

REVIEW ARTICLE

Juvenile Delinquency: A Global Challenge in Society

Dinesh Sharma

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ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency poses a significant challenge to societies worldwide, reflecting underlying issues within communities and social systems. This research article explores the multifaceted nature of juvenile delinquency, examining its primary factors, secondary influences, and preventive measures. Drawing on a comprehensive review of literature and empirical evidence, the study highlights the complex interplay of individual, family, social, economic, cultural, legal, and technological factors contributing to delinquent behavior among youth. Special attention is given to the evolving impact of technology, particularly cyber influences, on patterns of juvenile delinquency. Moreover, the article outlines a range of preventive measures and interventions aimed at addressing delinquency, including early intervention programs, school-based initiatives, community-based initiatives, and justice system reforms. By providing a comprehensive overview of the causes and consequences of juvenile delinquency, as well as strategies for prevention and intervention, aimed at promoting positive youth development and reducing delinquent behavior in society.

KEYWORDS

• Juvenile • Delinquency • Community • Prevention and Intervention Strategies

INTRODUCTION

Since the human civilization, crime has been one of the most dominant problems including the crimes committed by children. Today, more than ever the problem of Juvenile Delinquency is present in all the societies, and Shillong is not an exception.¹

Children are greatest national asset and resource. Children are born selfless and crime free, it is the surroundings of the society which inculcate crime in them. It is necessary that there should be proper development along with proper availability of resources, equal opportunity and healthy atmosphere for the children to grow with crime free mind.

AUTHOR'S AFFILIATION:

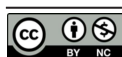
Professor & HOD Mental Health Nursing Department, Govt. College of Nursing, Kota, India.

CORRESPONDING AUTHOR:

Dinesh Sharma, Professor & HOD Mental Health Nursing Department, Govt. College of Nursing, Kota, India.

E-mail: yash.sharma500@gmail.com

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Children should be allowed and provided opportunity to grow up to become robust citizens, physically fit, mentally alert and morally healthy, endowed with skills and activations needed by the society.²

Today, more young persons are delinquent than in the past and their acts of delinquency are very violent and destructive of life and property. In organized societies and cultures, certain individuals disregard established laws, consistently posing a threat to citizens and societal order. Adults engaging in such behavior are termed 'criminals,' while youths displaying similar conduct are often labelled 'delinquents.' (Encyclopaedia of social science 2001).^{3,4}

In recent years, it has become very clear that juvenile delinquency is the most important aspect of the subject matter of criminology. These years have also seen an urge for an objective appraisal of the problem and the development of the new techniques. Delinquent behaviour has assumed serious forms among the juveniles, which is a sign of sick society. The disorder and destruction due to deviant behaviour, a worldwide phenomenon, is assuming alarming proportions in social organizations and is awakening call to those who are either in its grip or are likely to get struck. Juvenile delinquency, as a legal concept is of recent origin. Juvenile delinquency is an integral part of criminology. The two cannot be separated since one of the reasons for crime and its continuance into adult life is the ineffective control and treatment of juveniles. Juvenile delinquency is a big breeding centre of criminals.²

Juvenile Delinquency is one of the serious problems where almost all the societies of the world are facing. Children as we know are vulnerable groups in the population which needs utmost care and protection. It is important to note that due to their vulnerability, there is a chance that these children might be ill-treated and directed into undesirable channel by the surroundings. It is however the utmost fact that despite protection and care, children have from time to time indulged in deviant behavior. (Marpna, 2017). Children as we know are the foundation stones of any Nation on which our future stands. They are also the future leaders of the country and the creators of the nation wealth.⁵

It is important to note that the concept of Delinquency is complex and varies from one country to the other and no single definition may suit all nations. It varies from one place to the other as what is forbidden to one may be allowed in the other place. Let's take the example of USA and India, where in USA defying parent's authority, skipping from school is treated as delinquent acts whereas in India it is not (Muregasan, 2014). In India vandalism, theft, street hawking, black marketing and others are treated as juvenile delinquency (Shipra, 1993).^{6,7,8}

Delinquency refers to actions resulting from the lack of personal and social control, leading to behavior that doesn't align with the norms of a particular social system, often associated with legal consequences. Juvenile delinquency is the legal categorization for behaviors exhibited by children and adolescents that, if committed by adults, would be deemed criminal under the law. (Mason (2005). Juvenile delinquency is largely the result of failure of primary groups to offer the child appropriate non-delinquent social role models or to provide the child with forms of social control which will ensure acceptance of those social roles which are preferred in accordance with his needs (Elliot and Voss 2001, Sarason 2003).⁸

Juvenile delinquency is becoming very prevalent in today's society. According to Muregasan (2014) India has the world's largest number of children and at the same time the largest number of vulnerable child population. Sharma (2010) is of the view that India has witnessed an increase in both crimes committed by the children as well as crimes committed against them.⁸

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Etymologically, the term 'delinquency' has been derived from the Latin word *delinquer* which means 'to omit'. The Romans used the term to refer to the failure of a person to perform the assigned task or duty. It was *William Coxson* who in 1484 used the term 'delinquent' to describe a person found guilty of customary offence. The word also found place in Shakespearean famous play 'Macbeth' in 1605. In simpler words it may be said that delinquency is a form of behaviour or rather misbehavior or deviation from the generally accepted norms of conduct in the society.^{2,3}

The early penology did not recognize any discrimination between adult and juvenile offenders so far punishment was concerned. The problem of juvenile delinquency is therefore, essentially of a recent origin. The youngsters between a certain age-group are easily attracted to the temptations of life and lend into criminality. As is often said, the child of today is the citizen of tomorrow. The criminal tendency in youngsters must therefore, be timely curbed so that they do not turn into habitual criminals in their future life. It is with this end in view that most countries are presently tackling the problem of juvenile delinquency on priority basis. Many of them established separate juvenile courts to deal with young offenders and the procedure adopted in these courts radically differs from that of regular trial courts. In India, special provisions providing for the care, protection, treatment, development and re habilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles and their trial and disposition are enacted under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (Section 6 of 2000). Which are uniformly applicable throughout the country excepting the State of Jammu & Kashmir and rules under the Act enacted to be known as the Juvenile Justice Rules, 2007 which came into force w.e.f. October 26, 2007.⁹

There was a landmark in the criminal justice administration in India when the juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Act of 2000 was passed. Before 2000 when either a girl or a boy commits an offence, he/she was called juvenile delinquents but after the commencement of the J.J Act 2000 a boy or a girl below the age of 18 years if they commit an offence they shall be considered as the juvenile in conflict with law (Jaiswal, 2005). The Government in 2015 passed the Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2015, which provides the trail of juveniles age 16 to 18 years as an adult if involved in heinous crime. (The Indian Express, 2015)¹⁰

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN INDIA

The topic of juvenile delinquency in India has emerged as a significant worry for both the community and the government. Efforts have been made by the Indian government to address the issue. As per Section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000, a person who is under the age of 18 is referred to as a

“junior.” Two significant terminologies have been introduced in the field: juveniles in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with the law. A juvenile offender is an individual who has engaged in conduct that is considered a violation of the law and subject to legal punishment. A juvenile in need of care and protection includes individuals who are street kids, lack a guardian, are neglected, are at risk of mistreatment by a guardian, are terminally ill, are abandoned, or are in similar circumstances. The amendment of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, was a response to the Nirbhaya Gang Rape Case. The amendment permits the trial of a juvenile over the age of 16 as an adult, but it cannot be subsequently applied. The amendment has categorized in the offences committed by a juvenile into three distinct categories, namely, “heinous, serious, and petty offences.” Individuals between the ages of 16 and 18 who have committed serious crimes are to be regarded as adults and face trial in regular courts.¹⁷ In 2021, as per the report, there were 31,170 cases of juvenile apprehension in India, indicating a 4.7% rise from the previous year. The data show that a significant number of juveniles, specifically 32,654 under the IPC and 4,790 under SLL crimes, were apprehended within the age range of 16–18 years old.^{7,8}

Factors contributing to Delinquency:

Factors contributing to delinquency^{11,12} encompass a wide array of influences, including individual characteristics, family dynamics, peer interactions, community environments, socioeconomic conditions, and cultural norms. These factors interact in complex ways, shaping the development and manifestation of delinquent behavior among youth.

1. Primary Factors:

a. Individual Factors:

Biological Factors: These encompass genetic predispositions, prenatal exposures, and neurological conditions that may influence behaviour. Genetic factors can contribute to traits like impulsivity or aggression, while prenatal exposure to substances can affect brain development, potentially leading to behavioural issues later in life.

Psychological Factors: Mental health plays a significant role in delinquency. Conditions

such as conduct disorder, ADHD, or mood disorders can contribute to impulsive or antisocial behavior. Moreover, personality traits like low empathy or sensation-seeking tendencies can increase the likelihood of engaging in delinquent acts.

Behavioral Factors: Poor decision-making skills, difficulty regulating emotions, and a lack of impulse control are behavioral factors that contribute to delinquency. Individuals with these traits may be more prone to engaging in risky or antisocial behaviors, especially when influenced by social or environmental factors.

b. Family Factors:

Parental Influence: The parenting style, level of supervision, and quality of the parent-child relationship significantly impact a child's behavior. Children who experience consistent discipline, positive reinforcement, and emotional support are less likely to engage in delinquent behavior. Conversely, inadequate supervision, harsh discipline, or neglect can increase the risk of delinquency.

Family Structure: Family structure, including factors like single-parent households, parental divorce, or parental absence due to incarceration, can influence delinquency. Instability within the family unit may disrupt a child's sense of security and increase vulnerability to external influences.

Family Dynamics: Communication patterns, conflict resolution skills, and overall family cohesion contribute to a child's development. Healthy family dynamics characterized by open communication, conflict resolution, and mutual respect promote positive behavior and resilience to external stressors.

c. Social Factors:

Peer Influence: During adolescence, peers play a significant role in shaping behavior. Adolescents may engage in delinquent acts to gain acceptance or approval from their peers. Association with delinquent peers increases the likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors and criminal activities.

Community Environment: The socioeconomic characteristics of the community, including poverty rates, unemployment rates, and access to resources, impact delinquency rates. Communities with high levels of poverty and limited opportunities may experience higher rates of delinquency due to factors like

economic strain, social disorganization, and exposure to crime.

School Environment: Schools play a crucial role in socializing children and adolescents. Factors such as academic performance, school climate, and the presence of supportive relationships with teachers and peers influence delinquency. Students who feel disconnected from school or experience academic failure may be more susceptible to delinquent behavior.

Substance abuse Factors: Some youngsters are unable to function as regular members of society because they are exposed to harmful substances either at home or in their surroundings. Longterm use of such substances can lead to dependency as well as the development of unhealthy coping mechanisms to manage cravings. In the vast majority of the time, these people wind up committing crimes that they never would have considered committing otherwise. In situations like these, children seek the assistance of therapy professionals so that they can reclaim their sense of selfworth and value

2. Secondary Factors:

a. Economic Factors:

Poverty: Economic deprivation can lead to stress, frustration, and a lack of opportunities, increasing the likelihood of engaging in delinquent behavior. Limited access to resources, including education and employment, exacerbates feelings of hopelessness and may drive individuals toward criminal activities as a means of survival.

Unemployment: High unemployment rates, particularly among youth or their caregivers, contribute to economic instability within communities. Lack of employment opportunities reduces financial stability and increases the risk of delinquency, as individuals may turn to illicit means to meet their needs or alleviate financial strain.

b. Cultural Factors:

Cultural Norms: Cultural attitudes toward authority, violence, and gender roles influence individual behavior. Cultural norms that condone or glorify aggression, dominance, or law-breaking may increase the likelihood of delinquency. Conversely, cultures that prioritize cooperation, respect for authority, and non-violent conflict resolution may mitigate delinquent behavior.

Media Influence: Media, including movies, music, television, and video games, can shape attitudes and behaviors related to delinquency. Exposure to violent or delinquent content desensitizes individuals to aggression and may normalize antisocial behavior, contributing to delinquency, particularly among susceptible populations like children and adolescents.

c. Legal and Justice System Factors:

Juvenile Justice Policies: The design and implementation of juvenile justice policies impact delinquency rates. Punitive approaches that prioritize incarceration over rehabilitation may exacerbate delinquency by reinforcing criminal behavior and stigmatizing individuals within the justice system. Conversely, rehabilitative programs that address underlying risk factors and promote prosocial behavior reduce recidivism rates and support successful reintegration into society.

Labelling and Stigmatization: Involvement with the justice system can have long-lasting consequences, including social stigma and discrimination. Labelling individuals as “delinquent” or “criminal” may perpetuate further delinquent behavior by limiting opportunities for education, employment, and community involvement. Moreover, the stigma associated with juvenile justice involvement may erode self-esteem and increase feelings of alienation, leading to continued involvement in criminal activities.

d. Technological Factors:

Cyber Influence: With the widespread use of technology, particularly social media platforms and online forums, cyber influences play a significant role in shaping behavior. Exposure to cyberbullying, online radicalization, and harmful content may contribute to delinquent behavior, particularly among adolescents. Moreover, the anonymity and accessibility of online platforms facilitate the spread of harmful ideologies and antisocial behavior, posing unique challenges for addressing delinquency in the digital age.

Juvenile Delinquency in India—Current Trends¹³

The legal definition of child affects how the courts in a country deal with the offenders. As per the international norms, and also under the Juvenile Justice System in India, a minor or a child cannot be tried in the same manner

as an adult. A child is treated as *doli incapax*, with no *mens rea*- he/she is not capable of understanding the consequences of action. Thus, nothing is an offence done by a child between the age of 7- 12 years, who has not attained sufficient majority to understand the consequences of his/her action, and did not know that he/she was doing wrong which are punishable under the provision of IPC, 1860.

The *National Crime Records Bureau* (NCRB) data shows that there has been an increase in crimes done by the juveniles, especially by those who are comes under the age of 16-18 years.

The Juvenile Justice Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in 2014, after it was felt in the post- Nirbhaya case that some action has to be taken against the increasing involvement of juveniles in the age of 16-18 years in serious/heinous offences. The serious offences have not been in the Indian Acts per se, but they may be taken to mean the category of crimes which would entail implementation issues, and the new bill intended to close these loop holes.

The bill introduced concepts from Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption 1993. It was laid down under the bill of 2015 that the Juvenile Justice Board will decide whether a juvenile offender in the age of 16-18 years should be treated as an adult. Those juveniles who commit heinous crimes such as Murder and Rape (which invite punishment of 7 years or more) should be treated as adults. However, if the Board decides, the juvenile can be sent for rehabilitation.

The Juvenile Justice Act has paid lot of attention to preventive measures in controlling juvenile delinquency. Keeping in mind the weakening family and community control on individual members, the Act has emphasized on the role of family in controlling juvenile delinquency (Prakash Haveripet, 2013). Family is the most fundamental structural and functional unit of society. According to the Act, family plays a crucial role in the taking care, nurturing and protecting the children. Thus, the children are groomed to become responsible members of society. The family keeps the children away from bad habits, such as substance abuse, watching pornography etc.¹³

PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND INTERVENTIONS¹³

To address the issue of juvenile delinquency it is important to focus on prevention and intervention programs. Preventive measures and interventions are crucial for addressing juvenile delinquency, aiming to mitigate risk factors, promote positive youth development, and create supportive environments. These efforts encompass early intervention programs, school-based initiatives, community engagement, and justice system reforms, all working together to reduce delinquent behavior and foster healthier outcomes for young people.¹³

1. Early Intervention Programs:

Early intervention programs aim to identify and address risk factors for delinquency during infancy, early childhood, and adolescence. These programs often target at-risk children and families, providing support, resources, and services to promote healthy development and prevent the onset of delinquent behavior. Key components of early intervention programs include:

Parenting Education: Parenting education programs offer guidance, support, and skill-building opportunities for parents and caregivers, equipping them with the knowledge and tools to create nurturing, supportive home environments. These programs may focus on topics such as child development, effective discipline strategies, communication skills, and stress management techniques. By strengthening parent-child relationships and improving parenting practices, these programs help reduce family conflict, improve child behavior, and decrease the risk of delinquency.

Home Visitation Programs: Home visitation programs involve trained professionals or paraprofessionals regularly visiting families in their homes to provide guidance, support, and assistance with parenting, child development, and accessing community resources. These programs may target vulnerable populations, such as low-income families, teenage parents, or families with histories of abuse or neglect. Home visitors may offer practical assistance, emotional support, and referrals to services such as healthcare, childcare, or housing assistance, helping families build protective factors and mitigate risk factors associated with delinquency.

Early Childhood Education: High-quality early childhood education programs, such as preschools, Head Start, or Early Head Start, provide children with opportunities for cognitive, social, and emotional development in a structured, nurturing environment. These programs focus on promoting school readiness, fostering positive peer interactions, and enhancing social-emotional skills such as empathy, self-regulation, and problem-solving. By engaging children in stimulating, developmentally appropriate activities and providing supportive relationships with teachers and peers, early childhood education programs help build a strong foundation for academic success and reduce the likelihood of later delinquent behavior.

2. School-Based Interventions:

School-based interventions target risk factors for delinquency within educational settings, promoting positive school climates, academic engagement, and social-emotional development. These interventions may include:

Bullying Prevention Programs: Bullying prevention programs aim to create safe, inclusive school environments by raising awareness of bullying behaviors, teaching conflict resolution skills, and promoting empathy and respect among students. These programs may involve school-wide initiatives, classroom discussions, peer mentoring programs, or staff training on recognizing and responding to bullying incidents. By fostering a culture of kindness, tolerance, and accountability, bullying prevention programs help reduce peer victimization and mitigate risk factors for delinquency associated with bullying and peer rejection.

Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) Curricula: SEL curricula integrate social-emotional skills development into academic instruction, providing students with opportunities to learn and practice skills such as self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making. These curricula may be delivered through dedicated SEL courses, integrated into existing subject areas, or incorporated into school-wide initiatives such as morning meetings, advisory periods, or character education programs. By equipping students with essential life skills and emotional competencies, SEL curricula promote positive behavior, reduce disciplinary

incidents, and enhance academic achievement, thereby reducing the risk of delinquency and improving overall well-being.

Truancy Prevention Programs: Truancy prevention programs target students who are chronically absent from school, addressing underlying factors contributing to truancy such as academic disengagement, family stressors, or mental health issues. These programs may involve early identification of at-risk students, outreach to families to address barriers to attendance, incentives for improved attendance, and supportive interventions such as counselling, tutoring, or mentoring. By emphasizing the importance of regular school attendance, fostering positive relationships between students and school staff, and addressing underlying issues contributing to absenteeism, truancy prevention programs help keep students connected to school and reduce the likelihood of delinquent behavior.

3. Community-Based Initiatives:

Community-based initiatives engage families, schools, neighbourhoods, and service providers in collaborative efforts to promote positive youth development, prevent delinquent behavior, and support at-risk youth. These initiatives may include:

Youth Mentorship Programs: Youth mentorship programs pair youth with caring adult mentors who serve as positive role models, advocates, and sources of support and guidance. Mentors may offer academic assistance, career exploration, life skills training, recreational activities, and emotional support to their mentees, helping build resilience, self-esteem, and social connections. By providing stable, supportive relationships and opportunities for positive youth-adult interactions, mentorship programs buffer against risk factors for delinquency and promote positive development outcomes for youth.

After-School Programs: After-school programs offer structured, supervised activities for youth during non-school hours, providing opportunities for enrichment, skill-building, and socialization in safe and supportive environments. These programs may include academic tutoring, arts and crafts, sports leagues, STEM activities, leadership development, community service projects, or cultural enrichment opportunities. By keeping

youth engaged in constructive, pro-social activities and offering opportunities for skill development, creative expression, and social interaction, after-school programs reduce idle time, minimize exposure to risk factors, and promote positive youth development, thereby reducing the likelihood of delinquent behavior.

Community Policing Initiatives: Community policing initiatives involve law enforcement agencies working collaboratively with community members to address crime, disorder, and public safety concerns through proactive, community-oriented strategies. These initiatives prioritize building trust, communication, and partnerships between police officers and residents, fostering mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation. Community policing may involve initiatives such as neighbourhood watch programs, foot patrols, community meetings, youth engagement activities, or problem-solving partnerships with local agencies and organizations. By fostering positive relationships between law enforcement and community members, promoting dialogue, and addressing underlying issues contributing to crime and disorder, community policing initiatives help create safer, more resilient communities and reduce the risk of delinquent behavior.

4. Justice System Reforms:

Justice system reforms aim to improve outcomes for justice-involved youth, reduce recidivism, and promote rehabilitation and reintegration into society. These reforms may include:

Diversion Programs: Diversion programs offer alternatives to formal court processing for youth who have committed minor offenses, providing opportunities for accountability, restitution, and community-based interventions instead of incarceration. Diversion programs may involve restorative justice practices, community service, counselling, or educational programming tailored to the needs of the individual youth. By diverting youth away from the formal justice system and addressing underlying issues contributing to delinquency, diversion programs promote positive outcomes, reduce the stigma associated with criminal justice involvement, and minimize the long-term impact of delinquent behavior.

Restorative Justice Practices: Restorative justice practices focus on repairing harm and restoring relationships between offenders, victims, and communities through dialogue, accountability, and restitution. These practices may include victim-offender mediation, circle sentencing, or restorative conferencing, bringing together affected parties to discuss the impact of the offense, address underlying needs and concerns, and develop mutually agreeable resolutions. By prioritizing healing, reconciliation, and community engagement over punishment, restorative justice practices promote empathy, understanding, and accountability, reducing the likelihood of future delinquent behavior and fostering positive community connections.

Rehabilitation Services: Rehabilitation services provide comprehensive, individualized support and treatment for justice-involved youth, addressing their social, emotional, and behavioral needs while promoting positive development and successful reintegration into society. These services may include counselling, substance abuse treatment, mental health services, educational support, vocational training, and life skills development. By addressing the underlying factors contributing to delinquent behavior and building on the strengths and assets of youth, rehabilitation services promote positive outcomes, reduce recidivism rates, and support long-term success and well-being.

CONCLUSION

Juvenile delinquency is a serious issue that needs immediate attention. The multifaceted nature of juvenile delinquency demands a holistic approach that addresses the diverse range of factors influencing its prevalence. As highlighted by Mason (2005), the biological, psychological, and behavioral factors shaping delinquent behavior underscore the importance of early intervention programs aimed at identifying and addressing risk factors from infancy onwards. Furthermore, the critical role of family dynamics, peer influence, and community environment, as emphasized by Elliot and Voss (2001) and Sarason (2003), necessitates collaborative efforts across sectors to create supportive networks and opportunities for positive youth development.

In order to limit the problem of “*juvenile delinquency*” and “*child neglect*”, the Indian Constitution under Articles 24, 39(3) and 45 made provisions for the protection, development and welfare of the children, much before UN Convention on Rights of Child, 1989. Union Government adopted a national policy of children in 1974 which reaffirms the Constitutional provisions and declares that it shall be the policy of state to provide adequate services to children both before and after the birth and through the period of growth to ensure their full physical, mental and social development to bring out the operations of juvenile justice system in the country in conformity with UN Standards Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice. Hence Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 was repealed and later replaced by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and later by Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

For a long time human rights were considered or relevant only for the adult world. Children had no right. It should be now realized that formulating rights for children, far from the parental responsibilities, provides norms for a proper discharge of their responsibilities and ensures state support as well as support from the civil society for the realization of the rights whether it is socio-economic support to the family, providing educational infrastructure or setting up an appropriate legal framework for protecting the rights of the children.

Additionally, the impact of economic and cultural factors cannot be overstated, with poverty, unemployment, and cultural norms playing significant roles in shaping delinquent behavior. As mentioned by Muregasan (2014), the prevalence of juvenile delinquency in countries like India underscores the urgent need for tailored interventions that address local contexts and challenges. Moreover, technological advancements have introduced new challenges, as highlighted by the Department of Juvenile Justice’s report on cyber-related offenses among juveniles. As we navigate the complexities of the digital age, it is imperative to incorporate cyber influence into preventive measures and interventions.

By integrating insights from research and practice, societies can develop comprehensive strategies that empower youth, strengthen families and communities, and foster environments conducive to positive youth

development. Through collaborative action and a commitment to social justice, we can build a future where every child has the opportunity to thrive and contribute positively to society.

SUGGESTIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

The results show that preventative interventions are needed to halt juvenile misbehavior before it begins. One of the suggested preventative methods is to identify young people who are at risk or who may become involved in juvenile delinquency by looking at the major risk factors. When choosing their friends and interacting with technology, teenagers should exercise prudence. Their parents and teachers can and should encourage strong relationships and open communication in order to create a happy environment at home and at school.

The researcher came to understand the precise research gap where he is going to investigate and extend his subsequent study as a result of the review, which forms the only basis of this work. Through this review, recommendations for further protecting children from all societal ills may be made.

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