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The Need of Protection and Care to Young Generation: A Critical Study of Juvenile Justice System in India

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ABSTRACT

The failure of an individual to revamp his own behavior and conduct with regard to the demand of the society in which he resides leads to a Delinquent behavior. It is an internationally accepted principle that any individual below the age of 18 shall be deemed a "child". But, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 proposes to reduce the age limit of criminal responsibility from 18 to 16 years, which came as a roar to the child rights activists across the country as it directly or indirectly affects the rights and status of children. The responses to situations by state or non state actors require a more careful consideration. Violations of the law by young people are the reflections of immature or maladjusted personalities. The rejection, tension, anxiety, lack of affection, frustration, poor living conditions, inhuman treatment, broken homes, dissatisfaction are some of the reasons of delinquency. It is believed that an early step intervention provides as the best approach to prevent delinquency by Juveniles. Prevention not only requires individual but also group and organizational approaches aimed at keeping adolescents away from violating the laws. Children being the asset of the country should be looked after and groomed well not merely on the basis of statutory or constitutional provisions but also with great humane touch and concern. This paper critically examines the present day juvenile jurisprudence, causes of juvenile delinquency and finally delivers suggestions for prevention.

Keywords – Juvenile Delinquency, Child Rights, Protection.

I. INTRODUCTION

Evolution has become far more galvanizing than the biblical account of creation where the juvenile wanders through sea searching for a suitable rock but because of intolerance and emotional fragility ends up in dereliction.

The juvenile delinquent is a product of human and social relationships that defies even the most

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talented and gifted student to discover in the entangled skein of motivations, meanings and orientations any definite answer to the opaque puzzle that constantly shifts its emphasis only to appear in areas where it should not be found if we are guided by the findings and predictions of others.² Therefore Juvenile offending is participation in illegal behavior by minors, thus offences committed by the individuals who are under certain ages as specified in the law of land, though the age varies from society to society but among the different strata of the society, it has been noticed that the majority of the nation has fixed the age, with little variations at 18 years approximately.³

Various sources have tried to define the term Juvenile Delinquency with various sociological and psychological aspects in consideration by the authors. But all the aspects need to be considered while confirming to a proper definition of the term by referring to the differences in approach by such authors to determine and fully comprehend the legal aspects and defining the terminology as wide as of a Juvenile Delinquent.

Black's Law Dictionary, defines the term juvenile delinquency as "*Antisocial behavior by a minor; esp., behavior that would be criminally punishable if the actor were an adult, but instead is usu. Punished by special laws pertaining only to minors.*"⁴

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, defines the term juvenile delinquent as "*a young person who is not yet an adult and who is guilty of committing a crime*"⁵

Supreme Court being the apex interpreter of jurisprudence has determined the term in the following cases. In the case of *Raghubir v. State of Haryana*⁶, The Supreme Court of India defined the term 'delinquent child' as follows: "*a child, who has been found to have committed an offence*" and also In the case of *Munna v. State of U.P.*⁷, P.N. Bhagwati and R.S. Pathak, JJ observed:

"Juvenile delinquency is by and large the product of social and economic maladjustment. Even if it is found that these juveniles have committed any offence, they cannot be allowed to be maltreated. They do not shed their fundamental rights when they enter the jail. Moreover, the objective of the punishment being reformative, we fail to see what social objective can be gained by sending them to jail where they come in contact with hardened criminals and lose whatever sensitivity they may have to finer and nobler sentiments."

² Neumeyer., Martin H, *Juvenile Delinquency In Modern Society*, pg 206

³ Rishi Pal, *Psychological Dimensions of Juvenile Delinquency* (2011)

⁴ Black's Law Dictionary (945) ninth edition, Bryan A. Garner

⁵ Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary, 840(seventh edition) 2005

⁶ AIR 1981 SC 2037

⁷ (1982) 1 SCC 546

India is one of the earliest signatories to United Nations Convention on Rights of Children 1989, and one of those forward- looking states which enacted legislation for the abandoned children and for care and protection of children in conflict with law.

This paper provides the criticism of the neoteric legislation for the protection and care of children and identifies the root cause of the delinquent behavior of juvenile, elucidating this legal transformation and also recommends the possible revamp which can address the lacunae of the present-day legislation.

II. NEED OF CHANGE IN JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

“The crux and core of Juvenile Justice Act is to reform but this contemporary jurisprudence goes against the spirit of the Act”

The recent act of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children), 2015 after many deliberations, was finally passed by the Central Government repealing the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000⁸. The new bill was passed with many reforms in the Indian criminal law jurisprudence. The act empowers the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights to enforce the provisions of the act and the duty is cast upon the Central Government also to spread the awareness about this through electronic as well as print media amongst the individuals of the nation⁹. Before it being passed there was a wide debate of it being unconstitutional and violating the international conventions, the passing of the bill has led to varied opinions upon its faults and it being not a complete comprehensive solution and is rather being regarded as a hasty legislation which had been lying dead in the parliament for three years and was passed only in the wake of a heinous crime of the *Nirbhaya* case, the cries and efforts of the parents of the victim of the case had made the legislative action hasty and somewhat the need of the hour of putting a juvenile delinquent behind bars but a lot of its provisions are not only violating the purpose of which the act is passed that is 'care and protection of children'.

The *Nirbhaya* case in which a gang rape was committed of a woman in a bus, the convicted people included a minor of 17 years and therefore was sent to a reformatory school and the debate started whether the courts should have regarded him as an adult or not, therefore the Juvenile Justice act of 2015 opens the aspect of the crimes committed by the minors of the age 16-18 who have committed heinous offences to be considered as adults by the court. The culpability of the minor to be treated as an adult is left to the Juvenile Justice Boards which

⁸ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children), 2015, Section 111

⁹ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children), 2015, Section 108,109

conduct a preliminary assessment¹⁰ with regards to the physical and mental capacity to commit such offence, ability to understand the consequences of the offence and the circumstances in which he allegedly committed the offence, wherein the board is allowed to seek help from a psychology expert in such determination. In the wake of the heinous case in which this legislation was hastily taken up, the offender will not be punished as the constitution doesn't support ex-post facto laws application which explains that the retrospective application of laws is not possible and this being a fundamental right is unfringeable, therefore a time could have been taken and the bill after much deliberations and discussions could have passed.¹¹

The fallacy that the reformation and retributive nature can together be applicable to a minor should have been ignored as it brings into the fact that in a case where a deliberate determination of a minor to be an adult will ruin a life, and would be contrary to the preamble of the act. In addition to this *Rule 2 of The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985* (The Beijing Rules): defines “juvenile” as a child or young person who, under the respective legal system, may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from the one meted out to an adult.¹² Therefore, the legislation is contrary to the international conventions it was supposed to accord to.

Moreover, the act is in violation of the Constitution of India. Articles 14 and 15(3) are violated by the act. Article 14 speaks of the equality before law and Article 15 (3) gives powers to the state to make any special provisions for the children. The notion of inclusion of the children in the separate class that of adults is *ab-initio* faulty as it violates the test of reasonable classification as the children can't be held to be the same standards of culpability as adults because of their developmental immaturity and their amenability to rehabilitative interventions.¹³

The inclusion of the minors in the crimes as adults completely destroys the rehabilitative foundation of the existing juvenile justice system in India by adopting a retributive approach for heinous crimes committed by children in this age group.¹⁴ The Research in developmental psychology explains the difference in cognitive capacity and psychosocial maturity between children including adolescents and adults that influence their decision-making in anti-social

¹⁰ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children), 2015, Section 15

¹¹ The New JJ Act: Facilitating Criminalisation of Juveniles, The New Indian Express (India), 07th January 2016

¹² Shivam Goel, *Children in Conflict with Law: Indian and International Perspective* (2015), <http://ssrn.com/abstract=2620325>

¹³ Centre for Child and the Law, NLSIU Bangalore, *Critique of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2014 (JJ Bill)*, (2015)

¹⁴ *ibid*

situations.¹⁵ The evaluation by the board in the determination would thereby also be in violation of article 14. Article 15 (3) will also be violated as these special provisions for the children are actually to their own deterrent and would not safeguard them against any action caused in cognitive immaturity to which they lack psychological maturity or culpability.

Section 15 (1) of the said act provides that an enquiry will be assisted by experienced psychologists, psycho-social workers and other experts for the preliminary assessment into heinous offences. This provision may lead to arbitrariness under the constitution of India as evaluation of mental or psychological capacity of an individual is a very complex process which cannot be done accurately.

The new act is also in violation of the international convention signed by India that is the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC), which states that signatory countries shall *treat every child who are under the age of 18 years in the same methodology and not try them as adults*.¹⁶ The primary consideration even in cases involving serious offences by children should be the best interest of the child – “in cases of severe offences by children, measures proportionate to the circumstances of the offender and to the gravity of the offence may be considered, including considerations of the need of public safety and sanctions. In the case of children, such considerations must always be outweighed by the need to safeguard the well-being and the best interests of the child and to promote his/her reintegration.”¹⁷

The act requires the Juvenile Justice Board to arbitrarily assess culpability prior to even an establishment of guilt. This assessment is in essence a sentencing decision that is arrived at even before the guilt is established. This is in complete violation of the presumption of innocence - a central tenet of the juvenile justice as well as the criminal justice system.¹⁸ This is major fallout for the criminal jurisprudence that has been in India.

In *Munna v. State of Uttar Pradesh*¹⁹, while deciding three writ petitions highlighting the horrific plight of more than 100 juveniles who were lodged in the Kanpur Central Jail instead of being sent to the Children's Home, the Supreme Court observed: “*The law is very much concerned to see that juveniles do not come into contact with hardened criminals and their chances of reformation are not blighted by contact with criminal offenders.*” The act provides

¹⁵ Elizabeth Cauffman and Laurence Steinberg, “(Im)maturity of Judgment in Adolescence: Why Adolescents May Be Less Culpable Than Adults,” *Behav. Sci. Law* 18: 741 at 742-743 (2000)

¹⁶ Apoorva Shankar, Tanvi Deshpande, *The Juvenile Justice Bill, 2015: All you need to know* (December 18th, 2015)

¹⁷ The International Law of Youth Rights: Second Revised Edition edited by William D. Angel, Jorge Cardona, Giuseppe Porcaro, Jaakko Weuro, Giorgio Zecca

¹⁸ *Supra* at 12

¹⁹ AIR 1982 SC 806

for the transfer of the convicts from the rehabilitation centre to the Jails once they attain the age of 21²⁰ which is once again a retributive punishment and not a reformatory technique.

The Juvenile delinquents under the new act now can be punished for non bodily crimes that comes under the purview of heinous crimes as described by section 2 (33) which prescribes seven years of incarceration and therefore could be given punishments of life imprisonment with certain releases which is again retributive and not at all preventive or reformatory. In *Salil Bali v. Union of India*²¹ “the essence of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, and the Rules framed there under in 2007 is restorative and not retributive, providing for rehabilitation and re-integration of children in conflict with law into mainstream society.²²” This goes on to prove that the earlier act which was passed to fulfill the UNCRC rules was a better legislation than the newly amended one.

The approach of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 is thus retributive rather than reformatory, this law will harm all youthful offenders between the age 16- 18 in coming generation as the act provides them to be tried as adults, jailed with them thus facilitating their complete criminalization, which might in all probability will turn the juvenile into hardcore criminals. Such treatment is unjust for who are a few months older than a 16 year old child and yet short of adulthood to be treated differently because of their involvement in heinous crimes. It is totally against the notion of juvenile justice and its objective of freeing childhood from criminal influences. This will rather spoil the chances of youth's rehabilitation and reintroduction to society and will not result in some additional justice.²³.

Providing same treatment in all respects to a child as to an adult violates classificatory principle envisaged in article 14 of the constitution of India. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides that the children court has to ensure that "the child who is found to be in conflict with the law is sent to a place of safety till he attains the age of twenty-one years, thereafter shall be transferred to jail²⁴. This provision is in violation of Article 37 (b) of the UNCRC which states -" No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be in conformity with the law and shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time". Upon turning 21 years of age, the court will further decide whether or not a person has

²⁰ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children), 2015, Section 19(3)

²¹ (2013) 7 SCC 705

²² Nizam Azeem Sait, *Juvenile Justice Act 2015; An Emotional Aftermath of the Dreaded 'Nirbhaya Incident'; A Step Backward* (March 11, 2016)

²³ The New JJ Act: Facilitating Criminalisation Supra at 10

²⁴ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children), 2015, Section 20(2)

"undergone reformatory changes and this enquiry is highly arbitrary,"²⁵ In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*²⁶, Bhagwati J very clearly read the principle of reasonableness in Article 14: "Article 14 strikes at arbitrariness in state action and ensures fairness and equality of treatment. The principle of reasonableness, which legally as well as philosophically, is an essential element of non-arbitrariness pervades Article 14 like a brooding omnipresence." therefore, article 14 strikes at is arbitrariness because an action that is arbitrary necessarily involve negation of equality.

The spike or the uproar of the *Nirbhaya* case was a very isolated case and is peculiarly rarest of rare while the delinquency of juveniles according to the National Crimes Record Bureau is 1.2% in the year 2014 and 1.1% in the year 2015 to the total cognizable crimes in the year which is very low and therefore gives away the necessity of passing the legislation of 2015 and throwing away a decade old legislation.

The Central government failed to realise the deplorable condition of juvenile delinquency handling by the United States of America which has in many studies found that "Longer stays in juvenile institutions do not reduce recidivism, and some youth who had the lowest offending levels reported committing more crimes after being incarcerated."²⁷ Other studies have also drawn out the similar conditions ' "...transfer policies have generally resulted in *increased arrest for subsequent crimes*, including *violent crime*, among juveniles who were transferred compared with those retained in the juvenile justice system."²⁸ To the extent that transfer policies are implemented to reduce violent or other criminal behavior, available evidence indicates that they do more harm than good."²⁹ "Studies have found that young people transferred to the adult criminal justice system have *approximately 34% more re-arrests for felony crimes* than youth retained in the youth justice system."³⁰

III. AREA OF CONCERN

Instead of targeting these juveniles with strict and rigorous punishment, the need of the hour is

²⁵ Centre for Child and the Law, NLSIU Bangalore, *Supra*, at 12

²⁶ (1978) 1 SCC 248

²⁷ Edward P. Mulvey, "Highlights from Pathways to Desistance: A Longitudinal Study of Serious Adolescent Offenders", US Department of Justice, March 2011

²⁸ Stacey L. Shipley & Bruce A. Arrigo, Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Court, Law Enforcement, and Correctional Practices at 397 (2012)

²⁹ Effects on Violence of Laws and Policies Facilitating the Transfer of Youth from the Juvenile to the Adult Justice System: A Report on Recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services, *Centre for Disease Control and Prevention*, MMWR 2007

³⁰ Raise the Age NY, 'Get the facts' (2013); *Effects on Violence of Laws and Policies Facilitating the Transfer of Youth from the Juvenile to the Adult Justice System: Report on Recommendations of the Task Force on Community Preventive Services*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, November 30, 2007

to focus on those issues that provoke them to commit crimes.

1. *SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE:*

It can be seen that most of the children who are found to be in conflict with law belong to a weak socio-economic background. Some of them have either not gone to school at all, or have dropped out after primary level; and some belong to families with a very low income. The socio-economic imbalance is often related to low income and unemployment which increases the likelihood of the involvement in criminal activities and become vulnerable to social maladjustments and criminogenic culture.

In India, juvenile delinquency is the outcome of the structure of society and of the egregious contrasts of poverty and wealth. The incidence of delinquency is much higher where there is an unemployment, over-crowding, slum condition, lack of recreational facilities, social disorganization.

2. *CULTURAL FACTORS*

One of the reasons for delinquent behaviour is the want of an end means with insufficient means to achieve them. In developed and developing countries, Media has created the consumer standards which are beyond the capacity of most families to achieve thereby making it a virtual reality for many young people, who as a result will go to great lengths to maintain a lifestyle and standard of living which they cannot afford.³¹ The problem of juvenile delinquency needs to be examined from the viewpoints of the prevailing cultural norms, the perception of the type of juvenile behaviour to be taken cognizance of and the manner in which it manifests itself in a particular country.

3. *SCHOOL EDUCATION*

School act as a foundation stone in building the character, analytical skills and overall personality of an individual but lack of disciplinary power on the part of teachers; enormous strength of students in a class, failure to meet racial differences among the children, lack of appropriate and effective modifications of the course of study and methods of training; insufficient or improper provision for the enforcement of compulsory education laws may lead to social maladjustments. Formation of delinquent trajectories is driven by insufficient sex education and dearth of pragmatic approach in the education system.

4. *THE RAMBLIN TENDENCY*

The truant tendency of children if unchecked may lead to eventual induction into influential

³¹ World Youth Report, at Ch 07, (2003)

delinquent criminal culture .the most usually innocent enough in the beginning, as a result of his wandering brings him into association with all sorts of enemies to society, and the necessity to secure food and lodging during his wandering leads him into much evil crime.³² This tendency is in particular harmful to the juveniles if they remain under the influence of such groups, and therefore for petty gains go for delinquency as their means of resort.

5. *THE INFLUENCE OF THE FAMILY UNIT*

The family serves as the most important and essential instrument of care and stability for a child which establishes his custom, traditional and moral standards and shapes his attitude and reactions in contact with the society.³³ The neglect of children by their family and society create detrimental effect on their overall development where parents due to long hours of work, drain their energy, leaving no time for supervision of children and furnishing the requisites of a good home. The family as a social institution is diversifying and experiencing substantial changes for instance the increase in one-parent families and non-marital unions, as a result, growing up in a broken home, whether due to divorce, death, separation, develop the feeling of insecurity which later may develop social unacceptable behavior and antisocial acts. Adolescents from low-income families often feel excluded. ‘To raise their self-esteem and improve their status they may choose to join a juvenile delinquent group’ as observed in the World Youth Report 2003³⁴.

6. *URBANIZATION*

Don. C. Gibbons has stated that “greater the degree of, modernization, industrialization urbanization and, the higher the rates of delinquency and criminality.” I totally correspond with him as the modern society had a great impact on juveniles. Industrialization has shaken the traditional society of which technological innovation was the outcome; it made changes in family pattern, consequently led to partial interpersonal and superficial relationships in all areas of social life. The alienation caused by urbanization has shattered the foundation of well-led family life. The established tenders of social norms are undergoing perplexed transformations, this in long run results to deviation in individual behavior, any defective family relationship generate stress and strain on the part of individuals and begets tendency towards socially maladaptive character formation³⁵.

³² Olive M. Jones, *Causes of Juvenile Delinquency* at 351

³³ Peter Stanne, *Unwholesome Environment-A Problem in Supervision* (1944)

³⁴ *Supra* at 30.

³⁵ Mr. Dharamveer Singh , ‘*Article on Juvenile Delinquency*’<www.manupatrafast.com>

7. MIGRATION

Due to wide-ranging changes in population structure, mobility and communication, people are migrating from rural areas to urban centers', for gainful vocations and better standard of living. Most of those who are in the lower strata have to struggle and compete hard to find a place of worth and dignity in the urban community. The trend is often linked with the loosening of their family and community ties, in which women and children are the worst victims. Hence, to correct such turbulent tendencies, the approach should be progressively geared towards the eradication of poverty and unemployment in rural areas and the expansion of educational, training and industrial base for the people within their natural environment.

8. SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Changes in social environment in one of the main reasons for widespread imbalance and crisis today, which have made the environment risky for the youth and young people are emotionally vulnerable, low self-esteem may also be one of the contributing factors to the delinquent behaviour. Situation where young people experience rejection by their peer, some react by seeking out deviant peers so as to be accepted by people their own age.

Therefore, emotional abuse, family tensions, poverty, broken homes, rural urban migration, breakdown of social values, atrocities, faulty educational system, whose influence of media besides the insalubrious living conditions of slums and such other conditions explains the phenomena of juvenile delinquency.

IV. PREVENTION

"The prevention of juvenile delinquency is as important as, if not more important than, the treatment of juvenile delinquents".

From the view point of prevention, the school, the home recreational and group work agencies are the major institutions. If these fail to operate decently, children are the chief sufferers. The strengthening of family relations is a must to understand their children. Voluntary social welfare institutions are taking initiatives to organizing programs of education for family planning and family counseling, to strengthen the home and parent-child relationships.

COMPONENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM

To curb delinquency, a program should be based on a breadth of vision and social inspiration so as to develop healthy personalities. It must have within it the seeds of a social crusade that will change for those involved their attitudes about themselves, their neighbors, and their

communities and so change the face of the community in which they live.³⁶

Measures should be designed to cope with the social and psychological problems of society for the proper guidance and supervision of the children.

COORDINATION

The United States National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency defined co-ordination " as including activities aimed at increasing effectiveness of existing services, at fact-finding and research, at joint planning and action, at informing the public, and activity dealing with the relationship of co-ordination groups and efforts at various levels."³⁷Coordination, social action and planning bring together the men, women of society to support services for the advancement of the interests of children and thus the programs can be improved in which greatest possible number of people can work together.

CONFERENCE

There is a threefold purpose of a conference to prevent delinquency-first being the assessment and evaluation of accomplishments till date, second being the discussion regarding the need of the hour, and third framing the subsequent steps accordingly designed to meet those needs. Taking up resolutions and policies made in conferences and its implementation would bring a more creative jurisprudential outlook in aiding the institutions of law. These conferences not only provide valuable contribution to the pertinent issues in hand but could bring impactful solutions to the problems such as juvenile delinquency and other causes which are burning issues of the society.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT MEASURES

Indirect measures are those which aim at improving the living and social conditions, encourage participation of individuals by conducting programmes relating to behavior pattern of children. Direct measures are more specific in their objectives. It specifically includes programmes for the detection and treatment of juveniles having the tendency towards crime.

ROLE OF THE STATE

State plays a very pertinent role with respect to indirect along with direct measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The State's role in indirect measures will be considered earlier than direct. The Asia and the Far East Seminar made the following recommendation as

³⁶ Bertram M, Beck , *Curbing Juvenile Delinquency*(1954)

³⁷ U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Children's Bureau : *Report on the National Conference on Juvenile Delinquency* held 28-30 June 1954 in Washington, D.C., pp. 69-70.

constituting indirect measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency:

A State policy which aims at strengthening family life within its respective cultural framework by:

(i) Ensuring the facilities for meeting the basic needs of every juvenile, such as, education, health, housing, food, recreation and character building "

(ii) Providing for a social security system to prevent individual disaster in case of unemployment, sickness, old age, death or incapacitation,"

(iii) Prohibition of the maltreatment of juveniles, and

(iv) "Promotion of the community development in urban and rural areas."

V. CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Control of delinquency needs effective implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, with full public awareness and proper orientation and training to professionals and law enforcement agencies that is the duty cast upon the state under the act itself.³⁸ A proper method and mechanism should be designed to determine the requirements of the juveniles which much be evaluated and examined on a regular basis. In addition to this the approach of the agencies like police involved in the system should be of reformative character rather than retributive and this objective to reform the delinquents, and also the preventive aspect should be of much dominance over the retributive aspect given by incarcerating them.

State should emphasize more on perdurable long-term schemes for Juveniles so that they feel motivated and are encouraged to join the society and regain their poise, which is generally lost because of the insensitive attitude of the society cast upon them. State along with the Union Territories administrations must motivate and pledge support to voluntary organization to start or modernize rendering of juvenile services including community services.

Governments schemes related to health, nutrition for all, literacy, eradication of child labour, etc should be in collaboration with the voluntary organizations and communities which will help to a great extent to root out issue of delinquency. All the stakeholders should give coordination and networking, as the main objective of juvenile justice could be effectuated through concentrated and coordinate functioning.

³⁸ The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of the Children), 2015, Section 108