

ABSTRACT

Children constitute the core of humanity in the world. Children are the life veins of our society. According to Khalil Gibran, “Our children are not our children; they are sons and daughters of life, longing for itself.” With the advent of modernization and urbanization, one of the various problems of social disorganization that is juvenile delinquency needs greatest concern in the maintenance of social and cultural system of any country. Juvenile delinquency is an antisocial behavior of children. Juvenile Delinquency is the participation by a minor child, usually between the ages of 10 and 17, in illegal behavior or activities. Juvenile delinquency is also used to refer to children who exhibit a persistent behavior of mischievousness or disobedience, so as to be considered out of parental control, becoming subject to legal action by the court system. Juvenile delinquency is also known as “juvenile offending,” and each state has a separate legal system in place to deal with juveniles who break the law.

Juvenile delinquency occurs when a minor violates a criminal statute. When a juvenile commits a crime, the procedures that are taken under law differ from those of an adult offender. In all States, juvenile court systems, and juvenile detention facilities, deal specifically with underage offenders. While it is common for State statutes to consider people under the age of 17 as minors, the Juvenile justice system can charge minors as adults, if the crime committed is very serious.

The use of psychoactive substances for obtaining relief from mental tension or physical discomfort or for pleasure or new experience is an old one. The principal drugs of dependence such as cannabis, opium, cocaine and alcohol have been in use for a long period in India. The use of alcohol and other drugs is of ancient origin but their consumption and the consequent problems have assumed alarming magnitude and

dimension in the recent past in many parts of the world. Not only has the consumption of alcohol and drugs increased in an unprecedented way but new patterns of their consumption signifying social and cultural under currents have also emerged. All this has caused a great deal of concern and the formidable challenge to sociologists, lawyers, medical men and administrators.

Drug addict may pass through a number of complex symptoms: such as agitation, running nose, muscle cramps, itching, abdominal pain, headache, vomiting and even epileptic fits. The addict is plagued by negative feelings including those of inadequacy, inferiority, insecurity, anxiety, self pity and resentment. Drug abuse severely affects normal functioning, intelligent and responsible behavior and the ability and motivation to engage in the complex tasks required in modern societies.

The various type of anti-social or deviant or criminal behaviour of the juveniles is harmful to the society. The researcher observed that in urban areas there are many problems which are always unattended by the Government as well as society. This type of environment is conducive for juveniles in becoming addicted juveniles and later on they involve in delinquency. Many delinquents today are coming out of the middle class and lower class. This may be accounted for by the increased size of the middle class, the failure of many homes to assimilate middle-class attitudes, behaviour patterns and values, lack of self-discipline, adolescent's inability to satisfy the expectations of their parents, especially those of the father and the fusion of much lower-class culture in the behaviour patterns of teen-age culture. The researcher has found that delinquent juvenile in the district of Kamrup (M) is mostly of the age group of 10 to 18 years. There is a close relationship between juvenile delinquency and lack of education of delinquent juveniles. Another important factor is the home environment of the delinquent juveniles. It has been observed that most of the delinquent juveniles are from broken family or family with disturbed background. It has been observed that delinquent juvenile's parent

or family members are of the habit of taking drugs or alcohol. Most of the juveniles learn the habit of consuming drugs or alcohol in tender age. In the research study it is found that there is a close relationship between the drug addiction or alcoholism and juvenile delinquency.

The researcher has found that drugs and alcohol contributes towards crime causation. It is observed that after taking drugs or alcohol the person becomes fearless and he loses his control over his emotions and it helps him or her to commit any crime. Datas collected by researcher also verify that most of the delinquent juveniles are of the habit of taking drugs or alcohol.

The researcher has found that delinquent juveniles are used to take different kinds of addiction such as alcohol, drugs, gutkha, dendrite, cigarette etc. Another important point is noticed by the researcher that most of the delinquent juveniles do not maintain good relationship with the parents. It is a fact that home is the backbone of the character of the juveniles. Juveniles always acquire the good habits from the parents. If the relation of the juvenile with the parents or family is not good then there is probability of them becoming delinquent.

The present study reveals that delinquent juveniles are not aware about the consequences of taking drugs or alcohol and they have no realisation about the consequences of taking drugs or alcohol. The researcher has found that most of the juveniles are used to take drugs or alcohol because of curiosity, peer pressure, frustration, broken home, parent's negligence, economic conditions and experimentation etc.

The researcher has come to know that production and distribution of illegal alcoholic drinks as well as drugs is on the rise in Kamrup (M) district. The report regarding cases detected in the study area by Excise Department from June, 2018 to May, 2019, under section 53 (1) (a) of the Assam Excise Act, 2018 for dealing with unlawful intoxicants is found to be increasing. Section 61(A) of the Assam Excise Act, 2018

prohibits consumption of leaker or intoxicants in public place. The researcher has visited various police stations in the district of Kamrup (M) and 100% of the Police Stations agreed that drugs and alcohol is one of the main causes of juvenile delinquency.

The drug and alcoholism is not confined to Kamrup (M), district but it is the problem of whole world. However, researcher has observed that in Kamrup (M) district mostly youth and students are affected. The modern process of development has opened floodgates of offences like drug offences which are no exception to this global phenomenon. It hardly needs to be stressed that alcoholism and drug addiction are the off-shoots of modern fast changing social patterns. Hence these twin problems should be tackled in their socio-legal perspective. Undoubtedly, intensive surveillance on the border check posts and awareness among the public about the evil effects of drug and alcohol addiction will be helpful in bringing about a decline in drug trafficking.

Conforming with this, the researcher has also observed that increase in cases/ incidence of juvenile delinquency in the study area has a positive connection with drugs or alcohol abuse by juveniles. In the various researches made by sociologists and criminologists shows that there is a close relationship between the structure of alcoholics, drug addicts and criminals.

The researcher has studied the law, procedure and treatment of delinquent juveniles. The existing Indian legislative measures which try to solve this problem of Juvenile Delinquency due to influence of drug and alcohol are discussed in this research study. The research study reveals that consuming of drugs or alcohols by the juveniles are harmful to the society. If the juveniles use drugs or alcohol, they themselves fail to control their brain and destroy their health and ruin their family. For controlling the use, production, manufacturing, trafficking of drugs and alcohol the Central Government and the State Government has enacted different laws relating to drugs or alcohol. But the researcher has observed that substance used and abused are widely available among the

juveniles. The study shows that despite the existence of several Acts like the Opium Act, 1878; the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1985; the NDPS Act, 1985 government has been unable to stop the widespread availability of drugs to juveniles. This calls for greater co-operation from all stake-holders so that there can be a more effective enforcement of these legislations.

It has been found that though there are penal provisions and regulations under these Acts they have very little impact on the drug or alcohol offenders and the addicted delinquent juveniles. The Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 was enacted to prohibit a person to produce, manufacture, cultivate, possess, sell, purchase, transport store and or consume any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. This Act also increased the punishment as well as makes no distinction between a drug addict and a drug-trafficker in respect of punishment except sections 27 and 64-A of the Act. But the present laws relating to drugs and alcohol are silent if any juvenile is involved in such crimes. And if any juvenile is found involved in such crime how they are to be treated or punished it is also not provided under these Acts specifically. Deterrence may come from effective implementation of the provisions of the statutes not by providing harsher penalties in the statute books.

The researcher has seen that the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, adopted child friendly system for the best interest of the child and child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interest of the children as well as rehabilitation. The Researcher while examining the implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 it has been observed that though there is provision for Special Juvenile Police Unit and Child welfare Officer to deal with delinquent juveniles but practically in some police stations of the district of Kamrup (M), Assam this unit exists only for the name sake. There is no separate house and Police Officers or personnel dealing exclusively with juveniles. Child Welfare Officer being a Police Officer not

below the rank of Sub-Inspector has to deal with law and order, security and cases of juvenile delinquency at the same time. Moreover police personnel are not properly trained to deal with such delinquents. This hampers in proper functioning of the system relating to juvenile delinquency.

Juveniles in conflict with law are kept in a Home and not in jail or lock-up. There are two categories of Homes for juvenile in conflict with law, namely, Observation Home and Special Home. Observation Home is the Home where juvenile is kept pending inquiry against him and it is a temporary reception of the juvenile. Special Home is the Home for reception of juvenile, if found guilty on conclusion of inquiry against him by the Board and sent for institutional care. The researcher has found that there is no Special Home in Kamrup (M) district. The Observation Home, where the delinquent juveniles of this district are kept, is situated at Boko, Kamrup (Rural) district i.e. another district.

Section 93 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 provides that if any juvenile is apprehended who is of the habit of taking drugs and alcohol he or she is to be sent for proper medical treatment. But practically researcher has seen that such juveniles are kept in Observation Home without any proper treatment to cure their addiction.

In this study, it is found that only laws cannot solve this problem. In solving this problem family, community and school support are also important. It is observed that family play important role for prevention and rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles. It is observed that children learn the social norms, behaviour and moral values from the family. It has been observed that most of the delinquent juveniles are from the broken homes rather than cultured and good family background. Most of the juveniles learn the habit of taking drug or alcohol from families itself. Therefore, to control the use of drug or alcohol by juvenile, firstly the family and home environment is required to be improved. Families play a vital role in the development of children and youth. Studies of juvenile delinquency have shown that the family environment can present as either a risk

or protective factor. The risk of becoming a drug abuser depends upon number of risk factors such as deviant attitudes and behaviours. It also depends upon various protective factors such as parental support. Understanding the family factors that influence delinquent behaviour can help to enhance the design and development of effective crime prevention programs for vulnerable families. The primary institution for the development of a child is home. So prevention of juvenile delinquency starts at home with the parents. Home conditions affects child a lot. So, suitable home conditions should be provided to a child to prevent him to be a juvenile delinquent. Physical and cultural environment of the home do have their influence on the development of personality. The members of the family have certain responsibilities, duties and obligation. Smooth running of family depends on how best the members discharge their responsibilities in coordination with other individuals of the family. The family problem also spoils the mental peace of growing youth.

The family is the most important social group in society that affects the lives of individuals in society. None touches them so intimately or as continuously as does the family. From the moment of birth to the moment of death the family exerts a constant influence. Family is the immediate primary group to teach the child the social norms, standards moral belief values and idea of society and moulded the human personality. The stability of family life stands out as a most important factor in the development of a child.

A defective and deficient family environment is a fertile ground for the germination of juvenile delinquency. The home is all important to the developing child. The child who shows delinquent tendencies is more likely to come from a defective home. The defect may be in the form of absence of either of the parents due to death, divorce or desertion. Even if the home would seem to be intact with both parents in the house it is often found, on investigation, that their relationship with one another is highly

unsatisfactory. Broken home is one of the many factors which play significant role in the development of delinquency. Family bonding is the bedrock of the relationship between parents and children. Bonding can be strengthened through skills training on parent supportiveness or parent-child communication, and parental involvement.

The school environment play important role on a child's emotional well-being and in shaping the values of children. Some research efforts suggest that its effect may be even greater than the home environment. Because most of children's time is spent in school. Schools are a critical social context for delinquency prevention efforts, from the early to later grades. All schools work to produce vibrant and productive members of the society. Schools must take a proactive approach to improving students' psychological assets and self-image, giving them the resources to succeed and resist antisocial behaviour. Schools should also focus on the continued cognitive development of students by increasing students' awareness about the dangers of violent behaviour, substance abuse, and delinquency in general. There must also be counselling services available to help students who have already manifested behavioural problems.

Another approach to reducing juvenile substance abuse relies on educational programmes. Education is the most powerful means of modifying individual's behaviour. But one of the prominent features of juvenile delinquency is poor educational attainment. The mother is the "first School" for the child and the school is the "second mother" of the child. Unlike India in countries where almost every child goes to school the impact of educational institutions is very significant and preventive programmes can, therefore, be launched in an effective manner through school.

The strategies discussed above are mainly directed to individuals with a view to eliminating the factors responsible for their social maladjustments. Besides these there are programmes involving community and group participation where efforts are made in

terms of environmental factors. The basic strategy of such programmes is to reach the people in need of help instead of the people approaching the workers and agencies. Another significance of such programmes is that the participation of the local community is considered to be more important and the role of professional leadership is sought to be kept at the minimum level. Community prevention programs that combine two or more effective programs, such as family-based and school-based programs, can be more effective than a single program alone.

Another type of drug-control effort relies on representatives of local government agencies, churches, civic organizations and similar institutions are being brought together to create drug prevention programs. Their activities include drug-free school zones, which encourage police to keep drug dealers away from schools and neighbourhood watch programs which help to control the drug abuse. In many respects, evaluations of community programs have shown that they may encourage anti-drug attitudes and help insulate participating youths from an environment that encourages drugs. The most successful community programs emphasize family interactions and provide skills to the adults who supervise and train the child.

Recreational facilities in the society help to control and prevent the problem of Juvenile Delinquency. But it is seen that there is scarcity of such recreational facilities in the society, especially in slum areas where there are no playground, clubs, parks etc. The study also reveals that most of the delinquent juveniles are from slum areas

The researcher has also observed that there is importance of psychiatric clinic or medical attention to cure or prevent the problem of juvenile delinquency. Before becoming delinquent juvenile the prior stage is said to be pre-delinquent stage. This is a crucial stage because if proper attention and treatment is provided in this stage then a child can be prevented from becoming delinquent juvenile. Therefore, there is need and importance of such psychiatric clinic or medical care for such juvenile.

In the present study the researcher has depicted the role of police administration dealing with juvenile delinquency. Handling juvenile offenders can produce major 'role conflicts' for police. Role conflicts means conflicts police officers face that revolve around the requirement to perform their primary duty of law enforcement and a desire to aid in rehabilitating youthful offenders. They may experience a tension between their desire to perform what they consider their primary duty, law enforcement, and the need to aid to the rehabilitation of youthful offenders. Police officers' actions in cases involving adults are usually controlled by the law and their own judgment or discretion. In contrast, a case involving a juvenile often demands that the officer consider the "best interests of the child" and how the officer's actions will influence the child's future well-being.

Child Welfare Police Officer operate either as specialists within a police department or as part of the juvenile unit of a police department. Their role is similar to that of officers working with adult offenders to intervene if the actions of a citizen produce public danger or disorder. A desire to work with juveniles as well as aptitude for the work is considered essential for the job. Officers must also have a thorough knowledge of the law, especially the constitutional protections available to juveniles. Some officers undergo special training in the handling of aggressive or potentially aggressive juveniles. Here it is observed that as per the Juvenile Justice Act to deal with the cases of juvenile delinquency there is to be Special Juvenile Police Unit in every police station. In field study conducted by the researcher it is found that all the police stations of the district of Kamrup (M) have this Special Juvenile Police Unit as per statutory requirement but these units are not properly trained and educated to deal with juveniles. Most of them are not aware about child psychology and how to deal with juveniles. This can facilitate a delinquent juvenile to become a criminal in his adulthood. The researcher has observed that after apprehending a delinquent juvenile police most of

the time releases the delinquent juvenile after giving them so called counselling. But it is seen that these police personnel who are providing counselling are not themselves trained properly to deal with delinquent juvenile. Therefore, it becomes doubtful how much successful will be the counselling provided by police to cure the delinquent behaviour. It is also observed by the researcher that sometimes police deals with delinquent juvenile rudely. They are being seen kept in lock up and physically tortured. Proper training is required to be imparted to police personnel so that juveniles are not treated like adult criminal.

The researcher observed that there is shortage of adequate police personnel to deal with increasing number of cases of juvenile delinquency. It also creates another problem. The researcher has also observed that there is communication gap among various stake holder of juvenile delinquent like police, Probation Officer, Social Worker, Juvenile Justice Board, Community, Child Welfare Committee and family. This communication among stake holders is very essential to combat juvenile delinquency. For the proper discharge of these functions, it is essential that the police should reorient their approach while getting involved in the programmes for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. A systematic and planned effort to educate the rank and file of the police about their proper role in the location of pre-delinquent and delinquent children and the correct methods of dealing with them is now a pressing need. The Special Juvenile Police Unit should behave friendly with delinquent juveniles.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is not only a national problem but it has come to the attention at international level also. The use of Drug and Alcohol has been taken seriously in international conventions and treaties. The course of events and developments concerning juvenile justice in the international scenario has greatly influenced our country in shaping its juvenile justice regime. India has been signatory to and ratified

many of the International Conventions relating to child rights. No doubt, efforts have been made in the past and continuing in the present also but the researcher has observed that these efforts are not fully successful to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency. This is evident from the increasing instances of juvenile delinquency. For the prevention, treatment and proper adjudication of the juvenile delinquency, international efforts have been taken through Beijing Rules, Riyadh Guidelines, Juveniles' Deprived of their Liberty, United Nations Ten Point Plan and Vienna Guidelines.

International cooperation in the field of drug control began in the early part of 20th century, when in 1909 the first attempts to limit the shipping of narcotic drugs were made. International drug treaties concluded between 1912 and 1972 provide the legal basis for the present international drug control system. The operation of the international control system rests on the concept of national control by individual States within the limits of their jurisdiction, in compliance with the provisions of the international treaties. Each State, party to a particular treaty, is bound to adopt appropriate legislation and cooperate not only with other countries but also established drug control organs. In 1909, thirteen nations came together at Shanghai for the first international conference on narcotic drugs.

Moreover, there are lots of international efforts such as International Opium Convention, 1912, the Hague, Geneva Conference, Protocol Annexed to the International Opium Convention, 1925, U.N. International Drug Control Programme (UNDCP) etc. to control use of drugs, production, manufacture and drug trafficking. Different countries individually and jointly have taken efforts for fighting not only the menace of drug abuse, but also illicit cultivation, production, manufacture, trafficking and peddling of drugs and rehabilitation of addicted person.

The researcher has found that there is no specific obligation in the U.N. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 and other similar international conventions and

treaties to make drugs use per se a criminal offence. Thus drugs use is not mentioned among the penal provision in the U.N. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (Art.36) or in the 1971 Convention i.e. Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971 (Vienna, Art. 22), or in Article 3 of Offences and Sanctions of the 1988 convention i.e. Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988, Vienna. These treaties only establish a system of strict legal control of the production and supply of all the controlled drugs for medical and scientific purposes as well as introducing sanctions aimed at combating the illicit production and distribution.

Much has been done in International arena as well as in India also in line with the international efforts through various conventions, rules, Acts etc. but the problem of juvenile delinquency and drug abuse could not be solved completely. Therefore, it requires more serious efforts through stringent and effective law to control the problem of juvenile delinquency and drug-alcohol abuse.

This study has also highlighted the role of NGO and Govt. Organization to combat Juvenile Delinquency. The researcher has found that NGO has played important role for rehabilitation of the addicted delinquent juvenile. Over the last 4 (four) decades, chemical dependency has grown at an alarming rate throughout India. Addiction affects and afflicts anyone regardless of age, race, caste, sexual identity, religion or lack of it. In the NGOs of Kamrup(M) district there are students of IIT as well as layman also. As such chemical dependency has spread in this region at an unprecedented growth rate despite growing awareness. Assam is no exception and apart from addiction to the traditional drugs of alcohol, opium and ganja the greatest threat however seems to be the volatile inhalants such as dendrite and erazex, which are being abused and inhaled by kids as young as 7 (seven) years. Addiction in Assam is not contained to the emerging metro of Guwahati but is prevalent in various degrees in almost all the small district towns all over the State. There are several hurdles towards finding effective solutions to

deal with this ever growing menace which is a serious problem as thousands of youth succumb to the impulsive and compulsive craving for the mood altering substances. Thousands of families who had pinned such high hopes and dreams on their children are today suffering in shame and growing phobias, desperately seeking answers even while hiding the illness in their homes behind facades of normality. Thousands of potential assets to society and family are becoming liabilities to all and even themselves, as the degradation makes them also lose their self-respect and esteem- values which are so necessary for anybody to strive forward in life with faith and belief.

This study also depicts the scenario of the various NGOs situated at the Kamrup (M) district. These NGOs informed that for the purpose of purchasing drugs the juveniles commit various offences and they are involved in some unlawful activities. According to NGOs, it is not crime but it is a disease which is to be cured. For eradication of such kind of disease, multifaceted treatment is required. They informed that the drug addiction is the major serious problem not only in the Kamrup (Metro), district but also it is the problem of whole world. Drug addiction by juvenile has ruined hopes and dreams of thousands of families over their children all over the world. These NGOs informed that they are trying hundred percent for rehabilitating these kind of juvenile but the co-operation of the family and community are also required. Besides this, efforts to expand Government run de-addiction and rehabilitation centres for addicted juveniles is very essential so that poor people can take those treatments freely or at very low expense in large scale. The service provided by the existing de-addiction centre at the Guwahati Medical College Hospital for de-addiction of addicted person is not sufficient as it is working not as an independent department but as a sub-ordinate branch of Psychiatric Department of Guwahati Medical College Hospital. Numbers of beds for addicted patients are also limited.

NGOs have to perform a pivotal role in tackling the problem of crimes and anti-social activities of juveniles addicted with drugs and alcoholism. Besides the NGOs, the Govt organization also play important role for rehabilitation of addicted juveniles. For the smooth functioning of the juvenile justice system, the State Govt. has entrusted the powers under the Juvenile Justice Act to some authority such as Probation Officer, Law enforcement Officers, Observation Home, Special Home, Children Home, Child Welfare Committee, House Father etc. These authorities play important role for rehabilitation of the juveniles. The Probation Officers act as a friend, philosopher and guide of the delinquent juvenile.

The researcher has also depicted the various problems which are faced by the Govt. authorities in performing their duties. In this study it has been observed that though there are various Govt. authorities like Probation Officer, Child Welfare Committee, Child Welfare Officer, Special Juvenile Police Unit and Juvenile Justice Board but due to lack of knowledge, man power, training, co-ordination etc these authorities sometimes fail to perform their duties efficiently for which juveniles have to suffer.

From time to time Indian Judiciary has pronounced guidelines for protection of juveniles but proper implementation of those guidelines in true spirit is not seen. Researcher has observed that sometimes delinquent juveniles are mal-treated by law enforcement agencies and even they are kept in lock up as adult criminals.

The researcher has studied the various cases of the Observation Home, Boko under whose jurisdiction the research area falls. The researcher has observed at least 100 cases of the Observation Home from 2014 to 2018 of which 31 cases are mentioned in detail here. Here the researcher observed that gradually juvenile delinquency is increasing in Kamrup (Metro) district year by year. It has been found from the case studies that most of the juvenile offenders who commit crime in the study area are coming from outside Kamrup (Metro) district. These juveniles are from poor family with

disturbed family background. Most of them have either lost either or both of their parents. Some juveniles' parents have left them and they are ill-treated in the family. Either their parents are alcoholic or drug addict or if one of their father or mother dies then the other starts living with other male or female, neglecting their children. For these reasons they leave home at tender age and become school dropout. For their livelihood they engage themselves in different illegal acts. Thereby they come in contact with bad people and gain the habit of taking drugs, alcohol, dendrite etc and involve in different crimes like murder, rape, theft, chain-snatching, pick-pocketing etc. The juveniles are involved in different forms of theft and others are involved in crimes like rape, murder, drugs related crime, vandalism, extortion, fighting etc. The researcher has also observed that some of these juveniles commit crime repeatedly.

The researcher has found that Juveniles who live in unstable homes and social environments are deemed to be at risk of becoming a delinquent juvenile because of their vulnerability to detrimental influences. The unstable environments can induce anti-social behaviour in children, often resulting in criminally deviant behaviour later in life. The research shows that the juveniles have acquired the habit of drug addiction and alcoholism from their friends as well as from school environment. Most of the juveniles were not satisfied in their home environment as well as school environment and they came out of their home and stay with their friends and learn the habits of drug or alcohol and consequently they involve in various crimes.

This study highlights the various factors which contribute towards the deviant behaviour of the children and later on they are involved in different type of offences. The research study has proved that broken home and overcrowded family to be conducive in the genesis of deviant behaviour. Besides these, defective discipline, immorality, drug, alcoholism and presence of criminal members in the family also play vital role in the making of juvenile delinquents. One cannot well ignore the influence of the home in any

consideration of delinquent behaviour. A study of case histories of delinquents reveals again and again a picture of rejection, neglect, parent-child conflict, poverty, abuse and ill-treatment, psychotic parents, and social stress. In this study offences committed by the delinquent juveniles are classified into different types viz., theft, stealing, and burglary, truancy and vagrancy, murder, pickpocket, rape etc.

From this study the researcher has found that there is positive relationship between juvenile delinquency and drugs or alcohol addiction among them. The researcher has also found that to solve this problem of juvenile delinquency isolated efforts are not sufficient but a holistic approach involving family, parents, school, community and professional help are necessary.