

Programme- LL.M.-IIInd year (III sem.) (Criminal Group)

Course - Juvenile delinquency

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Topic- The Basic Concept

Sub-Topic- Indian context of juvenile delinquency, neglected, below poverty line,

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Reasons for Juvenile Delinquency

Family:

A reliable example of family risk elements relate to the improvement of reprobate conduct in youngsters. These family hazard factors incorporate an absence of appropriate parental supervision, less surveillance on the child, progressing parental clash, disregard, and misuse like emotional, psychological or physical. Guardians who exhibit an absence of regard for the law and social standards will probably have youngsters who think. At long last, those kids that show the most vulnerable connection to their folks and families are unequivocally similar adolescents who take part in wrong exercises, including reprobate lead.

The misnomer is the child who doesn't have a home or broken family they commit more crime, but according to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), 2016 report out of all juvenile delinquency cases only 3.5% cases are homeless child committed crimes

Lack of Finances:

Youthful or grown-up, may prompt an off-base way to improve their budgetary conditions. Adolescents become adolescent delinquents because of the absence of accounts. At the point when they experience poor financial conditions, they take part in an inappropriate exercise. To become rich in a short time, they may begin selling drugs or take things to improve their monetary conditions and to gain maximum pleasure.

Societal:

As the kid develops more established, the individual in question goes into the neighbourhood and turns into an individual from the playgroup or companion gathering. That by chance he joins the gathering or the posse that cultivates reprobate mentalities he is additionally liable to turn into a reprobate. Much wrongdoing springs up from the pervasive mentalities in the gatherings inside which the adolescent has quick contacts. That is why it maintained that "delinquency is a product of community forces"

Petty crimes in general and heinous crimes in particular are being committed regularly in India by children. Crimes such as theft, burglary, and snatching which are not so serious in nature but crimes such as robbery, murder, and rape, etc. which are relatively serious are on the rise in whole of the country. Among juveniles also there is a specific trend that juveniles between the ages of 16 to 18 years are found to be more involved in heinous criminal acts.

Others:

The inhuman gang rape of a young girl on December 16, 2013, shocked the collective conscience of the nation. The brutality with which the heinous crime was committed was most shocking; it was later found out that among five accused, one was a minor and he was the most barbaric one.

Again, in another brutal gang rape case which is known as Shakti Mill rape case, a minor was involved. These and several more recent events have triggered a public debate that the present Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000 which treats persons below the age of 18 years as minor or juvenile, should be amended.

Some of the most common causes which are associated with juvenile crimes are-poverty; drug abuse; anti-social peer group; easy availability of firearms; abusive parents; single-parent child; nuclear family; family violence; child sexual abuse, and role of media. However, as far as India is concerned, poverty and the effect of media are generally considered to be the main reasons for juvenile delinquency.

It is extremely difficult to assess precisely the extent of the problem in any part of the country since accurate statistics are not available and are not an indicator of the true extent. This is because of the fact that a large number of such acts remain undetected or unreported. Nevertheless, it has been observed that delinquency rates are highest in all developed countries.

Because of lack of education, we need to get that; it is uncommon that a youngster would have the choice to recognize good and bad.

According to the NCRB report, the child above 16 years nearly 45% have taken their primary education but they have not cleared their matriculation. By this, we can conclude that lack of education is also a reason for juvenile delinquency
CITATION Ane19 1 16393 (Bedi, 2019).

Poverty:

It is one of the significant purposes behind juvenile delinquency, a huge extent of reprobate youngsters originates from poor homes. It is notwithstanding how not recognized by proficient understudies of adolescent misconduct; the vast majority of delinquents originate from the lower class. They submit their offences as an individual from packs.

Poverty compels sometimes both of the guardians to be outside the home for a very extensive stretch to gain their everyday bread, to full fill basic needs, hunger. They will neglect the youngsters. Such youngsters may deliberately or unwittingly hold hands with hoodlums and become delinquents. This occurs in slum zones and regions in which most regular workers individuals live.

Preventive Measures

Any juvenile crime, how small or big it is, the child is not the one to blame; it is surrounding there could be many reasons but not the child. When it is not the child, making a strict law will not bring change and will not stop juvenile delinquency. Because it is a social problem.

Adolescent misconduct is one that has drawn the consideration of Indian society too. It realized that the reprobate kid today may end up being an interminable criminal tomorrow. Conversations, discussions, and studies have made at the national and international levels by researchers to search out a viable solution for this issue. I have recommended two strategies to manage this issue: Preventive strategy, and Rehabilitation CITATION Kas 1 1033 (Kashishmathur, n.d.).

Juvenile Delinquency is exploding, the number of child house, child court, rehabilitation centre has to increase.

The Borstal home will take children below 15 years, it has to accept children from 15 to 18 years as well because the maximum crime committed by children comes under the age of 15-18 years.

Integration of NGO with Self-Help group and proper Rehabilitation.

In child court, the judges have to take from criminology, sociology, psychology background.

Establishment of Child Advice Centre in Slum areas.

Keep children away from sexual content.

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