CHAPTER – 6
THE JUVENILE AND THE JUSTICE SYSTEM- INFERENCES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Juvenile delinquency is a problem that has always been a part of societies, though with more serious manifestations in contemporary societies. With the technological advancement, development of information technology and modernization, the nature of delinquency indulged in by juveniles has substantially changed. This has necessitated the need to have a relook at the existing conceptual frameworks which associate juvenile delinquency primarily with poverty and relative deprivation. While poverty continues to be a strong factor leading the youth towards delinquent behaviour, it is hard to ignore the emerging connection between crime and affluence, especially in view of an increasing incidence of white collar crime in towns and cities.

While the situation is more grave in the West, India too is not lagging behind, given the huge disparities of economic, educational and cultural nature. The problem of juvenile delinquency in India is not totally new. But it has acquired the dimension of a social problem only in post Independent India. The traditional rural social set up with a strong family structure and effective social networks prevented such delinquent tendencies on the part of the child to a great extent. However, the rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization have resulted into huge movement of people towards towns, with a social environment characterized by anonymity, hyper consumerism and materialism, especially haunting the younger population.

Thus, the problem of juvenile delinquency is one that concerns society’s interests the most, for the delinquent child of today may be the formidable criminal of tomorrow. The concern of the society with the problem of juvenile delinquency has two dimensions, the first focuses attention on the child, whose protection and care is the principal duty of the society, the other is protection of the society itself because juvenile delinquency is a state of social pathology and social disorganization and it is known that the foundation of criminal behaviour is laid during childhood.
The review of the relevant literature on the subject both in India and abroad points out an important assumption, i.e. delinquency has generally been viewed as a lower class phenomenon, a behaviour associated with the 'underclass', 'the ghettoes', and 'the culture of poverty'. Such a perspective however does not at all take into account the contemporary social situation where delinquents are increasingly coming from affluent social and economic background also. Conventionally, delinquent behaviour among juveniles has been conceptualized as caused by poverty leading to the assumption that there is greater probability among the poor, the slum dwellers etc. to have children indulging into activities that would invite legal sanctions. A large number of studies have substantiated this linkage. However the recent rise in white collar crime calls for fresh studies into the phenomenon and the present attempt was designed in that light. Apart from questioning the linkage between class and juvenile delinquency, this study also questions the widely assumed role of family and State in the making and unmaking of the juvenile delinquent respectively. Therefore, this study has made an attempt to look into various dimensions of family, neighbourhood, school, peergroup etc., as agencies that may push a child into delinquency. Similarly, an attempt has been made to evaluate the juvenile justice system in India, particularly in Punjab, in view of the recent Legislation, towards the unmaking of a juvenile delinquent. In short, both the processes of making and unmaking of juvenile delinquents have been studied by analyzing the experiences of delinquents within family, peergroup, neighbourhood, school and finally, the Observation Home.

The present study has viewed delinquency not as an inborn attribute but as an trait that an individual acquires while being in a particular social environment. The studies discussed in the proceeding chapters underline a number of factors which go in the making of a delinquent. Normally, the role of the State is assumed to be that of reformation and rehabilitation of the delinquent. The present study however has made an attempt to examine the discrepancies between the legal provisions and the ground reality as far as the juvenile delinquents are concerned, thus problematizing the prescribed role of the State towards the unmaking of a juvenile delinquent. The study
was designed within the theoretical framework of labelling theory and an attempt was made to examine how different agencies including State and concerned institutions contribute towards a continuous process of labelling of a juvenile as a delinquent.

The study focused on some specific objectives such as analysis of the demographic and family profile of the respondents, i.e. their economic, school, family background etc., with a view to examine the role of the family, peer group, neighbourhood, school and media in the making of a delinquent; to study the role of the State in both the ‘making’ and ‘unmaking’ of a delinquent; to identify the similarities and differences between delinquents from different socio-economic backgrounds in terms of the acts of delinquency they indulge in and the reasons pushing them towards these acts; to examine the treatment given by the State to delinquents coming from different socio-economic backgrounds and finally to examine in detail the implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 (Care and Protection of Children).

The study proposed the following hypotheses on the basis of a detailed review of literature on the subject:

1. The State through its reformatory institutions, tends to reinforce the labelling of a juvenile as delinquent, instead of performing its prescribed role of erasing that label;

2. The contemporary phenomenon of juvenile delinquency cannot be explained only in terms of ‘broken homes’ or ‘poverty’ and juvenile delinquents may also belong to affluent families.

3. The treatment meted out to juvenile delinquents by the State (police and legal agencies) varies with the socio-economic status of the offender.

The study was conducted in two Observation Homes located in Punjab, one in Ludhiana and the other in Faridkot. Observation Homes of Faridkot and Ludhiana and not any other institution were chosen because these are the two main Observation Homes in Punjab which cover a majority of the districts. Further, the inmates stay in these Homes for a longer period of time as they are involved in more serious forms of juvenile acts, involving legal
proceedings. They are generally booked under IPC and criminal minor acts, the conviction of which can range from two months to ten years. Both these Observation Homes cover a major area of Punjab, each including nine districts. Preliminary survey in the different categories of Homes in Punjab revealed that in other Homes namely ‘Children Homes’, ‘Juvenile Homes’, ‘State After Care Homes’ etc., only neglected and destitute children are kept, whereas ‘Observation Homes’ include children involved in serious acts involving legal proceedings.

The present study is based upon both primary as well as secondary data. Preliminary fieldwork in the two Observation Homes showed that there were around fifty inmates in each of these two Homes. All the inmates were personally interviewed with the help of an interview schedule. Some of these under trials had been involved in serious crimes such as murder, rape and unnatural sex acts. Due to the nature of information required for the study, interviews were supplemented with observation by the researcher, which fetched some very interesting information. Apart from that, at times the researcher had to resort to conversations with respondents, especially with those ready to part with their life experiences. Thus wherever possible, qualitative information in the form of verbal responses, narratives and quotes were recorded and have been used at appropriate places in the discussion. Rather than depending upon statistical measures, better results were ensured by interpreting the responses in terms of background information supplied in each case. Detailed information was gathered from these inmates about their family background, school environment, neighbourhood, peergroup etc. Apart from that, their perceptions about the Observation Homes in which they were staying, were also procured on various dimensions.

Apart from this information detailed data on the functioning of Observation Homes was also obtained from various sources, including the officials. For this, separate questions were framed for the officials and the information was cross examined with the help of the responses of the inmates and the observations of the researcher. Since the empirical evidence reported in media and literature points out to the debunking of the prevailing notion of delinquency as a function of poor underclass, a few reported cases of
delinquent behaviour from affluent sections in the city of Chandigarh were also identified depending upon the accessibility of information. Information was collected from these cases with the help of interviews and observations and detailed information was obtained from the juveniles and their parents. Police officials handling these cases were also interviewed to cross check the information.

In order to capture an indepth understanding of the process through which a child turns into a delinquent, the interview schedules used were relatively unstructured. The role of family, peer group, school, neighbourhood etc. in the making of a juvenile delinquent was investigated. Due to the difficulty in getting undistorted verbal responses from the officials, observation was used by the researcher as an important tool. While tabulation of the data was done and inferences drawn, case histories have been analyzed and presented in an ethnographic manner, so as to present a naturalistic account of the experiences of the respondents.

The examination of the demographic and family profile provided information about our respondents in relation to their age, caste, religion family income, number of siblings, number of earners in the family and the level of education. Most of our respondents belonged to the age group of sixteen to seventeen years which is the 'peak age of delinquency', i.e. the adolescent age. As far as the features of religion and caste are concerned, sixty respondents belonged to the lower castes i.e. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whereas forty came from upper caste families. On the whole, our data showed that more than half of our respondents belonged to the lower castes. However, the very fact that 40 percent of our respondents came from upper caste families questioned the prevailing assumption that delinquents would generally belong to the poor underclass only. Children from higher caste families may equally be susceptible to delinquent temptations if their family environment creates conditions favourable for getting involved in delinquent activities.

The study further examined the educational status of the respondents. As far as the educational status of our respondents is concerned, forty five of our respondents had never gone to school and twenty three had reached the
secondary level. The drop out rate being quite high, only four had managed to reach the higher secondary level. A number of studies discussed in the preceding chapters substantiate a direct relation between the level of education and delinquency (Weinberg, 1964). The analysis of data indicates that a majority of our respondents had a very low educational status. The analysis by and large substantiates earlier studies conducted on the subject.

The study also examined the economic status of the families of the respondents. Most of our respondents came from families with a monthly income between Rs. 2000-5000 only. Three respondents came from relatively well-off families with an income of Rs. 20,000 – 50,000 per month. Thus majority of our respondents therefore came from low income groups. Literature also shows a direct relationship between poverty and delinquency. The data in the present study by and large substantiates a positive association between low income and juvenile delinquency since most of our respondents came from low income families. But it would not be appropriate to infer out of these data that children from poor households are more likely to commit crimes of various kinds as compared to their counterparts coming from more affluent families. This is because the study has focused primarily upon the undertrials in Observation Homes and it is very much possible that all who commit such delinquent acts may not land up in such Homes. For instance, a large number of juveniles indulging in delinquent acts may not ever enter Observation Homes, or may not even be convicted for their crimes simply because of social and political maneuvering which their families can manage for them. In this case what happens is that those without connections get caught while others manage to escape the agony of staying in custody of any type. This has been substantiated in our findings. For problematizing the association between poverty and delinquency, a few cases of juvenile delinquents from affluent sections were included in the study. Their analysis confirms the observation made above.

As far as the family, school, neighbourhood and peer group are concerned, the study indicates that each of these plays an important role. In the present study, we found that most of our respondents came from families which had an indifferent attitude towards education, alcoholism, etc. Quite a few of our
respondents had started consuming liquor at a very young age, while their indifferent parents hardly encouraged them to focus upon studies as in case of middle class families. Educational attainments were not highly prized in most of the families of our respondents. The study found that minimum encouragement was given by the father, probably even though he himself came from a family where education was completely screened out of the cultural milieu. Most of the parents believed that education provided little or no direct help by way of increasing family’s occupational earnings. Thus a parent who wanted his son to enter his occupation rarely felt the necessity of schooling him. Rather, the parents felt that they gained if their son remained an illiterate for it saved the expenditure on the books and fees which they otherwise would have to incur. Even the data interpretation gave a very dismal picture as far as the educational background of our respondents was concerned.

The parents also had an indifferent attitude towards the consumption of alcohol by their children. The intake of liquor by adolescents is generally accepted as quite ‘normal’ and ‘natural’ in some families. In a very famous theory called ‘Culture of Poverty’ Lewis (1966), argues that children in poor households take up adult roles at a very young age. They start earning, smoking, consuming liquor and also indulging in sex very early. Even in our analysis we found that most of our respondents came from such families where if somebody in the family was consuming liquor, and alongside, if they also started drinking at an early age then it was accepted as a normal behaviour.

Our analysis also showed that most of our respondents did not come from ‘broken homes’. Literature points out towards a direct relationship between delinquency and ‘broken homes’. However in our analysis we had most of the respondents who did not come from ‘broken homes’ but were still involved in delinquent activities. Conventionally, juvenile delinquency has usually been associated with broken homes. In our analysis there were only a few households which were not only large but were also ‘broken’ as in these the father had deserted the mother and consequently she was the head of the household. However, this was just a marginal case, while in majority of the
cases, respondents had both the parents in the family. Thus, our data substantiated the hypothesis proposed in the study that juvenile delinquents may not necessarily come from broken homes and underclass. Our findings thus questioned the conventional approaches to juvenile delinquency as necessarily an underclass phenomenon.

Generally, the State has been conceptualized as an agency towards the unmaking of a delinquent through its reformative institutions. One of the major objectives of this study was to reexamine as to how far the State had been performing this role effectively. This was done by assessing the discrepancies between the legal provisions and the ground reality. Cicourel (1976) argues that delinquents are produced by the agencies of social control. Certain individuals are selected and processed as a result of negotiation in the interaction process. According to him, the process of defining a young person as a delinquent is very complex, involving a series of interactions modified during the process of interaction, so each stage in the process is negotiable. So when middle or upper class juveniles are arrested, they are less likely to be charged with an offence as their parents are better able to negotiate successfully with the concerned officials. Moreover, although being actively involved in crime, the adolescents from better of families are seldom convicted as they manage to hire lawyers for themselves and get bailed out very easily and it is usually the children from poor families who in the process get labeled as convicts and undertrials in the Observation Homes and ultimately carry the label of being a ‘delinquent’ for the rest of their lives. In the Observation Homes, the undertrials were being tried for a number of offences ranging from theft, robbery, murder, rape, unnatural sex etc. It was found during fieldwork that Observation Homes were hardly performing any activities which could be called either reformative or rehabilitative. Conditions in these Homes in terms of basic amenities, infrastructure, entertainment etc were hardly existing. There was hardly any vocational training being provided to the inmates. The attitude of officials towards the inmates was extremely apathetic and unfriendly. The inmates were treated like criminals and were reminded time and again of their past. Thus there was hardly any efforts on the part of Observation Homes that could contribute towards the ‘unmaking’ of the
juveniles as delinquents. The State thus was found to play the role of 'labelling' rather than its prescribed role of 'erasing' this label. So, the adolescents from the affluent and middle class families, although being actively involved in deviant activities, generally tend to escape from the scene, and it is the poor who would generally found guilty of an offence, falling into the trap of scrutiny and suspicion.

The role of State as a reformative and rehabilitative agency was also examined. This was attempted mainly in order to verify the predominant assumption that State, through its Juvenile Justice System contributes to the unmaking of a juvenile as delinquent. In the present study, a detailed assessment of Observation Homes, two, located in Punjab were studied in terms of various provisions entailed in Juvenile Justice Act 2000. Interesting revelations have been highlighted procured with the help of observation and interviews conducted with convicts as well as officials in Observation Homes.

The basic objective of the Observation Homes is to reform and rehabilitate the delinquent children by providing them a warm and a congenial atmosphere like a 'home'. But the Observation Homes in Ludhiana and Faridkot were found to be in a very poor condition both structurally and functionally. They were not even providing the basic necessities of proper food, clothing and shelter to the undertrials. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 consists of a number of provisions, with the basic objective of reforming and rehabilitating the delinquents but in practice none of these rules were being followed in the day to day functioning of these Observation Homes. For instance, it is stated in the rules that for induction into the Observation Home, a classification of the juveniles had to be made in terms of their age giving due consideration to their physical and mental status and the type of offence committed but no such classification criteria was being followed in both the Observation Homes. Juveniles of diverse age groups were piled together in small dingy accommodation violating the Rules. The living conditions in the Observation Home in Faridkot were very poor, with no proper sewerage and water facility, no electricity, no playground etc. There was a small hall which had iron bars in front of it. Behind the wall there were only two small rooms for the undertrials to sleep. The security system was also very poor in the sense that during my
frequent visits two of the undertrials ran away from the Observation Homes by locking the guard in his room.

According to one of the rules these institutes must provide entertainment and recreational facilities, such as radio, television, library, music, games etc. with a trained staff available for the purpose, but there was a complete absence of all these facilities in both the Observation Homes. Infact rather than an optimum and qualitative utilization of time involving a number of co-curricular activities, most of the time the undertrials were usually sitting idle in the ground. Infact, some of the undertrials during their conversation with me revealed that in the Observation Home, they infact learnt new and latest techniques of stealing and other such delinquent activities from the older undertrials.

In the Observation Homes in Ludhiana and Faridkot there was an acute shortage of staff as there was only one superintendent, one clerk, four security men, one cook and one part time sweeper each. Moreover, there was no medical officer available in these Observation Homes. The undertrials told me that whenever they approached the Superintendent to get some medicine, they were always ridiculed and at times beaten. The undertrials in both the Observation Homes did not even get the basic necessities of food and clothing. Most of the undertrials had only one or two pair of clothes of their own and no clothes had been provided to them by the Observation Home. The staff in the Observation Home was of the view that most of the undertrials were of a very notorious and violent nature, and whenever anything new was provided to them they damaged it completely within a few days. The concerned officials revealed that it was because of this reason that they did not provide them with beds to sleep.

Thus, there was a complete absence of mutual understanding and coordination among the undertrials and the staff and even between the staff members themselves. Thus the best of legislation may fail for its beneficiaries if not implemented properly in letter and spirit. Thus in such a sorry state of affairs, how can we expect the State to play a positive and a reformatory role.
Moreover, the treatment given to the undertrials in these Observation Homes was also very inhuman. The following extract published in 'The Tribune' dated 25th July, 2005, corroborates this view.

**Notice issued to IG(Prisons)**

**Tribune News Service**

Chandigarh, July 25

Taking note of a news report 'Inhuman conditions for juvenile offenders' published in The Tribune recently, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has issued notice to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

The IG (Prisons) has been asked to respond within four weeks to the facts mentioned in the report. The report was sent in a complaint to the NHRC by human rights activist and lawyer Charanjit Singh Bakhshi.

In his complaint, referring to the news report, Mr Bakhshi has stated that despite the Juvenile Justice Act and the conventions on the rights of a child, about 30 juvenile offenders lodged in an observation home in Faridkot have been deprived of basic civil and human rights.

He has pointed out that according to the news report, the children are being kept behind bars.

The report also said that many inmates suffered from serious ailments due to unhygienic living conditions. The children had been put in two small rooms, which were closed with iron rods.

In view of the rising incidence of white collar crime committed by children from affluent families, it was surprising to find a predominance of poor children in the Observation Homes under study. Why were there such a less number of juvenile delinquents from higher income groups? An effort was therefore made to pick up some cases of children who had indulged in delinquent activities and whose cases had been filed as per police records. Not many of such cases could be taken up due to the lack of accessibility to many of these cases. Information about these cases was obtained from police officials handing them. This analysis led to a number of important observations.

A close examination of the case studies reflected on the socio-economic background of the juveniles. Out of the eight cases of reported delinquency in Chandigarh, we had five cases which belonged to the families where parents...
were well placed and educated and the remaining three belonged to the lower socio-economic sections of the society. The second category included the youngsters who had migrated from the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and were now residing in the slums and colonies in Chandigarh.

However, our analysis revealed some differences in the nature and kind of delinquent acts committed by the juveniles belonging to these two categories. The juveniles belonging to the upper or affluent sections of the society were involved in more serious types of crimes such as fights leading to the death of some person, bank robbery, chain snatching, verbal and physical assault, thefts etc. It was found that they got involved in such activities not because of some economic motive but to get readily accepted in their sub-culture. Moreover, all the ‘five’ delinquents got bailed out in a short span of time, as compared to other delinquents coming from poor families who had to spend a longer time in the Observation Homes.

Our data therefore showed that the kind of treatment meted out by the authorities varied with the socio-economic status of the accused / convict. It revealed that delinquents from affluent families got more easily and quickly bailed out or freed from legal proceedings as compared to delinquents coming from poor families who would get over represented among the convicts and undertrials. Thus, in the process more juveniles from poor families would get labeled as delinquents while more such juveniles from well-off families escaped much before such a process of labeling would begin.

The present study also examined the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 (Care and Protection of Children). The study revealed that there was a lack of effective implementation of the Act, in terms of lack of resources, inappropriate personnel, shortage of funds and substandard services and other problems. Under such conditions it was not possible for the State to play a positive and reformative role of unlabelling the delinquents but rather it was actively playing the negative role of labeling and stigmatizing the adolescents as delinquents. Therefore, it became very essential that a comprehensive review of not only all the provisions but also the philosophy and purposes of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 (Care and Protection), should be made,
because the State has not only to ensure the proper implementation of the Act but at the same time it also has to work within the limits of the law.

A detailed appraisal of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 revealed that the existing Act had failed to ensure any entitlement to the children to receive the services, facilities and opportunities for their development. In other words, these legislations have empowered the State to intervene in the life of any juvenile covered under it, often leaving the juveniles at the mercy of the various agencies of the State involved in its implementation. The Act makes the majority of poverty stricken children vulnerable to harassment, maltreatment or sheer neglect at the disposal of various State functionaries. Various cases decided by the High Court and Supreme Court have uncovered various instances of lawlessness by State agencies. Moreover the Act has not been implemented properly and there is a huge gap between theory and practice. The provisions of the Act have often been thrown to winds by the State agencies.

In a blatant violation of the Juvenile Act, a news report published in ‘The Tribune’ (July 24, 2005) stated that the local police not only arrested a nine year old on charges of stealing a bicycle, but also detained the child overnight. And as the law cried for attention, the child waited for dawn in police custody at Sector 3 police station, in Chandigarh. According to law, no juvenile can be arrested without prior intimation to his parents. Even if the child is arrested, he should in all probability be allowed to leave on bail. Thus, in stark contrast to the provisions of the Act which emphasize care, protection, development and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles, the UT police chalked out its own plan in respect with this incident. Thus, the Juvenile justice Act, 2000 suffers from a number of weaknesses and defects. It remains merely a rhetorical gesture in the direction of a more child friendly enactment.

Similarly, another report in the “Times of India”, on January, 13, 2007, titled ‘Juveniles made to urinate in bottles’ also reflected on the pitiable condition of the Observation Home at Beed in Maharashtra. In the Observation Home at Beed in Maharashtra, children have been found to be punished far in excess for their wrongdoings. The children here are made to relieve themselves in bottles and have to watch out for snakes in toilets elsewhere. In Reform Home
at Muzafarpur and Darbhanga, “the Homes have only one toilet each with snakes loitering around”. The Report also highlighted that the condition of the Observation Home in Punjab was no different. In Faridkot the boys were kept in a cell similar to a prison with armed policemen guarding them. Pained at the state of affairs pertaining to Juvenile Reform Homes, the Bench said “It is not only the enactment of laws but the implementation thereof in letter and spirit which is absolutely necessary having regard to the provisions of the Act and Article 21 in relation to children”.

To conclude, it is essential to distinguish very clearly between the acts of delinquency by juveniles on the one hand, and getting convicted and punished, on the other. Any analysis based upon jails, Juvenile Homes or Observation Homes would indicate a positive association between poor households and delinquency. But one needs to go beyond that. What about the delinquents who, after committing crime and getting caught, still manage to escape the long process of trial and conviction? While these children escape the process of labelling as delinquents, others who are less fortunate get caught and bear the painful process of conviction, getting labeled as delinquents in the process.

The study therefore has made a humble beginning to unveiling the process of making and unmaking of juvenile delinquents within homes and outside. It throws out more questions in the process. More of such attempts are required in different locales, to study the cases of juvenile delinquency across various social strata, comparing the cases of conviction with those which though reported, escape the process of conviction. The study also points out significant flaws in the implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, calling for immediate attention of State agencies to intervene and do the needful.

THEORETICAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE STUDY

The Theoretical contribution of the present study lies in problematizing the popularly held assumption that juvenile delinquency is mostly predominated by children from poor families, broken homes and so on. Our analysis indicates that a majority of our respondents, though from poor households, are certainly not from broken homes. The second important contribution of our
study is that the process of juvenile delinquency can not be understood with the help of a single theoretical perspective. While cultural norms in the shape of culture of poverty go a long way in the making of a child into a delinquent, the State through its reformative institutions, instead of its prescribed role of unmaking, further reinforces his labelling as a delinquent by treating him like a criminal, denying him a humane and enabling treatment, promised by law. Our findings suggest that while children from poor families may be pushed into delinquency due to deprivation and lack of parental support, so characteristic in middle class families, children from affluent families commit crime in order to maintain status symbols within their peers or in their relationship with opposite sex. It is however interesting that in both the cases, the behaviour, delinquent in this context, is geared by the cultural norms prevailing within the family, neighbourhood or peer group. A deep desire to get acceptance in the sub-cultural group emerges as a strong factor tempting the juveniles to indulge in delinquent activities, which ultimately could take them towards conviction. Thirdly, cases of white collar crime among juveniles force us to reconceptualize the phenomenon of delinquency, emphasizing the need to focus upon delinquents outside the Juvenile Homes etc., who escape the process of labelling.

The study underlines the following Policy Recommendations:

- A regular monitoring of Observation Homes in order to ensure basic amenities to inmates and other provisions to which they are entitled.
- Ensuring proper building and space along with sufficient staff required for these Homes.
- Regular training to be imparted to officials entrusted with Observation Homes.
- Prioritizing the upkeep of these Homes to ensure that posting to these is not considered as a punishment posting by officials.
- Appointment of an Expert Group to monitor and ensure the implementation of various provisions of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000.
- Involving CBOs and NGOs in the process of rehabilitation of juveniles convicted for various acts of delinquency.