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WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal provided dedicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON EFFECTIVENESS OF JUVENILE HOMES IN REFORMING JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency is a persistent issue that affects societies worldwide. It refers to criminal behaviour exhibited by individuals who are below the age of majority. Recognizing the potential for reform and rehabilitation, many countries have established juvenile homes or correctional facilities specifically designed to cater to the needs of juvenile delinquents. These institutions aim to provide a supportive and structured environment to assist in the reformation of these young individuals. This paper attempted to find out whether juvenile crimes happen in India, the need of juvenile homes and the causes of juvenile delinquency. The research method followed is descriptive research. The data is collected through a questionnaire and the sample size is 203. Convenience sampling method is adopted in the study to collect the data. The samples were collected from the general public. The independent variables are age, gender, annual income, educational qualification and occupation of the respondents. The dependent variables are whether juvenile crimes happen in India, need of juvenile homes in India, what are the causes of juvenile delinquency and scaling on "Juvenile homes change and influence juvenile delinquents in India ". The researcher used graphs to analyse the data collected. It was found in the study that juvenile crimes still happen in India, the main need of juvenile homes in India is to stop further crime, the main cause of juvenile delinquency is influence of media and majority of people rated 10 of 10 (Strongly Disagree) to "Juvenile homes change and influence juvenile delinquents in India".

KEYWORDS

Juvenile delinquency, Juvenile homes, Juvenile crimes, Youth offenders, Teenage crime.

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency refers to the illegal or antisocial behaviour committed by individuals under the age of 18. It is a complex social issue that has adverse consequences for both the delinquents themselves and society as a whole. Recognizing the need for intervention and rehabilitation, juvenile homes have been established as a key component of the juvenile justice system in many countries. Juvenile homes, also known as youth correctional facilities or juvenile detention centres, are residential institutions that provide a structured and controlled environment for juvenile delinquents. These facilities aim to reform and rehabilitate young offenders by addressing their behavioural, educational, and psychological needs. The primary objective is to prevent recidivism and promote the successful reintegration of juveniles back into society. The effectiveness of juvenile homes in achieving these goals has been a subject of debate and scrutiny. Critics argue that these institutions may exacerbate delinquent behaviour or fail to adequately address the underlying causes of delinquency. On the other hand, proponents contend that properly implemented and well-run juvenile homes can play a crucial role in turning around the lives of troubled youth. To shed light on this topic and inform evidence-based practices, an empirical study is essential. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of juvenile homes in reforming juvenile delinquents by assessing various outcomes such as recidivism rates, educational attainment, mental health, and social integration.

Juvenile delinquency refers to the engagement of minors in criminal activities, which can have detrimental consequences for both the individuals involved and society as a whole. To address this issue, juvenile homes, also known as juvenile correctional facilities or youth detention centres, have been established with the goal of rehabilitating and reforming young offenders. These facilities provide a structured environment that aims to redirect the behaviour of juvenile delinquents, offer educational and vocational programs, and provide counselling and support services. The effectiveness of juvenile homes in reforming juvenile delinquents has been a topic of ongoing debate among policymakers, researchers, and practitioners in the field of juvenile justice. While some argue that these facilities play a crucial role in rehabilitating delinquents and reintegrating them into society, others question their effectiveness and raise concerns about potential negative effects, such as the reinforcement of criminal behaviour or the stigmatisation of juveniles. Empirical research plays a vital role in examining the effectiveness of juvenile homes in achieving their intended goals. By

systematically collecting and analysing data, researchers can provide evidence-based insights into the outcomes and impacts of these facilities on juvenile delinquents. Such research can inform policymakers and practitioners about best practices, areas for improvement, and alternative approaches to effectively reforming young offenders. Juvenile homes aim to provide a structured and supportive environment for delinquent youth, focusing on their education, mental health, and social development. These facilities often offer counselling, vocational training, educational programs, and recreational activities to help juveniles transition back into society as law-abiding citizens. However, the effectiveness of these institutions in reforming juvenile delinquents remains a subject of debate and requires empirical investigation.

OBJECTIVES

- To investigate whether juvenile crimes still happen in India.
- To find the causes of juvenile delinquency.
- To examine the needs of juvenile homes.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Becker (1968), had reported that juvenile's delinquency could be a rational response to the incentives for legal and criminal activities. According to him the estimation shows that the youth will engage in criminal behaviour if the potential gains are large enough and likelihood of substantial punishment is relatively low. **Camenor and Phillips (2002)**, observed that fathers play a critical role in the rearing of boys at a tender age and having a step-father also increases the delinquency among the children rather than having a step-mother. **Juby and Farrington (2001)**, claimed through three theories that explain the relationship between the distorted families and delinquency. According to his first theory i.e. trauma theory the loss of parents results in the damaging effect on children because of the attachment they had with their parents. Further according to his second theory i.e. Life course theory points separation as a long drawn out process rather than a discrete event, and on the effects of multiple stressors typically associated with separation, and according to the last theory i.e. selection theory which contended that the distorted families is the prime reason behind delinquency because of the pre-existing difference in the income of the family and the method of child rearing. According to **K.S Narayan (2005)**, despite the decrease in the incidence of juvenile crimes at both absolute and relative level, in urban and rural areas it is often reported that the practices of juvenile servitude, child

labour, domestic juvenile servitude and girl juvenile trafficking. Such reports claim the examination of juvenile problems. **Levitt and Lochner (2000)**, had studied the juvenile's criminal involvement. Biological i.e. being male having low intelligence and a short time horizon are the determinants of crime. Family background factors ie. Erratic parental discipline, lack of adequate supervision and maternal rejection are linked with criminal involvement whereas social factors include income inequality and rejection influences the delinquent behaviour among youth. **Yogesh Atal (2009)**, India along with the performance of and problems in this system. The inter relationship of police, people and criminal justice administration was highlighted. A critical analysis of the juvenile justice system was done by **S. Muthusammy (1999)** studied variation in police discretion in the United Kingdom and in India. **Ved Kumari (2004)**, The number of participants from the pioneer status in the field of juvenile justice namely T.N, Bengal and Maharashtra or their statement did not reflect the long history and experience of their status in the field, lawyer's analysis of the Bill despite of high percentage of advocates among the debaters. **Aravind Ganesan (1996)**, juvenile delinquency law was characterised by the feature that they prescribe many acts which are regarded as non- criminal if included by an elder person. The extension of the concept of juvenile delinquency to wider limits has drawn adverse criticism on the ground that it is neither necessary nor desirable. **The Indian journal (2002)**, The book strongly urges for the urgent view of the existing juvenile justice act and the drafting of a new law to prevent further harassment and exploitation of children. This book brings together a brief yet comprehensive collection of facts, information as well as critical analysis of important aspects concerning the juvenile justice system. **Marvin, D. kohn, Jodi Lane (2005)**, Sumar Kekar, the juvenile justice system in India envisages an infrastructure in which the legal system has jurisdiction over two classes of children below 18 years of age, those who require protective care from the state. **Scatt H. Decker, Nerea Marteache (2016)**, The bill was passed into law and will be enforceable starting from January 15,2016. Time will tell if the punitive nature of This legislation will affect how the public, police, and the judiciary perceive the juvenile justice system for juveniles in conflict with law. **Mayton A. Hartjen (1996)**, The juvenile justice system found in any country both reflects and helps to shape the nature of the delinquency problem that country exhibits, law and system of justice specifically pertaining to juveniles are extremely diverse throughout the world ranging from virtually none to highly complex. **Aravind Ganesan, Human rights (1996)**, The problem of juvenile justice is no doubt one of tragic human interest so much so in fact that it is not only confined to this country alone but gets across national UN standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice parliaments seems to be have experienced its power. **George Miller (2010)**, Analysis of each decision

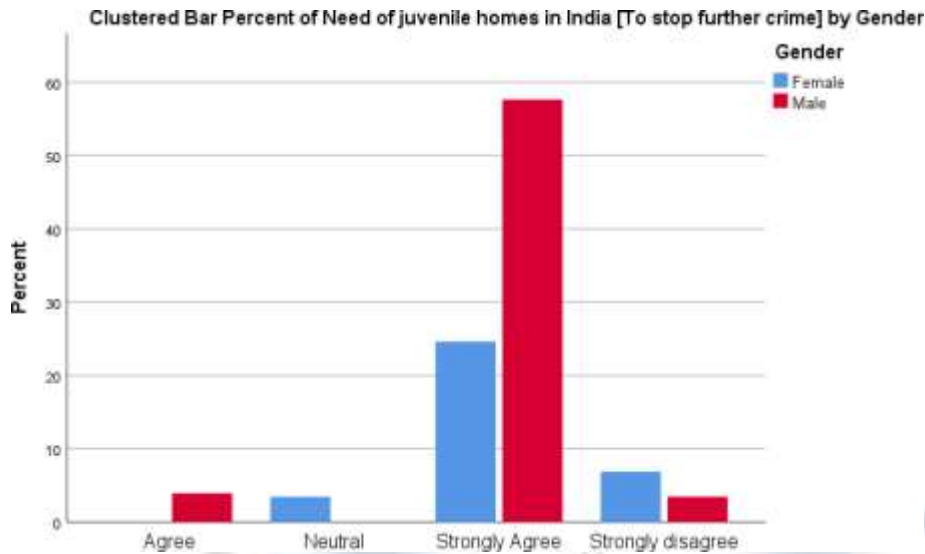
point is needed so that targeted policy and programmatic changes can be implemented. To ensure strategies for reducing racial and ethnic disparities based on evidence rather than perceptions, at each juvenile justice decision point. **James.w. Burfeind, Dawn Jeghem Bartush (2006)**, The company was directed to conduct an analysis of juvenile crime and the working of the juvenile justice system and then to make recommendations based on the analysis. **James.c.Howell, Mark.w.lipsey, John.J.wilson(2014)**, Meta analysis of research and the effects of interventions programs for juvenile offenders 2 dozens of meta analyses have been conducted on evaluation of the effect of programs on mecidirism of juvenile offenders. Almost all of these however had a limited scope. **Jane.L.king, (1980)**, Improve the juvenile justice system to the very least remove young people from the adult confinement facilities their concern with the incarceration of children provided the stimulus for this repeat sponsored by the office of juvenile justice and delinquency to the federal juvenile justice and delinquency. **Preston Elord.R.Scott Ryder (2013)**, Discrimination in the handling of juvenile offenders by social control agencies. Race effects in juvenile justice today clearly represent crime and delinquency. Race effects in juvenile justice decision making findings of a statewide analysis. **Karim Jemali (2010)**, Analysis of state legislation and current practice indicates that juvenile justice totally clearly represents a mix of punitive and rehabilitate approaches and the state very dramatically in the extent to which they are towards.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method followed is descriptive research. The data is collected through a questionnaire and the sample size is 203. Convenience sampling method is adopted in the study to collect the data. The samples were collected from the general public in India. The independent variables are age, gender, annual income, educational qualification and occupation of the respondents. The dependent variables are Whether juvenile crimes happen in India, need of juvenile homes in India, what are the causes of juvenile delinquency and scaling on “Juvenile homes change and influence juvenile delinquents in India”

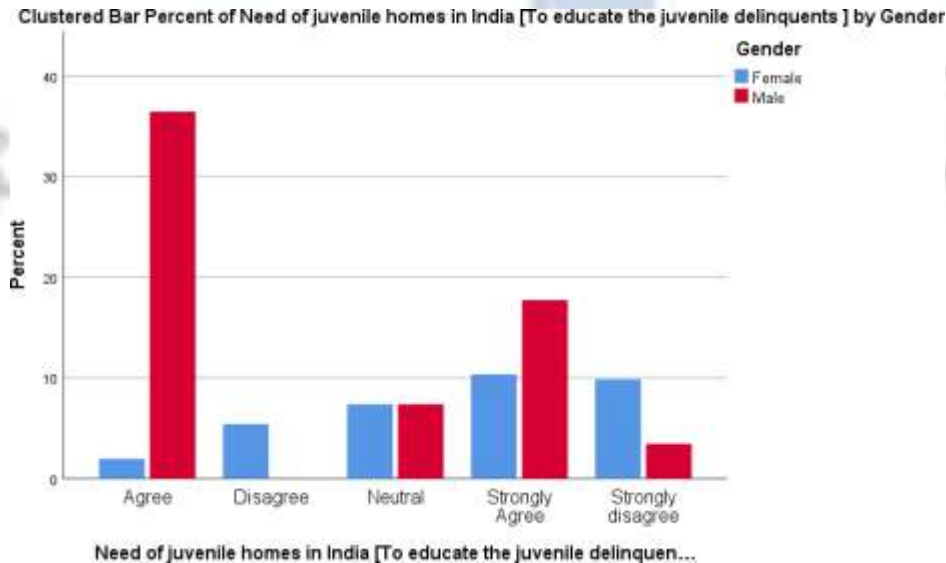
ANALYSIS

FIGURE 1



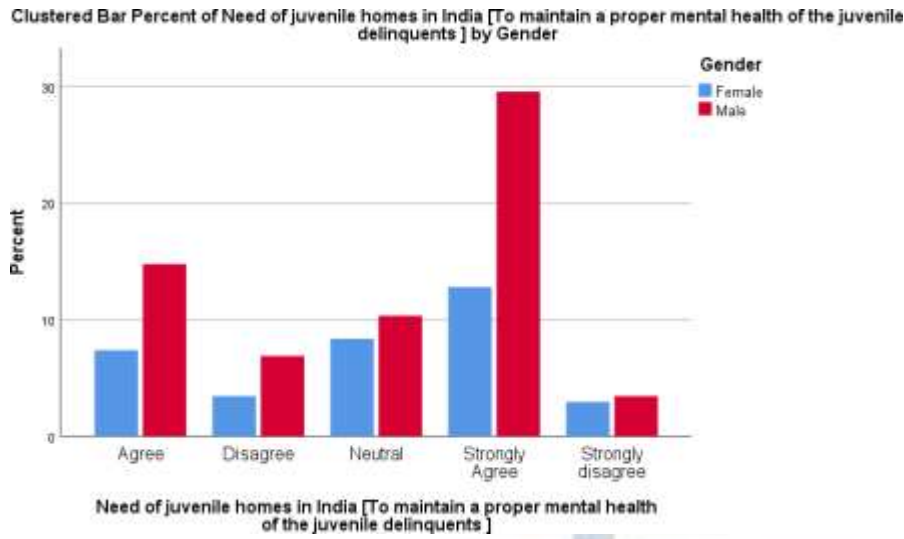
LEGEND: The above **Figure 1** shows the variability in respondents' view on Need of juvenile homes in India (To stop further crime) with Gender of the respondents.

FIGURE 2



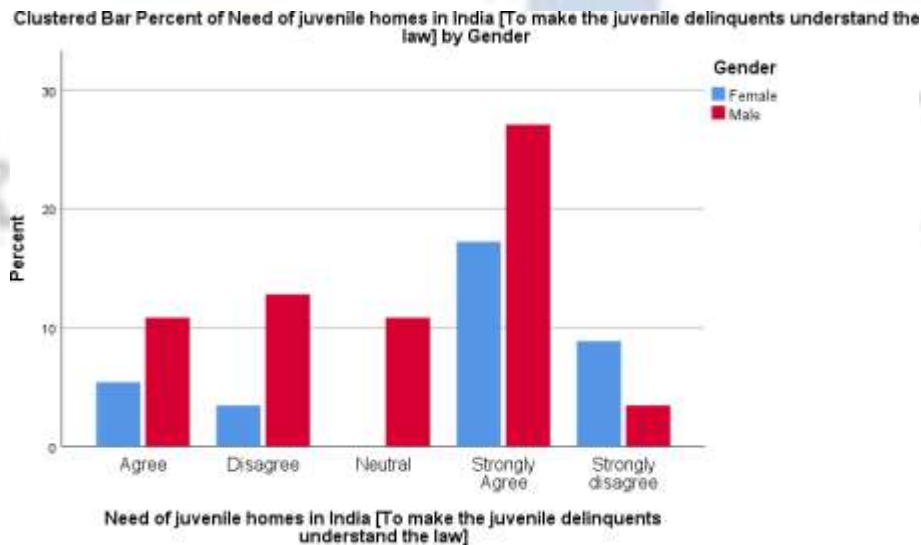
LEGEND: The above **Figure 2** shows the variability in respondents' view on Need of juvenile homes in India (To educate the juvenile delinquents) with Gender of the respondents.

FIGURE 3



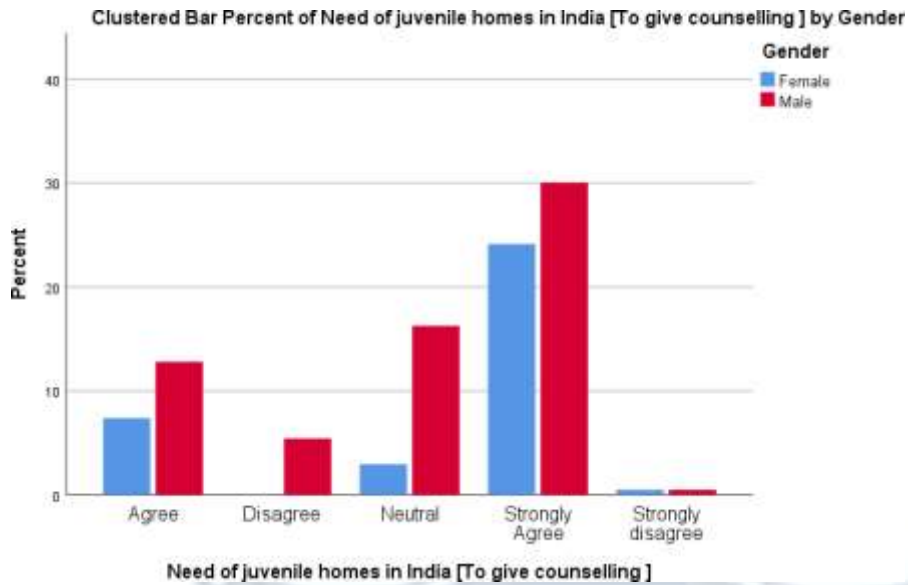
LEGEND: The above **Figure 3** shows the variability in respondents' view on Need of juvenile homes in India (To maintain a proper mental health of the juvenile delinquents) with Gender of the respondents.

FIGURE 4



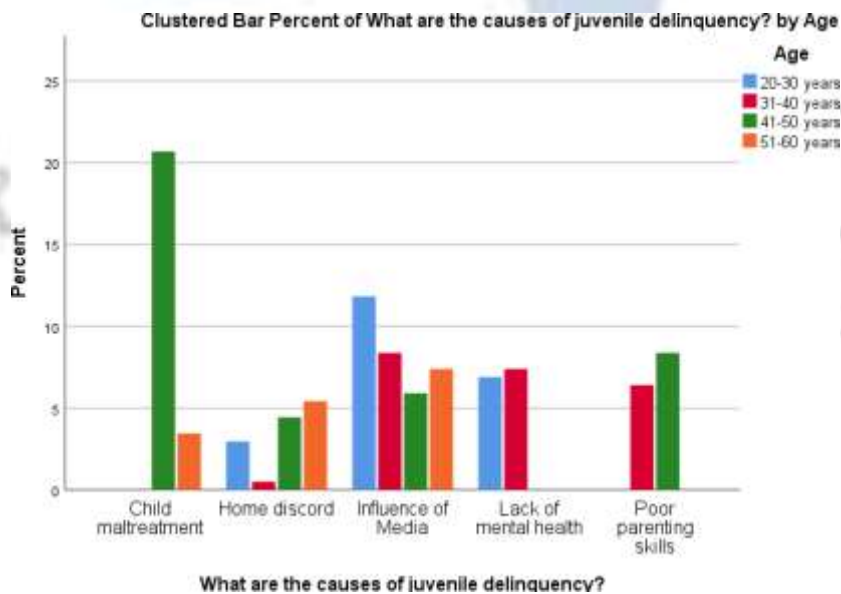
LEGEND: The above **Figure 4** shows the variability in respondents' view on Need of juvenile homes in India (To make the juvenile delinquents understand the law) with Gender of the respondents.

FIGURE 5



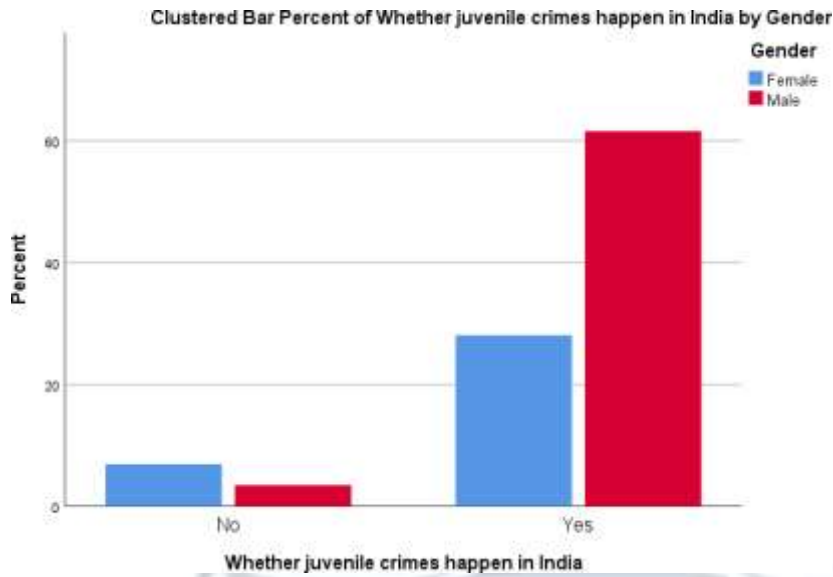
LEGEND: The above **Figure 5** shows the variability in respondents' view on Need of juvenile homes in India (To give counselling) with Gender of the respondents.

FIGURE 6



LEGEND: The above **Figure 6** shows the variability in respondents' view on What are the causes of juvenile delinquency with the age of the respondents.

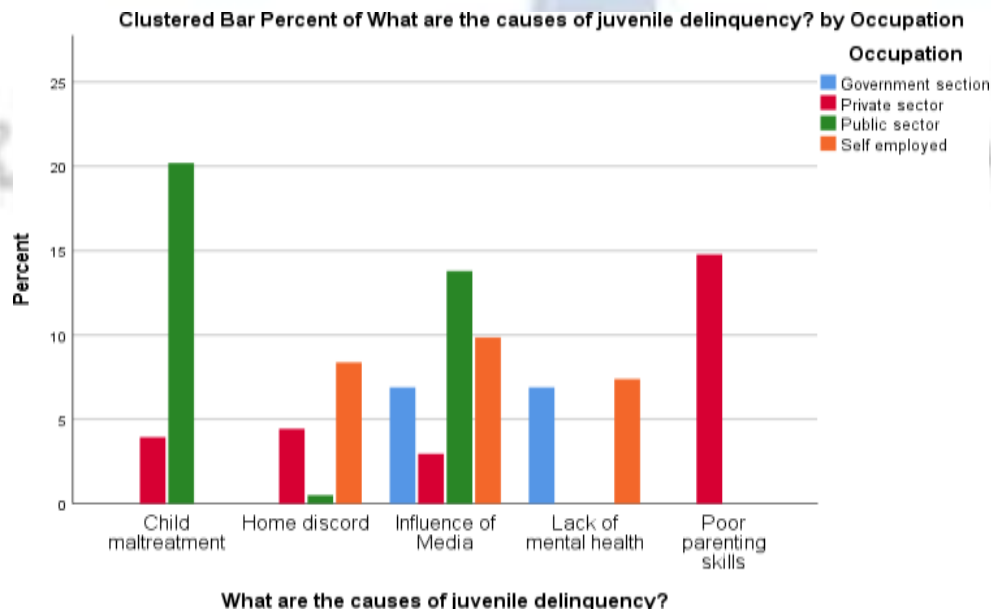
FIGURE 7



LEGEND

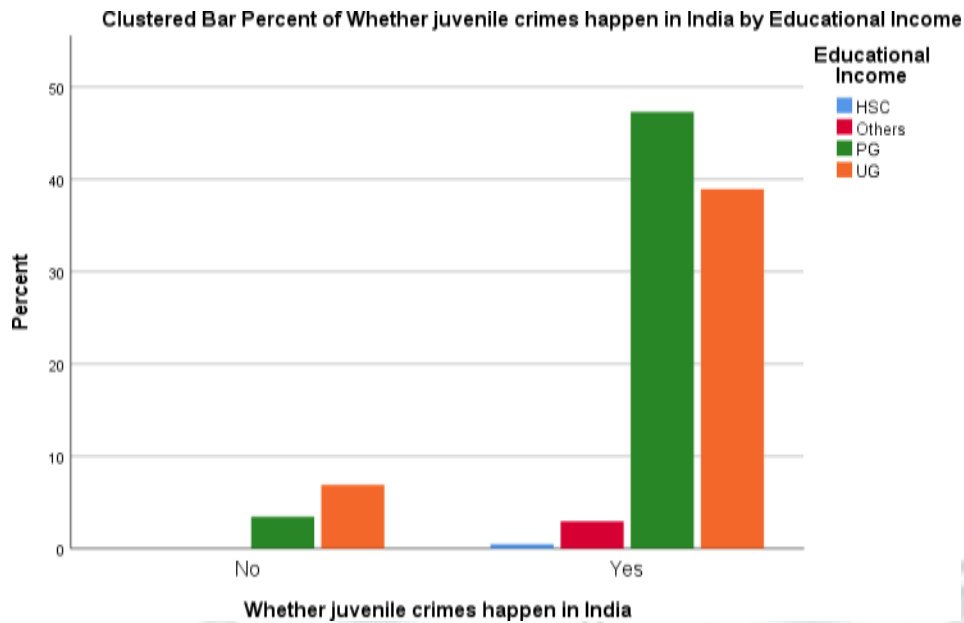
The above **Figure 7** shows the variability in respondents' view on Whether juvenile crimes happen in India with the gender of the respondents.

FIGURE 8



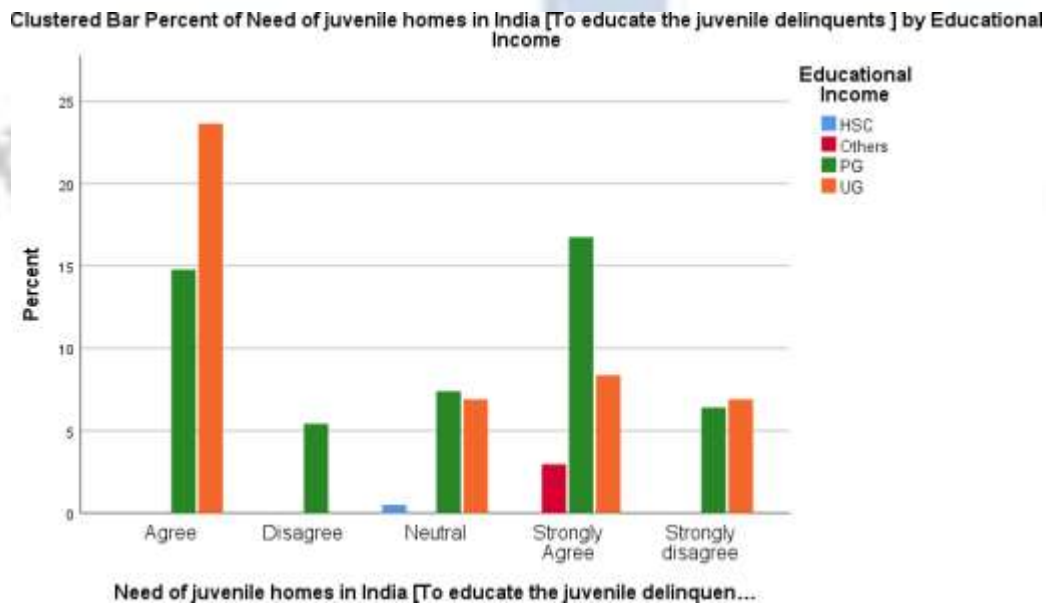
LEGEND: The above **Figure 8** shows the variability in respondents' views on What are the causes of juvenile delinquency with the occupation of the respondents.

FIGURE 9



LEGEND: The above **Figure 9** shows the variability in respondents' view on Whether juvenile crimes happen in India with the Educational Qualification of the respondents.

FIGURE 10



LEGEND: The above **Figure 10** shows the variability in respondents' view on Need of juvenile homes in India (To educate the juvenile delinquents) with the annual income of the respondents.

ANOVA - 1

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between whether juvenile delinquents need education and age.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between whether juvenile delinquents need education and age.

ANOVA
Whether juvenile delinquents need education

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	55.557	2	27.778	17.212	.000
Within Groups	317.943	197	1.614		
Total	373.500	199			

Interpretation: The calculated p value is 0.000. Since $P \text{ value} < 0.05$, null hypothesis is rejected. So, there is a significant difference between whether juvenile delinquents need education and age.

ANOVA - 2

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency and gender.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency and gender.

ANOVA
Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	55.557	2	28.778	20.212	.000
Within Groups	317.943	197	1.614		
Total	373.500	199			

Interpretation: The calculated p value is 0.000. Since $P \text{ value} < 0.05$, null hypothesis is rejected. So, there is a significant difference between Factors contributing to juvenile delinquency and gender.

ANOVA - 3

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant difference between Juvenile delinquents need education by reformatory schools to [Prevent further crime] and gender.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a significant difference between Juvenile delinquents need education by reformatory schools to [Prevent further crime] and gender.

ANOVA

Juvenile delinquents need education by reformatory schools to [Prevent further crime]

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	55.557	2	30.278	19.212	.000
Within Groups	317.943	197	1.614		
Total	373.500	299			

Interpretation: The calculated p value is 0.000. Since P value < 0.05, null hypothesis is rejected. So, there is a significant difference between Juvenile delinquents needing education by reformatory schools to [Prevent further crime] and gender.

RESULTS

Figure 1 shows that the majority of females strongly agree, the majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To give counselling) with Gender of the respondents. **Figure 2** shows that the majority of females strongly agree, and the majority of the male agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To educate the juvenile delinquents) with Gender of the respondents. **Figure 3** shows that the majority of females strongly agree, and the majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To maintain a proper mental health of the juvenile delinquents) with Gender of the respondents. **Figure 4** shows that the majority of females strongly agree, and the majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To make the juvenile delinquents understand the law) with Gender of the respondents. **Figure 5** shows that the majority of females strongly agree, the majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To give counselling) with Gender of the respondents. **Figure 6** shows that majority of the people whose age is between 20 – 30 yrs say that influence of media, majority of the people whose age is between 31 – 40 yrs say that influence of media, majority of the people whose age is between 41 – 50 yrs say that child maltreatment and majority of the people whose age is between 51 – 60 yrs say that influence of media are the causes of juvenile delinquency. **Figure 7** shows that the majority of male say yes and majority of females also say yes to whether juvenile crimes happen in India. **Figure 8** shows that majority of the people who work in government sector say that influence of media, majority of the people who work in private sector say that poor parenting

skills, majority of the people who work in public sector say that child maltreatment and majority of people who are self employed say that influence of media are the cause for juvenile delinquency. **Figure 9** shows that majority of people in HSC level say yes , majority of people in PG level say yes , majority of people in UG level say yes and majority of people who are in other levels also say yes to whether juvenile crimes happen in India with educational level of the respondents **Figure 10** shows that majority of people in HSC level stay neutral , majority of people in PG level strongly agree , majority of people in UG level agree and majority of people who are in other levels strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To educate the juvenile delinquents) with educational level of the respondents.

DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows that the majority of females strongly agree, the majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To stop further crime) with Gender of the respondents as juvenile can be thought of and further crimes can be stopped. **Figure 2** shows that majority of female strongly agree ,majority of the male agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To educate the juvenile delinquents) with Gender of the respondents as education will change the behaviour of the juveniles and make them to act as a responsible person. **Figure 3** shows that majority of female strongly agree and majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To maintain a proper mental health of the juvenile delinquents) with Gender of the respondents as the main aim of juvenile homes are to maintain a proper mental health of the juvenile delinquents. **Figure 4** shows that majority of female strongly agree, majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To make the juvenile delinquents understand the law) with Gender of the respondents as the basic duty of juvenile homes is to teach the law and make the juveniles understand that their act is against the law. **Figure 5** shows that majority of female strongly agree, majority of the male also strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To give counselling) with Gender of the respondents as counselling can help to change the mindset of the juveniles and teach them good things. **Figure 6** shows that majority of the people whose age is between 20 – 30 yrs say that influence of media , majority of the people whose age is between 31 – 40 yrs say that influence of media, majority of the people whose age is between 41 – 50 yrs say that child maltreatment and majority of the people whose age is between 51 – 60 yrs say that influence of media are the causes of juvenile delinquency as addiction and influence of media changes the mindset of the children and sometimes they get motivated in a wrong way. **Figure 7** shows that the majority

of male say yes and majority of females also say yes to whether juvenile crimes happen in India as juvenile crimes still happen in India. **Figure 8** shows that majority of the people who work in government sector say that influence of media , majority of the people who work in private sector say that poor parenting skills , majority of the people who work in public sector say that child maltreatment and majority of people who are self employed say that influence of media are the cause for juvenile delinquency as addiction and influence of media changes the mindset of the children and sometimes they get motivated in a wrong way and poor parenting skills make the children more wronger. **Figure 9** shows that majority of people in HSC level say yes, majority of people in PG level say yes, majority of people in UG level say yes and majority of people who are in other levels also say yes to whether juvenile crimes happen in India with educational level of the respondents as juvenile crimes still happen in India. **Figure 10** shows that majority of people in HSC level stay neutral, majority of people in PG level strongly agree, majority of people in UG level agree and majority of people who are in other levels strongly agree to Need of juvenile homes in India (To educate the juvenile delinquents) with the educational level of the respondents as education can change the juvenile to a reasonable man and take them in a good and right path.

CONCLUSION

The effectiveness of juvenile homes in reforming juvenile delinquents can vary depending on various factors. Juvenile homes, also known as juvenile detention centres or correctional facilities for juveniles, are designed to provide a structured environment for young offenders and offer programs aimed at rehabilitation and reform. The main objective of this research is to understand whether juvenile crimes still happen in India, to find the causes of juvenile delinquency and to find the needs of juvenile homes. It was found in the study that juvenile crimes still happen in India , influence of the media is the major cause for juvenile delinquency, the major needs of juvenile homes is to give counselling , to educate the juvenile delinquents, to maintain a proper mental health of the juvenile delinquents , to make the juvenile delinquents understand the law and to stop further crimes .

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