

Appraisal Note of Intern Miss Srishti Kanwar

In Re: Submission of Internship Report by the Intern Miss Srishti Kanwar, who worked in NCPCR between 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 and 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2011

May I bring to your kind attention that the Intern Miss Srishti Kanwar, 2<sup>nd</sup> year student of LLB in Amity Law School, Indraprastha University, New Delhi had worked under my supervision for one month from 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 till 10<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 as per Office Order.

During her internship, she worked with her wholeheartedness and spent considerable time on study of case files and ATR. She worked on the CMS and Diary system of the NCPCR as well. Besides that she participated in the meeting on the Juvenile Justice Act and has also discussed issues about the functioning and powers of the NCPCR for protection of child rights. She exudes tremendous curiosity to learn about laws relating to the child rights issues and to make her aware about the problems, issues; redressal and remedial measures prescribed by the laws.

She efficiently worked in NCPCR with punctuality and in well behaved office decorum. Her performance during the internship was outstanding and she has submitted her Internship report dated 11/07/2011, which I may please be allowed to place for your kind consideration.

M.S.

  
Sandeep Jindal

11/07/2011  
Consultant

Registrar

See

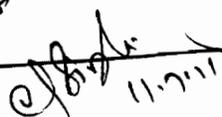
11/7/2011

Pl. process soon -

BSahu

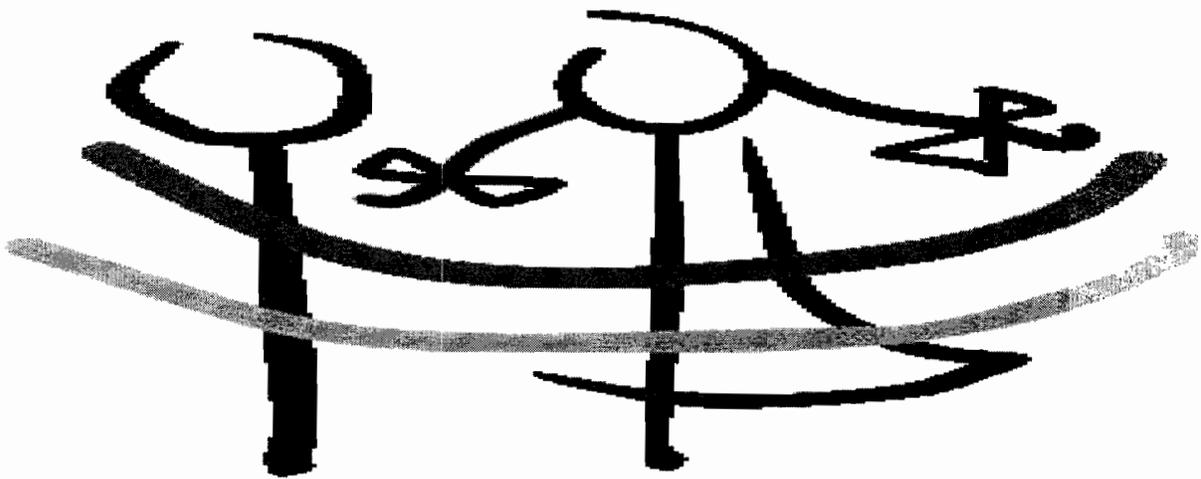
11-07-2011



  
11.7.11

Smt. G.M.

11/7/2011



**NCPCR**

AMITY  
LAW  
SCHOOL, IP  
UNIVERSITY

INTERNSHIP REPORT

Srishti Kanwar |

# ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is my immense pleasure to work in **NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS** and get the golden opportunity to learn, experience and increase the knowledge through the gracious support and cooperation of Professor Shantha Sinha Chairperson, Mr. Lov Verma Member Secretary, Mr. Binod Kumar Sahu the registrar, Mr. Bajpayee the Coordinator of Complaint Cell who gave me the chance to contribute for the welfare of children. They supported me and guided throughout the journey of one month. I would like to thank them to keep me as an intern in their commission and gave me the opportunity to show my skills. I also got a chance to learn and raise my knowledge to the commendable heights by working under the leadership of Mr. Sandeep Jindal who holds the post of consultant in this commission but for me he is mentor who helped me understanding the things from its root at every point in this period of one month. The journey of one month has given me lot of opportunities to gain my knowledge and taught that the child rights plays a major role in our society and for the development of individual child and also generated a confidence in me to do something and fight for them for the protection of every child against any kind of injustice being suffered by them.

I would love to thank the commission and every official who is a part of this commission who supported me and helped me making my journey so memorable and successful.

Date: 11/7/2011

Name: Srishti Kanwar

*Srishti Kanwar*

College: Amity Law School, New Delhi  
(Affiliated to GGS IP)

Email: Srishti.kanwar30@gmail.com

# CONTENT

S No.	Subject.	Page No.
1.	Acknowledgment	1
2.	National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.	3
3.	Complaint Management System	6
4.	Diary System	8
5.	Juvenile Justice Act,2000	10
6.	Assessment Files	13
7.	Summary Report	18
8.	Juvenile Justice Meeting	21

## **NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS**

India is a country rich in its child population. With a population of 440 million being added every year the crime against the children with the violation of child rights is also increasing immensely.

The commission by the name **National Commission For Protection Of Child Rights** was established for the protection of every child against child labour, child abuse, sexual harassment or any other kind of torture on them and to promote and create an awareness amongst the children as well as people connected to them the importance of education which will not only help the individual child in developing his/her personality and creating his own identity but also develops the society as a whole.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was setup in March 2007 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act 2005, an Act of Parliament 2005.

Several rights are being guaranteed to the children in the constitution of India, such as equality before law, free and compulsory primary education to the children of the age group of 6 to 14 years, prohibition of employment of forced labour of children below the age of 14 years in the factories or any hazardous place. The constitution gives this responsibility to the state government to make special provisions for the children and direct that the policy of the state should be such that their tender age should not be abused. In view of the national and international development of children as well as

protection of there rights, the need for National Commission for Protection of Child was felt.

National commission for protection of child rights emphasis the principle of universality and inviolability of child rights and recognizes the tone of urgency in all the child related policies of the country. For the commission the protection of children in the 0 to 18 years of age is utmost importance.

The functions of commission according to section 13 of the **commission for protection of child rights act 2005** are:

- (a) Examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the time being in force for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation;
- (b) Present to the Central Government, annually and at such other intervals, as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;
- (c) Inquire into violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases;
- (d) Examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children affected by terrorism, communal violence, riots, natural disaster, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, trafficking, maltreatment, torture and exploitation, pornography and prostitution and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (e) Look into the matters relating to children in need of special care and protection including children in distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children, children in conflict with law, juveniles, children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures;
- (f) Study treaties and other international instruments and undertake periodical review of existing policies, programmes and other activities on child rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation in the best interest of children;
- (g) Undertake and promote research in the field of child rights;
- (h) Spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights through publications, the media, seminars and other available means;

(i) Inspect or cause to be inspected any juvenile custodial home, or any other place of residence or institution meant for children, under the control of the Central Government or any State Government or any other authority, including any institution run by a social organization; where children are detained or lodged for the purpose of treatment, reformation or protection and take up with these authorities for remedial action, if found necessary;

(j) Inquire into complaints and take suo motu notice of matters relating to,-

(i) Deprivation and violation of child rights;

(ii) Non-implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;

(iii) Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring welfare of the children and to provide relief to such children, or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities; and

(k) Such other functions as it may consider necessary for the promotion of child rights and any other matter incidental to the above functions.

# COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Complaint management system which is also called as CMS is a mean through which the complaints that comes into National Commission For Protection Of child Rights for any kind of crime against the minor child like child abuse, sexual harassment, child labour or any other kind which violates child rights through suo-muto cognizence, letter or any other means, and are entertained by them is managed.

It is a software in which the data on the admission of the complaint is stored. This is a system of management of complaints in which the new entries of the complaint as well as updating of the status by due process is made through. Every officer can have an easy access to this system of software.

This system of management of complaints follows a particular procedure for recording the data of the new files. It is a mechanism which gives file its recognition that means a particular number which is unique from other files are allotted the moment case is admitted in the Complaint Management System.

Complaint Management System includes in it two kinds of complaint which are;

1. manage complaints
2. inadmissible complaints

**Manage complaint** records the complaint which the commission have to deal with. The **inadmissible complaints** are the complaints which are not

under the jurisdiction of commission therefore they will not deal with those complaints and that case as closed.

After selecting manage complaints, type the **diary number** which is a unique number allotted to every file with which the commission is dealt with. By typing the diary number the person gets every information about the case which includes the detailed information about the complainant, the victim, in which district the case took place, gist and the decision of the case and every other information which is important for the case.

This system of software includes in it not only the recording of the data but also provide the letters which are forwarded to the concerned authority of the case if their reply regarding the investigation is not received in the time allotted to them.

1. **Fair Letter**- It is the letter sent by the commission to the concerned authorities of investigation to make proper investigation of the case and sent the report within the period of 30 days so that the commission can give the answer to the complainant as well as provide the victim with proper justice.
2. **Reminder 1**- Reminder 1 is sent by the commission to the concerned authority of investigation when the reply of the fair letter is not received from them within the period of 30 days.
3. **Reminder 2**- Reminder 2 is sent by the commission to the concerned authority of investigation when the reply of the fair letter is not received from them within the period of 20 days.
4. **D.O Letter**- Formally known as Demi Official Letter which is sent after lapse of 15 days of reminder 2 and no reply yet is received by commission. This letter signifies that now parties have to formally come and meet the commission members in front of a specially constituted bench which will adjudicate the case.

## **DIARY SYSTEM**

The compliant department records its **Paper Under Consideration (PUC)** and **Action Taken Report (ATR)** under the process of diary system. Diary system plays a major role under complaint department. This system is basically concerned with a software program where data of the complaint files are lodged are at one click.

Action Taken Report (ATR) is given its unique number. Because of the numbers these files could be traced easily. These numbers are called as **Diary Number**.

Because of the Diary Number the consultants or the person dealing with the files at a point of time or any other person can trace the files by following the process of **Diary System** and typing the diary number. Through the Diary System the current status of the files could be known and also the changes if required can be made by the consultant or any person by following this process of Diary System.

The diary number plays a crucial role in the recording as well as updating the files. The consultants need not to create a chaos and easily maintain and trace the files through the diary number under Diary System.

Diary recording takes place through the system of software. Through this system the records are made of the cases the commission is dealing with. Every complaint is allotted with its diary number. This diary number serves a unique identity to the complaint file. It maintains the record of ATR's and updates the current status of the case as well as makes the changes if required.

Recording of the files follows a particular process. In the option of integrated search of search option in diary records and then by punching the file number the file could be easily traced in the diary records.

E.g. - UP- 19034/ 5571/ 2009

Subject- Kidnapping and illegal confinement.

In this case the complaint was received to the commission on 5/ 05/ 2009. Further it was entered in the diary record through the due process.

## JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

The staggering 30 million children in India belong to family living in conditions of extreme distress and deprivation. Violence against girls, child labor, children living on the streets, trafficking and violence in schools have all being reported on the rise. The need for specific instrumentality for children stems from these pressing situations

Juvenile Justice Policy in India is largely governed by the constitutional mandate given under article 15 that guarantees special attention to the children to necessary and special laws and policy that safeguards their rights.

The first legislation on juvenile justice in India came in **1850** with the Apprentice Act which required that children between the ages of 10-18 convicted in courts to be provided vocational training as part of their rehabilitation process. This act was transplanted by the Reformatory School Act 1897 and later the Children Act 1960. The Juvenile Justice Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha on 22 August 1986. **This act further amended in 2006 and now known as Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act of 2000.**

It should be kept in mind that the Juvenile Justice Act does not only deal with Juvenile in conflicts with the law but also the Juvenile who needs care and protection. According to this act separate adjudicating and treatment mechanism has been established for a person below 18 years of age who has committed an offence as well as for their protection.

A juvenile or a child means a person who has not completed 18 years of age. A boy or a girl under 18 years of age is a Juvenile or a

child under section 2(k) of Juvenile Justice Act 2000. The age of juvenility of a boy child under Justice Justice Act 1986 was below 16 years and that a girl child was 18 years. But later in Juvenile justice Act 2000 it increased to 18 years of age.

The antisocial elements that are mentioned in Juvenile Justice Act is known are juvenile delinquents. Juvenile delinquent refers to illegal or antisocial behavior of a child or adolescent. These delinquents are those criminals which will only be known as criminals for such act till they attain the age of 18 years. If the act done by them is also performed by any elder person who has crossed the 18 years then that act would not be known as a criminal act. In pleasure of their experimentation of those things which either law or their parents tell them to refrain from, they become delinquents. These activities includes following:

- Drinking,
- Smoking,
- Drug addiction,
- Early sex experience,
- Reading adult literature,
- Making a habit of disobeying every rule or regulation upon them, etc

The major concern of our society today is regarding these little criminals as they are future human resource of our nation and any act done by them or preformed is against legal system of country then it would be problematic not only for that person or his family but for entire nation. Hence, leading to social disorganization.

The national force in order to protect itself from getting destroyed by such delinquent minors, they resorted to following measures:

1. **Advocacy:** Professional debates and awareness raising campaigns among professionals of all relevant sectors and wider public, aimed at increased acknowledgement on the rights of children at risk and in conflict with the law and gross violations of those rights;
2. **Capacity building:** Training of the judiciary, police, social sector, staff in correctional institutions on relevant international standards of care and

- protection of children in conflict with the law that are in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and Optional Protocols;
3. The development of alternative community based care and prevention programmes; etc.

## WORK DONE BY ME IN THE COMMISSION

## ASSESSING OF THE FILES

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is a commission which is deals with the cases of child exploitation. Each kind of work is divided into separate department so that no chaos is created in dealing with any case any proper work could be done without any confusion.

As the commission is divided into various departments, the department which plays the major role is the complaint department in which I as intern have worked. The work which was allotted to me included the reading of the files as well as making the gist of the complaint and updating the current status of the case. I have gone through each file from its root. This complaint department is under 7 consultants with a coordinator heading them. Each consultant is allotted with 5 different states and has to work accordingly on the complaints coming from the states allotted to them. The NCPCR as the name itself suggest not only deals with particular area or district but covers a large number of areas.

The complaint I was dealing with covered 5 major states - Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Meghalya and Maharashtra. Out of these states most of the complaints were from Uttar Pradesh which means that the crime against the children is majority in Uttar Pradesh.

The files that I have deal with are;

### A. TORTURE:

S no.	File no.	Subject.
-------	----------	----------

1.	UP- 11011/ 20931/ 2010	With regard to torture by police against the minor for stealing.
2.	ML- 11011/ 19142/ 2010	Alleged torture on master Pikku, a 17 year old child in the custody of police.
3.	UP- 18011/ 10827/ 2010	Torture by a school teacher on minor.
S no.	File no.	Subject.
4.	UP- 18013/ 16328/ 2010	Corporal punishment by Lotus valley school, Noida.
5.	UP- 11015/22599/ 2010	A child beaten up by D.C.I.
6.	GJ- 18033/ 13959/ 2010	Torture by school.
7.	UP- 18013/ 11417/ 2010	Complaint against the teacher Raveen Sadhu of Modern School for beating his student Abhinav Singh.
8.	UP- 11018/ 20527/ 2010	Torture on a 12 year old minor under police custody on acquisitions of murder upon him.
9.	UP- 18013/ 22850/ 2010	Complaint against the warden for beating two children and making false HIV reports.

**B. SEXUAL ABUSE;**

S no	File no.	Subject.
1.	GJ- 11017/ 10456/2010-2011	Kidnapping and rape of a minor girl in Ahemdabad district.
2.	UP- 19023/ 22918/ 2010	A minor girl was raped by a doctor and the whereabouts of the doctor are unknown.
3.	RJ- 11020/ 18401/ 2010	Sodomizing of at least 12 children by Indrajeet Singh, police constable at

		police post near Kishan Garh railway station.
4.	UP- 26012/ 21297/ 2010	Teenager of Jhansi commits suicide after alleged rape.

**C.CHILD LABOUR:**

S no.	File no.	Subject.
1.	RJ- 14017/ 14812/ 2010	Rescue of the bonded labour under brick kiln and joining them with education.
2.	UP- 14012/ 20929/ 2011	Complaint regarding making a minor child labour.
3	GJ- 14023/ 20310/ 2010-2011	Complaint regarding the two minor who were made to work and not being paid for the work also.
4.	UP- 14017/ 22640/ 2010	3Year old child was being made a bonded labour and rescued by police.
5.	MH- 14021/ 20525/ 2011	Child abuse at railway station Andheri and Boravali, Mumbai.

**D. MISCELLANEOUS;**

S no.	File no.	Subject
1.	UP- 11015/ 24515/ 2010	A poor child paid price Of system negligence and malfunctioning.
2.	UP- 19033/ 22320/ 2010	Girl child of 14-15 years was found on the railway station in a bad condition and she was pregnant.
3.	UP- 13016/ 22748/ 2010	Inability of the doctor in treating a minor.
4.	UP- 99099/ 16813/ 2010	Complaint regarding Sheera Mills

		siding near railway station Sahibabad, Ghaziabad as parallel line was dangerous to the school leads to the inconvenience to the student.
--	--	--

The detailed report of some of the important cases;

1. UP- 13016/ 22748/ 2010

**SUBJECT-** Inability of the hospital staff in treating a minor.

**SUMMARY-**an incidence took place on 7/04/2011. Due to the absence of hospital staff as well as lack of proper machinery because of which proper treatment was not given leading to the death of Ms Shivani a 3 year old girl. In this case father of 3 year old girl was constantly roaming here and there in the hospital clueless. On 2<sup>nd</sup> day of admission in the hospital doctors declared the girl dead. The father suspected his daughter's death is due to the negligence on the part of doctors. He said these incidences of negligence were usual in this hospital and no proper actions are being taken against the authority.

**CURRENT STATUS-** According to the investigation by concerned authority the girl Shivani was an Asthmatic Bronchitis patient and her death was not due to the negligence of hospital authority and poor machinery but due to her disease.

2. UP- 14012/ 20929/ 2010

**SUBJECT-** Complaint regarding making a minor child labours.

**SUMMARY-** In this case a minor boy was taken away from his village by luring him to Mumbai for work in a reputed position with greater pay but they made him work in a restaurant. He was made to wash the utensils and he was tortured by the owner and was not being paid for his work.

**CURRENT STATUS-** Proper investigation was been made and in between the investigation the owner was compelled to handover the child to the police

officials. The custody of the child was safely given to his father and no other further proceedings were made against the person. The father of the victim asked for justice and money for the work done by the son during those 6 months.

3. ML- 11011/19142/ 2010-2011

**SUBJECT-** Alleged torture on master Pikku, a 17 year old child in the custody of police.

**SUMMARY-** In this case a boy name Pikku Sangam was detained by the police authority because of the reason that he was creating nuisance on the road with his friends. When the police came to arrest him all his friends ran away but he was caught by the cops which leads to his detention. The police beat him brutally during his detention.

**CURRENT STATUS-** Further proper investigation was made Deputy Commissioner and ACHR on the incident and they commented the following;

1. Not to close the complaint without considering the comments submitted by the complainant.
2. Directed the state government of Meghalaya to immediately arrest the accused and take an appropriate action against him.
3. Direct the government to provide an interim compensation of Rs.5, 00,000 to the victim.
4. Lastly to take any other measure which NCPCR deems fit and which is beyond the reasonable doubts that such is an arbitrary closure of complaint on false grounds.

## SUMMARY REPORT

The summary report was made by me during my internship period. The report included the details of the subject as in when the report was admitted by the commission and when the investigation took place and the gist as well as the current status of the case etc. I assessed these files from the deep root as it included the important cases which were to be solved by the commission as soon as possible. The files which I have deal with;

S no.	File no.	Subject.
1.	UP- 14018/ 4609/ 2009	12 Year old tortured by her employer in Vaishali.
2.	UP- 19034/ 5571/ 2009	Illegal confinement and rape.
3.	UP- 12013/ 195/ 2008-09	Death of a new born due to police torture.
4.	UP- 11011/ 2698/ 2009	Registration of fake criminal cases by master Gopal.
5.	MH- 19022/ 5797/ 2009	3 year old girl child missing from Mumbai.
6.	MH- 14020/ 3913/ 2009	7 children age between 13 to 17 working as a child laborers died.
7.	MH- 26011/ 8866/ 2009	Distress to child due to his parents act to join Big-Boss.
8.	Punjab case	Torture by school teacher on national level sports player.

The detailed analysis of important cases;

1. UP- 19034/ 5571/ 2009

**SUBJECT-** Illegal confinement and rape.

**DETAILED REPORT-** Complaint received by Kumari Sudha Saini dated. 5/5/2009. The complainant is 15 years old and alleged that smt Sheelu Devi had kidnapped her and kept her in illegal confinement in Lakshmi Narayan's house. She was being gang raped by Bablu and his companion in the house. Local police did not help her mother in rescuing her. Though complaint has been registered yet no action has been taken. Local police and the other people whose names were entered in the complaint are putting pressure on the victim.

A report on this matter was been asked from District Magistrate in the letter dated 25/09/2009. Further reminder 1 dated. 13/10/2009 was sent which was followed by reminder 2 dated. 13/11/2009 but no reply has been received. In furtherance D.O letter was sent on 31/05/2010 as no reply was received from reminders.

2. PUNJAB CASE

**SUBJECT-** Torture of school teacher on the student of national level football player.

**DETAILED REPORT-** The complaint against the science teacher of government high school through a mail on 29/10/2010 was made. The complaint was from the father of the victim Paramjeet Kaur the student of 8<sup>th</sup> standard from the same school, as she was humiliated by her science teacher smt. Amandeep Kaur. The victim was very good football player and she joined a training camp with the permission of school. After 15 days when she joined back the school, she was humiliated and made stand out of class for long time, as she failed to complete her homework. The complainant suspected that the teacher punished her because she was jealous of her as the victim girl belonged to the higher caste but the teacher belongs to the schedule caste category. Also she can't see the success of the higher caste students. A fair letter was put up on 30/12/2010. After no reply was received reminder 1 on 11/04/2011 was sent.

The investigation report from circle education institute was received on 19/4/2011 which contains the statement of Smt. Amandeep Kaur (science teacher) as well as statement of victim parents.

According to observation the girl is happy and is not concerned about the incident but her parents want that the action should be taken against the teacher as they feel that their daughter is potential national level football player and the teacher is trying to stop her as the student is belong to upper caste.

Other teacher did not comment much about the matter and they wanted to close it. Further it was found that the school is good and teachers are working hard to improve the results. The case is recommended for closure.

### 3. MH- 19022/ 5797/ 2009

**SUBJECT-** 3 year old girl missing from Mumbai.

**DETAILED REPORT-** The commission has taken contingence of the news item appeared in Hindustan Times on 22/5/2009. According to the report 3 year old girl child is missing from Mumbai and no cooperation from the police is being alleged. The Action Taken Report is received from the Joint Commissioner of Police about the matter. According to the report mother along with her child and sister-in-law went for shopping and the child was holding the hand of mother's sister-in-law. The child Kumari Kanshka went away from the custody of the lady. An unknown person age between 23-25 years approached the lady and told her that the girl had gone alone on the road. After handling Kumari he disappeared and again Kumari went alone towards the road without the notice of the lady.

The complainant suspected the person who approached lady must have kidnapped the girl.

Further investigation was made and following efforts are being put in the case to trace the girl;

1. Enquiry was conducted on and near the place of incident.
2. Report published in English and Hindi newspaper and pamphlets are distributed.
3. All the police station has been made alert about the kidnapping.
4. Enquiry was conducted at Dongri, Andheri and various other places which are crowded.

Further various steps and measure are being taken to trace the girl.

## **JUVENILE JUSTICE MEETING**

An office memorandum was sent to all the members of commission on 20/6/2011. The office memorandum contained important information about the meeting which was to be held on 22/6/2011 in the commission itself. This meeting was on Juvenile Justice Act and the presentation on this was made by Shri Anant Asthana, an Advocate and activist on Juvenile Justice Act.

In this meeting all the members including the chairperson, the registrar, the consultant of complaint section, consultant working from programme side, AD and interns were present in the meeting. In this meeting various discussions were made on Juvenile Justice Act.

Though the meeting began with the session of introduction and gradually moved to the presentation which was made by Mr. Asthana. In this presentation first he gave brief introduction on as to who are the juvenile and how this act of juvenile justice works. Further he also shared his experiences during the survey conducted by him and his team in various districts. And he made various researches on the crime against the juvenile and the measures taken by the concerned authority in controlling such crimes. Further he said that Juvenile Justice Act is meant for the juveniles. This Act is related to the juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by providing them with proper treatment for their personal development and also by adopting a child friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of the matters against them in the best interest of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation through various institutions. So the ultimate aim of this Act is to protect the child as well as adopt the important measures to improve the child suffering from juvenile delinquency. He described juvenile delinquency as the illegal behavior of children and the juvenile delinquent as a person who is typically under the age of 18 yrs and commits an act that otherwise wouldn't have been charged as a crime if they were adult.

He shared some points as to how juvenile delinquency can be dealt with:

Most legal system prescribes procedures for dealing with juveniles such as juvenile detention centre.

According to him children often test the limits and boundaries set by their parents and other authorities, the children consistently participate in problematic behavior that negates their approach towards life, family, study and various other aspects he is related with.

According to him the major steps in the prevention of delinquency require identifying at-risk individuals and their environment before delinquent activity and behavior occurs and then removing such risk factors and strengthening resistance to the risk factor already present.

To his view starting place of preventing delinquency is family. Further he is not satisfied with the care and the protection given to the children and he contended that despite eight years of separate Act meant to deal with juvenile delinquency the situation on the ground has not changed much. India's Juvenile justice system calls for complete overhauling to tackle the sluggish pace of judicial processes and lack of proper care and observation homes.

He wrote an Article in which he mentioned various problems faced by police of the area to deal with such children and what are all the factors which leads to insufficiency of police to treat such delinquents is due to active support of society and media which addresses any of their strict action of reformation to be torture to innocents but reality explains something else.