INDIAN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY- ITS DETERMINANT SOCIAL CAUSES AND LEGAL REMEDIES

DIVI SHARMA

Tata Institute of Social Science, Mumbai
E-mail: sharmadivi93@gmail.com

Abstract - Juvenile delinquency implies the participation of minors in activities deemed illegal by the law. These unlawful actions of juveniles can be due to a host of socio-economic factors ranging from a lack of proper upbringing, inadequate emotional support to adolescents, material deprivation of family, to, general indifference of society towards juveniles from certain socioeconomic backgrounds . From the past decade, the Indian government has been working to coordinate their laws regarding juvenile rehabilitation and reform to align with the standards provided by the UN, specifically the rules prescribed by UN (1989) convention on the Rights of the child. Thus, juvenile misdemeanor is a complex social phenomenon that needs to be addressed holistically by focusing on where the Indian Juvenile Justice Act lacks in spite of several amendments. The new act of 2015 replaced the existing juvenile laws with the aim of providing changes to address the issue. The paper uses the Desk Research method by focusing upon the secondary data available in libraries, published Government reports and statistics. This paper aims to explain the concept of juvenile delinquency, the factors responsible for juvenile offences, the evolution of juvenile justice system in India, why the earlier existing law lacks in controlling the juvenile offences and also the rationale behind the Juvenile Justice Act 2015.

Index Terms - Crime, Delinquency, Juvenile, Law, Minor

I. INTRODUCTION

The term juvenile delinquency may be new but the problem of children involved in criminal activities is as old in history as children themselves. Juvenile Delinquency is differently defined by laws, institutions and beliefs regarding the children and their behavior. These laws and the behavioral patterns are not static and pass through the social changes which further complicate it. At the same time the juvenile delinquency is the result of the behavior of young people, their families, peers, and others who are part of the behavioral setting and influencing environment.

The issue of juvenile delinquency is a social problem. Children are the foundations of every country. In India, despite the constitution stating that the child should be given healthy and protective life away from abusiveness and exploitation, still many of the children of India are deprived of the very essence of childhood. The juvenile justice system in India was introduced with the aim of providing care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the neglected and the delinquent children. The seventh UN congress on Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders identified three approaches to juvenile justice which are: due process model, welfare model and participatory model.

The Juvenile justice system of Indian is a combination of these three mentioned. The law in India related to the delinquent children in India focuses on their criminal offences and the prime actors Include the police, lawyers, and the judges. The constitution of India states under article 15(3), 24,39(e) and (f) and 45 about the special status of the children. With the term "juvenile justice" India tries to provide social and the required judicial justice to the neglected and the delinquent children.

II. DEFINING THE JUVENILE

There is no universal definition of the child or juvenile. The different existing laws lay down the differential provisions for the child. According to the National Crime Research Bureau defines the Juvenile with low level of maturity, both in physical and in mental capability and this distinguishes them from the adult. The juvenile constitute the most vulnerable groups as they easily fall to prey to temptations, inducement and mechanizations by vested groups to embark on a path of criminality.

The juvenile Justice Act of 1986 replaced the word 'child' with 'juvenile' which was used in the Children Act 1960. The change was influenced by the United nations Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice Administration (Beijing Rules), which preceded the Juvenile Justice Act. With the Juvenile Justice act (care and protection) the word juvenile has become value loaded as the act uses the phrase "juvenile in conflict with law" in contradistinction with 'children in need and care and protection'

Difference between 'minor' & 'juvenile'

Both the terms are different and at the same time conceptually similar .Minor according to the Majority Act is the one who has attained the age of 18 years and who is still not adult in the eyes of the law. Juvenile is a person between the age of 16-18 years. It indicates the legality and implies immaturity and childishness. In terms of law, it involves a legal young person who is accused of crime.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF DEVELOPMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

The juvenile justice system in India originated during the British Rule and was the consequence of western ideas, the developments in area of prison reforms, and the juvenile justice development. The conceptual foundation of the Juvenile Justice System depicts the shift from 'welfare to rights'. The development of the juvenile Justice system in India can be divided into five periods(kumari,2004):

- **Prior to 1773:**

The Hindu code Bill and the Muslim Law had provisions for the maintenance of children. Under the muslim law it was compulsory to take charge of the abandoned child. Earlier there was no law in reference to the juvenile delinquents. The Manusmriti and Hedaya dictated differential punishments for children performing different crimes.

- **1773-1850:**

The period marked the emergence of the East India Company. This period witnessed the conversion of prisons from places transporting convicts to places for keeping convicts. The increased concern led to the establishment of the home for the destitute children in Calcutta in 1787. The ongoing developments during this phase also led to the establishment of The Apprentices Act, 1850 which was the very first legislation pertaining to children which provided for the rehabilitation of those in the age group of 10–18 years convicted for an offence.

- **1850-1918:**

The legislations concerning the children saw an increase during this era and the Apprentices Act 1850 was the harbinger of many others others including the Indian Penal Code 1860 which declared that the children below the age of 7 years as doli incapax. The Whipping act 1864 proved to be of eminent service in thinning the juvenile population of the jails. This was followed by the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897.

- **1919-1950:**

The developments related to the laws of the juvenile offenders were more frequent in madras, Bombay and Bengal. The first Madras Children Act, 1920, Bengal Children Act, 1922 and Bombay Children Act, 1924. The Vagrancy Act 1943, also provided for certain care and training of children below the age of 14 years.

- **POST 1950:**

The Children Act, 1960 was the first central enactment in independent India relating to children who followed the United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders. It applied only to the union territories, since the subject matter of juvenile justice fell under the state list of the Indian Constitution. The United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice were an opportunity as well as a compulsion for Indian Parliament to bring uniform juvenile justice legislation for the entire country (except for the state of Jammu and Kashmir). Hence, the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 came into being. Juvenile Justice Act 1986, the reason behind its enactment was the aim of operating the Juvenile Justice System in country in conformity with international rules. The act not only focuses upon restructuring the system on internationally proclaimed principles but also to evolve the new concept of juvenile justice within the true meaning of the social justice as enshrined in Constitution of India. It defined a juvenile as a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years and a girl as not having attained the age of 18 years. A delinquent juvenile was defined as a juvenile who was alleged to have committed an offence. Even though the Government of India had ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992, it felt the need to re-enact the existing law to bring in conformity, as well as all to include other international instruments. The Five Years Plan started focusing on provisions related to the children with the 8th Five Years Plan leading to the setup of Working Groups on Welfare of Children. The 9th Five Years Plan takes into consideration the issue of juvenile delinquency, abuse, crime and exploitation. The 10th Five Years Plan by the ministry of Social Justice and empowerment points out the need to reach out to every child in need of protection and care. This led to the enactment of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 recognizes the family of the child as a unit to deal with while dealing with children. It introduces a wider range of community placement options in adoption, foster, shelter homes etc. The bill made improvements in the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 and more emphasis was given to make it more child friendly and ensuring the best interest of the child. The act increased the age of majority from 16 to 18 (in the case of boys).. The new act tries to lay down a differential approach for the children who are in conflict with law and who need the care and protection, which had been clubbed together by the Juvenile Justice Act of 1986. The act constitutes of a series of measures which was adopted by the ministry under its umbrella programme 'National Initiative for Child Protection' that tries to work along with the CRC objectives which involves four basic rights to the child: Right to survival, protection, development and participation. The Act with all new amendments has been enforced since April 1 2001, to deal with the children and its purview. It was made mandatory to constitute the National Level Advisory Board' on Juvenile Justice to Advice the state as well as centre governments.

JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION) ACT 2015:

The Nirbhaya Gang rape case of 2012 which shook the entire nation was the reason for amendment done

in the pre- existing Juvenile Justice Act. The new law was passed on 22 December 2015. The law gives protection to the rights of juvenile victims with issues related to adoption and foster care. In 2012 India faced a country wide protest against the release of the juvenile involved in the gang rape and murder of the victim that had shaken the roots of Indian culture and society. After the amendment M/s Maneka Gandhi remarked, "It's a compassionate bill which will at the same time act as a deterrent," she said. Giving details, the minister said under the new law, a juvenile offender will not be sent directly to jail. Whether the crime was committed in the frame of mind of an adult or child will first be assessed by the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB). The Juvenile Justice Act 2015 made the following amendments:

- Juveniles 16 years or older to be tried as adults for involvement in the heinous offences like rape and murder.
- Under Section 15, special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years
- The setting up of Juvenile Justice Boards and Child Welfare Committees in every district
- The decision to try a juvenile as adult will be taken by Juvenile Justice Board which will constitute a judicial magistrate and two social workers as members.
- The institutional care of the children in their respective districts will be done by Child Welfare Committee constituting a chairperson and four members. The institutional services provided will include education, health, nutrition, de-addiction, treatment of diseases, vocational training, skill development, life skill education, counseling, etc. to help them assume a constructive role in the society. . The variety of non-institutional options include: sponsorship and foster care including group foster care for placing children in a family environment which is other than child's biological family, which is to be selected, qualified, approved and supervised for providing care to children.
- The aim of the bill is to consolidate and amend the laws relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with the law and catering to the basic needs of children through care and protection by adopting a child friendly approach.
- The bills include the provision of adoption of children and criteria for the adoptive parent.
- The Juvenile Justice Board is given the option to transfer cases of heinous offences by such children to a Children's Court (Court of Session) after conducting preliminary assessment. The provisions provide for placing children in a 'place of safety' both during and after the trial till they attain the age of 21 years after which an evaluation of the child shall be conducted by the Children's Court. After the evaluation, the child is either released on probation and if the child is not reformed then the child will be sent to a jail for remaining term. The law will act as a deterrent for child offenders committing heinous offences such as rape and murder and will protect the rights of victim.

CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Alienation and Rebellion –
Many youths today are uncommitted to the values of their ancestors but at the same time are confused about their own values and identity. These misguided youths often view the adult world as hostile , unacceptable, confusing and may develop hatred for it. These youths disobey their parents and therefore alienate themselves from their families and the society. Because of this alienation they may fall prey in the hands of antisocial elements or may start identifying with the peer group that is considered as delinquent.

Social Rejects –
There are some young people who lack motivation or the ability to do well in the school. These youths drop early and often fail to find a job suited for them with the meager qualification that they possess. Thus, these young people discover that they are not needed in the society i.e. they are Social Rejects. These youths are generally the victims of drastic and cut-throat social progress.

Delinquent Gang Culture –
Delinquent Gangs are prevalent in lower socioeconomic areas but they are not restricted to them. Most youths join the gang as it gives them a sense of belongingness and serve as means of gaining some measure of status and approval and enable them to commit illegal acts for financial gains . With arms and the power to abuse humanity, these young people become reckless and uncontrollable.

Sociopathic Parental Model –
Several investigators have found a high incidence of sociopathic traits in the parents of delinquents – particularly but not exclusively father. The traits present are alcoholism, brutality, antisocial attitude. Unnecessarily Sociopathic parents may contribute in various ways to delinquent behavior of girls as well. Covert encouragement of sexual promiscuity is fairly common and in some instances there is actual incest with the daughter.

Broken Homes –
A number of investigations have pointed to high incidence of broken home and multiple parent figures in the background of delinquent youth. In general delinquency appears to be much more common among youths coming from homes broken by parental separation than from homes broken by death of a parent.

Parental Rejection and Faulty Discipline –
Every child wants to be loved and understood. As the child grows he expects to have love and affection from his parents and family members. In case child fails to receive requisite quantum of love and understanding he feels alienated, and rejected and moves out to satisfy his unmet needs by restoring to antisocial activities. Frequently he falls prey to antisocial elements who exploit the youth for their illegal business or the youth joins the delinquent gang.

Influence of Adult Criminals –
In gang robberies and pocket picking young boys are involved. Adults Criminals keep a watch on young boys, draw then towards themselves initially by talking to them pleasantly and then tempt them with luxuries of life over a period ranging from 3 – 6 months before training them in their trade. The advantage of training and operating with children is that when these boys are arrested the adult criminals can influence their parents to pay sizeable amount to bail them out or defend them through lawyers.

Drug Abuse –
A sizeable number of delinquent acts – particularly theft, prostitution and assault are directly associated with drug problem. Most youths who are addicted to hard drugs in an attempt to maintain their habit are forced to steal and commit other crimes.

Unusual Stresses –
In some instances, traumatic experiences in the life of a boy or a girl appear to act as precipitating agents in Delinquency.Vicious circle of poverty: many children come from a poor background and from their childhood have seen the struggle from poverty and In the hope of getting a better life and freedom from poverty some children may get involved in the crime.

G. REASONS FOR INCREASED NUMBER OF JUVENILE DELINQUENT

- Malfunctioning due to the ill coordination and unsystematic law enforcement, adjudication and correction.
- Lack of resources, improperly qualified personnel and the fragmented implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act.
- Failed community support structures and their integration in the juvenile justice system/limited community participation.

H.SOLUTION:

- Developing the opportunities for safe birth and survival, healthcare, recreation, education, protection against exploitation (moral, mental and sexual).
- Facilities for all round growth and development of the child.
- State Schemes for individualized care and protection.

III. CONCLUSION

The recent data of NCRB 2016 shows that the number of juvenile offenders is increasing irrespective of the new amendments and strict laws for the juvenile delinquents. The Capital ranks first in crimes committed by the juvenile population.It is being noticed that the children belonging to low economic strata are more inclined towards committing crimes. There is a need to pay attention for generating employment and providing basic economic conditions fulfilled.

IV. NCRB DATA 2016

TABLE 5A.1
Crime Committed by Juveniles (IPC+SLL) - 2014-2016

S. No.	State/UT	2014	2015	2016	Percentage State Share To All-India (2016)	Rank Based on Incidence/ % share (2016)	Mid-Year Projected Children Population (in Lakhs)@+ (2014)	Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes (2016)#+	Rank Based on Crime Rate (2016)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATES:									
1	Andhra Pradesh	883	1015	809	2.3	13	156.7	5.2	22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	81	66	57	0.2	26	4.7	12.1	10
3	Assam	487	624	436	1.2	17	118.9	3.7	25
4	Bihar *	4371	1658	2335	6.5	4	447.8	5.2	21
5	Chhattisgarh	1691	1914	1953	5.4	7	100.5	19.4	4
6	Goa	64	28	21	0.1	30	5.2	4.0	24
7	Gujarat *	4380	1577	1681	4.7	8	206.8	8.1	16
8	Haryana	1041	1098	1186	3.3	10	92.8	12.8	9
9	Himachal Pradesh	272	195	204	0.6	18	21.6	9.4	12
10	Jammu & Kashmir	102	181	198	0.6	19	45.0	4.4	23
11	Jharkhand	150	124	140	0.4	20	131.5	1.1	33
12	Karnataka	412	446	453	1.3	16	195.9	2.3	29
13	Kerala	1203	1398	628	1.8	15	93.4	6.7	20
14	Madhya Pradesh	6512	6583	7369	20.6	1	300.8	24.5	2
15	Maharashtra	5407	5693	6606	18.4	2	378.5	17.5	5
16	Manipur	23	17	10	0.0	33	9.6	1.0	34
17	Meghalaya	125	111	84	0.2	24	10.0	8.4	15
18	Mizoram	44	41	53	0.1	27	3.7	14.3	7
19	Nagaland	10	17	18	0.1	31	6.7	2.7	27
20	Odisha	838	934	994	2.8	12	140.4	7.1	19
21	Punjab	277	111	117	0.3	22	87.7	1.3	32
22	Rajasthan	2309	2203	2273	6.3	5	285.4	8.0	17
23	Sikkim	19	41	27	0.1	28	2.0	13.5	8
24	Tamil Nadu	1549	1814	2217	6.2	6	202.0	11.0	11
25	Telangana	931	1252	998	2.8	11	111.7	8.9	13
26	Tripura	64	37	25	0.1	29	12.4	2.0	30
27	Uttar Pradesh	1397	1006	1438	4.0	9	885.8	1.6	31
28	Uttarakhand	123	127	124	0.3	21	38.5	3.2	26
29	West Bengal *	1566	562	709	2.0	14	293.7	2.4	28
	TOTAL STATE(S)	36331	30873	33163	92.5		4389.6	7.6	
UNION TERRITORIES:									
30	A & N Islands	14	13	12	0.0	32	1.4	8.6	14
31	Chandigarh	116	100	96	0.3	23	4.0	24.0	3
32	D&N Haveli	6	17	0	0.0	-	1.3	0.0	-
33	Daman & Diu	2	3	7	0.0	34	0.9	7.8	18
34	Delhi UT	1969	2366	2499	7.0	3	56.0	44.6	1
35	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0.0	-	0.2	0.0	-
36	Puducherry	16	61	72	0.2	25	4.7	15.3	6
	TOTAL UT(S)	2124	2560	2686	7.5		68.4	39.3	
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	38455	33433	35849	100.0		4458.0	8.0	

Note : i) '#' Estimated Mid-year population of children(Below 18 years of age) of the year 2014 due to non-availability of such figures for the year 2016.
ii) + Population Source: Ministry of Health & Family Welfare estimated population of 2014 based on 2001 Census.
iii) '+' Crime Rate is calculated as Crime per one lakh of population.
iv) Rank is based on Incidence Share (Col.7) as well as on the Crime Rate (Col.10). Both should be considered simultaneously.
v) No ranking for States/UTs where figures are '0'.
vi) *Data for the year 2014 is under clarification (Bihar, Gujarat, West Bengal)

TABLE 5A.1 - Page: 1 of 1

Because the final formatting of your paper is limited in scale, you need to position figures and tables at the top and bottom of each column. Large figures and tables may span both columns. Place figure captions below the figures; place table titles above the tables. If your figure has two parts, include the labels "(a)" and "(b)" as part of the artwork. Please verify that the figures and tables you mention in the text actually exist. Do not put borders around the outside of your

figures. Use the abbreviation "Fig." even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate "Table." Tables are numbered with Roman numerals.

Include a note with your final paper indicating that you request color printing. Do not use color unless it is necessary for the proper interpretation of your figures. There is an additional charge for color printing.

Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity "Magnetization," or "Magnetization M," not just "M." Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. As in Fig. 1, for example, write "Magnetization (A/m)" or "Magnetization ($A \cdot m^{-1}$)," not just "A/m." Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write "Temperature (K)," not "Temperature/K."

Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write "Magnetization (kA/m)" or "Magnetization (10^3 A/m)." Do not write "Magnetization (A/m) □ 1000" because the reader would not know whether the top axis label in Fig. 1 meant 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8 to 12 point type.

- **References**

Number citations consecutively in square brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the brackets [2]. Multiple references [2], [3] are each numbered with separate brackets [1]–[3]. When citing a section in a book, please give the relevant page numbers [2]. In sentences, refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]. Do not use "Ref. [3]" or "reference [3]" except at the beginning of a sentence: "Reference [3] shows ... ." Number footnotes separately in superscripts (Insert | Footnote). Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it is cited; do not put footnotes in the reference list (endnotes). Use letters for table footnotes (see Table I).

Please note that the references at the end of this document are in the preferred referencing style. Give all authors' names; do not use "et al." unless there are six authors or more. Use a space after authors' initials. Papers that have not been published should be cited as "unpublished" [4]. Papers that have been submitted for publication should be cited as "submitted for publication" [5]. Papers that have been accepted for publication, but not yet specified for an issue should be cited as "to be published" [6]. Please give affiliations and addresses for private communications [7].

- **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have already been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as SI, ac, and dc do not have to be defined. Abbreviations that incorporate periods should not have spaces: write "C.N.R.S.," not "C. N. R. S." Do not use abbreviations in the title unless they are unavoidable (for example, "INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY" in the title of this article).

- **Equations**

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the "Equation" markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$\int_0^{r_2} F(r,\varphi)\, dr\, d\varphi = [\sigma r_2/(2\mu_0)] \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \exp(-\lambda |z_j - z_i|)\lambda^{-1} J_1(\lambda r_2) J_0(\lambda r_i) d\lambda . \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (T might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). Refer to "(1)," not "Eq. (1)" or "equation (1)," except at the beginning of a sentence: "Equation (1) is ... ."

- Other Recommendations

Use one space after periods and colons. Hyphenate complex modifiers: "zero-field-cooled magnetization." Avoid dangling participles, such as, "Using (1), the potential was calculated." [It is not clear who or what used (1).] Write instead, "The potential was calculated by using (1)," or "Using (1), we calculated the potential."

Use a zero before decimal points: "0.25," not ".25." Use "cm^3," not "cc." Indicate sample dimensions as "0.1 cm □ 0.2 cm," not "0.1 □ 0.2 cm^2." The abbreviation for "seconds" is "s," not "sec." Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: use "Wb/m^2" or "webers per square meter," not "$webers/m^2$." When expressing a range of values, write "7 to 9" or "7-9," not "7~9."

A parenthetical statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.) In American English, periods and commas are within quotation marks, like "this period." Other punctuation is "outside"! Avoid contractions; for example, write "do not" instead of "don't." The serial comma is preferred: "A, B, and C" instead of "A, B and C."

If you wish, you may write in the first person singular or plural and use the active voice ("I observed that ..." or "We observed that ..." instead of "It was observed that ..."). Remember to check spelling. If your native language is not English, please get a native English-speaking colleague to proofread your paper.

V. SOME COMMON MISTAKES

The word "data" is plural, not singular. The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 is zero, not a lowercase letter "o." The term for residual magnetization is "remanence"; the adjective is "remanent"; do not write "remnance" or "remnant." Use the word "micrometer" instead of "micron." A graph within a graph is an "inset," not an "insert." The word "alternatively" is preferred to the word "alternately" (unless you really mean something that alternates). Use the word "whereas" instead of "while" (unless you are referring to simultaneous events). Do not use the word "essentially" to mean "approximately" or "effectively." Do not use the word "issue" as a euphemism for "problem." When compositions are not specified, separate chemical symbols by en-dashes; for example, "NiMn" indicates the intermetallic compound $Ni_{0.5}Mn_{0.5}$ whereas "Ni–Mn" indicates an alloy of some composition Ni_xMn_{1-x}.
Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones "affect" (usually a verb) and "effect" (usually a noun), "complement" and "compliment," "discreet" and "discrete," "principal" (e.g., "principal investigator") and "principle" (e.g., "principle of measurement"). Do not confuse "imply" and "infer."
Prefixes such as "non," "sub," "micro," "multi," and ""ultra" are not independent words; they should be joined to the words they modify, usually without a hyphen. There is no period after the "et" in the Latin abbreviation "et al." (it is also italicized). The abbreviation "i.e.," means "that is," and the abbreviation "e.g.," means "for example" (these abbreviations are not italicized).
An excellent style manual and source of information for science writers is [9].

VI. EDITORIAL POLICY

The submitting author is responsible for obtaining agreement of all coauthors and any consent required from sponsors before submitting a paper. It is the obligation of the authors to cite relevant prior work.
Authors of rejected papers may revise and resubmit them to the journal again.

VII. PUBLICATION PRINCIPLES

The contents of the journal are peer-reviewed and archival. The journal INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING AND INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY (IJEIT) publishes scholarly articles of archival value as well as tutorial expositions and critical reviews of classical subjects and topics of current interest.
Authors should consider the following points:

1) Technical papers submitted for publication must advance the state of knowledge and must cite relevant prior work.
2) The length of a submitted paper should be commensurate with the importance, or appropriate to the complexity, of the work. For example, an obvious extension of previously published work might not be appropriate for publication or might be adequately treated in just a few pages.
3) Authors must convince both peer reviewers and the editors of the scientific and technical merit of a paper; the standards of proof are higher when extraordinary or unexpected results are reported.
4) Because replication is required for scientific progress, papers submitted for publication must provide sufficient information to allow readers to perform similar experiments or calculations and use the reported results. Although not everything need be disclosed, a paper must contain new, useable, and fully described information. For example, a specimen's chemical composition need not be reported if the main purpose of a paper is to introduce a new measurement technique. Authors should expect to be challenged by reviewers if the results are not supported by adequate data and critical details.

CONCLUSION

A conclusion section is not required. Although a conclusion may review the main points of the paper, do not replicate the abstract as the conclusion. A conclusion might elaborate on the importance of the work or suggest applications and extensions.
singular heading even if you have many acknowledgments. Avoid expressions such as "One of us (S.B.A.) would like to thank ... ." Instead, write "F. A. Author thanks ... ." Sponsor and financial support acknowledgments are placed in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

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