
CHAPTER-9

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The problem of juvenile delinquency is a highly complex phenomenon that finds expression in different kinds of anti-social attitudes or patterns of behavior. Delinquency is the result of various interrelated factors and it is in fact a part of social life in any country to which no society can take an indifferent attitude. The most significant aspect of the problem is that it is viewed as the gateway to adult crime. Absence of any kind of reformatory or rehabilitative activities may easily turn a young delinquent into an adult criminal. Jones has rightly observed that juvenile delinquency does not exist in a vacuum; it is a part of the social life of the country and it varies as the social organization changes. Each age must find its own remedies, consistent with the rest of its way of living.¹

Drug abuse has become a great menace in Indian society. It has broken many happy homes and families; caused serious health hazards to drug addicts and has also been responsible for their criminal behaviour.² In this chapter researcher has presented finding, hypothesis testing, suggestions and conclusion.

9.1. Finding of the study

The present study is an attempt to establish a relationship between juvenile delinquency and drug-alcohol addiction. The study has found that some factors cause the juveniles to gain the habit of taking drug and alcohol. Thereafter due to the influence of drug and alcohol they are found involved in juvenile delinquency. The study reveals that drug and alcohol is the main factor in the present society which is mainly

¹ Jones, A.E.(1945), *Juvenile Delinquency and the Law*, Pelican/Penguin Books, London, at P.14

² Ghosh, S.K.(1987), *The Traffic in Narcotics and Drug Addiction*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, at P.81.

responsible for turning an innocent child into a juvenile delinquent. The major findings of this study may be summarily presented as per objectives of the study in the following manner.

- The research study reveals that there are some typical behavioural changes which are shown by juveniles in their early childhood which may be considered as indicative of their becoming delinquent juvenile in future. These behaviours include lack of self control, aggressive behaviour, difficult temperament, truancy, poor social skills, academic difficulties or school dropout, lack of discipline etc. A large number of such children, as they grow older, acquire the habit of using drugs and alcohol and involves in different offences like chain snatching, theft, burglary and sometimes even rape and murder.
- After analysing the primary data stated in 2nd chapter (page No.78 to 89) and 7th chapter (page No. 293 to 300) of the research work researcher has found that almost 90 (Ninety) percent of the samples of delinquent juveniles have the habit of taking drugs, alcohol, pan masala (gutkha), dendrite etc. This reveals that if the juveniles use drugs or alcohol they themselves fail to control their thoughts and destroy their physical as well as mental health and ruin their family by engaging themselves in different types of offences ranging from burglary to theft, rape and murder etc. Thus these delinquent juveniles become harmful to the society also.
- The researcher has found that broken home, poor economic condition, family trend are some of the vital contributory factor of juvenile delinquency as well as use of drug and alcohol addiction. Enquiry into the occupational status of the parents reveals that both father and mother of the most of the delinquents are engaged in jobs. Especially, where mother is the bread earner, she had to go outside home leaving behind the children uncared and without any supervision. In that case

children do not have proper guidance mechanism and monitoring system. In such condition naturally, they loiter aimlessly in the street, come into contact with anti-social elements and resort to different types of delinquent activities.

Peer groups appeared to be one of the most important factors in the causation of juvenile delinquency as well as gaining the habit of use of drug and alcohol by them.

- The researcher has found that early childhood risks such as aggressive behavior, exposure to bad peers, circumstantial environment can be changed or prevented with family, school, society and community support. They should focus on helping children to develop appropriate positive behavior. These risk factors can influence drug abuse in several ways. The more risks a child is exposed to, the more likely the child will abuse drugs. Some risk factors may be more powerful than others at certain stages in development, such as peer pressure during the teenage years. Some protective factors, such as a strong parent-child bond, teacher-student bond and senior-junior bond can have a greater impact on reducing risks during the early years.
- The researcher has found that some factors contribute towards juvenile delinquency such as family dis-integration, peer group influence, drug and alcohol addiction, urbanization and growth of slum and industrial areas, poor economic condition, low level of education.
- From the information collected through the primary sources the researcher has come to know that different kinds of drugs and alcohol are easily available in the district of Kamrup (M). There are hundreds of legal and illegal wine shops in different parts of the Kamrup (M) district where one can easily get alcohol. There are thousands of pan shops which sell pan, cigarette, tambaku, gutkha, etc. to all

person of all age group. Some of the pan shops are involved in selling drugs also. Besides, there are secret network of drug paddlers who supplies drugs to customers on a phone calls or through online shopping in dark web. Kamrup (M) district is the junction or gateway to all North-Eastern States as well as to the South-East Asian countries like Myanmar, Thailand and Laos which creates the Golden Triangle. It is one of the places of world where highest narcotic and psychotropic substances are produced and supplied throughout the globe. Good communication from Kamrup (M) to all these places helps in availability of drugs and such substances here.

- The study reveals that police play an important role for prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The researcher has found that police play important role as a counselor for prevention of juvenile delinquency. The police have discretion to release a juvenile after giving proper advice or admonition depending upon the seriousness of the offence under the care of the parents or guardians.

The police also perform the supervisory field work to prevent juvenile delinquency. Police does intensive field work including survey, identification of juveniles and child delinquency and collection of data about delinquent's family background.

Police have the power of issuing advisory and warnings to those concerned young person as well as parents at the pre-delinquency or petty-delinquency stage to prevent juvenile delinquency.

Police play an important role in preventing creation of such environment in the society which is conducive for juvenile delinquency.

Besides the above mentioned findings the researcher has observed some other important findings in the research work which are given below:

- As per report of the Observation Home, Boko and CID, Assam, Guwahati the rate of delinquency is on the rise in the Kamrup (M) district.
- The study reveals that despite the existence of several Acts, the Government has been unable to stop the widespread availability of drugs to juveniles.
- The study has found that though there are penal provisions and regulations under these Acts but they have very little impact on the drug or alcohol offenders and the addicted delinquent juveniles.
- It is found that there is no specific law under the NDPS Act regarding juveniles who are involved in crimes like drug addiction and drug trafficking etc.
- It has been observed by the researcher that though as per the Juvenile Justice Act and directions of the Apex Court there are Special Juvenile Police Units in the police stations of the district of Kamrup (M) but infrastructure, working, training of these units are not satisfactory. Unlike the Traffic Police same police officer of the Special Juvenile Police Unit has to take care of law and order as well as cases of juvenile delinquency. This make them overloaded and ultimately their performance is affected. These Units are not properly trained and educated to deal with juveniles. They are not aware about child psychology and how to deal with juveniles.
- During the research it is observed that there is no separate and exclusive legislation regarding delinquent juvenile.
- The study reveals that only laws cannot solve this problem. In solving this problem family, community and school support are also essential.
- It has been observed by the researcher that International efforts relating to juvenile delinquency have been made in the past and continuing in the present also but these efforts are not fully successful to solve this problem.

- The researcher has found that International Conventions relating to drug menace are not concerned about declaring drug use per se as a criminal offence.
- The researcher has found that NGOs' have played important role for rehabilitation of the addicted delinquent juveniles in the district of Kamrup (M) but it is not sufficient.
- It has been found from the case studies that most of the juvenile offender who commits crime in the study area is coming from outside Kamrup (M) district.

9.1.1. Findings Relating to Condition of Observation Home, Boko

The discussion on the problems of delinquency of addicted juveniles with special reference to Kamrup (M) district of Assam remain incomplete if the conditions prevailing in the Observation Home, Boko run by Director, Social Welfare, Govt. of Assam, is not mentioned. This particular Home has to cater to the needs of 13 (thirteen) districts of Assam namely Kamrup(M), Kamrup(R), Goalpara, Barpeta, Nalbari, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar, Dhubri, Chirang, Baksa, Udalguri, Darrang, Sonitpur. While dealing with the delinquents the researcher has visited the Observation Home frequently and found a lot of drawbacks. These are:

- The Observation Home is situated outside the Guwahati city at a very long distance from the city i.e. at Boko.
- Proper security system has not been installed in the Observation Home to stop inmates from escaping easily for which frequently inmates escape from here.
- The inmates of the Home are not even supplied adequate quantity of food and clothing.
- In the Observation Home, only one nurse is appointed, but there is no facility of doctor. If the inmates suffer from any disease, they are to be sent to the nearest hospital which is situated at 12 kms. away from the Observation Home.

- Both the neglected and delinquent juveniles are kept together and they mix freely. So, there is every possibility of acquiring bad habits by the non-delinquents from the delinquents.
- . The researcher during the visit of the Observation Home found that the Superintendent of the Observation Home is holding the post as in-charge. Because of which she cannot give quality time to the Observation Home.
- Another important point is that no attention has been paid towards the specialized training for the staff of the Observation Home, which is extremely essential for dealing with the delinquent juveniles.
- No extra care and treatment are provided to the delinquent juveniles who are of the habit of taking drugs and alcohol.
- There is no any provision of the vocational training for the delinquent juveniles.
- There is provision of urinal but urinal facilities are not hygienic and they are not well maintained.
- Age wise segregation of children is not followed in the institution.

9.2. Hypothesis testing

Before starting the study or research work, it was based on following hypothesis:

1. Alcoholism and drug addiction among juveniles are the major factors of juvenile delinquency in the Kamrup (Metro) district.
2. Juveniles in the age group of 9 to 17 years, involved in crime are prone to alcoholism and drug addiction.
3. Peers and Home environment contributes towards the use of drugs and alcohol by juvenile.

For the purpose of proving the hypothesis, primary data has been used. The primary data is collected by means of schedule, case study and interview.

Hypothesis-1

Alcoholism and drug addiction among juveniles are the major factors of juvenile delinquency in the Kamrup (Metro) District.

The observed data are as follows:

Table No.13

Habit of taking drugs or alcohol by the delinquent juvenile

Use of drugs or alcohol	Frequency	Percent
Yes	38	92.7
No	3	7.3
Total	41	100.0

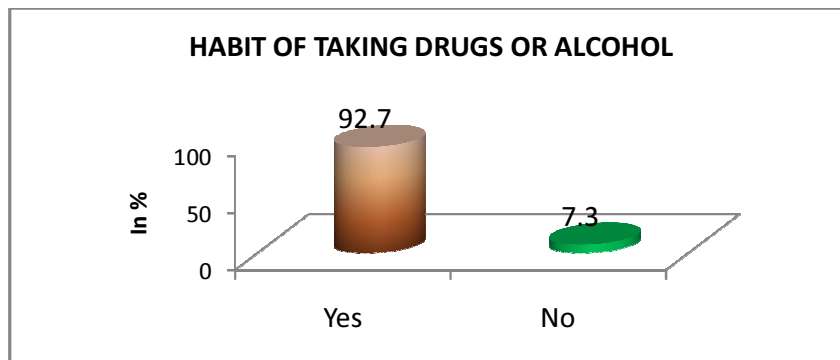


Figure No.2.7

Here, researcher has found that 92.7% of the delinquent juveniles have the habit of taking drugs or alcohol. 7.3% of the sample of the delinquent juvenile doesn't have the habit of taking drugs or alcohol. As 92.7% of the sample of the delinquent juveniles has the habit of taking drugs or alcohol therefore, this shows a direct relationship between drug addiction and alcoholism with juvenile delinquency.

Hypothesis-2

Juveniles in the age group of 9 to 17 years, involved in crime are prone to alcoholism and drug addiction.

The observed data are as follows:

Table No.5

Age group of sample surveyed (N=41)

Age group	Frequency	Percent
10 - 15 years	21	51.2
16 - 18 years	20	48.8
Total	41	100.0

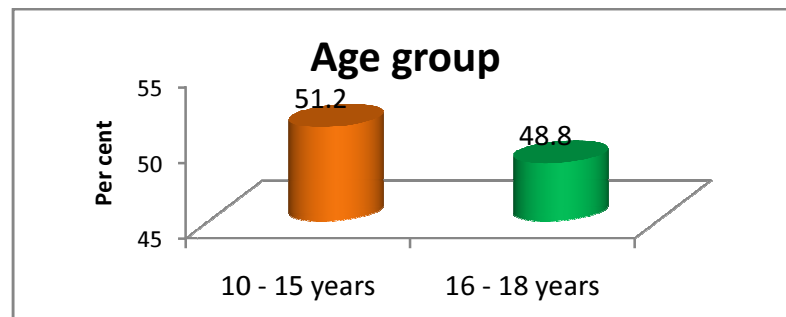


Figure No.2.1

Table No. 5 depicts the sample surveyed on the basis of age. It is found by the researcher that delinquent juveniles of 10 to 15 years consists of 51.2 percent of the sample surveyed and 48.8 percent of the sample surveyed is of 16 to 18 years. This shows that mostly delinquent fall in the age group of 10 to 18 years.

Hypothesis-3

Peers and Home environment contributes towards the use of drugs and alcohol by juvenile.

The observed data are as follows:

Table No.9
Structure of the Home of the Delinquent Juvenile

Structure of the Home	Frequency	Percent
Both Parents Alive	5	12.19
Father Dead	6	14.63
Mother Dead	5	12.19
Both Parents Dead	3	7.3
Step Mother	9	21.95
Step Father	4	9.75
Separated or divorced	9	21.95
Total	41	100

Table No. 9 shows the structure of the Home of the Delinquent Juvenile. Here it is observed that 21.95% of the delinquent juveniles had step mother, again 21.95% delinquent juveniles' parents are either separated or divorced, 14.63% of the sample had lost their father, 12.19% of the delinquent juveniles had lost their mother, 7.3% of the sample had no father or mother, 9.75% of the sample had step father and only 12.19% of the sample had both parents alive. This table shows that home environment has a direct relationship with juvenile delinquency.

Table No.15
Mode of Learning the Habit of Taking Drugs or Alcohol by the Delinquent Juvenile

Mode of Learning	Frequency	Percent
Peers	29	76.3
Parents	2	5.3
Both Peers and Parents	7	18.4
Total	38	100.0

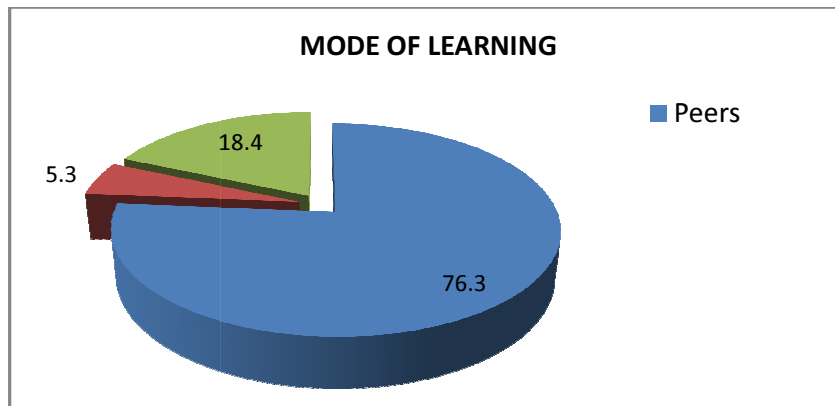


Figure No.2.9

Table No. 15 shows, from whom the delinquent juveniles have learnt the habit of taking drug, alcohol or other addiction and in what percent. Here, the researcher has found that 76.3% of the sample of delinquent juvenile learnt the habit of different types of addiction from their peers, 5.3% have learnt the habit from their parents and 18.4% of the delinquent juvenile learnt the habit of taking drugs or alcohol from both peers and parents.

This table proves that mostly peer pressure or influence is behind the juvenile delinquent becoming drug or alcohol addict and ultimately becoming juvenile delinquent.

Therefore, from the findings of the study the Hypothesis of the researcher that:

1. Alcoholism and drug addiction among juveniles are the major factors of juvenile delinquency in the Kamrup (M) District are established.
2. Juveniles in the age group of 9 to 17 years, involved in crime are prone to alcoholism and drug addiction is established.
3. Peers and Home environment contributes towards the use of drugs and alcohol by juvenile is also established.

9.3. Suggestions

In the criminal justice system ‘prevention’ generally means the whole complex of measures taken by State bodies, Voluntary Organizations and individual persons to forestall or minimize the occurrence of criminal activities. Brantingham and Faust developed a three-fold typology of delinquency prevention³: primary prevention, secondary prevention and tertiary prevention. Primary prevention identifies conditions of the physical and social environment that provides juveniles the opportunities for criminal acts. Secondary prevention engages in early identification of potential juvenile offenders and seeks to intervene in their life in such a manner that they may not engage in law-violational conduct. The prevention efforts may include early identification, pre-delinquent screening, individual intervention and neighbourhood education, recreation and counselling programmes. After conducting the whole research, the researcher gives the following suggestions for preventing or eradicating the problem of delinquency by addicted juveniles:

- **Awareness Generation Programmes**

There is still much ignorance in society about the ill effects of drugs abuse of the individual, the family and the community. Therefore there is need of awareness generation programmes which include holding of seminars, conferences, workshops, corner meeting, essay, debate competitions, publicity through mass media etc by Government as well as Non-Governmental Organization. Radio and Television programs should be launched and films should be produced to create awareness about role of parents, teachers and leaders in the prevention and control of alcohol and drug abuse.

³Brantingham, Paul J. and Faust, Frederic L. (1976), “A Conceptual Model of Crime Prevention, *Crime and Delinquency*”, Vol.22, No.3, at PP.284-296.

- **Reducing the Demand and Supply for Drugs**

Anti-drug education needs to be imparted to all juveniles in the county, including street children. It should start right from the middle school level as a part of the curriculum. Adults, both literate and illiterate need to be informed of the causes and consequences of drug abuse through a diligent awareness programme. If people become aware about the ill effects of drugs and alcohol then it will help in reducing the demand of drugs and alcohol in the society which will eventually lower the sale, production and distribution of drugs and alcohol.

Apart from regulatory measures to control alcoholism and drug addiction the system of licensing physicians to give drugs to addicts at a reasonable rate also helps in preventing their exploitation from the underworld peddlers and thus mitigating the juvenile delinquency. Strong deterrence to trafficking, both physical and legal, is the key effort to reduce supply. The law enforcers must know the fact for certain that the availability of drugs, unlike that other things in life, leads immediately to the creation of demand for drugs and this in its turn, attracts more supply. It is a vicious cycle.

- **Role of State Govt.**

The State Government should work towards creating specialized NGOs for managing programmes of treatment, detoxification, counselling, rehabilitation, social re-integration, vocational training and employment of the addicted or delinquent juveniles. The State Government being more proximate to and familiar with the social scene than the Central Government is a better position to respond to the changing drug scenario and can also maintain a closer control on the remedial measures taken. The work of the NGOs, though performed under the watchful eyes of the State Government

will take the form of community based intervention. Specialized training for the NGOs themselves will have to be initiated before they are inducted into the task.

The present licensing system has proved inadequate in exercising proper control on the producers of drugs especially cannabis and alcohol. There is dire need to evolve an effective control mechanism by State Government to check unrestricted production of drugs and their sale in open markets.

- **Family Programmes**

Family based prevention programs should enhance family bonding and relationships. It should include parenting skills, practice in developing, discussing and enforcing family policies on substance abuse, training in drug education and information. Family bonding is the bedrock of the relationship between parents and children which can be strengthened through skills training on parent supportiveness or children, parent child communication and parental involvement. Drug education and information for parents reinforces what children are learning about the harmful effects of drugs and open opportunities for family discussions about the abuse of legal and illegal substances.

It is very important that parents communicate openly with the children, listen to their problems patiently, and teach them how to handle the problems. They are to take interest in children's activities and their circle of friends. They should set an example for children by not taking drugs or alcohol and keep track of prescribed drugs in home and learn as much as possible about drugs.

- **School Programmes**

Prevention programs for elementary school children should target improving academic, social and emotional learning to address risk factors for drug abuse, such as early aggression, academic failure and school dropout. Education should focus on the

following skills such as self control, emotional awareness, communication, social problem solving and academic support, especially in reading etc and high school students should increase academic and social competence with the following skills such as study habits, communication, peer relationships, drug resistance skills, strengthening of personal commitments against drug abuse. The awareness programmes are required for the perception of drug use as a criminal act as well as may involved in crime.

- **Role of Media**

Media also play important role for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Media should control the advertising and also prohibition of publicity about drugs. Only media can publish the negative effect of the use of drugs.

- **Special Training for the Staff**

To deal with the juveniles, Special training is required. Special training is required to make aware the special juvenile police units as well as staffs of the various Observation Homes about the provisions of the Juvenile Justice and proper methods of dealing with the juveniles. The Probation Officer and the Magistrate of the Juvenile Justice Board should be given required training of child psychology and social work as per requirement of the Act.

- **Yoga Education**

Yoga and meditation have been found to be very useful to train body and mind positively. Help of yoga education can be taken to rehabilitate the delinquent juvenile. For these compulsory classes of Yoga is to be inserted in the school curriculum. Their antisocial behavior reflects a lack of conscience and a need for love. Many delinquent children have pent-up feelings of anger and aggression. For them, karma Yoga should be provided to help release and rechanneled their energies in a more constructive way.

Delinquent children really benefit most from an extended period of ashram life. In

this highly charged atmosphere, such children are truly reformed and often blossom into most competent and useful members of society. In lieu of ashram training, a competent yoga teacher can be instrumental in instilling a higher self concept and an attitude of inner discipline.

- **Role of Police**

With the increase of incidence of juvenile delinquency, the police force has greater role to play in its prevention. They can perform a constructive role in cooperation with voluntary organizations and other institutions. There are however, certain defects with the existing police system, which adversely affect the delinquency prevention programme system. These defects need to be removed to make their functions more constructive.

Our police, in general, are not well trained and well educated. The delinquency prevention programme cannot be effectively chalked out and implemented by untrained staff. The police should have knowledge of child psychology. The police should behave with the child with sympathy. The women have better understanding of children. They can better handle the child. It is desirable if the juvenile delinquents are dealt by the women police. The police should take special measure in patrolling the area with high delinquency rates. They should keep a close watch on the activities and the behavior of the children in these areas. Deterrent punishment is to be imparted to policeman and other law enforcers found working in collusion with drug peddlers.

- **Utilizing Services of School Counsellors in Drug Prevention Programmes**

Many schools, especially Government Institutions, have no counsellors in the school. To bring awareness among students regarding drug addiction and its prevention, counsellors' role is of utmost importance. Thus, appointment of school counsellors is quite essential.

- **Orientation Programmes for Teachers regarding Drug Prevention in Schools**

Earlier teachers were hesitant to discuss these sensitive problems of drug addiction in classrooms because of resistance from school administration and parent's reservations regarding exposure about drugs to their wards. Due to multimedia impact and liberalization of economic policy, it has now become imperative to bring awareness about drugs abuse among students to combat the influence of violence and crime on their minds. Thus, it is essential that teachers should be oriented to deal with this sensitive matter in such a manner that the youngsters would realize the seriousness of such problems for their future career.

Teachers can discuss dangers of drugs abuse with the students by talking informally and openly. They can keep themselves interested in their students' interests and activities. They can encourage them to volunteer information of any incident of drug abuse. They can talk about the problems of adolescence and guide students to solve them. They can help them in selecting career options and setting goals. They can encourage students to discuss their crises of family, peer, group, money, etc. with them and help them to the best of their abilities in fencing these crises.

- **Incorporation of Drug Related Concerns in the School Curriculum**

Authors of textual material of school may select and present the content regarding drug related issues in such a manner that the interest of the students is sustained. The Teacher's guidelines in textbooks regarding how to teach the topic may suggest appropriate teaching learning strategies to deal with this problem effectively.

School pupils especially at the secondary stage should be made aware of the problem of drug menace through school curriculum.

- **Establishment of Special Home in Kamrup (M) district of Assam**

In Assam, there are three observation homes for boys at Jorhat, Boko and Silchar. In the State, there are no provisions for longer stay or reform of delinquent juvenile, as there is no correctional home and therefore, most of the juveniles are acquitted. But for effective treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles of the district of Kamrup (M) itself there is need of Special Home in Kamrup (M) district which is specifically mentioned under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

- **To Impart Proper Vocational Training and Education to the Inmates in Special Home and Observation Home**

Vocational training and education are not properly and adequately imparted to the inmates of Special and Observation Homes which is a dire need for reforming and more so for rehabilitating the delinquents. Attention, therefore, is to be given by all concerned authorities to these problems and necessary steps have to be taken to mend things to the maximum possible extent.

- **To Provide Facilities of Recreation in Industrial and Slum Areas**

Proper arrangements for recreation of the children during leisure hours may also be made, for the absence of facility of healthy recreation may lead the children to seek the street urchins and causing their eventual indulgence in antisocial and nefarious activities. To prevent delinquency in industrial and slum areas provisions for adequate recreational facilities like parks, clubs, play grounds and recreation centers become imperative.

- **Community-based Approach**

Community plays an important role in shaping the future of young citizens. A juvenile spends his whole life within a community. Therefore, if each and every individual of the community monitors involves and guides the behavior of juveniles with love and care by different community based activities like labour donation, Bhajan-Kirtan, public work etc then delinquency in juvenile can be curbed to a great extent. The community-based approach towards drug abuse prevention and the treatment and rehabilitation of addicts in India is wholly in tune with the Government policy. As drug addiction is not merely a medical problem, it has to be treated in the totality of the life situations of the addict. And since the problem is largely an offshoot of the social environment that influences the individual, its prevention and control has to be conceived in the wider social framework, bringing within its ambit all the aspects interwoven in it. Also, from the view point of cost effectiveness, the treatment of addict within his community presents a model most appropriate for a developing country. This aspect does not in any way undermine the need for creating facilities for intensive treatment of certain types of addicts in public hospitals or for a differential approach towards addicts who violate the law.

- **Co-operation between Delinquent's Parent and Teachers**

Active co-operation between the teacher and the delinquent's parents is also necessary to solve the problems of teenagers and reduce the incidence of juvenile delinquency. Setting up of guardian's guide may prove useful for reducing drug abuse as well as juvenile delinquency.

- **To Introduce Separate Drugs Legislation Specially for Juvenile**

Present law relating to drug abuse e.g. NDPS Act does not provide for laws relating to delinquent addicted juvenile. Therefore, there is need for introduce

separate drug law especially for juvenile to combat delinquency of addicted juveniles.

- **To Establish Ombudsman for Juvenile Justice**

It has been suggested that an Ombudsman for juvenile justice with statutory powers to watch, report, inspect and audit the institutions functioning under the Act should set up to give it a more democratic dimension and at the same time exercise effective control on bureaucracy in performance of this social task.

- **Introduction of Proper Security System in the Observation Home, Special Home etc.**

Occasional escape of inmates from Special and Observation Homes poses a big problem and is a matter of grave concern for all those who are engaged in the task of reforming and necessary adequate measures are to be adopted in rehabilitating the delinquent children. Precautions are to be taken to check and control the incidence of such escapes effectively.

- **Speedy Trials for Juveniles**

Since justice delayed amount to justice denied, efforts are to be made to curtail down the procedural formalities of the juvenile courts and the decision making process to the maximum possible extent to facilitate the eradication or extinction of various evils and problems which have their roots in the lengthy procedure of the juvenile courts and juvenile justice system. Fixation of time limit for decision making and strict adherence to the same may immensely help in respect of speedy trial of the juvenile delinquents and discharge of their cases.

- **Separate Building for Special Home, Observation Home and Children Home etc.**

The Special Homes, the Observation Homes and Children Homes are distinct institutions and each institution has own distinct goal and purpose. Any mingling up of the three institutions is therefore likely to defeat the purpose for which they are created as separate and distinct entities. Thus, the need of locating them in different buildings becomes imperative.

Conclusion

In a traditional society like India, there is need of much greater effort at finding solutions to individual deviant behavior first within the family members and then within the community. State intervention is the last resort. There is always a tendency on the part of a traditional and conservative society to hide the problem within its fold, and even to justify, the observations that exist within it and which may be contributing to the interplay of personal and environmental factors involved in the spread of a disease like drug addiction.

A programme for the prevention and education of drug abuse has to be geared towards greater efficacy and cost effectiveness. Prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of addicts have to be an integral part of the drug control programme. Prevention would necessarily mean motivation, counseling and guidance not only with regard to the dependence producing drugs but also in relation to various personal, social and economic stresses and strains which might lead juvenile to drug abuse.

It is apparent from the analysis that the menace of drug abuse specially afflicts the juvenile, particularly in the age group of 9 to 17 years, under the peer group pressure, the sense of curiosity, urban settings, and spirit of experimentation mostly lead juvenile to drug abuse, especially in social parties or other places frequented by them.

The contribution of the modern technological age is such that the potent derivative of narcotic drugs and other synthetic drugs and psychotropic substances are like a trap from which even the casual experimentation can seldom escape without professional help.

The menace of drug abuse is the problem of juveniles. It is being increasingly realized that the problem deserves a closer look, especially since the population of young person constitutes a category by themselves and vulnerable to drug addiction, more than half the population of the country and comprises of the most productive age group.

The study reveals that the formal education system is not a defence against the menace of drug abuse, since most of the addicts were introduced to drugs at an age when they were in schools or colleges. The family problem and peer group pressure are the main factors which are responsible for drug addiction.

It appears that due to illiteracy and ignorance about drugs and their long term devastating effects, the illiterate juveniles are more prone to being introduced to drugs by their relatives and neighbor in addition to friends than those who are educated.

Rehabilitation of drug addicts is perhaps the most difficult aspect of the problem in both the developed and developing countries. The rehabilitative approach through compulsory treatment in penal institution is neither feasible nor practicable in the Indian context. Keeping in view the culture specific nature of the problem, it is considered more appropriate that the responsibilities for the rehabilitation of the drug dependant continues to be discharged by his family and the social group to which he belongs, with such support from the State as is found necessary on an individual basis. Undoubtedly community based agencies including educational, religious and social welfare

organizations have a crucial role to play in regard to the identification, referral and mobilization of rehabilitative resources.

It is clear from the foregoing discussions that in spite of different reasons of Juvenile Delinquency, drugs and alcohol are the major reasons for the increasing of juvenile delinquency in the Kamrup (M) district. Dr. A.P.J. Kalam, had remarked: **“Drug abuse adversely affects our national life, drawing the youth into crime and making them vulnerable to diseases including AIDS.”**

In conclusion it may be stated that though juvenile delinquency in the district of Kamrup (M) under the influence of drugs and alcohol is increasing but it can be controlled and remedied by a Holistic approach involving parents, teachers, community, government, judiciary and professionals.

At last, on drugs and drug addiction it is worth quoting, saying of Mother Teresa, the great saint, the great social worker and Nobel Laureate in Peace, who said, **“Millions in the world are taking to drugs to escape the ugly and harsh realities of life. Drug addicts are sick people requiring a lot of love and care so that they can find life meaningful and worthy a life full of purpose and gratitude.”**