Chapter V

TRENDS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN KOLHAPUR

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In the earlier three chapters, the researcher has studied the juvenile delinquency of India and of Maharashtra, rural and urban in particular. Here it is decided to study the trends, causes and consequences of juvenile delinquency occurring in the Kolhapur district.

Besides, the researcher has done the institutional surveys of the Government and private children homes situated in the state of Maharashtra. Five out of 47 homes have supplied the relevant data. The analysis of the same is being made and the last part of the chapter consist of case studies done by the researcher by visiting different centres.

5.A Kolhapur District

5.A.1 Introduction

The positive school of criminology has been mainly propounded by Enrico Ferri. Through his scholarly researches, Ferri proved that, besides biological factors, the other factors such as geographical conditions play a vital role in determining the criminal tendencies in men. According to him, the crime is the synthetic product of physical or geographical factors.

As the researcher has decided to study the socio legal aspects of juvenile delinquency of Kolhapur district, the statistical data were collected in that direction. With the permission of District Court, the researcher has consulted the Juvenile Justice Board, which sits every Saturday in the 'Balkalyan Sankul'. The J.J.Board has allowed the researcher to collect the
data. The details of 550 decided and pending cases from Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2008 were extracted. The month in which the delinquent is arrested, sex of the delinquent, his/her age as recorded by the police, the charge head along with section number of I.P.C. and action taken by the J.J.Board is recorded (Please refer Appendix P) and the data has been analysed.

5.A.2 Geographical Information of Kolhapur District

The Kolhapur district is located in the southern part of Maharashtra state of the Deccan fertile land. It is located in between $15^043'\text{ to } 17^010'\text{N}$ latitude and $73^040'\text{ to } 74^042'\text{E}$ longitude. It lies in the Krishna Panchaganga basin on the Deccan plateau in the rain shadow region of Sahyadri mountain and covers the area of 7,685 sq. km. It is bounded to the north by Sangli district, to the west by Ratnagiri and Sindhudurga districts and on the east and south by Belgaum district of Karnataka state. For the sake of administration, the district is divided into 12 talukas. They are 1) Karveer 2)Ajra 3) Gadhinglaj 4) Kagal 5) Bhudargad 6) Hatkalangale 7) Shirol 8) Shahuwadi 9) Panhala 10) Chandgad 11) Radhanagari and 12) Gagan bavda.

The census population of the district for last 40 years is as follows 16 lakh (1961), 20.4 lakh (1971), 24.7 lakh (1981), 29.9 lakh (1991) and 35.1 lakh (2001). The population is inhabiting in 2 cities (Kolhapur 4,67,000 (2000) and Ichalkaranji 2,91,000 (2000)), 12 towns and 1203 villages. The sex ratio of the district is 966 females per 1000 males and the average literacy rate is 66.9% (M81.3%, F53.1%). The district is well served by a good network of intra and inter district roads and broade gange (43 kms) rail and connected with Miraj junction. The water is available to the district.
by the tributaries of Krishna and agriculture is based on irrigation facilities. The district lies in the sugar belt of Western Maharashtra.

**Kolhapur city:** Kolhapur city, the district headquarter is located on the bank of Panchaganga river ($16^042'\text{N}$ latitude & $74^018'\text{E}$ longitude with height of 650 meter AMSL) on the NH4 (Pune - Bangalore) highway. The city is called 'Dakshin Kashi' and it is famous for "Mahalaxmi Temple". The city was a capital of Maharani Tarabai & Chh. Shahu Maharaj, the great social reformer. The city is famous for Rankala Lake, Ambabai Temple, Town Hall, Shivaji University and many other historical monuments. The city is divided into 72 municipal wards and total population as per 2001 census is 4,85,183 with decadal growth of 19.39%.

The Kolhapur city has nine prominent slum areas where juvenile delinquents mainly reside. These slum areas are - 1) Raj. Chh. Shahu Vasahat (Dombar wada) 2) Rajendra Nagar (Dwarkanath Kapoor-Dwarakapur) zopadpatti 3) Vichare mal - sadar bazar slum area 4) Vikram nagar - Tembalai slum area 5) Yadav Nagar 6) Siddharth Nagar 7) Salokhe Park (Bharat Nagar Beghar Vasahat) 8) Kanan nagar & 9)Daulatnagar slum area.

The Kolhapur city is having District Probation & after Care Association located at Mangalwar peth and the complex is known as "Balkalyan Sankul". This complex runs various correctional and welfare programmes for juveniles in conflict with law, neglected, non-delinquents and orphan children. The complex includes Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishna Observation Home for Boys and Mrs. Nalini S. Pant Walawalkar Girls Observation Homes. 86 inmates (Boys) & 71 Girl inmates were on roll in
January 2007. Out of them, some 4 juvenile delinquents were admitted by the juvenile court after due inquiry. The warden incharge stated that, annually some 350 juvenile delinquents from Kolhapur district are being presented before the court. The J. J. Borad of Kolhapur sits every saturday in the court room located in this campus and hear the cases charged by police. In 2006, out of 150 juvenile delinquents arrested by police, 50 were kept in Balkalyan Sankul of Kolhapur city.

During British rule, certain nomadic tribes were branded as Criminal Tribes and the criminal tribes Act, 1871 was imposed to suppress their criminality and restrict their movements. Ichalkaranji:

Ichalkaranji is the 2nd largest industrial city of the district located on the bank of Panchaganga river having the population of 2,91,000 (of the year 2000). The city was the feudatory of the princely state of Kolhapur and during British period, it was administered by the Jahagirdar of Kolhapur Darbar. Ichalkaranji is a big powerloom textile centre and is known as 'Manchester of Maharashtra'. Besides natives, number of power loom industrial workers migrated from nearby states like Karnataka, Andhra, Gujrat etc. are residing in this city. The city is having the Municipal Council, schools and colleges including textile college and it has direct access to Kolhapur city by bus. Yeshwant Nagar zopadpatti, Shahapur mal and Vikram nagar area of Ichalkaranji city are the notable slum areas.

5.A.3 Contribution of Raj. Chh. Shahu (Legal History of Kolhapur Province)

During the British period, Kolhapur district was known as the princely
state of Kolhapur. Rajarshi Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (1874 - 1922), the ruler of this princely state was a visionary social reformer. He has made many legal reforms for the down trodden people, having delinquent nature to bring them in the regular stream of society. The Raj. Chh. Shahu has passed number of Acts, Ordinances, Enactments etc. for the welfare of the subjects of state. The brief account of such reforms is reproduced below.

I. Five social legislations were passed by Chh. Shahu during 1917 to 1920 are -

A. Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1917 (Karveer Gazette, pt I, dt 29-09-1917)

B. Assent to the Registration of Inter caste and Inter religious Marriage Act, 1919 (Kavreer Gazette, part IV, dt. 12-07-1919)

C. Womens Cruelty Prohibition Act, 1919 (Karveer Gazette, part IV, dt. 02-08-1919)

D. Kolhapur Divorce Act, 1919 (Karveer Gazette, dt. 02-08-1919)

E. Rights of Illegitimate Hindu Children & Jogatini Act, 1920 (Karveer Gazette, dt. 17-01-1920)

A) Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1917

The object of the Act which is explained in the preamble is as follows - All the people of the Kolhapur province must be able to read and write and thereby making their development, this Act of compulsory education is being framed by compulsory education committee. Kolhapur and given assent to The Act consists of 5 chapters and 23 sections. Ch. I Introduction (Ss.1to3 - Definition of parents, school and children is being
done. A child in between 7 to 14 years is qualified to take school education). Ch. II Education - Compulsion & Exemption Ss. 4to5) Ch. III Register (Ss. 6to9) Ch. IV Penalties and Powers (Ss.10to18) - If the child remains absent in the school, the parents will be penalised maximum penalty Re. 1/- p.m. during period of absence of the child. If parent, without sufficient cause deny to send the child to school be penalised upto Rs. 5/- & if fine is not paid, his land be forefeited by Mamlatdar as per provisions of Land Revenue Code.

B) Assent to the Registration of Intercaste & Inter religious Marriage Act, 1919 -

During the period of Chh. Shahu Maharaj, inter caste and inter religion marriages were not acceptable to the society. The girl willing to make such marriage was highly criticised. Raj. Chh. Shahu has taken the initiative and enacted the law to give legal permission to the registration of such marriages. Of course, at the time of such marriages, the minimum required age of the bride should be above 14 years and that of bridegroom be above 18 years. If the bride is above 18 years of age, the consent of her parents is also not required. The monogamy, soundness of mind, beyond prohibited degrees and beyond sapinda relationship were also the pre-requisite conditions for treating such marriages as valid. (This Act has been enforced in the year 1919. While same conditions were afterwards reflected in Hindu Marriage Act 1955 U/S5.) The Act was consists of 23 sections and three schedules in which valid model notice from, affidavit form and marriage registration certificate form were also included.
C) Women's Cruelty Prohibition Act, 1919

Since long back, the domestic violence and cruelty to women were widely prevalent in India. Many civil laws were insufficient to curb the practice. In order to protect the women of Kolhapur state from being victims of domestic violence and to prevent cruelty made by her husband or his relatives, The Raj. Chh. Shahu has passed 'Women's Cruelty Prohibition Act' in the year 1919. The Act was consists of 4 chapters and 11 sections. Under section 2A, the definition of cruelty is being given. The said definition is even more inclusive than the definition given in Domestic Violence Act, 2005. Raj. Chh. Shahu has enacted this Act 86 years prior to the year 2005. Even the provisions of Ss.76 to 106 (General Exceptions) of Indian Penal Code 1876 were application to this Act (S.3 of Women's Cruelty Prohibition Act, 1919). The penalties prescribed for the contravention of the provisions of this Act were either Simple or rigorous imprisonment upto six months, fine upto Rs. 200/- or both.

D) Kolhapur Divorce Act, 1919

During the period of Shahu Maharaj, the rules regarding divorces were framed by the 'Jat - Panchayat' (a system of arbitrators appointed by that community). Those rules were very rigid. To make the people, free from this rigidity of Jat Panchayat, the Kolhapur presidency passed the Divorce Act, 1919 in which the detailed grounds of divorce were specifically mentioned (Ss. 3&4). Even the provisions of dissolution of marriage and treating it as null and void were also incorporated (S.10), the provisions of maintenance pendent lite and permanent alimony and maintenance are included in this Act (S.13).
E) Rights of Illegitimate Hindu Children and Jogtini Act, 1920

This Act was prepared for the better and more uniform administration of the law governing the rights of illegitimate Hindu children to succeed to, or share in the property of their natural fathers and for the abolition of the ancient customary status, with all special rights and priviledges thereto annexed of girls dedicated to religion (girl means any female, above 12 years, dedicated to God or Temple as Jogtin, Murli, Devdasi, Bhavin or in any other capacity to religion). The Act was specifically made so that girls should not became Jogtini or Devadasis.

II Ordinances passed by Shahu Maharaj

A) Ordinance No. 5 dated 3rd Sept 1906 signed on behalf of Kolhapur state by District Registrar Shri T.M.Marathe - that the age of majority in case of female and male be treated as 18 years.

B) Ordinance No. 1, dated 17 Jan.1910 signed on behalf of Kolhapur state by District Magistrate Shri B. V. Jadhav - that the orphans and destitute children will be given care and protection in "Albert Edward Hospital" where the orphange was started. The female care taken be appointed on the wages of Rs. 5/- per month.

C) Letter addressed to Dr. (Smt.) Krishnabai Kelavkar dated 8th Feb 1919: Raj. Chh. Shahu on 8th Feb 1919 wrote a D.O. letter to Dr. (Smt.) Krishnabai Kelavkar, who has taken medical degree from Grand Medical College Bombay and thereafter completed her further studies in Europe. Chh. Shahu appointed her as Head of the Department of Gynacology in Government Hospital, Kolhapur where the Civil Surgeon was Dr. Tengshe.
In this letter, Chh. Shahu has stated that there is already the establishment of orphanage for destitute children and orphans in Government Hospital and Dr. Tengshe and wife of Chh. Shahu i.e. Laxmibai Ranisahiba are the incharge of this orphanage. The paragraph in the letter quotes as follows -

"As regards orphans, after the sad bereavement in my family, it is the only thing that interests my wife and Dr. Tengshe is regarded by my wife, as a father and that is why orphans are intended to be handed over to my wife and Dr. Tengshe and I think this is a good turn of kindess I am doing to my wife in handling over the orphans to her."^6

**D) Outward No. 28 dated 16-12-1911 signed by Shri. R.R. Shirgaonkar, Diwan of Karveer state:** Free education to the children of depressed classes in Kolhapur state -

The children attending the school of Raibag region of Koravi, Vaddar and other depressed classes, who are not attending regularly due to inability to pay the fees, are being exempted from the payment of fees.^7

**E) Ordinance No. 5 dated 27-07-1918 signed by Shri D. D. Sontake, District Magistrate according to the instructions of Raj. Chh. Shahu Maharaj:** The Mahar, Mang, Ramoshi and Berad caste criminal people were compelled to give daily personal attendance before Police Patil. Due to this, they were unable to work regularly to feed their families, except the offenders, other people were dispense with daily personal attendance before Police Patil.^8

**III Phase Pardhis Settlement Camp at Sontali**

Phase Pardhis, as their name signifies, are the bird and animal
Chapter - V  Trends of Juvenile Delinquency in Kolhapur

KOLHAPUR DISTRICT CRIME HEAD WISE NO. OF CASES (2002-08)
PRESENTED BEFORE J. COURT
AND RANKING OF CRIMES

RANKING OF OFFENCES  KOLHAPUR DISTRICT A.D
(FIG 5.1)
trappers. They are nomads and for generations have profitably used their tracking and stalking skills to commit thefts and dacoities too. Raj. Chh. Shahu knew that Pardhi's are brave, courageous, and hardworkers. But they are the victims of their circumstances. Finally, he decided to raise a settlement camp at Sonatali. The school going children of Phase pardhis were every day served with two roasted Jowar cakes (Bhakari). Thus the mid day meal programme was started by Chh. Shahu Maharaj. In Kolhapur city proper, pardhis were settled on a 15 acres plot of land near Ujalaiwadi. Later, the land was acquired as a campus for Shivaji University in 1962 and Phase Pardhis were shifted near by. They have now formed their cooperative Housing Society and named as "Shantinagar".

In sum, Raj. Chh. Shahu has passed social legislations for the upliftment of down troddens in his presidency. The compulsory primary education Act, 1917, the rights of illegitimate Hindu children's Act 1920, a special ward in Albert Edward Hospital for orphans and destitute children, free education for children of depressed class and mid day meal programme to school going children of Phase Phardis community were the major legal arrangements for the children of Kolhapur presidency.

5.A. Status of Juvenile Delinquency in Kolhapur District

The 550 cases decided by and pending before Juvenile Justice Board of Kolhapur have been analysed on the basis of the sex, address and charge of arrest of juvenile offenders. The cases are of seven years period i.e. from 2002 to 2008. It means every year on and average 79 juveniles are being apprehended by police. The juvenile arrest per week is 1.52. This rate is
more in urban areas than its counter part. The juvenile delinquency rate of the district as a whole is 2.26 per one lakh population; The average number of Juvenile delinquents apprehended from Kolhapur city and Ichalkaranji city are 41 in one year, while that of rest of the rural areas of the district including small towns are 38 per year. It means that in Kolhapur district, the Juvenile activity is mainly confined to Kolhapur city, followed by Ichalkaranji city. 43.6% of districts juvenile delinquents are apprehended from Kolhapur city and both cities totally account for 51.6%. It clearly indicates that in this district, the juvenile delinquency is urban oriented, as half the delinquents are from these two cities. Thus juvenile delinquency is more an urban than a rural phenomenon.

*Sexwise variation:* The girls commit fewer delinquencies than boys. Out of 550 cases studied, girl offenders are 31 in number. It means girls percentage is only 5.6 in total, 94.4% are the male delinquents. In the Maharastra state, the percentage of girl offenders to the total is 18.98 (Refer Table 3.4). This clearly indicates that in Kolhapur district, girls are less indulged in the activities than other districts of Maharastra. Juvenile delinquency has traditionally been predominantly a male enterprise. In Maharashtra, the ratio of males to females arrested or referred to juvenile court is 4.3 to 1, while that of Kolhapur district is 17 to 1. The character of female delinquency is changing. Now a days girls have increasingly engaged in activities that involve hostile behaviour towards others. In the survey, researcher has found out that causing Grievous Hurt (I.P.C. S. 324) and Riots (Ss. 146/147 I.P.C. ) are the causes of arrest of girls of Kolhapur district. In the survey, it is found out that the two girls of the age 13 and 16
Chapter - V  

Trends of Juvenile Delinquency in Kolhapur

were found to be arrested by Kolhapur police U/S. 318 (Concealment of birth of a child by secrete disposal of dead body of a child), barring less percentage of girls, males still accounts for the more share of juvenile offenders. This fact reflects that the willingness of parents and other aults to allow boys a great deal more freedom to move about unsupervised in the community.

(i) Spatial Distribution: The spatial patterning of juvenile delinquency has long been an area of study for sociologists. Hence the researcher has analysed 550 cases on the basis of the address of the delinquent. It is found that 240 juveniles (43.6% of the total) are from the Kolhapur city proper while maximum juveniles are from Karveer tehsil (57.6%) in which the Kolhapur city is located. The rest of the 11 tehsils together account for 42.4% (Map No. 5.2 & 5.4) Hatkalangale tehsil stands second in the activity as its percentage share is 15.3; The second industrial town viz. Ichalkaranji is located in this tehsil where juvenile delinquent activities are in more amount.

The Kolhapur city experiences maximum juvenile delinquent activities and these young delinquents mainly reside in nine slum areas located in the city. The Vicharemal, Rajendranagar, Vikramnagar-Tembalai, Yadavnagar, Dombarwada, Siddhartha nagar, Salokhe park, Kanan nagar and Doulatnagar are the notable slum dwelling areas of this city. These are the nine pockets of delinquent activities of Kolhapur city. These slum areas are mixed in the Municipal Corporation wards of middle class inhabitants and hence the sphere of influence of delinquent children is nearby well to do colonies of the corporation ward in which the house of the juvenile
### Table 5.1: Trends of Juvenile Delinquency in Kolhapur (Tehsilwise) Number of Juvenile cases presented before Juvenile Justice Board, Kolhapur (2002-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>City/Tehsil, District/State of Juvenile delinquent (On the basis of address of Juvenile Case as recorded by Police)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kolhapur City (except Kolhapur City)</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>240</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Karveer Tahsil (except Kolhapur City)</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Ichalkaranji City (except Ichalkaranji City)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Shirali Tahsil (except Ichalkaranji City)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Panhala Tahsil (except Ichalkaranji City)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Shinhwadi Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Ajara Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Bhudargad (Gargoti) Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kagal Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Gadhinglaj Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Radhanagari Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Gaganbavada Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Chandragad Tahsil</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Kolhapur District (Above Total)</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>(a) Other districts of Maharashtra - Sangolli, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Sangli, Walwa, Jat, Islampur, Miraj, Man, Osmanabad, Palus, Karad</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>(b) Other districts of India - Karnataka state (Gokak, Belgaum, Kogroli &amp; Bagalkot) Andhra Pradesh state (Hyderabad and Chittoor), Bihar (Hawker)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>64</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* (Sexwise Total No. of Cases M : 519, F : 31, T : 550)

(a) Other districts of Maharashtra - Sangolli, Kolhapur, Parbhani, Sangli, Walwa, Jat, Islampur, Miraj, Man, Osmanabad, Palus, Karad
(b) Other districts of India - Karnataka state (Gokak, Belgaum, Kogroli & Bagalkot) Andhra Pradesh state (Hyderabad and Chittoor), Bihar (Hawker)

(Source: Data collected from J.J. Board, Kolhapur Record)
delinquent is located. In Kolhapur city, the juveniles residing in particular slum area indulge in particular deviant activity. While studying the cases of Kolhapur city, it is noticed that the delinquents residing in Vicharem slum and Rejendranagar zopadpatti are mainly doing the theft. The juveniles residing in Dombarwada and Siddharth nagar engage in hurt while Salokhe Park's (Bharat Nagar Beghar Vasahat) youth is indulge in House-breaking. Thus the particular slums' juveniles have acquired the skill of committing the particular offence.

The Panhala, Shirol and Shahuwadi tehsils located close to Kolhapur city show delinquent activities moderate to high. In the 6 years under study 23, 27 & 18 cases were detected respectively by Kolhapur police. Among these 3 tehsils, Panhala is the Hill Station where tourist business has flourished. Here, the juveniles are found to be indulged in such activity as to insult the modesty of a woman (S. 509 I.P.C.); Eve-teasing\(^{10}\) and other types of harassment methods are being used by the juvenile delinquents at Panhala hill station. During the period under study, 23 juveniles were arrested by the police and presented before the Juvenile Justice Board. The rural tehsils located in too remote areas viz. Chandagad, Gagan Bavada and Radhanagari show very low intensity of juvenile delinquency.

In sum, the spatial distribution of delinquents show three clear zones. (I) **High intensity zone** - (1) Karveer tehsil (including Kolhapur city), (2) Hatkalangale tehsil (including Ichalkaranji city), (II) **Moderate intensity zone** - (3) Shirol tehsil, (4) Panhala tehsil (including Panhala Hill station), (5) Shahuwadi tehsil, (6) Ajra tehsil and (7) Bhudargad (Gargoti)
AGE GROUP WISE - JUVENILE DELINQUENTS APPREHENDED IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

(FIG 5.3)

Thus the juvenile delinquency is urban oriented and when one moves from city centre to the mofusil rural area, the activity decreases in intensity.

Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. Mackay\(^{11}\), while mapping the concentration of delinquency in Chicago in 1920, rightly quoted that highest delinquency rates were concentrated near the centre of the city and that the rates decreased progressively out from the centre, reaching a low near the outer boundaries to the city.

Out of 550 cases studied, 24 cases are being arrested by the police (i.e. 4.36\%) who are having their residential addresses of adjoining district or of nearby states. These outside juveniles are generally arrested in Kolhapur city proper or in Ichalkaranji city. The nearby areas of Kolhapur city from where they have migrated are Sangola, Solapur, Sangli, Walwa, Jat, Parbhani, Miraj, Man, Satara, Karad, Palus and Islampur region of western Maharashtra. While some juveniles are from Gokak, Kognoli and Bagalkot area of Karnataka state and Chittor and Hyderabad city of Andhra Pradesh. (Two boys of 12 and 13 years of age were arrested by Laxmipuri Police Station, Kolhapur city under the charge of Theft in July, 2005, both were the natives of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh).

(ii) Monthwise Arrests: The researcher has collected the dates of arrests of 550 cases of seven years and monthwise analysis is made. The monthwise average cases filled is shown in the Map No. 5.3 on and average every month approximately 7 juveniles are arrested and presented before
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POLITICAL MAP OF KOLHAPUR DISTRICT

NUMBER OF JUVENILE CASES PRESENTED BEFORE JUVENILE COURT (2002-08)

TEHSILWISE

LOW BELOW 9 CASES
MEDIUM 10-50
HIGH 51-90
VERY HIGH ABOVE 90

HATKANGALE TALUKA 84
a) ICHALKARANJI CITY 44
b) REST TALUKA RURAL 40

KARVAN TALUKA 317
a) KOLHAPUR CITY 746
b) REST TALUKA RURAL 77

CHANDOD

(FIG. NO. 54)
J.J. Board, it clearly indicates that in Kolhapur district, every fourth day one juvenile is being arrested. The monthwise arrest graphs show 2 months of more arrest and 2 months of less arrest. In the months of June and November, more arrests are made while in the month of May and October, the arrests are less. In the month of May, the arrests are lowest (i.e. 4) and in the immediate next month i.e. June, they are highest (i.e. 8). In the month of May, the maximum daily temperature reaches up to 40°C and even there no much decline in heat during nights. The excessive heat checks the night mobility of the youth, while after the first rain of monsoon, the delinquent activity increases. The October-November months are the festival months as Deepawali is being celebrated and hence juvenile offences related to property such as Theft and House Breaking increase in number.

(iii) Age and Sex groupwise Arrests: The age and sex of the juveniles as entered in the police records of 550 cases of study period (i.e. 2002 to 2008) have been noted and analysed as below-

On the average, 78.4 juveniles are being arrested yearly. Out of them 74.0 are male and 4.4 are female (i.e. 94.4% and 5.6% respectively). This percentage of girl offenders to the total of Kolhapur district (i.e. 5.6%) is far below the average of Maharashtra (22.0%) and that of India (21.4%) (Refer Table No. 2.5). It clearly indicates that in the Kolhapur district, the juvenile delinquency is male dominated. The age groupwise analysis is also made. (Refer Fig. 5.3). The juveniles are being divided in three age groups i.e. 7-12; 12-16 and 16-18 years of age. In case of males, hardly 1 or 2 cases are found who are below twelve years of age, while 32.0 cases are found of the middle ages i.e. 12 to 16 and 40.7 male cases are of adolescent
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Age group i.e. 16 to 18 years. It means that as age increases, the activity develops rapidly. It is interesting to note that during study period, no girl child belong 12 years is being arrested. Average 2.7 cases per year are of

Table No. 5.2 : Table showing crime headwise number of Juvenile cases presented before Juvenile Justice Board, Kolhapur 2002-2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Crime Head</th>
<th>Number of Juvenile Cases Presented before Juvenile Board Kolhapur Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Theft (379)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hurt/Grievous Hurt (324)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Burglary (380)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riot (376)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rape (376)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Murder (302)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Attempt to murder (307)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Molestation (498)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Robbery (390)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Dacoity (391)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Cruelty by husband (498A)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Kidnapping &amp; Abduction (364)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Criminal breach of trust (405)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Cheating (420)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Other IPC</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Total IPC</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(B) Under SLL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Prohibition (66/1/B)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Bombay Police Act (12A)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Act</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Examination malpractices</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Copyright Act</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Other SLL</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Total SLL</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Grand Total (A + B)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source : Data Collected from J. J. Board, Kolhapur Record)
age group 12 to 16 while 1.7 cases of girls are of age group 16 & above. It means that as girl becomes matured, her chances of becoming delinquent decreases; but reverse is true in the case of male offenders. As the age of male juvenile increases, he becomes more active.

(iv) Crime headwise Cases: The juvenile delinquents presented before the J.J. Board by the Kolhapur police were charged either according to Indian Penal Code (I.P.C.) or as per the provisions in Special Local Laws (S.L.L.) The 550 cases were analysed on the basis of the crime head and the findings are as below (Refer Maps No. 5.1 & 5.5)

The data of the seven years were ranked on the basis of its intensity. The Theft is the crime of highest intensity (170 cases) followed by Hurt/Griveous Hurt (114) while the crime, the Criminal Breach of Trust was done by 2 juveniles. The eighteen charge heads are grouped in three categories.

I  Group I Crimes of high intensity
   (No. of juveniles between 37 to 170)
   Major crimes - (1) Theft (170),
   (2) Hurt (114) (3) Burglary (44),
   and (4) Riot (37)

II Group II Crimes of moderate intensity
   (No. of juveniles between 8 to 24)
Out of 550 cases studied, 72.7% juveniles are engaged in Theft, Hurt, Burglary and Riot. These are 'money motivated crimes' and requires less courage as Theft and Burglary be made in the night darkness either on road or inside the house. The percentage of juveniles engaged in second category of crimes are 23.3 in which Attempt to Murder, Molestation, Cheating, Rape, Murder, Rash and negligent drivings are included. Here they work as abetter or accomplice for the sake of getting thrill or getting some money for lavishness. Crimes of low intensity on the basis of number of cases are actually serious crimes like Kidnapping, Dacoity, Robbery, etc. in which adult rarely allows the young juveniles to join. Even if they join these children are entrusted the simple work like giving the weapons or to do the work as 'watch dog'.

In sum, it is observed that Theft and Hurt are the major crimes done by juvenile delinquents of Kolhapur district. The ranking technique method (Fig. No. 5.1) has given the realistic results. The 'Theft' is the crime always of first preference throughout the study period. Hurt, Burglary, Riot and Attempt to commit murder crimes show increasing tendency while malpractices at the time of examination (copying cases) and Molestation show decreasing tendency. This clearly indicates that peer groups and gang
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delinquency and violent behaviour is increasing in Kolhapur district. Gang formation has emerged as a consistent element in juvenile reaction to urban life and gang activity has become apparent among middle-class youths as well as those from the working and lower classes. Cliques of youths who associated with each other and even engage in deviant acts together from time to time are common in cities and towns throughout India and Kolhapur & Ichalkaranji cities are not exception to it.

5. B Institutional Survey

5.B.1 Introduction

The observation homes, special homes, children homes and after care organisations are meant for providing a comprehensive service either for juveniles in conflict with law [S. 2(l)] or for children in need of care and protection [S. 2(d)] of J.J. (Care and Protection of Children Act), 2000. In Maharashtra, at present 47 institutes [11 Government and 36 private (NGO's)] are working (list enclosed in Appendix G).

The observation home means any institution or place established or recognised by State Govt. U/S. 8 of J.J. Act, 2000 as an observation home. It is an institution meant for the temporary reception of juvenile in conflict with law during the pendency of inquiry under this Act. In this institution juveniles are kept only for few weeks. During the stay, they are provided with food, accommodation, clothing, medical treatment etc.

The special homes means any institution or place established or recognised by State Government U/S. 9 of J.J. Act, 2000 as a special home. It is an institution meant for reception, resocialisation and rehabilitation of
juvenile in conflict with law under this Act. It is a long term stay centre for
the rehabilitation of delinquent juveniles.

The children's home means any institution or place established or
recognised by State Government U/S. 34 of J. J. Act, 2000 for the reception
of child in need of care and protection (as per S. 2(d) of this Act) during the
pendency of any inquiry and subsequently for their care, treatment,
education, training, development and rehabilitation.

The After Care Organisations means any institution or place
established and recognised by State Government U/S.44 of J.J. Act, 2000
for the purpose of taking care of juveniles or the children after they leave
special homes, children homes and for the purpose of enabling them to lead
an honest, industrious and useful life.

The researcher has received the detailed addresses of eleven
Government observation homes/special homes/children homes and thirty
six private NGO's observation homes and children homes from Mahila and
Bal Kalyan Commissioner, Maharashtra State, Pune. The questionnaire was
prepared in the tabular form for the twelve years from 1995 to 2006 (as per
Appendix H) under table 1 to 6. Only thirteen (five Government and eight
private NGO's) have responded and supplied the necessary information.
The remaining thirty four (six Government and twenty eight private/NGO's)
have not responded to the researcher even after sending the second request
letter. The eight private institutions who have responded, communicated
that they have only non-delinquents, orphans and children who are in need
of care and protection. Such information is not studied here. The five
Government institutions who have kept children in conflict with law and
who have supplied the information are listed below. The following findings are based on these institutions information. These institutions are -

i) Government (boys) Observation Home and Children Home, Sindhudurga.

ii) Government (boys) Observation Home and Children Home, Yeotmal.

iii) Government (boys) Observation Home, Wardha.

iv) Government (boys) Observation Home and Children home, Gadchiroli.

v) Government (boys) Observation Home, Bid.

The information collected from these five observation homes is tabulated under six heads. Table 1 consists of yearwise juveniles admitted in the institution. Table 2 consists of educational background (Illiterate, studied upto primary level, primary to secondary level, above S.S.C.) of the juvenile when he was admitted in the home. Table 3 consists of family environment (living with parents or with guardians or homeless (orphans). Table 4 consists economic background i.e. the income level of parents (below Rs. 25,000 p.a., Rs. 25000 to 50,000 p.a., Rs. 50,000 to 1 lakh and above Rs. 1 lakh). Table 5 consists of number of juveniles according to different age and sex group (Age in yrs. between (i) 7 & 12 (ii) 12 and 16 and (iii) 16 to 18 and Table 6 consists of yearwise, sexwise and crime headwise number of juveniles admitted in the institution (Please refer Appendix H)

5.B.2 Yearwise Admissions

The total number of juveniles in conflict with law, admitted in the
observation homes yearwise in between year 1995 and 2006 are shown in Fig. No. 5.6. As these observation homes are meant for male, no girl child is being admitted. In the year 1995, ninety five children were admitted while in the year 2006, there were 250 children placed in these 5 institutions. During 1995 and 2001, the admission number was less than 100 but after 2001, there is a sharp increase in the admissions. The yearly average number of admissions during the study period is 139. It clearly indicates that in every Observation Home, yearly 28 juveniles are being admitted. This constant increase in number is the challenge before police and Juvenile Justice Board. The annual statistics about disposal of juveniles arrested and sent to Court. Published by Maharashtra State shows that sizeable children are sent home after advise or admonition or placed under the care of parents or guardians or dealt with fine or acquitted, still on and average 28 juveniles are being admitted in special homes for the rehabilitation purpose. The Bid, Wardha and Yeotmal observation homes are heavily loaded as the statistics of the year 2006 shows that number of juveniles admitted in these three homes were 86, 63, and 62 respectively.

5.B.3 Educational Background

The educational background of the admitted juveniles in these five observation homes has been studied and the same is being depicted in Fig. No. 5.6. It is observed that 19.5 percent children are illiterate 40.9% have taken education upto primary level, 35.9% have studied upto secondary level while only 3.7% delinquents have taken their education upto S.S.C. level. It means that nearly 60 percent juveniles are either illiterate or have
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SOCIOECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF J.D. ADMITTED AT SINDUDURGA, VEOTMAL, WARDHA, GADCHIROLI AND BEED.

(Fig 5.6)
studied up to seventh standard. Sizeable drop-out children from the schools turn towards deviant activities. After the family, it is the school which provides the most important opportunity to a child for the development of his social attitudes. Hence every efforts must be made to stop the drop outs from the schools.

5.B.4 Family Background

The family background of the juveniles admitted in these Observation Homes have been studied and shown in Fig. No. 5.6. When the juvenile was arrested with whom he was residing with and it is observed that 88.3% were residing along with parents, 10.7% were with guardians (other than parents) while only 1% were homeless. Though 88.3% inmates lived with both the parents, they were brought to the institutions due to either faulty parental care or parents could not provide basic needs of the children or poverty. The absence of one of the parents generally has adverse impact on the behaviour of the children. The children who resides with guardians and those children with no one to care for them (Homeless) have more chances of acquiring deviant behaviour. In the survey, it is found that 88.3% juveniles were staying with parents. It clearly indicates that 'parenting technique' needs to be polished. The "Authoritative Parenting" technique may spoil the carrer of the child. This clearly shows the importance of 'family environment' in Juvenile Delinquency.

5.B.5 Economic Background

Family income per annum of the juvenile has been studied of the inmates of fine Observation Homes. It is found out that, 86.8% juveniles
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(FIG. 5.7)
family income is below Rs. 25,000 per year, while only 13.2% belongs to a group of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000. Most of the families are either poor or extremely poor. To feed a family of 4 to 5 members in a monthly income of Rs. 2000/- is a difficult task. The poor family background is closely associated with delinquency and vagrancy. Children from poor families do not have access to good schooling and good environment and hence they turn to be delinquents. Thus the juvenile delinquency is more a lower class phenomenon.

5.B.6. Age group of Juveniles

The information about the age of the juvenile at the time of admission was collected. The inmates are being divided into three age groups i.e. i) Age in between 7 to 12 years ii) Age in between 12 to 16 years and iii) Age in between 16 to 18 years. It is observed that 55.9% juveniles are of 12 to 16 age group, while 22.7% are of 16 to 18 years of age and remaining 21.4% are below 12 years of age. The delinquency rates tend to be highest during early adolescence (12 to 16 years age of group) (Refer Map No. 5.7). The adolescent stage of life is crucial for the development of personality, immaturity, adventurism, fascination and impact of friends and peer groups are the major factors associated with delinquency behaviour among adolescents. During the age of 12 to 16 years, maximum parental care, supervision and protection is required. In the absence, they are more prone to involve in deviant behaviour. In India, also the juveniles of the age group 12 to 16 years continued to be more susceptible and recorded highest number of arrest\(^{14}\).
5.B.7 Type of Offences Committed

The year wise number of juveniles apprehended under the various crime heads of I.P.C. and S.L.L. (Indian Penal Code and Special Local Laws) and admitted in Observation Homes were collected and the same is shown with the help of ranking technique in Map No. 5.7. Out of total number of juveniles admitted in the five observation homes during 1995 to 2006, 28.9% are being charged with theft and it occupies the 1st rank while only 0.2% cases are of charged as Dowry Death (with Rank No.xvii). The first five ranks are occupied by theft, burglary, hurt, murder and prohibition of offences respectively. The 'money motivated' offences are done in more amount by these children as they need more and more money to meet their daily expenses. It has been generally accepted that children become delinquent by force of circumstances and not by choice. The offences under Prohibition Act, Gambling Act, Arms Act and Railway Act are the offences under S.L.L. while rest of the offences are as explained under Indian Penal Code. It is surprising to note that 4.5% inmates admitted in five Observation Homes have committed murder as such that offence has ranked fourth in the ranking order of seventeen offences.

5.C. Case Studies

5.C.1. Introduction

The use of case study method in 'Social Science Research' is very old. Dr. W. Healy (1926) while writing a book on "Delinquents and Criminalists" has used the case study approach for the first time in the study of juvenile delinquency. The case study approach is generally used
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for understanding the individual problem in helping the process like study, diagnosis and treatment.

"William Crandell, 15 years of age, took his father's revolver", placed a mask over his face, went into the house of a neighbour, demanded money from Ima Brever and when she called him by his given name and started to get a broomstick, he shot and killed her". Then he went home, burned the mask and replaced the revolver. The next day he went to school where he was arrested. Mr. Paul W. Tappan in his famous book 'juvenile delinquency', has narrated this case in a very precised way. Likewise the study of similar juvenile cases will try to help the machinery to solve this problem by finding out appropriate remedy.

The Researcher has done the extensive field work and has collected the cases of those juveniles, who are in conflict with law as per S. 2 (l) of J.J.Act, 2000 and are being brought before the Juvenile Justice Board for further investigation and of children who are in need of care and protection. The questionnaire prepared for this purpose by the researcher is given in the Appendix Q.

5.C.2. Case Studies

A) Of Juvenile in Conflict With Law (as per S.2(l) of J.J.Act, 2000)

i) Case Study No.1

A boy of seventeen years of age, belonging to beggar nomadic tribe, residing in temporary hutments having Grand father, Grand mother, father (occupation - hunting the birds and animals), mother (a beggar) and four brothers and three sisters (all below seventeen years of age) found to Police
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Patrolling Squad wandering with friends at midnight. All of them were caught on the state way having the Sattur (sharpened edged long and heavy knife used for cutting the meats of the animals) causing hurt by dangerous weapons (I.P.C. S.324) to the police. All of them were threatening the two wheeler travellers and were robbing them and causing hurt. Prior to this, the boy has done many House tresspasses and House breaking (I.P.C. Ss. 454, 455) with his friends who are making the hunting of the birds with the help of "galol". All his mates are from same community, stay in temporary huts. He plays 'cards' at the leisure time and during night time all of them use to go for hunting of the small birds and animals like rabits etc. The boy has never gone to school and not interested in taking education in future. He has no any ambition in his life and expressed that after release from the children home, he will return to his family and will continue the same routine to which he is familiar with. (Observation : Being a boy from wandering tribe; he has expressed his dislike about the disciplined scheduled routine of the observation home. He has developed his criminality traits from his surroundings. Children living with criminal parents and surroundings are more prone to criminal behaviour).

ii) Case Study No. 2

A boy of sixteen years of age of Hupari is unable to state about the whereabouts of his family. He is not remembering the names of his parents. He has brought up in the Hupari for the last 7 years as an orphan. He is suffering from locomotive disability. (A case of polio cerebral palsy - called as "Pangala" in Marathi). He has learnt the art of polishing the silver ornaments (Hupari is famous city for the art of preparation of Silverware,
utensils or ornaments). The Silverware industry owner of Hupari has employed this boy as a servant by giving him food, clothing and shelter. The boy has friends working in hotels as waitors, thus giving him "Pakodas" to eat. A boy is fond of the fighter Actor "Bruce Lee" and he likes the adventurous movies. Whole day the boy use to work with polishing silverwares in the factory located in the shed very near to the Bungalow of the owner.

The only "Son" of factory owner (of 9 years) used to tease him repeatedly cursing him by the word "Pangala" (i.e. the polio-boy). He also used to beat the boy, consequently one day in the state of anger, the boy has attacked the son of the factory owner and by pressing his neck by hands, he has killed him. Being juvenile, kept in the children home. This is his first offence. He is satisfied with the atmosphere of the children home. Happy with the food and inmates. He is unaware about the grave and serious crime he has made. He said, "Being disabled, I was working in the factory. The factory owner was treating me as his second child. But in grave impulse, I have done the act. I will not do it again. I will find a new job after my release and will take education and will behave like a common man in future.

(Observation : This is the case of juvenile criminality by instinct and ocassional delinquency with unforseen consquences as quoted by Schafer and Knudten\textsuperscript{16}).

\textit{iii) Case Study No. 3}

A boy of 17 years was arrested by police in the offence of commitment of murder of the tenant and causing hurt to the fellow cotenant residing in
the top floor of the house owned by the father of the boy, as rent was not paid by them for last 6 months. The boy is from well to do family, the father working as employee in Municipal Office. Besides father, mother and 3 brothers are the other members. Since childhood, his activities were deviant, use to quarrel with neighbourers. He is habitual addict of wine, mawa, ganja, tobbaco, gutaka and cigarettee smoking, studied upto 7th standard, because of repeated quarrels with teachers and classmates and molestation of girl school mates, he was driven out of the school. His regular friends are matured adults and indulge in antisocial activities. Along with them, he use to go for making theft, illegal supply of liquor and private money lending business. Occasionally, he used to go for painting work.

The tenants as have not paid the rent of last six months, the boy along with father went to recover the arrears and in the state of quarrel, he has lifted the knife and stabbed two, one died on the spot and other was seriously injured. He ran away to Pune, afterwards Police on the information of his father, arrested him. Eventhough murder is his first reported offence, many offences made by him went unnoticed and unreported. In future, as he stated, he is willing to become the "Leader" so that ordinary people will salute him and will obey his orders.

(Observation - Juvenile is the habitual drug addict. He seems to be a member of Juvenile collectives (cliques\textsuperscript{17}). As he is associated more with the adult criminals, his tendencies have been moulded accordingly.)

\textit{iv) Case Study No. 4}

The Rajwada police station, Kolhapur has arrested two juveniles aged 16 years (both) on the charge of theft, extortions (S. 378 & S. 383) of
mobiles and the cash of Rs. 150/- from a college student near Katyayani mandir, Kalamba in the late evening. Both the delinquents are from middle class income families, residing at Kalamba as their fathers are working in municipality as menial servants. Both the boys are studying in municipal school. Both are fond of movies & the favourite actor is Salman Khan. Both the juveniles were interested in having the mobiles and required some money to see the movie and hence both have decided to steal mobiles from the passerby and hence committed the offence. After release, both have decided to go to school regularly, both are willing to became the "Film Actor" in future.

(Observation - Both the school going delinquents out of lust and desire have committed the offence, the dire desire of having mobile of one's own)

v) Case Study No. 5

A boy of 14 years age resident, of Vikram Nagar, slum area along with his two friends of same age, both residing in Sadar Bazar slum area have collectively made the theft (S. 378) of "Acid Battery" fitted in a cars; standing on the road late night in May 2007 and have been arrested by police.

All the three delinquents are from families of low income group as family head collects the scrap or work as the mechanic in car garages. One out of three have studied upto 3rd standard and then left the school. All the three have their friends from slum area. Sometimes they help their fathers to collect the scrap or in the repairs of the cars, scooters etc.

They are regular smokers of cigarettes, and they consume mawa,
and gutka. They do the theft for eating in the hotels and for consumption of mawa, gutka and other drug products. Two have done the offence of Battery and theft as their first offence. The third boy was arrested previously for the offence of theft but was released after admonition.

They have expressed their wills to leave this delinquent behaviour and will become expert in the profession in which their fathers are working.

(Observation - The theft committed by them is out of lust and desire and to satisfy the need of tobacco chewing and smoking. Impact of peer group is more on these delinquents. It is true that today's children spend more time with their peers than with their parents - spend more time in clubs and cinema halls than in the homes\(^{18}\))

\textit{vi) Case Study No.6}

A boy of 16 years of age, belonging to 'Phaseparadhi' tribe is a resident of some village of Sangli district. The boy is from criminal family. The family resides in the hut. His friends are the hut dwellers and being from the same tribe are criminal in nature. A boy committed Theft by opening the shutter of the utensil shop, jewelery shop, hardware shop and some more. After selling the theft property, went to Mumbai from where police have arrested him. The boy confessed that he is expert in stealing the motor cars with the help of duplicate keys and after petrol is exhausted, leave it in way. The boy is expert in stealing the ornaments of the women while on keeping the motor cycle in motion. The boy use to sell the stolen property in the remote areas and spend the money on hotelling and for the purchase of luxurious items. The mother and father do the labour work and the work
of collecting the scrap. After release, he will return to his parents and will help them in running their traditional work.

(Observation - The boy has developed his criminality traits from his surroundings. Children living with criminal parents and surroundings are more prone to criminal behaviour.)

vii) Case Study No. 7

A muslim boy of 15 years old studied upto 9th standard, whose parents have died ten years before, was residing with his uncle. He has one sister, she stays with her aunt. One night, he was caught while entering into the shop for the theft purpose. The village people caught him red handed and handed him to police. Since May, 2008, he stays in the observation home. This is his first offence but 4 months after his arrest, he has tried to escape from the observation home (on 9th Sept., 2008). He ran away but afterwards police has found him out and against kept in the observation home. Since then he is staying there. He plays carrom, good at drawing.

(Observation - Being his first offence and as his behaviour is normal in the observation home and he takes education, there are possibilities of his proper rehabilitation.)

B) Case studies of child in need of care and protection (as per S. 2(d) of J.J. Act, 2000)

viii) Case Study No. 8

Dhanaji, a boy of 14 years of age, resident of Danoli (Tal. Shirol) stays in the children home since 2005. Dhanaji has no parents. He was living with his uncle but because of poor economic conditions of his uncle,
he is unable to maintain Dhanaji, hence uncle has admitted him at children home. He attains the school, studies in 9th standard and he is fond of playing football.

**ix) Case Study No. 9**

Dhanaraj, a boy of 10 years old, resident of Ichalkaranji has lost his mother. Father abandoned him and went elsewhere, his uncle is unable to maintain him and resultantly he has been admitted in children home in August, 2008. Since then, he stays over here. He plays cricket and kho-kho and attends the school regularly.

**x) Case Study No. 10**

Sohan, a boy of 17 years old, resident of Kalbawadi, has no parents. He was staying with his grandmother upto his age of 10 years. Afterwards his grandmother being very poor, unable to feed him and hence she has admitted Sohan  7 years ago in the year 2002, in this institution. He regularly attends his Higher Secondary education as he studies in B.A.-I year class. He likes to read the books and hear the music. He is very happy in the institution.

**xi) Case Study No. 11**

Ishwar, a boy of 17 years old, resident of Ichalkaranji joined the children home in the year 2000 as his mother admitted him. His father has expired and his mother was unable to maintain him in her meagre income. Ishwar studies in 12th standard, plays cricket and good in Atheletics. He is happy in the institution.
xii) Case Study No. 12

Parshuram, a boy of 17 years old of Murgud stays in the Aniket-Niketan (orphanage) of Balkalyan Sankul Since 1994 when he was of 1 year old. His mother and father died when he was of one year old. He has no relatives and hence the neighbours of Parshuram admitted him (as he said) in the orphanage, since then he stays here. He plays football. He has studied upto 4th standard and he likes cooking the food and he stated that this Balkalyan Sankul is his family and home and he is very happy in this institution.

(Observation - All cases listed above are the children in need of care and protection as per S. 2(d)(v) and 2(d)(i) of the J.J. (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The low economic background of the relatives/guardians has compelled them to keep their wards in the children home. The poverty is the main cause which drives the children in the children home, but all the children are taking good education and happy with the institution. The institutions work of case, treatment, education, development and rehabilitation is good and these cases will definitely come into the mainstream of the society in future.)

5.D Conclusion

The Positive School of Criminology, propounded by Enrico Ferri. states that, the crime is the synthetic product of physical or geographical factors. To evaluate this preposition, researcher has decided to study the trends of juvenile delinquency in Kolhapur district, since the period of Raj. Chh. Shahu Maharaj, the ruler of Kolhapur Province. The statistical data collected from Juvenile Justice Board gives the following results.
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Raj. Chh. Shahu, the ruler of Kolhapur state during the first decade of 20th century was a visionary social reformist. He has enacted many social laws for the welfare of citizens and especially for downtrodden and depressed class people. The compulsory primary education, establishment of orphanage in Albert Edward Hospital in 1910 for destitute children, appointment of his own wife (Maharani of Kolhapur) as care taker of the orphanage, Mid-day meal programmes to school going children of phasepardhi community and settlement camp at Sonatali for the rehabilitation of criminal tribes including their children were the steps taken by the ruler of Kolhapur. In sum, Raj. Chh. Shahu Maharaj has taken positive steps for care, protection and rehabilitation of juvenile children, neglected and destitute youth.

The 550 cases decided by J.J. Board of Kolhapur during 2002 to 2008 gives the following findings. The girls commit fewer delinquencies than boys as female juvenile delinquency in Kolhapur district is only 5.6% to the total. The character of female delinquency is also changing. Nowadays girls are popularly engaged in such activities which involve hostile behaviour towards others. Kolhapur city and Ichalkaranji city are the two major centres of this district and 51.7% of the districts juveniles are arrested from these cities. The Kolhapur city is having nine slum areas. These are the main pockets of delinquent activities. The particular slum juveniles have acquired the skill of committing particular offence viz. Vicharemala and Rajendranagar slums are famous for theft. Dombarwada and Siddharth nagar for causing hurt and Salokhe Park's youth is famous for House breaking. In Kolhapur
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district, the activity is urban oriented and when one moves from city center to mofusil rural area; the activity decreases. The juveniles from nearby regions and from adjacent states also visit Kolhapur for committing the crimes. In Kolhapur, every forth day one juvenile is being arrested and the activity reaches to its peak in the month of June and November. 'Money motivated' and 'property related crimes' are done by Kolhapur juveniles. As the age increases, the deviant behaviour also increases. Seventy two percent juveniles arrested during study period are from the age group which is above 12 but below 18. The theft, hurt, burglary and riot are the crimes of high intensity. The serious crimes like Dacoity and Robbery are also done by few juveniles but their role is only to aid and abate the adult criminals.

The detailed study of five different Observations Homes located at Sindhudurga, Yeotmal, Wardha, Gadchiroli and Bid reveals the serious results. Sizeable juveniles are kept in the Observation Homes and Special Homes for their rehabilitation. Bid, Wardha and Yeotmal Observation Homes are heavily loaded. Nearly sixty percent of juveniles admitted are either illiterate or have studied upto primary level. Sizeable drop-out children from the schools turn towards delinquency. Every efforts must be made to stop the school dropout. Parenting techniques need to be polished. 'Authoritative Parenting' may spoil the career of our children. The poor family income is closely associated with delinquency and vagrancy. Amongst, the admitted juveniles in Observation Homes, 28.9% are being charged under theft followed by burglary and hurt. The 'money motivating offences' ranks in the top category. For earning easy money, they turn to delinquency and thus the proposition which is generally accepted that
children become delinquent by force of circumstances and not by choice is confirmed and holds true in case of Maharashtra State.

The case study approach is generally used for understanding the individual problem and thereby suggesting treatment. The researcher has interviewed variety of cases of juvenile delinquents. The wandering boy of nomad tribe living with criminal parents has developed his criminal traits from his surroundings. The grave and sudden provocation of the victim, the silver ware worker has committed the murder. The habitual drug addict juvenile is a member of cliques and he has acquired the criminality traits from his peer group which are mainly of adult criminals. Thus the case study suggests that surroundings, peer groups, lust and desire of lavishness are the major causes found among the juvenile delinquents of the state.

References:

10. Different categories of eve-teasing includes - (I) Verbal eve teasing (Cheap comments, crank calls, singing cheap songs, cat-calls etc.) and (II) Physical eve teasing (Body contacts - touching, pinching, slapping, pulling hair, pressing bodies, Gestures - whisling, dirty glances, winking, giving flying kisses, making odd sounds etc.)


12. Juvenile in conflict with law means a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and has not completed 18 year of age as on the date of commission of such offence [S. 2(l) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000]

13. Child in need of care and protection means a child - i) who is found without any home or settled place or abode and without any ostensible means of subsistence, ia) who is found begging or who is either a street child or a working child ii) who resides with a person (whether a guardian of a child or not) and such person a) has threatened to kill or injure the child and there is a reasonable likelihood of the child in question being killed, abused or neglected by that person iii) who is mentally or physically challenged or ill children or children suffering from terminal diseases or incurable diseases having no one to support or look after iv) who has a parent or guardian and such parent or guardian is unfit or incapacitated to exercise control over the child v) who does not have parent and no one is willing to take care of or whose parents have abandoned or surrendered him or who is missing and run away child and whose parents cannot be found after reasonable inquiry
vi) who is being or is likely to be grossly abused, tortured or exploited for the purpose of sexual abuse or illegal acts
vii) who is found vulnerable and likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking
viii) who is being or is likely to be abused for unconscionable gains
ix) who is victim of any armed conflict, civil commotion or natural calamity [S. 2(d) of the juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2000]

15. People V. Crandell, 270 Mich 124, 258 NW, 224 (1935)
17. Clique are the small peer groups and loosely organised. They meet to discuss problems, make plans for entertainment......these collectives may occasionally engage in delinquent behaviour. Their parties may involve under age drinking or pill popping or serve as a launching pad for premarital sexual activities. Peers sometimes encourage extraordinary behaviour. Street racing and other daring activities promote group solidarity (Refer Griffin B. S. and Griffin C. T. (1978), - 'Juvenile Delinquency in Perspective', Harper and Row; p. 79)