



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed Edition :

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume 2 Issue 7 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner whatsoever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

IJLRA

EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITORS



Megha Middha

Megha Middha, Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar

Megha Middha, is working as an Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan). She has an experience in the teaching of almost 3 years. She has completed her graduation in BBA LL.B (H) from Amity University, Rajasthan (Gold Medalist) and did her post-graduation (LL.M in Business Laws) from NLSIU, Bengaluru. Currently, she is enrolled in a Ph.D. course in the Department of Law at Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (Rajasthan). She wishes to excel in academics and research and contribute as much as she can to society. Through her interactions with the students, she tries to inculcate a sense of deep thinking power in her students and enlighten and guide them to the fact how they can bring a change to the society

Dr. Samrat Datta

Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board



Dr. Namita Jain



Head & Associate Professor

School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC -NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.

Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrisht Bharat Foundation, New Delhi.(2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019

Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8 Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1 Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC - NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR - Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and learning.

ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
ISSN

2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN 2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

ROLE OF REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES IN IMPROVING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN THE SOCIETY

AUTHORED BY - SALONI VERMA &

DR. PIYUSH KUMAR TRIVEDI (SUPERVISOR)

(LL.M. Semester-4 Session- 2022-24)

Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti Language University, Lucknow, U.P. (India)

ABSTRACT

As a vital resource for our country, children must have a safe place to live, and it is the responsibility of every member of society to ensure that they do. Still, in a growing country like India, the rate of youth crime has increased significantly in the last ten years. It is possible to compare the pervasiveness of youth crime in our culture today to an illness. In addition to showing partiality and exemptions for particular categories of people, the Indian criminal justice system treats some offenses differently than others. A separate law that deals with juvenile justice has been established, despite the Indian Penal Code listing a number of exemptions and the court's willingness to be lenient when it comes to punishing young offenders. Different legislative acts have defined the term 'juvenile' in different ways. However, people who have not yet turned 18 are regarded as juveniles under the most recent law, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act. The reason for having a separate juvenile justice system is that our culture recognizes that adolescents are different from adults in certain ways and that these differences should be treated differently. Although the juvenile justice system prioritizes rehabilitation over punishment, there is still concern for public safety and the need to make sure that young offenders are held accountable for their actions. The process of returning a person to a productive and functioning life by means of therapeutic interventions and educational initiatives is referred to as 'rehabilitation'. For example, if a minor exhibits delinquent behavior, it can be required of them to participate in counseling or a rehabilitative intervention that aims to enhance their decision-making skills in the future. Nationwide, the prevalence of juvenile criminals has increased despite the existence of laws dealing to the care of juveniles. The purpose of placing juveniles in rehabilitation centers is to enhance their prospects for the future.

KEYWORDS:*Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile, Reformation, Rehabilitation, Societal Impact***1. INTRODUCTION:**

The idea of juvenile justice was born out of the realization that the traditional criminal justice system was inadequate to deal with problems relating to juvenile delinquency and children in unusual situations. The term 'Juvenile Justice' refers to the legal as well as social aspects of justice. India uses legal mechanisms like courts and rules to ensure that marginalized and delinquent children receive social and legal justice. Articles 15(3)¹, 24², 39(e)³, 39(f)⁴, and 45⁵ of the Indian Constitution recognize the unique position of children. The importance of children as a vital national resource was stated clearly in India's 1975 National Policy.

Like in many other countries, the juvenile justice system in India is designed to precisely address the needs and circumstances of young offenders under the age of eighteen. The Indian juvenile justice system places a strong emphasis on rehabilitation and reintegration, giving these goals precedence over punitive measures. This essay offers a thorough examination of India's juvenile justice system, paying special attention to the idea of rehabilitation.

Children who are under the age of eighteen and who are suspected or confirmed to have committed a crime, have been involved in unlawful conduct, or are a part of any illegal activity are referred to as juveniles in confrontation with the law. A police officer can only apprehend children who are in violation of the law; they cannot be arrested by them. Only those minors who have committed horrific crimes between the ages of 16 and 18 are eligible for adult treatment and trials.

A Juvenile Justice Board chaired by a magistrate and two social workers should hear the case of the juvenile in conflict with the law instead of it being tried in a criminal court. The purpose of social workers serving on the Juvenile Justice Board is to provide the child with appropriate care and guidance, with a concern for the future.

¹ Article 15(3), COI (Inserted by First Amendment Act, 1951)

² *People's Union of Democratic Rights v. Union of India, 1982, MC Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu AIR 1997*

³ *Mohd. Ahmed v. Union of India & Ors. On 17th April, 2014*

⁴ Article 39(f), COI (Added by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976)

⁵ Article 45, COI (Substituted by the Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002, w.e.f. 1-4-2010)

According to the Child Rights Convention, a child in legal trouble is entitled to the following:

- a minimum amount of liberty restrictions,
- automatic sentence suspension,
- probation based on merit,
- confidentiality of proceedings,
- no corporal punishment,
- must be kept separately from adult offenders,
- availability of legal support,
- bail and release,
- been given privacy,
- education, development of skills, sports, games, etc.

Making a child comprehend and repent of the offense they have committed is the main goal of their incarceration when they are in legal trouble. The juvenile may be freed from probation following the jail period specified by the Juvenile Justice Board⁶. Henceforth, he must be carefully reintegrated into society.

Together with government nodal agencies, childcare facilities, and social welfare, organizations seek out practical solutions for the juvenile's rehabilitation. Standard Operating Procedures⁷, established by the Ministry of Women and Child Development⁸, are necessary to guarantee this. Periodically, social workers, probation officers, and parole officers follow up with the child to ensure that they successfully reintegrate into the society from which they were previously excluded.

2. CONCEPT OF REHABILITATION

Research suggests that involving kids in the process of rehabilitation except for seeing them as 'trouble makers' or 'problem children' is the most effective strategy to discover positive solutions when kids are involved in illegal activities. An essential first step in this path is acknowledging and respecting their rights as children and as human beings.

Juvenile justice has so broken from the criminal justice model of punishment, seeing the

⁶ Section 4, *The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015*

⁷ *Abbrev. SOP*

⁸ *With effect from 30th January, 2006, earlier since 1985 under Ministry of Human Resources Development*

detrimental effects of being associated with adult offenders as well as the greater likelihood of reformation for children due to their developmental stage and still-emerging capacities. When a child is found committing an offense, juvenile justice adopts a reformatory and rehabilitative approach, using community-based measures as a last resort and institutionalization as a temporary measure until appropriate community-based alternatives are found for the child.

3. REHABILITATION THEORY

The rehabilitation hypothesis is one of the four humanistic ideas of punishment. The concept is predicated on the theory that a problematic circumstance serves as the primary catalyst for an individual's criminal behavior. This includes their social environment, psychological growth, and biological composition, among other things. Understanding one's past helps explain one's perspective on the law. This is important because it explains how they behave and establishes if any illegal behavior resulted from their free will. This is justified by the idea that there is no way to undo what occurred because of a person's free choice.

Theorists argue that the primary goal of incarceration should be to teach and reform the offender, not to benefit society. In the long run, this approach is much more practical because it seeks to diminish the individual's tendency toward criminal behavior rather than severely injuring their psychological or social makeup. It is theorized that the incentive for committing a crime stems from an internal conflict between an individual's nature and motivations; in order to completely eliminate this reason, one must reformat.

Another prevalent belief is that since crime is a sickness, it is treatable. 'Reformatory approach to punishment should be the object of criminal law in order to promote rehabilitation without offending community conscience and to secure social justice,' the Supreme Court declared in the *Naroutam Singh v. State of Punjab*⁹ case.

4. JUVENILE

A juvenile is someone who has not reached the age of majority. A minor cannot be brought into custody when they are caught breaching the law or acting in an unlawful manner; they can only be detained. Minors who commit terrible crimes between the ages of sixteen and eighteen are

⁹ V.R. Krishna Iyer, J.

regarded as majors in the legal system and will go through adult trials. In the past, there was no distinction made between adult and juvenile punishment.

Normally, a person would go through the criminal court trial process and follow the hierarchy of the legal system. However, a minor who has been arrested will appear before the juvenile justice board, which is presided over by a magistrate and consists of two social workers. The magistrate is in charge of the legal aspect, while the social worker is there to ensure the child is handled fairly.

The following rights will be accorded to any minor who has broken the law in accordance with the child rights convention:

- They will receive compassionate care and humane treatment.
- They will not be subjected to corporal punishment.
- There will be a separation from adult offenders while in detention.
- They will be able to get legal assistance.
- Upon identification, they will be released on bond.
- Their privacy is very important to us and will be respected.
- A reasonable decision
- Sentence will automatically be suspended.
- Rights guaranteed by the constitution
- The right against discrimination
- The confidentiality of any procedure and proceeding

Social organizations and childcare facilities collaborate to offer solutions that can help the juveniles become rehabilitated and nurse them back into society.

The juvenile will be regulated by the social worker to monitor their reintegration into society and to obtain a more comprehensive check.

Rehabilitation aids young people in changing potentially delinquent inclinations.

The following are some sociocultural elements that may have contributed to the same:

- Poverty,
- Films,

- Sexual Indulgence,
- Uncontrollable impulse,
- Unstable adolescence,
- School failure,
- Associational effects,
- Uncongenial residences.

Through rehabilitation, the person will receive the critical support they need.

5. PROVISIONS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

According to the Juvenile Justice Act¹⁰, the child's rehabilitation must start as soon as they are placed in a care home or other type of correctional facility. One way to socially recognize a child who is in trouble with the law is to:

a. AFTERCARE ORGANIZATIONS

The youngster is housed in these transitional homes until they are fully reintegrated into society. Special houses registered under the nodal agency of government that works for the welfare and protection of basic rights of juvenile offenders are called aftercare organizations. The minors receiving treatment at the aftercare facilities received:

- Vocational Training,
- Using therapeutic training to enhance psychological behavior,
- Ongoing Education,
- Societal Values Consensus,
- The capacity to sustain oneself financially,
- Exercises that promote both mental and physical health.

Adolescents in aftercare programs can lead moral and productive lives. After-care organizations aim to accomplish the main goal of helping minors and children adjust to society. All that aftercare organizations are is a makeshift residence reserved for a group of young people. These youngsters are motivated to learn a new skills and trade at the aftercare organizations, where they also help to manage the aftercare home. Any volunteer-run facility or group that is recognized as an after-care provider aims to equip young people and adolescents with the social and life skills

¹⁰ Commenced 15 January, 2016

they need to become fully integrated members of society.

Children and teenagers enrolled in the aftercare program also receive the necessary financial help as well as social, legal, and medical services. The aftercare organization offers children and juveniles opportunities for regular educational and vocational training to help them become self-sufficient and earn their own income. After the juvenile is reintegrated into the community, the after-care organization is responsible for making sure there is consistent follow-up and support available.

The Members of several government agencies team up to help the juvenile reintegrate at large by giving them support following their integration with continuous monitoring, as well as psychological and financial support.

b. SPONSORSHIP

It is the assistance by financial means provided to child care facilities, foster families, etc. to cover the costs associated with the rehabilitation of young offenders. Assistance from the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), or private citizens may be involved.

c. FOSTER CARE

It is an alternative available to care for the juveniles other than institutionalization. According to Section 42¹¹ of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000¹², the juvenile may be put in a foster family or receive parental care, both of which are not feasible under traditional institutional rehabilitation. He then receives education and care from the family. The foster family is compensated for unpaid labour.

Foster care may be an option for a child whose biological parents are:

- Sentenced,
- A victim of fatal illnesses,
- Being overseas,
- Incapacitated using other methods.

¹¹ Section 42, Foster Care

¹² Commenced 1 April, 2001

d. ADOPTION

Adoption helps childless couples as well as homeless and impoverished children and orphans. Adults who are alone find purpose in life through adoption, as it grants them a parent-child bond. Even if the adoptive parents and the adopted child are unrelated, adoption fosters a strong bond between them. According to Section 2(2)¹³ of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2015¹⁴, adoption is the legal process by which a child is taken from their biological parents and placed with new parents, granting them all the rights, obligations, and privileges that come placed with new parents, granting them all the rights, obligations, and privileges that come because of being a biological child.

6. VARIOUS JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS STEPS FOR REHABILITATING JUVENILES

When a minor is in legal trouble, they are brought before the Juvenile Justice Board rather than other courts. One of the two social workers in the board is female. This is to ensure that case proceedings are conducted in a manner that determines the child's wellbeing.

Justice is served with caution, containing not only the penalty for the illegal act but also measures to rehabilitate the youngster for reintegration into society.

a. PRE-TRIAL PROCESSES

According to Rule 11(11) of the JJ Rules, 2007¹⁵, the police must file a FIR or charge sheet when interacting with a kid who is in legal trouble, except for serious crimes like rape and murder. Only the data that was entered into the daily general journal.

As soon as the police apprehend the minor, they should appear before the JJB. Before the JJB¹⁶, a report on the social history of juvenile, the circumstances surrounding, and the alleged crime they committed should be filed.

When a juvenile is charged with an offense for which bail is required or not, they 'shall' be released on bond or put in the appropriate individual or organization's care.

¹³ Chapter VIII, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 Section 56-73

¹⁴ No 2 of 2016, Commenced 15 January 2016

¹⁵ Commenced 26th October, 2007, New Delhi

¹⁶ Mukesh & Anr. v. State of NCT of Delhi and Ors.

b. TRIAL AND ADJUDICATION

With the authority granted by Section 14¹⁷ of the Juvenile Justice Act, the JJB investigates the minor who has been accused of a crime and brought before it. Section 18¹⁸ prohibits the trial of a minor alongside an adult.

Documentary proof such as the juvenile's birth certificate, matriculation certificate, or medical board test is used to calculate the juvenile's age.

Rule 13¹⁹ requires the JJB to wrap up investigation as soon as feasible. If the Board determines it is appropriate, the juvenile's presence throughout the investigation may be granted.

c. POST-TRIAL PROCESSES

To make sure a minor is not disqualified in a conflict of law, the juvenile's case files are deleted when the appeal deadline has passed. Once the juveniles left the juvenile homes, the government-approved after-care organizations ran a variety of programs to help them lead honorable, hardworking, and productive lives. All released children should have regular follow-up programs run by the institution to make sure they don't end up back in a challenging position. The children and their families should be in regular communication with the institution. Frequent follow-up initiatives contribute to a lower recidivism rate. Institutions ought to hold half-yearly gatherings to hear the juveniles' opinions about their present circumstances and determine what more needs to be done to help them recover.

- Sustaining zero recidivism is the program's primary goal.
- Participants in these programs include parents, social workers from organizations with similar goals, SJPU²⁰ police officers, and the superintendent of the government juvenile home for boys.
- The program provides parents and kids with individual and group counseling sessions.
- Frequent follow-up programs facilitate the ongoing development of relationships with the kids and their families.
- Through group talks, the program gives kids a forum to express their worries and difficulties and gain insight from other kids' experiences about how to overcome obstacles and thrive in life.

¹⁷*Hari Ram v. State of Rajasthan, 2009*

¹⁸*Sheela Barse v. Union of India, 1986*

¹⁹*Section 13, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2007*

²⁰*Special Juvenile Police Unit*

7. VARIOUS BOARD AND UNIT HELPFUL IN PROVIDING AID

a. SPECIAL JUVENILE POLICE UNITS

- Building the capacity of child welfare officers;
- Sensitivity training;
- NGO involvement in SJPU operations
- Frequent review sessions with SJPU and other relevant parties
- Establish a forum for communication between parents, kids, and law enforcement by arranging for police officers to visit schools and colleges and participate in meetings there.
- During these meetings, raising awareness of laws and processes
- Hold review sessions to ensure stakeholders are held accountable for their functioning.

b. JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD

- Boosting the availability of free legal aid cells
- Capacity building for Juvenile Justice Board members and its employees
- Capacity building for workers from the Juvenile Justice Board's observation home
- Facilitating frequent get-togethers between JJB members and the kids and staff at the observation home.
- Facilitating follow-up meetings for JJB members to get together with parents and released kids.
- NGO participation in the operation of the observation homes
- Parents and kids should be informed about the JJ system's procedures and free legal help.
- Regular review sessions should be used to ensure responsibility.
- Establishment of a Child/Youth Guidance Center connected to every JJB. The center ought to base its services on the idea of diverting juvenile criminals. Based on the findings of the social investigation, the JJB should exercise judgment when referring children to the Guidance Center. The following services ought to be offered by this center:
 - ❖ Staff training
 - ❖ Individual work and therapeutic care
 - ❖ Collaborative and community work
 - ❖ Mindfulness training for kids and their parents
- Whenever possible, community-based diversion facilities have to be established. The JJB may use the restorative justice concept while creating a community service program by bearing the following in mind:

- ❖ The type of offense the CCL committed,
- ❖ How it was committed,
- ❖ How it affected the victim
- ❖ Instructions that need to be given to the CCL
- ❖ How the program will assist in undoing the victim's harm

Restorative justice can be applied to any offense, as long as it is done correctly. Many nations around the world are already using them for horrific crimes like rape and murder, but we might start small by implementing them for all compoundable offenses in a routine way and sometimes on other minor and major grounds.

In each scenario, the following requirements must be met to implement restorative practice:

- The CCL²¹ must acknowledge committing the offense;
- The CCL, not their parents, must be prepared to take accountability for making the necessary corrections.
- The CCL needs to be prepared to offer the victim an apology.
- The victim will be able to express their desires for the CCL to make reparations.
- The goal should be to repair the harm that has been done, not to denigrate the perpetrator.
- The victim should be helped to refrain from making demands that the CCL is unable to meet.

c. OBSERVATION HOMES

The observation home's atmosphere ought to promote de-stigmatization and reintegration into society at large. Sports and mindfulness programs in the home should be used to teach life skills. Among the kids in CCIs, restorative justice techniques can be a useful tool for positive discipline and conflict resolution.

d. PROBATION OFFICERS

Section 25²² of the JJ Rules²³ states that when creating a post-release plan for the aftercare of an individual who is set to leave a child care facility, the probation officer or social worker shall include the following information:

- Academic background

²¹ *Child in conflict with law*

²² *Section 25, JJ Rules, Functions and powers of the committee*

²³ *Commenced on 26th October, 2007*

- When the child leaves the childcare institution, will his family take care of him?
- If so, give a brief description of each family member, including their age, relationship, and income.
 - ❖ If not, describe the child's intended post-release housing, its legal status (own home, rented property, or in the care of a family or acquaintance)
 - ❖ The child's employable skills.
 - ❖ It is imperative to assess the individual's career prospects within their society, given the likelihood that their past criminal activity may come to light.

8. ACTIVITIES UNDER REHABILITATION

The daily schedule for rehabilitation programs in special homes and observation homes may include the following activities:

a. DISCIPLINE

Juveniles who participate in structured programs that promote discipline will grow up to be responsible members of society. The youngsters learn discipline from the regimented and rigorous schedule.

b. YOGA

A child's mental and physical development can benefit from yoga. Yoga poses such as Pranayama, Soorya Namaskar, Halasana, Vajrasana, Trikonasana, Bhujangasana, Padmasana, Dhanurasana, Mudrasana, Vakrasana, Shavasana, and others are introduced to the younger audience. It keeps them in good shape all day and aids them in their daily lives.

c. MEDITATION

Regular meditation practice has several benefits for the practitioner. Juveniles who meditate can benefit from a variety of health benefits, including reduced stress, enhanced attention span, improved immunity and metabolism, enhanced brain function, and improved emotional stability. It is best to play some soft music first thing in the morning. Children who regularly practice meditation and stillness are more content and at ease throughout the day.

d. PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

All attempts should be made to inspire youngsters to put their dreams together and take action. Young people need to believe in themselves and have faith that they can improve their lives.

Various awareness campaigns and subject-specific classes should be used to help young people develop their moral principles and personalities. Adolescents' personalities are enhanced when good self-esteem is built in them and they are taught to avoid harmful influences.

e. COUNSELING

Counselors with experience should provide regular counseling to the youngsters. Another crucial component of helping kids improve their mental health is counselling. To boost their self-esteem and eradicate the stigma and other mentally crippling influences, it is imperative.

f. VOCATIONAL AND SKILL TRAINING

Through meticulous observation and personalized evaluation of every child, establishments need to uncover latent abilities and possibilities within a youngster. Sometimes a child needs more instruction and experience to excel in a particular subject. Organizations were found to mostly offer courses on beauty culture, cutting and tailoring, which includes sewing, dressmaking, and fashion design, and computer classes, which cover tally, Microsoft Office, Microsoft Excel, hardware, desktop publishing, etc. There are also lots of options for stenography and typing.

g. BALA-PANCHAYAT

- Every week, children in institutions should conduct Bala-Panchayats (child self-governance) with their peers. Giving people the chance to accept accountability for their acts is the goal of the Bala-Panchayat. It fosters a sense of 'we' among the kids.
- Bal-Panchayat helps people develop self-control, boosts their self-esteem, encourages teamwork and methodical thinking, clarifies their objectives, and empowers them to solve issues.
- Bala-Panchayath facilitates children's democratic and methodical expression of their opinions to the management.

h. COMPUTER EDUCATION

We are completely dependent on computers in this fast-paced day. A computer is a necessary tool in every line of employment. Adolescents who receive computer education have the chance to enhance their technical expertise.

i. DEVELOPMENT OF SHORT-TERM COURSES

Research has indicated that a significant contributing factor to adolescent criminality in India is

illiteracy and ignorance. Other things that entice kids to commit crimes are poverty and a lack of employment possibilities. By helping youngsters develop their skills and find jobs for themselves, institutions can contribute to the eradication of poverty, ignorance, and illiteracy through the provision of short-term courses.

j. ART AND CRAFT THERAPY

Children who engage in art and craft projects benefit in many ways, including relaxation, a sense of accomplishment, self-discovery, improved motor skills, the development of a fulfilling lifelong passion, mental alertness, and more.

Institutionalized juveniles must get frequent instruction from certified instructors. Painting, dancing, and other artistic endeavors should be introduced into the home because these artistic endeavors are proven to have therapeutic benefits.

k. SPOKEN ENGLISH

Being a universal language, English has emerged as a crucial instrument for globalization. The language of communication in and around the world is English. The curriculum of the juvenile institution should contain spoken English instruction, which should be regularly instructed by a qualified teacher.

l. CULTURAL GATHERING

The institution should incorporate weekly cultural events into its kid-friendly lifestyle. It is also a crucial part of juvenile development as a whole. It facilitates the children's hidden skills to coming to light. The children put on a variety of performances every Sunday, including speech, drama, dance, and more.

A disciplined and self-assured group will be formed through this cultural exchange. It also instills moral principles, bolsters their abilities, broadens their knowledge, and cultivates a more positive outlook.

m. DRAMA AND DRAMA PRACTICE

Juveniles' artistic abilities are identified in order to enhance their cultural life, and classes are set up to showcase their talents publicly.

n. FARMING, GARDENING AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Juveniles who engage in farming, gardening, and animal husbandry are able to improve their

entrepreneurial abilities and become self-sufficient after being released from foster care.

o. SPORTS AND GAMES

This adage, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy,' applies to all kids. To establish their pattern and recharge, they require physical exertion. As a result, frequent games and sports should be played without endangering the safety of young people.

p. RECREATION

Indoor games and television shows are helpful resources for adding extracurricular activities to a person's daily schedule. This lessens the routine and dullness in their lives.

q. INDIVIDUAL CARE PLAN

According to Section 39²⁴ of the Juvenile Justice Act²⁵, each juvenile shall have a customized care plan for social integration and rehabilitation that takes into account the needs and service alternatives found during the assessment process. It assists in efficiently determining and meeting all of their demands. To ensure that the personalized care plan is flexible and able to adapt to the needs of a developing child, it should be reviewed on a frequent basis.

r. PROFESSIONAL COURSE

Studies have indicated that, while not the only factor, poverty is frequently the cause of juvenile criminality. The key to children's continued development is financial empowerment. The best way to empower these kids financially is to get them a job in the greatest workplace. Universities may offer professional courses that are connected to other organizations.

9. CONCLUSION

The legal system offers a comprehensive option for juvenile rehabilitation. Reformatory care is described in depth and does not currently require improvement. India has made a smart decision by treating adult and juvenile offenders separately.

Juveniles benefit greatly from the reformatory theory since it helps mold their minds before they reach a particular level of awareness and maturity. The reintegration of inmates into society is one of the main issues they encounter.

²⁴Jarnail Singh v. State of Haryana, 2013

²⁵ Enforcement from 15th January, 2016

The upkeep of an extensive database that allows for regular monitoring of the person is one recommendation the author may make to help with the aftercare of a juvenile.

The juvenile system in India has been successful in reforming offenders; thus, the Indian criminal system has to gradually integrate adult-offenders and adjust to demands in order to observe its impact and hope that the reformatory theory can be implemented as normal practice in India. Issue has been totally resolved by the juvenile judicial system.

Reintegrating a juvenile into society is crucial to their reformation as a law-abiding child and to their development into a model citizen. Both government and non-governmental organizations collaborate in the juvenile's rehabilitation.

The main objective of correctional law of juvenile have switched from punishing the accused for the claimed crime to help juvenile regret his action and conduct and then rehabilitate him. Due diligence in juvenile case proceedings and child-centric activities is demanded by social activists and international treaties.

Apart from horrible offenses like rape and murder, the kid is given mild treatment, having their case heard outside the regular courts by the specially established Juvenile Justice Board. The welfare of children who are in legal trouble is the primary concern for the constant updating and upgrading of laws and statutes.

As a result, he or she received lenient treatment, was taken out of the setting where the offense was committed, was given the right care to help them grasp the seriousness of their acts, and was then allowed to return to society at large. More funding should be provided by state governments to cover the costs of child welfare initiatives and to send out trained personnel to follow up and oversee NGOs' operations.

Each taluk and district should have a greater number of juvenile justice boards, and the government should also build enough dwellings. If a real society is interested in eliminating crime, internal transformation must begin. The first step in doing this is putting the young people who have become estranged back on the straight and narrow road.