

Increasing Juvenile Crimes and Control Mechanism in India: Need Better Understanding

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Juvenile Crimes are increasing in India. There are various reasons associated with this issue. Children's social and economic circumstances are prime factor of their acts. Governments and other institutions have taken measures like education, counseling, career orientation and so forth for their rehabilitation. Recently the amendment of juvenile justice act is a measure to reduce the incident of such acts among children [1]. But is it not one sided so far as juvenile is concerned because we are trying to look the issue politically after the case of 'Nirabhoya' at Delhi. Why rate of juvenile crime are increasing day by day? That should be analysed deeply in respect of global capitalism [2].

Global capitalism and its constant production of crises in social production displace and unsettle children and their families and it is intimately connected to the globalization of capitalism and of organized crime [2]. Thus, growing geographical as well as discursive separation (an idea that children are targeted as the deserving poor, the innocent victims of circumstances beyond their control, whilst then parents are typically depicted as neglectful, abusive and addicts to drink and sex) between poor parents and children [3]. Global capitalism produces neo-liberal model of childhood which orients children towards independence rather than interdependence, towards school based rather than work based learning and separates from the wider forces of politics, economy and society. Consequently, cultures of childhood are so incommensurable that what children need for their political, economic, social and corporal security differs radically from one context to another [2].

In general the children live in truncated family relations and their up-bringing processes are disturbed in absence of appropriate control and strategies. The material civilization is the prime obstacle for socialization as deserved by the children with moral hygiene. The structural inequalities and conflict in family and society are deeply rooted for adverse growing up of the children. Pragmatic relativism is one of the weakest intuiting to be leveled at child saving.

To add to it, Communist society usurps the prerogatives of the family where children and youth are encouraged to break their ties with the parents and other symbols of parental authority (i.e. teachers) and it also reorients their sentimental or affective ties from families to the symbols and actors of new regime [4].

The rate of education is increasing quantitatively. The quality or value in education is insignificant at present system and policies of education in schools become as epicenter and vehicle of political mobilization and governments use schools to make students compliant citizen produced opposite effect [5]. It is well known to all that schools shape the children's character or their socialization. Schools' role as moral technologies and economic development are less important than its role in disseminating bodies of knowledge/skills. School as moral technologies, it is

concerned with behavior and with adopting and internalizing ideas about how a moral person should think and feel [5].

It might be argued that youth represents somewhere between being a child and being an adult or perhaps more to the point, to be neither fully child or fully as adult. It might be creating a conflict between kin-based domestic space and wider public spheres. This position refers to as a liminal zone or a liminal role [6]. All children need is to be trained in resilience and resourcefulness. The family should be worked as reformative and correctional home of children and parents should take care of their children as corrective and reformative guardian or agent. At first, we should work to reduce the acts of juvenile among children and age based punishment (even capital punishment) would never work as control mechanism of juvenile acts.

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