

A STUDY ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN INDIA

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Abstract- Children are the most important determinant for the growth and development of our nation. They also determine the future of the world and the torchbearers of our society. The civilization of humans rests upon their children. It's fluently predictable that the future of the country is at a pitfall where the children have started getting involved in horrendous crimes. Unfortunately, there has been an unknown increase in the number of cases of crimes committed by children in utmost of the countries throughout the globe India, being one of them.

In India, the rate of crime committed by the children is increasing at an intimidating rate which is disturbing and is fatalistic to the interest of the society, thus, it's the need of the hour to find results to end the imminence of juvenile delinquency. This paper aims at studying who's a chick, what juvenile delinquency means, the reasons or the causes behind the adding rates of juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquency particularly in India has been bandied about in the paper which is supplemented with colourful statistical data collected from sanctioned sources. This paper contains various Acts and legislation relating to juvenile delinquencies in India.

Crime rate is increasing day by day in India and the most shocking trend that can be noticed is that it's healing among Kids too. Felonious cases of all feathers ranging from thefts to murder or smuggling to sexual crimes are committed by them. Juveniles are humans below the age of 18. We hear of blowups in communities and indeed in our seminaries. Adding situations of juvenile violence are a public concern. The concern has concentrated

on discipline, but veritably little on forestallment or intervention. The future of our world depends on responsible citizens who retain the capability to express and resolve conflicts while working together for communal enhancement. The Juvenile Justice Act is principally for the protection, treatment and recuperation of a chick who committed a crime due to some influential factors. They're transferred to Juvenile homes where numerous services are handed out similar as health, education or vocational training so that they could live a healthy life when completed with discipline.

Keywords: Child, crime, juvenile justice, delinquency, Education.

INTRODUCTION

Crime with the aid of using juveniles is a harsh truth in India. A juvenile may be described as a baby who has now no longer attained a positive age at which he may be held responsible for his crook acts like a person person. There is a distinction between the time period Juvenile and Minor. Though in not unusual language we use each the phrases interchangeably but 'juvenile' and 'minor' in felony phrases are used in one-of-a-kind context. The time period juvenile is used with reference to a young crook culprit and the time period minor pertains to felony capability or majority of a person.

Thus, Juvenile is a baby who's presupposed to have devoted positive acts or omissions which might be in violation of any regulation and are declared to be an offence. In latest instances juveniles have been determined to be worried in maximum heinous of the crimes together with murder and gang rape. Not all criminals reveal their criminality early in life. Origins of crook conduct in early life are a complicated matter, delinquency is fairly predictable early in some youngsters's lives. Similarly, antisocial conduct in the form of juvenile delinquency is predictive of maturity crime. It seems evident, though, that early hassle conduct should not be overlooked for motives it is predictive of later, more serious, issues and, if it's far acted on, then even easy interventions can be powerful at decreasing destiny delinquency. Children are taken into consideration to be items from God so we as parents, guardians and society have a responsibility that youngsters have to be allowed and furnished the possibility to develop in a healthful socio-cultural surroundings in order that they might emerge as accountable residents.

It is the responsibility of the State to offer identical opportunities to all youngsters for his or her improvement for the duration of the length in their growth. The destiny of our international relies upon accountable residents who own the cap potential to explicit and remedy conflicts whilst operating collectively for civic improvement. So Children are anticipated to be obedient, respectful and feature appropriate high-satisfaction in them. However, because of diverse motives positive percent of youngsters do now no longer follow settled social and felony dictum. Such youngsters are maximum often than now no longer get worried in crook behaviour which is known as juvenile delinquency or juvenile crime. Many experts believe that the present regulation is insufficient to cope with the state of affairs and we want adjustments in it in order that for heinous crimes juveniles can also be attempted and punished as adults. But there are perspectives in competition as nicely which do now no longer enrol in this view.

The Juvenile Justice Act of 2015 replaced the Juvenile Justice Act 2000. The Delhi rape case of 2012 had a great impact on the perceived innocence of a child lawbreaker as one of the cons of the said case was a many months youngish than 18 times and was tried as a chick in the juvenile court and was awarded imprisonment of 3 times which caused huge disappointment amongst the public. Several desires challenging the earlier Act were filed which were later struck down by the Supreme Court of India.

The Act allowed the minor falling between 16 to 18 times of age to be tried as a grown-up. The crime will be audited by the Juvenile justice board to determine whether the offence was committed as a 'child or an adult'. According to the Act the juvenile justice board shall correspond of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of First Class not being Principal Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate with at least three times experience and two social workers named in similar manner as may be specified, of whom at least one shall be a woman, forming a Bench and every similar Bench shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 on a Metropolitan Magistrate or, as the case may be, a Judicial Magistrate of First Class. The bill included sundries from the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption, 1993 which were missing in the earlier Act. The bill also contained vittles regarding relinquishment and foster care in India.

OBJECTIVES

- To know the various Acts related to Juvenile offenders.
- To know the importance of Juvenile Justice.
- To understand the various offences of Juvenile offenders.
- To understand the care and protection of Juvenile offenders.
- To know the remedies of the Juvenile offenders.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

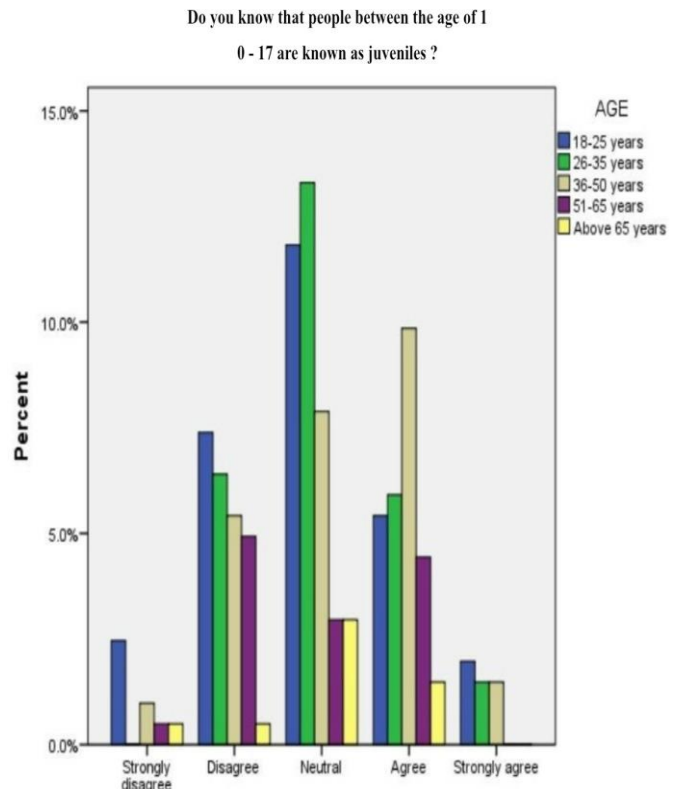
India along with the performance of and problems in this system. The inter relationship of police, people and criminal justice administration was highlighted. A critical analysis of juvenile justice system was done by S.Muthusamy (1999) studied variation in police discretion in the United Kingdom and in India. (Mutu, 1987). The number of participants from the pioneer status in the field of juvenile justice namely T.N, Bengal and Maharashtra or their statement did not reflect the long history and experience of their status in the field, lawyer's analysis of the Bill despite of high percentage of advocates among the debaters. (Singh, 1948). Juvenile delinquency law was characterised by the feature that they prescribe many acts which are regarded as non-criminal if included by an elder person. The extension of the concept of juvenile delinquency to wider limit has drawn adverse criticism on the ground that it is neither necessary nor desirable. (Singh, 1948; Desai, 1979). The book strongly urges for the urgent view of the existing juvenile justice act and the drafting of a new law to prevent further harassment and exploitation of children. This book brings together of brief yet comprehensive, collection of facts, information as well as critical analysis of important aspects concerning the juvenile justice system. (Baligar and Somashekharappa, 2015). The juvenile justice system in India envisages an infrastructure in which the legal system has jurisdiction over two classes of children below 18 years of age those who require protective care from the state. (Parks *et al.*, 2020). The bill was passed into law and will be enforceable starting from January 15, 2016. Time will tell if the punitive nature of This legislation will affect how the public, police, and the judiciary perceive juveniles justice system for juvenile in conflict with law. (Dehal *et al.*, 2015). The police role and mission and criminal justice system, victim justice system whether it is juvenile system justice gender justice or adult justice requires well qualified services of the police. According to see 154 of CRPC 1973 the police is only agency empowered to investigate all cognizable orders. (Agrawal *et al.*,

2011). The juvenile justice system found in any country both reflects and help to shape the nature of the delinquency problem that country exhibits law and system of justice specifically pertaining to juvenile are extremely diverse throughout the world ranging from virtually none to highly complex. (Sheth, 1961). The problem of juvenile justice is no doubt one of tragic human interest so much so in fact that it is not only confined to this country alone but gets across national UN standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice parliaments seems to have experienced its power. (Hartjen and Priyadarsini, 1984). Analysis of each decision point is needed so, that targeted policy and programmatic changes can be implemented. To ensure that strategies for reducing racial and ethnic disparities based on evidence rather than perceptions, at each juvenile justice decision point. (Vadackumchery, 1996). The company was directed to conduct an analysis of juvenile crime and the working of the juvenile justice system and then to make recommendations based on the analysis. (Kumari, 2010). Meta analysis of research and the effects of interventions programs for juvenile offenders 2 dozens of meta analysis have been conducted on evaluation of the effect of programs on recidivism of juvenile offenders. Almost all of these however had a limited scope. (Rathinabalan and Naaraayan, 2018). Improve the juvenile justice system to the very least remove young people from the adult confinement facilities their concern with the incarceration of children provided the stimulus for this repeat sponsored by the office of juvenile justice and delinquency to the federal juvenile justice and delinquency. (Gupta *et al.*, 2015). Transforming juvenile system justice reform details and institutional realities examines the ties and competing (Knowles *et al.* 2018) interest of an early juvenile court and reform school. Historical analysis of newspaper articles and count down is used to examine the creation of the juvenile justice system. (Dave *et al.*, 2013). Discrimination in the handling of juvenile offenders by socio control agencies. Race effects in juvenile justice today clearly represent crime and delinquency. Race effects in juvenile justice decision making findings

of a state wide analysis.(Ganga, Ravichandran and Padmanabhan, 1989). Analysis of state legislation and current practice indicates that juvenile justice totally clearly represents a mix of punitive and rehabilitate approaches and the state very dramatically in the extent to which they are towards.(Tandon *et al.*, 1978). The utility of epidemiological and public health principles and approaches in context of the juvenile justice system has not been well studied. To being addressing these transfer to adult system. The intention of this analysis waste examine the social complexities of juvenile violence.(Sinclair and Shah, 1973; Tandon *et al.*, 1978). Although adult trials sought to maintain procedural protection of defendants the early American juvenile court system authorised the judge to determine how to protect the youth before the court. The analysis of the in adequencies of the juvenile justice systemin the case of juvenile system.(Jayashankarappa and Rao, 1971; Sinclair and Shah, 1973; Tandon *et al.*, 1978). Indirect cost excluding juvenile justice system. processing costs were estimated in the household level. The outcome effectiveness of juvenile justice system processed was subsequently assessed beginning with the juvenile justice system as a whole a focus on deterrence and then a separate analysis of each process area.(Jayashankarappa and Rao, 1971; Sinclair and Shah, 1973; Tandon *et al.*, 1978; Mitra, 1988). Framework understandings how juvenile delinquency and crimes conceived by the key agents and others key players in the juvenile justice system and how discourses and policies were formulated accordingly. This analysis also marks the beginning other formulation of a new of a set of new research.(Jayashankarappa and Rao, 1971; Sinclair and Shah, 1973; Tandon *et al.*, 1978; Mitra, 1988; Saranya *et al.*, 2021)

ANALYSIS

CHART : 1



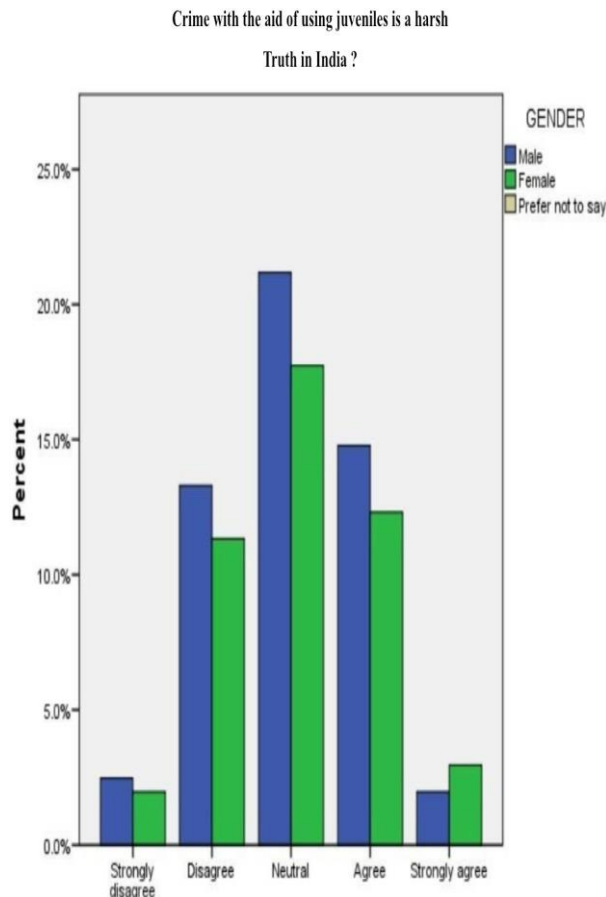
LEGEND : Majority of the respondents are between the age groups 26-35 years and the least number of respondents are between the age of Above 60 years.The chart shows the Age of the respondents who answered the question most people answered yes and it was accordingly mentioned in the graph

DISCUSSION : The responses as per the above shown chart, for the question 1; Does the federal government have the most power in our country ? respondents are between occupational groups 18-30 years of age and the least number of respondents are between the age of Above 60 years.

RESULT : The people below the age of 30 are not aware of the question asked but the people between 30-50 mostly answered properly because people below 30 are not involving in electronic matters and avoids the habit of reading news papers and articles

related to electronic and cyber crimes and its prevention activities which are happening in our daily life.

CHART : 2



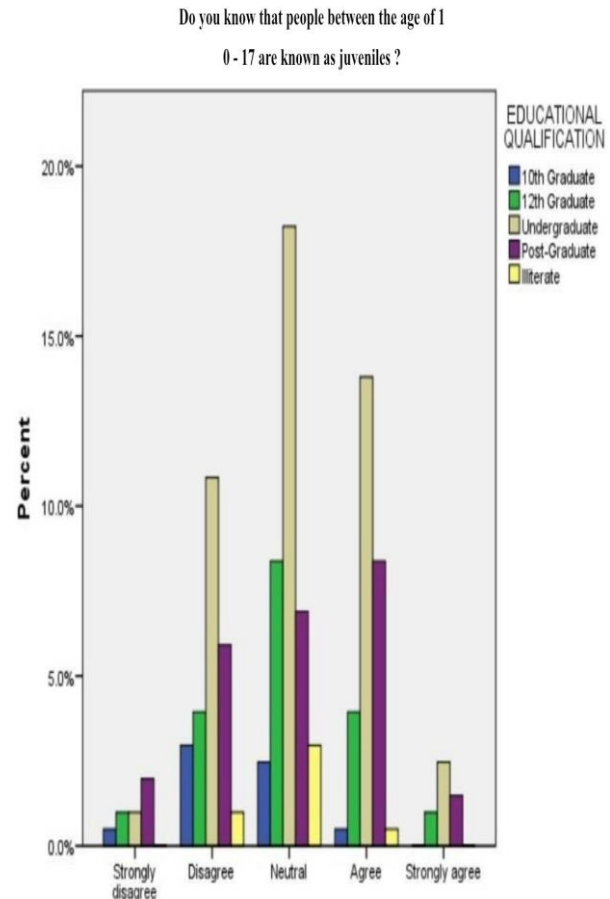
LEGEND : The graph shows the male and female respondents in different collars and which represent in the bar diagram and these are compared with the answer of four options and compared according to the male and female in the percentage level.

DISCUSSION : Majority of the respondents are between occupational groups 18-30 Years and the least number of Respondents are between compared with their age groups.

RESULT : The chart shows the Gender of the responses who answered the question most people answered yes and it was accordingly mentioned in the graph, the male responders are not aware of the

question asked but the female responders mostly answered properly according to their will.

CHART : 3



LEGEND : The graph represents the Educational groups of the respondents according to the question arises and compared with the answers and represented in a bar diagram in different collars.

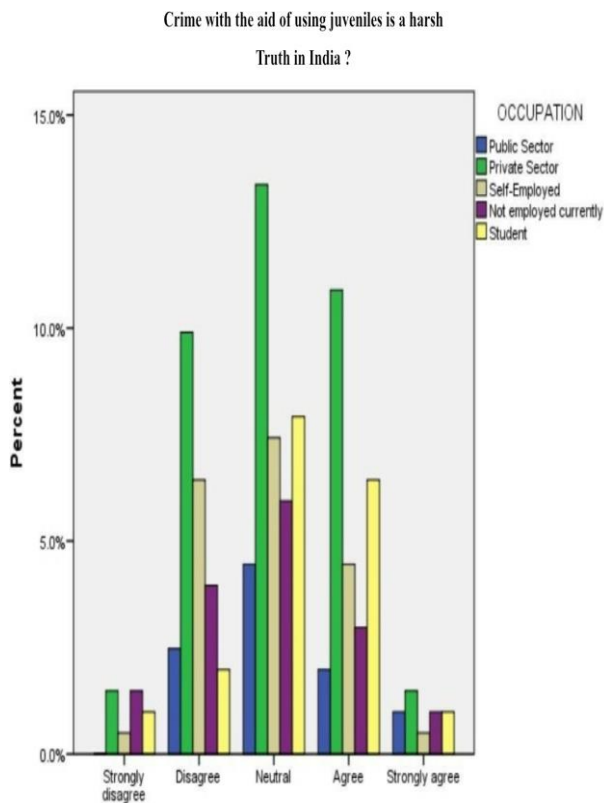
DISCUSSION : Majority of the respondents are between occupational groups above 18-30 Years and the least number of Respondents are between the ages of Above 50-60 years. The chart describes the responses collected for the 2nd question.

RESULT : The chart shows the gender and Age of the respondents who answered the question most people answered yes and it was accordingly mentioned in the graph, the people below the age of

30 are not aware of the question asked but the people between 30-50 mostly answered properly according to their will.

question asked but the people who work in the public sector mostly answered properly according to their will.

CHART : 4

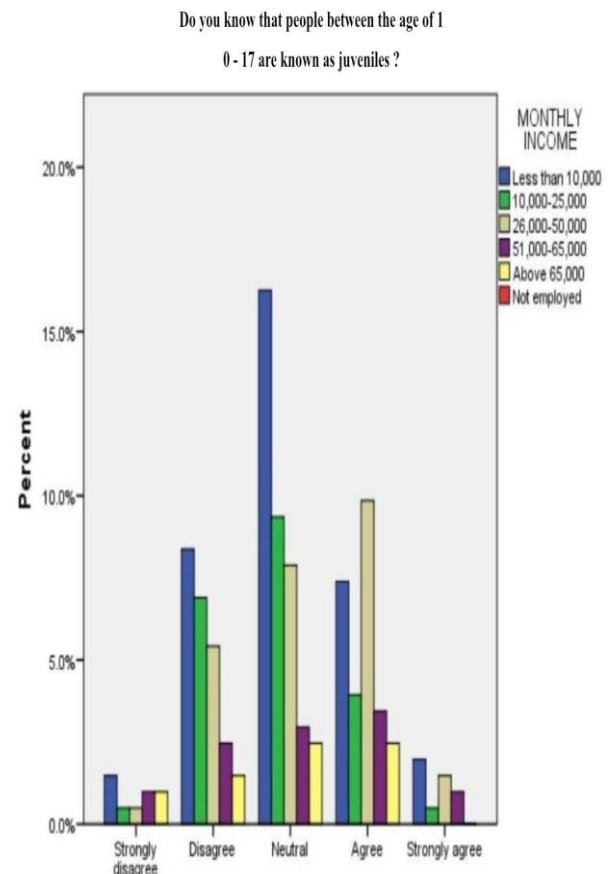


LEGEND : The graph represents the occupational groups of the respondents who answered the questions and the bar diagram compares with the percentage level of the people occupied in different sectors and they are represented in different collars accordingly .

DISCUSSION : The respondents are classified between occupational groups 30-40 Years and the least number of Respondents are between the ages of Above 60 years. Here the occupation and age of respondents are mentioned accordingly in the chart.

RESULT : The chart shows the gender and Occupational status of the respondents who answered the question most people answered yes and it was accordingly mentioned in the graph, the people who are unemployed are not aware of the

CHART :5



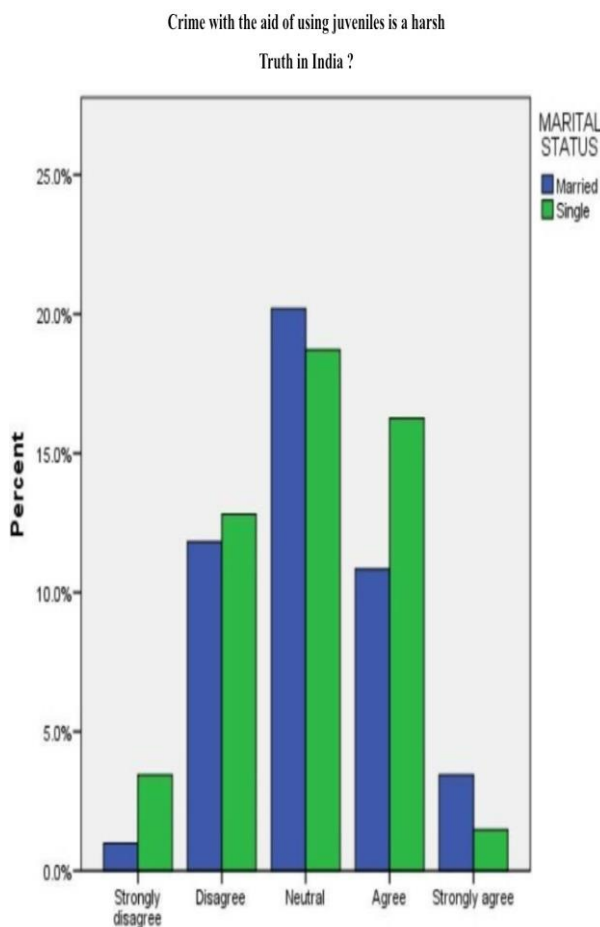
LEGEND : The graph represents the apromax level of the respondents monthly income and it was categorised according to their answers and represented differently according to the percentage level.

DISCUSSION : Majority of the respondents are between occupational groups of 18-30 Years and the least number of Respondents are between the ages above 60 years.

RESULT : The chart shows the gender and Age of the respondents who answered the question most people answered yes and it was accordingly mentioned in the graph, the people below the age of

30 are not aware of the question asked but the people between 30-50 mostly answered properly because people below 30 are not involving in political matters and avoids the habit of reading news papers and articles related to Indian federal structure and political activities.

CHART : 6



LEGEND : The graph represents the Marital status of the respondent according to the answers given by them, the question is compared with the independent variable to compare with the help of bar diagram.

DISCUSSION : Majority of the respondents are between occupational groups above 18-30 Years and the least number of Respondents are between the ages of Above 50-60 years. The chart describes the responses collected.

RESULT : The chart shows the gender and Age of the respondents who answered the question most people answered yes and it was accordingly mentioned in the graph, the people below the age of 30 are not aware of the question asked but the people between 30-50 mostly answered properly according to their will.

LIMITATIONS

The major limitation of the study is the sample frame. The major amount of respondents were connected through different social platforms. So the online surveys didn't help in interactive collection of responses. There were audiences who were not aware of the concept of privatisation and few Respondents were not aware about the usage of online sources. So a larger audience was not reached. The restrictive area of sample size is also another drawback. The physical factors are the most impactful and a major drawback to the research. The researcher had to face time restraints on college campuses. Survey question options may lead to clear data because certain answer options may be interpreted differently by the respondents.

CONCLUSION

Children desperately need grown-ups they can trust to fight for them without thinking of particular consequences when the going gets rough and tough opinions must be made. It's clear that children who don't bounce, lobby, hold press conferences, or make political crusade benefactions will continue to be ignored or marginalised by those in power until a critical mass of caring grown-ups, parents, religious leaders, child lawyers, and others make a potent movement to put children first. The juvenile justice Act of 2015 is one of the veritably progressive legislation by the government of India. It's the need of the hour as further and further kids are getting involved in the heinous crimes while being assured of fluently getting down with it. The move of lowering the age of the kids in conflict with law was begrudged by the Justice Verma commission as it observed that lowering the age is

an attempt to reduce the age of majority grounded on the nature of the crime and the age of child is a clear violation of the safeguards handed in the constitution of India and International covenants of United Nation Conventions of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). Still, the Supreme Court didn't consider this contention. It was argued that some of the kids committing unlawful acts were planned to be progressed enough having mal intentions and fully knowing the consequences of their acts. Thus the decision of whether the children falling under the age group of 16 to 18 are to be treated as a child or a grown-up is the appana of the juvenile justice board.

In India, the courts while dealing with the cases involving the kids keep in mind the possibility that putting the juvenile malefactors with adult culprits would re-socialize them into the world of crime and there may be no turning back to the verified social order. Still, not just in India but throughout the world there's a constant upsurge in juvenile crimes. Keeping this point in mind countries like the United States and the United Kingdom have shifted their policy from restorative to retributive. In the world with fast-growing industrialization and globalisation, the domestic and social ties which were good enough in the history for inhibiting a child from indulging in the countercultural gestic are weakening and are proved to be inadequate. All this leads to an increase in juvenile delinquency rates.

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