

# Juvenile Delinquency and Factor Affecting

Tejashree S. Salunkhe\*, Manjushri S. Bagul

Department of Forensic Science, Yashvantrao Chavan Institute of Science, Satara, Maharashtra, India

## ARTICLE INFO

### Article History:

Accepted: 12 April 2024

Published: 22 April 2024

### Publication Issue :

Volume 11, Issue 2

March-April-2024

### Page Number :

760-763

## ABSTRACT

The phrase "juvenile delinquency" refers to criminal activities committed by non-major offenders, or those under the age of 18, and study has been done to examine the current state of juvenile delinquency. This study intends to investigate the delinquents' educational history as well as their familial background. background and their financial situation, which has an impact on young people or leads to juvenile criminality. The current study concludes that the primary factors contributing to the rise in this delinquent tendency are low family income, family background (nuclear, joint, or homeless), and a lack of parental supervision over their children. Those in the age bracket commit the majority of the crimes.

**Keywords :** Juvenile, Delinquency, Prevention, Community, Family background and educational background, justice.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Children are not born with a sense of self-interest or criminality; rather, crime is ingrained in them by their social environment. For children to grow up with a mind free of crime, there must be adequate growth together with appropriate resource availability, equitable opportunity, and a healthy environment.

Good moral principles are just as vital for healthy development as physical and cerebral advancement.

While it's true that children are innocent at birth, there are situations that compel them to commit crimes. In order to prevent this from happening, children require careful monitoring, guardianship, high-quality education, and attention.

Children's upbringing is greatly influenced by their family, as seen by the fact that children raised in nuclear families are more unsocialized and hard to get mixed in society. As per the data of National Records Bureau 2015, of the total juveniles apprehended were 35448 juveniles and the majority of crime committed by them was Rape, Murder, Theft, Robbery, Burglary, Culpable homicide not amounting murder, attempt to murder, kidnapping and abduction.

The term Juvenile originally derived from the Latin word "Juvenis" which means young while the term delinquency has been derived from the Latin word "Delinquer" which means to omit but presently this word stands for those children who are indulge in wrongful and harmful activities.

We often get confuse with two terms Minor and Juveniles. The term 'Minor' and 'Juveniles' are used in two different contexts. The term Minor is used to define the legal capacity of the child while the term Juveniles is used in reference with the young criminal offenders.

Historical development of Juvenile justice Regime in India:

Prior to 1850 there was no such legislation enacted to look after the cases related to juveniles. In 1850, the first legislation was passed in form of Apprentice Act, this act constitutes the provisions related to vocational training to convicted children.

Soon after that Indian Penal Code, 1860 was passed according to which an absolute immunity was given to the child under the age of 7 from criminal liability under section 82 whereas section 83 provides partial immunity to child of the age group 7- 12 years. Above 12 years were treated as adult under this Act. But the threat was that sending the children to the ordinary jail might result in bad consequences. Hence, Reformatory School Act was enacted in 1897 which provided for the constitution of Reformatory schools for young persons (boy not above than 15 years). Further Children Act, 1960 was enacted and various states enacted their local children acts to deal with delinquency.

Juvenile Justice Act and which was recently amended in year 2015 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act which extends to whole of India except state of Jammu and Kashmir. This act provided for the establishment of one or more juvenile justice board for exercising the powers and discharging its functions related to children who are in conflict with law.

#### **FACTORS AFFECTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:**

**FAMILY FACTORS:** It is mostly seen that the child has committed offence for family or because of family factors. But most of the factors are single-parent families, frequent parent conflicts, poor parenting skills, home discord, child maltreatment, lack of trust and confidence in parents, psychological problems in parents and one of the major problems or major reason can be sibling strife due to unequal treatment between children which the child cannot take and gets an image according to the situations.

**INDIVIDUAL FACTORS:** Poor educational quality, grudge, socio-economic factors, bad environment etc. The most common three factors for a child to become a delinquent are, a) lack of education b) fault in child fostering c) provocation. Psychological problems like rejection and low self-esteem also matter a lot. A parent must explain the rejection as it's not the end and we have a long life and can get better options in life. Lack of education: Bad habits or bad influence is one of the prime reasons which lead to lack of responsibility in juveniles as they do not get proper education and some school students get involved in the illegal drugs like marijuana/ganja, charas and etc.<sup>27</sup> "DRUG SUPPLY IN SCHOOLS, LETS OPEN OUR EYES TO PROTECT OUR CHILDREN"- This is just because of the lack of education from schools and parents. Drug peddlers or the drug mafia use children to smuggle and sell the drugs in schools and colleges. Most importantly, the drug mafia targets the school and college children to get increments. Fault in child fostering: Parents who are involved in smuggling and use drugs, involve their child/children in smuggling and harass them, thereby impacting child's mind. Child's mind is like a blank paper and as we picturize things, their mind develops according to the picturization+ they get. It is totally not acceptable to foster children in such an environment because our children are the ones who are going to reckon the nation in upcoming years. Parents need to care about and give attention to their children. There are

numerous points that researcher wants to discuss about fault in the upbringing of the child.

**ABUSE FACTORS:** Child abuse is one of the most exert influencing factor, where an individual can engage in many crimes which have a very big hand in ruining child's mental health and future. According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, in 2018, crime against children were 1,41,764. 28 Every day about one-hundred and nine children get sexually abused in our country. The registered cases in 2019 were 1,48,090 and 1,28,531 in 2020, this shows the rate of child abuse dropped over 13.2%.<sup>29</sup> In the terms of percentage, the most committing crimes on children are kidnapping.

**Case:** Some children are born with mental-illness, while others develop it later. An example of mental-illness case of child is of a world's youngest serial-killer named Amarjeet Sada<sup>38</sup> from Bihar. At the age of 8, he killed children between the age group of 3 months-7 years. Surprisingly, the first two murders were of his own family members; first was his cousin who was seven years old and second was his own sister who was 8 months old. He also killed a six months' old baby girl in neighbour's house. Amarjeet Sada's parents tried to cover-up the story, so, the police took them also into the custody and were later taken to a psychiatrist. Doctor's report said that he was mentally-ill and gets pleasure seeing others in pain and was then figured as the world's youngest serial-killer.

## II. CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, delinquency is increasing at a fast rate in the society and prevention is important so as to curb the rise of crimes committed by children. It is important to note that the attitudes and behavior of the children largely depend on the surroundings that a child is born and brought up to. So as a community it largely depends on us how to help the children and

inculcate the positive attitudes in their daily lives. The present study reveals some of the major causes of juvenile crimes such as peer pressure, social familial factors as family, addiction, poverty, Influence of social media, etc and how as a community we can prevent these crimes. The study also reveals that parents need better understanding in dealing with their children and Teachers, Police and education also plays a major role in preventing crimes and there is a need to improve the community and institutions so as to help in curbing the rise of crimes in the society. Lastly, It is important that as counsellors, parents, teachers and others to create awareness about the moral education and behavioural modification amongst the youth as they are the future representatives of the country.

## II. REFERENCES

- [1]. A study on the Juvenile Delinquency and its Supporting factors. Charu Singh and Rajeev Singh Bhandari
- [2]. Agarwal, D. (2018). Juvenile Delinquency in India-Latest Trends and Entailing Amendments in Juvenile Justice Act People: International Journal of social sciences, 3(3)1365-1383
- [3]. Agarwal, D. D. (2017). Juvenile delinquency in India - Latest Trends and Entailing Amendments in Juvenile Justice act. University school of Law and Legal studies, Delhi, India
- [4]. Amati, B.H. (1984). Juvenile delinquency and Habit patterns. Indian Journal of social work., 44(4):405-408
- [5]. Apel, R. & Kaukinen.(2008).On the relationship between family structure and anti-social Behavior: Parental cohabitation and blended households. Criminology: An Interdisciplinary journal, 46(1), 35-69
- [6]. Baruah, P. (2016. June 15) Assam tops Juvenile crimes list in NE. Times of India
- [7]. Greenwood, P. (2008) Prevention and intervention programs for juvenile offender.

Journal the future of Children/center for the future of children, the David and Lucile Packard foundation. Vol 18

- [8]. Kumar, A. (2018). Influence of Social Media on Juvenile Cybercrimes and its impact on Indian Society. Scholarly research journal for interdisciplinary studies vol-5/44 [www.srjis.com](http://www.srjis.com)