

AN ANALYTICAL REVIEW: PREDICTORS, PREVENTION AND INTERVENTIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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Abstract

This paper essentially aims to uncover the predictors, prevention and intervention for juvenile delinquency. It discusses the common understanding and prevalence of this phenomenon followed by a discourse on alarming rates of youngsters involving in different sorts of crimes. This paper then, sheds light on the personal and social predictors including poverty, broken families, neglect, poor schooling and slums. In order to stop a growing number of juvenile crimes, this document talks about the preventive measures which could be taken by addressing multiple areas for instance reasons for cyber crime, bullying at school, physical and sexual abuse, and availability of addictive stuff. There are high numbers of youth who are cased in because of criminal offense but in jail they are extremely vulnerable to adult abuse and ill treatment. The factors which can reduce the number of juveniles like proper support system, schooling, opportunity to learn skills and information regarding rights, are also incorporated in this paper. To finish, a comprehensive dialogue on the possibly benefitting interventions is also included.

Key Words: juvenile delinquency, prevention predictors, intervention, social and personal predictors.

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Introduction

Youngsters and growing children are the building blocks of society. Destiny of a nation depends on its growing children. Fulfillment of basic needs, education, appropriate monitoring of parents and availability of resources, acceptance and respect from society makes them responsible citizen. On the other hand, deprivation of basic needs, scarcity of resources and lack of monitoring from parents make them vulnerable for abuse and develop likelihood for antisocial acts.

Juvenile delinquency is a term used for minors (under the age of 17) who indulge in an illegal act; they reject some or all norms of society. It damages them as well as second party, who they intended to hurt. Such attitude emerges from frustration and bitterness against others and society. Juvenile delinquency is growing in both developed as well as underdeveloped nations and now it has become a global issue. Being a Muslim nation growing rates of juveniles is questioning our moral values to a great extent. Indulging in deviant behavior spoils individual personality, badly effects family and in the long run, country has to suffer as it has a negative effect on economics.

In an observation, juvenile delinquency as the antisocial behavior of a minor, not more than 18 years of age, which is in violation of the general welfare of people in a larger society.¹ A research was conducted in which juvenile delinquency is said to be an act of cultural resistance. The simplest definition of major child related issue of many countries of the world is 'children who act against the law'.²

There are multiple contributing factors of juvenile delinquency; major reasons are dysfunctional family environment, illiteracy, lack of appropriate guidance, status frustration, and peer pressure. In Pakistan, money, land, sexual assault, illiteracy, honor killing, old enmity, and drugs are the main factors causing juvenile delinquency. The recent emergence of militancy "deeni madaris" (religious educational institutions) has further worsen the situation. These institutions impart instruction in militancy and sectarian hatred to young people below eighteen years of age. The Cyber Net has developed tendency of gang wars among the youth of both developed and developing nations and Pakistan is no exemption in such delinquencies.³

Family plays a vital role in personality development of a child than comes family and society at large. Jenkins conceives that, because the youths lack family, educational, and community support, they are unprepared for higher-paying jobs these agent forces to involve them in anti social activities.⁴

¹ Span, C. M., (2002). 'Educational and Social Reforms for African American Juvenile Delinquents in 19th Century New York City and Philadelphia'. *The Journal of Negro Education*, 71(3), pp. 108-117.

² Ozanne, J. L., Hill, R. P., and Newell, D. W., (1998). 'Juvenile Delinquents: Use of Consumption as Cultural Resistance: Implications for Juvenile Reform Programs and Public Policy'. *Journal of Public Policy & Marketing*, 17(2), pp. 185-196.

³ Nadeem, H.A., (2002) *Pakistan: The political economy of lawlessness*. Oxford University Press, Karachi.

⁴ Jenkins, R. L., Heidemann, P. H., and Caputo, J. A., (1985). 'No Single Cause: Juvenile Delinquency and the Search for Effective Treatment'. College Park, MA: American Correctional Association.

The study conducted by Mahmood and Cheema at Faisalabad and Bhawalpur Districts in Punjab Province, where two Borstal Institutions and Juvenile Jails are located for juvenile's rehabilitation. In all, 221 juvenile convicts in both jails were taken for data collection through a well-structured and pretested questionnaire. The results revealed that parent's conflict, community environment, father's nagging attitude and media positively influence the juvenile crime. However, the family income as binary variable provided uncertain evidence. The study suggests that conflict between parents must be minimized through awareness campaign, counseling, and peer pressure through media and community participation.⁵

There are not only a high number of children in prisons held in poor conditions but more concernedly, often together with adult offenders and thus extremely susceptible to abuse and ill-treatment. There is also a very low age of criminal responsibility at 7 years with frequent reports of juvenile offenders sentenced to death and put to death. These cases have occurred even after the dissemination of the Juvenile Justice System Ordinance. In addition to all this, there are disturbing reports of torture, serious ill-treatment and sexual abuse of children by police officers in the detention facilities and other state institutions that show little regard for the necessity of detaining juvenile separately from adults.⁶

World Youth Report puts forward that youth crime rise consistently and juvenile delinquency is determined by the negative consequences of social and economic development, in particular economic crises, political instability, and the weakening of major institutions (including the State, systems of public education and public assistance, and the family).⁷

Literature Review:

A juvenile delinquent is a person who is less than 17s old who commits a crime. Although these children do have to take responsibility for their actions, go before a judge and serve a sentence, many countries do not allow them to be sentenced as an adult. There are courts, parole officers and juvenile detention centers that are specially equipped to provide juvenile delinquents with the services they need while they serve their sentences.⁸

Juvenile delinquency is also defined as adolescents' act out of subterranean values or impulses that are an accepted part of a culture, but nonetheless tend to be obscured and to a greater or lesser extent controlled in the main-stream of society.⁹

⁵ Mahmood, K., and Cheema, M. A., (2004). Empirical Analysis of Juvenile Crime in Punjab, Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences*. 2(2):136-138.

⁶ Sarfaraz, A.,(2008).Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan. Retrieved 16/9/2012 from <http://pakistaniat.com/2008/05/28/juvenile-delinquency-in-pakistan/>

⁷ World Youth Report, (2003). 'Juvenile Delinquency', pp. 189-211.

⁸ Barker.L., The Definition of Juvenile delinquency. Retrieved on 9th January 9, 2012 from http://www.ehow.com/about_5095948_definition-juvenile-delinquency.html

⁹ Sutherland, E. (1949). 'White Collar Crime'. New York: Dryden.

Juvenile Delinquency has become a global epidemic and is spreading in developing and developed societies in both organized and semi-organized manners. In any cultured society, the criminal justice system has the highest premium as it guarantees the rule of law and fair play to its citizens. In fact, economic growth is unthinkable in a country where there is civil strife and fear for one's life and property.¹⁰

According to data from the Russian Federation, the rate of criminal activity among juveniles in groups is about three to four times higher than that of adult offenders. Juvenile group crime is most prevalent among 14-year-olds and least prevalent among 17-year-olds. The rates are higher for theft, robbery and rape, and lower for premeditated murder and grievous bodily harm.¹¹

Juvenile delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development, particularly in economic crises, political instability, and the weakening of major institutions (including the state, systems of public education and public assistance, and the family). Socio-economic instability is often linked to persistent unemployment and low income among the youth, which can increase the likelihood of their involvement in criminal activity. In recent years some countries have reduced their social services, placing the weakest strata of the population in an even more vulnerable position. Poverty has increased and the problems of shelter and unemployment have reached alarming dimensions.¹²

This is the aching fact that children who involved in crime are mostly from struggling families. World Youth Report (2003) indicated that, people who are at risk of becoming delinquent often live in difficult circumstances. Even though some researchers suggest that changes in societies like, speedy increase in population, competition of status,¹³ are some of the important reasons of this social evil. It is said that swift social change increases juvenile delinquency and the upturn in crime and delinquency is often assumed to have been caused by the political and economic transformations, and youth who feel that the forces of change are overwhelming them may have strong feelings of injustice that lead them to engage in hostile counterculture acts of delinquency.¹⁴

According to study, the main factor which affects the adolescents to commit crime is the companion or friend's stimulus with low education and income of family in age of 11-14.¹⁵ Hagan believes that swift social transformation increases youth's tendencies to

¹⁰ Khan, M.M., (1997). The Quest for effective juvenile justice administration (Pakistan). Country report for group training course in crime prevention (Japan). International Cooperation Agency. Asia and Far East Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offences. (UNAFEI).

¹¹ Juvenile Delinquency, World YOUTH Report, 2003 Retrieved 16/9/2012 from <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/nyin/documents/ch07.pdf>

¹² United Nations, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, "The global situation of youth in the 1990s: trends and prospects"

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Boehnke, K. and Bergs-Winkels, D. (2002). 'Rapid social change increases juvenile delinquency'. Sociological Forum, Vol (17), No (1).

¹⁵ Abrar, N., Bloach, A.G., and Ghouri, A. M., (2010). Main Attributes and Features Effecting Juvenile Delinquents: Evidence from Karachi, Pakistan. European Journal of Social Sciences – Vol (15), No (4).

engage in pro-delinquent peer activities that serve as sub cultural environments that reward deviance.¹⁶

In Auolakh's view, the other cited factors accountable for juvenile delinquency are: broken homes, delinquent community environment, bad company of peer/ school group, slums with criminal neighborhood, poverty, and unemployment.¹⁷

To choose good or bad between two paths are utterly depend on age and its way of thinking. There are more chances that child can be involve in crime in teen age or in starting 20 years of his/ her life. It is by now common wisdom that delinquency escalates rapidly as individuals enter their teen years and then declines almost as rapidly as they enter their late teens and early twenties.¹⁸

Educational programmes are helping young people learn how to engage in positive self-appraisal, deal with conflict, and control aggression. The programmes debunk the myth of gang glamour and help young people find alternatives to illegal behaviour.¹⁹

Rationale

These days due to drastic increase in the price of basic necessity, parents ask their children to work as a result they leave their education, such children do work hard for bread but in return don't get enough amount and respect from job. At times they also become target of verbal and physical abuse, which badly influence their self-esteem. Criminals also get easy access to such children because of lack of monitoring of parents; as a result they get addicted to illegal drugs and at times became part of their criminal vicious cycle. Sometimes children peer group make them involve in antisocial act on the name of fun and adventure. Rising number of criminal activities and increasing number of involvement of youngsters is an alarming situation. Now days in our society it can be seen that children spent more time in time front of television other than in the classrooms. When children watch violence on televisions they learn those violent acts and display the same.

By working on its contributing factors, number of delinquents can be minimized. By utilizing preventive measures, number of children can be saved from going into the brutal cycle of criminals. Intervention program can be highly beneficial for those who get entered into to the sphere of delinquency. Apt intervention can turn these delinquents into good human beings and responsible citizen.

¹⁶ Hagan, J. (1991). 'Destiny and drift: Sub cultural preferences, status attainment and the risks and rewards of youth'. *American Sociological Review*, 56, pp. 567-582.

¹⁷ Aoulakh, A. M. A., (1999) *Police Management and Law Enforcement in Pakistan*. S&S Publishers, Urdu bazaar, Lahore, Pakistan.

¹⁸ Warr, M. (1993) 'Age, Peers, and Delinquency'. *Criminology*, 31, pp. 17-40.

¹⁹ Johnson, (1995) *Gang Violence Prevention: A Curriculum and Discussion Guide* (Pleasantville, New York, Sunburst Communications).

METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the Research

- 1) If the desired steps are not to be taken in order to stop the growing number of delinquents than the number would increase drastically in near future.
- 2) If attention is paid to the contributing factors than it would help to prevent the onset of delinquency.
- 3) If the intervention program is implemented than it would help the delinquents to move towards healthy life, which in turn contribute to the society.

Analysis:

Juvenile crime is a major issue all over the world. A high percentage of adult criminals have a history of early delinquency. The causes of such behavior, like those of crime in general, are found in a multifaceted of psychological, social, and economic factors. Clinical studies have uncovered emotional maladjustment's, usually arising from disorganized family situations, in many delinquents or high poverty level in the society as in Pakistan.

Characteristics of juvenile delinquents

- Conflict with authority figures such as teachers, parents, or older siblings indicate a growing disregard for rules.
- Stubborn, defiant behavior, disobedience, skipping classes or not attending school at all.
- Running away from home to avoid obeying rules.
- Overt acts, such as bullying others, physical fighting, gang activities, or violence.

Personal and Social Predictors of Juvenile Delinquency

There are certain personal and social contributors of juvenile delinquency. For delinquency personal variables like neglect, personality traits, poor coping skills, need for recognition, illiteracy are very much facilitating. Whereas, in social contributors, factors like poverty, dysfunctional family, unstable economic conditions cannot be ignored. Findings of Kauser show that profile of offenders indicated 'that the majority of offenders belonged to 11 to 15 years of age, most of them were working and majority of them were illiterate, while those who had been to school, mostly were dropped out and rest of offenders were Madarsah literate. The socio-economic condition of offenders' families mostly indicated low status. Parents were from middle age, majority of them being illiterate. A large number of offenders were Pushto speaking and migrants from different cities of Pakistan. Mostly they belonged to broken families of large size.

Poverty and paucity of money were the major reasons of offense. Gang and friends, influence was also a reason to multiply the incidences of delinquency.²⁰

According to Waqifjan 17 million that is almost half or 49% of Pakistan's population are under the age of 18 years while 22% are adolescent(10-18 years). Every five out of seven children are left without the right of the identity by means of registration at birth and hence are not even counted as citizens. When such a large number of the population is juvenile and the majority of them are living below the poverty line, it is most probable that these kids would involve in negative activities.²¹

In Our country money, land, sexual assault, illiteracy, honor killings, old enmity, and drug addictions are contributing factors of juvenile delinquency. The recent coming out of militancy "deeni madrisas" (religious education institutions) has further made the situation worse. These institutions impart instruction in militancy and sectarian hatred to young people.²² Juvenile delinquents are a largely lower-class, resource-deprived group that is estranged from participating in society and pursuing lucrative.²³

Family plays a vital role in one's personality development. Family can make the person or vice versa destroy the person. Dysfunctional family could be characterized by domestic violence, dysfunctional family cohesiveness, child abuse and neglect parental inability to express appropriate affection toward a child, lack of adequate supervision of a child and rigid and non-democratic child rearing practices. Such families develop unhealthy personalities, shatter confidence and inculcate insecurities, as a result individuals with dysfunctional families involve in an illegal act where they exercise their need for control, need for aggression, need for power and express their frustration against society by violating laws.²⁴

Adolescence is a stage of development in which acceptance by one's peers becomes extremely important to the juvenile's sense of self-worth. Associating with a circle of friends who exhibit delinquent behaviors and perform delinquent acts increases the risk of non-conformity to social norms as well as deviant and delinquent behaviors. Peer group make a major difference in individual's life especially in adolescent because in this period identities are formed. Poor academic performance and classroom conduct problems may be predictors of later delinquency. Lack of academic competency creates feelings of alienation worthlessness and low self-esteem. Truancy is often a child's way of dealing with school-related failures.

²⁰ Kauser, P. offense among youth in urban population and its impact on family. Retrieved on 9/1/2012 from <http://eprints.hec.gov.pk/2697/1/2537.htm>

²¹ Waqifjan (2011). Juvenile Delinquency in Pakistan. Retrieved 9/1/2012 from <http://news.wikinut.com/Juvenile-Delinquency-in-Pakistan/2vytc90y/>

²² Nadeem, H.A., (2002). The Political economy of lawlessness. Karachi: Oxford University Press.

²³ Farnworth, M. and Leiber, M. J. (1989). 'Strain Theory Revisited: Economic Goals, Educational Means, and Delinquency'. *American Sociological Review*, 54(4), pp. 263-74.

²⁴ Available at http://www.eurojournals.com/ejss_15_4_07.pdf

Preventive Measures of Juvenile delinquency

World has become a global village and things are moving in a fast way, technology has made our lives easier but it has weakened our relationship bond. Now parents are spending less time with their children as a result they spend much time outside home with peers and try to relate with them. Therefore its parents' utmost duties to make healthy bonds with their children thus give a positive direction to their development. By teaching children skills, giving them their due attention, enhancing their sense of belongingness and paying them regard we can make them responsible citizens.

Education has become basic necessity to stay alive in this competitive environment to find a respectful source of income and acquire the level of mature mind. In same context, many researchers mark and express their judgment about education level and juvenile delinquents. Scholars conclude that economic transformations (high level of education for survivors) are responsible for changes in crime and delinquency rates.²⁵

Much amount is being paid for juvenile delinquency. It should be asked from us that are we doing right things? It is easy to stick to conventional ways, many programs are emphasize to individual youth who have demonstrated delinquent or pre delinquent behaviors, without considering family, neighborhood and community factors that facilitate or support negative youth behavior. If we look at youth as the main contributors of society we should pay more attention towards these facilitative factors.²⁶

Willis wrote a delinquent (Brain, 18 years) individual's interview in which he replied his question "What do you think lured you to start robbing and stealing and stuff?" he replied, "Guess I was always trying to be like my friends. I was trying to be like them".²⁷

Company makes the person. Peer pressure can be a main negative power in the lives of children and adolescents, often resulting in their experimentation with tobacco, alcohol, and illegal drugs or other illegal activities, not to mention tastes in music, fashions, and styles. Parents sometimes feel unable to help dealing with the effects of peer pressure on their children, but according to the Center for Mental Health Services, parents have a tremendous influence over their children and can take steps to counter the influence of peer pressure.²⁸

In this electronic era parents should keep a check on the gadgets their children are using. Violent dramas, movies, games that display antisocial stuff, harm the personality of children.

²⁵ Campbell, A. and Converse, P. E. (1972). 'The Human Meaning of Social Change'. New York: Russell Sage

²⁶ Dr Headman C. Neil, Juvenile Delinquency: Are We Doing the Right Things To Make a Difference?

²⁷ Willis, P. E. Bekenn A. Ellis, T. and Whitt, D. (1988). 'The Youth Review: Social Conditions of Young People'. Wolverhampton. Aldershot, England, Avebury

²⁸ Montaldo. C. Preparing Your Children for Peer Pressure. Retrieved from <http://crime.about.com/od/juvenile/a/peers.htm>

Interventions for Juvenile delinquents

Being a part of this society, it is a social responsibility to help, support and educate these young underprivileged ones who are been stated as criminals. It is widely believed that early-phase intervention represents the best approach to preventing juvenile delinquency. Prevention requires individual, group and organizational efforts aimed at keeping adolescents from breaking the law. Various countries use different methods to discourage delinquent and criminal behaviour. Some focus on punitive prevention intended to frighten potential offenders by making sure they understand the possibility of severe punishment, or action may be taken to prevent recurrent crime, which includes explaining the negative aspects of an offence to a delinquent and attempting to reconcile offenders and their victims. According to Tremblay Longitudinal research is beginning to show that early identification of at-risk children and intervention in this process in their lives may hold immense promise in preventing future delinquent behavior and criminality.²⁹

There are multiple areas for which intervention is required. Early identification would require fewer efforts and result in minimum damage of individual personality and at large society. Prevention is better than cure therefore, by providing education free of cost especially to those who cannot afford it, major change can be brought in the deviant attitude of youngsters. Seminars and workshops regarding the importance of child rearing would benefit parents to inculcate moral values in a child in proper way.

Early identification demands sincere efforts and vigilance from both parents (care taker) and teachers. The staff members at the Oregon Social Learning Center have developed a procedure called “Multiple gating” to find out potentially troublesome children. The procedure uses teachers’ and parents’ reports to identify children likely to have later adjustment and conduct problems. This system has identified 56 percent of later delinquents.³⁰

An examination of 200 studies published between 1950 and 1995 found that the most effective interventions for serious and violent juvenile offenders were interpersonal skills training, individual counseling, and behavioral programs.³¹

When teens get involved in risk-taking behaviors such as [drug use](#), truancy or other problem behaviors with a group of friends, than analyze the problem behavior and use your skills as necessary. Limit your teen’s unsupervised time with the friends until and unless you feel comfortable to slowly give back more of these privileges. You will need

²⁹ Tremblay, R.E., J. McCord, H. Boileau, P. Charlebois, C. Gagnon, M. LeBlanc, and S. Larivee (1991) “Can Disruptive Boys Be Helped to Become Competent?” *Psychiatry* 54:148-61.

³⁰ Loeber, R., T.J. Dishion, and G.R. Patterson (1984) ‘Multiple Gating: A Multistage Assessment Procedure for Identifying Youths at Risk for Delinquency.’ *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*21:7-32.

³¹ Lipsey, M.W., and Wilson, D.B. 1998. Effective intervention for serious juvenile offenders: A synthesis of research. In *Serious and Violent Juvenile Offenders*: Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc., pp. 313–345.

to be more involved with your teen at this time and offer more supervised activities with their friends.³²

Parent's interaction with child and their feedback makes child personality. Among the various aspects of family life; it appears that parental rejection is the most powerful predictor of juvenile delinquency.³³ Rehabilitation centers for delinquents can bring a positive change in the lives of delinquents, where education and skills for different work should be taught as a result they will be able to get respectable job. Educational programs should be run in prisons, which will help delinquents to be responsible citizens.

It is also mentioned that children raised in supportive, affectionate, accepting environments are likely to become self-aware adults who can invent their own long-term goals and can pursue socially and economically fulfilling lives.³⁴

Programs designed for parents in whom parents are taught skills to monitor a child; implement reward-punishment technique to modify child's behavior is beneficial. As discussed by Bank et al, four experimental tests of such programs (Karoly and Rosenthal 1977; Martin 1977; Patterson, Chamberlain, and Reid 1982; Walters and Gilmore 1973) substantiated significant reductions in problem behaviors among preadolescent children. An experimental study of a parent training program for families of serious delinquents found that the treatment group committed fewer serious crimes than the experimental group during the treatment year and spent less time in institutions. The benefits of the program, however, reportedly were achieved at substantial emotional cost to the staff.³⁵

Findings suggest that even in the face of bad family conditions, resistance to delinquency is possible. A report on a successful treatment experiment states that the family ecological approach was used for inner-city juvenile offenders and their families. This method addressed the multidimensional nature of behavioral problems, exploring individual deficits such as poor social and problem-solving skills, inappropriate child and family interactions, and problematic transactions with extra familial systems such as the peer group and the school. Therapy was individualized, and focused on the most important determinants of each child's problem behavior. Observation revealed that parent-child interactions became warmer and more affectionate with treatment. In turn, parents reported a decline in their children's conduct problems, immature behavior, and association with delinquents.³⁶

³² Witmer, D. What to Do When Your Teen Is Being Influenced by Negative Peer Pressure. Retrieved from http://parentingteens.about.com/od/peerpressure/a/negative_peer.html.

³³ Loeber, R. and M. Stouthamer-Loeber (1986) "Family Factors as Correlates and Predictors of Juvenile Conduct Problems and Delinquency." In M. Tonry and N. Morris (eds.), *Crime and Justice: An Annual Review of Research*, Vol. 7, pp. 29- 149. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

³⁴ Borduin, C.M., J.A. Pruitt, and S.W. Henggeler (1986) "Family Interactions in Black, Lower-Class Families with Delinquent and Nondelinquent Adolescent Boys." *Journal of Genetic Psychology* 147(3):333-42.

³⁵ Bank, L., J.H. Marlowe, J.B. Reid, G.R. Patterson, and M.R. Weinrott (1991) "A Comparative Evaluation of Parent-Training Interventions for Families of Chronic Delinquents." *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology* 19:15-33.

³⁶ Henggeler, S.W. (1989) *Delinquency in Adolescence*. Newbury Park, CA: Sage.

Effective intervention plays an essential role in order to diminish the rates of juvenile delinquency. Following is a description of the most effective intervention programs for non-institutionalized delinquents. 1) Individual Counseling: Juvenile probationers received one-to-one counseling from citizen volunteers in addition to regular probationary supervision³⁷. 2) Interpersonal Skills: An experimental training program used drama and the production of videos to help delinquent juveniles see themselves from the perspective of others and to provide remedial training in role-taking skills³⁸. 3) Behavioral Programs: Girls in a correctional institution were trained in reinforcement therapy principles and acted as peer counselors for incoming wards.³⁹

Multiple areas should be considered for effective intervention. Early detection can bring beneficial results. Keeping a check on emotional problems, learning difficulties, adjustment issues can minimize delinquency chances. Issues regarding peer pressure and involvement in risky behavior should be monitored with great care. As individuals we need to accept our responsibility and have to work for the social welfare of juvenile delinquents. Helping them on a societal basis is very important. Because they are a part of the youth of the country and the future generation in whose hands this country would be held. Therefore, we need to flourish as a society and remove malice such as juvenile crimes in our society. Public awareness regarding juvenile behavior, parents' attitude, and a juvenile-friendly atmosphere must be provided through electronic and print media. The information mass media must be regulated in order to avoid displaying objectionable materials. Thrust on poverty reduction should be a top priority to remove such social evils from the society.

³⁷ Moore, R.H. 1987. Effectiveness of citizen volunteers functioning as counselors for high-risk young male offenders. *Psychological Reports* 61(3):823-830.

³⁸ Chandler, M.J. 1973. Egocentrism and antisocial behavior: The assessment and training of social perspective-taking skills. *Developmental Psychology* 9:326-333.

³⁹ Ross, R.R., and McKay, B. 1976. A study of institutional treatment programs. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology: An Interdisciplinary Journal* 20(2):167-173.

Conclusion

This paper provided a review of the contributing factors, prevention and interventions for juvenile delinquents. Being a third world country we are facing multiple problems for instance poverty, illiteracy, unstable economic condition, lawlessness etc and as a result we are having insecure deprived and status frustrated people which make them indulge in negative acts. In order to minimize the number of delinquents we need to work from grass root level. Basic necessities should be in every one's hand, things should be sold at low prices to control poverty in this way we can save the child from labor work. Poverty is the major causes that contribute to the number of juvenile delinquency. It creates abhorrence and frustration against society.

Another important factor for making thing worse in any country is lack of education. Illiteracy makes people vulnerable for abuse. Bad company of a child impacts a lot on child and often led them for violation of rules and regulations. Children of dysfunctional families have a high chance to involve in negative acts. Neglect is one of the major reasons so children look for relationship outside their home. We need to keep a check on our children's company because they identify with their mates and by acting like them they feel part of it. Deprivation and excess of resources or restriction also make person to experience different things. Poor law and order situation and abuse in prison by adults, lack of recreational activity and lack of control make them use drugs and join gangs and as a result criminals develops. In such circumstances Child Protective Services, Juvenile courts, School based programs, Community based programs, and recreational programs should be devised and implemented in order to educate these boys and girls.