CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

In recent years, administration of the JJS has come under a critical examination in India. The researcher has made extensive empirical studies and collected valuable data which form the basis of this thesis. In the previous chapters, after dealing at length with the various aspects of the JJS, the researcher has pin-pointed the loopholes and short-comings in the implementation of the provisions of the Children Act. It is found that the actual working of the JJS is not in accordance with intention of legislature as enunciated in the Children Act. It is distressing to discern a big chasm between preaching and practice. The intention of the legislature in enacting the Children Act is indeed a very laudable one, but the persons charged with the task of implementing its provisions are not equal to the task, as it is found that they are not only untrained but also burdened with multifarious duties, which, in their very nature, cannot be discharged by an officer single handed.

All the four important sub-systems of the JJS viz., the Police, Juvenile Courts, Correctional Institutions and After-care
service, have peculiar ways of dealing with the juvenile delinquents. In the previous chapters, the researcher has analyzed all the aspects of the above four sub-systems to highlight their defects and the dangerous curves, bumps and falling rocks on the way of rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents. Further, efforts have not been made by the officers for creating a proper atmosphere for the implementation of the provisions of the Children Act. The researcher has evaluated the actual working of the JEC with the intention of suggesting remedial measures to plug the loopholes and to make the system work effectively and satisfactorily.

In a civilized society, legislation is important to regulate and control the behaviour of people on their way to progress or to bring about changes to achieve a desired object. Legislative measures are still being adopted in that direction in all the progressive societies. It is more so in respect of social legislation, or, to be specific, legislation concerning the juveniles. The researcher analyzed the legislative measures, as reflected in the Children Act, to show what immediate actions are taken the moment a juvenile is put up before the Juvenile Court and how administrative processes are set in motion to achieve their ultimate object of rehabilitation and the officers
concerned either misunderstood the law and rules or distorted the facts with the result that the desired object of the JJS is not at all achieved, and attempts are made to cover up their inefficiency and failings in a crude and shameless way. Many innovations have been made in the Children Act after independence by effecting several amendments. Even then there are some drawbacks in the Act. In India, several states have got their own Children Acts. However, the confusion has not been removed but it is made worse confounded in the implementation of their provisions. There should be a uniform Children Act applicable to the whole of the country. All the States in the country should follow Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 enacted by the Central Government.

Though the Children Act and Rules framed thereunder have provided a proper and adequate machinery to implement the legislative provisions with the object of correcting the wayward juvenile and make them worthy members of a progressive society, the researcher, after a critical scrutiny of the working of the JJS, has noticed that the officers, appointed to implement them, have utterly failed to discharge the duties entrusted to them. This is mainly due to the fact that these officers are not fit to hold the posts as they are untrained to handle the situations as they arise in the day-to-day administration. It is necessary
that the Government issues specific instructions to the concerned officers for the proper and correct administration of the instructions.

A progressive legislation for the welfare of the children can be implemented effectively only if it is supplemented by an adequate and efficient administration. A new law or an amendment of the existing law does not help solve the social problems. Besides legislation, one has to look for various types of developments that the State, wedded to the idea of the welfare of its people undertakes. So, in order to make progress in the rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquents, there must be co-ordination between the legislation and its implementation.

Police as a sub-system of the JJS, have a definite role to play. They are concerned with the working or implementation of the philosophy of the JJS, incorporated in the Children Act. In order to handle the juvenile offenders or to refer their cases to a Juvenile Court, police have to perform many important duties. But it is noticed that they are over-burdened with responsibilities of maintaining law and order, which includes investigation of offences relating to human body, property and such other serious and cognizable offences under various sections of the Indian Penal Code and other laws. They are also called upon to
provide security to Very Important Persons (V.I.Ps) — both national and international dignitaries. Of course, now-a-days, the police are busy in controlling communal violence, terrorism, and facing awkward and dangerous situations created by general strikes etc. Naturally, the police perform the above multifarious duties, with the result that they pay little or no attention to juvenile delinquency, as, according to them, juvenile delinquency is only a minor offence and quite negligible compared to other serious offences. Thus, they are not in a position to devote whole-heartedly to the task of apprehension of juvenile delinquents. The study reveals that they do not have the necessary training to handle juvenile delinquents.

Police personnel have various limitations and difficulties in performing their duties. 72 per cent of the police expressed that they were in small numbers, and the Government and the society expected them to perform various duties. Even then, if they worked round the clock, it was not possible for them to discharge their responsibilities. Further, they did not get their adequate scientific equipments, transport facilities etc., compared to the enormous and innumerable duties assigned to them. Study reveals that the strength of the police is not commensurate with various duties they are called upon to perform. To improve their efficiency and to help them prevent juvenile delinquency, the Government
must provide sufficient staff and they must be well-equipped and trained to handle peculiar problems relating to the juvenile delinquents.

Study reveals that police are rather inhuman and apathetic towards the juvenile offenders. While apprehending juvenile delinquents, police have strange assumptions and certain prejudices that generally children belonging to the lower strata of the society commit anti-social activities. They suspect and apprehend ex-juvenile delinquents and treat them harshly. The police may apprehend a juvenile, if there are grounds to believe that he has committed an offence, and then they may hold a detailed investigation and submit a charge-sheet against him.

The researcher has come across cases in which the police unlawfully keep in their custody juvenile delinquents for more than 24 hours. During investigation, they do not use legal and scientific methods. Instead, they indulge in third degree methods, create false evidence and subject the juvenile offenders their relatives and witnesses to harassment and extortion.

Study reveals that 83.33 per cent of the respondents expressed that police were hostile towards juvenile delinquents. Such a hostile attitude of police in fact defeats the philosophy of JJS, and ultimately hinders the resocialization process.
The Children Act empower the police to apprehend persons who give to children intoxicating liquors, dangerous drugs or tobacco, or employ them for the purpose of begging or cause them to beg. But the researcher has found that the police failed to arrest such abettors. This is a serious lapse on the part of police and amounts to allowing the abettors of such offenders to commit offences with impunity, which cuts at the root of the object of the Children Act.

The defects in the working of the police in relation to the juvenile delinquents can be removed only if the government arrange special training to them to handle the juvenile delinquents. A separate juvenile police unit may serve the purpose better. In case of juvenile delinquent girls, only lady police must apprehend them, investigate the case and escort them to the Juvenile Court.

The Juvenile Court is the heart of JJS, and it plays a significant role. The Children Act clearly lays down the procedure in conducting trials and disposition of juvenile delinquents and neglected juveniles. Though the Children Act provides for constituting a Bench of Magistrates, one of whom should, as far as practicable, be a woman, it is noticed that in none of the Juvenile Courts any Bench of Magistrates is constituted. Hence, there is no question of appointing a woman as a member of the Bench of the Magistrates.
Another striking feature of the Juvenile Court Magistrates is that they are not having special knowledge of child welfare or juvenile delinquency, but they handle the cases in such a way as they do in ordinary criminal trials. The aim of the Children Act is correction by training and education and not retribution by punishment; rehabilitation by care, protection and maintenance and not imprisonment; and ultimate resocialization and social welfare and not social segregation, destitution and misery. The Children Act specifically enjoins under section 93 that the fact that a juvenile offender is found to have committed any offence shall not have any effect under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code (previous offence) or operate as a disqualification for office or any employment or election under any law. Hence, his committal to any correctional institution for treatment and correction is in no way operates as a stigma or a social handicap for the juvenile offender. It is in the fitness of things that a Juvenile Court Magistrate has to bear in mind this aspect of administration of justice in that Court. If this is lost sight of and rules and procedures applicable under the Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Act are strictly adhered to, the process of correction for rehabilitation of a juvenile offender under the Children Act is jeopardized and the JJS is likely to collapse.
Hence, the Magistrate presiding over the Juvenile Court has to approach the juveniles' cases, not with harsh strictness but with humane simplicity, not with legal cruelty but with maternal kindness. This aspect of the trial in a Juvenile Court requires special training to be given to the Magistrate who has to deal with juvenile cases. It is for the judicial department to impart such training to the Magistrates.

The Juvenile Court Magistrate is to sit in a different building or room from that in which the ordinary sittings of the Court are held or on different days or at different times from those at which the ordinary sittings of the Court are held. The study reveals that some of the Juvenile Court Magistrates hold their sittings in ordinary courts. The Children Act has laid down that trial of a juvenile offender should be conducted in camera, and in an informal atmosphere, so that misdeeds of the child may not be exposed to the public. The Magistrate has to follow the above procedure for the success of the JJS.

The initial screening stage in a Juvenile Court has got many drawbacks. The Magistrates, without examining the antecedents of delinquents, disposed of the cases in the light of the charges submitted by the police to the Juvenile Court.
The researcher found that prostitutes and habitual delinquent offenders are charge-sheeted under the neglected category by the police. The Magistrate should not rely only on police charge-sheets. He had better direct the probation officers to prepare and produce social investigation reports. This helps him know the complete background of the delinquent and arrive at a proper decision. Initial screening stage is crucial. So, the Magistrate has to take great care at this stage, so that some of the parents of delinquents may not take advantage of the loopholes in the system.

At the hearing stage, the social investigation report, prepared by the probation officer, plays a significant role in disposing of cases. The social investigation report 'gives a clear picture of the child's background. Probation officers in majority of Roman Homes feel that they do not get sufficient time to prepare social investigation reports, as they are busy with the administration of the Roman Homes. This problem will be solved if the Social Welfare Department gives another trained person to help him prepare only the social investigation reports.

Even though juvenile delinquents stay in Roman Homes for a short period, majority of them expressed their unhappiness regarding the facilities like food, accommodation, clothing etc. provided to them in the Roman Homes.
Speedy trial is essential for doing justice. The axiom that justice delayed is justice denied is not applicable to Juvenile Courts, since the researcher found that almost all cases were disposed of within three months of their filing in the Juvenile Courts. This is really commendable.

The researcher attended many trials of cases in the Juvenile Courts, and observed that the Magistrates conducted trials in an atmosphere which was not either jovial or congenial. This should not be the case. If a trial is held in an informal and jovial atmosphere, the juvenile feels homely and free from nerve-racking constraints. The juvenile then makes a clean breast of his anti-social activities. This helps the Court come to a proper decision.

The Juvenile Court Magistrates, generally, by evaluating the family background, environment etc. arrive at a decision. In 53.6830 per cent of cases, on an average, the Magistrates committed the juvenile delinquents to correctional institutions. Majority of Juvenile Court Magistrates feel that only through correctional institutions, rehabilitation is possible and, hence, they pass necessary orders of committal of juveniles to correctional institutions. The Children Act gives discretion to Magistrates to release a juvenile on probation.
In certain cases, the Magistrates feel that through probation, accused juvenile may be treated in the family. In order to improve such delinquents, on the assurance of the parents or guardians, Magistrates release the juveniles on probation on certain conditions.

Further, the success or failure of probation depends upon parental care and proper supervision of probation officers. It is noticed that on an average, orders for revocation were passed in 9 cases. Of course, this is obviously a large number of revocation of probation orders. It is the duty of the probation officers to see that proper and unimpeachable material is produced before the Juvenile Courts, to enable the Magistrates to issue necessary orders for probation, so that there will be no necessity to revoke them, since probation of a juvenile delinquent is meant for his correction and ultimate welfare.

Revocation of probation presupposes want of co-operation between the parents and the juveniles on one hand and the probation officers and juvenile on the other. Harmonious working between the probation officer and the parents of the juvenile leads to the success of probation and helps the juvenile offender correct and adjust himself to the needs of an orderly society.
Magistrates may enquire from time to time whether the probationer has improved and the conditions have been fulfilled. So, such follow-up by the Magistrates with the probation officer yields good results.

Juvenile Court is undoubtedly the pivotal point on which the JJS turns and, as such, its success depends on it, and the ultimate rehabilitation or resocialization of juvenile delinquents owe its fulfilment to the appropriate orders of the Juvenile Court. The better part of wisdom, it would seem, is to incorporate practical methods to reshape the fate of juvenile delinquents.

It is the glory of our constitution and of Supreme Court that basic human right have been not only preserved but, also promoted. Further, the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 has made a few innovations to Juvenile Courts.

Under the juvenile legislation in the country, correctional institutions have been established in order to rehabilitate children, who are committed to them, by the Juvenile Courts. The Government correctional institutions admit only juveniles commit by the Courts. Private fit person institutions receive children committed by the Courts as well as on voluntary basis.

In some respects, the administration in the private fit person institutions differ from that in the Government fit person
institutions, in that the facilities for vocational training are there, which are not to be found in the Government fit person institutions. In all the correctional institutions, wherever vocational training is given, very old methods of training, and that too quite inadequate, prove to be ineffective to make the trainee inmates able to secure suitable jobs in any modern organization. Besides, the present administration of these institutions is more procedure-oriented than job-oriented. It should be the aim of the system not to confirm the existing state of affairs, but to revolutionize the life of wayward juveniles. The researcher noticed that the correctional institutions lacked in gainful facilities provided to inmates and also the will to function for the welfare of juvenile delinquents. In spite of the fact that officers, who are appointed to implement the provisions of the Children Act and also rules framed thereunder, appear to shirk their responsibilities on one excuse or another, thereby jeopardizing the very JJS. The Social Welfare Department does not exercise proper control over these officers and, as such, blame for the failure of the JJS rests, to a large extent, on the Department.

The Superintendents and the probation officers of these institutions have no special knowledge of child treatment and are
not trained properly to handle juvenile delinquents. In order to have more effective treatment to achieve rehabilitation of inmates, authorities must appoint well qualified and trained persons to these institutions.

Study reveals that the administrative officers of these institutions are not performing their duties towards proper rehabilitation of inmates. Due to insufficient staff, lack of sufficient funds, over-crowding of inmates, multifarious departmental responsibilities, these officers are not able to provide satisfactory services to the inmates. The Social Welfare Department, which exercises its control over these institutions, must provide sufficient and trained staff and adequate funds to them. The Magistrates, while committing the juveniles to these correctional institutions, should take care to see that the juveniles, to be committed, do not exceed the maximum capacity of the inmates in the particular institution. The ratio between the staff and strength of inmates should be rational and practical.

The major function of the correctional institutions is to prepare the inmates for social, economic and emotional rehabilitation. To achieve this object, the institutions provide various modern vocational training and conduct gainful activities. Study reveals that services provided to the inmates are poor and
inadequate. Food and health service, educational and vocational training provided are very poor and substandard, which affects the inmates adversely. Their pale faces, poor health and tattered clothes indicate official negligence and inefficiency.

Unless and until the authorities of correctional institutions provide proper services, the real rehabilitation and re-socialization will be an empty dream. The researcher suggests that a broad based committee comprised of social workers, educationalists, medical officers, and persons having special knowledge of child psychology and child welfare, should be constituted to function as a watchdog, to advise the personnel of the correctional institutions.

A laudable policy, good intention and theoretical preaching do not make the JJS a success. What is needed is honest and sincere implementation of the beneficial measures incorporated in the legislation and unswerving and strict administration whole-heartedly devoted to the work for the betterment of the juvenile delinquents. Constructive supervision stimulates action. Good supervision results in co-ordination of various activities. Without proper instruction, guidance and control, very little can be accomplished. Hence, the suggested committee may be asked to supervise the administration of correctional institutions and
to redress the grievances of the children. The philosophy of modern correctional institutions holds that the process of rehabilitation should start from the time the juvenile is apprehended. But study reveals that proper rehabilitation is not initiated from its initial stage.

The researcher has noticed that the correctional institutions do not plan for vocational as well as cultural programmes for the benefit of inmates. Consequently, they become idle, inactive and dull. This fact stunts the creative faculties in the inmates and make them pessimistic about their future. Hence, to make the JJS succeed in its object, the concerned authorities should arrange attractive and gainful programmes, which make the inmates take interest in the process, their correction and future rehabilitation.

It is observed that teaching techniques and aids in correctional institutions are quite out-dated and crude, and, hence training imparted to the inmates is not useful. They find it difficult to get jobs. Study reveals that all Government and some private fit person institutions are not imparting any vocational training.

The technique of teaching should be practical and modern. It should stimulate the inherent, creative faculties in the
inmates. It is desirable that Government should start career-oriented courses. Now-a-days technical education plays an important role in getting jobs. So, correctional institutions should impart appropriate vocational training and make inmates confident of getting jobs in the competitive world.

Evaluation of correctional programmes, either in institution or in community services, indicates varying degrees of success. The circumstances which are against the inmates of the correctional institutions are: stigma of illrepute attached to girls, labelling of offender stuck to the juveniles, inactivity and lack-luster of the inmates resulting from defective or faulty programmes. In order to remove these unfavourable circumstances, the concerned authorities should take measures to plan training and recreational programmes in the institutions and execute them sincerely and vigorously. The researcher noticed that the private fit person institutions provided, at least, some facilities for vocational training, which was absent in the Government fit person institutions.

The Director of Social Welfare can release inmates on the recommendation of the Superintendent of a particular correctional institution. The Karnataka Children Act clearly lays down that,
after release on licence of inmates, periodical supervision must be carried out by the probation officers. The researcher finds that not a single probation officer supervises such released inmates on licence. On enquiry, it is found that either the Social Welfare Department does not instruct the probation officers or the names of the released inmates, on licence, are not listed. The Social Welfare Department appears to feel that the parents of the ex-juvenile delinquents afford to supervise their children effectively. However, it should not avoid its responsibility of exercising control over its subordinate officers charged with the duty of implementation of the provisions of the Children Act and the Rules. Study reveals that, due to lack of proper supervision, some of the ex-inmates repeat their past anti-social activities.

The working of the institutions has not been subjected to both internal and external checks, in that the Superintendents cannot control their subordinates and the Directorates of Social Welfare do not take any action against erring subordinate officers. The external checks to be effected through the court decided by the subordinate probation officers has also not been effectively brought to bear upon, since the functioning of the probation officers is quite unsatisfactory.
The public is not kept informed of the affairs of these institutions, since there is no officer who can report to them. In the absence of any public relation officer, the society who should be in the know of things, is kept in dark regarding the affairs, as a result of which the public freely draw its own inferences and imputes many evil motives to these institutions. This is not a healthy sign and not in the interest of the ex-inmates or the society at large.

After-care institutions provide necessary programmes to persons who have left correctional institutions and still are unable to go back to their homes or, if they have no homes or no one is ready to take them back. Thus, after-care institutions help total rehabilitation and resocialization by giving a little push or encouragement to the ex-inmates. After-care is necessary phase in completing the course of treatment to rehabilitate its inmates. In every after-care plan, certainty of securing employment assumes importance. The ultimate aim of treatment in the after-care institution should be to make the inmates lead an independent and honest life. Before discharging the inmates from the after-care institutions, the authorities should secure adequate and gainful employment for them. Study reveals that some of the ex-delinquents have turned out to be good citizens, earning their
bread by serving honestly and sincerely in their jobs. In the absence of employment, an ex-inmate is often compelled to take to anti-social activities to earn his livelihood. Thus, the problem of recidivism is bound to arise, and, hence, the huge expenditure incurred in the correctional treatment goes down the drain.

In the absence of proper directions for the administration of the after-care institutions, such institutions do not function in a proper way, with the result that the object with which such institutions are established is not fulfilled, and such institutions become a meaningless, wasteful appendage to the other correctional institutions for the juvenile delinquents. Such a situation can be averted if the Social Welfare Department issues necessary instructions to officers concerned and chalks out a practical Job-Chart incorporating therein duties and responsibilities of each member of the personnel of the after-care institution, to make it meaningful and gainful to its inmates.

Study reveals that the inmates find practical difficulties in securing jobs, due to many reasons, such as outmoded methods of vocational training in some institutions, and absence of vocational training in other institutions. Study also reveals that 59 per cent of ex-inmates are unable to get employment and
lead a miserable life. Thus, the rehabilitation of such inmates is unsuccessful. The problems of securing an employment are solved only if the Social Welfare Department provides modern vocational training and introduces job-oriented courses. Further, if it gives financial assistance and/or supplies necessary implements and raw materials to the inmates of the after-care institutions they can start their own independent business or small-scale industries.

In case of female inmates of these institutions, the real test of rehabilitation lies in their marriage. Majority of the female inmates need assistance in obtaining suitable bridegrooms. They also need assistance in arranging marriages. Study reveals that only one per cent of the female inmates has been married. So, the authorities have to come forward to help such inmates; but social stigma, caste and economic position create a lot of hurdles. But if sincere efforts are made and favourable public opinion is aroused, it may help overcome the above hurdles. If female inmates acquire good position by suitable employment, it will induce young prospective bridegrooms. The Department of Social Welfare can lend its helping hand if it announces some incentives to those who marry such females.

Female after-care institutions admit girls and women arrested under the SIT Act when they are convicted and committed
to these institutions by Criminal Courts. Since the inmates of after-care institutions are girls and also prostitutes, the association of the inmates coming from the correctional institution is bound to have deleterious effects on the latter (the girls coming from correctional institutions). This is certainly not the intention of the establishment of the after-care institution. Hence, it is desirable that the prostitute inmates are segregated from other female inmates and that care should be taken not to allow the prostitutes to mix with the other female inmates. This is possible only if two separate wings, viz., one for the women of ill-repute and other for the rest of the female inmates, are established.

Study reveals that some of the probation officers do not make sincere efforts towards the follow-up work. Their grievance is that large number of ex-inmates are put under their supervision and, as such, they do not get enough time to supervise them, and, further, that no proper planning and adequate transport facilities are provided to them. If, as they say, the above facilities are given, that would help them cover the areas of their jurisdiction and perform their duties in a better way.

The researcher has found that the conditions of the inmates of the correctional institutions are not at all satisfactory. The inmates complain against the officers for lack of
facilities and proper treatment. It appears that there is some truth in the grievance of the probation officer regarding the over-crowding of the inmates. But this is wholly due to their dereliction of duty is not making proper investigation and reporting to the presiding officers about the number of inmates in a particular institution. Further, the probation officers appear not to dedicate themselves to whatever duties they perform. Their callous and half-hearted devotion to duty is responsible for the chaotic conditions prevailing in the institutions. If the probation officers perform their duties sincerely, vigorously and with dedication, there is no reason why the institutions should not function in a way beneficial to the inmates for whose sake they with all paraphernalia have been established at a huge cost to the public exchequer.

Though some probation officers have a small number of ex-inmates to supervise either for want of supervision or for negligence of probation officer, the ex-inmates are unable to achieve resocialisation. They need help in economical and social setup. The work of the probation officer can better be checked up if the Social Welfare Department supervises his follow-up work and calls for periodical reports from him.
After giving necessary assistance to secure employment and to get the ex-inmates married, the probation officer should extend to them further guidance and help for some more time, as they have to re-adjust themselves in the free society. A minute hindrance becomes magnified and appears stupendous and insurmountable. The hindrance may arise from an unexpected quarter in the employment, an accidental encounter with an erstwhile and undesirable associate, solitary place of residence, a financial difficulty or a problem of some emotional re-adjustment. So, follow-up in their case is quite essential for their complete rehabilitation in the society.

In a democratic country like India the mediamen can report the function of correctional and after-care services and point out the short-comings in the day-to-day administration of these institutions, which will enable the popular Governments, both Central and State, initiate necessary measures to redress the grievances of the ex-inmates.

Thus, the follow-up provides sound advice and guidance to get over the handicaps that plague the institutions and make the ex-inmates bold and take their own decisions touching their lives. Hence, guidance and counsel are the palladium of after-care and follow-up.
Correctional institutions and after-care institutions normally shape the future of juvenile delinquents. Individualized treatment, including the diagnostic services of medicine, psychology, education and vocational training, requires exhaustive analysis and evaluation of the youthful propensities and factors - both internal and external influences that bring about a change in their behaviour. A majority of institutions still do not have those services. The purpose of these institutions is to bring about qualitative changes in the attitude and behaviour of the juvenile delinquents and prepare them for beneficial functioning in the society. Emphasis is placed on the realistic responsibilities that each member has to shoulder in relation to himself, his family, and the community as a whole.

It is disheartening to note that 59 per cent of ex-inmates are not rehabilitated. It clearly indicates the failure of administrative machinery of correctional institutions and after-care services, with the result that the provisions of the Children Act become ineffective and the entire JJS falls flat. So, in the interest of the juvenile delinquents, the JJS and the society as a whole, the Social Welfare Department, Social Workers, legislators, Scholars, Psychologists, Social Engineers, Social Reformers and others come together and devise ways and means to rectify the defects in
the administration, as pointed out above in Chapter V and VI, and put his suggestions to practical and gainful use to reshape the personality of the juvenile delinquents. Hence, the rehabilitation as well as resocialization of ex-inmates of the correctional and after-care institutions is feasible, only if proper and sincere efforts are made, suitable amendments are effected in the Para-Sathe Children Act in the light of the suggestions already made, the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986 (which came into force on 2nd October 1987) are vigorously implemented and the administration is properly toned and geared up, emphasis being laid on the correctional treatment.

There can not be any two opinions about the proper rehabilitation or resocialization of the misguided or misinformed juveniles. The researcher exhaustively probed into the actual functioning of the JJS in all its aspects and found many shortcomings in the system. Even though the object of the JJS is quite praise-worthy and very beneficial to the society, the approach to solve the problems of juvenile delinquents is faulty, planning unrealistic and lopsided, and execution half-hearted and careless in implementing the provisions of the Children Act. The correctional and after-care institutions controlled, supervised and administered by the Department of Social Welfare, has to be
responsive to the needs of the society in respect of the correction and rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquents, so that they can, after their correctional period, occupy an honorable and respectable position in the society. Many of these errant juveniles, after their corrective detention, may turn out to be promising youths and become worthy members of the progressive society, thus proving to be very valuable asset to the country as a whole. The burden of the suggestions of the researcher is meant only to impress the concerned authorities to devise and means to make the juvenile delinquents resocialize themselves and contribute their mite to the strength and prosperity of the nation.