

# FACTORS OF REINTEGRATION OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW

**Binoy Paul and Victor Paul**♦

**Abstract:** Building an ethical society involves lifelong learning and training, individually and collectively. On many occasions, crime and offence happen in the life of children. Juvenile Justice Act 2015 of India covers two categories of children: Children Need Care and Protection (CNCP) and Children in Conflict with Law (CCL). The behaviour of CCL is one of the most complex areas of behavioural science. Recidivism proves that the present reintegration is insufficient to arrest crime. This study focuses on the factors that support the reintegration of the CCL who had undergone the procedures of the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB). This is an exploratory study conducted in Kerala, India, to find the significant factors that contribute to successful reintegration, making children part of an ethical society. The methodology of the study is qualitative in nature and using data collected from boy offenders who have undergone the procedure of JJB and their parents and officials through different individual case studies. All children who participated in the survey have been rehabilitated, but reintegration seems yet to be completed.

**Keywords:** Children in Conflict with the Law, Family Environment, Protective Factors, Rehabilitation, Reintegration, Risk Factors, Social Support.

## 1. Introduction

*International Statistics on Crime and Justice* revealed in 2010 that 7% of the total crime in the world was committed by young

---

♦**Binoy Paul** is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Social Work St. Joseph's College (Autonomous) Devagiri, Kozhikode, and a Research scholar at Christ (Deemed to be) University, Bangalore. Email: binoypau@gmail.com. **Dr Victor Paul** is Professor and Head, Department of Sociology and Social Work at Christ (Deemed to be) University) Bengaluru. He is interested in the area of Education.

people (Smit and Harrendorf 97), and that the rate of juvenile arrest in 2018 was about 2.2 (OJJDP). Delinquent acts are more common among boys than girls in the age between 14-16 (Ashford), and 80% of them are recidivists (UNODC 7). As per the report of the Indian crime record in 2016, the rate of juvenile crimes in India is 8% and Kerala holds the 20<sup>th</sup> position out of 36 with a crime rate of 6.7% and rate of recidivism in India is 6.4% (NCRBI). Reoffending occurs due to lack of proper reintegration of child offenders. The present research assesses in detail the various factors influencing reintegration like socio-demography, the personality, the family environment, the protective factors, and the social support of the CCL.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children (UNCRC) puts forward the development of CCL to their full potential with dignity and respect (UNCRC, art 6 & 40). As a member of the UNCRC the Indian Juvenile Justice System (IJS) envisages minimum punishment and maximum correction through rehabilitation and reintegration of the CCL. The chances of correction remain difficult for most children who have committed crimes again and return to the justice system. After reoffending, the children need consistent efforts because behaviour modification is one of the problematic areas of behavioural science. Apart from rehabilitation, many external factors are influencing their social reintegration. The study about the "Factors of Reintegration of the CCL" suggests changes in the rehabilitation processes that include different training programs. It helps indirectly to develop a training program for parenting. The active rehabilitation and reintegration would not only reduce the number of offenders and recidivists in the society, but it also would help to mould more responsible citizens who contribute towards ethical societies.

General System Approach (GSA) states that human behaviour is shaped in the context of multiple systems of influence such as family, school, peers, and neighbourhood (Bertalanffy 32-33). The development of every person is related to each other and organisations. The Family System Theory (FST) assumes that not only parents influence the children, but

children also influence their parents. The family is characterised by wholeness and order, a hierarchical structure, and self-organisation. The family is considered as a system, and if an individual member brings changes in his/her functioning in the family, then all other members in the family must reorder their functioning. Change can arise at any level of the family system and change at any level can stimulate change in an individual member (Benson 382). Every member in an ethical society has the responsibility to give enough opportunities for the development of others. The society's responsibility increases when the development is towards humanistic values. The GSA can function well only in an ethical society. In this manner this study is about an ethical society and its humanistic values.

## **2. Children in Conflict with Law**

Legally a child in conflict with the law means a child who is allegedly found to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such an offence (JJ Act, 1.2.13). The transition from childhood depends on the intellectual and emotional developments that happen in the individual. The social process theory says that people in a group or individuals regularly interact with each other, and the interactions are broadly grouped into integrative/congruent and disintegrative/incongruent. Conflicting interaction falls into the disintegrative social process (Rao 247-265).

Law is a set/body of rules of conduct that binds legally, and is prescribed, recognized, and enforced by a controlling authority, which plays an essential part in the creation and maintenance of social order. The UNCRC ratified and defined an age below which a child cannot be legally responsible for any activity that he/she has committed. A child who is below the age of seven is considered incapable of committing a crime. The 'Child in Conflict with Law' means a person below the age of eighteen breaking through his/her social interaction the social order set by the authority. When this violation becomes severe and intolerable, the authority is bound to act. The age group of a juvenile delinquent is between 7 to 18 years. A child between the

age of seven and twelve, who is deemed to have an immature understanding of the consequences of his/her actions, is also considered not to have committed a crime (IPC 82 & 83). Most juvenile crimes are committed by young adults or emerging adults who are in the age group between 12 to 18 years.

A delinquent person who is disobedient and wayward, run away from home and school, cannot be controlled by the parents and teachers; he/she is not amenable to any kind of discipline, self-willed, and habitually acting in a manner injurious to the welfare and happiness of oneself and others (Sharma 68). Becker classified juvenile offenders into four categories: individual delinquents, group-supported delinquents, organized-delinquents, and situational delinquents (Becker 226-238). Indian Penal Code (IPC) categorises the juvenile offences into status offences like running away from home and truancy, and criminal offences such as murder, theft, and rape. Since the person is in the developing stage, he/she must be corrected instead of being punished. IJS gives stress to and puts forward a protective, restorative, and re-integrative care. JJ Act, 2015 is the latest Act which sets the mechanism and guidelines to protect the children and to keep their wellbeing, in India.

### **3. The Reintegration Process**

The reintegration of a child in conflict with law is a long process, whereas rehabilitation may happen rather quickly. This process consists of three different and clear stages: restoration, rehabilitation, and reintegration (JJ Act 39).

#### **3.1. Restoration**

Restoration is the first stage of reintegration in which the authority identifies the whereabouts of a child, such as his/her parents, relatives, or guardian. By ensuring the ownership of a child, the authority determines the right person and place for the child. The authority sends the child to a care home only when the court identifies that the parent/guardian is unfit to be entrusted with the child, or the authority fails to identify any of the relatives. The attitude of the family members and their support play a crucial role in the restoration of a child's previous

capacities, like son/daughter, grandchild, nephew/niece, adopted child, foster child, and so on. The affirmation of the relations of the child helps the restoration of the child in society.

### **3.2. Rehabilitation**

Originating from the Latin word *rehabilitare*, the term rehabilitation means 'to make fit again'. The purpose of rehabilitation is ultimately to help an individual regain as close to normal function as possible (Springer and Casey 489). Psychiatric rehabilitation is defined as helping persons with psychiatric disabilities to increase their ability to function successfully and to be satisfied in the environments of their choice with the least amount of ongoing professional intervention (Anthony 233). The IJJS tries to keep the communities and families safe by promoting rehabilitation and reintegration by implementing the strategies of diversion, restorative justice, and other alternatives to custodial sentencing. In the case of juveniles alleged as offenders, the time duration they spend in rehabilitation is meant for rigorous training and practice to achieve the skills, knowledge, and abilities that they lacked or lost. The rehabilitation implies both improving individual competencies and introducing environmental changes to create the best life possible.

### **3.3. Reintegration**

Many words interchangeably indicate reintegration like after-care service, resettlement program, post-release interventions, transitional service, and so on (UNODC, *Introductory Handbook*, 6). The term reintegration has its own unique and precise meaning when it is used in the context of the correctional setting. Reintegration and follow-up are the last stages of the formation of a juvenile in conflict with the law. Reintegration is a process of making or developing the whole personality by integrating part by part. Two specific integrations are happening in this process: a) the individual accepts his/her family and society, and b) the family and society accept the individual.

Social integration refers to the process of integrating socially and psychologically a person into his/her social environment. In

the fields of crime prevention and criminal justice, however, the term refers more specifically to various forms of interventions and programs targeting individuals to prevent from involving in criminal behaviour or, for those who are already in conflict with the law, to reduce the likelihood that they will re-offend. This process of mutual assimilation and acceptance are the core social process that happens through social reintegration. The implementation of the objective becomes a reality only through the preparation and training during the time of rehabilitation and the JJS has the entire responsibility of making it happen. Article 28 and 29 of the UNCRC designed and formulated education and vocational training as basic rights of children (UNCRC 28.29).

Rehabilitation and reintegration are often used interchangeably. They are aftercare programs, and only those who complete the process can reach the stage of a productive citizen. The rehabilitation process can be of two types, namely, institutional training and community-based training (UNODC, *Introductory Handbook*, 6). Rehabilitation is mainly acquiring different skills and knowledge, whereas reintegration is about how effectively one can apply them in society. Thus, rehabilitation is quantitative, whereas reintegration is qualitative. The social process among the participants at the time of rehabilitation is neutral or disintegrative, like accommodation or competition, whereas the social processes at the reintegration stage are cooperation or assimilation. They try to 'make the whole'.

Anti-social behaviour or juvenile delinquency is a multifactorial conduct disorder. In the presence of several risk factors, a multiplicative effect can occur. When several risk factors are present the individual will develop disorders (Mrazek and Haggerty 128); but some protective factors work to offset risk factors (Shader 1). And the protective factors are those factors that mediate or moderate the effect of exposure to risk factors, resulting in reduced incidence of problem behaviour. Through four main processes, the protective factors can offset the onset of delinquency. They are a) reducing risk, b) reducing negative

chain reaction, c) establishing self-esteem and self-efficacy, and d) opening new opportunities (Rutter 316-331).

Factors of reintegration of CCL can be broadly divided into three, namely, personal factors, family factors, and community factors (NRCIM 1-2). Personal factors are the combination of many elements like genetic factors, intelligence factors, and child-rearing and parenting factors, and events such as prenatal, postnatal, accidents, etc. The personality of a person derives out from the total of all these events and aspects. Studies have found a positive association between child's characteristics like impulsivity and delinquency in the ages of 9-12; the less impulsive children are more vulnerable to the peer's social behaviour, suggesting that peer's delinquent behaviour may increase the chances of risk for the child's delinquent behaviour (Vitulano 315-322). Preparing a psychosocial study that includes the personality, social surrounding, treatment, and prognosis of the child is the beginning of the judicial process.

Family as the basic unit of society has the responsibility to bring up children. It is the first environment to introduce values of life to the children, an institution that facilitates the basic needs: physical, psychological, and spiritual. Lack of care for the children, challenging family environments, parental mental illnesses, parental conflicts, drug dependence of the parents, etc. can have significant impact on the healthy development of the children (Nilufer 169-175). It is often assumed that a child who falls into conflict with the law has something dangerous in his families, which paves the way to the development of unlawful behaviours. Even though some functional and structural changes may occur, families continue to provide to its members the emotional, financial, and material support that is essential for growth and development.

Social support as a transactional communicative process aims at improving an individual's feelings of coping competence, belongings, and self-esteem. Immature persons can make decisions that have no long-lasting repercussions, and mature decisions come from developed ones. During the period of maturation, experienced persons impart knowledge and skill by

giving more opportunities. In the case of CCL, society has the responsibility for transactional communication that develops competence, belongingness, and self-esteem.

#### **4. Analysis of the Data**

The data for the study was collected from one hundred and ten students out of twenty units in a district who consented to participate in the study, through in depth interview and observation along with standardised tools for personality study and self structured questionnaire for demographic details. The researcher himself collected data from children alleged as offenders, their parents/guardians, and Community Case Workers (CCW) during a period of six months from January 2019. The analysis was made by exploring the objectives: the demographic details, personality factors, family environment, protective factors, and social support of the CCL for reintegration. Three groups of respondents were part of the study: children alleged as offenders, parents of such children, and CCWs who were dealing with such children. Analysis and interpretations were made based on the specific objectives of the study. Since the data collected from the students and their parents are strictly confidential (JJ Act 3.xi), no personal details or reference would be available.

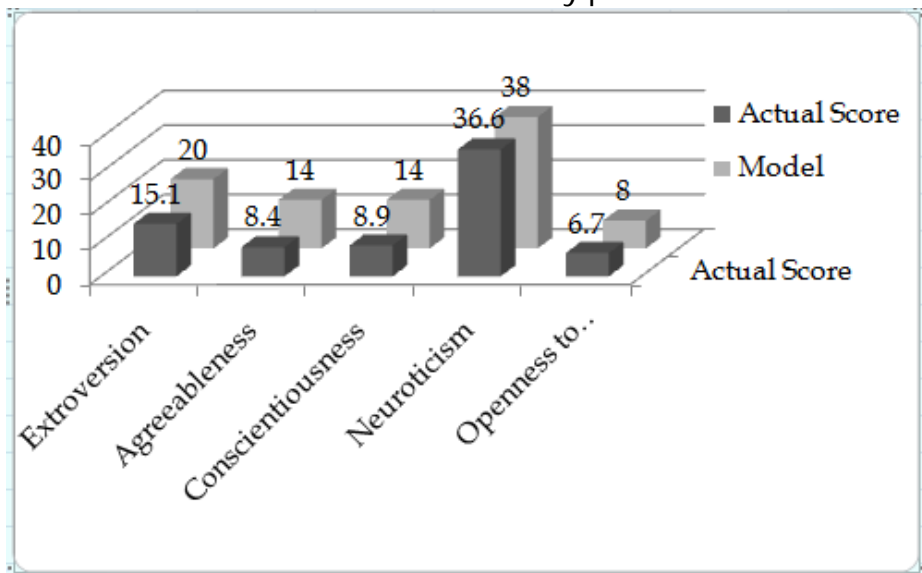
##### **4.1. The Socio-demography of CCL**

The socio-demographic details of the families of CCL were primarily collected from the children alleged as offenders. The collected data were cross-checked through home visits and from the explanations of their parents/guardians. Almost all (90%) children have already passed 18 years of age, but at the time of the offence, they were minors. Half (50%) of the children had been already involved in other crimes. The majority (70%) families possessed their own land. Nearly 40% families lived in poor houses, and 10% lived in rented houses, and 20% of children lived in above-average financial status. Most children (70%) lived in villages, and they were from an agricultural background.



### 4.2. The Personality Factors of the CCL for Integration

The personality of the CCL was assessed with the help of the notes that are taken in the big five personality test with the variables openness to experience, conscientiousness, extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism (John and Srivastava 60). Each variable is a cluster of traits that formed a domain. Large scale studies among adolescents have proved the relation between juvenile delinquency, academic performance, and childhood psychopathology (John and Srivastava 35). The domain score of the study is compared with that of the original study. The maximum score can be from zero to forty per domain.



The Table above depicts the comparison between the personality characteristics of CCL and those of the reference study that predict juvenile delinquency (ipip.ori.org). The depiction is made with the mean of each domain. The actual mean score of the studied samples was less than that of the reference study and thus, the observed CCL were more vulnerable than that of the referral. The big five personality study gives a very poor picture of the personality of CCL. They expressed moderate extraversion, poor agreeableness, poor conscientiousness, extremely high neuroticism, and extremely poor openness to experience. Scoring high in neuroticism and extraversion and low in agreeableness, conscientiousness, and

openness to experience predicts very high possibility for juvenile delinquency and low educational performance. High neuroticism and poor conscientiousness predict internalizing disorders; poor conscientiousness and poor openness to experience predict school performance; and a poor agreeableness and poor conscientiousness predict juvenile delinquency (35).

### **4.3. The Family Environment of CCL**

The interviews with the children and their parents/guardians and the home visits proved that 80% of the total families were broken. The children witnessed or came to know with convincing evidence that their parents were unfaithful towards each other. A good number (40%) of families were single parent. 20% parents of the children were suffering from mental or psychological disorders, and a notable number (30%) of children exhibited various kinds of disorders. Moreover, in most families (70%), alcoholism or use of drugs and domestic violence associated with it were very common. This family environment affected children for developing low self-esteem and dislike towards their parents. Comparison with siblings and neighbouring children, together with advice and punishment, aggravated their hatred towards their parents. Above all, children desired to live away from the control of their parents whereas the parents did not let the children live away from them.

**Education of the Family Members:** A great majority (80%) of the CCL dropped their studies without completing school education; 30% of them were enrolled in the school register and the rest of them were doing both work and study together, one among them was doing his Under Graduate studies by distance education. The parents of the children held better education status compared to the children; all of them had completed the tenth standard, some of them started Pre-University Course, and two among them completed UG. A great majority (90%) of the siblings of the CCL had completed school education, and the rest were proceeding with their school studies; but none among them stopped his/her education.

**Health of Members:** Physically, the children and their families appeared healthy, except very few disabled persons and an aged grandmother. All children, however, had vulnerable mental health with characteristic clinical features of conduct disorder - frequent lying, stealing, running away from home or school, violence, and cruelty towards others. Incidents like banging the door, throwing valuable items like mobile phones and plates against floor or towards persons, and showing nakedness were some of the socially unethical activities associated with the children.

**Financial Status of the Family:** About 20% families were very affluent, and they possessed a high middle-class family income, and apart from the income of the land where they lived, they had foreign money transactions too. Almost 20% of families were middle class with better agricultural income and other sources of income. Others (60%) were poor, but they could manage their daily expenses from daily work. No family of the children was suffering utter poverty.

**Structure of the Family:** 40% of the families were women-headed, and the mothers were incapable of controlling their adolescent boys, and mothers failed in understanding the strengths and weaknesses of their children. The children were well versed in modern communication technologies. Visibly no correspondence could be identified in the birth order of the children. The single life of the mothers and the sexual development of the adolescent boys suspected to create a distancing within the family. Almost in all families, the absence of the father at home was evident either as physical absence or, though physically present, his presence created more damage. At least in 10% families, the lack of infrastructure also was noted.

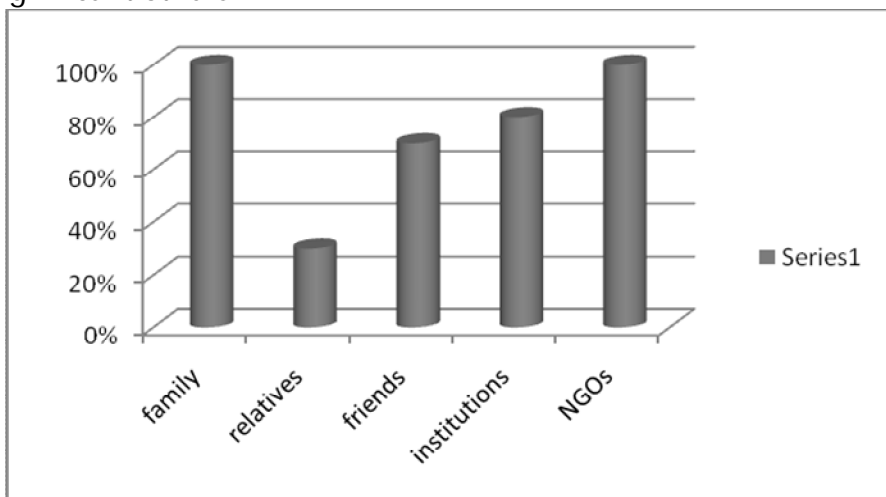
**Criminal Background of the Families:** Nearly half of the parents had a history of crimes, and one among them was incarcerated for a few years. Nearly half of the children reported that their male siblings were involved in criminal. 80% of the families reported illegal family relations, and above half of the children were of unwanted birth as reported by their parents. These children had a strong tendency for misusing drugs, alcohol,

and tobacco substances. All of them had been using some of these substances frequently, and a few of them were severe addicts who could not manage their daily activities without drugs.

As we conclude the discussion on the family environment of the CCL, the most noted point is that the children hated their family environment and some of their relatives. Still, the children wanted all the benefits from the family. At the same time the parents wished their children to be with them despite all the problems. Since one of the fundamental errors for Juvenile delinquency is wrong parenting there must be effective mechanism to train the parents with their children in parenting skills. The drawbacks of the parenting need to be dealt with the psychosocial study.

#### 4.4. The Social Support of CCL for Reintegration

Social support is a perception that a person is part of a group or a society and is cared for, and help is available in need. This support can be emotional, informational, companionship, financial assistance, and of many other forms. Family members, relatives, neighbours, and NGOs can impart social support to a needy person. Social support is studied mainly from CCW, who are part of an NGO, and parents by in-depth interview about the support extended by relatives, extended family, friends, peer groups, educational and other institutions, NGOs, and significant others.



The Table shows the social support that the children received from the society.

**Family and Relatives:** The children received full (100%) support from their families and NGOs, as reported by the CCW and parents. Friends (70%) and the institutions (80%) imparted outstanding support, and the relatives of the children provided comparatively poor (30%) support. However, all children with their families accepted the fact that the families were isolated very much because of the behaviour of the child. The responses and reactions received from the interviews about the relatives can be grouped into two: i) the people who were the best friends of the CCL, who benefited from the CCL, and later started speaking against them, and ii) the people who kept away from the children and their family. Since they are close relatives of the parents, they do not say anything against them.

**Friends and Peer Groups:** Three fourth of the total cases studied were supported by political parties or mafia. The friends of CCL were always ready to help each other under adverse circumstances, and the party leaders or mafia heads used to send their friends to involve in and save the children from difficult situations. Often, even the parents did not know about the offences that their children committed. Thus, from the side of children, their friends were the best supporters. But from the part of parents, they were bad influences and responsible for the children's crimes. Therefore, the close friends of the CCL also need to be studied and provide them training as CNCP because the CCL return to the same friends where they were.

**Educational and Other Institutions:** In the state of Kerala, the teachers' involvement in the development of students is appreciated. Moreover, in every school, either a separate trained social worker or an ordinary teacher who received specialized training is appointed. So, all children irrespective of their intellectual capacity, caste or religion benefited from their teachers. The teachers were very cooperative even in the re-integration stage. They advised the children to complete the court procedure, searched out for possible jobs for the children, and

helped the CCW to collect more information about the children and their families, searched out for fund donors, and so on.

**NGOs:** The rehabilitation and reintegration activities were entrusted to different NGOs that were specialized in the field of imparting training to adolescent children in Kerala under a project called *Kaval* that was supported by the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience (NIMHANS), Bengaluru from 2016 onwards. Under the supervision of the JJB and the District Child Protection Office (DCPO) two NGOs were selected in each district and the CCL were provided rehabilitation trainings, community interventions and vocational training and job opportunities for their transformation.

The study of the factors influencing the reintegration of the CCL included both remote and proximate factors. All that we have discussed so far is about remote factors, but the training and all its details are included in the proximate factors. The proximate factors are rehabilitation and reintegration that are the duty of the NGOs, who provide care to bring changes through various interventions among the CCL, their families, and the local community. The government has been, in a way, outsourcing its responsibility for making it more effective. The NGOs' activities can be grouped into three: i) bring changes through rehabilitation training that includes treatment, remedial teaching, and life-skill training, ii) vocational training and creating job opportunities to the trainees, and iii) reintegration of the CCL. A cluster of training sessions for parents on parenting and few awareness classes to the close friends of the CCLs considering them as CNCP are also essential to ensure a better future of the CCL.

When analysing the poor percentage of children reintegrated (20%), the effectiveness of the interventions of NGOs among the CCL also needs to be studied. Some CCW opined that the NGOs having strong community roots, competent trainers, and industrial relations contribute more effectively.

## **5. The Protective Factors for Reintegration**

Protective factors are reducing or resolving the effects of risk factors so that the possibility of problem behaviour can be

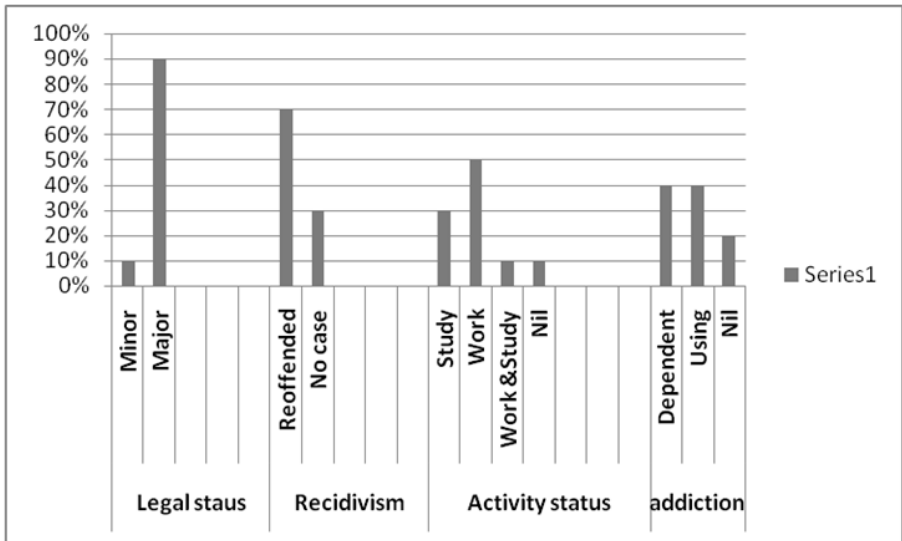
avoided, or the intensity can be minimised. The functions of the protective factors are reducing risk and negative chain reaction, establishing self-esteem and self-efficacy, and providing new opportunities. One of the CCWs responded, "By reintegration a child becomes self-sufficient and self-reliant, without having any problems with family and society. So, in that way, 'all are in the processes' I would say." In his opinion, only two children achieved the stage of reintegration in the district, as far as he knows, during the last three years. He is optimistic; but it is a slow process. Most people are conservative. Therefore, the reintegration as a behaviour modification is a long-term process and it needs continuous follow-up to hit the target.

**Goodwill of the Family Members:** The study provides a clear picture that the family members of the CCL possessed an ardent desire for the child to return to the family as a law-abiding and productive citizen. At the same time, they admitted that they could not do it because of their ignorance and weakness; they needed professional help.

**Goodwill and Emotional Support of Others:** Some good people render goodwill and emotional support, and the children would develop a relation to them as model persons in their life. Such model persons or 'significant others' are capable of transforming children's lives. As reported by a CCL, no child except one, had any significant others in his life, probably because of lack of good models or such samples did not participate in the study. The absence of significant others questions the genuineness of the intentions behind the trainers' involvement in reintegration process. At the same time some good model institutions perform commendable services to the society like ECHO, Bengaluru.

**Capacity of the Children:** The intellectual ability of each child is different. In the personality assessment it was also clear that those children who so far did not commit a second offence had better intellectual ability; they scored better than the mean score 6.7 and 8.9 to openness to experience and conscientiousness, respectively. Therefore, this individual capacity is the most important and reliable factor.

**Opportunities and Exposure:** A well planned out and designed curriculum, training modules, and placement cell can make the opportunities and exposure possible. The benefit of a good NGO is that it can make these factors available to the children.



The Table above indicates the status of the CCL after the judicial process. By the reintegration the judicial system aimed that the children would become productive and law-abiding. 'Continuous follow up' was suggested as the primary protective factor by the CCWs. For example, a child had the most unsafe environment: he was the only son of an unwed mother who was suffering from a mental disorder, and who lived with fighting family members when he was young, and all types of drugs were available where he lived. He was later rehabilitated in a boys' hostel run by a religious group, where the caretakers gave him continuous follow-up with trust. He completed his under-graduation on his own expense with part-time work.

As we sum up the discussion about the protective factors of the CCL, the question whether the children developed any significant others in their lives other than their family members, is relevant. If the CCL could find any significant other in their lives, it showed the effectiveness of the training and intervention of the organisation. The lack of significant other in the lives of children indicated that the organisation and the reintegrating



system is a failure. The causes of the failure of a system can be a lack of coordination and implementation of programs, poor training, the age of the children, the training period, and so on.

## **7. Conclusion**

The result of the study shows that personality factors, family factors, social support and protective factors are important in the reintegration of children in conflict with law. There are static and dynamic factors as the causes of juvenile delinquency and, at the same time, remote and proximate factors for the training of the children. A good trainer finds success when he/she starts working on the dynamic and proximate factors of the children. The rehabilitation programmes must be capable of bringing changes internally in the person of the child, and externally among the society through more systematic training and continuous follow-up. The internal factors are quality of the trainer and training, place of training, intellectual and emotional ability of the child, age of the trainee, and the location where the trainee must live after the training. There could be many other factors influencing the reintegration externally like JJS, political parties, influence of drug and drug mafia, influence of some family members and any significant others, and so on.

To conclude, the present juvenile laws have been developed from a humanistic view towards children. A child is born with an empty mind and the society can decide his/her future. Realising the potency of a child the society can bring up the child to fit to the needs of the society. The CCL is a natural phenomenon in every society, but the prevalence may vary. Children have become offenders by the wrong models in front of them. They cannot be accused at least till they become mature, but reinforcement and guidance are part of disciplining a child. A family is the natural setting to bring up the children and if the family has failed in accomplishing its duty that would be extended naturally to the society where they live. A family has the natural protection and resource to bring up its children that is why the family is called the basic unit of the society. When a family becomes incapable of defending and resourceless in

managing children, an ethical society should have alternative options to bring up the children as competent and contributing members of the society.

Restoration, rehabilitation, and reintegration are the strategies by which a deviated child can be brought back as a law abiding and productive citizen of the nation. The rehabilitation is not a place or a centre but a setting for training and learning based on the directions suggested after a thorough study aimed at a group of people or individuals who lacked some basic or necessary faculty. Reintegration, at the same time, is the congruent or integrative way of interaction through which they convey their knowledge and abilities to the society. In rehabilitation, the amount of training and learning are quantified, whereas in reintegration, in a friendly and pleasing manner the trainee is qualified.

Reintegration is a multi-factoral process. Apart from personal, family environmental, social, and other protective factors, the success of the reintegration remains in the qualities of persons undergoing training, the quality of the training and training material, and the environment in which the person would be living after the training. In short, reintegration means accepting the community and its norms in which the person living as his/her own and, in return, the community members accept the person as he/she is.

## References

- Anthony, W., et al. "Psychiatric Rehabilitation", in *Encyclopedia of Social Work (20<sup>th</sup>Edi)*, ed. Mizrahi T. & L. E. Davis, Vols. 3 (J-R), New York: Oxford U P, 2008, 233.
- Ashford, Jose B., Craig W. Lecroy and Karthy L. Lortie. *Human Behaviour in the Social Environment - A Multidimensional Perspective*. New York: International Thomson Publishing, 1997, 355-358.
- Becker, H.S. *Social Problems: A Modern Approach*. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1996, 226 – 238.
- Bekken, Nicholas W. *You Do the Crime, You Do the Time: A Socio-Legal History of the Juvenile Court and Transfer Waivers*. Delaware: University of Delaware, 2007.

- Benson, Mark J. Parent-Adolescent Relationships: Integrating Attachment and Bowenian Family System Theory, In *Sourcebook of Family Theory & Research*. ed. Alan C. Acock, Katherine R. Allen, David M. Klein, Peggye Dilworth-Anderson. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2005.
- Bertalanffy, Ludwig von. *General System Theory*. New York: George Braziller, 1968.
- IPC, Indian Penal Code, <[legislative.gov.in/actsofparliamentfromtheyear/indian-penal-code](http://legislative.gov.in/actsofparliamentfromtheyear/indian-penal-code)> (10 May 2019).
- John, Oliver P. and Sanjay Srivastava. "The Big Five Trait Taxonomy: History, Measurement and Theoretical Perspectives", in Edi O.P John, *Handbook of Personality: Theory and Research*. New York: Guilford, 1999. <[pages.uoregon.edu/sanjay/pubs/bigfive.pdf](http://pages.uoregon.edu/sanjay/pubs/bigfive.pdf)> (15 Aug 2018).
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015*, Patent No. DL—(N)04/0007/2003—16, India, 2015.
- Mrazek, Patricia J. and Robert J. Haggerty. *Reducing Risks for Mental Disorders: Frontiers for Preventive Intervention Research*. Washington: National Academy, 1994. <[nap.edu/catalog/2139.html](http://nap.edu/catalog/2139.html)> (25 Dec 2019).
- National Research Council and Institute of Medicine (NRCIM). *Preventing Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Disorders among Young People: Progress and Possibilities*. Washington: National Academies, 2009.
- NCRBI. *Crime in India 2016 Statistics*. New Delhi: National Crime Record Bureau of India. 2017.
- Nilufer, O. "Emotional Intelligence and Family Environment", *Social Bilimler Dergisi*, Vol 16, 2006, 169-175 <[journals.manas.edu.kg/mjsr/oldarchives/Vol08\\_Issue16\\_2006/537-1425-1-PB.pdf](http://journals.manas.edu.kg/mjsr/oldarchives/Vol08_Issue16_2006/537-1425-1-PB.pdf)> (29 Jan 2018).
- OJJD. "Juvenile Arrest Rate Trends." <[ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR\\_Display.asp?ID=qa05200&selOffenses=1](http://ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/JAR_Display.asp?ID=qa05200&selOffenses=1)> (1 May 2019).
- Open Psycho Metrics. "The Big Five Personality Test." <[openpsychometrics.org/printable/big-five-personality-test.pdf](http://openpsychometrics.org/printable/big-five-personality-test.pdf)> (10 May 2019).
- Rao, C. N. Shankar. *Sociology Primary Principles*. New Delhi: S. Chand and Company, 2002.

- Rutter, M. "Psychosocial resilience and protective mechanisms", *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 57(3), 1987, 316–331 <[psycnet.apa.org/record/2013-42839-001](https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2013-42839-001)> (14 Jan 2020).
- Shader, M. "Risk Factors of Delinquency: An Overview," *National Crime Justice Reference Service*, US department of Justice, OJJDP, 2004.
- Sharma, B. R., Sangeet Dhillon, and Sarmadi Bano. "Juvenile Delinquency in India-A Cause for Concern." *J Indian Acad Forensic Med.*, 2014, 30 (1), <[medind.nic.in/jal/t09/i1/jalt09i1p68.pdf](http://medind.nic.in/jal/t09/i1/jalt09i1p68.pdf)> (18 October 2019).
- Smit, Paul and Stefan Harrendorf. "Responses of the Criminal Justice System," in *International Statistics on Crime and Justice*, ed. Harrendorf, S., Heiskanen, M. and Malby, S. Vienna: UNODC, 2010, 87-107.
- Springer, D. W. and Casey, K.. "Rehabilitation," in *Encyclopedia of Social Work* (20<sup>th</sup>Edi). ed. Mizrahi, T. and Davis, L. E. Vols. 3 (J-R). New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.
- UNCRC. *United Nations Convention on the Right of the Children*. New York: UNICEF, 1989.
- UNODC. *Introductory Handbook on the Prevention of Recidivism and the Social Reintegration of Offenders*. New York: Criminal Justice Handbook Series, 2012.
- Vitulano, M. L., Fite, P. J., and Rathert, J. L. "Delinquent Peer Influence on Childhood Delinquency: The Moderating Effect of Impulsivity." *Journal of Psychopathology Behavioural Assessment* 32, (2010): 315–322. <[doi.org/10.1007/s10862-009-9160-2](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10862-009-9160-2)> (12 January 2019).