CHAPTER V
DISCUSSION, SUMMARY
AND CONCLUSION
MAJOR FINDINGS

Juvenile delinquents

- Majority of the delinquents stayed more than 3 years in the correctional house and most of them were either picked at street or dropped by their mothers. Here, the most of the females were dropped off by their mother and were picked off from streets.
- Most of the delinquents said they received Fair Treatment and were aware of their mistake and felt guilt about the same. And Specially, About 90% of the females felt guilt.
- Most of the delinquents said they did what they did because of poverty and received no prejudiced treatment.
- Majority of the inmates of the correctional home received prejudiced treatment from the authorities and they treated as such without any reason was the most common opinion.
- More than 80% of the inmates felt regret and sometimes felt they could control their decisions.
- All the inmates of the correctional home felt more or less they were treated both at NGOs and Hospitals for their serious health issues.
- Most of the inmates felt they either didn’t know or they did some times, how to make their personal decisions to protect themselves from any problems.
- Majority of the group wanted to further continue their education and wanted to be good parent and none the less wanted to be a good citizen after leaving the correctional home.
- Every member of the group wanted to change themselves to be a good citizen and abide law.
- Ambiguity was found between whether they blamed the system or not.
Parents:

- Majority of the sample groups, were either single parent or had a nuclear family.
- Ambiguity was found between the age groups the parents belong to implying delinquency had nothing to do with parent’s age.
- Majority of the parents were having a job in private sector and many of their salaries ranged below 20,000/- Rs per month.
- Majority of the parents were dominating in Parenting and further had a criminal background themselves.
- Poverty was the Primary reason according Majority of the parents for delinquent behaviors and a huge number of parents did not defended their offspring for their deeds and each and every one of the parent regretted their child’s situation.
- Majority of the parent’s thought their family’s poverty was the reason for their child’s plea and they thought their family was directly or indirectly and motive to their child’s trauma.
- Only a nominal number of parents thought the police or political system as one of the contributing factors to the delinquency.
- Relating to the treatment offered by the correction homes, parents gave perplexing answers between good, not satisfactory and no comments, but very little number of parents said the care offered was Excellent.
- Many of the parents were aware of other NGOs working for Juvenile delinquency.
- Majority of the parents wanted to accept their children after their time in correction homes.

NGOs

- Majority of the NGOs thought Poverty as one of the primary reasons for increasing delinquency in the society and ‘Not showing interest’ in the issues of JD from the current system was one of the popular opinions.
- And Majority of the NGOs were concerned that Poverty, Slum Culture and Discrimination were the focal reasons indicating Delinquency from social and cultural prospect.
• Social Service was the most popular opinion among the NGOs and their respective NGOs main agenda were ‘to help the needy’ and ‘to mobilize youth power productively.
• More than half of the NGOs said Education was the primary prevention service their NGO adapted and many of those NGOs had success in their portfolio working with Delinquency children.
• Majority of NGOs only involved themselves in Programs/Projects dealing with rehabilitation of JD and to promote the interest of poor.
• Most of these organization carried out alternative development projects which had specific aim of rehabilitating juvenile delinquents they revealed that most of them implemented national or local strategies extended between 25% to 50%.
• All of the NGOs were spreading awareness about the problems associated with the Juvenile Delinquency and most of them were not getting any support from the government.
• Majority of the NGOs were Satisfied with the programs bought up by the Government for the prevention and rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquency and many of the NGOs thought that there is a need of specific programs focusing JD.
• Many of the NGOs were happy with the work done by the correction home situate in Bangalore.
• The Main strengths were Effective Communication, follow ups and support from others which majority of the NGO groups opined.
• On national level NGOs were contributing information equally for monitoring and assessing any government programme to control juvenile delinquency. On Local level, Majority of them did while a quarter of them didn’t.
• Majority of the NGOs did not contributed to the data system on the misuse of juvenile delinquency by the system, neither locally or on a National level.
• Most of the NGOs were being involved in Policy activity relating to prevention of JD and were also involved in monitoring/ evaluating of government Policies.

The socio Economic status, whenever stated, brings the dilemma of how to distinguish different people from different backgrounds, even if distinguished successfully, is it possible to measure the people’s status for their economic standards and link the same with their
social existence. It is very difficult to have a specific scale to segregate people distinctly, because the specifics of economic status changes from one region to another and their nature of livelihood differ.

The only possible difference which may be found is their income level, on which, their social existence is categorized. And accordingly the presence or absence of privileges secured to them is optimized.

Even as the study scored a significant level of relationship between the delinquency and its characteristic nature of behaviors unraveled, it was evident post and pre to the study that delinquency was fueled by poverty/socio-economic status of the delinquent’s family. Due to the prevailing poverty in their respective household these delinquents are often subdued to their wishes and wants; they quest to fulfill their needs, but are often left out of options and choices. Poverty always succeeds hindering people from having a fulfilling life, which to the children, the unpredictable generation of the society fails to cope with it and succumbs to delinquent behavior. Many of them turn to delinquents so that they can achieve everything that they wished for through ill means which in turn will lead to them being outcastes of societies. The society always sees the unconventional life style of the delinquents as a threat to the civilized society.

Juvenile delinquents are basically products of societal malfunctions; all of them need special care and attention, but they face far more serious difficulties. The dimension of the problem of juvenile delinquency is not fully assessed in India, nor is the roots of the juvenile delinquency specifically traced. In most of the countries, juvenile offenders are a neglected group. In our country, the police are given the leeway in picking up children found in difficult circumstances. Later, this leads to abuse and harassment, and finally the children come out as hardened criminals. Studies in India show that children are compelled to become criminals due to many reasons. Such as, Poverty, Strict Disciplines at home, alcoholic parents, Sexual abuse, insecure and neglected Environment. Thus, there needs to be a rethinking of categories such as delinquent, destitute and neglected children.

The problems faced are quite numerous. Street children are frequently made scapegoats as thieves or delinquents and are treated indifferently as result. They are viewed as vagrants and criminals and are the first to be suspected of crimes that occur in their vicinity. Furthermore, it appears that these children are arrested by police as “easy targets” to fill up their monthly
quota. There has been numerous cases of children reporting about the police beating them, extorting money from them, locking them up in cells and harassing them. It becomes apparent that legislation will remain ineffective if the law-enforcers themselves violate the very same laws that are supposed to offer care and protection to children. The Problem of juvenile delinquency reveals many factors in its causation. But, what is noteworthy is that such apparently different factors as economic instability, disorganized homes, lack of parental care, emotional disturbances arising from parental clashes are merely variant forms of the general condition of destitution.

The society does, what suits best to it and its components and tries to put the delinquents out of civilized society, in to juvenile homes or correctional homes. Here, the role of NGOs begin, the pilot years of the care and protection offered to these delinquents sought failure, but over the years many NGOs are working individually and together to bring solution to this problem. Many NGOs in and around many cities are regularly working for the betterment of the problematic children, they are trying to understand each individual type of delinquency, it’s growth in healthy mind, their reasons and motives, and have succeeded also. Now NGOs are being franchised and are assorted to work for the governments to check and resolve any issues present, these Organizations operate under different programs of government and simultaneously working for the children and the perceptions of the society towards these children also.

The Programs undertaken from the organizations, range from spreading awareness to the children, their parents, and to the society, and to, immobilizing the future growth of the same problem in the society. They are acting like a link between government programs and delinquent children, It was found that many of the member so the society were even unaware of the problem residing between them, they were in the assumptions that it was just another attitude problem rather than a disease of illicit behaviors. The percent of people who knew about the situation showed no interest at all.

According to the NGOs, Many of these delinquents became what they are, because of Poverty, Slum Culture and Discrimination they experienced in the society, learned from their peer group. And they opined that Education, regular counseling and personal/private interactions of the problems they face with their parents can reduce almost the whole problem itself.
Social Service is the primary motivation NGO workers have to enter this field, they genuinely want to help many of the children from entering the wrong path, and if the decision is already made then to make those children understand their deviation, to rehabilitate them and to aid them in choosing their future lifestyle.

Rehabilitation is the ultimate goal of institutionalization and after care is the means to achieve the same. All programs of the institution must be geared to the rehabilitation of inmates. Release from the institution in reality is a terrible moment in the life of the institutionalized child as soon as the doors of institution are flung open and he is thrown outside in the street. People feel a sort of contempt for him. Even his family members often shun him out of their lives. The gulf between the emotional deterrence of being in a correctional institution and the stigma that community expels to ex-inmate become greater. He feels helpless, frustrated and ultimately develops propensity for committing anti-social acts. Most such institution should provide after-care services to the restored and released children in order to get them out of the rigor of the inimical situation and to minimize their hardships in the post-institutional life.
CONCLUSION
In the final chapter of "Folk Devils and Moral Panics", Stanley Cohen states:

“The intellectual poverty and total lack of imagination in our society's response to its adolescent trouble makers during the last twenty years, is manifest in the way this response compulsively repeats itself and fails each time to come to terms with the real 'problem' that confronts it”

It is to be hoped that we who are involved in the development of juvenile justice policies and strategies will take note of available research such as that so thoroughly scrutinized in the work of James McGuire and his colleagues at the University of Liverpool (UK). For instance, in their outstanding book "What Works: Reducing provided an exceptionally useful programming model for developing the Offending", they have understanding and skills of young offenders involved in either community based or custodial services.

It is only by basing future juvenile justice strategies on such thorough research that we will have any success in breaking the juvenile crime cycle and moving away from reactive, counterproductive measures espoused by those creating "urban myths, folk devils and moral panics" about youth crime.

**Conclusion1:**
The main conclusion from this inquiry is that there has to be a separation of treatment for first time offenders and chronic offenders (Lober, Farrington, Petechuk, 2003). Many times the same rehabilitation methods are used for both groups. This is ok but that the fact is that chronic offenders tend to commit more crimes and more serious crimes. So the duration of treatment and even specific methods used have to be purposeful for chronic offenders.

**Conclusion2:**
Rehabilitation and the success rate of the juvenile delinquent is contingent upon everyone involved in the rehabilitation process willing to make the changes and sacrifices necessary to achieve the goal of a rehabilitated juvenile re-entering society as healthy citizen (Mincey et al, 2008). This plays a major role in the success or failure of juvenile delinquents.
Recommendations

The current situation with regard to juvenile crime and delinquency can be characterized by the following basic facts and trends:

• There has been an observed increase in violent and aggravated crimes among youth.
• The number of drug-related crimes is growing.
• The process of globalization and the greater mobility of large population groups have led to an increase in criminal activity associated with intolerance towards members of other cultures.

The difficulties encountered by immigrants and their descendants in certain countries are sometimes related to the high levels of group crime deriving from the activities of ethnically based delinquent groups.

• In many cases juvenile crimes are linked to less obvious sources of motivation; various actions may reflect, for example, the standards of particular subcultures, teachings or traditions deriving from religious radicalism, or the compulsion to use of violence as a means of constructing gender identity. Quite often, aggressive and criminal behaviour is positively portrayed in the media, creating a confused picture of acceptable societal norms within some youth subcultures.

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• Children and adolescents in difficult circumstances constitute ready reserves for organized crime, participation in armed conflicts, human and drug trafficking, and sexual exploitation.

• The disintegration of families, poverty, and the death of parents in armed conflict or from HIV/AIDS has led to the forced independence of many young people around the world.
As illustrated in this chapter, juvenile delinquency covers a multitude of different violations of legal and social norms, ranging from minor offences to serious crimes committed by young people. Some types of juvenile delinquency constitute part of the process of maturation and growth and disappear spontaneously as young people make the transition to adulthood. Many socially responsible adults committed various types of petty offences during their adolescence. Quite often, however, the situation is far more serious. Poverty, social exclusion and unemployment often cause marginalization, and young people who are marginalized are more susceptible to developing and maintaining delinquent behaviour.

Furthermore, young people are more likely to become victims of crimes committed by juvenile delinquents. Delinquency is largely a group phenomenon; it is frequently engaged in by certain subcultures of young people who have jointly assumed a particular identity. It is also primarily a male phenomenon, with crime rates for male juvenile and young adult offenders more than double those for females. Some criminal activities are associated with intolerance of members of other cultures or religious, racial or ethnic groups.

If delinquency policies are to be truly effective, higher priority must be given to marginalized, vulnerable and disadvantaged young people in society, and issues relating to youth in conflict with the law should be a central focus of national youth policies. The administration of juvenile justice should be decentralized in order to encourage local authorities to become actively involved in preventing youth crime and reintegrating young offenders into society through support projects, with the ultimate aim of fostering responsible citizenship.