# Chapter I

## INTRODUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.0 Introduction</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Importance of field of Criminology</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Concept of Delinquency</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Concept of Juvenile Delinquency</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Review of Literature</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1 Foreign Books and Writers</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2 Indian Books and Writers</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.3 Indian Research Articles &amp; Writers</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Choice of Topic and Region</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Objectives of the study</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Hypothesis</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Sources of Data</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Methodology</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Scheme of Characterisation</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter I - INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

To think of a crimeless society is a myth, as man by nature is a fighting animal. Over the earth surface, there is no society without the existence of crime and criminals. Crime is an inevitable and universal phenomena. Like adult Criminal behaviour, deviant behaviour among children and young person and juvenile delinquency have always existed and posed problems every where in all corners of the world. The broken home, lack of discipline, bad companionship, lack of organisation of leisure time, economic factors etc. are linked with the incidence of juvenile delinquency. Various sociolegal investigations have caused the shifting of emphasis from the punishment of the offender to the examination of the social conditions which have produced his antisocial personality.

Juvenile delinquency involves wrong doing by a child or a young person who is under an age specified by the law of the land. To study the juvenile delinquent might be difficult but not an impossible task, as rightly pointed out by Sir Cyril Burt in his book "the young delinquent", that the juvenile offender is easier to study and at the same time, he is easier to reclaim.

1.1 Importance of field of Criminology

Criminology is one of the branches of criminal science which is related with social study of crimes and criminal behaviour. It is a science which deals with different attitudes of behaviour that violates criminal law.
Gibbons\(^1\) has referred Criminology as the "entire body of knowledge regarding the causes and prevention of crime, punishment and correction of criminals and operation of correctional institutions and agencies. Walter Reckless\(^2\) has in the broadest sense, described Criminology as a "science which studies violation of criminal codes or set of rules and regulations in society." Criminology mainly deals with crime - causation, analysis and prevention of crimes.

Prof. Bonger W. A.\(^3\) has preferred to study theoretical or pure Criminology under the following sub branches:- (1) Criminal Anthropology (involves the study of the personality of the offenders in physical terms.) (2) Criminal Sociology (based on Sutherland's theory of differential association - Criminal behaviour as a process of learning through association with other criminals.) (3) Criminal Psychology - (to co-relate criminality to emotional aspects of human nature.) (4) Criminal Psycho- nemo-pathology - (It attributes criminality to functional deviations and mental conflicts in the personality traits of the offender.) and (5) Penology - (Concerned with various aspects of theories and gravity of punishments and penal policies including custody, treatment, prevention and control of crime.)

Besides, pure Criminology, the other two streams of Criminology are Applied Criminology (Criminal hygiene & policy) & Criminalistics (Police techniques of crime investigation & detection).

The fundamental principles of Criminal law are founded on rules of equity, justice and fair play. These rules give guidelines for the formulation
of a rational penal policy and ensure even-handed dispensation of justice to litigants. The fundamental principles governing Criminal law administration are: (1) 'Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea' - an act in order to become a crime must be committed with criminal intent (i.e. mens rea). It is to be noted that mens rea or criminal intent consists in doing some act voluntarily with the knowledge that it is fraudulent, dishonest or injurious to another. But, an act done under a bonafide belief, although criminal, shall be a good defence. (2) 'Ignorantia facit excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat' - mistake of fact is a good defence in Law of Crime but not the mistake of law. (3) Everyone shall be presumed innocent unless his guilt is specifically proved within the provisions of law. (4) Under the criminal law, an accomplice is treated at par with the principal accused and is punished equally. (5) There are certain rights and protections afforded to the accused person not only during trial but also before and after trial. These rights include right to be produced before the Magistrate (S. 76 Cr.P.C.), right to bail (S. 50 Cr.P.C.), release on bond (S. 440(1) Cr.P.C.), right to counsel and legal aid (Art 39A Constitution of India & S. 303 and 304 Cr.P.C.) etc.

The gravity of crime as a social problem lies in the fact that it affects the public at large. The sufferings caused to the public may sometimes be direct as in case of theft, destruction of property etc. or it may be indirect as in case of rape, the loss of reputation etc. Crime is a symptom of social disorganisation. It is the danger signal that there is something wrong somewhere in the society which needs to be looked and corrected into.
1.2 Concept of Delinquency

Social conformity and social deviation are the inherent and unavoidable part in the conceptual framework of modern Sociology. Both focus on social norms and social action.

Conformity is an action which is oriented to a social norm and falls within the band of behaviour permitted by the norm. Conformity does not just fall within the range of permitted behaviour because the relevant norms are the part of the actor's motivation, although he is not necessarily conscious of them at all times and at any time. Because of the complexity in modern legal systems, common man requires the specialists to explain his rights and obligations. Even common man is not necessarily conscious at all times or at any time of legal or other social norms that are in fact known to us.

Reciprocally, deviant behaviour is not merely behaviour that happens to violate a norm, it is behaviour that violates a norm to which the actor is oriented at that time; it is motivated violation.\(^5\)

Social control consists in the operation of all mechanisms that counteract deviant tendencies, either by preventing outward deviation or by checking or reversing the elements of motivation that tend to produce deviant behaviour.

According to Criminal Law, a crime, is conduct or an action that is defined and codified in law as a crime. (‘nullum crimen sine lege’ - no crime exists unless it is so defined by the law). Although crime and delinquency are basically similar concepts, they differ with respect to the age of those who can be regarded as lawbreakers. As most crimes are also
delinquencies in that they are acts of which society disapproves, crime must be understood before delinquency can be comprehended. Not every delinquency, however, is a crime. And some crimes (say corruption of the morals of a minor) can not be delinquencies.\(^6\)

The main distinction between the terms delinquency and criminality is largely quantitative rather than qualitative. The term delinquency is used as a convenience to indicate an extension of the concept of criminality and a group of individuals differentiated by age from ordinarily criminals. Without an adjustment in the definition of criminality, the illegal act committed by juveniles and adults would be considered equivalent. However the delinquency concept permits a distinction between levels of responsibility viz. a murder committed by 15 years boy may be regarded as a form of juvenile delinquency whereas the same act done by a 45 years old man is defined as criminal act. Similarly, shoplifting, by a 45 years old man is defined as criminal conduct whereas the same activity by a 15 years old boy is called juvenile delinquent behaviour. The two terms also involve radical distinctions in preliminary investigation procedures, court proceedings and penal consequences. However, murder, whether committed by juvenile or adult, still results in the death of another, but the juvenile murderer may be sent to a foster home and the adult sentenced to life imprisonment or death.\(^7\)

1.3 Concept of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile misbehaviour occurs in every city, town and rural area throughout the world. Broadly considered, juvenile delinquency could mean
any type of behaviour by those socially defined as juveniles that violates the norms, standards of proper behaviour set by the controlling group. Juvenile delinquency is the byproduct of change. Juvenile delinquency is any action by a person in the juvenile status that would make such a young person subject to action by the juvenile court. Most young people are involved in some unlawful behaviour during the adolescent years but escape detection, apprehension or court involvement. Only those who have been officially adjudicated as such by a juvenile court are normally designated as "juvenile delinquents".

The term juvenile delinquency is used so frequently that it is often assumed that everyone means the samething when using it. Still, the definitions of juvenile delinquency differ widely in meaning and content. Generally, juvenile delinquency is misbehaviour by children, but there is much less agreement on the specifics of what constitutes misbehaviour or who falls into the category of children. The institutions dealing with delinquent or deviant youth define delinquency on the basis of deviation from norms which promote the interests of the institution, viz. school administrators view delinquency as deviation from norms which affects the functioning of the school. Religious leaders consider delinquency a special class of sin, however doctrines vary from one religion to another and frequently within one religion from one locality to another. Parental definition also vary from one individual to another and within one parent it varies also between father and mother. Thus there is no general agreement on what constitutes deviant conduct or juvenile delinquency aside from statute laws which provide definitions of law - violating behaviour.
Juvenile delinquency through legal concept can be viewed through following definitions - Juvenile delinquency refers to a large variety of disapproved behaviours of children and adolescents which the society does not approve of and for which some kind of admonishment, punishment or corrective measure is justified in the public interest. According to Walter Reckless, the term juvenile delinquency applies to the violation of Criminal Code and pursuit of certain patterns of behaviour disapproved of for children and young adolescents.

After comparing many juvenile court statutes of USA, Mr. Griffin stated that "it is clear from a comparison of juvenile court statutes that a uniform legal definition of juvenile delinquency does not exist. Juvenile delinquency is what the law says it is, in 53 separate jurisdictions in the United States. Delinquency encompasses all those acts for which an individual of minority age may be adjudicated. Therefore, all channels of investigation on juvenile offenders must be left open to gather knowledge regardless of whether they are based on offences, arrest or adjudication."

In India, the concept of juvenile delinquency is confined to the violation of ordinary penal law so far as the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is concerned. Hirasingh (1979) has stated that delinquency is the non conformist behaviour. Pankkal J. J. (1961) has quoted that delinquency is the antisocial behaviour of children with or without court action. J. V. Jayesingh (1987) expressed that juvenile delinquency is the result of breakdown of cultural controls and it is the unaccepted and unapproved
Chapter - I

Introduction

behaviour of the society while Sethna M. J.\(^\text{16}\) (1964) mentioned that juvenile
delinquency involves wrong doing by a boy or young person who is under
certain age specified by the law from time to time. All these definitions are
well reflected in the definition of Cyril Burt\(^\text{17}\) (1938), he said that a child is
to be regarded technically as a delinquent when his antisocial tendencies
appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official
action.

In India, the present law which governs the juveniles who are in
conflict with law and children who are in need of care and protection is "
Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children ) Act, 2000 ( No. 56/2000
and 33/2006 ) in which the definition of juvenile is given. 'Juvenile' or
'child' means a person who has not completed 18 years of age\(^\text{18}\).While "
juvenile in conflict with law " means a juvenile who is alleged to have
committed an offence.\(^\text{19}\)

Infact, the J.J. Act, 2000 caters to the justice needed to two types of
children. The first group is of those, who are in conflict with the law and
have committed an affence while the other group includes those children
who are in need of care and protection. The act defines a "child in need of
care and protection"\(^\text{20}\) means a child -

i) who is found without any home or settled place of abode and
without any ostensible means of subsistence,

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 reasonable likelihood of the threat being carried out or

b) has killed, abused or neglected some other child or children 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 him or who is missing and ran away child and whose parents can not 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 is 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.

Thus in India, the concept of juvenile delinquency is confined to violation of the ordinary penal laws of the land and hence our concept is in consonance with the basic principles of Criminal Law as expressed in the
Latin maxim "nullum crimen sine lege" which means there is 'no crime without law'. In India, the acts constituting offences prescribed for the adults and juveniles are the same, there is a vast difference regarding jurisdiction of courts and the procedure to be followed. The juveniles are tried before the J.J.Boards which alone have exclusive jurisdiction and these boards have to function in accordance with the special procedure and practice laid down in the act because in India, we think of delinquents as children in need, rather than as offender\textsuperscript{21}. India has a religion that encourages passivity, submissiveness and acceptance of once's fate which is good for preventing delinquency\textsuperscript{22}.

1.4 Review of Literature

The variety of material in the form of books, journals, research articles is available in the branch of juvenile delinquency in India and abroad too. Since long the topic of juvenile delinquency is added in the form of single chapter in the law discipline under the heading of, 'criminology and penology'. The following foreign and Indian authors have written on the topic of juvenile delinquency in the book Criminology and Penology viz Taft and England, Lenklin John (1947), Dressler David (1966), Deb, R (1968), Walter Reckless (1973) are some foreign authors while Indians are Shah J.H. (1973), Siddiquee Ahmed (1977), Ram Ahuja (2000), Paranjpe N. V. (2004), Quadris M.A. (2009) and many others.

In the last sixty years, many foreign and Indian authors have written valuable books on this topic. Besides books, research articles and research work for M.Phil and Ph.D degrees have also been produced in the subject
Chapter - I

Introduction

of law, sociology, psychology etc. The following account gives the contribution of foreigners and Indian too.

1.4.1 Foreign Books and Writers

1.4.2 Indian Books and Writers

Few Indian authors from the discipline of Sociology, Psychology and Law have contributed in the field of juvenile delinquency. Since 1960, few Ph.D dissertations have published later in the book form. Dr. Hansa Seth (1961) of Bombay is one of them. Her Ph. D. theory entitled "Juvenile delinquency in Indian setting" is based on the statistical data (1941 to 56) of the Bombay state giving much emphasis on the Greater Bombay district. She has studied the social factors as the causes of deviant behaviour among the children. Shri. S.K.Bhattacharya (1962) published a book entitled Juvenile Delinquency and Borstals. Attar J.D. (1964) another Ph.D. research based book entitled 'Juvenile Delinquency, a comparative study' includes the institutional study of two certified schools at Satara run by Late. Karmaveer Bhaurao Patil of Satara. Chandra Sushil (1967) wrote a book "Sociology of Deviation in India". Pathak Sumitra's (1967) book of Social background of the delinquent child is based on case study made by the author for her Ph.D. work of 60 delinquents of Agra city. Shri. Mitra N.L. (1968) wrote a book on the topic Juvenile delinquency and Indian Judicial system. Gokhale S.D. (1969) published a book on "impact of institutions on Juvenile delinquency. Shri. Mukherjee.S. (1974) work is on the administration of juvenile correctional institutions wherein he has listed the practical solutions developed by the administrators to solve this problem. Shah (Dr.) (Mrs.) J.H. (1978) wrote a book on juvenile delinquency a challenge. Dr (Mrs) Sudha Kaldate (1982), a sociologist of Marathwada, wrote a book "Society, delinquent and Juvenile court wherein she has traced the trends of juvenile delinquency of Marathwada region, the then backward

Among the recent Ph.Ds produced in the law disciplines in India are Saket Vyas (Nov, 2003) of Devi Ahilya University, Indore worked on juvenile delinquency in India - specially relating to Madhya Pradesh. Dr. Vyas has worked under the guidance of Dr. G.C. Kasliwal. Dr. Patil R.K. (Oct, 2004) of S.R.T. University Nanded has received his Ph.D. in law on the title "Rehabilitation of Juvenile delinquents - Criminological and legal perspectives". Dr. Vijay Chitnis of Bombay has guided him in his work.

1.4.3 Indian Research Articles and Writers

There are several research articles published in this field by various Indian researchers from the disciplines of Sociology, Social Work, Psychology and Law. Almost all leading Indian research journals publish such articles; while major contribution is found in Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics, social defence, sociqal welfare and in Indian Journal of Social Science. Vital articles are as follows - Ali Mubarak (1990) on adjustment and deviance among school children, Amati B.H (1975,75,94) on juvenile delinquency and police, family as a sociological survey. Juri Baruah (1991) wrote an article on Disciplining the Child rural-urban variation. Bedi M. S. (1985, 1988 & 1995) wrote on significance of J.J. Act, co-ordination among J.J. functionaries and practical problems of correctional institutions in India. Shri Chokalingam K. (1974) studied redivism in relation to certain social factors-Broken house, parental rejection,

Chapter - I

Introduction

Vedkumari (2009) has written two research articles on juvenile justice act, rights and reality and on Quagmire of age issues under the J.J.Act from inclusion to exclusion (published in Journal of the Indian Law Institute, Delhi Vol. 51 No.2 (Ap - June 2009) has rightly pointed out that the quagmire created by the conflicting and narrow interpretations by the Supreme Court on the age issues has narrowed down the applicability of the J.J. Act to an increasing number of cases contrary to the scheme and words of the legislation as well as the intention of the legislature.

1.5 Choice of Topic and Region

From the review of work done so far in this field in India, it is clear that detailed study of this problem has not been made at microlevel. The topic of juvenile delinquency is included in the form of one chapter in almost all books written by Indian authors in the branch of 'Criminology and Penology'. Dr. Attar A.D. (1964) has studied juvenile delinquency through comparative method by taking the help of data of two certified correctional schools of Satara. Hansa Seth (1960) has studied Juvenile Court cases of Old Bombay state during 1941-56 period. Dr. (Mrs.) S. V. Kaldate (1982) has worked on juvenile delinquency through sociological point of view.

It is observed that the detailed work on the state of Maharashtra has not been done so far, hence the researcher has decided to work on the topic of "A Socio-Legal Study of Juvenile Delinquency in Maharashtra with special reference to Kolhapur district."

The state of Maharashtra is located on the Deccan Plateau of South India and its EW Maximum length is 800 km. and NS breadth is of 720 km.
(Total Area is 30713 Sq. km. and population (2001) is 96752247). It's latitudinal extent is $15^0 43' N$ to $22^0 06' N$ and longitudinal extent is $72^0 36' E$ to $80^0 54' E$. The state is divided into 35 districts; for the sake of convinience and smooth functioning the Police Department of Maharashtra has divided these 35 districts in seven rural ranges and nine urban ranges with City Commissioner of Police as incharge. The crime statistics made available by State Crime Records Bureau (CID) Maharashtra State is rural police range and urban City Commissioner of Police area wise. The areas are -

**(A) Police Rural Ranges (7) :** (1) **Amravati range** - Akola, Amravati (R), Buldhana, Yeotmal and Washim. (2) **Aurangabad range** - Aurangabad (R), Jalna, Bir & Osmanabad. (3) **Nanded Range** - Nanded, Latur, Parbhani & Hingoli. (4) **Kolhapur range** - Kolhapur, Pune (R), Sangli, Satara, Solapur (R). (5) **Nagpur range** - Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur (R), Wardha and Gondia. (6) **Nasik range** - Ahmednagar, Dhule, Jalgaon, Nasik (R) and Nandurbar. (7) **Thane range** - Thane (R), Sindhudurga, Ratnagiri and Raigad (Total 33 districts).


**(C) Railway Range (3) :** (1) Mumbai Railways, (2) Pune Railways, (3) Nagpur Railways (Fig. No. 1.1)

The researcher has made the study of the entire Maharashtra state by dividing it into the police units as referred above. The latter part of the
Chapter - I

Introduction
research gives a detailed study of her home district i.e. Kolhapur. The Kolhapur district is located in the southern part of Maharashtra (15° 43' N to 17° 17' N and 73° 40' E to 74° 42' E) with area of 7685 sq.km. The census population of the district for the last 40 years is as follows - 1.6 million (1961), 2.04 m (1971), 2.47 m (1981), 2.99 m (1991) & 3.51 m (2001). The district consists of 12 talukas namely - (1) Karveer, (2) Ajra, (3) Gadhinglaj, (4) Kagal, (5) Bhudargad, (6) Hatkalangale, (7) Shirol, (8) Shahuwadi, (9) Panhala, (10) Chandagad, (11) Radhanagari and (12) Gaganbavada.

The Kolhapur district consists of urban centres in which Kolhapur and Ichalkaranji are the two major industrial towns. The researcher has made special study of juvenile delinquency of Kolhapur city by making the case study of the juvenile delinquents hosted in Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan observation home. The city of Kolhapur is located on the bank of Panchaganga river. The city is known as Dakshin Kashi as it is a 'Shaktipeeth' of the Goddess Ambabai. The city is having its population 4,06,370 (1991) and 4,85,183 (2001) with decadal growth of 19.39%. The city is having the "Balkalyan Sankul" in which delinquents and non-delinquents are being hosted. The detailed tehsilwise and citywise study of the juvenile delinquents of Kolhapur district is being made by the researcher.

1.6 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the research work is to study the spatiotemporal changes in juvenile delinquency districtwise in this state through socio-legal perspectives with giving the emphasis on Kolhapur district.
The objectives in particular are listed below -

i) to study the different causes of juvenile delinquency in Maharashtra.

ii) to study the delinquency characteristics and differences among boys and girls separately.

iii) to study the legal control and judicial responses to juvenile delinquency in this state.

iv) to study the day to day functioning of the major correctional institutes of juvenile delinquency.

v) to study the present functioning of juvenile delinquency courts in state and in Kolhapur district in particular.

vi) to assess the reliability of various after care programmes and rehabilitation procedure in the state.

1.7 Hypothesis

The wide gap exists between the theory and practice of juvenile justice in Maharashtra. The ground realities regarding juvenile justice are much at variance with the idealism projected through the legislation. There is a heavy workload all round in courts, police and probation services.

Due to the heavy load, the functioning of the whole system expected by the legislation is not effectively working. The wide gap be minimised. The idealism projected through the legislation be perfectly reflected and be inconsistent with the day to day working of all the services.

1.8 Sources of Data

For the study of police areawise variations in juvenile delinquency in the state of Maharashtra, the variety of correct and reliable data has been collected by the researcher for a span of 18 years i.e. from 1988 to 2005. The researcher has tapped the primary and secondary, both the sources while collecting the data.
The National Crime Record Bureau, Delhi (NCRB) annual reports (1998-02) were helpful from where National level and State level Juvenile Delinquency data were collected. The Crimes in Maharashtra, the annual reports, published by Maharashtra state Crime Record Bureau (SCRB), Pune for a period of 1988-05 have supplied huge variety of data pertaining to juvenile delinquency of Maharashtra. From these sources, the crime headwise data was collected. The IPC crime head wise data for 18 years was collected under the head 1) Theft (S. 378), 2) Hurt/Grievous hurt (Ss. 319, 320), 3) Burglary (S. 446), 4) Riot (Ss. 147, 148), 5) Rape (S. 376), 6) Murder (S. 302), 7) Attempt to commit murder (S. 307), 8) Molestation (S. 509), 9) Robbery (S. 390), 10) Dacoity (S. 391), 11) Cruelty by husband (S. 498A), 12) Kidnapping and abduction (Ss. 361, 362), 13) Cheating (S. 420) and 14) Dowry deaths (S. 304B) while under special local laws (SLL), the data related to 15) Gambling (Bombay Police Act S.12A), 16) Prohibition (S. 66/1/B), 17) Arms Act (S. 4/25) and 18) Indian Railway Act (Offences Commited by juveniles in running trains). Maharashtra population tables, India's population tables, census reports and vital statistics were used to calculate various crime head wise rates. Annual reports of District probation and aftercare organisations, observation homes and children homes were also referred. The primary data have been collected from various correctional institutes located in the state of Maharashtra and from the records of local juvenile justice court. There are in all sixty district probation and after care organisations located in the state of Maharashtra (list is given in the appendix G). The detailed tabularised statistics was invited by the researcher regarding number of yearwise delinquents admitted, sexwise information,
education background (yearwise and sexwise). Guardians income level, age groupwise and offencewise data was invited (Appendix H) but out of 60 institutes only 13 (5 Government and 8 private) institutions have supplied the relevant data of twelve years (from 1995 to 2006) on which the inferences are being drawn by the researcher. The researcher has also collected the data of 550 cases handled by juvenile justice court of Kolhapur city (the court's official sitting is at Balkalyan Sankul, Kolhapur on every Saturday) for a period of 6 years (2002-2008). The each case monthwise reporting, sex, age, address of the delinquent and charge head section number wise (under IPC and special local laws) data and the order passed by the juvenile justice court (Appendix P) has also been collected. The case study method is also being used. The juveniles who are waiting for the trial before juvenile court and temporarily being kept in the children home under the care and supervision of District probation and after care officers were interviewed (Appendix Q). Besides above major sources, case laws were referred from various legal journals.

1.9 Methodology

In this work, the sociolegal study of juvenile delinquency of the state of Maharashtra has been made, for which the variety of data is used at various levels. Number of different statistical techniques have been used while analysing the data. Crime head wise and district wise choropleth maps are being prepared after calculating delinquency rates per 100,000 estimated population. The low intensity, medium intensity, high intensity and very high intensity areas are being marked on each map. Line graphs,
line and bar graphs, multiple line graphs, horizontal and vertical bar graphs, divided bar graphs etc. are being drawn wherever necessary. Educational level, family status and economic set up of the juvenile delinquents have been specially shown with the help of bar graphs. Rural range averages, city range averages and state averages are being calculated and shown on the maps to study the deviation from the normal. State averages are being compared with national averages. Crime head wise age and sex pyramids are being drawn by dividing the juvenile delinquents into three age groups (e.g. 7 to 12 yrs., 12 to 16 yrs. and 16 to 18 years). Ranking technique based on juvenile delinquency rates is being used. Offence wise and area wise ranking is being made and shown either in the form of maps or in the form of tables. Citywise, rural range wise and offence wise crime rates are being calculated and ranked with descending order so as to find out the high intensity zones and the low intensity zones. The important statistical method used throughout the analysis is "Karl Pearson's Correlation Coefficient" method (γ method). The term "correlation" indicates the relationship between two variables in which with the change in the values of one variable, the values of the other variables also change. viz. Rural police range wise and city commissioner area wise juvenile delinquency rates as one variable and density of population, urban population and literacy as another variable. Formula used is -

\[ r = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\sqrt{\Sigma x^2 \times \Sigma y^2}} \]

(0 to +1 values indicate positive correlation while 0 to -1 values indicate negative correlation)
Chapter - I

Introduction

For the measurement of future trends in the juvenile delinquency prevention and control, the help of "Time Series" is taken. One of the best way is of obtaining trend values is the method of least squares. With this method, a straight line trend is obtained. This line is called the "Line of best fit" which will predict the future trend of particular variable. The equation of a straight line is \( y = a + bx \) and to find out this equation, the help of following two equations is taken.

1. \( \Sigma(y) = Na + b\Sigma(x) \) and

2. \( \Sigma(xy) = a\Sigma(x) + b\Sigma(x^2) \).

The details about various other methods and techniques have been discussed at appropriate places in the text.

1.10 Scheme of Chapterisation

The entire study is organised into seven chapters. The first chapter "Introduction", includes the concept of juvenile delinquency, review of previous work done, choice of topic and region, objectives, hypothesis, data sources and entire methodology of the study. Chapter two "Juvenile delinquency in India" includes nature, characteristics, social factors in general in India. Juvenile delinquency as observed in different states of India is also studied. The status and position of Maharashtra in the context of India is comparatively studied and analysed in detail. Out of the next two core chapters, the chapter three entitled "Juvenile delinquency in Maharashtra (Part-I)", deals with spatial patterning on the basis of percentages, rates, age and sex variation and correlation criterian police rural range and City Commissioner range wise. Chapter IV entitled "Juvenile Delinquency"
Chapter - I

Introduction

delinquency in Maharashtra (Part-II)" , deals with the spatio temporal
variations offence wise with choropleth technique, ranking of offences,
forecasting the trend of juvenile delinquency offence wise and the future of
juvenile delinquency system on the basis of trend line analysis. Chapter five
"Trends of juvenile delinquency in Kolhapur" deals with study of juvenile
delinquents arrested in Kolhapur district. The later part of this chapter, gives
the analysis of case studies. Chapter six entitled "Legal controls and judicial
responses" gives the account of Juvenile Justice System functioning in India
and in Maharashtra in particular. The decision given by High courts and
Apex court of India are also discussed. The last chapter i.e. chapter seven
includes conclusion and suggestions of the research work.

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