most noticeable trends in the region are the rise in the number of violent acts committed by young people, the increase in drug-related offences, and the marked growth in female juvenile delinquency. According to United Nation (2000), the financial crisis that hit some countries in East and South-East Asia in the late 1990s created economic stagnation and tightening, leading to large-scale youth unemployment. For millions of young people, this meant a loss of identity and the opportunity for self-actualization. Some countries are located near or within the “Golden Crescent” or the “Golden Triangle,” two major narcotics-producing areas of Asia. Traffickers actively involve adolescents and youth in serving this industry, and many of them become addicted to drugs because of their low prices and easy availability.

**Latin America**

In Latin America, the young have struggled by the economic problems linked to the debt crisis in the region, resulted in high unemployment rates prevailing within this group. Juvenile delinquency is particularly acute and is often associated with the problem of homelessness among children and adolescents.

**Arab Countries**

In the Arab world, the problems related with juvenile delinquency differ from one country to another. Some countries have experienced socio-economic difficulties, while others have become affluent. In the latter group, delinquency may take place in relation with migrants seeking employment or continued urbanization, sudden affluence, rapidly changes in the economy, and the increasing heterogeneity of the population. The conflict between traditional Arab-Islamic values and newer, often imported values appears to be a common problem throughout the region.

**Western European countries**

The sharpest increase in the rate of juvenile violence in most Western European countries occurred in the past three decades. In some countries, the official figures rise between 50 and 100 per cent.
England and Wales

According to **United Nations (2000)** In England and Wales, approximately 360 of every 100,000 youths aged 14-16 years were “convicted or cautioned by the police” for violent crimes in 1986; by 1994, that figure had increased to approximately 580 per 100,000. According to **Youth Justice Board and Ministry of Justice**, total number of proven offences committed by youth in 2010/11 is 176,511.

Western Germany and East Germany

In Western Germany in 1984, the number of 14 to 18 year olds suspected of violent crimes was around 300 per 100,000; by 1995, that figure had over doubled to around 760 per 100,000. Rates within the former East Germany were 60 to 80 per cent higher. The results of a number of studies indicated that the victims of violent crimes committed by juveniles were mostly other juveniles. For example, in the Netherlands in 1995, young people 15 to 17 years of age were fourfold more likely than adults (25 years or older) to be the victims of assault. In most countries the crime rate among adults has either remained stable over the years or increased moderately. In no country has the rise within in the adult crime rate paralleled that of juveniles. Thus, the increase in violent crime among juveniles derives solely part from overall crime trends **World Youth Report (2003)**.

Within **developed countries**, there are groups of impoverished and needy people littered with relative deprivation. In recent years, some countries have reduced their social services, putting the weakest strata of the population in an even a lot of vulnerable position. Poverty has increased, and also the issues of homelessness and unemployment have reached alarming dimensions **World Youth Report (2003)**. In most European Union countries, the increase in juvenile crime has corresponded to observed will increases in poverty and unemployment rates among vulnerable groups.

**Slovakia**

In Slovakia, solely regarding 8 per cent of young people are members of youth associations. There could also be a reluctance to join such groups, in which participation was about obligatory underneath past regimes.
Eastern Europe and Russia

In the major countries of Eastern Europe and also the former Soviet Union, the number of mothers and fathers bereft of their parental rights is increasing once a year. These individuals are preponderantly alcoholics, drug addicts and other people who have incontestable delinquent behavior. Unemployment, low family financial gain and parental untrustworthiness are the most factors contributing to juvenile delinquency in several components of this region. Children experience suffering and humiliation and that they could also be concerned in theft or alternative offences, and a few are forced to earn associate financial gain through prostitution.

CONSEQUENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency could be a problem that not solely affects one specific humanity however conjointly delinquent youth are often discovered round the globe. As an outcome, youth, their families, and society suffer multiple consequence from juvenile misdeed and allied troubles. Both human and financial charges are significant and furthermore carry both financial and psychological burdens for the entire territory. The teens encompassing both sexes unduly consign arson, vandalism, engine vehicle thefts, burglaries, and larceny/thefts with ensuing financial consequence for victims. Moreover, the health and other treatment functioning cost for victims of robberies, rapes, and assaults conjointly discovered the foremost substantial. Parents might face anguish and supplemented costs once youth use alcohol or other drugs or run away from home. As an outcome of this, communal charges of delinquency are moreover considerable.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE

The Hindustan Times (2013) reported that more teenagers in India committing crimes with the frequency of juvenile crime boost each year. According to records of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 33,887 juveniles were arrested in 2011. There are 25178 instance of crime including rape, murder, kidnapping and abduction. Out of these, 1,211 were in the 7 to 12 years, 11,019 in the 12-16 years and 21,657 in the 16 to 18 years.
In 2007, the juvenile crime magnified by 8.4 per cent over 2006 with 22,865 crimes by juveniles listed during 2007, awake from 21,088 in 2006. Juveniles age group of 16-18 years were the highest number apprehended in 2007, 18,015 that was 16.3 per cent higher when contrasted to previous year. The largest rate of juvenile’s misdeed was reported in Madhya Pradesh that is 5,089 followed by 4,499 in Maharashatra and 1,864 in Gujarat.

According to Anant, A. C. T. (2012), the incidence rate of juvenile IPC crimes in 2011 have increased by 10.5% over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crime by juveniles were listed throughout 2010 which expanded to 25,125 situations in 2011. Major Juvenile crime was under theft (21.17%), injured (16.3%) and burglary (10.38%) in 2011. The high numbers of juvenile misdeeds under IPC were described in the States of Madhya Pradesh (19.9%), Maharashtra (19%), Chhattisgarh (8.7%), Andhra Pradesh (7.3%), Rajasthan (7.3%) and Gujarat (6.4%). Out of the total 888 juvenile killing situations reported in the India in 2011, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh described (16.3%) and (12.6%) situation. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape situations in the homeland was reported from Madhya Pradesh (23.6%) pursued by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%) and Maharashtra (10.9%), while the largest incidence of the juvenile theft in the homeland was described from Maharashtra (23.6%).

The highest number of juvenile delinquency situations under Special and Local Laws (SLL) was described from Tamil Nadu (672) which accounted for 23.7 per cent of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Chhattisgarh (514 situations, 18.1%), Gujarat (464 situations, 16.4%), Maharashtra (296 situations, 10.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (276 situations, 9.7%).

These five States taken together have accounted for 78.3 per cent of total juvenile delinquency situations under SLL described in the homeland. Out of 424 incidents described in the country under ‘Gambling Act’ against juveniles, 33.0 per cent situations were reported from Madhya Pradesh pursued by Chhattisgarh (29%). Gujarat reported 215 (68.7%) cases under 'Prohibition Act' pursued by Maharashtra 92 (29.4%) and both states accounted for 98.1%.
According to *Times of India, (2013)* Odisha has witnessed an alarming rise in the rate of juvenile delinquency. Over 900 juveniles, mostly in the age group of 13 to 18 years, were found involved in different crimes, including rape and murder in 2012, those juveniles include 908 boys and 32 girls. In 2011, the total number of such juveniles stood at 621, including 604 boys, according to home department's fresh white paper placed in the assembly. The reports said with sharp rise in juvenile delinquency rate as many as 692 cases were registered at police stations in the state in 2012 against 474 cases in 2011. Around 664 cases registered in 2012 involve boys and remaining was related to girls. The following tables explain the recent rate of Juvenile delinquency in India.

**TABLE NO: 1**

**JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW UNDER DIFFERENT CRIME HEADS (IPC) DURING 2012 (STATE AND UT WISE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/ UT</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Theft</th>
<th>Kidnapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madha Pradesh</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maharastra</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Utter pradesh</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhatisgrah</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Delhi (UT)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*Crime in India 2012 statistics, National Crime Record Bureau*)

The above table it is clearly stat that majority of the Murder and Rape cases reported in the Madha Pradesh state. The highest rate of Robbery and Theft took place in the state of Maharastra.
TABLE NO: 2

JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW UNDER DIFFERENT CRIME HEADS (IPC) DURING 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>888</td>
<td>990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td>1175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>3361</td>
<td>5606</td>
<td>5615</td>
<td>5253</td>
<td>4930</td>
<td>5320</td>
<td>5528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Crime in India 2012 statistics, National Crime Record Bureau)

TABLE NO. 3

AGE AND RATE OF JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH UNDER IPC (2002-2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>7-12 YEARS</th>
<th>12-16 YEARS</th>
<th>16-18 YEARS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4488</td>
<td>13864</td>
<td>17427</td>
<td>35779</td>
<td>33551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3584</td>
<td>11684</td>
<td>18049</td>
<td>33320</td>
<td>30985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2107</td>
<td>12415</td>
<td>16421</td>
<td>30943</td>
<td>28878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>13090</td>
<td>17946</td>
<td>32681</td>
<td>30606</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>12535</td>
<td>18015</td>
<td>32145</td>
<td>30375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>12114</td>
<td>20953</td>
<td>34527</td>
<td>32671</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>12272</td>
<td>20954</td>
<td>34507</td>
<td>32795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>10741</td>
<td>21768</td>
<td>33642</td>
<td>31550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>10123</td>
<td>19253</td>
<td>30303</td>
<td>28763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>11019</td>
<td>21657</td>
<td>33887</td>
<td>31909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>12063</td>
<td>26473</td>
<td>39822</td>
<td>33205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>-71.3</td>
<td>-13.0</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Percentage change in 2012 over 2002)

(Source: Crime in India 2012 statistics, National Crime Record Bureau)
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

According to Honorable Mr. Justices K. G. Balakrishnan, former chief justice of India, the Juvenile justice system in India is contemplates the legal answer with regard to two categories of youngsters, specifically those who are in ‘conflict with law’ and ‘those in want of care and protection.’ These children are from disadvantaged and marginalized part of society as well as those with distinct desires and vulnerabilities.

Before the acting out of The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 (care and protection of children), the principle was supported on the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and numerous state legislations considering with the privileges and welfare of youngsters. This indicated that a lot of larger care was needed and a distinction had to be tired between the remedy of young kids in conflict with the law and people in want of care and protection. According to this, the objectives of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 was to form a distinct scheme of juvenile – special consideration for instance; wherever children are suspect of committing offences, in contrast to from the criminal justice scheme for mature persons. This act furthermore reflects the productive collaborating of relaxed joint arrangements at the grade of the family, voluntary associations and also the community. These report aggravated the assembly to intervene afresh and modification created to Act in 2006. The prime aim of this act was to seep up the management of justice for juveniles. Later the form direct was framed by the Central Government in 2007. They set down and repeat the fundamental standard within the administration of juvenile justice and also the protection of children Hansaria, V. & Jose, I. P. (2010).

JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD

Juvenile Justice Board conducts the inquiry against juvenile who is suspected to possess acted in conflict with law. The procedure for coping with juvenile is required to be children friendly and rehabilitation orientating and not adversarial. The board consists of a judicial magistrate and two social workers, whose powers are co-extensive with the magistrate. The investigation is needed to be completed within 4 to 6 months and blockage beyond this time span results in termination of proceedings in non-serious offences. The composition of the Juvenile Justice Board is given below.
Functions of the Board

a. To adjudicate and decide cases of juvenile in conflict with law; {Section 6 read with rule 10 (a)}
b. To cognizance of crimes committed underneath section 23 to 28 of the Act
c. Monitor establishments for juvenile in conflict with law
d. To contend with non-compliance on the a part of involved government functionaries or voluntary organizations
e. Direct District Authority and police to supply necessary infrastructure or facilities in order that minimum standards of justices and treatment are mentioned in the spirit of the Act
f. Maintain liaison with the child welfare committee in respect of children needing care and protection
g. Liaison with Boards in alternative districts to facilitate speedy inquiry and disposal of cases through due process of law
h. Send quarterly data concerning about juvenile in conflict with law created before them to the district and state child protection unit, state government and chief judicial magistrate or chief metropolitan magistrate.
i. Grant permission to visit the premises of an establishment.

**OBSERVATION HOME**

Juvenile in conflict with law are kept in an exceedingly home and not in prison or lockup. Observation Home is the home wherever a juvenile who is speculated to have are available in conflict with law, that’s to mention, allegedly committed associate offence is kept pending inquiry against him by the board.

The establishment ought to maintain a case history of every juvenile together with size, weight, ill health, drugs and different physical and mental issues. There is monthly medical examination of juvenile and provided that essential health amenities together with a doctor, health equipments for secondary health troubles, first aid kit, supply of emergency medicines, consumables and immunization treatment. All the employees are trained to provide first aid and take preventive measures. Observation Homes have tie-up with localized primary health centre, government clinic, different hospitals, psychologists, psychiatrists and mental health organizations. A mental health record of every juvenile is maintained by the involved organization. Services of trained counselors or psychologists or psychiatrists have provided for targeted and normal individual treatment for all juvenile. All organization should provide education to all juveniles, with in the establishment or outdoors or make arrangement from exceptional educators and it ought to present vocational teaching to juvenile.
MENTAL HEALTH OF JUVENILES

Mental health is an integrated part of health and well being, as reflected in the definition of health in the constitution of World Health Organization. “Health is complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Mental health like other aspects of health can be affected by a range of socio-economic factors” (WHO mental health action plan 2013). Whereas another definition by World Health Organization state that “child and adolescent mental health is that the capability to attain and maintain optimum psychological functioning and well being. It is directly associated with the extent reached and competence achieved in psychological and social functioning” (World Health Organization, 2005).

Child and adolescent mental health includes a way of identity and self-worth; sound family and peer relationships; a capability to be productive and to learn; and a capability to use developmental challenges and cultural resources to maximize development (World Health Organization, 2005). Good mental health in childhood is a necessity for optimum psychological development, productive social relationships, effective learning, and ability to care for self, smart physical health and effective economic participation as adults.

Screening of mental disorders

Mental health assessment of juveniles in conflict with law helps to determine how the system can address their treatment needs. Another important purpose of mental health assessment is to address the legal issues surrounding a juvenile’s competency to understand the adjudicatory process and to thoughtfully participate in and make decisions as part of that process. According to the national centre for mental health and juvenile justice (2004), “youth who immediately receive a mental health screening are more likely to have their problems identified and treated”.

Identifying and the action taken towards the mental health needs of adolescence in contact with the juvenile justice system is recognized as an important issue at all levels. Habitually, a youth’s troublesome or wrong behavior is the result of a symptom of a mental health disorder that has gone unnoticed and untouched. Mostly the disorders like
the alcohol/drug use, angry/irritable, depressed/anxious, somatic complains, suicide ideation, thought disturbance and traumatic experiences are common in juvenile delinquents.

**Mental Health Record:**

A mental health record of every juvenile shall be maintained by Observation Homes. Services of trained counselors or psychologists or psychiatrists could also be taken to provided along with regular individual medical aid for every juvenile.

**MENTAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE**

Every institution shall have maintained a case history of every juvenile which includes height, weight, illness and treatment, different physical and mental issues. A monthly medical check-up of juvenile and the establishment shall offer necessary medical facilities together with a doctor, medical equipments for minor health problems, first aid kit, stock of emergency medicines, consumable and immunization coverage.

**Educational Facilities:**

a. Every institution shall offer education to any or all juveniles, within the establishment or outside.

b. The establishment shall make arrangement for academic opportunities with schools, non-formal education institution and from special educators.

c. Extra facilities based on their development like coaching centers, encouraging volunteer service can be provided.

**VOCATIONAL APTITUDE**

Vocational aptitude test sometimes called an employment test or career assessment is a test given to those interested in entering the occupation to help determine what career may be best for him or her. These tests are often written to help evaluate how a person thinks and to best understand what areas of interest a person may want to pursue. A career aptitude test can come in a number of different forms, though it usually tests a person’s knowledge or areas of interest.
There are many ways in which a career aptitude test can be prepared. They will typically consist of a number of questions phrased as multiple choice or true/false questions. These are often used so that the results of the test can be determined through computer analysis of answers, rather than lengthy scoring by people of short answer or essay style questions. The questions on a career aptitude test are usually aimed at evaluating the types of skills a person may have.

**Vocational training for juveniles**

a. Each establishment shall offer paying vocational training to juvenile.

b. The establishment shall develop networking with institute of technical instruction, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Government and Private Organization or Enterprises, Agencies or Nongovernmental organizations like an expert or placement agencies.

Based on the curiosity and aptitude of the children, vocational training course are being offered.

**SPECIAL HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS**

Special homes have been established for reception and rehabilitation of children who have been found guilty and have been committed for a period as ordered by the Juvenile Justice Board.

In dealing with juveniles in conflict with law, it is important to focus on their rehabilitation rather than punishment. In India, the juvenile Justice System provides measures to chalk out the rehabilitative programs. However, the mental health rehabilitation is not considered more valuable, as other legal formalities. As honorable Mr. Justices Tarun Chatterjee (2010) stated children are an asset to a country and are responsible for building its future. Therefore, it is the responsibility of everyone to ensure that they are able to live active, contributing citizens rather than destructive citizen of the country.
IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The annual report of the association for juvenile justice (2002) identified that, 73 per cent of youth in juvenile services described mental health problems throughout screening, 57 per cent had before obtained treatment, 55 per cent had symptoms associated with clinical despondency, 50 per cent had perform disorders, up to 45 per cent had vigilance deficit-hyperactivity disorders and numerous had multiple diagnosis. Loeber et al., (1991) discussed that youth in the juvenile justice system are at high risk for mental health troubles, which may assisted to their criminal behavior. Juveniles are at especially high risk for substance abuse, suicidal ideation and anxiety and mood disorders. Some widespread disorders among young kids in detention centers encompasses attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), substance misuse, depression, and bipolar disorder. In supplement, numerous youth in juvenile centers have traumatic experiences (emotional and physical responses to an awful event). There is no one way to heal each topic as each youth is unique and is impacted by or displays mental illness differently. Therefore, it is significant that if detention is essential, each youth is assessed individually for risk of anger, trauma, and suicide and remedy is tailored to individual youth.

From childhood through the early twenties, minds of children evolve at a rapid rate and throughout this time span, ineffective or contradictory interventions for youth with mental health disorders can lead to long-lasting negative outcomes. Early identification and remedy of mental health disorders are significant in alignment for youth to learn to cope with their mental sickness and obtain remedy that assists them in evolving responsible mature persons. Identification is especially significant in cases where youth are facing the contradictory consequences of detention.
PROBLEM FORMULATION

The information given under the topic the need of the study elucidates the importance of research on the Attitude towards parents, Mental Health and Vocational aptitude of juvenile in conflict with law. The arrow marks indicate the factors that may influence the Attitude towards parents, Mental Health and Vocational aptitude of the juvenile in conflict with law.

Exhibit 2

The present study is concerned with juvenile in conflict with law. They can be studied three dimensions like their attitude towards parents, their mental health and their vocational aptitude. The factor that may influence these dimensions is the research question and research issues. This study proceeds with this research issue and as such the problem is formulated.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

“We are guilty of many errors and many faults, but our worst crime is abandoning the children, neglecting the foundation of life. Many of things we need can wait, the child cannot, right now is the time his bones are being formed, his blood is being made and his senses are being developed. To him, we cannot answer ‘tomorrow’. His name is ‘today’.

_Gabriel Mistral Nobel Prize Winning Poet - Chile_

Delinquency has been one among the leading common issues since the sunup of human civilization. Juveniles are a lot of susceptible to disorder and delinquency because of their adolescent impulsiveness or adolescent confrontation. The various styles of delinquent behavior embrace shop robbery and alternative styles of stealing, robbery, running away and truancy, gambling, lying, outbursts of temper and unhealthy language, violent behavior toward people and property, setting fires, gang fighting, murder, creating a public nuisance, sexual offences like eve teasing, rape then on might all be styles of delinquency. The tendency to crime is at its greatest at this age once power and passions have come back to their size, nevertheless once reason has not come back by adequate control to expert their combined influence.

Every child is born innocent and if nurture with loving care and attention and will blossom with skills, personal, mental, moral and religious into an individual of outstanding stature. On the opposite edge, unhealthy surroundings, neglect of basic needs, wrong company and alternative abuse might flip a juvenile to a delinquent. A juvenile may be breaking the regulation and may justify it, therefore the speed of delinquency is raising in no time everywhere the globe and therefore the subsequent mental disorder may increase the risk of delinquent behavior.

This research is principally centered on two things (a) to form out the disorders that threaten the wellbeing of Juvenile in conflict with law and necessitate extra consideration (b) spot scenario that may boost risk of delinquency, calling for special efforts to prevent or cut back violence.
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The legal definition of ‘juvenile delinquency’ varies from one country to another. Delinquency is a kind of abnormality once an individual deviates from the course of traditional social life and their behavior is termed as 'delinquency'. Once a juvenile, below an age exact under an act exhibits behavior that will clear it is dangerous to society and or to him. They will be referred as a Juvenile delinquent and a Juvenile delinquent is a young person could be a youth uncontrollable or routinely disobedient (National Crime Record Bureau). The term delinquency is most frequently, though not exclusively, used to describe delinquent behavior of children and adolescents. Among adolescents, some rebelliousness and experimentation is common. However, a couple of children systematically participate in problematic behaviors that negatively have an effect on their family, academic, social and personal functioning. These children present great concern to parents and the community at large.

Juvenile delinquent or Juvenile in conflict with law

The term 'Juvenile in conflict with the law' or ‘Juvenile Delinquent’ refers any individual below the age of 18 who has come in contact with the justice system as a result of committing against the law or being suspected of committing against the law (the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000). Beneath the gust of the protecting ideas and policies already mention that regardless of the offence committed by a child sought to receive special treatment. This shielding perspective found it’s a lot of general expression within the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1928. This act was revised in 1948 and reformulated in 1959. The figures for juvenile delinquency until 2000 were collected as per the definition of Juvenile Justice Act, 1986. During this Act, male beneath the age of 16 years and female beneath the age of 18 years were suggested as Juveniles. The Act was modified in 2000 according to that, the age of juvenile male and females was thought-about to be higher than seven years beneath the age of 18 years. Thus, each the boys and young women below the age of 18 years relish the protection of juvenile legislation (Source: the United Nation’s Children Fund).
CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Both developed and developing countries that face this risk of juvenile delinquency. Young people who are in danger of turning in to delinquent typically live in tough circumstances. Children who are affected like parental alcoholism, poverty, breakdown of the family, overcrowding, abusive conditions within the home, the growing HIV/AIDS scourge, or the death of parents during armed conflicts—are orphans or unaccompanied and are without the means of subsistence, housing and alternative basic requirements are at greatest risk of falling into juvenile delinquency. Whereas, United Nations states that the speedy increase of population growth, the inconvenience of housing and support services, poverty, unemployment and underemployment among youth, the decline in the authority of local communities, overcrowding in poor urban areas, the disintegration of the family and ineffective educational systems are number of the pressures young people must deal with and reason for juvenile delinquency. The number of children particularly tough in circumstances is calculable to possess enhanced from 80 million to 150 million between 1992 and 2000 (UNICEF). There are few major reasons are in brief explained in the following pages.

Biological

Certain biological elements are having role of conceiving delinquent character among juveniles. In this, the delinquent behavior has centered a lot of on brain dysfunction and impairment in learning capabilities. Other research has shown abnormal electroencephalogram (EEG) recording of the brain activity in delinquents. This could be concerning violent and aggressive behavior, destructiveness, limited impulse control and poor social adaptation. Dysfunction of the brain have additionally been joined to dyslexia, hyperactivity etc. which will turn as deviant behavior, rejection and poor educational achievement. The adolescent could be a time of tremendous changes in body and brain and this is the time for seeking out new experiences including situations that are dangerous. Even though Indian young women attain puberty largely at the age of twelve or thirteen, they still stay immature concerning the realities of life.
Political/ Geographical

Migration of uninhabited and jobless young men to slums carry way to communicate with anti-social components caring on prostitution, smuggling of liquor or narcotic pharmaceuticals and stealing. These are the price that they are compelled to leap into the word of crime without even understanding what they are doing is prohibited by regulation. Additionally to all, illiteracy, child labour, squalor is different contributing factors intensifying juvenile delinquency. The plight of ethnic minorities and migrants together with displaced persons and refugees in bond components of the world is very distressing.

According to United Nation (2000), juvenile crime and delinquency are on the increase and also the majority of urban youth and children live in slum and unlawful tenant settlements with overcrowded, unhealthy housing and an absence of basic facilities condition. This can also link to the fast and dramatic social, political and economic changes that have taken place in several component of the globe particularly within the African continent in recent decades. The key offences committed by young people are theiving, robbery, smuggling, prostitution, the abuse of narcotic substances, and drug trafficking. The chief determinants for this record raise in juvenile delinquency within the Indian humanity are also the course of urbanization. It is sent a range of innovative issues like housing, slum house, overcrowding, want of parental command and family breakup and so on.

Familial

Studies show that children who receive sufficient parental supervision are less expected to have interactions in criminal activities. Dysfunctional family settings characterized by conflict, inadequate parental control, weak internal linkages and integration and premature autonomy are closely associated with juvenile delinquency. Children in poor families that have less chance for real employment and face the next risk of social segregation are overrepresented among offenders.
The families in transition face challenges during this respect, with the associated uncertainty and chaos contributing to a rise within the numbers of children and juveniles neglected by their parents and suffering abuse and violence at home. The family as a social establishment is presently undergoing considerable changes like one parent families and non marital unions.

The absence of fathers in many low-income families will lead boys to seek patterns of masculinity in delinquent groups of peers. These groups in many respects have alternate for the family outline male roles and contribute to the gaining of such characteristic as cruelty, strength, excitability and anxiety.

The family well-being is more and more recognized and adolescents from low-income families usually feel excluded. Success at school depends greatly on whether or not parents have the capacity to produce their children with basic requirement that features the resources to buy books and manuals and pay for studies. To elevate their self-esteem and recover their status they will favor to be a part of a juvenile delinquent group.

The very important origin of the same issue is unexampled boost in end marriage cases and marital arguments. This leads an excessive amount of discrimination within the midst of young kids or step motherly remedy additionally makes harmful psychological impact on youngsters. Feeling of being neglected could create children to proceed lost and this furnishes a soothing ground for juvenile delinquency.

**Socio- Economical**

Another promise determinant behind juvenile delinquency is poverty. The fail of parents in providing basic requirements of life like nourishment and apparel propel to their young kids to earn money by less complicated means that result in antisocial undertaking. Juvenile delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability and also the weakening of major institutions (including the state, systems of public education and public assistance and the family). The Socio-economic instability is usually connected to constant
unemployment and low incomes among the young, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity.

Media

Television and movies have popularized the ‘cult of heroes’, which promotes justice through the physical elimination of enemies. Many researchers have stated that young people who watch violence tend to behave more aggressively or violently, particularly when provoked. This is mainly characteristic of 8 to 12 years old boys, who are more vulnerable to such influences.

For instance, it is impossible to find television shows that do not show any kind of violence. The movies that show violent acts stimulate viewers and the aggressive energy can then be transferred to everyday life, pushing an individual to engage in physical activity on the streets. This type of influence is temporary, lasting from several hours to several days. In addition, the television can portray ordinary daily violence committed by parents or peers (the imposition of penalties for failing to study or for violations of certain rules or norms of conduct). As a result, children are repeatedly exposed to the use of violence in different situations and the number of violent acts on television appears to be increasing. Violence shown in the media is unreal and has a surrealistic quality, wounds bleed less, and the real pain and suffering resulting from violent actions are very rarely shown, so the consequences of violent behavior often seem negligible. Over time, television causes a shift in the system of human values and indirectly leads children to view violence as a desirable and even courageous way of re-establishing justice. The American Psychological Association (1993) has reviewed the evidence and has concluded that television violence accounts for about 10 per cent of aggressive behavior among children John, M. (1994).

Peer influence

It has been known for a long time that young people who associate with delinquent peers are much more likely to get involved in crime. The strong association between having delinquent peers and being involved in crime was dismissed as a case of ‘birds of a
feather flocking together’. Researchers suggest that family factors and delinquent peer influence interrelate in their effects on delinquency. Most studies examining the joint effect of family factors and delinquent peer influence find that family factors appear to exert little influence on the risk of involvement in crime in the presence of controls for delinquent peer influence.

The successful commission of many kinds of crime requires a certain measure of knowledge and skill. Delinquents are a valuable source of information about various techniques and opportunities for committing and/or profiting from crime. Gang membership, in particular, often provides a valuable source of information about how to reduce the risk and increase the income associated with crime.

The exposure to the influence of adult offenders are the another important causes of juvenile delinquency. The opportunity to study delinquent behavior, and the possibility of their engaging in adult crime becomes more real. The ‘criminalization’ of the family also has an impact on the alternative of delinquent trajectories.

A study carried out in prisons in the United States reveals that families involved in criminal activities tend to push their younger members towards violating the law. More than two-thirds of those interviewed had relatives who were incarcerated; for 25 per cent it was a father and for another 25 per cent a brother or sister.

In addition to this several other components that assist to delinquency, which includes parents do not spend much time for young kids and adolescents, lack of positive adult direction, scarcity of positive role models, child abuse and neglect, parents who lack needed parenting abilities, dropout of schools, young kids with unmet desires for exceptional learning and mental health care. There are other three prime factors which directs to latest spectacular increase in juvenile violence. They are the accessibility of drugs, accessibility of cannons, juveniles employed into illicit drug trade.
Industrialization

In the industrialized countries, increased prosperity and the availability of a growing range of consumer goods have led to increased opportunities for juvenile crime, including theft, vandalism and the destruction of property. With the social changes that have occurred over the past few decades, the extended family has been replaced by the nuclear family as the primary kinship group. The informal traditional control exercised by adults (including parents, relatives and teachers) over young people has gradually declined, and adequate substitutes have not been provided. Lack or insufficiency of parental supervision is one of the strongest predictors of delinquency.

CAUSES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Certain aspects of juvenile delinquency are worldwide others vary from one region to another. The contexts are important in understanding the causes of juvenile delinquency.

Africa

In the African and Latin American countries delinquency tends to be attributed mainly to hunger, poverty, malnutrition and unemployment, which are associated to the marginalization of juveniles in the already severely disadvantaged section of society with rapid growing population. The overall crisis in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States deriving from the transition to market-based economies has contributed to an increased tendency towards criminal behavior, owing mainly to the weakening of the primary institutions of socialization (the family, the public education system, recreation services, work collectives and the informal peer environment) and to personal alienation. Juvenile delinquency in the region is most often related to the unemployment of both young people and parents, poverty in the family, or pressures on overworked parents to successfully maintain the traditional guardianship of children. These challenges and other socio-economic pressures have intensified in the past decade, affecting the behaviour of children and youth. The impact of pathological behaviours in the family, educational negligence, negative patterns of conduct conveyed by parents or guardians and the lack of leisure alternatives is also considerable.
South East Asia

In Asian countries, juvenile crime and delinquency are largely urban phenomena. The most noticeable trends in the region are the rise in the number of violent acts committed by young people, the increase in drug-related offences, and the marked growth in female juvenile delinquency. According to United Nation (2000), the financial crisis that hit some countries in East and South-East Asia in the late 1990s created economic stagnation and tightening, leading to large-scale youth unemployment. For millions of young people, this meant a loss of identity and the opportunity for self-actualization. Some countries are located near or within the “Golden Crescent” or the “Golden Triangle,” two major narcotics-producing areas of Asia. Traffickers actively involve adolescents and youth in serving this industry, and many of them become addicted to drugs because of their low prices and easy availability.

Latin America

In Latin America, the young have struggled by the economic problems linked to the debt crisis in the region, resulted in high unemployment rates prevailing within this group. Juvenile delinquency is particularly acute and is often associated with the problem of homelessness among children and adolescents.

Arab Countries

In the Arab world, the problems related with juvenile delinquency differ from one country to another. Some countries have experienced socio-economic difficulties, while others have become affluent. In the latter group, delinquency may take place in relation with migrants seeking employment or continued urbanization, sudden affluence, rapidly changes in the economy, and the increasing heterogeneity of the population. The conflict between traditional Arab-Islamic values and newer, often imported values appears to be a common problem throughout the region.

Western European countries

The sharpest increase in the rate of juvenile violence in most Western European countries occurred in the past three decades. In some countries, the official figures rise between 50 and 100 per cent.
England and Wales

According to **United Nations (2000)** In England and Wales, approximately 360 of every 100,000 youths aged 14-16 years were “convicted or cautioned by the police” for violent crimes in 1986; by 1994, that figure had increased to approximately 580 per 100,000. According to **Youth Justice Board and Ministry of Justice**, total number of proven offences committed by youth in 2010/11 is 176,511.

Western Germany and East Germany

In Western Germany in 1984, the number of 14 to 18 year olds suspected of violent crimes was around 300 per 100,000; by 1995, that figure had over doubled to around 760 per 100,000. Rates within the former East Germany were 60 to 80 per cent higher. The results of a number of studies indicated that the victims of violent crimes committed by juveniles were mostly other juveniles. For example, in the Netherlands in 1995, young people 15 to 17 years of age were fourfold more likely than adults (25 years or older) to be the victims of assault. In most countries the crime rate among adults has either remained stable over the years or increased moderately. In no country has the rise within in the adult crime rate paralleled that of juveniles. Thus, the increase in violent crime among juveniles derives solely part from overall crime trends **World Youth Report (2003)**.

Within **developed countries**, there are groups of impoverished and needy people littered with relative deprivation. In recent years, some countries have reduced their social services, putting the weakest strata of the population in an even a lot of vulnerable position. Poverty has increased, and also the issues of homelessness and unemployment have reached alarming dimensions **World Youth Report (2003)**. In most European Union countries, the increase in juvenile crime has corresponded to observed will increases in poverty and unemployment rates among vulnerable groups.

**Slovakia**

In Slovakia, solely regarding 8 per cent of young people are members of youth associations. There could also be a reluctance to join such groups, in which participation was about obligatory underneath past regimes.
Eastern Europe and Russia

In the major countries of Eastern Europe and also the former Soviet Union, the number of mothers and fathers bereft of their parental rights is increasing once a year. These individuals are preponderantly alcoholics, drug addicts and other people who have incontestable delinquent behavior. Unemployment, low family financial gain and parental untrustworthiness are the most factors contributing to juvenile delinquency in several components of this region. Children experience suffering and humiliation and that they could also be concerned in theft or alternative offences, and a few are forced to earn associate financial gain through prostitution.

CONSEQUENCE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency could be a problem that not solely affects one specific humanity however conjointly delinquent youth are often discovered round the globe. As an outcome, youth, their families, and society suffer multiple consequence from juvenile misdeed and allied troubles. Both human and financial charges are significant and furthermore carry both financial and psychological burdens for the entire territory. The teens encompassing both sexes unduly consign arson, vandalism, engine vehicle thefts, burglaries, and larceny/thefts with ensuing financial consequence for victims. Moreover, the health and other treatment functioning cost for victims of robberies, rapes, and assaults conjointly discovered the foremost substantial. Parents might face anguish and supplemented costs once youth use alcohol or other drugs or run away from home. As an outcome of this, communal charges of delinquency are moreover considerable.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY RATE

The Hindustan Times (2013) reported that more teenagers in India committing crimes with the frequency of juvenile crime boost each year. According to records of the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 33,887 juveniles were arrested in 2011. There are 25178 instance of crime including rape, murder, kidnapping and abduction. Out of these, 1,211 were in the 7 to 12 years, 11,019 in the 12-16 years and 21,657 in the 16 to 18 years.
In 2007, the juvenile crime magnified by 8.4 per cent over 2006 with 22,865 crimes by juveniles listed during 2007, awake from 21,088 in 2006. Juveniles age group of 16-18 years were the highest number apprehended in 2007, 18,015 that was 16.3 per cent higher when contrasted to previous year. The largest rate of juvenile’s misdeed was reported in Madhya Pradesh that is 5,089 followed by 4,499 in Maharashtra and 1,864 in Gujarat.

According to Anant, A. C. T. (2012), the incidence rate of juvenile IPC crimes in 2011 have increased by 10.5% over 2010 as 22,740 IPC crime by juveniles were listed throughout 2010 which expanded to 25,125 situations in 2011. Major Juvenile crime was under theft (21.17%), injured (16.3%) and burglary (10.38%) in 2011. The high numbers of juvenile misdeeds under IPC were described in the States of Madhya Pradesh (19.9%), Maharashtra (19%), Chhattisgarh (8.7%), Andhra Pradesh (7.3%), Rajasthan (7.3%) and Gujarat (6.4%). Out of the total 888 juvenile killing situations reported in the India in 2011, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh described (16.3%) and (12.6%) situation. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape situations in the homeland was reported from Madhya Pradesh (23.6%) pursued by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%) and Maharashtra (10.9%), while the largest incidence of the juvenile theft in the homeland was described from Maharashtra (23.6%).

The highest number of juvenile delinquency situations under Special and Local Laws (SLL) was described from Tamil Nadu (672) which accounted for 23.7 per cent of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Chhattisgarh (514 situations, 18.1%), Gujarat (464 situations, 16.4%), Maharashtra (296 situations, 10.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (276 situations, 9.7%).

These five States taken together have accounted for 78.3 per cent of total juvenile delinquency situations under SLL described in the homeland. Out of 424 incidents described in the country under ‘Gambling Act’ against juveniles, 33.0 per cent situations were reported from Madhya Pradesh pursued by Chhattisgarh (29%). Gujarat reported 215 (68.7%) cases under 'Prohibition Act' pursued by Maharashtra 92 (29.4%) and both states accounted for 98.1%.
According to *Times of India, (2013)* Odisha has witnessed an alarming rise in the rate of juvenile delinquency. Over 900 juveniles, mostly in the age group of 13 to 18 years, were found involved in different crimes, including rape and murder in 2012, those juveniles include 908 boys and 32 girls. In 2011, the total number of such juveniles stood at 621, including 604 boys, according to home department's fresh white paper placed in the assembly. The reports said with sharp rise in juvenile delinquency rate as many as 692 cases were registered at police stations in the state in 2012 against 474 cases in 2011. Around 664 cases registered in 2012 involve boys and remaining was related to girls. The following tables explain the recent rate of Juvenile delinquency in India.

### TABLE NO: 1

**JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW UNDER DIFFERENT CRIME HEADS (IPC) DURING 2012 (STATE AND UT WISE)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>State/ UT</th>
<th>Murder</th>
<th>Rape</th>
<th>Robbery</th>
<th>Theft</th>
<th>Kidnapping</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Madhya Pradesh</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Utter Pradesh</td>
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<td>110</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Chhatisgrah</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tamil Nadu</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Delhi (UT)</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Crime in India 2012 statistics, National Crime Record Bureau)*

The above table it is clearly stat that majority of the Murder and Rape cases reported in the Madha Pradesh state. The highest rate of Robbery and Theft took place in the state of Maharastra.
### TABLE NO: 2

**JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH LAW UNDER DIFFERENT CRIME HEADS (IPC) DURING 2012**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>672</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>844</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>888</td>
<td><strong>990</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>485</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>798</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>1149</td>
<td><strong>1175</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>409</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>481</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>639</td>
<td><strong>767</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Theft</td>
<td>3361</td>
<td>5606</td>
<td>5615</td>
<td>5253</td>
<td>4930</td>
<td>5320</td>
<td>5528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>354</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>524</td>
<td>760</td>
<td><strong>789</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Crime in India 2012 statistics, National Crime Record Bureau)

### TABLE NO: 3

**AGE AND RATE OF JUVENILE IN CONFLICT WITH UNDER IPC (2002-2012)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>7-12 YEARS</th>
<th>12-16 YEARS</th>
<th>16-18 YEARS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>BOYS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>4488</td>
<td>13864</td>
<td>17427</td>
<td>35779</td>
<td><strong>33551</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>3584</td>
<td>11684</td>
<td>18049</td>
<td>33320</td>
<td><strong>30985</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2107</td>
<td>12415</td>
<td>16421</td>
<td>30943</td>
<td><strong>28878</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1645</td>
<td>13090</td>
<td>17946</td>
<td>32681</td>
<td><strong>30606</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>1595</td>
<td>12535</td>
<td>18015</td>
<td>32145</td>
<td><strong>30375</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1460</td>
<td>12114</td>
<td>20953</td>
<td>34527</td>
<td><strong>32671</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1281</td>
<td>12272</td>
<td>20954</td>
<td>34507</td>
<td><strong>32795</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1133</td>
<td>10741</td>
<td>21768</td>
<td>33642</td>
<td><strong>31550</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>10123</td>
<td>19253</td>
<td>30303</td>
<td><strong>28763</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1211</td>
<td>11019</td>
<td>21657</td>
<td>33887</td>
<td><strong>31909</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1286</td>
<td>12063</td>
<td>26473</td>
<td>39822</td>
<td><strong>33205</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>-71.3</td>
<td>-13.0</td>
<td>51.9</td>
<td><strong>11.3</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td><strong>17.5</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Crime in India 2012 statistics, National Crime Record Bureau)
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

According to Honorable Mr. Justices K. G. Balakrishnan, former chief justice of India, the Juvenile justice system in India is contemplates the legal answer with regard to two categories of youngsters, specifically those who are in ‘conflict with law’ and ‘those in want of care and protection.’ These children are from disadvantaged and marginalized part of society as well as those with distinct desires and vulnerabilities.

Before the acting out of The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 (care and protection of children), the principle was supported on the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and numerous state legislations considering with the privileges and welfare of youngsters. This indicated that a lot of larger care was needed and a distinction had to be tired between the remedy of young kids in conflict with the law and people in want of care and protection. According to this, the objectives of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 was to form a distinct scheme of juvenile – special consideration for instance; wherever children are suspect of committing offences, in contrast to from the criminal justice scheme for mature persons. This act furthermore reflects the productive collaborating of relaxed joint arrangements at the grade of the family, voluntary associations and also the community. These report aggravated the assembly to intervene afresh and modification created to Act in 2006. The prime aim of this act was to seep up the management of justice for juveniles. Later the form direct was framed by the Central Government in 2007. They set down and repeat the fundamental standard within the administration of juvenile justice and also the protection of children Hansaria, V. & Jose, I. P. (2010).

JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD

Juvenile Justice Board conducts the inquiry against juvenile who is suspected to possess acted in conflict with law. The procedure for coping with juvenile is required to be children friendly and rehabilitation orientating and not adversarial. The board consists of a judicial magistrate and two social workers, whose powers are co-extensive with the magistrate. The investigation is needed to be completed within 4 to 6 months and blockage beyond this time span results in termination of proceedings in non-serious offences. The composition of the Juvenile Justice Board is given below.

(Source: Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and rule, 2007)

Functions of the Board

a. To adjudicate and decide cases of juvenile in conflict with law; {Section 6 read with rule 10 (a)}

b. To cognizance of crimes committed underneath section 23 to 28 of the Act

c. Monitor establishments for juvenile in conflict with law

d. To contend with non-compliance on the a part of involved government functionaries or voluntary organizations
e. Direct District Authority and police to supply necessary infrastructure or facilities in order that minimum standards of justices and treatment are mentioned in the spirit of the Act
f. Maintain liaison with the child welfare committee in respect of children needing care and protection
g. Liaison with Boards in alternative districts to facilitate speedy inquiry and disposal of cases through due process of law
h. Send quarterly data concerning about juvenile in conflict with law created before them to the district and state child protection unit, state government and chief judicial magistrate or chief metropolitan magistrate.
i. Grant permission to visit the premises of an establishment.

OBSERVATION HOME

Juvenile in conflict with law are kept in an exceedingly home and not in prison or lockup. Observation Home is the home wherever a juvenile who is speculated to have are available in conflict with law, that’s to mention, allegedly committed associate offence is kept pending inquiry against him by the board.

The establishment ought to maintain a case history of every juvenile together with size, weight, ill health, drugs and different physical and mental issues. There is monthly medical examination of juvenile and provided that essential health amenities together with a doctor, health equipments for secondary health troubles, first aid kit, supply of emergency medicines, consumables and immunization treatment. All the employees are trained to provide first aid and take preventive measures. Observation Homes have tie-up with localized primary health centre, government clinic, different hospitals, psychologists, psychiatrists and mental health organizations. A mental health record of every juvenile is maintained by the involved organization. Services of trained counselors or psychologists or psychiatrists have provided for targeted and normal individual treatment for all juvenile. All organization should provide education to all juveniles, with in the establishment or outdoors or make arrangement from exceptional educators and it ought to present vocational teaching to juvenile.
MENTAL HEALTH OF JUVENILES

Mental health is an integrated part of health and well being, as reflected in the definition of health in the constitution of World Health Organization. “Health is complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Mental health like other aspects of health can be affected by a range of socio-economic factors” (WHO mental health action plan 2013). Whereas another definition by World Health Organization state that “child and adolescent mental health is that the capability to attain and maintain optimum psychological functioning and well being. It is directly associated with the extent reached and competence achieved in psychological and social functioning” (World Health Organization, 2005).

Child and adolescent mental health includes a way of identity and self-worth; sound family and peer relationships; a capability to be productive and to learn; and a capability to use developmental challenges and cultural resources to maximize development (World Health Organization, 2005). Good mental health in childhood is a necessity for optimum psychological development, productive social relationships, effective learning, and ability to care for self, smart physical health and effective economic participation as adults.

Screening of mental disorders

Mental health assessment of juveniles in conflict with law helps to determine how the system can address their treatment needs. Another important purpose of mental health assessment is to address the legal issues surrounding a juvenile’s competency to understand the adjudicatory process and to thoughtfully participate in and make decisions as part of that process. According to the national centre for mental health and juvenile justice (2004), “youth who immediately receive a mental health screening are more likely to have their problems identified and treated”.

Identifying and the action taken towards the mental health needs of adolescence in contact with the juvenile justice system is recognized as an important issue at all levels. Habitually, a youth’s troublesome or wrong behavior is the result of a symptom of a mental health disorder that has gone unnoticed and untouched. Mostly the disorders like
the alcohol/drug use, angry/irritable, depressed/anxious, somatic complains, suicide ideation, thought disturbance and traumatic experiences are common in juvenile delinquents.

**Mental Health Record:**
A mental health record of every juvenile shall be maintained by Observation Homes. Services of trained counselors or psychologists or psychiatrists could also be taken to provided along with regular individual medical aid for every juvenile.

**MENTAL HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE**

Every institution shall have maintained a case history of every juvenile which includes height, weight, illness and treatment, different physical and mental issues. A monthly medical check-up of juvenile and the establishment shall offer necessary medical facilities together with a doctor, medical equipments for minor health problems, first aid kit, stock of emergency medicines, consumable and immunization coverage.

**Educational Facilities:**

a. Every institution shall offer education to any or all juveniles, within the establishment or outside.

b. The establishment shall make arrangement for academic opportunities with schools, non-formal education institution and from special educators.

c. Extra facilities based on their development like coaching centers, encouraging volunteer service can be provided.

**VOCATIONAL APTITUDE**

Vocational aptitude test sometimes called an employment test or career assessment is a test given to those interested in entering the occupation to help determine what career may be best for him or her. These tests are often written to help evaluate how a person thinks and to best understand what areas of interest a person may want to pursue. A career aptitude test can come in a number of different forms, though it usually tests a person’s knowledge or areas of interest.
There are many ways in which a career aptitude test can be prepared. They will typically consist of a number of questions phrased as multiple choice or true/false questions. These are often used so that the results of the test can be determined through computer analysis of answers, rather than lengthy scoring by people of short answer or essay style questions. The questions on a career aptitude test are usually aimed at evaluating the types of skills a person may have.

**Vocational training for juveniles**

a. Each establishment shall offer paying vocational training to juvenile.

b. The establishment shall develop networking with institute of technical instruction, Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Government and Private Organization or Enterprises, Agencies or Nongovernmental organizations like an expert or placement agencies.

Based on the curiosity and aptitude of the children, vocational training course are being offered.

**SPECIAL HOMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS**

Special homes have been established for reception and rehabilitation of children who have been found guilty and have been committed for a period as ordered by the Juvenile Justice Board.

In dealing with juveniles in conflict with law, it is important to focus on their rehabilitation rather than punishment. In India, the juvenile Justice System provides measures to chalk out the rehabilitative programs. However, the mental health rehabilitation is not considered more valuable, as other legal formalities. As honorable Mr. Justices Tarun Chatterjee (2010) stated children are an asset to a country and are responsible for building its future. Therefore, it is the responsibility of everyone to ensure that they are able to live active, contributing citizens rather than destructive citizen of the country.
IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY

The annual report of the association for juvenile justice (2002) identified that, 73 per cent of youth in juvenile services described mental health problems throughout screening, 57 per cent had before obtained treatment, 55 per cent had symptoms associated with clinical despondency, 50 per cent had perform disorders, up to 45 per cent had vigilance deficit-hyperactivity disorders and numerous had multiple diagnosis. Loeber et al., (1991) discussed that youth in the juvenile justice system are at high risk for mental health troubles, which may assisted to their criminal behavior. Juveniles are at especially high risk for substance abuse, suicidal ideation and anxiety and mood disorders. Some widespread disorders among young kids in detention centers encompasses attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), substance misuse, depression, and bipolar disorder. In supplement, numerous youth in juvenile centers have traumatic experiences (emotional and physical responses to an awful event). There is no one way to heal each topic as each youth is unique and is impacted by or displays mental illness differently. Therefore, it is significant that if detention is essential, each youth is assessed individually for risk of anger, trauma, and suicide and remedy is tailored to individual youth.

From childhood through the early twenties, minds of children evolve at a rapid rate and throughout this time span, ineffective or contradictory interventions for youth with mental health disorders can lead to long-lasting negative outcomes. Early identification and remedy of mental health disorders are significant in alignment for youth to learn to cope with their mental sickness and obtain remedy that assists them in evolving responsible mature persons. Identification is especially significant in cases where youth are facing the contradictory consequences of detention.
The information given under the topic the need of the study elucidates the importance of research on the Attitude towards parents, Mental Health and Vocational aptitude of juvenile in conflict with law. The arrow marks indicate the factors that may influence the Attitude towards parents, Mental Health and Vocational aptitude of the juvenile in conflict with law.

Exhibit 2

The present study is concerned with juvenile in conflict with law. They can be studied three dimensions like their attitude towards parents, their mental health and their vocational aptitude. The factor that may influence these dimensions is the research question and research issues. This study proceeds with this research issue and as such the problem is formulated.