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Criminological Association with Juvenile Delinquency

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The society of India is a representation of diversity, where the people around span from being vastly rich to tremendously poor; well educated to extremely uneducated; progressively cognitive to backwardly conservative; all of which revolves around and constitutes inside the small bubble, which we call 'Family'. An individual's major upbringing is dependent upon the values and teachings revolving around a family. It is the family's ethical learnings and moral teachings that determine the future of the child, whether he or she will walk on the path of a disciplined and law-abiding citizen or on the path astray, which is a road of delinquency. It is the blessing of the family's values that makes a child a contributing citizen of society, and it is the curse of the family's dysfunction that makes a child a budding delinquent. Therefore, the proper functioning of families and the values perpetuated by them became a necessity for the prevention of juvenile delinquency in India. However, due to diverse circumstances prevalent in society, the proper ethical teachings of the family for its juvenile member might not become possible, thereby causing the delinquent nature to spread its wings inside the mind of the juvenile. Therefore, this paper will seek to analyse the nurturing factor of the family in the growth of a juvenile to determine what makes them move on the path of law-abiding and what makes them stir.

Keywords: *nurturing; poverty; progressive cognition; patriarchy.*

INTRODUCTION

The nature of society is such that it will always be dynamic and altering to conform itself to the changing dynamics of human personality. This accountability also holds for modern society,

where a path has been forged to help people transition from a conservative mindset to a liberal one, a path that holds much more progressiveness in its hands. In such a society, a desire has soared amongst individuals that would bestow upon them a life without restriction, a life without exceptions, and a life simmering with liberty, yet it seems that this dream could not be established into a reality due to the increasing constraints imposed by the state to curb the rising delinquency in society.

The law is the most defining instrument of the state to put a full stop to these delinquent aspects of society, as it allows individuals to follow only a determined set of norms produced by the sovereign and not go astray due to their characteristics of being backed by sanctions.¹ However, due to the rising aberration from the established norms, excessive utilization of the law as a restriction is being imposed upon society, thereby creating a sense of discontent amongst the people who want to live their lives with the merit of liberty in it. Moreover, among these delinquent attributes of the population, the juvenile share has been constantly increasing,² thereby imposing a duty upon the state to take this predicament into its own hands to remedy the failure. If statistics were the only factors used to gauge juvenile delinquency in India, the data on the prevalence of juvenile offenses is alarming. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) published data indicating the existence of 31,170 incidences countrywide against children in 2021, jumping 4.7% from 29,768 incidences in 2020. This can be particularly worrisome since the majority of them—76.2%, or 28,539—had been in the 16–18 age range.³ Although imposing laws for juvenile delinquency would be effective for example the Juvenile Justice Act, however, it would still lack its true worth unless the root cause of this deviancy is targeted, which ultimately boils down to the nurturing aspect of the children. According to philosopher Durkheim, a society cannot remain crime-free since crime lies at the foundation of society, and rules and regulations must be established to manage these aberrant behaviours. In instances of children in dispute with the rule of law, criminological and sociological theories to

¹ Astha Ranjan, 'Austin's Theory: Command' (*Legal Service India*)

<<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-5343-austin-s-theory-command.html>> accessed 14 May 2024

² Vijay Kumar Yadav, 'Minority Report: Why Juvenile Crime Is on the Rise' *Hindustan Times* (25 September 2022) <<https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/mumbai-news/minority-report-why-juvenile-crime-is-on-the-rise-101664128656202.html>> accessed 14 May 2024

³ Bala Chauhan, 'Why children conflict with law and order' *The New Indian Express* (24 December 2022)

<<https://www.newindianexpress.com/opinions/2022/Dec/23/why-children-conflict-with-law-and-order-2531149.html>> accessed 14 May 2024

comprehend the sociological influence on crimes become pertinent not merely to hardened offenders, but also to youngsters, who are more malleable and do not grasp the world, let alone the rights and wrongs. Thus, the necessity to guide them develops. The growing phase of a child is a sensitive time where all the amenities and he'd have to be served, so that their proper nurturing for their valuable upbringing could become possible, and any failure regarding this aspect might cause them to go onto the path astray.

A budding juvenile's outlook, which will soon become part and parcel of society, is dependent upon its nature, which is inherited through the manifestation of its genes passed down from its familial and its nurture, which is inherited from the contribution of the society as a socializing factor.⁴ However, there are various contentions among scholars regarding the nature and nurture aspects of an individual, as some of them think that it is nature's attribution that ultimately shapes an individual's outlook towards society, whereas nurturing attributes do not exist, and some think vice versa. Nevertheless, since contemporary times, experts have come to acknowledge that both nature and nurturing attributes shell out to the psychological progress of the person and lead to creating a perception of the complexities of society. It is now commonly acknowledged that each child's multifaceted and distinctive genetic makeup predisposes them to certain developmental, behavioural, and health outcomes throughout their lives; nevertheless, this genetic makeup only serves as a framework, and the child's physical and social environment significantly impacts the way they develop and behave. For this very reason, the proper functioning of the Family becomes important, as it is the primary source of natural and nurturing aspects of the child that would determine their future and their relationship with society. Arguably, the greatest and most powerful socialization factor present in an individual's existence is the subsistence of their family. Without a familial presence, the teaching of youngsters about self-control, restraining gratification, and respecting the rights of others would not become possible. However, it could also be observed that the traits of being violently aggressive and being antisocial, etc., can be transmitted to kids by their familial functions. Family duties can be a significant stabilizing factor in the lives of people but they could also act as a thorn in the development of their children. Considering these potential outcomes,

⁴ Kendra Cherry, 'What to Know about Nature vs. Nurture' (*Verywell Mind*, 19 October 2022) <<https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-nature-versus-nurture-2795392>> accessed 14 May 2024

relationships with family members could directly influence the development of criminal and delinquent tendencies.

Thus, the criminological aspect of juvenile delinquency will be discussed in this article concerning the nurturing component. The family's role as a nurturing factor and its impact on a juvenile's development should be properly highlighted to identify the factors that would encourage a juvenile to follow a path of civility or that would lead them to lean towards deviance.

A ROAD TO JUVENILE DEVIANCY

Family's Dysfunction: Regardless of age or sexual orientation, everyone encounters socialization, at some point in his or her life, whether it is planned, spontaneous, negative, or positive. A child's family is one of the primary socialization agencies, which expose them to elements such as culture, environment, and physical and psychological identities or behaviours. Family is the most vital element for the development and upbringing of children, as it envelopes their lives with love, care, discipline, and values. It provides an ethereal embrace and a sense of comfort to an individual, making them loving and gentle. It serves as an essential structure, that assists a person or a child to thrive, clamps upwards, and strives forward to be a respectable member of the community. A family not only furnishes a child with a sense of identification or belonging, but also instils in them values, social roles, customs, and culture, which would later become their defining trait and personality. Respect towards authority, language acquisition, and listening skills all originate in the surroundings of the family. In addition, the family must provide their children with a respectable home atmosphere, so that a friendly environment can be established. Since all children are reflections of their environments, parents should choose a setting devoid of any bad influences to instill, beneficial social principles in their children.⁵

However, due to varied reasons prevalent throughout the confines of the Indian nation, a failure is being observed in the family's functioning, leading to the rise in the tendencies amongst juveniles to gravitate more towards delinquency and deviance. A family can be deemed

⁵ Alankritha Ogirala, 'Significance of Family on One's Growth' *Times of India Blog* (05 September 2020) <<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/thinker/significance-of-family-on-ones-growth-25652/>> accessed 14 May 2024

dysfunctional if its relationships are strained, unhealthy, or abusive, creating a poisonous atmosphere that may be harmful to the other member's well-being.⁶ Due to this very reason, a fissure has originated, a path has deviated, and the vision has been misplaced, thereby creating an environment unfit for the proper nurturing of a child.

To determine the extent of the effects a dysfunctional family could have on the perception of their children, an analysis would be drawn upon various factors that create a crack in the family's obligation towards their children to embrace the psychology of juvenile delinquency.

Poverty & Deprivation: In India, since independence, a soaring wave of poverty and dilapidation has settled around, creating a sense of unrest and a touch of discontent around the family. To serve, protect, preserve, and prosper the members of the family, an optimum number of resources is necessitated. However, due to the rising grasp of deprivation, either from the horrors of exploitation conducted by the Britishers or from the rising inequality in regards to rising capitalism, disarray has been associated with the confines of familial relations, which is resulting in creating a negative influence upon the socialization of child.

Whenever an individual or community of people does not have enough money or the essentials of life, it is referred to as poverty. If someone's earnings from work remain inadequate enough to meet their fundamental requirements, they are deemed to be dwelling in poverty. It is feasible for families and people experiencing poverty to lack access to medical assistance, adequate nutrition, safe drinking water, and decent housing. In addition to the transmission of inequality from one generation to the next, poverty also impairs a child's growth and development. When compared, children raised in lower-income families experience an array of drawbacks over those from well-established households. Poverty and impoverished lifestyle in the family increase the economic burden and financial constraints upon the parents, which reaps a dysfunctional status inside the family, as proper care and rightful heed that should be provided to the juveniles might get lost in phase. Since children are perceived as the next generation of society, parents work hard to provide them with the finest opportunity to grow up to be contributing members of society. However, poverty makes children vulnerable to an array of

⁶ Lucy Kganyago Mphaphuli, 'The Impact of Dysfunctional Families on the Mental Health of Children' (2023) Parenting in Modern Societies <<http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/intechopen.110565>> accessed 14 May 2024

developmental problems and enhances their feasibility of embracing criminal behaviour. Individuals who encounter poverty as youngsters tend to have unfavourable psychosocial traits like diminished self-worth and disruptive behaviour. Children raised in delinquent environments are a direct result of poverty. Numerous impoverished families reside in neighbourhoods and communities marked by antisocial behaviour and violence.⁷

As per the Strain theory of sociology, deviant behaviour stems from the consequence of material inequality. It argues that people tend to commit crimes as an outcome of pressure from social issues like poverty or insufficient possession of decent education. It concentrated mostly on underprivileged communities, with the idea that common aspirations and the lack of ability to realize them served as a spark to trigger criminal conduct. Individuals whose income fell below the poverty threshold, for instance, were unable to utilize legal means to achieve common, socially acceptable goals; consequently, they were forced to turn to illicit behaviour.⁸ Therefore, to reduce the elevating burden of poverty upon their parents, a desire might originate inside the mind of juveniles, which would tilt them toward the path of delinquency. Thus, it could be said that the impoverished lifestyles of the family serve as dysfunctional towards juveniles and this would ultimately push them to commit offences at a very early age. For the same reason, legal ramifications are necessary that would compel the state to work for the people afflicted from scarcity and destitution. Nevertheless, steps were taken by the Indian leaders at the time of independence, who integrated an array of provisions into the Constitution at its formulation to free people from the shackles of poverty and to give them a means of escaping its never-ending grip. The Preamble, the Fundamental Rights, and the Directive Principles of State Policy attest to the welfare state model even if the phrase 'poverty' is absent from the Indian Constitution. Reservation in educational and economic institutions is one such instrument that provides a helping hand to the deprived families to gush out from the depths of poverty.

Furthermore, the legal provisions that shine the brightest in this regard are Article 21⁹, which, at first glance, seems apparent, but in close purview, serves as the most important as well as the

⁷ 'Poverty and Juvenile Delinquency: Law Paper Example' (*LawBirdie*, 26 January 2024)

<<https://lawbirdie.com/poverty-and-juvenile-delinquency/>> accessed 14 May 2024

⁸ 'Strain Theory' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 28 May 2024) <<https://www.britannica.com/topic/strain-theory-sociology>> accessed 15 May 2024

⁹ Constitution of India 1950, art 21

most necessary provision of the Constitution. In the context of Article 21, the Supreme Court established that the right to life encompasses the fundamental necessities of life, confining within itself enough food, clothing, housing, and resources for reading, writing, and creative expression,¹⁰ thereby compelling the state machinery to take measures to alleviate the people from the midst of deprivation and poverty, which seems to be spreading around. Yet, the prevalence of poverty is still far from over and it continues to spread its wings, ultimately putting a constrain inside the family and causing the juvenile to deviate towards delinquency. Thus, more efforts need to be made by the State to counter the problem of poverty, by going down the route that makes the family self-sufficient in terms of economic and social prosperity to curb the juvenile crime rates.

Patriarchal Environment: In India, there is a huge contention regarding the status of women in comparison to men due to the latter's consideration of being superior in every aspect to the former. Even though the provisions of equality have been granted and the benefits of special reforms regarding the upliftment of status have been blessed, the notion of patriarchy is still standing strong, passing down from generation to generation like a culture, making the environment inside the family dysfunctional. India represents a country where the patriarchal principles that permeate the fabric of society affect one's daily behaviours, thoughts, and sentiments. A woman was subjected to the vices of the male-dominated society at all junctures in her life, even before she was born. Specifically in Indian society, caste, and religious injustices contribute to the patriarchal standards and convictions that penetrate the community. The state tries to tone down such notions by incorporating various uplifting provisions inside the constitution that prohibit discrimination based on sex.¹¹ Furthermore, Article 15(3) also allows the legislature to form special provisions concerning women,¹² so that an equal footing could be set between males and females that will allow them to interact, and understand each other in better ways, rendering the patriarchy halt, yet there are still miles to go in achieving this dream. When a juvenile is raised inside such a family where patriarchal notions are strong, a perception might be generated in his/her mind that would normalize the criteria to put women and their

¹⁰ *Francis Coralie Mullin v Administrator, Union Territory of Delhi and Ors* (1981) 1 SCC 608

¹¹ Constitution of India 1950, art 15

¹² Constitution of India 1950, art 15(3)

roles on a lower pedestal, as compared to others. Throughout the socialization process, patriarchal beliefs and ideals are handed across from one generation to the next. Men and women likewise adapt to the social setting or group from which they were socialized during and after the process, developing the ability to behave in a way that is accepted by the community. The foundation for the normalization of patriarchy in society is this socialization process. The family is the main social institution throughout the first socialization process. A child's behaviour is significantly affected by their parents. The idea that men ought to make money and women ought to stay at home dominates Indian society and is a byproduct of patriarchal standards. Therefore, if a male child witnessed such a dichotomy, a mental picture of themselves as superior to the other gender would emerge in their head. This would eventually cause a young male child to wander onto the path of delinquency against women due to their socialized perception of being superior to them.¹³ This was also the case in the Nirbhaya rape incident, where the convicts, one of whom was a juvenile,¹⁴ were holding onto the notion of patriarchy. When the controversial documentary 'India's Daughter' about the 2012 Delhi Rape Case became viral on social media, one of the convicted rapists remorselessly stated that the girl was also responsible for rape, because she was wandering alone at night.¹⁵ This sentence alone paints a picture of how strong patriarchal views may result in delinquency against women.

Therefore, it is imperative for the family to impart knowledge to the juvenile, which will not reek of patriarchy but simmer with gender neutrality. Socialization is necessary, which is not blended with male dominance but about the unique qualities of both male and female counterparts, their own unique set of struggles, and their own unique set of qualities that would prosper the state of family and will devoid the mind of juveniles simmering with patriarchy.

¹³ Siva Shankar A, 'Breaking Patriarchy at Its Root' *Times of India Blog* (17 April 2021) <<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/thoughtsthatstrikesme/breaking-patriarchy-at-its-root-31134/>> accessed 15 May 2024

¹⁴ Rekha Dixit, 'Nirbhaya Case: Tracing Backgrounds of the Six Convicts' (*The Week*, 19 March 2020) <<https://www.theweek.in/news/india/2020/03/02/nirbhaya-case-as-hanging-nears-tracing-backgrounds-of-the-6-convicts.html>> accessed 15 May 2024

¹⁵ Madhumita Pandey, 'Why Do Men Rape?– An Indian Woman's Interview with 100 Convicts' (*Homegrown*, 08 June 2021) <<https://homegrown.co.in/amp/story/homegrown-explore/why-do-men-rape-an-indian-womans-interview-with-100-convicts>> accessed 15 May 2024

Abusive Parents: One of a family's most important responsibilities is to give their children a sense of belonging, a serenity of comfort, and the blessings of love so that they cultivate these qualities and grow up to be kind and compassionate adults. However, reality is not always that fortunate and ideal, as there are various instances where adults in the house become abusive towards their child, ill-treat them, and give them agony, which ultimately leads to the defeat of the family's role of proper nurturing and socialization towards their child. These abusive traits could be reflected in various ways, for instance, certain parents exploit shame and humiliation to mistreat their children. They could recount demeaning stories or employ derogatory language in front of others. This typically takes place in the presence of the child's peers, causing them to feel ashamed and hurt.¹⁶ Abuse can take a variety of shapes, namely emotional, physical, sexual, and neglect.¹⁷ These abusive traits of parents could be formed due to various reasons, such as poverty, unemployment, addiction to alcoholism, residing in a competitive environment, etc.

As per the ‘

differential association theory, individuals acquire behaviour from the environment and emulate it in their own lives.¹⁸ Such behaviour is commonly associated with crimes committed by juveniles. Children who are exposed to an environment that is detrimental to their psychological, social, and physical well-being are more inclined to commit crimes. This criminal behaviour, like all good behaviour, may be learned. Sutherland contends that criminal behaviour is acquired in the same style that law-abiding perspectives are taught. This learning activity involves interacting with others and communicating in intimate groupings. He contends that, similarly to how one can be socialized into good behaviour, one can also be socialized into negative behaviour.¹⁹ That is why, when children find themselves in the hold of abusive parents,

¹⁶ Emily Guarnotta and Benjamin Troy, ‘15 Signs of Abusive Parents’ (*Choosing Therapy*, 25 March 2024) <<https://www.choosingtherapy.com/abusive-parents-signs/>> accessed 15 May 2024

¹⁷ Joslyn Jelinek, ‘Signs of Parental Abusive Behavior’ (*Medical News Today*) <<https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/signs-of-an-abusive-parent#physical-injuris>> accessed 15 May 2024

¹⁸ Vibhana, ‘Differential Association Theory’ (*Legal Service India*) <<https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-1046-differential-association-theory.html>> accessed 15 May 2024

¹⁹ Thomas Antwi Bosiakoh and Paul Andoh, ‘Differential Association Theory and Juvenile Delinquency in Ghana’s Capital City - Accra: The Case of Ghana Borstal Institute’ (2010) 2(9) *International Journal of Sociology and Anthropology*

sooner or later, they will also replicate those behaviours and become delinquent in their attributes.

Family Disruption: One facet of familial relationships that is regularly linked to delinquency is the structure of the family. Contrary to children from two-parent families, children who reside in single-parent households or in marriages where there has been a split or divorce are more likely to exhibit an array of psychic, and behavioural predicaments, which is inclusive of delinquency. The inclusion of both parents in the lives of children is essential for their general well-being and progress. The hold of a mother and father, both of whom have their separate attributes, fosters mental fortitude, social skills, and cognitive progress in children. Being in the presence of both parental figures considerably improves a child's emotional well-being. Each parent provides emotional support, albeit in a different manner. Mothers often demonstrate tenderness and affinity, while fathers may promote liberty, reliability, and solving issues. The blending of such attributes aids youngsters to display a broad range of emotional and mental skills. Experiencing both parents in the family serves as a blessing, as it showers children with a multitude of perspectives regarding life and responses to emotions of various kinds. Under this diversity, children might acquire an in-depth comprehension of both their feelings as well as those of others.²⁰

However, due to the separation of parents, the proper socialization of children could not become possible. Studies found a favourable association between parental divorce and delinquent conduct, suggesting youngsters whose parents separated are more inclined to participate in criminal conduct. Multiple psychologists argue that the stress and family conflict experienced by children from broken homes could be the reason for the association between parental divorce and unfavourable outcomes. According to these academics, persistent family conflict and a hostile home environment encourage children's anxiety and despair, which worsens their

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/210382244_Differential_Association_Theory_and_Juvenile_Delinquency_in_Ghana's_Capital_City_-_Accra_The_Case_of_Ghana_Borstal_Institute> accessed 15 May 2024

²⁰ Jd Lewis, 'The Crucial Role of Both Parents in a Child's Life: Nurturing Emotional, Social, and Cognitive Well-being' (*Medium*, 8 September 2023) <<https://medium.com/@Jd-Lewis/the-crucial-role-of-both-parents-in-a-childs-life-nurturing-emotional-social-and-cognitive-d64c01405528>> accessed 15 May 2024

psychological adjustment and has negative effects on their life outcomes.²¹ Some academics, however, also contend that the connection between parental divorce and juvenile deviancy can be clarified through parental unavailability. The lack of parental presence has the potential to have detrimental effects since it drains finances within the household, leading to a lower socioeconomic position (SES), an impairment of parental oversight, dipped parental commitment and support, and a lessened bond to parents. The ensuing lack of finances created by parental absence may impede the custodial parent's (typically the mother's) ability to accurately track and give educational resources to their kids, potentially leading to deviant behaviour and lower life outcomes.²² For this reason, proper heed has to be conveyed to mitigate the familial split, where there is even a modicum of likeliness that restitution is possible. Consequently, making the aspect of judicial separation under the ambit of Family law takes prime importance as an alternative to divorce, as it allows the parents to reflect on their situation by living separately in a given period as per the law and reconcile their differences and reconstitute their conjugal relations if it is possible for them that living together is what takes importance, for them and their children. Furthermore, Mediation also comes in clutch when familial disputes arise, as it provides a platform to resolve the disputes and disagreements between parents if restitution between them is possible. Thus, one could argue that the divorced parents in the family reflect a broken home; a broken home reflects inadequate care for children; and inadequate care reflects a path of juvenile delinquency, so more focus should be shed on sheltering that broken family, to provide the juvenile with a feeling of proper love and care and the sense of belonging.

Lack of Sex Education: In India, sex education is considered as a very private matter, and not as a natural aspect of an individual. This defines the conservative nature of an Indian family.²³ Sex education is crucial in establishing an individual's personality and moulding them into the individual that they are today. It enables humans to make better decisions by thinking reasonably rather than acting on instinct. One of India's biggest worries is a lack of sex education

²¹ Amato and Paul R, 'Children's adjustment to divorce: Theories, hypotheses, and empirical support' (1993) 55(1) *Journal of Marriage and the Family* <<https://psycnet.apa.org/doi/10.2307/352954>> accessed 15 May 2024

²² *Ibid*

²³ Sidharth Hendre, 'The Need for Comprehensive Sex Education in India' (*American India Foundation*, 27 October 2023) <<https://aif.org/the-need-for-comprehensive-sex-education-in-india/>> accessed 15 May 2024

and appropriate talk about sexual practices in Indian families, therefore creating a sense of isolation amongst the juvenile, who is going through a stage of poverty. Children during their youth are rarely given knowledge regarding the changes that their bodies will undergo. This is also a point when the majority of them uncover their sexuality and have to get acquainted with secure and trustworthy sources of information. However, in the environment of family, there is a sense of discomfort and ingrained shame associated with it, which has existed for ages. This is a result of several factors, the most serious of which are socio-cultural. Indian society is more conventional than Western societies, where youngsters can have more open and comfortable conversations about sex and sexuality. Indian families' traditional mindset, however, prevents healthy discussions about puberty and sexuality. This would lead the budding juvenile to act on impulses and get them involved in offences relating to sexual assault, rape, voyeurism, etc. That is why, for the proper functioning of familial values, a leeway has to be provided to this conservative mindset of the parents regarding sexual education so their child does not feel isolated, and leads them to act deviant.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it could be argued that the role of family is much more than just providing well-being to their children. The family is the foundation upon which a nation has been created, and their role is what defines the well-being of the nation. Without the contribution of the family, it becomes impossible for any state to function properly. For this very reason, the proper functioning of families regarding the socialization of their children becomes necessary. Nevertheless, it would be an egalitarian society, where there are no problems associated with family. Thus, it becomes a pertinent duty of the state to act as a guardian for the sustainability of the family in the same way that the family acts as a guardian and a base for the sustainability of the state. A state may be classified as a welfare state or a police state. The 'police functions' of the state consist of maintaining law and order when there is unrest in the nation. However, it is crucial to emphasize that no modern state is currently content with such a constrained set of competencies. Modern governments do not consider themselves content with being merely 'police' states. In actuality, it is much more than that. A state can still hold on to the merits of a police state while transforming into a social welfare state. A welfare state is a type of governance

where the state actively safeguards and fosters the economic and social well-being of its inhabitants via a robust network of social institutions. It was established on the notions of equitable opportunity, just economic distribution, and social obligation for those who do not even have access to the necessities of life. Therefore, to constrain the delinquency of the juveniles, the cause of their deviancy has to be targeted, and that could be achieved by stabilizing and remedying their familial dysfunction through welfare programs, whose main objective would be to target poverty, impart awareness to parents, create an environment that bends more towards a liberal approach, create a more gender-neutral setting, etc. If all of this became achievable, the soaring juvenile offences would also be mitigated, creating a more peaceful and liberal society.