Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION
1.1 **Meaning of child conflict with law**

Human beings are governed by the law of the land. The legal system of each country specifies the age according to their law. A child below the age of 18, who does not lead a normal social life and has deviant behavior, is called a ‘juvenile’. A child who could be a danger and threat to society or to its own self and is in conflict with law is known as juvenile delinquent.

**Child conflict with law may be broadly classified as:**

i) Street beggar

ii) Stealing

iii) Habitual behavior beyond the control of parents

iv) Idling time beyond limits

v) Wandering about near rail tracks, streets and market places

vi) Gambling places

1.2 **Who is a juvenile?**

A juvenile is either a boy or girl who has not completed 18 years of age. The act that governs this age group came into existence from 1986, known as Juvenile Justice Act; the act specifies that a girl below the age of 18 and boy below 16 would come under its purview. Subsequently another act was passed in the later. The juvenile Justice Act 2000, this was an act of legislation to conforming to the UN convention on right rights of child, the government of India satisfied on Dec 11, 1992. According to the UN convention on right of a child it states that for the purpose of convention a child means every human being below the age of 18, under the law is applicable to the child majority attained earlier. At present for both the sexes enjoy the protection of legislation if they are below 18 years of age.

1.3 **Delinquency**

According to Merriam Webster Dictionary Delinquency means Crimes on either morally wrong acts; illegal or unmoral behavior especially by young people.
Tomovic V A – in his book Definitions in sociology, convergence conflict and alternative vocabularies, 1997. Delinquency is a condition arising in the matrix of socio-personal disorganization in the sequence of experience and influences that shape behavior problems. It is a product of dynamic social process, involving numerous variables and the failure of personal and social controls. It is a symptom of deep socioeconomic and social ailments. The Government of India Act of 1999 views the problem child in a broader perspective of anti and unsocial behavior of the child that comes under legal intervention. With a liberal and welfare oriented approach. The term delinquency is on a huge canvas specially pertaining to socially unacceptable behavior in a given time, place and attitude.

1.4 Topology of Delinquency

The word delinquency is referred to all offending acts as presented by the law. The statistics drawn from ‘Crime in India’ shows how the juvenile delinquents have committed crime according to the Indian Penal Code, barring counterfeiting they are legally indulging in cheating, theft, robbing and dacoity, the reason attributed is economic gain. There are other acts like sex offences, assault, rioting, kidnapping and murder are also added to list which they are liable for punishment.

Juvenile delinquency can be found in day-today behavior, example- a student who habitually absents himself/herself from school, shaking assignments, cheating in tests and exams, bullying fellow classmates, desecrating walls, habitual late comer, disrespecting teachers, fighting, theft or even murder. For these kinds of offences they are sent to centers exclusively meant for children who commit these offences. The centers are called Juvenile detention center. The UN convention on rights of the child, Article 1 clearly states – a child is any human being below the age of 18 years, under the law, the child as attained majority earlier are cared and protected by the system of justice in the country.

Juveniles are also covered under various local and special statutes – like Arms Act, Opium Act, Gambling Act, Excise Act, Prohibition Act, Motor Vehicles Act, Prevention of Vagrancy and Beggary Act, Young Person(Harmful) Publication Act, 1956, Narcotic drugs and psychedelic Substances Act 1986.
1.5 Why Delinquency?

The main reason attributed early childhood exposure and social factors and its surroundings. The children are vulnerable to abuse, exploitation and drudgery. In the initial years they are victims and in the later stages of their childhood they vent their feelings by seeking to avenge it on others, this gets then into a vicious cycle. Poverty, sad home life, inadequate education system, exposure to violence through mass media, biological factors leads to serious deviant behaviors. Simple interventions will deter them from deviant behaviors. Every human being is entitled to fair standard of health, education and living conditions which would help a child lead a normal life. Street children are exposed to deviance in the form of prostitution, drug addiction and petty crime. For each of opportunity they somehow get sucked into the group by adults who are then as conduits. This early problem should be addressed and corrected in the initial stages of peculiar and outside the bounds of respectability.

1.6 Juvenile delinquents- An Indian Perspective

It is traced back to the norms of the society and its ethos. It can be broadly classified into two broad groups’ behaviors and offences. Under behaviors its murder, rape, fraud, burglary, robbery, offences can be listed as running away from home, truancy. In a country like India not much has been done. In many countries the juvenile offences are a neglected group. But in India the police are given the power to pick up children found in trying circumstances. Most of the time when are released they come out as hardened criminals as they are not protected and dealt with fairness. Studies done in India show that the main reasons for children to ruin as delinquents are

- Strict discipline
- Poor living condition
- Chronic alcohol parents
- Sexual abuse
- Insecure and harsh environment

A serious rethink has to be done on children who are broadly classified as:-
Delinquents, destitute and the neglected. More often than not they are used as a front by adult to cover their crime; as a result they are badly treated. They are constantly viewed as suspects whenever any untoward incident happens.

1.61 History of Juvenile Justice Act and functioning

India has had a long history of Indian children Act; each state has brought in their own Acts. Chronologically it can be traced back from the time of Hammurabi in 1790; It was during the colonial region in 1843 Lord Cornwallis established ‘Ragged School’ for differential treatment for children. It was first enacted and the states to follow were Bengal in 1922 and Bombay in 1924, but Bombay was the first state to implement it. The children Act of 1960 was enacted by Government of India it explicitly states to provide care, prevention, maintenance, welfare, training, education and rehabilitation of neglected and delinquent children for trial of delinquent children in the union territories. It includes children under the age of seven from any criminal responsibility. According to Section 2(e) of the Children Act of 1960, a boy below 16 and a girl is below 18 years of age comes under its ambit.

On October 2, 1987, the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, ushered in a new uniform Justice system to the entire country excluding the state of Jammu and Kashmir. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, complying with child Rights convention of 1989, recalled the earlier Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 and it decided to validate the child rights convention 1989 in the year 1992 with reference to Section 2(k) of 2000 Act. Juvenile meant a person who had not completed years of age. The act has been further amended in 2006 and 2010. A special framework was designed to protect, treat and rehabilitate children who came under the scope of Juvenile Justice Act. It also emphasizes retrospective and restorative meaning to the definition of “Juvenile in conflict with law” if a juvenile has committed a crime less than 18 years of age as on date of committing such an offence. In the Juvenile Justice Care and Protection of Children rules 2007, according to the rule the term detention means protective custody. This should enable such children to adapt themselves into society and they should be trained to lead a normal life after completing the period of detention.

“Hurt people hurt other people” is an old adage, when someone is hurt emotionally they tend to inflict hurt and pain other people. To address these sensitive
minds and soothe the hurt a number of progresses were started restorative Justice. Victim
offender reconcile action/interaction mediates and counselors are teamed, members of
the family community representative are brought together to ensure that victims interest
is properly address through restorative conferencing. Apart from victim assurance
programs, there are programs in the form of prison assistance given to offenders while
they are in the rehabilitation centers and even after their release.

Young children are found often complaining about the police harassing them, including
being locked up in cells, numbers of times. The government realized that the legislation
would be ineffective if the law enforces themselves became law violators, because the
very fact that the government of India Act 1999 was specifically brought about to protect
and care children. Many causes have been attributed. The common thread that connects
the various factors are economic instability, dysfunctional homes, lack of parental love
and care, emotional instability due to parental fights makes children as destitute.

1.62 Record of Juvenile Delinquency Crime

National Crime records bureau under the agencies of ministry of home affairs has
gone into a mammoth task of collecting data from the crimes committed by juveniles
who come under the juvenile Justice Act of 1986, which includes both boys and girls.

**TABLE - 1**

**Juvenile Delinquency (IPC) Under Different Crime Heads & Various Percentage
Changes in 2010 Over 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Si. No</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murder (Sec. 302 IPC)</td>
<td>267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Attempt to Commit Murder (Sec. 307IPC )</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>**C.H. Not amounting Murder (Sec. 304, 308 IPC)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sexual Offense (Sec. 376 IPCC)</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Custodial Sexual Offense</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Other Sexual offence</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>Crime Description</td>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Abduction (Sec. 363-369, 371-373 IPC)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Of Women and Girls</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Of others</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dacoity (sec. 395-398 IPC)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity (sec. 399-402 IPC)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Robbery (sec. 392-394, 397, 398 IPC)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Burglary (sec. 449-452, 455, 457-460 IPC)</td>
<td>1241</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Theft (sec. 379-382 IPC)</td>
<td>2388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I. Auto Theft</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>II. Other Theft</td>
<td>2132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Riots (sec. 143-145, 147, 151, 153, 153A, 153B, 157, 158, 160 IPC)</td>
<td>532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Criminal Breach Of Trust (sec. 406-409 IPC)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cheating (sec. 419, 420 IPC)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Counterfeit (sec. 231-254, 489A-489D IPC)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>ARSON (Sec. 435, 436, 438 IPC)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hurt (Sec. 323-333, 335-338 IPC)</td>
<td>1497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Dowry Deaths (Sec. 304B IPC)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Molestation (sec. 354 IPC)</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sexual Harassment (sec. 509 IPC)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Domestic Violence (sec. 498a IPC)</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Domestic Violence (sec. 498a IPC)</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Importation of Girls (sec. 366B IPC)</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Less and News in their article on sibling position and juvenile delinquency.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Death Due to Negligence</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Other IPC Crimes</td>
<td>2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Total Cognizable Crimes Under IPC</td>
<td>9267</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** National crime Records Bureau
To support the present study the data collected from NCB starts from the year 2000 to 2009. A total of 23, 926 IPC crimes were committed by juveniles and registered in 2009 it was a decrease of 5% when compared to 22, 740 in 2010. The decreasing percentage of crime head starts from dacoity-35.3%, doing death 34.5% as on 25.3% and riot 24% in 2010 over 2009. There is a clear rise of incidence of juvenile crimes under criminal breach trust 64.7%, culpable homicide not resulting in murder 40%, kidnapping and abduction 32.3%.

If you take into consideration the psycho-analytical view of the above statistics, it can be summed up as that the individuals’ motives are often shaped by early life experiences.

The crimes that were committed by juveniles in the last decade is appalling. It should be of national interest as a developing country, the government should have systems in place so that juveniles are not victimized, but instead have intensive and long-term follow up programs.

Many studies that are pertaining to society are women centric, both women and girls have been subjected to ridicule and abuse women is the pivot of a family circle but crimes committed against them in the form of sexual abuse, dowry harassment and death are increasing in an alarming sake.

India boasts of a country to be an equal opportunity employer, while making giant strides in the field of science, technology, education and modernization but often dubbed as pseudo development. Supervision is thriving in the villages and towns. If the country’s program is to be measured by dowry death, its time the government took some proactive steps to curb the greed of wealth and work towards changing the value of society.

Government cannot assume the role of a guardian to control juvenile delinquency. Instead it should partner with NGO’s to bring down the delinquency rate. More often than not children are vulnerable and became victims of crime. India being a welfare state good measure has to be taken to provide congenial environment for children in their growing years. The problem of delinquency is as old as mankind itself. Every country in the planet has treated children differently based on religious, social and political systems. The society has been an agent of change right from the time of feudal, to
industrialization, migration and rapid urbanization, has influenced both family and children. There have been wars, strife’s, natural calamities that have led to depression and disintegration of a joint family and have led to present day nuclear family.

1.63 Status of crimes against children in the country

National crime bureau has collated crimes committed from the various states across the country. There is a serious cause of concern for the society because of the increase in crime against children in the year 2011 as compared to previous year. The number of cases reported are 33,098 as compared to 2010 where they were 26,694. For a sample six state crime against children is mentioned the highest from Uttar Pradesh 16%, Madhya Pradesh 13.2%, Delhi 12.8 %, Maharashtra 10.2%, Bihar 6.7 % and Andhra Pradesh 6.7 %.

Figure 1: Crime against Children

Source: National Crime Bureau

The National Crime Bureau has shown the rate of crime under various antisocietybehavior. Children are naïve so kidnapping and abduction becomes easy it is at whooping 43%, rape is the second with 30%. Minor girls are trafficked for sexual pleasure at 27%, whereas feticide has an increase of 19% from 2010. There has been a decline of 13% for soliciting young girls for prostitution. There has been a considerably decrease in infanticide of 37 points.
Table 2

Crimes against Children (IPC) in the country and Percentage variation in 2011 over 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SR. No.</th>
<th>Crime Head</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>1488</td>
<td>1408</td>
<td>1451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Infanticide</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>5368</td>
<td>5484</td>
<td>7112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Kidnapping &amp; Abduction</td>
<td>8945</td>
<td>10670</td>
<td>15284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Feticide</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Abetment of Suicide</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Exposure &amp; Abandonment</td>
<td>857</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Procuration of Minor Girls</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>862</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Buying of Girls for Prostitution</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Selling of Girls for Prostitution</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Other crimes (including Prohibition of child Marriage Act 2006)</td>
<td>6985</td>
<td>7253</td>
<td>7293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>24201</td>
<td>26694</td>
<td>33098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: National Crime Bureau

1.64 The concept of Juvenile conflict with law

It means a juvenile who is under 18 years of age who is suspected of committing an offence, which has no approval of the society. So correct the deviate behavior of the juvenile punishment/pretension/correctional measures are justified in the larger public interest.

The term juvenile is derived from Latin word ‘Juvenilis’ means youth or a young person. The lain is derived from a Latin word delinquent from connotation. Sociology point of
view it means offence or misdeed, usually of mania nature, especially committed by a young person. Different authors have defined it differently.

According to Paul W Tappan in his book On Juvenile delinquency Mc.Graw Hill Co. 1949 has explained in two ways:

i) The adjudicated delinquents who have been processed through courts.

ii) Inquisitional delinquents who are handled by police and other agencies. Whereas Ruth ShonleCovan in Juvenile Delinquency describes a delinquent child is one who never obeys the commands of parents or any other person in authority. This leads to uncontrolled anti-social behaviors both at home, school and outside. A delinquent child may harm others physically as well.

The second congress of UN held in 1960 recommended special police offices for Juvenile Justice and also discussed about prevention and treatment. With special emphasis on the cooperation between the allied agencies like police, and general public.

In USA the Juvenile Justice was based on English law, there was no difference in treating in adult criminals and children. It was much later they brought about changes, it was only the latter half of 19th century juvenile system came to be known “child saving movement” Faust and Branlingham1979. The leading advocates of the movement believed that if parents are unable to control and supervise their own children, then the government should intervene.

In England National Society for prevention of cruelty towards children along with children department and police can bring a juvenile before a juvenile court if they are stratified that he/she needs care and protection if they fall into following categories:-

i) If the child is falling into bad company and exposed to danger.

ii) If it is affecting health and has led to underdevelopment growth without proper care and guidance.

iii) If been a victim of sexual abuse or has received grievous injury on the body or living under the same roof as the perpetuation of offence is against the interest of juvenile.

iv) If the juvenile behavior beyond parental control.
In the Indian content the issue of juvenile delinquency is only in conformity of violation of law of the country. The jurisdictional limits are decided by the juvenile court. The juvenile Justice act of 1986 clause of Section 2 ,states that a boy under 16, who has not attained 18 years of age can be punishable if found guilty. The Acts are as follows

i) Narcotic Drugs and psychotropic substance 1985


Juveniles who cannot be controlled under normal circumstances due to their behavior can be protected by juvenile welfare bounds and not courts. Children are innocent it’s the environment in the society circumstances, vulnerability that lists them into a delinquent.

The issue pertaining to the problem of juvenile delinquency has to be understood in the content of childhood and the various exposures the juvenile has had in the growing up years. The misbehavior of juvenile is blurred to that of an adult because the crime is the same. According to Thornton Voight and Doeneor are of the opinion that there is a well-defined way to assess, analyze and classify the juvenile offenders and classify the juvenile offenders and how they need to be treated. Juvenile often derive vicarious pleasure when they destroy public properties, buses school property and indulge in an act that is not acceptable these acts of defiance can be denied as mania crimes. These acts cannot be controlled or corrected by parents and they become a nuisance in society according to Anderson 1994. However it was only in 20th century that there came about a clear distinction regarding to response of society towards the crimes committed by juveniles and adults (Austin Johnson and Gregorious 2008)

In India too juvenile Acts were brought about keeping in mind the sensitive of juvenile age, environment which usually play a crucial role in the unacceptable action and their behavior. Finally the 1986 Act was replaced by the Juvenile Justice [Care and Protection Act of 2000]. All the states across the country implemented it barring the state of Jammu and Kashmir. Under this Act 18 years of age is common to both boys and girls to bring them into the gamut of juvenile act. This act explains in detail as to the treatment towards juvenile as against adult for the same crime committed. It is of the opinion that juvenile are not mentally mature for the actions committed in terms of crime. Juvenile should be handled with better care and timely intervention and emotional support should be shown.
Juvenile delinquency is something that worries governments across the globe. Paranjape 1998-356 lists out the acts which the juvenile indulge in ranging from begging, truancy, vagrancy, stealing, kidnapping, drinking and gambling. For example Istanbul, Bulgaria-Juveniles are involved in sexual offences, smuggling, pick pocketing they belong to the age group of 16 to 18. The situation in Europe is not as scary as USA. Take for instance one neighboring country Bangladesh, well known sociologist Mohammad AfsarUdden in his book Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh 1995 tries to find out causative factors, they are: psychological, cultural, family conditions, family control and relationship. He is of the view that if a society breaks down an individual would not find it easy to get into normal groove of society. The Frustration can manifest into antisocial activities. According to his study there are juvenile cutting across economic barriers who get involved in criminal activities either directly or indirectly.

While doing this study having gone through the experiences of various countries, leads to another pertinent question that is to under the various theories of delinquency and how experiences can be drawn upon even today.

The explanations that abound the theories of Juvenile Delinquency are complex and have a variety of reasons biological genetic and environmental factors. It also resolves around the fact that why only few individual who experience same environment like many others commit crime. There are scientific ways to understand soJuvenile delinquency is something that worries governments across the globe. Paranjape 1998-356 lists out the acts which the juvenile indulge in ranging from begging, truancy, vagrancy, stealing, kidnapping, drinking and gambling. For example Istanbul, Bulgaria-Juveniles are involved in sexual offences, smuggling, pick pocketing they belong to the age group of 16 to 18. The situation in Europe is not as scary as USA. Take for instance one neighboring country Bangladesh, well known sociologist Mohammad AfsarUdden in his book Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh 1995 tries to find out causative factors, they are: psychological, cultural, family conditions, family control and relationship. He is of the view that if a society breaks down an individual would not find it easy to get into normal groove of society. The Frustration can manifest into antisocial activities. According to his study there are juvenile cutting across economic barriers who get involved in criminal activities either directly or indirectly.
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1.7 Theories of Juvenile Delinquency

The explanations that abound the theories of Juvenile Delinquency are complex and have a variety of reasons biological genetic and environmental factors. It also resolves around the fact that why only few individual who experience same environment like many others commit crime. There are scientific ways to understand so to why they commit crime. A theory is an explanation of a phenomenon. Despite various theories propounded by scientists they have not agreed that delinquency cannot be attributed one single factor. The theoretical school of thought can be broadly classified under three main groups:

1) Classical School theory

In 1700’s popular in the theorists who supported this school were: - Cease Marcone Bonessa and Jermy Bentham. The features of this school were based on free will of man, was hedonistic (pleasure loving) only focused on pleasure and minimized popularly known pleasure pain principle. The focus was on the offence and not the offender. The theorists were mainly concerned as to how the punishment was being meted out.

2) Positivism School of Theory

In 1800’s was diagonally opposite to the views of classical theorists. The theorists of the school argue that humans do not have free will and their behavior is intentioned with biological, psychological and sociological factors, so the action towards one’s responsibility is diminished. They prefer to address the core issue as to what actually caused the crime. They believe that the punishments given to the offence and not that of crime, as the classical theorists believe. This school believes that the offender needs rehabilitation.

3) Neo classical school of theory

The theorist of this school of thought relied more on classical theory features; however the positivism had totally disappeared. The proponents of this theory base their finds
called soft determinism which implies that the individual makes decision based on the available choices, which are limited by both internal and external factors. In this school of thought both the earlier theories of classicalist and positivist have a stake in criminal justice system.

**Later Theories**

A) **Biological theory** is one of the earliest and most contemporary, where medical researchers have shown behavior has had link to individual mind set, determined by physical features. Cesare Lombroso his theory known as Atavistic characteristics has a reference character both physical and non-physical. According to Atavistic anomalies an individual has large skull, protruding jaws, canine like teeth, high foreheads, flattened nose, deep and close set of eyes either large or small ears, very long arms or legs. Now physical where they are sensitive to change in temperature, agility, no sense of right or wrong, fond of animals and have a very high level of pain tolerance.

W.H. Sheldon(1949) Varieties of Delinquent Youth, an Introduction to Correctional Psychiatry, New York, Harper and Brochure. In this theory the focus is on body type popularly divided in to three.

i) Endomorph are physically round, soft and has fat body always seeks comfort and are extroverts

ii) Ectomorph- are physically very thin and frail. They have a very strong self-control and are introverts.

iii) Mesomorph- are physically muscular, firm and strong. They are very aggressive and assertive in nature. After he broadly divided the body type, he concluded his study that mesomorph individuals are more likely to commit delinquent acts than the youth who had other body types.

B) **Sociological theories**

Anomie theory- Popularly grouped where there is no social regulation of society, there is also exist a gap between means and goal. In society the opportunities are not equal. Durkheim inhis theory clearly mentions that aspirations, ambitions and need for pleasure are often beyond achievement and even rises above prosperity.
Robert Merton-founded the Chicago school, according to his theory the lower middle class or underclass is most affected when they aspire and find it difficult to attain their goals. Frustration often sets in and delinquents who are affected often resort to legal and illegal means to achieve fulfillment of goals.

1.7.2 **Frederic Thrasher’s Gang theory** - A study of 1313 gangs of Chicago, according to him gang warfare is usually involved in conflict. It goes through strife and lives on the edge. There are instances when the members of the gang can fight each other. They can together fight for cause without being bothered about the outcome. The gangs in his study, he has observed that the adolescents belonged to immigrant families. These adolescents try to get away from parental control and had become Americanized outwardly. The breakdown of family, school or church, it is reaction, where the gang arises and becomes substitutes giving themselves a name and start operating collectively. It gives itself a relief from suppression and believes to fill gaps and possible escape.

1.7.3 **Social Disorganization Theory:**

The observation of classified Shaw and Henry MacKay, were that when there was absence of social bonding at the community level, they found that such conditions were rampant in the slums close to the city center. They summed up by bring out three of correction. The community and economic status of the residents, mobility of community residents and heterogeneity were directly connected to poverty; residential mobility and heterogeneity have weakened the social bonds of the community and control, which had to lead to high rate of delinquency.

1.7.4 **Differential Association Theory**

Edwin Sutherland draws up a connection of adult criminality and delinquents. Delinquency occurs when “the weight of favorable definitions exceeds the weight of unfavorable definition”. He is best known for white collar crime, which was needed to be studied the delinquency, helped him to mitigate with underclass delinquency.

1.7.5 **Sub Culture Theory**

Albert Cohen in 1955 came up with a theory on Delinquent boys; it was based on lower class sub cultural delinquency. It was a reaction of lower class to middle class. The
middle class dominated the value system hierarchy in the society. Lower class felt that they were discriminated because of their life style and values, this was unintentional discrimination. Unable to came to terms with values and life style of middle class, they started out seek self-esteem by deliberately rejects these values. Cohen also adds that his theory does not attempt to explain all crimes committed by the juveniles.

1.7.5 Delinquency and Drift Theory

David Matza in his book Delinquency and Drift 1964 along with Gresham Sykes brings out an interesting study on human nature, they are neither confined nor are they totally free, and so a person is not entirely a delinquent or non-delinquent. There is always an uncertainty that exists in their minds between convention and crime. They defer the decision of committing the crime and keep oscillating between crime and conventional action.

1.7.6 Socioeconomic Theory

Robert Merton in his theory clearly explains that juvenile delinquency is prevalent in lower socioeconomic state of society. The levels of aspirations are always high in all social status and the ethnic minorities have very limited access to achieving their aspirations, it is when the delinquent behavior becomes more, it is based on official records of the police departments.

1.7.7 Psycho-analytic Theory

Having earlier discussed about biological, sociological theories of juvenile delinquents and it would incomplete without having to analyze psychological traits of delinquents.

Sigmund Freud is of the belief that personality of an individual is formed in the early part of childhood and it is developed into three stages of a personality structure. Id- is basically a collection of unconscious desires and instincts combined with sex and aggression. Ego – is the one which creates identity and actual behavior of an individual. Superego is the conscience and moral characteristic. Based on these stages Freud is of the belief that juveniles have underdeveloped superegos that are unable to regulate the Id.
Aichhon (1953) described Freud’s psychoanalytical theory, and how he could merge it into his own work while he was working on delinquents. He had found in his study that delinquents are not only problem children but they did suffer from neurotic symptoms. Though he adopted Freud theory, but in reality he did not think that it was Id as one of causes for wayward behavior. But he laid more stress on interlink between ego and superego, heredity factors, underdeveloped superego had on prohibition on delinquency.

1.7.8 Multi Factor Approach

Glueck husband and wife couple worked for over three decades on delinquents. They were known for heredity vs environment theory, the gist of their study is that ordinarily personality traits will not be a cause to commit a crime, whereas the environmental situations might trigger the action. Situation does not compel individuals react in a certain way but would tend to help develop certain personality traits. Their social prediction chart is more realistic to check the background of delinquents based on certain factors like

a) Discipline by father

b) Supervision by mother

c) Affection of father for youngster

d) Affection of mother for youngster and cohesiveness of the family.

Delinquency results in above mentioned variables from multi-factor approach.

Hans Eysenck (1967), did not believe in sociological theories of juvenile delinquency. His study show that the result of criminal behavior because of environment and biological factors. Further describes in his personality theory suggests that higher the levels of introversion and extroversion can be related to crime. He also has presented P scale[personality scale] on psychology which helped him to predict criminal behavior.

1.7.9 Differential opportunity theory (1960)

Richard Clouward and Lloyd Ohlin combined thesis with strain theory. In their study they identified two types of socially structured opportunities to achieve success
a) Legitimate and b) Illegitimate

According to the results of their study they felt that lower-class subculture members may be denied opportunities legitimately whereas illegitimate opportunity structure preexists in all subcultures to achieve success, but has no readily available illegitimate opportunities give rise to delinquent behavior. It also replaces the cultural norms with convenient sub cultural rules.

1.7.10 General stain theory

Robert Agnew improves the original strain theory which was used to predict delinquent behavior was mainly concentrated in the lower class of society due to momentary strain and frustration of status in society where Robert says delinquency was common in both middle and upper class of society which monetary strain cannot be explained. Agnew lays emphasis more on emotional rather than structure of society or interpersonal relationships. Environment that is hostile can lead to very strong negative emotions that can manifest in crimes. Anger is root cause of crime and deviance. It is stress that leads one to anger and it could result in criminal behavior. The three major reasons for strain are failure, loss of positive stimuli and negative thoughts. When an individual is constantly under stress it more likely to commit crime. Agnew also suggests remedies to overcome stress in three ways:

a) Minimize stress and do not lay too much of importance on a particular goal.

b) Positive outcome should be maximized and negative outcome should be ignored.

c) Accept negative outcomes in a balanced way.

1.7.11 Cultural transmission

The twentieth century witnessed industrial revolution, urbanization that gave rise to multi-ethnicity and meeting of diverse religions, political social cultures entertained with very distinct traditions, beliefs, norms and behavioral expectation in the growing society. This led to the inevitable cultural conflict where clear lines were drawn to set
norms in the society where wrong doings was looked down upon as deviant and delinquent.

1.7.12 Culture conflict theory

Thorsten Sullen, a criminologist did some very good ground work to explain the root cause for delinquent behavior. His study show crime found in different values as to what is acceptable or good behavior. Values are acquired in early part of childhood through the process of socialization. The reason for clashes among group norms results in crime. The types of cultural conflict are

i) Primary – when the clash happens between cultures, example- honor killing.

ii) Secondary- it usually occurs when smaller cultures clash with the primary, example – middle class finding fault with values of lower class.

1.7.13 Cultural Efficacy Theory

Robert Sampson listed out the reasons for delinquent behaviors certain areas, resident mobility if its constantly changed time to bond with neighbors and be a part of the community parenting play an important role, due to lack of time and money it leads to inability to supervise their children and many times communication is not possible with other adults in neighborhood. Many times children are left without adult supervision. Density of population is another factor that creates anonymity and it could interfere with accountability to neighbors. Collective efficacy builds trust and cohesion that leads to shared expectation and control; this could lead to lowering rates of violence. The two layers of control on children informally by peers,families, relatives and neighbors and formal control by schools, churches and voluntary organizations.

1.8 Delinquent orientation-causes and conditions

Juvenile crime is found in all sections of society. They are often determined by social orientation. Street children who have witnessed violence in growing up years can later turn out as young offenders. There are wide and varied factors that could influenced bolster delinquency. It has complex root and often deep rooted.
Socio-environmental factors

(A) Social factors:

i) Migration-Due to rapid growth of urbanization and industrialization transport and communication is affordable and people move from one part of the country to another in search of jobs. When they move to big cities there is anonymity. Detecting the crime is considerably minimized.

ii) Inhabitant vs Immigrants

Inhabitant and immigrants conflict could lead to deviant behavior. Ruth and Cavan in their study on “The Eskimos: Delinquency and Crime in a Preventive Society(1968) have found that they frequently indulge in sexual offences and strolling in drunken stupor when they immigrate to urban areas and come in contact with non-Eskimos. The primitive society is still not free of crime. Take for example in India partition of 1947, and Bangla war in 1971. The country saw a huge influx of refugees both from North-West and Eastern boundaries. This has also led to increase in crime.

iii) Family Influence

Apart from society, the immediate most important influence is family that could lead the child to imbibe criminal tendencies, if they are exposed to a parent or relative who are indulging in criminal activities. According to Sutherland E H and Cressey D. R in their book Juvenile Delinquency, McGraw Hill book Co 1949, New York describe that family background has greatest influence on the criminal behavior on the juvenile. More often children from broken families are vulnerable to crime. This is due to lack of parental control, desertion of parents, this ignorance, illness, lack of communication with parent; a child from this sort of family may find it easy to vent his frustration through criminal activities. Many times children from broken homes run away from home and school and indulge in delinquent activities according to Rankin J.H - The family context of Delinquency Social Problems, 30 466-479.

iv) Sibling Position

Less and News on Sibling position and Juvenile Delinquency in British Juvenile Delinquency Vol 5, No, July 1954. Their study states that the children inbetween older
and younger siblings are over represented in a group of delinquent. The reasons being the children in between are less cared by parents as compared to older and younger children in the family. This study has correlation with the study conducted by Gluecks in Social Prediction table (1950) and Nye F (1958) on Family controls and Delinquency

v) Joint and Nuclear Family

Delinquents come from large families, but juvenile delinquents can also come from nuclear families, but not enough studies have been done. There are several studies done on size of the family which is a contributing factor towards the growth of juvenile delinquency. There is a need to do some supplement studies in India if it is prevalent here.

vi) Interpersonal relationship

A child needs reassurance from either of the parent’s affection. Most of the times due to lack of communication bitterness sets in the conflicts drive a wedge between parents and child. Bandura and Walters in their article on dependency conflicts in aggressive delinquents- It happens when the child does not receive any affection while being nurtured by either of the parent’s leads to hostility and aggression. The child is left no role model after parents when aggression is internalized it manifests into a behavior that is not acceptable socially and hence becomes a juvenile delinquent. It is also found that they have no sense of attachment to their families. ShipraLavania in her book on Juvenile Delinquency 1983, (Rawat Publication Jaipur, and page 15-17) has said that juvenile delinquency is affected by the differential treatment given to the children by their parents.

vii) Step parents

When step parents come into the family and metes out harsh treatment, children escape from home and start loitering in streets and is exposed to vagaries of life and most likely to commit offence.
viii) Chronic alcoholic parents

Children’s mind is impressionable; they witness parents consuming alcohol every day. Many of them turn alcoholic due to constant exposure. At times the parents will have no control as the children turn addicts. To meet the needs of addiction they will start delinquent activities.

ix) Punishment

When a child makes a mistake, often parents correct them; the correction should not work at cross purpose. Feeling dejected a child might get involved in anti-social activities in order to bring disgrace to the parents.

x) Quarrel

Children find it uncomfortable, intolerable and demoralized if they find their parents in state of quarrel all the time at home. Unable to express their displeasure they can resort to delinquent behavior.

xi) Parental Exploitation:

At a tender age children are forced to pitch in for family income. They are forced to begging . At times like that they could come across gambling dens areas of prostitution where money can be made easily. If parents fail to protect from the ugly under belly, it would corrupt the young minds and they may resort to delinquent behavior.

xii) Neighborhood

Particular locality has much to do with the nature of crimes. In cities where there is huge influx of population it becomes a breeding ground for delinquents to indulge in sexual offence, theft, burglary, kidnapping and cheating. Pick pocketing is another way of making easy money in railway and bus stations. Most often young children are used as conduit for vehicle thefts. Dubious institutions like brothels, gambling dens, race course are conductive for delinquents to pursue their antisocial activities.

(B) Economic factors
In present day economic driven society, every man is recognized by the money he has and acquires a status in society. The crimes that are committed in the high economic class is felt that money would take care of misdoings. Poverty is one real factor globally acknowledged a major factor to commit crime. Gold in his book Status forces in Delinquency Boys 1963 Michigan University Press, ArunArbone, PP-35-60 says that poor education, low income of parents of children unable to meet even basic demands of the family is a causative factor for delinquency. Children from such poor background stay away from school, due to inability to cope with academic pressure and they often look out for easy plan to get money, so anti-social behavior can be found in these types of children. Financial hardship is mother of all delinquent activities. Many studies done both in the country and outside is proof enough for the delinquent behavior. Elliot A Nobel, Crime and Modern Society, New York, Harper 1952 according to study conducted season also plays a role in committing crime. Elliot sums up the research and said in winter more crimes because clothing to keep oneself warm is expensive no other farm of employment is available including agriculture.

1.81 Geographic Factor

Explanation offered by Wikipedia on geographic profiling is a criminal investigative methodology that analyses the locations of a connected series of crime to determine the most probable area of offender’s residence it also popularly known as journey-to-crime applies to location theory. The offer delinquent keeps the travel to minimum when the crime is to be committed.

a) Peer Pressure

Teens are often the most misunderstood at home. To share what they go through emotionally they peers who are also willing to share their experience. Teens feel protected when they are in a gang and most often they are closer to the peers. Gangs are known for their anti-social activities like drug peddling, prostitution and sometimes even murder. Many times teens find it difficult to leave the gang and get sucked into it. Kaldate SV Society Delinquent and Juvenile Court, Ajanta Publication, Delhi, 1982, according to her gang often becomes a training ground for delinquent acts, techniques of crime. Gang safeguards its members who are indulging in delinquency and continue their delinquent acts.
b) Nature of society

The incidence of delinquent behavior of children often reflects on the type of society whether it is autocratic, democratic. There is huge difference in terms of occupation between the urban and rural population in India.

c) Role of cinema

Reel heroes are often emulated by teen in their day-to-day life. Criminal activities are often the story line of cinemas in the form of bank heist, rape, murder and theft. The parents should be discreet in showing such movies to their children. Children who get addicted to movies and their cine icons are often found watching their favorites without parental supervision. If they do not have enough money to buy tickets they resort to stealing. Television has come into the drawing homes, where is no communication or a breakdown in interpersonal relationship in the family. According to Marie Seton in her booklet film as an educational force in india land that in India the cinema appeal is unparallel to any other mass media, as while making films the directors have to keep in mind the target age groups.

d) Role of mass media

Mass media plays an important role on the minds of children by showing both positive and negative aspects of life. Most media often sensationalizes acts of crime more so with 24/7 TV channels vying for TRP ratings. Cheap literature available often exposes children to sensual offences and perversions. Internet connection is easily accessible both at home, on phone or at the cybercafe, teens are using these without parents permission. This could stimulate crime to imitation, because of them being in an impressionable age. Video games are another craze among youngsters, they have often led to aggressive and violent behaviour. These factors are confirmed by many researchs who have conducted studies on the video games and their impact on juveniles like Anderson and Bushman 2001, Mitchell 2012, Comstock and Scharrer 2003.

f) Delinquent characteristics

The factors that contribute towards delinquent behaviour has to be recognise the characteristic features. As an adolescent group up the image of identity cannot be shed
easily. Characteristics of layered and it is connected to the ethnicity, race, class and gender. It is established as an alternative to conventional identity and conflict are the common features. Identity is often established in groups and their modus operandi towards conflict with other groups and society. Violence is bonding feature that cements the group together and helps to entrench into local environment. Social and economic growth are often romanticised to a certain level which motivates the delinquents to join the group. Lack of opportunities for growth also pushes them towards delinquency.

**g) Offenders and victims**

Law violating delinquents must be made accountable for mistake done. The juvenile justice system should help the delinquent to live productively post the rehabilitation programs. The system should also intervene into the lives of abused and neglected children who are living in an unsafe environments.

Apart from this the system should also address juvenile victimisation, juvenile homicides, illegal use of weapons, crime time child abuse both emotional and physical, suicides neglect and finding runaway children. This can happen to both victims and offenders.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Hunger, poverty, malnutrition and unemployment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Asian countries</td>
<td>Drug-related offences and growth in female delinquency drug addiction, human trafficking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>Lack of employment opportunities, homeless children, debt crisis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>UAE(Arab world)</td>
<td>Conflict between Arab Islamic values, theft, vandalism, rapid urbanization, extended family replaced by nuclear family, lack of parental supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Western Europe</td>
<td>Poverty, homeless, unemployment, assault, reduction of social service benefits placing the poorest in a vulnerable position.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States</td>
<td>Weakening of primary institutions of socialisation like family, public education recreation, personal alienation, unemployed youth and parents, over worked parents, poverty.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is a mechanism that responds to children who commit crimes are very different from adults, children are indefensible class and they have a greater capacity for change. To respond to the dissimilarity every country has a separate justice system for juveniles.

Jenks 1996 “children find their daily lives shaped by relatives regularly the pacing and pacing of their experience. Compulsory schooling restricts their access to social space and generation which limits their political involvement, sexual activity, entertainment and substance abuse, children are further constaned not only in implicit socialising rules which work to set controls on behaviour and limits on the expression of unique intents but also by customary practices which thought the institution of childhood, articulate the rights and duties associated with being a child”

The convention on rights of the child defines the term child - a child is any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier’

The above definition clearly states that the child is human being with rights and dignity. It was international level convention rights of child it was adopted in 1989, came into force in 1992.

There are four basic child rights

1. Rights to survival- rights to life basic needs for a child’s existence, food, clothing, shelter and family.
2. Rights to protection- safeguards from all form of neglect, emotional, physical, sexual, verbal abuses and exploitation.
3. Rights to development – children need to achieve their full potential- education, expression, religion, association, information, entertainment
4. Rights to participate- allows children to take part in matters that affect their lives, expressions freely.

1.10. Juvenile justices system in India
To ensure support and provide a safe environment to live in from an eight years to 18 years is the responsibility of everyone in this country. The third five year plan, the government of India has focused on far-reaching social implications of delinquents’ behaviour in the country’s national development.

i) The juvenile policy of India is built around the constitutional provisions implicit language in articles 15(3) 39(e) l, F, 45 and 47 Adhering to international covenants like the UN Convention on the rights of the child (CRC) and UN standard Minimum Rules for administration of juvenile Justice [Beijing rules]. The juvenile justice system in India as looked thoughtfully into two categories of children a) those who are in conflict with law (and accused who has committed under the age of 18


1.16.2 A system of juvenile Justice throughout the country where a mechanism was enacted in one Parliament which provides care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquents.

Section 2(a) defined the term juvenile as a boy who is not attained the age of 16 years and girl who has not attained the age of 18 years.

1.16.3 Juvenile Justice act 2000

Under this act the age bar was reused 18 for both boy and girl. It further details how to protect and treat when a juvenile in conflict with law could be kept in an observation hence, whereas children in need of care and protection need to be kept in children home during the proceedings before complaint authority. This provision has been incorporated with view that children are innocent until proven guilty. The juvenile can be reminded to special home irrespective of gravity of the offence committed, the detention will not be more than three years. The immunity to the child who is less than 18 years of age at the time of the commission of alleged offence through trial from criminal Court, on provisions mentioned in section 17 of juvenile act.

Government of India has enacted programs for children are
i) National policy on children 1974
ii) National policy on education 1986
iii) National policy on child labour 1987
iv) National policy on nutrition 1993
v) National population policy
vi) National population policy 2000
vii) National health policy 2002
viii) National Charter for children 2003
ix) National plan of action for children 2005

1.11 Anthropological perception

Margerate Mead, a renowned anthropologist, is one of the leading forces to interview the concept of cultural education, medicine, and public policy. In her book, *Coming of Age in Samoa* [1928], she conducted her research on female adolescents in Samoa, and has argued that adolescents experience emotional and psychological stress more due to cultural cases than biological forces. Mead had said what teaching is to a baby, a period of mental and emotional distress for a growing girl. Mead believed that masculine and feminine characteristics are based mostly on cultural conditioning (Mead, 1963, *Sex and Temperament in Three Primitive Societies*). Mead did a study on mountain-dwelling men and women. They have similar attitude and action. In fact, she observes that they share feminine traits—cooperation, non-aggressive behavior, maternal instincts; these traits are related to cultural belief and their relationship to environment. Arapesh tribe did not have the concept of land ownership, so they never had any fights over ownership of property. These traits are contrary to present-day society.

a) Anthropology and Juvenile Delinquency

The first socializing institution for the child in the family. The family forms the basic foundation of humanity. During growing-up years, there will be considerable conflict between the child and parents. Wrights and Wrights (1994) have conducted an interesting study on child parent relationships and have arrived at the theories when
children are rejected by parents and grow up in conflicts and are not closely supervised by parents are at great risk of delinquent behaviour.

If there are families which closely monitor the children and correct them for unacceptable behaviour and tell them that their actions would hurt others. Contrary families can teach aggressive and antisocial behaviour. Wright and Wright 1994 theorised that a positive parenting can act as a buffer and prevent a child turning into a delinquent.

Richrd U K a noted anthropologist says violence is always a part of life and culture. When violence is experienced, one would see the world differently. Conceptions of morality and responsibility of adults vary from one culture to another particularly through the spatral police practices, Ricked 2006.

Socio control theory suggests that the basic bridge between parents and children. Children are willing to give up immediate pleasure for monetary rewards for good behaviour accept with discipline and supervision turn out as adolescents socially active. There are various theories to validate that in the absence of parental support a child can turn into a delinquent. There are cases of strong family ties between parents and children between the age group of fifteen to seventeen years and there is friendly interaction even at the school level also- Liska and Read 1995.

Juby and Farrengton conducted a study disrupted families and explain who it made children turn to crime. Families have their share of problems like long-term unemployment, parental death and it has trauma attached to it. It also includes child-rearing which would have rashing effect on children. In other words problem families have problem children.

Robert King Menton 1968 classifies individual behaviour pattern into five types also known as adaptation theory, operational definitions.

1. Conformity- when individuals accept the culturally defined goals and a socially legitimate means of achieving them. Merton suggests that most individuals even those who do not have easy access to the means and goals remain conformities.
2. Innovation- occurs when an individual accept the goals of society, but rejects or lacks the socially legitimate means of achieving them. Innovation, the mode of adaptation most associated with criminal behaviour explains the high rate of crime committed by uneducated and poor individuals who do not have access to legitimate means of achieving the social goals of wealth and power.

3. Ritualism- accepts a lifestyle to work hard but rejects the cultural goal of monetary rewards. This individual goes through the motions of getting an education and working hard and yet is not committed to the goal of accumulating wealth or power.

4. Retrealism – involves rejecting both cultural goal of success and the socially legitimate means of achieving it. The redrealist withdraws or retreats from society and may become an alcoholic, drug addict or vagrant.

5. Rebellion- occurs when an individual rejects were culturally defined goals and means and substitute new goals and means. Example- rebels may use social or political activism to replace the goals of personal wealth with the posts of social justice and atonality.

b) Anthropology and NGOs

NGOs have become more and more significant institutional agency in the majority societies. NGOs are usually characterized as nonstate organizations autonomous from for-profit business operational in international development, human rights, or environmental areas. Intrinsically diverse and difficult to define with accuracy, NGOs began attracting attentiveness from researchers and policymakers during the late 1980s. One reason was the post–Cold War rediscovery of ideas about “civil society” by activists, particularly in Eastern Europe and Latin America. Also Partly due to tensions around “applied” work within the discipline, and partially due to a much loved for engaging with social movements rather than formal organizations, anthropologists’ analytical appointment with NGOs have been comparatively slow to emerge. Perhaps another factor has been the painful resemblance between the work that anthropologists and NGOs do. (Mark and Lewis, 2014) writes

“Both Anthropology and NGOs are open to the criticism that they move uninvited into communities where they seek to build relationships with people generally less powerful than themselves. NGO studies and anthropology have therefore had an uneasy
relationship that is sometimes riddled with productive tensions, and sometimes with silences and disjuncture. The impact of NGO studies on anthropological theory remains limited to the subfield of political anthropology, but the reach of anthropological studies into NGO policy and practice is more widespread. It is still however small compared to other disciplines and traceable to individual circuits of anthropologists within aid agencies. though, this has begun to change in recent years, as political, managerial, and policy anthropologists have each built on this foundation to begin contributing some distinctive insights. There are differences of emphasis in this work”. (Mark Schuller and David Lewis, 2014)

Mark Schuller and David Lewis, 2014 writes

“Although NGOs were not named as such until the second half of the 20th century, they have long been present in anthropological work. For example, local organizations of a voluntary or associational nature, as well as outposts of international organization such as missionary groups, had long been encountered by anthropologists around the world. Later, as “development” became a subject for anthropological inquiry, it became necessary to study not only states and their activities but also the propagation of nonstate actors, chiefly since from the 1980s onward, many governments began contracting out services”.

‘In India the study of NGOs emerged in the different field of development studies, where there has been both critical and applied work. In North America, research on NGOs has been more powerfully prejudiced by deconstructive serious hypothetical background that view NGOs first and foremost as sites for neoliberal governs mentality and hegemonic dialogue. In India and other areas of the Global South, both campaigner and postcolonial hypothetical perspectives on NGOs have also emerged. In this entry, we can identify three main aspects of a growing appointment between anthropological work and the broad subject of NGOs: the query of how NGOs came to be an object of anthropological investigation, reflections on the effectively unbalanced group of “NGO,” and the tracing of anthropological meeting with NGOs’.

1.12 OBJECTIVES
General Objective
This proposed research study has dealt on the working patterns of selected NGO’s in the metropolitan area of Bangalore city and try to reveal and examine to what extent these NGO’s have found success in their preventive, rehabilitative programs for Juvenile Delinquency;

Specific objectives

1. To learn the socio economic conditions of the Juvenile Delinquency (JD) selected for the study.
2. To examine the specific strategies of NGO’S in preventing Juvenile Delinquency.
3. To identify the factors influencing the success or failure of the NGO’s in their interments.
4. To elicit community perceptions on the impact of various Government and NGO’s programs to prevent Juvenile Delinquency
5. To suggest preventive, curative rehabilitate and developmental models of NGOs to prevent the problems of Juvenile Delinquency in future.
6. To study various models presented by panels of experts/NGOs/State Governments suggesting solutions for this problem