

**A SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LEGAL STUDY
OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW
IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT**

A Thesis

**SUBMITTED TO THE
TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH PUNE
FOR THE DEGREE OF
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**In
Interdisciplinary**

Under the Board of Social Work Studies



BY

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October – 2019

DECLARATION

I hereby solemnly declare that the thesis entitled “ **A SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LEGAL STUDY OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT**” completed and written by me has not previously formed the basis for the award of any Degree or other similar title upon me of this or any other Vidyapeeth or examining body.

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This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**A SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND LEGAL STUDY OF CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT**” which is being submitted herewith for the award of the Degree of Vidyavachaspati (Ph.D.) in Interdisciplinary of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune is the result of original research work completed by Mrs. Achakanalli Vaishali C. under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge and belief the work incorporated in this thesis has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree similar title of this or other University or examining body upon her.

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- Fulfils the requirement of the ordinance related to Ph.D. degree of the TMV.
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CONTENS

Title Page	I
Declaration	II
Certificate	III
Certificate of the Supervisor	IV
Acknowledgements	V
Index	VI
List of Tables and Graphs	IX

Chapter No.	Chapter Name	Page No.
Chapter 1	Introduction and Profile of the Study Area -Solapur District.	1-20
1.Part A	Introduction to Subject	1
	Introduction	1
1.A.1	Definition of Children in conflict with law	2
1.A.2	Definition of Juvenile and Concept of Child in Conflict with law	3
1.A.3	Difference between Adult Crime and Children in conflict with law	3
1.A.4	Concept of child in Conflict with Law	5
1.A.5	Children in conflict with law – Historical Perspectives	8
1.A.6	Causes of Children in conflict with law	10
1.A.7	Juvenile Justice System in India- A Review	15
1.A.8	Measures of Rehabilitation for Child in Conflict with Law	17
1.A.9	Extent of Children in conflict with law in India	18
1.A.10	Extent of Children in conflict with law in Maharashtra	20
1.Part B	Profile of the Study Area - Solapur District.	25-31
	Introduction	25
1.B.1	Geographical Profile	25
1.B.2	Topographical Profile	26
1.B.3	Population	26

1.B.4	Administrative Setup	26
1.B.5	Historical Background	27
1.B.6	Industrial Profile	27
1.B.7	Children in conflict with law in Solapur	28
	Conclusion	30
	Summary	31
Chapter 2	Review of Literature	36-51
	Introduction	36
2.1	Review of Literature Pertaining to Children in conflict with law in India	37
2.2	Review of Literature Pertaining to Juvenile Justice in India	43
2.3	Review of Literature Pertaining to Rehabilitation of Children in conflict with law	49
2.4	Review of M.Phil., Ph.D. and Governments Report Pertaining to Children in conflict with law	51
Chapter 3	Research Methodology	59-67
3.1	Introduction	59
3.2	Statement of the Problem	60
3.3	Scope of the Study	60
3.4	Significance of the Study	61
3.5	Ethical Concern in Research Study	62
3.6	Objectives of the Study	62
3.7	Variables in the Study	62
3.8	Hypothesis of the Study	63
3.9	Research Questions	64
3.10	Orientalional Definations of the Concepts	65
3.11	Research Design	65
3.12	Sampling Design	65
3.13	Research Methodology	66
3.14	Method of Data Collection	66
3.15	Tools for Data Collection	66
3.16	Data Processing and Analysis	67

Chapter 4	Social Work Intervention and Case Studies	68-79
Part A	Social Work Intervention	68
Part B	Case Studies	75
	Conclusion	79
Chapter 5	Data Analysis and Interpretation, Major Observations, Conclusions and Recommendations	81-152
Part A	Data Analysis and Interpretation	81
Part B	Major Observations, Conclusions and Recommendations	144
	Introduction	144
5.B.1	Variables Descriptive Assessment	144
5.B.2	Hypothesis Assessment	145
5.B.3	Suggestions and Recommendations	148
5.B.4	Some general Suggestions	149
5.B.5	Scope of Future Research	151
5.B.6	Limitations of the Study	151
	Bibliography	153-163

List of Tables and Graphs

Table /Graph No.	Particulars	Page No.
Table No.1.1	Registered cases against Children in Conflict with Law and crime rate under Indian Penal Code	7
Table No.1.2	Cases registered in Maharashtra against Children in Conflict with Law under various Crimes	21
Table No.1.3	Registered Cases against Juveniles in Maharashtra under Various Crime heads during 2011 to 2018	22
Table No.1.4	Number of Children in Conflict with Law in Solapur (2011 to 2018)	30
Graph No.1	IPC Murder	82
Graph No.2	Attempt to Commit Murder	83
Graph No.3	Rape	84
Graph No.4	Kidnapping and Abduction	85
Graph No.5	IPC Dacoity	86
Graph No.6	IPC - Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity	87
Graph No.7	IPC – Robbery	88
Graph No.8	IPC – Burglary	89
Graph No.9	IPC – Theft	90
Graph No.10	IPC – Riots	91
Graph No.11	IPC – Cheating	92
Graph No.12	IPC – Counterfeiting	93
Graph No.13	IPC – Arson	94
Graph No.14	IPC – Hurt / Grievous Hurt	95
Graph No.15	IPC – Molestation	96
Graph No.16	IPC – Sexual Harassment	97
Graph No.17	IPC – Cruelty by Husband or Relatives	98
Graph No.18	IPC – Death due to the Rash and negligence	99
Graph No.19	Other IPC Offences	100
Graph No.20	IPC – Total Cognizable offences under IPC	101

Graph No.21	SSL – Gambling Act	102
Graph No.22	SSL – Essential Commodities Ac	103
Graph No.23	SSL – Other SSL Offences	104
Graph No.24	SSL - Total cognizable offences under SLL	105
Graph No.25	IPC boys (7 to 12 years)	106
Graph No.26	IPC Girls (7 to 12 years)	107
Graph No.27	IPC boys (12 to 16 years)	108
Graph No.28	IPC Girls (12 to 16 years)	109
Graph No.29	IPC Boys (16 to 18 years)	110
Graph No.30	IPC Girls (16 to 18 years)	111
Graph No.31	SLL Boys (12 to 16)	112
Graph No.32	SSL Girls (12 to 16)	113
Graph No.33	SSL Boys (16 to 18)	114
Graph No.34	SSL Girls (16 to 18)	115
Graph No.35	Literacy Rate	116
Graph No.36	Primary Education	117
Graph No.37	Above Primary below SSC/HSC	118
Graph No.38	Matric and Above	119
Graph No.39	Living with Parents	120
Graph No.40	Living with Guardians	121
Graph No.41	Homeless	122
Graph No.42	Income up to 25000	123
Graph No.43	Lower middle Income 25001 to 50000	124
Graph No.44	Middle Income 50001 to 100000	125
Graph No.45	Upper Middle Income 100001 to 200000	126
Graph No.46	Upper Middle Income 200001 to 300000	127
Graph No.47	Upper Class Income above Rs. 30000	128
Graph No.48	New Children in Conflict with Law	129

CHAPTER -1

INTRODUCTION

PART A - INTRODUCTION TO SUBJECT

PART-B - PROFILE OF THE STUDY

AREA – SOLAPUR DISTRICT

CHAPTER -1
PART A
INTRODUCTION TO SUBJECT

Introduction

Nurturing child is a crucial in every child's life and if given, given proper care and attention in right way after that child grows in constructive manner. Children show good performance when children's surrounding environment is positive and supportive towards them. Physical, psychological, moral and spiritual development makes children competent, conscious and makes them able to understand their capabilities. On the other hand, detrimental environment, lack of basic requirements, poor parenting care and supervision etc. are some of the factors make child to a. Children in conflict with law. In India, Children in conflict with law is one of the major social problems, affecting not only on children with conflict in law, but it effects on families communities and society at large. The children who are involved in status offences, such as truancy, vagrancy, immorality and governability also fall within the definition of Children in conflict with law. The term Children in conflict with law applies to the violation of criminal code and or pursuit of certain patterns of behavior disapproved of for children and young adolescents. Therefore, age and behavioral infractions prohibited in the status are important in the concept of Children in conflict with law. The difference between a criminal child and an adult criminal's important from the case work approach. The difference between the two made by the conduct involved, the methods employed by the court, the philosophy and methods applied in treatment, and the individual's status, reputation and civil rights in the community after adjudication.

Generally, the Children in conflict with law are categorized in to various according to the type of offence. These offences are a) Minor violations, including disorderly conduct and minor traffic violations b) Major violations, which includes thefts c) Property violations d) addiction, which includes alcoholism and drug addiction e) bodily harm, which includes hemicycle and rape) f) violence, which include using weapons against individual or community etc. Psychologists have classified Children in conflict with laws on the basis of their individual trails or the psychological dynamics of their personality into five groups such as mentally defective, psychotic, neurotic situational and cultural.

To think of a crimeless society is a dream and myth today. All over the world there is no society without the existence of crime and criminals. Crime is an inevitable and critical universal phenomenon. In every country like adult criminal behavior, deviant behavior among children and young person and children in conflict with law have always existed and posed various problems. Lack of family life, and discipline, bad companionship, ample leisure time and other socio-economic factors are concerned with the incidence of children in conflict with law and also caused to increase in the rate of Children in conflict with law . Child crime /child in conflict with law involves wrong doing by them or younger person who is under the age specified by the law. To study about the children in conflict with law and Children in conflict with law might be difficult but not an impossible task-pointed out by Cyril Burt. He stated that, ‘the young crime that is the children in conflict with law is easier to study, and at the same time, it is easier to reclaim. Through the present chapter researcher has discussed on the concepts of juvenile, child in conflict with law, Children in conflict with law , nature of crime, definitions of Children in conflict with law , extent of Children in conflict with law in India causes of Children in conflict with law etc.

1.A.1) Definition of Children in conflict with Law:

Children in conflict with law as defined by W.A. Friedlander- “A Juvenile misconduct that might be death with under the law, ‘Cyril Burt defines Children in conflict with law as-“crime as accruing in a child when his antisocial tendencies appear so grave that he becomes or ought to become the subject of official action, whereas William H. Sheldon defines as a ‘Behavior disappointing beyond reasonable expectations”. According to the Walter Reckless”, The term Children in conflict with law applies to the violation of criminal code and pursuit of certain patterns of behavior disapproved of for children and young adolescents:, It is clear from the above definitions that different social scientists have defined the terms Children in conflict with law according to their own thought and experience. Some social scientists have made the concept too wide to incorporate all the problems of juvenile misbehavior while others have focused wholly on that behavior which amounts to a criminal offence. The second United Nations Congress on the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders (1960) points out that if the term ‘Children in conflict with law ’ is restricted to those juveniles in eve country who have committed criminal offences, it would seem that no universal definition is required. Allowance could be

made for the wide variations found in the legal systems of the many countries of the world, but the inclusion under the Children in conflict with law of acts which are not serious and which can be classified as behavior problems could be reeled out. If a clear and restricted definition of this term is established would it not be possible to focus more attention the kinds of behavior which need to be prevented? Thus, it is now generally agreed that Children in conflict with law should be demarcated from other problems of Juvenile misbehavior. By Children in conflict with law should be understood the commission of an act which, if committed by an adult, would be considered a crime. Although the term Children in conflict with law may be confined to problems of serious misbehavior in many countries children having problems of misconduct, truancy, vagrancy, destitution etc. are also dealt by the state. Because of ambiguousness of the concept of crime, a more specific definition of this term is needed. In Indian Context, this term has been changed to Juvenile in conflict with law (JJ Act 2000) It means that any individual who has not completed 18 years of age who has alleged to have committed an offence punishable under any law for the time being in force. It can be said that, crime by juvenile occurs during the adolescent period of development. In brief, the term Children in conflict with law can be said that, crime by juvenile occurs during the adolescent period of development are (I) Legal approach (II) Social work approach (III) Psychological approach, and (IV) Social logical approach.

1.A.2) Definition of Juvenile and concept of child in conflict with law

The term juvenile changing from place to place, purpose to purpose. In the context of United States, it ranges between the ages of 16 years to 21 years, but the age of 18 years is most common. In England, a person below 10 years cannot be committed of any criminal offense, because of their immaturity. In case of France and Poland the age limit of juvenile is 13 years, whereas in Australia, Germany and in Norway it is 14 years.

1.A.3) Difference between adult crime and Children in conflict with law ;

The definition of Children in conflict with law makes it apparent that the major difference between a Children in conflict with law and adult criminal is one of age but both indulge in anti-social activities. Working of both is subversive and hindering of social relationships. From the social point of view crime or Children in conflict with law is a form of conduct that acts as an obstacle in the system of human relationship which is believed by society to be its fundamental condition. In this way,

if a criminal is below a certain specific age, he will be designated as a Children in conflict with law differs not only in respect of their age but also in respect of the unlawful acts committed by them. In this context, some actions that young men and children do lead them to be regarded as Children in conflict with laws even though their activities are not actually unlawful acts . A classification as wide as Children in conflict with law can include the vagrant, cruel, obstinate or young boys who are in the Company of thieves, dacoits, other vagrants etc., those who keep them away from the house for a longer periods of time without the permission of their parents, and those who roam in the lonely streets late at night. It should be remembered here that, such activities are strictly sealing, not illegal or infringing any legal statute. Hence, the Children in conflict with law who chooses to act in these ways cannot be included in the same class as ordinary criminals. Other thing that sometimes it may happens is that the unemployed, un-housed and wondering child may be included in the category of Children in conflict with laws along with beggar, the force being carried so far as to present the young person before a court and try to amend his way. The terms of adult- crime and Children in conflict with law can be differentiate on the basis of following distinguishing features-

- i) A juvenile's mischief activity is latching in utility as he does thing that do not advantages him in the least, like roaming about in the street without cause. On the other hand, the criminal acts with intent to gain something. A juvenile is sometimes even unaware of the objective of his own activities.
- ii) Sometimes, children commit a crime with only an intention to enjoy himself and indulge their sense of humor. It finds expression in practical joking like breaking car glasses, putting boulders on railway tracks etc. just for the fund of it. A criminal does not find this a suitable mode of manifesting their sense of humor.
- iii) The Children in conflict with law does not commit a crime on a preplanned and well organized basis, being more appropriate to things on the spur of the movement. Hardened criminals more inclined to plan their moves and organize rime with a certain show of skill.

The legal definition of a child varies as per the purpose, means it is for imposing legal disabilities, for affording protection for establishing eligibility to

receive benefits or special service. In the Indian context the meaning of child is varies with purpose to purpose. In India, a person below 14 years of age is treated as child. The census of India also treats person who is below the age of 14 years as a child. Apart from this, according to inferential law, a child means, every person being below the age of 18 years. Today, this is a universally accepted definition of juvenile or child which comes from the United Nations convention on the Rights of the child. According to Indian Laws, sec. 2 (k) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Child) Act 2000- Juvenile or child as a person who has not completed 18 years of age. According to the Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 sec.2 (ii), child means a person who has not completed the age of 14 years. According to child marriage restraint Act 1929 sec. 2 (a), 'Child' means a person who, if a male, has not completed 21 years of age and if a female, has not completed 18 years of age. According to the Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act 1956 sec. 2 (a) Child means a person who has not completed the age of 16 years.

In brief, adult criminals and Children in conflict with laws are to be distinguished by their difference of age, kinds of words, and objectives of activities, made of working etc. Yet, normally, it is the difference in age alone that is considered the sole basis of making distinction between these two. It may as well as point out that the age of the so called Children in conflict with laws has not been similarly determined in all counties. It varies from country to country but is within the usual limits of 16 and 20. Denmark and Sweden it is 15 years. In Israel, it is 9 years, 10 years in Great Britain and 12 years in I Greece.

1.A.4) Concept of child in conflict with law

The concept of child in conflict with law refers to any person who is under the 18 years of age and who comes into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing on offence. It is observed that, majority of the children who are in conflict with the law have committed miscellaneous unlawful acts or minor offences such as, vagrancy, truancy, begging or alcohol use. Some of these offences are known as status offences. These are not considered as a crime when committed by adult person. Apart from this, some children who are engaged in any criminal behavior have been used or coerced by adult person. Too often, prejudice related to race ethicality or social and economic status many bring a child into conflict with a law even when no crime has been committed or result in harsh treatment by law enforcement officials.

There are two main dimensions of Children in conflict with law . The first is related to the violation of any code of conduct whether for adults or adolescents, is inevitable. Second dimension is that, the definition of Children in conflict with law as deviant child behavior itself depends when the norms laid down by the society. Constitutionally, no any child under the age of 14 years shall be assigned any work in any factory or mine or engaged in any hazardous work. However, various legislative enactments provide for a different definition which is done by a child under the age of 6 years. It is further, stated that nothing is an offence which is done by a child above 7 years of age but under 12 years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding what is good and what is bad, and lack of understanding to judge the nature and consequence of his /her conduct on that event.

The main concern area is the increasing juvenile crime rate in the overall unlawful acts committed in India. The Juvenile crime rate in the overall unlawful acts committed in India. The Juvenile Justice System has been prime importance to many child rights concerns as children are often denied bail for miscellaneous offences.

In Indian context, the concept of child in conflict, with law is related to the violation off ordinary penal law of India; so far as the jurisdiction of the juvenile court is concerned. The Indian laws which govern need of care and protection is known as Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. This law replaced the pervious law called as Juvenile Act 1986. In this law, the concepts of juvenile, crime juvenile and neglected juvenile have been defined.

After 1960, three major Acts pertaining to the children have been divided into three major Acts these are as follows:

- i) The Children Act, 1960 (Not repealed)
- ii) The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
- iii) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 (now in force)

As per the Juvenile Justice Act 2000, children in conflict with law be produced before Juvenile Justice Board (Constituted as per Sec. 4) while child in need of care and protection, be produced before child welfare committee (constituted as per S.29) Apart from this, there are several other basis on which child crimes are classified. Even though different basis are being used to classify crimes, every channel of

investigation on child criminals must be left upon together knowledge regardless of whether they are based on offences, arrest or adjudication.

Actually, the concept of Juvenile in conflict with law is enacted in Indian Legal System, recently, instead of old concept of Children in conflict with law. According to the National Crime Record Bureau, 2011, the increasing rate of juvenile crime in India (under Indian penal code) is a matter of grave concern, though the percentage of juvenile unlawful acts to total unlawful acts is around 1% during the years 2001 to 2011. The following table shows an increasing trend in juvenile unlawful acts, in India during the years 2011 to 2015, especially by juveniles who are in the age group of 16 years to 18 years.

Table No.1.1
Registered cases against Juvenile in conflict with law and crime rate
Under Indian Pinal code.

Year	Registered Cases		Percentages of juvenile in conflict with law total cognizable unlawful acts	cases conflict
	Against juveniles in conflict with law	Under total cognizable Indian Penal code unlawful acts		
2011	25125	2325575	1.1%	2.1%
2012	27936	2387188	1.2%	2.3%
2013	31725	2647722	1.2%	2.6%
2014	33526	2851563	1.2%	2.7%
2015	31396	2949499	1.1%	2.5%

Source: National Crime Records Bureau (2011) NCRB.

There is an increasing trend in the number of registered cases related to Juveniles in Conflict with law. From the year 2011 to 2015 the number of registered cases has increased from 25125 to 31396 (under total cognizable IPC unlawful acts) it is found that the percentages of cases of juvenile in conflict with law to total cognizable unlawful acts has ranged from 1.1% to 1.2% the percentage of the rate of crime committed by juveniles in conflict with law has increased from 2.1% to 2.5%. With an increasing crime rate in India, and increasing number of people being imprisoned either as part of their sentence and witting trial there is a requirement of

considering the needs of children whose parents are in Jail. Judicial proceedings of police arrests need to take into account the larger unintended consequences of penal sanctioning. The detainment of parents severely reduces families and socio-economic abilities to successfully raise children, it also leaves the child in longer periods of uncertain and instable conditions. This is especially seen with illegal immigrant families whose children spend months, sometimes, years in children's home awaiting the release of their parents.

1.A.5) Children in conflict with law -Historical Perspectives

Misbehavior by children is a common event in USA. According to some survey reports, Children in conflict with law is more wide spread, organized and serious in USA than any other country. In 1975 Uniform crime reports shows that, 26% of all arrests in USA are of juveniles. Unlawful acts committed by Children have a great influence on American society. Social and psychological factors cannot be measured but there is a reason to believe that, Children in conflict with law is equally serious matters in all over the world. It is observed that efforts of handling Children in conflict with law have focused on mechanical detection systems, judicial and policing agencies to recover losses rather than on the correction and rehabilitation of criminal children.

In UK; the problem of Children in conflict with law is also serious. But the government of UK has decided to handle this problem outside the framework of English Criminal law. Many reforests in UK feel that, Children in conflict with law is a transient phase and will be ruined as they grow older, and therefore, there is a need to be handle this issue very differently.

Turkey has indicated its keen interest in the justice of juvenile. IN Turkey, though the rate of crime is not higher, slight rise excites concern in the country, due to strong held of family institution. Theft, violence, and other offences are most prevalent offences and found mostly among the 16 to 18 years old young children. The major reasons of crime are over crowed families, poor housing conditions, unemployment of parents, and also cultural conflicts. The increasing problem of Children in conflict with law in all over the world drew attention of the United Nations to work out some guiding principles for Juvenile Justice System.

Like other countries, in India, there is also hidden crime. Statistics related to Children in conflict with law is like a bit of iceberg. Of the total unlawful acts committed by children in India is nearly 2% to 3% and it is as per the observation of

police and courts. Till 1998, every year, there were approximately, 1200 to 1300 unlawful acts, committed by children under Indian Penal Code and under the local and special laws. Crime cases in India, attributed to children have been decreased from 24827 in 1988 to 1998. The incidence of children crime varies widely in various Indian states.

The world summit plan of action called for special attention protection and assistance to Children in conflict with law. In 1990, there was adoption of comprehensive international framework of rules and guideline regarding juvenile justice. Many countries have fixed a minimum age below which children are presumed not have the conflicts to infringe the penal law. In several countries there is a specialized courts for juveniles; which ensure that juveniles committed of an offence, are treated in a way that, considering their age and promotes their sense of dignity and worth. In many, South American countries newly adopted rights of children code have often included some specific provisions designated to ensure due process in the justice of juveniles.

During the last some decades, several efforts have been taken by many countries, with a view to eliminate Children in conflict with law by providing effective educational opportunities. India is not exception for this. Various family environments and community based programmes have been implemented in India in the post-independence era; which respond to the special issues concerned with children. These programmes, offer guidance and counseling to these children and their family members. Apart from this, many legislations have been implemented to ensure that children are only deprived of their liberty as a last resort and for the shortest period possible.

In 1919, the Indian Jail Committee brought to the fore the requirement of trial and treatment of Children in conflict with laws. On the basis of recommendations, there was enactment of the children act in Madras Province in 1920. This was followed by Bengal Act 1922 and Bombay Act 1924. During the years of 1948 to 1959, the three major statutes were extensively amended. In 1960, some issues on children were discussed in the 2nd UN Congress, held in London. Some therapeutic recommendations were adopted. The children act was passed in 1960 by the Central Government of India which was implemented in all the Indian states and Union Territories. Thereafter, Juvenile Courts, Remand homes, observation homes and some approved schools were established in various districts of the states.

In 1986 juvenile justice bill as passed by House of Parliament. After receiving the assent of the President, this Act came into force. A Uniform juvenile the ascent of the president this act came into force. A uniform, Juvenile Justice System was introduced through his Act, all over India. An attempt has been made to ensure that no child shall be kept in police custody under any circumstances. Therefore, Juvenile Justice Act was enacted with at view to provide care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of Children in conflict with law, and for the adjudication of certain matters concerning to and disposition of crime juveniles.

There were many legal gaps and short comings in Juvenile Justice Act 1986 especially in the matter of linkages between the governmental and governmental efforts in the rehabilitation of children. To climate these gaps and rationalize the approach towards juvenile justice in keeping with the relevant provisions of Indian constitution and international obligation, Indian government ratified the United Nations convention on the Rights of the Child in 1992 and submitted in report in 1997. Further, in the year 2000 Indian Government enacted amended Juvenile Justice Act 2002 (care and protection of children). It was enforced in 2001 by the Indian government. Various models rules framed under this Act. Being the primary special law for the children, presumably, this would take precedence over the others. It becomes obligatory for the government of India to amend the Act which is concerned to the children in line with international standards.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 was concerned in 2006 to ensure better caser and protection for children. The juvenile justice rules 2007 were also formulated by the Indian Government for effective implementation and administration of Act. The juvenile justice (care and projection) Act 2015, in the legislation of replace existing the Indian Children in conflict with law, juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 so that children in conflict with law involved in unlawful acts can be tried as adults, who are in the age group of 16 years to 18 years. It was passed on 22nd December 2015 by Rajya Sabha.

1.A.6) Causes of Children in conflict with law :

Generally causes of Children in conflict with law have been divided into three segments. These segments are-

- 1) Social causes
- 2) Psychological causes
- 3) Economic causes.

1.A.6.1) Social Causes of Children in conflict with law -

Social cause's are more comprehensive among the various others causes of Children in conflict with law. Among them, the major ones are

- a) Family background
- b) School environment
- c) Criminal area
- d) Bad company of rebinds
- e) Recreation
- f) social disorganizations

All these causes have been discussed in detail through the following paragraphs.

a) Family Background- of the abuses of Children in conflict with law, it is accepted that distorted family influence to be most potent. 50% Children in conflict with laws are belonging to the broken families. The term broken family indicates hat, it is a family in which family ties have been destroyed. Such type of family is not constituted by a number of people living together but by their mutual intimate relationship. Lack of intimacy caused for the breaking up of family, and it is in broken families that Children in conflict with laws develop. In any such family, a child is not looked after properly. In the opinion of some specialists, broken families are more appropriate to arise criminal tendencies in females than the male juveniles. In broken family, the relationships of husband and wife, parents and children, brothers and sisters lose their healthy nature. Therefore, it is only natural if the children choose the wrong path that destroys their lives. Attitude of parents is also lays an important role in the Children in conflict with law . Often when the child is deprived of love and is scolded constantly on every occasion, be develops feeling of revolt and hatred so that he runs away from the home at the earliest opportunity and falls into life of crime. Disregard on the parts of parents induces feelings of insecurity in the children with a result that they develop mental complexes. If the parents try to conceal many facts of their own life from children, the tendency towards rime is only aggravated.

The personality of the child is considerably influence by the character and conduct of its parents. One rarely comes across a child who has been able to mold its behavior according to socially accepted values and concepts in the face of his parent's telling lies, hypocritical behavior. Sexual immovability and thieving. Apart from

this, the personality of child is also susceptible to the influence of his/her brother or sisters personality This influence is more potent in case of girls as they are not exposed to external influence as much as boys, who remain in the home for considerable less period of time. If the senior children in the family manifest criminal tendencies, the youngsters are invariably, influenced by it. if the elder brother or sister show criminal tendencies or they engaged in immoral behavior, the younger child is more appropriate to follow their example.

b) School Environment: -

Child personality is also influenced by the environment of their schools. One major form of Children in conflict with law is absconding from school paying truant from school, theft, and sex unlawful acts were the major forms of Children in conflict with law , and even among those running away from school or roaming outside the school claimed the greatest attention and interest among children. It is observed that the gaining membership of a ganged of criminals, punishment by the teacher, poor academic performance and child's ability and capacity. Children who run away from the school usually spend their time in the worst sort of company and commits all kinds of unlawful acts . One of the main causes of increasing indiscipline into eh present time is that education is taken as stuffing the brain with information rather than building up character.

c) Crime Dominated Area:

Some areas are not appropriate for the overall development of children. Neighborhood costs important influence upon the child. In a unstable communities where there are no social taboos or laws. Pickpockets are found in great abundance in and around of particular areas of metropolitan cities. The social traditions of backward and lower economic status areas distinguish the pattern of crime from the average groups. These patterns are maintained in Children in conflict with law groups. In this way, big metropolitan cities have certain areas where there is an abundance of criminals and these areas are known's criminal areas or crime dominated areas.

d) Bad Company of Friends:

Criminal behavior is acquired through interactions with others. An individual becomes a criminal when there is excess of conditions that promote the infringement of law over conditions that prevent such infringement, and among children, some get good company of friends, while other do not. The child who is in the bad company of

friends, progresses towards crime while the child who gets into good reminds company progress to become an able citizen in the society. An individual behavior is influenced to considerable extent by the conduct of his companions. In order to induce the children to accept and respect the values and assumptions of adult society around them it is necessary to create such an environment in which inspiration to criminal behavior is reduced to the absolute minimum.

e) Defective Recreation-

Today, the one means of recreation available to the children is mobile phone, which is responsible for Children in conflict with law and anti- social activities to quite an extent. Various news papers of crime are presented to an individual through social medial internet etc. Internet have such potent influence upon the adolescent that are become viral certain kinds of unlawful acts increased many fold. The reactions of children towards social media, pornographically material available on the internet, may be differently to it. It is also observed that through some studies, that there is a direct impact of cinema, TV serials set on the behavior of children is very high.

f) Social Disorganizations:

Social disorganization leads to disorganization of individual. Disorganization of society leads to increase in unlawful acts ; hence it too, is one of the causes of Children in conflict with law . In modern industrial society there is lack of synthesis and equality which creates tension. This tension inspires children to crime.

1. A.6.2) Psychological Causes-

The Psychological causes concerning criminal activity are -

- a) intellectual weakness. b) mental disease c) characteristics of personality
 - d) emotional disability.
- a) **Intellectual weakness:** The greatest single factor or cause of crime is mental weakness.
- b) **Mental diseases-** A criminal is a kind of mentally diseased individual who is as much need of treatment as in need of punishment. Some psychiatrists and neurologists believe that the psychopathic personality is a cause of crime. Psychopathic children are born in families where there is almost complete absence of love, affection and control. The child concerning psychopathic child is very un-socialized, irritable, cruel, obstinate, suspicious, self-centered lonely, full of feelings of revenge, backwards and hyper sexual etc.

- c) **Characteristics of Personality** - Tendency to crime is also found to have close relationship with characteristics of the personality. Personality is the method of an individual adaptation to environment. Criminal children resort to illegal modes of such adaptation. Therefore, Children in conflict with laws have been found to possess some characteristic features of the personality that throw a light on the causes of Children in conflict with law. A normal child is comparatively well behaved, less explosive, peaceable, obedient and social. On the contrary, Children in conflict with law, is found to be explosive disobedient and unsocial.
- d) **Emotional Instability**- Emotional instability is one of the most important causes of crime. A child's personality is rendered unbalanced through lack of love and affection, emotional insecurity, very strict discipline, feeling of insufficiency and inferiority, and reaction of revolt. Such a state of mind inspires the child to criminal behavior.

1.A.6.3) Economic Causes-

Crime and poverty are intimately related. Among Children in conflict with laws, majority of them are belonging to the families of unskilled laborers. Lower family income compels the children also to share the burden and to neglect their education. Many studies show that, among the Children in conflict with laws, employed youngsters are involved in crime more than unemployed ones. In fact, children in poor families have many desires that remain unfulfilled and it is to satisfy them that they turn to crime. Poverty also induces sense of dissatisfaction and inferiority, another spur of criminal tendencies.

The foregoing exhaustive treatment of the social, psychological and economic causes of Children in conflict with law makes it clear that the principle of specific causation does not properly apply to this phenomenon. In fact, no criminologist and Psychologist can refute the fact that the causes of crime are several and varied. Activities of a person are related to the modes of adjusting to his/her environment. In this adjustment individuals who apply socially acceptable means are called healthy while those who use unsocial/ and abnormal means for their adjustments are called criminals. Therefore, children become a criminal through the co-operation of many causes, social, familial, individual, psychological and economic. Hence, in order to rehabilitate the Children in conflict with law as a good member of society, it is required to understand all the above discussed causes and to remove them. It is a matter of no

little satisfaction that this fact has been experienced in all progressive countries with the result that Children in conflict with laws are anywhere cured rather than punished.

1.A.7) Juvenile Justice System in India- A Review:

The Juvenile Justice System in India contemplated the legal response related to two main categories of children i.e. 1) who are in conflict with law (the children under 18 years of age) and 2) the children who are in need of care and protection) i.e. the children belonging to deprived and marginalized sections of society, and the children who are with various needs and vulnerabilities). The Indian Juvenile Justice policy is formed around the constitutional mandate prescribed in the Articles 15 (3), 39(C) and (f), 45 and 47 and many international conventions, like UN Convention on the rights of the child and the UN Standard minimum rules for Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) Before the enactment of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 (care and protection of children) was based on the Juvenile Justice Act 1986 and state legislations concerning to the rights and welfare of children. The review of the functioning of these legislations shows that, special attention was needed and a distinction had to be drawn between the treatment of children in conflict with the law and children who are in need of care and protection. In this context, the main objective of the Juvenile Justice Act 2000, was to create a social system of justice dispensation for instances where children are accused of committing offences, distinct from the criminal justice for adults. Due to the enactment of this act, there is an effective participation of informal social arrangements at the family, voluntary organizations and at the community levels. It was perceived that, the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 (care and protection of children) did not obtain what is set out to do and that the Juvenile Justice System for children offender continues to suffer from neglect and apathy. Many studies have showed that, there were delays in the disposal of causes due to the omission to constitute Juvenile Justice Boards in several districts. According to the observations frequently made by voluntary sector organizations, it was found that, the infrastructure in many of the government homes, where the children are kept, does not get the minimum standard which is needed for a human living. The reports of these voluntary sector organizations recommended to the government to intervene in this matter again and an amendment was made to the Act in 2006; with view to speeding up the administration of juvenile justice. Due importance was also given to bring the children belonging to the deprived sections into the mainstream of the society. The amendment in this act also reflected the

legislature's concern that the different functions and responsibilities cost on the state governments by the Juvenile Justice Act 2000 were not being met. Apart from this, many state governments had not framed the required rules under the same. This issue was addressed by inserting a provision to section 68 where in the model rules were to be framed by the Indian Government, were made applicable to all the states until the state governments made rules which were to be in conformity with the central model rules.

In the year 2007, Central Government has frame model rules. These rules prescribe and restate the basic principles intervened in the administration of juvenile justice and the protection of children. The principle involved in the administration of juvenile justice and the protection of child are -

- i) presumption of innocence
- ii) Principle of dignity and worth.
- iii) Deference to the best interests of the child.
- iv) Principle of family responsibility.
- v) Positive measures.
- vi) Principle of repatriation and restoration and the Idea of fresh start among others. These principles are to be born in mind by other stakeholders while discharging their duties and responsibilities under the Act.

In 1989, UN General Assembly has adopted the convention on the children's right. This convention does not given any importance to the judicial proceedings. It prescribes a set of standard to be followed by member nations. In 1992, Govt. of India was felt it necessary to enact the law concerning o the Juvenile justice, in view of the provision laid down in the convention and therefore, the above act was the outcome of the effort of parliament. The main aim of this legislation is to insure, the care, protection and development needs of the children who are neglected or have come into conflict with law constituting crime. Supreme Court of India, observed that, offence committed by children is to be dealt differently from law applicable to adults. (Hare Ram vs. State of Rajasthan) Very scheme of Act is rehabilitation and not adverbial which the court generally uses to. The implementation of this Act requires a mindset transformation of these who have an authority of enforcing the

same without which it will not be possible to achieve its objectives. The Indian Juvenile Justice System is an offshoot of the criminal justice system.

In India, there are some effective measures of rehabilitation for children in conflict with law. These measures are explained below:

1.A.8) Measures of Rehabilitation for Child in conflict with law

1.A.8.1) Juvenile Justice Board – This Board consists of Metropolitan Magistrate or judicial magistrate and two social workers (one should be a woman) All these people considered as a bench which functioning as a unit. When a child has been found guilty of a crime the social workers are having an important role in deciding the best course of action for the rehabilitation of juvenile offender. The bench have the powers conferred by the code of criminal procedure 1973 (2 of 1974) The magistrate of Juvenile justice Board is having a knowledge or training in child psychology and child welfare. The state Governments shall provide such training and orientation pertaining to child psychology, welfare of child, rights of child, national and international standards for juvenile justice to all members of Juvenile justice Board as it considers very important, in accordance with the integrated child protection scheme, implemented by Central Govt.

1.A.8.2) Observation Homes- The State Government has established children's observations homes either by itself or with the help of voluntary organizations. The Observation Homes are established for the reception of child in requirement of care, treatment, education, training, development and rehabilitation.

1.A.8.3) Shelter Homes- Shelter homes for children who have been abandoned, neglected, abused, are registered as voluntary welfare organization. The main aim of shelter homes is to provide care to the children in conflict with law and to provide counseling, various therapies and other related services. Raising of public awareness on child abuse, child protection, parenting and other youth issues, and equipping children with relevant skills to detect sign of abuse and to take action in this regards are some of the major functions of the shelter homes.

1.A.8.4) Rehabilitation of Juvenile after being released or Acquitted

When any child in conflict with law released or acquitted, and if he requires rehabilitation and social integration to come in the main stream of the society as an alternative by adoption, foster care etc. The child shall adopted for rehabilitation, as are orphaned, abandoned, neglected or abused by means of institutional or non-institutional methods. State Government institutions shall be recognized as adoption

agencies. Such agencies are subjected to scrutiny and placement for adoption. Foster care is intended to be a short term situation until permanent, placement can be made.

1.A.8.5) Setting up after care organization:

The State Govt. Have a statutory obligation to lay down the scheme and guidelines for establishing. After care organizations, when the child leaves special homes. The provision in this regard is incorporated by the legislature to enabling the children to lead an honest and useful life.

1.A.8.6) Special Juvenile Police Unit:

Juvenile Justice Act has provision for setting up Special Juvenile Police Unit in every police station. To identify the children, who are vulnerable to engaging in criminal behavior and help them is the main objective of the Special Juvenile Police Unit. These special units handle the cases of children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. These units coordinating and functioning as a watch dog for providing legal protection against cruelty and exploitation of children and report instances of non-compliance for further legal action. It is observed that, in most of the districts, Special Juvenile Police Units are either not formed or are not functional.

1.A.9) Extent of Children in conflict with law in India:

It is difficult to understand the extent of the Children in conflict with law problem in India. There are certain reasons behind this. One of the major reasons is that, there is no any universal definition of crime, and the only workable definition is a legalistic one. According to the legalistic definition, only these persons are considered criminals who violate the existing laws. However, there may be arson who violate mores are not mentioned in the statute books. Therefore, the information can not be obtained pertaining to Children in conflict with law. The second reason is that, all unlawful acts are not known to the police and one has to be caught and convicted to be a criminal because several offences may not be reported legally for one reason or the other such as inefficiency of the administration or apathy of the public towards child. The third reason is that, a crime is only caught when the behavior pattern is of an aggressive and anti-social nature and harmful to the public wealth that the child concerned will come under the purview of law, and this is the stage whether existence of problem is already known. The fourth reason is that, and still be include under the crimes; and the fifth reason is that, majority of the cases coming to the courts

generally represent the under privileged groups whose parents lack cultural and economic resources.

With these limitations, only a part of the violation of law can become the subject of analysis from the stand point of study of Children in conflict with law. Apart from these difficulties there are no any accurate statistics of even those who are brought courts. It is in some states only that there are a complete statistical data about those who are brought to courts. Up to the year 1950 in Mumbai alone there was a separate department for the administration of the children Act. The annual administration reports furnished information pertaining to Children in conflict with law and vagrants, but not about truants. The reports indicated the number of cases admitted and disposed of during the year by the juvenile courts and also furnished figures about the cases pending at the close of the year. The cases are classified according to sex, community, native place, and mental and physical defects. The Juvenile offenders are also classified according to the nature of offences, the theft and other similar offences against property, gambling, traveling without ticket and other offences under the railway act, assault and incident assault, violating defense of India rules, attempted suicide, murder, rape, breach of prohibition order, escape from custody and miscellaneous offences. Information was also available in some other states in respect of age, sex, caste, and types of unlawful acts committed by different categories of crimes. But they were not adequate. The information collected by the Minister of Education in 1950 showed that juvenile courts were functioning only in four states in that year, viz. Mumbai, Madres, Calcutta and Delhi, sand they were working only in some focus of those states.

Crime by children is a major serious offence and it is detrimental for the social order in India. Today, in India, there is a trend of increase in juvenile unlawful acts , with more and more involvement of the youth in violent unlawful acts . Indian Judiciary system has responded to these trends and has brought some amendments in the laws concerned with juvenile justice. Majority of unlawful acts committed by children in India under the Indian Pinal Code are money motivated which is related to theft and burglary followed by hut, riot and murder. According to one survey study, every fourth child offender commits a theft and eve eight commits the burglary in India. It is also found that, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are states where almost half of child criminals of the country are found. The unlawful acts like theft, hut, and burglary, juveniles in Mahatma are in first rank in India whereas the juveniles in

Madhya Pradesh are leading and standard first in committing Rape, murder, or attempt to commit murder. It can be said that, major criminal and antisocial activities among Indian Children are taking place in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Crime rate is high in boys than girls in India, and the crime rates tends to be higher, in the age group of 12 years to 16 years. Juveniles educational level and the crime are inversely proportional each other. Poor educational background is a major cause of Children in conflict with law . Apart from this, family clashes, tensions, adverse family environment are also important factors is increasing children crime rate in India. It is observed that nearly 90% of children are first offenders and only 10% of children are recidivists or crime repeaters.

1.A.10) Extent of Children in conflict with law in Maharashtra:

Among all the social problems, Children in conflict with law is the major problem faced by all the states in India. Maharashtra State is not exception for this majority of the children living in slums of metropolitan cities, and other cities and grouping for adjustments in such cities have proved vulnerable to this process caused to the number of social maladjustment, by children which have recorded a tremendous growth. With a view to study the gravity of Children in conflict with law problem in Maharashtra researcher has focused on the registered cases against children in Maharashtra State during the year 2011 to 2016.

The Maharashtra State largely contributes to the occurrence of Children in conflict with law in India. According to the study, this state accounts for about 25% of total children offenders in India, that is every fourth child crime offender in India is Maharashtra. As stated above, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are having approximately 50% of child offenders to India, and remaining 50% child offenders are distribute among the other Indian States and union territories. It shows the sheerness of this problem particularly in Maharashtra. In the women harassment and financial motivated offences, the children in Maharashtra also stand first in the country followed by Madhya Pradesh. The offences like rape, murder and attempt to commit murder, children in Maharashtra are in the second rank, where the children in Madhya Pradesh occupied first rank.

Extreme poverty, attraction of luxurious life motivated the children to commit money motivated offences, majority of the studies shows that the educational level of child offenders is ranging between illiteracy to primary level only. In Maharashtra,

children who were staying with their parents or guardians are also engaged in committing various offences than the children who are homeless.

The proportion of children offenders acquitted in the state is very low. Juvenile justice board of Maharashtra, either allow the children to return home after advice or admonition following enquiry against them and parents counseling and counseling to child or order the parent of the children or children themselves to pay fine if he is above the age of 14 years. The government of Maharashtra provides the proper care protection and treatment to the children who are in the need of caser and protection in case of children who are in conflict with law, Maharashtra government has adopted child friendly approach pertaining to the adjudication and disposing of cases in their best interest and for their rehabilitation through the various measures.

Many children offenders from other state are being admitted in Mumbai and Pune based observation homes. This process releases some burden of overcrowding in observation homes and remand homes. There are 12 Government run and 35 privately run correctional organizations in Maharashtra. Children in conflict with law are kept in government run observation homes. It is observe that, there is heavy workload on the police court and probation services. The actual reality about the justice of juvenile are much at variance with the idealism projected through legislation. The following table shows the number of cases registered in Maharashtra against children in conflict with law under various unlawful acts during the year 2011 to 2016.

Table No.1 .2

Cases registered in Maharashtra against children in conflict with law under various unlawful acts (2011 to 2016)

State/Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Maharashtra	4890	5037	5320	5407	5693	6606
India	36347	37542	38010	38455	33433	35849

Source: Crime in India statistics 2011 to 2016

In the years 2011 and 2012 had recorded 4890 and 5037 juvenile crime in the state of Maharashtra. Again in the year 2013, the data provided in the crime in India statistical report indicts that, there was a spike in the number of juvenile crime cases and it increased unto 5320. In 2014 there were 5407 cases registered and in the year 2015 and 2016 the number of cases increased unto 5693 and 6606 respectively. It

shows that State of Maharashtra has been recorded the high rest number of murders, rioting, rape, kidnapping, theft, grievous hurt etc, by children.

During the past some years, in Maharashtra, the proportion of pendency cases has reduce before it present in juvenile justice board. But man y of it remain to be done in the system when it comes to rehabilitation, said justice V.M. Kanade of the Bombay High Court and head of its committee on Juvenile Justice System in Maharashtra is the prime responsibility of this committee. The proportion of pendency cases has reduced from 26116 cases to 16138 up to the year of 201`5. Howsoever, while pendency is a significant criteria to judge the efficacy of justice delivery, reducing the proportion of cases is not enough; it is important to make efforts for effectively restore children in conflict with law to society.

The following table shows the number of registered cases against juveniles under various unlawful acts during the year 2011 to 2106 in Maharashtra.

Table No. 1.3
Registered cases against juveniles in Maharashtra under various crime head during 2011 to 2016

Crime Heads	cases registered					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Murder (sec. 302,IPC)	122	117	143	121	128	130
Attempt to commit murder	135	128	140	131	188	211
Rape (Sec376PC)	25	89	197	208	248	258
Kidnapping & Abduction)	50	37	100	72	147	173
Abduction of women to compel her for marriage	19	30	82	21	50	36
Dacoit	48	65	66	60	61	65
Robbery (sec. 392 to 394 397 and 398 IPC)	176	243	302	293	336	281
Criminal trespass Burglary (sec.457 to 460 IPC)	409	490	615	508	487	538
House trespass and house breaking)	107	117	109	114	111	127
Thief (Total)	1256	1095	1358	1216	1279	1673
Riots	442	464	354	396	423	439
Grievous Hurt (Sec. 325,326,326A, 8B)	291	360	247	296	351	314
Assault on women with intend to outrage her modesty Sec. 354 IPC)	290	196	312	328	364	350
Death due to rash /negligent driving	63	59	61	79	83	87
Gambling	53	62	76	67	76	81

Source: Crime in India Statistics 2011 to 2016

The above table shows the number of registered cases against juveniles in Maharashtra during the years of 2011 to 2016. In case of murder under sec. 302 IPC, for juvenile in conflict with law, has a variations. It is observed that, murder by children is highest in 2013; where it was lowest proportion in 2012. The incidence of attempt to commit murder varies widely in various years. In the year 2011, there were 135 cases registered, which was decreased unto 128 in 2012 and 2013, it was again increased unto 140 cases. In the year 2016 were highest number of cases registered that is 211 under this crime head. Highest number of rape cases registered in the year 2016(258) followed by 248 in 2015, 208 in 2014. 50 cases pertaining to kidnapping and abduction were registered din the years 2011, which show the increasing trend. 173 cases were registered in 2016, followed by 147 in 2015, 100 in 2013. The highest number of crime related to abduction of women to compel her for marriage were 82 which were registered din 2013, followed by 50 cases in 2015, 36 in 2016, sand lowest cases 19 was registered din 2011. 48 cases pertaining to edacity were registered din 2011 which were increased unto 66 in 2013, followed by 65 cases in 2016. 176 cases were registered which related to robbery. The numbers of registered cases are also showing variations. The highest numbers of cases in this regard (336) were registered in 2015, which were increased up to 302 in 2013, and again decreased up to 293 in 2014. Criminal trespass/burglary is another important crime head under which 409 cases in 2013. After that there was decreasing trend in the subsequent years that is I 2014 number of cases ere 508, in 2015 cases were 487, and in 2016 the registered cases increased upto 538. The number of cases regarding house trespass and house breaking were 107 in the year 2011 which increased up to 127 in 2016. The incidence of theft also varies widely in various years. In the year 2011, there were 1256 cases registered; which was decreased up to 1095 in 2012, and in 2013 the cases registered under this crime head were gain increased up to 1358. In the year 2014 and 2105, the cases registered under this crime head were 1296 and 1279 respectively. The highest number of cases (1673) of theft registered din 2016. In the case of riots, 291 cases were registered against juvenile in 2011, and 464 cases registered in 2012 which were highest, followed by 439 during the years of 2011 to 2016. It has been observed that, the riots by juveniles were lowest (354) in 2013. 291 cases of grievous hurt (sec. 325,326,326(A) 8(B) were glistered against juveniles in 2011, 360 cases registered din 2012, which were the highest during the year of 2011 to 2016. 247 cases registered in 2013, 296 in 2014 and 351 and 314 cases were

registered in 2015 and 2016 respectively. There were incidence of assault in various years. In the year 2011 the number of cases in this regard registered were 290, in year 2012, 196 cases were registered 312 cases in 2013, 328 cases in 2014, 364 cases, which were highest registered in the year 2015 and in the year 2015 and in the year 2016 350 cases were registered in the year 2014, 83 and 87 cases were registered in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

PART-B

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA – SOLAPUR DISTRICT

Introduction

The presiding deity of Maharashtra, Lord Vitthal is at Pandharpur taluka in this district. Swami Samarth of Akkalkot has followers from all walk of life. Solapur is famous as a textile city, especially owing to its talented weaver's community. Solapur is melting pot with a confluence of Marathi, Telugu and Kannad languages. Solapur district leads in beedi production also. It is great strides in the fields of education, literature and culture and rural prosperity brought in by the cooperation movement have made Solapur district an important segment of modern Maharashtra. The supreme sacrifice by the revolutionaries of Solapur has made it immortal. So much so that the martyrs' memorial here is saluted by the thousands of visitors. Kundalsangam, Karmala and Barshi have adopted the path of development through industry and education.

Through the present chapter, researcher has focused on the socio-economic and geographical profile of the study area, that is Solapur district and analysed the collected information pertaining to the selected topic. Through this chapter researcher has also presented some case studies of Children in conflict with laws.

1.B.1) Geographical Profile

Solapur district is situated on the South-east fringe of Maharashtra state and lies between 17°,10' and 18°,32' north latitude and 74°,42' and 76°,15' east longitude. Solapur district surrounded by Ahmednagar and Osmanabad district in north, Osmanabad and Andhra Pradesh state in east, Sangli district and the Karnataka state to the south and Satara and Pune districts towards the west. There is no any important hill range in this district. Only in the north of Barshi taluka (Block) several spurs of Balaghat range pass towards South for a few miles. Of these, the chief is the Barshi ghat, about 22 km east of Barshi taluka. The major rivers in the district are Bhima river with its right bank feeders Nira and Maan and left bank feeders the Sina and Bhogawati rivers. Solapur district is the 5th largest district in Maharashtra. It is also largest urban agglomeration in the state. The proportion of the area of the Solapur district as compared to Maharashtra is about five percent and in Pune administrative division is

twenty percent. There are few scattered hills in Karmala, Madha and Malshiras blocks of the district. In general district has flat or undulating terrain.

1.B.2) Topographical Profile

The climate of the district is good due to high lands on the western part and gradual slope towards east and north and on the western side with moderate summer from April to June and winter from November to March. Rainy season starts from middle of the June and it ends up to September. The temperature of the district goes up to 46°C in summer and in winter it falls down to 9°C. The rainfall in the district is more or less uniform in the past few years. The average rainfall is between 500mm to 650mm. The soil of the district can broadly classify into three main categories- i) Black ii) Coarse Gray ii) Reddish.

As per the topography Solapur district is divided into the natural zones, that is

- i) Eastern Zone- This zone includes Barshi, North and South Solapur and Akkalkot blocks. Jawar, Bajara and Pulses are the major crops of this zone.
- ii) Central or Transitional Zone- This zone included Mohol, Mangalwedha, eastern Pandharpur and Madha blocks. Kharip and Rabbi crops are grown in this zone.
- iii) Western Zone- This zone includes, Karmala, Sangola, Malshiras and western parts of Pandharpur. Kharip crops such as Bajra, Groundnut are the major crops of this zone.

1.B.3) Population

According to the 2011 census, population of Solapur district is 4315527 of which male and female were 2233778 and 2081749 respectively. The growth rate of population is 12.10 percent compared to population as per 2001. According to the 2011 census, density of Solapur district is 290 people per sq. km.

1.B.4) Administrative Set-up

In total, 11 blocks are included in Solapur district. Solapur district comprises of 1110 villages and 10 towns. The Solapur district was formerly a part of Ahmednagar, Pune and Satara districts. Today, after going through several changes the district consists of 11 blocks viz, North Solapur, South Solapur, Barshi, Malshiras, Sangola, Mangalwedha, Pandharpur, Akkalkot, Karmala, Madha and Mohal. For administrative purpose, the district is divided into the sub division of Kurduwadi, Solapur and Pandharpur and 11 blocks. The district collector and district judge, superintendent of police, Chief Executive Officer of zilla parishad etc, are look after the development and regulatory activities in the Solapur district. Tahsildar, Block Development

Officer, Judicial Magistrate, deputy engineers are also engaged to look after the various activities at block level. The statutory urban local bodies are cantonments, municipalities and Municipal Corporation for Solapur city.

1.B.5) Historical Background

The Solapur district was formed in 1838. In 1956 Solapur district was a part of the Bombay state and from 1960 Solapur district is a part of Maharashtra state. The history of Solapur was related to the pre Christian era centuries (B.C.90). Solapur may be formed as a part of the territories of the Shatakarani or Andhrabharitya Dynasty, whose capital was the Paithan which is located on the river Godavari. After the downfall of the Yadvas, mentions the name of the town as Sonalipur, latter called as Sonalpur or Sonalalpur. The fort of Solapur and the city faced many battles between the Nizamshahi and the Adilshahi, from 1497 to 1599 A.D. Further, it was successively under the rules of the Mughals, Nizamshahi, Adilshahi and again the Mughals and Nizamshahi one after another, from 1599 to 1753 A.D. After conquered by Nansahab Peshwa in 1750, Solapur was held it under the rule of Maratha upto 1817 A.D. It was major military camp in the Maratha rules. At the time of English was with Maratha Solapur was surrendered to General Munro in 1818. After Solapur was included in the erstwhile Bombay province of the British rule. Solapur was become a collectorate in 1838. Municipality of Solapur was established in 1862 and the boundaries of the city were first announced in 1866. After the establishment of Maharashtra, Solapur was existed as a full-fledged district of Maharashtra in 1960.

1.B.6) Industrial Profile

Solapur is well known for its handloom and power loom weaving industry. This industry provides employment to a large number of people. Approximately 6000 power loom units in operation in the district, and approximately 25000 to 30000 workers are engaged in these power loom units. On the Jaikard power loom the main production is chadders, towels and napkins.

Beedi manufacturing industry is the second important industry in the district. There are approximately 115 units of 29 various beedi factories. There are about 70000 female labours are engaged in the beedi manufacturing industry. Akkalkot Road, Chincholi, Tembhurni, Mangalvedha and Kurduwadi are some of the major industrial areas in Solapur district. There are approximately 6000 micro industrial units, 5500 small industrial units and only 2 medium scale industrial units in the district. Apart from this, there are 21023 cottage and village industrial units are in

operation. All these industrial units are related to the manufacturing of food products and beverages manufacturing of tobacco products, textile, wearing apparel, leather products, wooden products, manufacturing of paper and paper products etc.

Solapur is also well known as a convenient trading centre for the neighbouring states like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana as it is located on two national highways. Solapur is reputed for its cotton and synthetic textile industry. Due to ample availability of the perennial irrigation, Solapur has now become a leading district in sugar manufacture in Maharashtra. There are 16 sugar factories in district, and Akhuj is a leading trading centre for sugar as there are three large sugar factories situated in Akhuj town.

1.B.7) Children in conflict with law in Solapur

Through the present chapter researcher has attempted to focused on the situation of Children in conflict with law and condition of children in conflict with law. Solapur city has got more than 12 lakhs of population and more than two lakh people living in slum areas. Crime is the type of abnormality. The problem of unlawful acts committed by children in Solapur city is very severe. The unlawful acts committed by children includes in stealing bulbs of street light pole, shoes, cloths, water taps, snack gold, ornaments of people crowded in the place such as temples, festivals, shopping centres etc. Sometime the children do deliberately pick pocketing also. The survey of Solapur regarding children criminals revealed that, in slum areas the problem of Children in conflict with law is severe. It was also come to know that, many times these children were caught hold of and taken to police station and also admitted in remand home and certified schools. Crime is a type of abnormality and it includes begging, peddling disorderly conduct, malicious mischief and ungovernable behaviour itself a polyglot. It clearly shows that, in Solapur the nature of crime committed by children is urban oriented. Children in conflict with law is more an urban than rural. Girls are less indulged in the activities in the Solapur district than other district of Maharashtra. In Solapur district, male child still accounts for the more share of Children in conflict with law .

This fact reflected that, the willingness of parents and other family members to allow boys a great deal more freedom to move about unsupervised in the society.

The spatial patterning of child offends has been has a field of study for sociologists. Therefore, researcher has studied some cases in this chapter. The Solapur city having maximum proportion of child criminals and these children are mainly

residing in the slum areas situated in Solapur city. These slum areas mainly reside in the municipal corporation area which contains, wards of middle-class inhabitants and therefore, sphere of influence of crime children is nearby well to do residential areas of the municipal corporation in which the house of the Children in conflict with law is located. In Solapur city, the child criminals staying in a particular slum Area involved in a specific deviant activity. While studying the trends of crime committed by children in Solapur, it is observed that, the child offenders are mainly committed the crime like theft. Apart from this, majority of the children are also indulged in house breaking, engage in hurt etc. and other types of harassment methods are also being used by the children.

Many child offenders are being arrested by the police who are having their residential address of adjoining district of Solapur or of nearby states like Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh. These outside child offenders are generally arrested in Solapur city proper or in near by talukas like Barshi, Mohol, Pandharpur etc. Some child offenders are from Vijapur, (Karnataka), Bagalkot (Karnataka) and also from Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh). The child offenders presented before the Juvenile Justice Board by Solapur police were charged either according to IPC or as per the provision in special local laws. As per the records majority of the children offenders in Solapur are engaged in theft, hurt and riot. These are money motivated offences and needs less courage as theft and burglary be made in the night either on road or inside the house. The proportion of child offenders engaged in attempt murder, cheating, rash and negligent driving etc. They do all these as a better or accomplice for the sake of getting thrill or getting some money for lavishness. Low intensity offences are actually serious offences such as kidnapping, robbery etc. in which about rarely allows the children to join. Even if they involved in such offences, they are entrusted in the simple work like providing the weapons or to do the work as keep watching or work as 'watch dog'.

The theft is the crime always of the first preference given by the child offenders. The peer groups and gang offences and violent behaviour among children are increasing in Solapur. Gang formation has occurred as a consistent factor in juvenile reaction to urban life and gang activity has become apparent among the youth in Solapur. The juveniles who associated with each other and even engage in deviant acts together from time to time are common in Indian cities and towns and Solapur is not exception to it. The following table indicates the total number of juveniles in conflict with law,

admitted in the District Probation and After care Association Observation Home, Solapur from the year 2011 to 2018.

Table1.4 – Number of children in conflict with law in Solapur (2011 to 2018)

Year	Number of Children in the conflict with law admitted in observation Home	Custody given to the parents
2011	234	228
2012	140	136
2013	98	95
2014	86	80
2015	121	120
2016	116	110
2017	87	86
2018	84	77

Source: Record of District Probation and After Care Association Observation Home, Solapur. (2011 to 2018)

The above table consist of number of children in the conflict with law admitted in observation home and number of children in the conflict with law given in the custody of their parents. The total number of children in conflict with law, admitted in observation home, 2011 were 234 and out of these children, custody of 228 children is given to their parents. In the year 2012, 140 children were admitted and the custody of 138 children given to their parents. In the year 2013 there was sharp decrease in the admissions of Children in conflict with laws which was only 98 and custody of 95 children was given to their parents. In the year 2014 the number of admissions is again decrease up to 86 and custody was given of 80 children to their parents. In the year 2015 there was an increase in the admission which was 121 and 120 children custody is given to their parents.

It is observed that, in the year average number of Children in conflict with laws' admission during the study period are 80 every year. This constant increase in the number of Children in conflict with laws is big challenge before Solapur police and Juvenile Justice Board of Solapur. The year wise statistics pertaining to disposal of children offenders arrested sent to the court, shows that sizeable children's custody is given to their parents after advice or admonition or placed under the care of parents or guardians or dealt with fine or acquitted.

Conclusion:

In Indian context, the term Children in conflict with law is limited to violation of ordinary penal law of India, so far as the jurisdiction of the court is concerned. There are several causes of Children in conflict with law which are generally divide

in three segments, such as, social causes, psychological causes and economical causes. While focusing on the Maharashtra's contribution in Children in conflict with law in Indian context, it is found that state is contribute largely theft rape, murder, criminal trespass, robbery etc. over the major unlawful acts committed by children in Maharashtra. Today, Juvenile Justice System of India and that of Maharashtra is based on the various provisions of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. The problems of increasing Children in conflict with law is much serious and serve, which requires, continuous efforts by government to eradication of this problem. The efforts should be in terms of detection, care, treatment, prevention and more than that of rehabilitation of the child offenders to bring them in the mainstreamed the society.

Summary

The term children in conflict with law applies to the violation of criminal code and or pursuit of certain patterns of behavior disapproved for children and young adolescents. Lack of family life and discipline, bad companionship, ample leisure time and other socio-economic factors are concerned with the incidence of children in conflict with law and also caused to increase in the rate of children in conflict with law. Child crime involves wrong doing by them or younger person who is under the age specified by the law. The legal definition of a child varies as per the purpose, means it is for imposing legal disabilities for affording protection, for establishing eligibility to receive benefits or special service.

The concept of child in conflict with law refers to any person who is under the 18 years of age and who comes into contact with the justice system as a result of being suspected or accused of committing an offence. It is observed that, majority of the children who are in conflict with the law have committed miscellaneous unlawful acts or minor offences like, vagrancy, truancy begging or consuming of alcohol etc. As per the Juvenile Justice Act 2000, children in conflict with law be produced before Juvenile Justice Board (Constituted as per Sec. 4) while child in need of care and protection, be produced before child welfare committee (constituted as per Sec.29)

Generally, causes of children in Conflict with law have been divided into three broad categories- I) Social causes – which includes, family background school environment, crime dominated area, Bad company of friends, Defective Recreation, social disorganizations etc. II) Psychological causes which includes Intellectual weakness, mental disease, characteristics of personality and Emotional disability. III)

Economic caucuses – which includes lower income of family, poverty etc. There are some important measures of rehabilitation for children in conflict with law these are – Juvenile Justice Board, Observation Homes, Shelter Homes and Remand Homes.

Crime rate is high in boys than girls in India and the crime rate tends to be higher in the age group of 12 to 16 years. In Maharashtra there is higher occurrence of children in conflict with law. The Maharashtra state accounts for 25% of total children offenders in India. Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are having approximately 50% of children offenders to India. In the years 2011 and 2016 had recorded 4890 and 6606 respectively in the Maharashtra state. At national level from the year 2011 to 2015 the number of registered cases has increased from 25125 to 31396 (under total cognizable IPC unlawful acts). It is found that the percentages of cases of children in conflict with law to total cognizable unlawful act have ranged from 1.1% to 1.2%. The percentage of the rate of crime committed by children has increased from 2.1% to 2.5%. The present study is related to the children in conflict with law in Solapur. Through the present chapter, researcher has focused on the socio-economic and geographical profile of the Solapur district and analyzed the collected information pertaining to the children in conflict with law. Solapur is well known for its power loom weaving industry. Beedi manufacturing industry is the second important industry in Solapur.

Through this chapter attempt has been made to highlight the situation of children in conflict with law and condition of children in conflict with law. In Solapur, more than two lakh people living in slum areas. The problem of unlawful acts committed by children in Solapur is very severe. Children crime is a type of abnormality in Solapur and it includes begging, peddling, disorderly conduct, malicious mischief and ungovernable behaviour itself a polyglot. Majority of child offenders are being arrested by the police who are having their residential address of adjoining district of Solapur or of nearby states like Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh. These outside child offenders are generally arrested in Solapur city or nearby talukas like Barshi, Mohol, Pandharpur, etc. The total number of children in conflict with law and admitted in observation homes in the year 2011, were 234 and out of these children custody of 228 children is given to their parents. In the year 2015 there was an increase in the child crimes which were 121 out of which the custody of 120 children is given to their parents.

It is found that, in the every year the average number of children in conflict with law were 80 in the year study period, (that is during) 2011 to 2016). This constant increase in the number of child criminals or children in conflict with law is a big challenge for Solapur Police, and Juvenile Justice Board of Solapur. Majority of child crimes are residing in the slum areas situated in Solapur. These children are mainly committed the crimes like theft, house breaking, rash driving, engage in hurt etc. The children committed these offences for the sake of getting thrill or getting some money for lavishness.

The year wise statistics (2011 to 2016) pertaining to disposal of children offenders case shows that sizeable children's custody is given to their parents after advice or admonition or placed under the care of parents or guardians or dealt with fine or acquitted.

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CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Chapter 2

Review of Literature

Introduction:

One of the most important steps in the research study is conducting the literature review. A literature review is designed to identify related study research, to set the current research project within a conceptual and theoretical context. A literature review is considered as evaluative tool of report of information related to the selected study topic. A literature review helps to create a sense of rapport with the readers so that they can trust that researcher has done a lot of study work, as a result they can give credit for due diligence of researcher. Review of literature pertaining to the selected topic is as important as any other component of the study report.

Review of literature included the systematic identification, location and analysis of various forms of containing information (journals, periodicals, books, etc.) related to the selected study topic. The term of literature review is also used to explain the written element of a research plan or report which discusses the reviewed documents. Another important purpose of literature review is to find out the research strategies and specific data collection approaches that have or have not been productive in investigations of topic of the study. The main aim of the literature review is to determine what has already been done that relates to the study topic. Considering this fact, an exhaustive literature reviews have been taken by the researcher from various information resources like journals, books, government reports etc. From these resources information on various facets related to the problems of Children in conflict with law in India has been collected, assessed and analyzed by the researcher in the present chapter.

The available literature pertaining to the causes of Children in conflict with law , socio-economic aspects of juvenile families, Juvenile Justice System etc., have been reviewed by the researcher. The reviewed literature has been divided into segments, that is :-

- i) Review of literature pertaining to Children in conflict with law in India.
- ii) Review of literature pertaining to Juvenile Justice System in India.
- iii) Review of literature pertaining to rehabilitation of Children in conflict with laws.

- iv) Review of government reports pertaining to Children in conflict with laws.
- v) Review of Ph.D., M.Phil. , studies pertaining to Children in conflict with laws.

The review of literature has been done by keeping view on the objectives of the present study to draw the conclusion to strengthen the significance and rational of the study.

2.1) Review of Literature pertaining to Children in conflict with law in India :

1) Asha Rani, (2017), has stated that, child criminals are increasing in India due to various reasons. Through the study author has focused on the concept of Children in conflict with laws, and various other causes of Children in conflict with law in India. through the study author has also pointed out that, problems in family, social environment, mental torcher, poor economic conditions, poor academic performance, etc. are some the factor which caused for Children in conflict with law . Through the study author has also discussed on the various steps to be taken for the prevention of Children in conflict with law . Author has discussed on the constitutional provisions for the children who are in the need of protective treatment and greatest social treatment. Author has concluded that, criminal child need of care and protection by catering them their basic requirements. In the opinion of author, government and community have a responsibility towards children in the sense that they would not become crime and remain isolated from the society.

2) B. R. Sharma, (2009), has pointed out that, incidents in childhood and experiences are important in the development of crime. According to the author, it does not mean criminals expose their crime mind set early in life causes of child crime required to understand from sociological theories of Children in conflict with law . In the opinion of author, these theories put prominence on the environmental, social structure and the learning process. Author has also pointed out that, there are many factors that take part in vital part in Children in conflict with law behavior. Author has also pointed that the many individual factors are cause for Children in conflict with law . These factors are submissiveness, defiance, hostility, impulsiveness, feeling of insecurity, etc. there are some situational factor also, such as family environment, peer stress, impart of movies, environment in school, work environment etc. In the opinion of author child crime cannot be eradicated only

through the implementation of Juvenile Justice Act and its amendments. Author has further opined that, it is essential to make aware regarding various causes for involving unlawful acts by parents. According to the author, children engaged in crime of offences are not criminals; in fact they are victims of society in some cases.

3) R. K. Tiwari, (2010), has focused on the various causes of child crime. Through the study author has stated that, there is no single explanation provided for the growth of criminal behavior among children. Author has pointed out that, bad company, adolescent instability and impulses, early experience of sex, mental conflicts, attraction towards so called adventure, street life, poor recreation etc. are some of the major causes, author has divided these causes into two segments that is social factor and personal factors. Through the study author has observed that, these factors of causation of crime have become common aspects in Children in conflict with law in India. Author has discussed on the role of various institutions like Juvenile courts, remand homes, certified schools, auxiliary homes, foster homes, reformatory schools, brostal institutions, etc. Through the study author has focused on the various trends of Children in conflict with law in India. In this context author has provided the quantitative data regarding the state wise distribution of child offences in India during the year 2000 to 2009, and quantitative data pertaining to number of Children in conflict with law under various crime heads in different states of India.

4) D. Agarwal, (2018), has observed that, in India there is a trend of increase in child unlawful acts in every country in the world, with more and more engagement of the children in unlawful acts. Author has pointed out that, in India there is similar trends of increasing number of Children in conflict with law. Through the study author has aim to looking at the causes of children crime and explanations given by the scholars from various areas to explain the problem. Author has also observed that, evolution of Juvenile Justice Act and Juvenile Justice System in India and some significant provisions in the Act. Author has pointed out that, there are social, psychological and biological factors which are caused to increasing child crime rate. Through the study author has also discussed on the relevance of socio-psychological studies in creating need for international instruments. This study focused on the current trends of Children in conflict with law in India. In the opinion of author, community participation and sensitization in matters related to child criminals is very

significant. Families along with society can be involved in the prevention of Children in conflict with law .

5) Ryan Spohn, (2007), has taken a systematic approach towards the Children in conflict with law . Overall this book represents a comprehensive introduction to child criminals and Juvenile Justice System in USA. Through the book author, has addressed the nature extend and causes of child unlawful acts . Through the study author has also focused on the measurements, trends and patterns of child unlawful acts . There are substantial section in the book which is devoted to theory, research, prevention and control of child unlawful acts . The latter segments of the book include overviews of the main elements of Juvenile Justice System and addressing issues of policy analysis, deterrence and rehabilitation, explanations regarding child crime and societal responsibility and efforts to eradicate child offences are interpreted through the four generic theories that is – Strain, Social learning, Control and Labeling.

6) Kavita, (2012), has stated that, the term crime describes a person guilty of an offence against the customs. In the opinion of author, there are two major factors of Children in conflict with law that is legal and the non-legal. Through the study author has focused on the concept of Children in conflict with law . Author has pointed out the root causes of child unlawful acts , that is economic causes, social environmental causes and family based causes, school environmental causes, bad company of friends etc. Through the study author has also discussed on the remedies provided under the juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. Author has discussed on the child welfare committee, shelter homes, special juvenile police, the rehabilitation and social reintegration, adoption of child, foster care, sponsorship etc. Author has suggested that, suitable home conditions should be provided to a child to prevent him to be a child offender. Author has also opined that, the government should also protect the rights of these children by implementing various reformative methods and instill in them good social values so that they can become a responsible citizen in the society.

7) A. Gupta, S. Biddala and M. Dwivedi, (2015), have assessed the socio-demographic causes and characteristics and aggression quotient of children in conflict with the law staying in observation homes situated in all over India. Through the study author have observed that, the selected Children in conflict with laws are belonged to the very poor socio-economic conditions, bad family background etc. In

the opinion of authors, it is impossible to find out a single reason for a child crime. According to author, reason of child crime are varies child to child. Author have pointed out that, combination of factors such as broken home, bad family conditions, addicted parents, peer group force or bad company of friends etc., also plays an important role in increasing the rate of child crime in India. Apart from this authors have pointed out that children in conflict with the law were relatively more aggressive than normal child. Author have concluded that, it is necessary to find out the causes for children being in conflict with the law to prevent them from indulge in anti-social activities, crime, harmful and illegal conduct and implement an appropriate policy for the Juvenile Justice System.

8) Amit Bhaumic, (2015), has observed that, in India, the range of indulging of child in unlawful acts is varies considerably from culture to culture and community to community. Through the study author has focused on the etymological meaning of Children in conflict with law in the context of India, definition of Children in conflict with law , various types of Children in conflict with law , causes of child crime etc. Author has focused on the various preventive measures implemented by the government, Indian jail committee and its recommendation etc., and explained the various Acts related to children implemented in different Indian states, and various rehabilitation centers for child offenders. Author has concluded that, in India, child offences have acquired a new dimension, due to rapid industrialization and urbanization. In the opinion of author, to overcome the problem of child offence, prevention is better than cure. Author has suggested that, preventive methods should be formulated in the context of family, because any preventive method is directly connected to the family problems. According to the author, efforts should be made at all levels that is, at governmental level, NGO level and at family level to overcome the problem of Children in conflict with law .

9) K. Jain, (2013), has focused on the various reasons of Children in conflict with law . Author has also focused on the measures that are being adopted for the positive improvement of the children in conflict with law. Author has discussed on the transformation of a child towards offender. This study explained the current situation of a Children in conflict with law , problem of rapid urbanization, problems related to family and overall social environment around the child. Author has also focused on the legislation on juvenile justice in India, causes of children offenders, effects of Children in conflict with law etc. Author has pointed out that, child crime can be

prevented at an early stage if special care is taken by school teachers and parents. In the opinion of author, prevention of child offenders is better than cure, children should be protected from going wrong path. The major reasons of child offences observed by author are, rapid growth in urbanization, adverse family environment, lack of discipline among children, criminalization of families, gang sub culture, poverty, uncongenial homes etc. Author has concluded that, the issue of child crime and many other social evils is related to the imperfections and mal adjustment of our society. Children indulge in crime requires the sympathy from the society.

10) A. Ferdoos and A. Ashiq, (2015), have study the effects of urbanization on the child offences. Through the study authors have focused on the factors related with urbanization, which induced children to indulge in criminal activities, and how negligence of parents in urban areas leads children towards crime. Through the study author have also, identified that in what way peer group stimulate the children to commit offences. Through the study authors have also explained the theory pertaining to Children in conflict with law . Author has observed that, the factors which are related with the child offences are – negligence of parents, lack of self-control, urban poverty, deprivation by relatives, etc. Authors have opined that, if children will not get proper care, supervision by their parents, there would be probability of their involvement in unlawful acts . Authors have employed case study method for the study purpose. Author have discussed in detail about the effects of urbanization on child unlawful acts . Authors have concluded that, the rapid urbanization is a major cause for child involvement in crime in various ways. Authors have opined that, urbanization has adversely affected on the social relations, family relations and there is a growth in the dependency on the social media and there is a tendency towards anonymity.

11) Dr. Vatsayan, (1981), has tried to distinguish between crime and crime in the context of children, and provided legal, psychological definitions of Children in conflict with law . Author has discussed on the difference between crime and crime committed by children, in the context of difference of age, difference of actions, difference of characteristics, etc. Through the article author has focused on the various methods of discovering Children in conflict with law , causes of Children in conflict with law such as social cause, psychological causes, economic causes, etc. Author has also discussed on the reforms of Children in conflict with law and

explains the term of juvenile court, probation and after care institutions and measures taken by the government to eradicate Children in conflict with law . In the opinion of author, criminal child is not looked upon as a sinner and bad person, but rather as a mentally diseased person or one who has been victimized by any circumstances. Author has pointed out that, now days every nation efforts are made to eradicate crime among the children rather than punish them.

12) Ibanshisha, M. (2017), has tried to find out the actual causes that led the increase of unlawful acts committed by children. Through the study author has focused on how correction home effectively molds the attitude of children. Through the study author has focused on the back ground of correction homes and its activities. Author has also analyzed the awareness of NGOs and police, about the child unlawful acts in Shilling, Meghalaya, and focused on the various causes of child unlawful acts . The result of study shows that how specific factors had an immense effects on the children's criminal behavior. Through the study author has observed that, majority of child criminals were belonging to poor and single parent families. Due to busy schedule, parents were not able to keep watch on their children's behavior, and due to this fact, children in turn tries to get attention, sympathy love from their friends, who leads them to become a criminal. Through the study author has come to know that, parents negligence, lack of parental care, substance abuse, extreme poverty, family problems pressure by friends, are some of the main reasons behind the child crime.

13) T. Chingtham, (2015), has tried to find out the opinion of the students for the reasons of child crime in the context of personal factor, family factor, socioeconomic factors and academic factor. This study is related to Imphal district of Manipur State. Through the study author has explained the concept of Children in conflict with law etc. Author has observed that, socio-economic, personal, family and academic factors are majority contribute in the growth of child crime rate. In the opinion of author, parents should be aware about the psychology of criminals, so that they may keep watch on their children with proper understanding. Apart from the parents, at school level, teachers should keep watch on the children activities and their social environments elements such as friends, neighbors, etc. because these elements are also responsible for the transformation of innocent child to criminal child. Author has suggested that, there should be teacher-parent association through which teacher can report to the parents regarding the behavior, academic performance, etc. so that parents can hold control on their children's behavior.

14) P. salmelainen, (1996), has focused on the neglect, neglectful parenting and child crime, and focused on the link between neglectful parenting and Children in conflict with law . Through the study author has also explained about the factors which are leading to child neglect, these factors are socio-economic factors, family background, personal characteristics, which includes, parents characteristics, children characteristics, etc. Through the study author has observed that, socio-economic factors, are playing an important role in child neglect. The socio-economic factors are operating at several levels such as at societal level, at family level and at individual level. Author has presented good evidence to the impact that a rich social network can act as a protective buffer against child neglect. Author has concluded that, some children appear to be at higher risk of neglect by their parents. In the opinion of author such children have special developmental requirements and show behavior which is difficult for the parents to manage.

15) A. Singh and U. V. Kiran, (2012), have focused on the inter relationship among family condition or background and child crime. Authors have stated that, family conditions or background is a major factor in provoking crime behavior. Through the study author have observed that, children belonged to the broken families were mostly indulge in criminal behavior in all domains except school usage. Lack of proper communication between children and parents is also some of the reasons which lead child towards criminal activities. Authors have also observed that, majority of the students, who were belonged to the single parent families were also engaged in criminal activities. Apart from these author have focused on the important causes of child crime. The absence of father in children's life is one of the significant cause, which related to growth in child crime. Continuous monitoring is also one of the reason which keep children under pressure, contribute towards the creation of child crime as stated by the authors. Authors have concluded that, strong relationship between parent and child can reduces the danger of child crime in the society.

2.2) Review of Literature pertaining to Juvenile Justice in India :

16) G. Pillai and S. Upadhyay, (2017), have discussed on the juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. Through the study authors have analyzed the viability of this Act which was proposed by the new measure. Authors have critically examined this Act, and discussed on the evaluation made by the juvenile justice board and the children's court regarding this Act. Through the study authors have focused on the role of Juvenile Justice Boards in juvenile justice mechanism in India. In the

opinion of authors the Juvenile Justice policy in India is contrary to established principles of law related to the children unlawful acts . Authors have pointed out this fact, in the context of Nirbhaya Rape Case. According to them this Act falls short of effectively guarantying, care protection and rehabilitation of child criminals as they may be detained for a longer period. In this connection, authors have opined that, only enacting this Act may be ineffective in the case of rehabilitation of child criminals and in the case of addressing concerns safety of public. Through the study authors have assessed the requirement of the introduction of a new approach of governing juvenile policy.

17) Pratibha Panda, (2016), has discussed on the evolution of juvenile law in India and constitutional protection for children in India. Through the study author has attempted to analyze the legislation on child criminals from 18th century to 21st century, till passing of juvenile justice (care and protection of children) Bill in 2015. Author has opined that, due to rapid social changes, industrialization and over burden of increasing population etc. are the major causes of increasing child unlawful acts in India. Author has also discussed on the UN guidelines for the Children in conflict with law , 1990, Juvenile Justice Act 1986, and important section of Juvenile Justice Act 2000. According to the author, the new bill's main objective is to remove the gap between children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in who requires care and protection by considering their basic requirements through proper care, protection and development. In the opinion of author it is a positive measure taken by the government with a view to prevent the children from unlawful acts . Through the study author has also explained the distinction between juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 and Juvenile Justice Act 2000.

18) M. Yadav and P. Rastogi, (2013), have studied the historical back ground of law related to juvenile justice. Authors have presented worldwide scenario in this context. Authors have also examined the various amendments done from time to time, human right aspects of children recommendations to reduce the children crime rate and its effects on the society. Through the study authors have discussed on the problems of children in conflict with law. Beijing Rules, juvenile justice delivery system, protection treatment, rehabilitation etc. Authors have also discussed on the world wide scenario on the issue of age of Children in conflict with law, and the laws of Children in conflict with law in India, its legal basis for fixing the age of child criminal. Through the study authors have focused on the various arguments which are

in favor of reducing the age of child criminals in India. Authors have explained the importance of rehabilitation measures for Children in conflict with laws. Authors have suggested that, the international obligations in the convention on the children's right and the Beijing Rules etc., require the active participation of the parents in the legal process related with child conflict with law.

19) M. Day, (2014), has tries to highlight the growth and development of Juvenile Justice System in India. Author has also explained the various causes of child unlawful acts in India. Author has explained the growth of Juvenile Justice System in the pre-independence era and in post-independence era. While presenting the scenario of juvenile offenders in India, author has pointed out that, though there are enactment of various acts related to Children in conflict with law , there has seen a huge leap in the child crime rate in India. Through the study, author has also explained the various types of child unlawful acts , causes of child crime, and measures for preventing etc., also go unpunished with the child criminal wearing the grab of juvenile, and therefore, there is a requirement of amendment in the existing Act. In the opinion of author, the issue of child crime is related to the imperfections and maladjustment of society. Author has further opined that, in legal application of Juvenile Justice Act, it is important for the authorities to be participated in the Juvenile Justice System create effective justice mechanism.

20) S. Goswami and N. Mehta, (2014), have focused on the Juvenile Justice System in US and India. Through the study, authors have pointed out the lacuna in the justice system. In the opinion of authors, age factor is one of the most important factors which determining the culpability, blameworthiness of child offenders. While discussing on the juvenile justice mechanisms in US and India, authors have stated that, the child offences in US are shifting from rehabilitation model and become tougher in the context of child criminals, but in India, the same pattern is not accepted yet, though there are most brutal, nasty and vicious unlawful acts committed by children. In this context authors have given the example of Nirbhaya Gang Rape Case held in 2012 in Delhi. Authors have pointed out the fact that, the girl child offenders are well known that they will easily free even though they committed sever offence due to age factor. Authors have pointed out that, many countries are now changed their justice policies regarding child offenders by considering the unlawful acts committed by them. But in India still there is a much importance is giving to the

age factor. In the opinion of authors, crime severity, intention behind crime, atrocity degree etc. should also be consider by the Juvenile Justice System.

21) R. Venudhar, (2016), has discussed on the Juvenile Justice System in India. Children in conflict with law and also analyzed the juvenile crime in India, during 2015 under IPC and special local laws. Author has also presented the quantitative information about the total number of cognizable unlawful acts under IPC during 1961, 1985, 2000 and 2015. Author has pointed out that, the issue is regarding implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act is always concentrated only on the law which addresses only children in conflict with law. According to the author, Juvenile Justice System ignores another category of children who requires the care and protection. Author has explained the various objectives of Juvenile Justice Act. Author has pointed out that, Pakistan, China, US, Rwanda, Sudan, etc., voted against the resolution supporting worldwide moratorium on executions, 1999. Author has concluded that for the success of legislation related to Children in conflict with laws, there should be appointment of dedicated motivated functionaries of Juvenile Justice System and the administrative functionaries of government.

22) Gurpreet Kaur, (2015), has pointed out the loopholes in the current Juvenile Justice System of India. Author has critically analyses the newly amended Act of juvenile justice. Through the study, author has also taken a brief historical review of Juvenile Justice System in India, and taken an overview on juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. This study throw a light on the amendments made in this Act and also explained whether the system is retributive of reformative in nature. Author has believed on the preventive measures. In the opinion of author, these measures should be carefully looked into since there is a continuous growth in the crime committed by the children. Author has opined that there are several drawbacks in the current Juvenile Justice Act. Author has further suggested that, there should be better education system designed so that the children crime rate can be reduced. According to the author, the most urgent area of reform is not of the Act but how it is enacted.

23) Vaibhav and S. Katiyar, (2018), have focused on the scope and parameter of the Juvenile Justice System, according to the increasing challenges in India. Through the study authors have also focused on the international legislations related to Children in conflict with law . This study focused on the judicial trends in India. Author has pointed out that, there were several trends made over the Juvenile Justice

System, as by various judgment made by different courts. In the opinion of authors there should be accurate recording of age of child offenders, because it is important to form child welfare committees and organizations. In the opinion of authors age factor is significant with a view to find out whether the child offender falls under the purview of the Juvenile Justice Act. In this context, author have discussed on the Nirbhaya Rape Case 2012. Through the study author has also pointed out the police are highly brutal towards the child criminals and abuse in the observation homes. Authors have concluded that, now government should take the steps with a view to seek charge of juvenile pending or on completion of inquiry.

24) N. Y. Halai, (2017), discussed on the Juvenile Justice System in India, and the measures to reduce children's involvement in unlawful acts . Through the study author has also focused on the types of children unlawful acts , causes of children unlawful acts , etc. Apart from this author has discussed on the provisions of the juvenile justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015. Author has opined that, putting child criminals in the adult jails or treat them as a adult criminals, would turn these children into criminal activities and repeat offenders. Author has further opined that, these type of children require sympathy of community and not the heavy hammer of the law. Author has concluded that, there should be a need of transformation in the mind set, willingness to bring victims to the forefront of criminal procedure.

25) N. K. Gupta, (2015), has pointed out that, Juvenile Justice System in India is not much effective in providing care and services. This system has been criticized as being insufficient and substandard. Through the study author has provided historical background of Juvenile Justice System in India. In this context, author has discussed on the Indian Penal Code, the reformatory school Act, 1876, Jail Committee, 1919, Madras Children Act, 1920, Bengal Children Act, 1922 and Bombay Children Act, 1924, etc. Through the study author has also focused on the various reasons behind the fragmented implementation of the Juvenile Justice System in India. In the opinion of author, prevailing negative attitude, lack of organized pressure, unawareness and untrained care takers, and officers, etc., are some of the major reasons behind the fragmented implementation of Juvenile Justice System in India. Author has suggested the strategy which aims at initiating of the process of change in Indian Juvenile Justice System.

26) B. Renuka, (2017), has attempted to interpret the legislative measure on juvenile (care and protective of children) Bill, 2015. Through the study author has

focused on the legislative Act related to child criminals. Through the study author has also taken a historical review of Juvenile Justice System in India, and various legislative Acts related to children unlawful acts . In the opinion of author rapid growth in industrialization, urbanization, population, etc., there is an increase in the child crime rate in India. Through the study author has discussed on the various legislative measures adopted with a view to prevent and treat child criminals as a human being, these measures are apprentices Act, 1850. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, The Reformatory School Act, 1897 provision in the criminal procedure code, juvenile smoking Act, 1919, suppression of immoral Traffic Act, 1956, the prohibition of Offenders Act, 1958, the central Children Act, 1960, Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Juvenile Justice (care and protection) Act, 2015.

27) A. V. Babar, (2018), has undertaken a socio-legal-historical analytical study and research of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. Through the study author has systematically revealed about, how the new Act has directly violated not only the rights of children provided by the constitution, but also the International Law. Through the study author has focused on the relevant articles from the United Nations Convention on the right of the children. In this regard author has discussed on the articles from 34 to 40. Author has also comparatively analyzed the related to child criminal law in various countries. Author has focused on the laws in USA, Italy, Canada, France, UK, Germany and Pakistan, etc. Apart from this author has also critically analyzed the laws related to child crime in India, such as Juvenile Justice (care and protection) Act, 2000, its salient features and the main constraints identified with this Act. Through the study author has pointed out that, there is no flexible procedure for sentencing in this Act, and this Act does not related with physical and psychological maturity of a child. In the opinion of author, the age of child offender should not be reduced because it will have far fetching effects on Juvenile Justice System in India.

28) M. Ramchandran and M. Kannappan, (2018), have discussed on the incident of Nirbhaya Delhi Gang Rape Case. The authors have tried to focused on the provision concerned with Juvenile Justice System in India. Through the study authors have also discussed on the Juvenile Justice System in Arab countries, with a view to compare the Indian Juvenile Justice System. Authors have pointed out that, the Indian Juvenile Justice System is inadequate in providing punishment to the child

offenders, as compare to Juvenile Justice System in Arab countries. Authors have stated that, the incidence of Nirbhaya Gang Rape case shook the collective conscience of the people. This case indicates the glaring reality of Juvenile Justice System and legislation in India. Authors have explained the entire process of implementation of Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. This study is a doctrinal study and is based on the secondary sources like books, e-journals, newspapers, study papers, etc. Authors have pointed out that this Act has also been criticized for its opaque age determination system and its poor draft.

29) V. Kumari, (1999), has examined the trends, practices, judicial decisions and perceptions regarding Juvenile Justice System in India. Through the study author has also discussed on the reconceptualization of nature and purpose of Juvenile Justice System. Author has presented the implementation scenario of Juvenile Justice System in India, and analyzed the current judicial decisions with a view to focused on the injustice with children under the present Juvenile Justice System. In the opinion of author, dissatisfaction with the implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act has led some to demand exclusion of neglected juvenile offenders for its purview. Author has further stated that, the development of Juvenile Justice System an off shoot of criminal justice system, but this Act indicates that it has completely served its ties with the criminal justice system.

30) T. J. Barnared, (2015), has discussed on the Juvenile Justice System in India, and the need of Juvenile Justice System in India. Author has opined that, 10 important things are needed to know about the new juvenile law. The author has also explores the social, legal and human rights of children. This study deals with the bill of Juvenile Justice System in India for care and protection. Through the study author has explores socio-legal and human rights dimensions of Juvenile Justice System in India. In the opinion of the author, Juvenile Justice System in India attempts a macro level examination of sociological, demographic, legislative and judicial issues in multi-dimensional perspective.

2.3) Review of literature pertaining to rehabilitation of Children in conflict with law:

31) Kavita Sahmey, (2013), has focused on the various measures, programmes that are being undertaken with a view to development of Children in conflict with laws. Through the study author has focused on the measures, such as juvenile justice board, Juvenile Justice Act, observation homes, special homes, etc. Author has

studied the role of personal features and environmental conditions which lead to children towards unlawful acts . Author has also examined the perception of fairness of justice among the children in conflict with law. Author has attempted to examine the extent to which the juvenile justice program me emphasize building on strength rehabilitation and the positive development of Children in conflict with laws. Author has pointed out that, observation homes, rehabilitation schemes, developmental programmes for child criminals, are some of the major approaches to the government policies that serves and support to the process of rehabilitation of child criminals and help them to empower themselves by the various opportunities and help them to develop their skill, leadership quality, etc.

32) M. W. Lipsey, J. C. Howell, (2010), have discussed on the cyclic history of criminal justice treatment and punishment philosophies, and focused on the prevention and intervention programmes for the child criminals. Through the study authors have introduces a framework for major Juvenile Justice System reform, the integration of forward looking administrative model with evidence based programmes. Authors have also discussed on the practical and policy considerations in implementations of juvenile justice reforms. Authors have pointed out that, though the social workers do their work for the rehabilitation of Children in conflict with laws, they are too faced various challenges by the system within which they tries to achieve best results. Authors have presented a framework for Juvenile Justice System reform which is related to the evidence based treatments programmes for the child criminals.

33) A. Dey and D. Rickwood, (2004), have discussed on the case management framework for rehabilitating child criminals. This frame work includes risk principles, what work principles. In the opinion of authors, in the long term, the implementation of this frame work will require to be evaluated to decide what works and what doesn't with rehabilitant of child offenders. Through the study authors have discussed on the current trends for juvenile justice agencies, with a view to review, how they approach rehabilitating child offenders in the light of the works model of rehabilitation. Authors have pointed out that, juvenile justice settings consistently indicates that child offenders who come to the attention of criminal justice agencies have various problems.

34) M. Dasgupta, (2010), has studied the provisions made in Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and Model Rules, 2007, for the rehabilitation of children in conflict with law.

Author has deals only with the provisions of formal education, vocational training and counseling available for the child offenders. Through this study paper author has taken an overview of the rehabilitation process, and analyzed the delivery mechanism of rehabilitation, judicial proceedings and documents, provisions for JICL on probation and provisions for JICL in institutions. Through the study author has also focused on the history and international legislations. In the opinion of the author, implementation of this Act has suffered from many infrastructural problems which make many constraints in the delivery mechanism of the entire system. Author has pointed out that, government initiatives which were taken to improve the system happened sporadically and did not work for a longer period. Author has concluded that, there is needs of a proper monitoring mechanism for assess the effectiveness of rehabilitation of child offenders.

35) G. S. Nair, (2000), has attempted to examine the constraints and prospects of correction and rehabilitation in the context of India. Author has discussed the role of judiciary in the rehabilitation of child offenders. In the opinion of author, the aspects pertaining to imprisonment is having jurisprudential significant. In this context author has opined that, court and the jail officials in this regard should play a coordinated role. Author has discussed on the Children in conflict with law problem in India. Author has further opined that it is a great mistake to punish child offenders excessively and turn them to hardened offenders and lead them to involve in anti-social activities. According to the author the court intervention or role of court is not limited only to the conviction of the child offenders and sending them to jail, in fact, conviction ought to be the starting of a responsibility of court, judiciary system.

2.4) Review of M.Phil., Ph.D. and Government's report pertaining to Children in conflict with law :

36) D. Murugesan, (2014), has stated that, the problem of increasing unlawful acts committed by children and the problem of children in conflict with law are very severe in India. Through the study author has tried to find out the insights pertaining to the personal and family environment of the children in conflict with law in Tamil Nadu state. Author has also focused on the nature of unlawful acts and charges committed by children. Author has analyzed the role of family members and other agencies for the cause of children who are under the charge of committing crime. Apart from this author has also examined the institutional life of child offenders and focused on their opinion about the service available for them in the institutions for

their rehabilitation and care. The results of the study shows that, majority of the respondents who were in the conflict with law had brought out many realities about the institutions. Author has pointed out that, the nuclear families are more conducive to deviant behavior formation among the juvenile. Author has also found that, majority of the Children in conflict with laws are satisfied for all the treatments and services provided by the NGOs. Poverty, broken families, peer's impact, negligence by the parents, are some of the major causes for children offences.

37) M. P. Ntshangase, (2015), has focused on the child unlawful acts . This study is concerned to secondary school students in Gauteng in South Africa. Author has pointed out that, the current policies and interventions on children behavior has no any impact because policy makers lacked the required will to ensure that, interventions were implemented, reviewed and monitored. Through the study author has discussed on the problem of Children in conflict with law in the global context, and universal views on Children in conflict with law . Author has also focused on the various causes contributing to children unlawful acts , and effects of Children in conflict with law . Author of the study argues for a multi-pronged approach to address the issue of Children in conflict with law . This study presents the views and opinions of teachers on Children in conflict with law at secondary school level, and presents the various types, causes and extent of the child unlawful acts in the secondary schools. Author has described the extent to which parents, teachers and society. Policies have caused, prevented and dealt with the problem.

38) T. Moitra, (2012), has presented the theoretical concept of Children in conflict with law and its emergence. Through the study author has tried to identify the most important familial and personality related variables that are supposed to exert a influence on the development of child offenders behavior. Through the study author has pointed out that, in comparison to non-crime children, crime children experienced higher control, punishment, deprivation of privileges and rejection from their parents. The main objective of the study was to find out the predictors of child offenders behavior and also a comparative study was undertaken with a view to match non-offender group, to understand the variations among the group in the context of parent-children communication/relation, familial environment, bonding of parents, personality traits and self-concept. Author has examined, whether all these variables can give any direction regarding the development of offender behavior and its prevention.

39) H. Poduthase, (2012), has tried to explore and compare, from the children's perspective, the parent-children relationship among children who have indulge in criminal behavior and those who have not indulge in criminal behavior. This study is related to the children in the Kerala. Through the study author has focused on the perception of Children in conflict with laws about their parents, and explored how the parents react to the problems related to the adolescent age. In the opinion of author, lack of intimacy, parental negligence, lack of familial attachment etc., can lead to criminal behavior among adolescents. Author has discussed on the family environment of Children in conflict with laws which they experienced in their home and their relationship with their parents. For the study purpose, author has used a constructivist paradigm to explore the lived experiences of children related to crime and non-criminal children. Through the study author has observed that, attitudes and behaviors of parents contributed to children behavior. Author has also observed that, criminal child's behavior was staying in a family, in which parental fights were common, where the parents addicted or abusive, and child faced severe parental punishment form their childhood.

40) TISS, (2018), has conducted a study on children in conflict with law and administration of Juvenile Justice System in Indian States of Rajasthan and Maharashtra. This study focused on the various reasons behind the child unlawful acts . This study also focused on the child vulnerability and juvenile crime. The main purpose of this study was to understand the overall socio-economic and family profile of child offenders coming within the Juvenile Justice System. The areas of the study were Mumbai, Pune, Nagpur, Jodhpur, Kota and Jaipur. This study is also focused on the magnitude, nature and trend of unlawful acts committed by the children in Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Perspectives of the adults regarding children offenders and their rehabilitation have also been examined through the study. Apart from this, various rehabilitative measures undertaken for the child offenders with the Juvenile Justice System and juvenile justice Board. It is concluded that, every child's life situation is unique and requires personal care. The existing Juvenile Justice Act is effective and can be meaning fully implemented in the best interest of the child.

41) B. A. Marimuthu, (2014), has studied the Children in conflict with law trends among the school going school. Through the study author has tried to find out the generated patterns of child unlawful acts . Author has pointed out that, there were no significant relationship between gender and modes of punishment, norm violations,

regulation violations, etc. Through the study author has pointed out that, the relationship between regions ness and child crime has long been a subject of interest among sociologist. The result of the study indicates positive correlation between race and the frequency of being punished by their parents. In this study using of alcohol and drugs, violence and theft was not significant to Children in conflict with law among the children.

42) L. M. Wilkins, (2006), has pointed out the relationship between the parenting practices of care and attachment towards children, and the criminal behaviors. In the opinion of author, causes and correlates of Children in conflict with law , parenting has been considered as one of the basic contributing factors to crime behaviors. Through the study author has pointed out that, while parents monitor male and female children equally. They have high level of attachment towards male children only. Author has concluded that, the impacts of certain factors related to monitoring and attachment on crime committed by children, are not simply the same for males and females. In this context author has opined that, specific programs attributes may be more successful when tailored to fit the requirements of the specific participant's gender.

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- 16) G. Pillai and S. Upadhyay, (2017), 'Juvenile maturity and heinous unlawful acts : A re-look at juvenile policy in India' *NUJS Law Review, No.49*
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CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Chapter 3

Research Methodology

3.1) Introduction

Research in Common parlance refers to a search for knowledge. The advanced learner's dictionary of current English lays down the meaning of research as a "careful investigation of inquiry especially through the search for new facts in any branch of knowledge. It is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. In simple words, research design and methodology is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. It constitutes the blue print for the collection measurement and analysis of data. Research design and methodology is a scientific part of scientific investigation. Appropriate research design and methodology helps to analyze the collected data and draw conclusions. As such the design includes an outline of what the researcher has done from writing the hypothesis and its operational implications to the final analysis of data. More explicitly the decisions happen to be in respect of –

i) What is study about?

The present study is concerned with the Children in conflict with law in Solapur, and related with the institutions under Juvenile Justice Act.

ii) Where is the study carried out?

Present study is carried out in Solapur

iii) What type of data collected?

The present study is based on the secondary data only. Therefore, the required data have been collected through various government reports, and datasets etc. The information available on the internet is also referred for the study purpose.

iv) Method of data analysis adopted?

For analyzing the collected data researcher has used different statistical tests these tests are-Friedman test, one-way a nova, Pearson correlation etc. Keeping in view, these design decisions; researcher has explained the overall research design and methodology through the present chapter.

It is an attempt made by the researcher to validate the rationale behind the selected research design and provide justification of why it is appropriate to study on the selected topic. It is the process by which researcher can evaluate tools that

produce knowledge. Considering this fact, a researcher has explained the research design and methodology and overall plan of the present study. It is concerned with the setting of study, rational and significance of the study, objectives and research questions of the study, techniques of data collection etc.

3.2) Statement of the Problem – The present study deals with the children in conflict with law in Solapur district. Children in conflict with law indulge in wrong doing or any other anti-social activities. A child or a young person who is below the age specified by the law of the land. To study the children in conflict with law might be difficult but not an impossible task, as rightly pointed out by Sir Cyril Burt in his book “The young Crime.” That the children in conflict with law are easier to study and at the same time he is easier to reclaim.

Through the present study researcher has tries to look into the trend of unlawful acts committed by children in Solapur district, and also relationship between various socio economic and legal factor associated with the children’s unlawful acts since 2011 till 2015. At the same time various cases decided by the supreme court of India and the various high Courts in this regards. Researcher has also focused on the positive role of Indian judiciary in the sphere of such children in conflict with law can be discernible.

Unlawful acts committed by children have been increasing in spite of many efforts making by various stakeholders in order to improving education, health, economic, policy and programmes for children etc. the broken home, lack of attachment towards family members lack of discipline bad companionship poor economic conditions school dropouts etc. are linked with the incidence of children in conflict with law. In order to give the clear outline of the concept the research problem to studied is defined as –“A socio-economic and legal study of children in conflict with law in Solapur District.”

3.3) Scope of the study – To give justice to the study and to get reliable information in the desired time schedule, the researchers has decided to focus the attention to the Children in conflict with law problem in Solapur district only. A study of Children in conflict with law is very vast and to study its various aspects is also very comprehensive and can be studied from different angles. Therefore, the scope of the present study is limited to explore the socio-economic conditions, explore the types of unlawful acts committed by children frequently, and to understand the demographics related to the unlawful acts committed by children etc. in Solapur district only.

3.4) Significance of the study- Children in conflict with law is one of the major problems. Due to this problem there is personal disorganization or deviance which again caused to create extraordinary complex among children, and their social environment. Several factors are responsible for Children in conflict with laws and the problem of children in conflict with the law. The major factors are chaotic and restrictive family type, poverty, bad company of friends, lack of attachment with family, abdicated family member parents etc. All these factors are majorly responsible for determining the gravity of the problem. The nature of this problem is varies from person to person, place to place, culture to culture, and community to community. The nature of problem through vary in various parts of the Indian states and various districts, has posed a serious menace for every country today. Thus, there is a requirement of detailed study with various angles so as to suggest some preventive and curative measures.

Various approaches have been applied by the scholars with a view to study the problem of children in conflict with law. It is important to examine, whether various legal and socio-economic factors are related to any way to children who are in conflict with law. It is also important to make an attempt to understand how various unlawful acts varies and how other factors are related to unlawful acts committed by children. This study is significant with a view to find out which types of unlawful acts committed by children frequently. Furthermore, it is important to understand the relationship between socio-economic aspect of children's families and unlawful acts committed by them. Apart from this this study is also important to find out which types of juveniles case are top most while disposing cases. The outcome of the study provides results which can be generalized and used for strategy development to other districts of Maharashtra.

From a practical perspective, the results of the study might offer new insights to government authorities like police, child welfare and other stake holder. The findings of the study help them to become more aware and knowledgeable about the various aspects of unlawful acts committed by children and its relationship with other socio-economic and legal factors, this study would be useful to provide foundation principle of children in conflict with law, in the high of various other factors to curb those unlawful acts . The present study could be useful addition to the literature on the topic, which is particularly scarce in the context of district level study.

3.5) Ethical Concern in Research Study.

The Researcher has followed all the guidelines pertaining to ethical aspects by following ways.

- 1) All the respondent inmates were given in detail information about the present research.
- 2) While collecting information & data for case study the respondents were treated with respect and dignity.
- 3) The researcher has not exhibited any negative views or opinions on the respondents unlawful behaviour.
- 4) The researcher has not registered any negative views and comments which is going hurt the respondents.
- 5) Principle of usage of secondary data has followed – The dataset provided by publicly available sources by government are used for non-commercial and academic purpose only and in no case it has been used for commercial and for monetary profits.

3.6) Objectives of the study _Considering the significance of the study researcher has formulated some objectives which are as follows

- i) To study socio-economic conditions of the children in conflict with law.
- ii) To examine whether there is any difference in extents of unlawful activities under Indian penal code committed by across the years 2011 to 2015.
- iii) To investigate which crime done by children are frequent.
- iv) To examine whether there is any correlation between socio economic conditions and the unlawful acts committed by children.
- v) To examine which type of juveniles cases are top most while disposing cases.

3.7) Variables in the study-

1) Independent Variables

- i) Education
- ii) Socio Economic Status
- iii) Children in conflict with law
- IV) Unlawful acts
- v) Smoking and drinking

2) Dependant Variables

- i) Rehabilitation
- ii) Correctional measures

- iii) Institutional support
- iv) Individual Characteristics
 - v) Psychological condition
 - vi) Peer group impact
 - vii) Family Background

3.8) Hypothesis of the study– For studying the formulated objectives and to find out the answers for the formulated research questions, researcher has reached to the stage of formulating the hypothesis which guiding the direction of the study. The present study aims to testing the following hypothesis.

i) Ho- There is no difference in the extent of unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles across the years 2011 to 2015.

H1- There is a significant difference in the extent of unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles across the years from 2011 to 2015.

ii) There is no difference in the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years from 2011 to 2015.

H1- There is a significant difference in the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years from 2011 to 2015.

iii) Ho- There is no relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juvenile and economic factor ($\rho=0$)

H1- There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and economic factors ($\rho\neq 0$)

iv) Ho- There is no relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardian ($\rho=0$)

H1- There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardian ($\rho\neq 0$)

v) Ho_ there is no relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their age ($\rho=0$)

H1- There is significant relationship between crime under IPC juveniles and their age ($\rho\neq 0$)

vi) Ho- There is no relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and economic factors ($\rho=0$)

H1- There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and economic factors ($\rho\neq 0$)

vii) Ho- There is no relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardians ($\rho=0$)

H1- There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardians ($\rho\neq 0$)

viii) Ho- There is no relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their age ($\rho=0$)

H1- There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their age ($\rho\neq 0$)

ix) Ho- There is no difference in the extent of case disposition for juveniles in the conflict with law across the years from 2011 to 2015.

H1- There is a significant difference in the extent of case disposition for juveniles in conflict with law across the years from 2011 to 2015.

3.9) Research Questions – On the basis of significance and objectives of the study researcher has also formulated some research questions, these research questions are as follows.

1. Whether there is the difference in the extent of unlawful acts under Indian penal code (IPC) done by juveniles across the years from 2011 to 2015.
2. Whether there is the difference in the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years 2011 to 2015.
3. Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and economic factors are correlated?
4. Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their stay either with parent or guardian are Co-related?
5. Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their age are Co-related?
6. Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and economic factors are Co-related?
7. Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardians are Co-related?
8. Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their age factor are Co-related?
9. Whether there is the difference in the extent of case disposition for children in conflict with law across the years from 2011 to 2015.

3.10) Orientational Definitions of the concepts-

1) Juvenile-

Section 2(k) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 defines “ Juvenile” or “ Child” as a person who has not completed eighteenth year of age.

2) Juvenile in conflict with law

Section 2 (1) of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 [2] has defined-juvenile in conflict with law as a juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence and not completed eighteenth year of age as on the date of commission of such offense

3) Juvenile Justice Act (2015)

- 1) Section 2 (12) child means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age.
- 2) Section 2 (13) “ child in conflict with law means a child who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence.
- 3) Section 2 (21) child care institution means Children Home, open shelter, Observation home, special home, place of safety, Specialized , Adoption agency and a fit facility recognized under this Act for providing care and protection to children, who are in need of such services.
- 4) Section 2 (35) Juvenile means a child below the age of eighteen years.

3.11) Research Design –The research design is considered as a blueprint, or an outline, of conducting the research study in such a way that maximum control will be exercised over parameters that could interfere with the validity of the research results. The research design is the researcher’s overall plan for obtaining answers to the research questions guiding the research study.

3.12) Sampling Design-

1) Universe- Universe of the study- The sample element (Respondents) in current study is Juvenile who is in conflict with law in solapur district.(It considers rural and city region of solapur.

The study has been conducted for solapur district of the Maharashtra state. The data required for the Present Study is mainly collected from Secondary Sources i.e.

- i) Data from National Crime Bureau Record.
- ii) Data From CID department of Maharashtra

2) Sample size- Juveniles who are in the institutions between the years 2011 to 2015 in Solapur. Whole population is considered as sample, as it is finite and important to study all aspects of research

3) Sample selection method and technique-

The non-probability sampling technique involved in this study is convenient sampling is used. Thus the method is employed to select and extract the dataset from the respective government records which can provide the information for juveniles in conflict with law in Solapur.

3.13) Research Methodology – The present study is descriptive in nature and methodology followed for the study includes qualitative and quantitative information which focuses on the various socio-economic and legal aspects of children in conflict with law. The quantitative research design helps to identify, analyze and describe parameters contributing to research study in explaining the phenomenon of socio-economic and other legal factors of juveniles, its relations to unlawful acts done by children in Solapur district. For the study purpose, researcher has adopted qualitative and quantitative strategy of extracting the data from government official records in a structured way which was used with a focused approach with the objective of the study. The present study has used various statistical procedures to edit, process and analyze quantitative datasets to either reject or not to reject the hypothesis.

The research setting of the study refers to the place where the data are collected. For the present study purpose the data has been collected for Solapur district. Population is described as the group made up of elements sharing some common features and which subsequently includes the universe for the ultimate purpose of the research problem. In the present research study, population is finite and comprises of all juveniles in conflict with law in Solapur district.

3.14) Method of Data Collection – This study is based only on the secondary data only. The secondary data was collected by reviewing various government's datasets and reports by national and state level bodies who publish crime data.

3.15) Tools for Data Collection

As present study is based on secondary data and the literature available pertaining to research problem. Apart from the secondary data the researcher has conducted eleven case studies from observation of Solapur. The case studies were conducted on the following guiding points. They are-

- a) Name

- b) Educational Background
- c) Nature of offence and situational factors
- d) Family background and family life
- e) Impact of peer group
- f) Economic background
- g) Criminal background

The case studies were conducted with interviewing the client by using the tools which is attached with appendix.

3.16) Data Processing and analysis-

Data collection process has been carried out for research study to analyze the collected data researcher has used various statistical tests. Various statistical tests have been used to answer the research questions. The test performed for the analyses were- Friedman test, one-way a nova, Pearson correlation, multiple regression and descriptive statistical tests for mean and standard deviations.

CHAPTER 4
SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION AND
CASE STUDIES
PART A-SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION
PART B-CASE STUDIES

CHAPTER –4

SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION AND CASE STUDIES PART A- SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION

INTRODUCTION

In simple words, social work intervention means, the overall term used to describe all the activities by social workers on behalf of and in collaboration with their clients, including activities such as, interviewing, and counselling etc. the major objective of social work intervention is to enhance the human and the well-being of the society. Through the interventions well trained social workers help the people to address their needs and issues and problems. The range of social work intervention is from primarily individual focused psychosocial process to involvement in social policy, planning and development. The process of social work intervention provides opportunities to the social workers to apply their theoretical knowledge which they have got in the class room. Through the social work intervention, social workers play an important role in various fields such as, child and women welfare, women empowerment, farmers and other deprived people in the society. Social worker is an integral stakeholder in delivering child justice. With a view to achieve the objective wellbeing of the society, social work intervention has been carried on primarily on the welfare and rehabilitation programmes for the vulnerable people in the society.

The children deprived of educational opportunities and the enjoyment of socially enlightened life become full susceptible to the clutches of antisocial elements. They are not only the human resources but they are the creative and potential workforce also. Children in conflict with law are those children who are alleged to have committed an offence and children in conflict with law are those who have come in contact with law either as victim or as a witness or due to any other offence. The role of social workers in the context of children in conflict with law has two basic ethical and professional obligations these are –

- To ameliorate the mental health needs of Children in conflict with laws or children in conflict with law; and
- To serve the interest of public security and safety.

In Indian criminal justice system, there is a requirement to provide rehabilitative services and change policy to assist the children in conflict with law. Jails are challenging place to rendering service of social workers. Social workers have had to fight in order to win a measure of impact in the jail environment. Through the social work interventions, social workers can play an important role in reducing recidivism. In the case of children in conflict with law the social workers can engaged.

- To provide mental health and substance abuse counseling
- To find alternatives to incarceration, like rehabilitation programs for low level child offenders.
- To assist formerly incarcerated individuals negotiate successful resettle into community.
- To work with child offenders to change their criminal behavior pattern.
- To advocate to the child offenders within the criminal justice system.
- To advocate for the policies that address the interest of child offenders and require for security of public.
- To work in the areas of parole programme and juvenile courts.
- To work with society to find out and eliminate the root causes of offences committed by children.

Therefore, the social work intervention for the children in conflict with law in Indian context has trying to achieve balance between “welfare” and “justice” with the conceptualization of a welfare of a children that provides them their constitutional and procedural safeguards at the time of inquiry and there after decides their treatment mode considering the interest of the children and their comprehensive rehabilitation. The child offenders under 18 years of age who has committed an offence also needs protection continuous to be reflected in Indian law, and it is wished that it will always continuous to do so. In this case social workers have an important role in providing protection to the child offenders.

Considering the society’s responsibility to ensure the rehabilitation and social integration of children in conflict with law a well-trained social worker is able to study pertaining to the problems of children in difficult situations in various strata of society. A well trained social worker is able to understand the behavioural pattern of such children, and able to understand the correlation between age and type of first

offence committed by child. Social workers also have a clear idea about the various type of factors which compelled children to follow the path of deviant behaviour, and the various type of factors which compelled children to discontinue their education, this knowledge useful for social worker in the process of the rehabilitation of children in conflict with law. Social work professionals use several modes and techniques of social work to overcome the various issues pertaining to the issue of Children in conflict with laws. The degree to which social work intervention are effective is determined by the degree to which client goods and outcomes are achieved. A qualified social worker is able to identify appropriate educational and vocational opportunities to help to the children in conflict with law with transitioning back into the society.

From 1980 there has been a transformation from welfare to the justice approach. In that case social workers continue to play a crucial role in the treatment of child criminals. The social workers are actively engaged in health education and other welfare programmes for the children in conflict with law. As per the model rules the social worker to be appointed as a member of the Board shall be a person not below the 35 years of age. According to the rules, social worker should be post graduate in social work, health education, psychology child development or any other social science discipline. Social worker should be actively participating and engage in planning, implementing administrating measures pertaining to the welfare and rehabilitation of child offenders. At least two social workers are to be employed by the state government on the recommendation of the selection committee.

The social workers must be assertive, they should not get over whelmed by the magistrate, as they have significant role to play in the rehabilitation of the child offenders. As per sec. 5(4) of Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, the social workers can overrule the magistrate social workers should familiarize themselves with the provisions of juvenile legislation. They should also familiarize with the papers and proceeding of every case pending with the juvenile Justice Board with a view to ensure whether justice is done to the child offenders or not. It is the main duty of the social workers to gain the confidence of the child offenders and to portray to them that though his best interest is on their minds, he is going to be dealt with sternly. Social workers are regularly visited to the observation homes, the special homes and other institutions where children are referred to ensure that the aim of reformation and rehabilitations is satisfied.

The 1986 Act also understand significance of social workers whilst dispensing justice to juveniles. The 2000 Act elevated the social worker to being part of the Bench that constitutes the Juvenile Justice Board instead of merely helping the magistrate. Not only under the 1986 Act were two honorary social workers helping the juvenile court, but similar trend continues under the 2000 Act. It is high time that governments recognize that social workers are professionals playing crucial role and the importance of whose work need to be accepted and appreciated.

On the basis of above discussion, certain assumptions can be made in the context of rehabilitation of child offenders. These assumptions are –

- Social work, like all other professions has problem solving active and therefore, it is helpful to the child offender's children in conflict with law in their treatment and rehabilitation.
- Social work functions are an art having scientific and value base and therefore rehabilitation work and welfare work for children in conflict with law are professional in nature.
- Social work intervention continued to develop because it fulfills the human needs and aspirations recognized by society. Therefore, it assumes some of the socialization and control activates of community and assists the child offenders/children in conflict with law to reshape their behavior.
- Social work intervention takes its values from those held by the community of which it is an element. However, its values are not necessarily or altogether those universally or practiced in rehabilitation of the children in conflict with law.
- The important know-how required for the social workers is determined by its objectives, aims and activities and the problems or issues it seeks to solve, therefore they are applicable in the administration of rehabilitation functions.

All these assumption constitute commitments for the social workers. The relationship between social workers and the children in conflict with law is the key relationship in the entire process of rehabilitation of children in conflict with law. The well trained social worker try to make it possible for the child offenders or children in conflict with law to face and change their offending behaviour through this warm, accepting and understanding relationship.

Social worker Act as the officer of the court or other quasi-judicial body to investigate and report about the child offender and his social situation, contributing

the results of such social observations in an appropriate way to the making of legal decisions. Apart from this social worker supervise the child offender's social activities in a manner that violations of the conditions of his status and his success in meeting conditions are perceived and can be reported. Social worker helps to the children in conflict with law to manage the stress produced by the law enforcement and rehabilitation process constructively. Through the social work intervention social worker helps to the child offender to change his offending behaviour so that he can attach constructively to others and become socially acceptable. The social worker insists to the child offenders to talk about their problems; to feel about them and to come to an insightful understanding of him, accompanied by socially constructive behaviours.

A well trained social workers, who would be create influence while doing work with children in conflict with law having the deep knowledge pertaining to Children in conflict with law and his criminal behaviour as one part of deviance. Social worker have knowledge about psychological and social strains, which in different constellations, press persons towards such behaviour. Apart from this, social worker have a knowledge about the diagnostic approaches in use and the problems inherent in applying them to the correctional case load. Professional social worker have a skill of recognizing the social and psychological strains, effective in the causation of offending behaviour of children. The social worker's skill of modifying the child offender's environment, so that strains toward conformity are substituted by those, which press criminal deviance. Social workers have attitude to accept of offenders and criminal deviants without condoning anti-social behaviour. All the knowledge, skills and attitudes help to the social worker to work more effectively with the children in conflict with law, that is for the rehabilitation of the child offenders.

Social work intervention has a position in the process of rehabilitation of children in conflict with law. In this context social workers are having wide range of skills and specialized services, which include planning, case management, delivery of programme, counselling for individual/family/group, Crisis intervention, negotiation and mediation, teaching, Community capacity building and advocacy. There is a tendency for social work professionals in the process of rehabilitation to set priorities for services to sub-populations that need special care and consideration. It include persons having physical and mental health issues and challenges developmental

disabilities or other cognitive impairments, child criminals convicted of sexual or violent unlawful acts . Through the advocacy and coordination role social workers ensure the continuity of health care service and other rehabilitative services (such as education, vocational training etc.) for the children in conflict with law; as the return to the society.

The social work intervention cycle concept will be clear from the following figure.

Social work Intervention cycle for children in conflict with law.

Social workers in rehabilitation of children in conflict with law have a variety of roles that range from direct care of child offenders to liaison with outside agencies on behalf of the children in conflict with law. The proposed areas in which social worker can provide their services are-counselling which is very useful for the child



offenders, formal education, vocational training programmes and other therapeutic modalities like rehabilitation model, group therapy, individual psychotherapy, individual centered approach, cognitive behaviour therapy etc. Apart from this, social workers can conduct parent child interaction training programme. This training

programme designed to provide parental skills to parents of children belonging to the age group of 7 to 17 years who exhibit major behavioural problems. This training programme can be useful to provide interactive situations to the parents and children. A social worker can provide guidance to the parents, educating them about how best to respond to their child's behaviour, whether positive or negative. By conducting this training programme social worker can reduce hyperactivity, Aggression and anxious behaviour in children.

Social workers working with children in conflict with law often come in to contacts with new child offenders. Social worker can develop innovative treatment and support plans for these children. Social worker can also provide referrals to medical or mental health care services to the children in conflict with law. The expert social worker can monitor the improvement progress and compliance of these types of children while the treatment process is going on.

PART B- CASE STUDIES

Case study method in the social research is very important and it is not new in the social work research. Case study is generally used with a view to understanding the various problems, constraints in helping the process such as study diagnosis and treatment. The researcher has done the extensive field work and has collected some information about those children who are in the conflict with law as per 5.2 (1) of Juvenile Justice Act. 2000 and are being brought before the Juvenile Justice Board, Solapur for further enquiry and investigation and of children who need care and protection.

4.B.1) Case Study No.1 – A boy of 17 years of age residing in Tuljabhavani Nagar, Solapur, have not parents (Father and mother died). This boy belonging to the Hindu Lingayat caste. He has no other relatives like brother, sister etc. Before committing offence, the boy was doing miscellaneous jobs like to help Mistry at construction sites in cantering work or to help mission etc. He was caught by MIDC police under the offence of theft. The boy was stolen, neighbour's Television set, with the help of 7 to 8 friends. He was arrested by police on 11th September 2018 and admitted at observation home on 13th September 2018. He has attended court only one time. He has completed his education only up to 4th standard. It was his first crime. The boy has not interested in taking education in future. It is observed that, the boy was not any ambition in his life and expressed that, after release from the observation home he will continue the same routine life to which he is familiar. From this case study it is observed that, boy has developed his criminality traits from his friends or peer groups. Children living without parents and living with friends and surroundings are proper to criminal behaviour.

4.B.2) Case Study No. 2 – A boy of 17 years of age from Pandharpur taluka, belonging to the Hindu Mahar caste and having family of father, mother, elder brother and sister. The boy's brother and sister are taking higher education. The boy has caught by Pandharpur police under the offence of rape with neighbour girl. On 17th September 2018 the incident was happened. On 21st September 2018 medical check up was done, he was attended before court one time only and admitted in observation home. There is a negative medical report pertaining to the rape case. Actually, it is observed that the girl has insisted the boy to do sexual act with her and that time he

was caught by her grand father and her mother and they made complaint against boy in police station. The case is still pending.

4.B.3) Case Study No. 3 – A boy 18 years was arrested by Pandharpur police in the offence of commitment of murder of 28-year-old person. The boy is belonging to the five-person family (father, mother and two brother) all the family members are engaged in labour work and getting total monthly income 10000 to 15000 Rs. Father and mother are illiterates' younger brother is taking education. The boy has not taken education. Researcher has come to know that, since childhood, the boy's activities were deviant use to quarrel with other people. His friends are matured and adults and involve in antisocial activities. The boy was arrested and detained in Sub-jail for 12 months. He was attended in the court for a first time on 4th October 2018. The case is still pending. He committed the offence of murder with the help of his three friends.

4.B.4) Case Study No. 4 – The boy of 17 years old residing in Barshi taluka was arrested by Barshi police on the charge of commitment of accident. The boy is belonging to well to do family. The boy has taken his education up to 10th standard. Right now, he is on bail and not attained before court. The case is still pending. In future, as he stated he is willing to continue his education. In the same accident case another two offenders were arrested and now they are also on bail. These two boys are also willing to continue their education. While discussing with them, researcher has come to know that, being their first offence and their behaviour is normal in the observation home and they are willing to take higher education, there are possibilities of their rehabilitation.

4.B.5) Case study no.5 A boy of 17 years residing at Sounder taluka Barshi, Dist. Solapur. The boy has taken his education up to 12th standard at Maharashtra Vidyalaya, Barshi. His father age-48, occupation-farmer, education -4th standard having 7 ares land annual income is 3 to 4 lacks. Mother age-38 Occupation –agriculture no education younger brother 7th standard one married sister studying in B.B.A.II year at Barshi college. Before doing an offence of an accident under section 304A of the IPC caused by the rashness and negligence .He was caught by Barshi Taluka Police Station on 15/9/2018 He has been released on bail and admitted at observation home on 26/10/2018 The researcher has come to know that the boy has committed the offence due to bad companion of friends.

Due to the strong impact of peer influence this boy committed this offence. It was also observed that he did not received proper parental care and there was also

lack of proper supervision by his parents, before being caught he has been working as a two wheeler mechanic in the local garage. But to very low earning form this job he left the garage job and spending his leisure time with his friends. This child offender is also under the influence of his peer group. This child offender informed that, after relining from observation home he will do the job in any other garages or he will start his own garage. This fact shows his positive attitude towards life.

4.B.6) Case study no 6 A boy of 16 years R/o Soundre taluka Barshi District Solapur. Education- Nil Father age-42

Occupation- farmer having 8 ares land 3 to 4 lacs annual income. Mother age-35 occupation

Agriculture. One brother age-20 R/o at Barshi. The boy has committed an offence of accident U/s

304A of IPC caused by rashness and negligence driving. He was caught by Barshi taluka police station. Barshi rural on 26/10/18. After releasing he will continue his education. Researcher has come to know that the boy has committed the offence due to bad companion of friends and negligence of parents

4.B.7) Case study no. 7 A boy of 16 years of age residing at khardi taluka Pandharpur District Solapur. He has committed an offence U/s 354, 354A 452 of IPC And U/s 8, and 12 of Prevention of children from sexual offences Act 2012. He was caught by Pandharpur taluka police station under the offence of sexual harassment. He has committed the offence of sexual harassment and outrage the modesty of girl age-15 years caste Ramoshi, taluka Pandharpur on 24/3/2019 at

11.00 pm. The boy was admitted at observation home on 26/3/2019 at 2.00 pm. From this case study it has observed that the boy has developed his criminality traits from his friend and peer groups. Children living without parents and living with friends and surrounding are proper to criminal behaviour. Due to habit of continuous using of mobile, internet habit of watching pornography majority of the children committed sexual offences.

4.B.8) Case study No.8 : A boy of 14 years 7 months and 20 days occupation- education R/o at pawar vasti Nimgaon Magar Taluka Malshiras at present R/o at Velapur taluka Malshiras. 2) A boy of 15 years 4 months and 14 days occupation – education R/o at Nimgaon Magar Road Taluka Malshiras

Dist. Solapur. Both are committed an offence U/s 307, 34, Arms Act 25(3) Both boys are caught by Velapur Police Station on 29/4/2019 at 3.46 pm. The boys committed

an offence of attempt to commit murder under IPC and under section 25 (3) of Arms Act.

On 26/4/2019 at 17.00 pm the incident was took place on Malshiras to Akluj Road. There was dispute between complainant and father of Children in conflict with law regarding land amount

Both boys are came to the complainant on motor cycle and CCL no. 1 remove the revolver from his pocket and injured seriously on the right side of the body of complainant and try to attempt to

Commit a murder. In the said incident the weapon used is pistol having steel body, motor cycle without number Black-Orange colour KTM-DUKE 250. The boys were arrested and detained in jail the case is still pending .Both committed an offence of attempt to commit a murder and without informing District Magistrate having the jurisdiction or officer in charge of nearest police station. The researcher has come to know that the boy s activities were deviant and involve in antisocial activities.

4.B.9) Case study No. 9: A boy of 11 years and 9 years was arrested by Mohal police station District Solapur under offence section 379 of IPC committing an offence of theft Both R/o at Upal State Hyderabad. On 5/4/19 at 10.30 the incident of theft took place at Naganath Mandir Vadawal taluka Mohal.

Both boys are tracing on . CCTV Camera while doing the offence of theft of Rs.14000/- and 6000/-

The boys are taken custody on 5/4/2019 at 10.30.pm.by Vadawal taluka police station Mohal near naganath mandir. The police officer seized the Rs. 4000/- from CCL no.1 and the amount of Rs 3000/- from CCL no.2 total amount of Rs.7000/- and Vivo-V-7 model mobile of amount of Rs 6000/-. While discussing with them the researcher has come to know that being their first offence and their behaviour is normal in the observation home and they are willing to take further education there are possibilities of their rehabilitation. There is a possibility of rehabilitation because these child offenders are having positive attitude towards education and life.

4.B.10) Case Study No.10 A boy of 17 years R/o at Banegoan taluka North Solapur District Solapur. Committed an offence of Lurking House trespass or House Breaking in order to commit an offence U/s 454

And committed an offence of theft in dwelling house U/s 380of IPC. He was caught by Solapur

Taluka police station Solapur rural. The boy was stolen around 20,000/- amount property from

Complainant house. ½ tola golden astapailu ganthan mani, ½ gram golden badam, Rs.6000 cash,

And Rs 500/- twelve notes. He was arrested by police on 26/4/2019 at 7.11 pm. The boy has not interested in taking education in future. It is observed that the boy was not any ambition in his life and expressed that after release from the observation home he will continue his life to which he is familiar .From this case study it is observed that boy has developed his criminality traits from his friends and peer groups and engaged in antisocial activities.

4.B.11) Case Study No.11 A boy of 17 years arrested by MIDC police station Solapur city for the offence committed U/s 307, 324, of IPC and U/s 4, 25, of Arms Act. R/o 244, Sidheshwar Nagar Bhag -4 Naijindagi

Solapur. The MIDC police taken custody of CCL on 8/5/2019 at 12.35 pm. He has committed an offence of murder U/s 307 of IPC and voluntary causing hurt by dangerous weapons U/s 4, and 25 of Arms Act. The weapons used in the offence were Talwar, Knife, Sticks all weapons are seized by police. On 6/5/2019 the incident was took place at around 20.25 pm .in Nai jindagi in front of pathan hotel. There was a difference of opinion between the complainant and the CCL

Regarding non payment of amount which is demanded by the boy. From this case it is observed that the boy has developed his criminality traits from his bad companion.

All the cases discussed above are the juveniles in need of care and protection as per 5.2 (d) (v) and 2 (d) (i) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. Poor economic condition of family has compelled them involved in the anti-social activities.

4.B.12) Conclusion –

On the basis of the discussion on the above mentioned case studies, it can be said that, the children have committed the offences like theft, murder, attempt to murder, rape, sexual harassment, rash driving etc. It reveals that majority of the children are belonging to the financially poor families. Due to financial deprivation induced them to become criminal. The past record of these children also shows that, they don't have any criminal background still they have committed the offences. Poor family conditions, lack of family interactions, lack of attachment towards family members and anxiety among them and strong influence of friends forced them to involved in

unlawful activities . It was also observed that, the children committed offences due to lack of proper socialization, increase of inferiority complex and above all, negligence towards them by their parents or other family members. All these factors cum situations forced them to commit offences and involved in unlawful activities. The poor financial conditions of these children have a significant influence on them. This fact also pushed them to earn money by illegal means. They were working or doing jobs even while they were attending school. Strong motivation by friends which has increased the crime rate among children. Due to company of bad friends also caused for their anti-social behaviour. These children are suffering from unhappy family life which could not fulfil the financial, physical and psychological needs of the children. But the children have informed that, they were totally ignored by their parents. It can also be said that if children are not having good and sound family background good financial condition, they try to depend on the other than family members for their psychological and financial needs, and for this purpose they depend on their friends.

CHAPTER 5

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION,
MAJOR OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

PART A

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

PART B

**MAJOR OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS**

CHAPTER 5

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPITATION, MAJOR OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

PART A- DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPITATION

The second part of the chapter presents the data analysis and interpretation of study findings. It outlines the various factors about juveniles who were involved into various unlawful acts under different IPC and SLL laws. Also, the study focuses on analysing the link between socio-economic and crime done by the juveniles in particularly to Solapur district of Maharashtra. The study is guided by the following objectives: To determine the relationship between various unlawful acts under IPC and SLL with Age, Income and other Factors; The study also explores which IPC and SLL unlawful acts are topmost in Solapur region. Descriptive statistics and correlations on study variables are explained. Hypotheses testing and interpretation of the study findings are also presented.

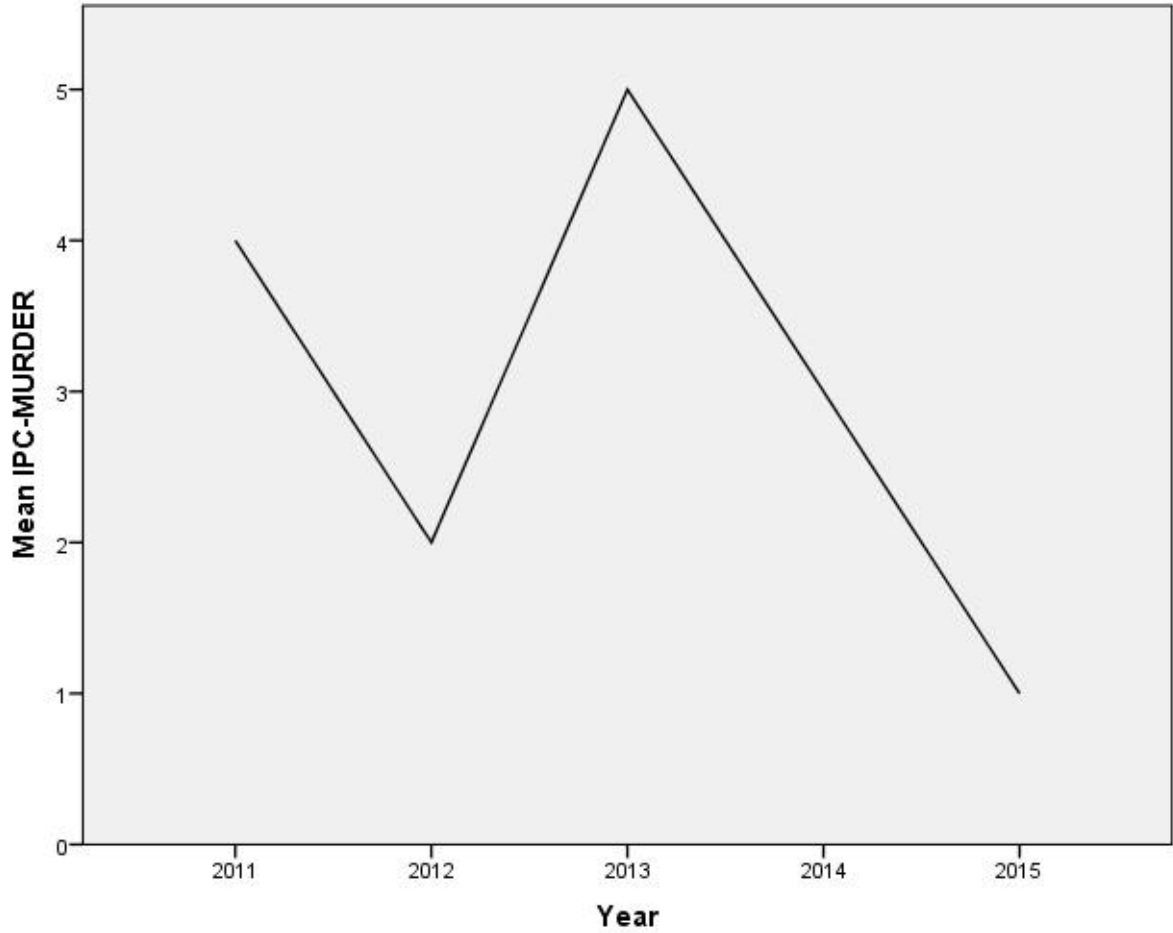
The study has been divided into two parts which are mentioned below:

1. Descriptive Information of the Variable of Study
2. Hypothesis Testing

Variable 1 Descriptive Statistics for IPC and SLL in Solapur

1. Variable1: IPC-Murder

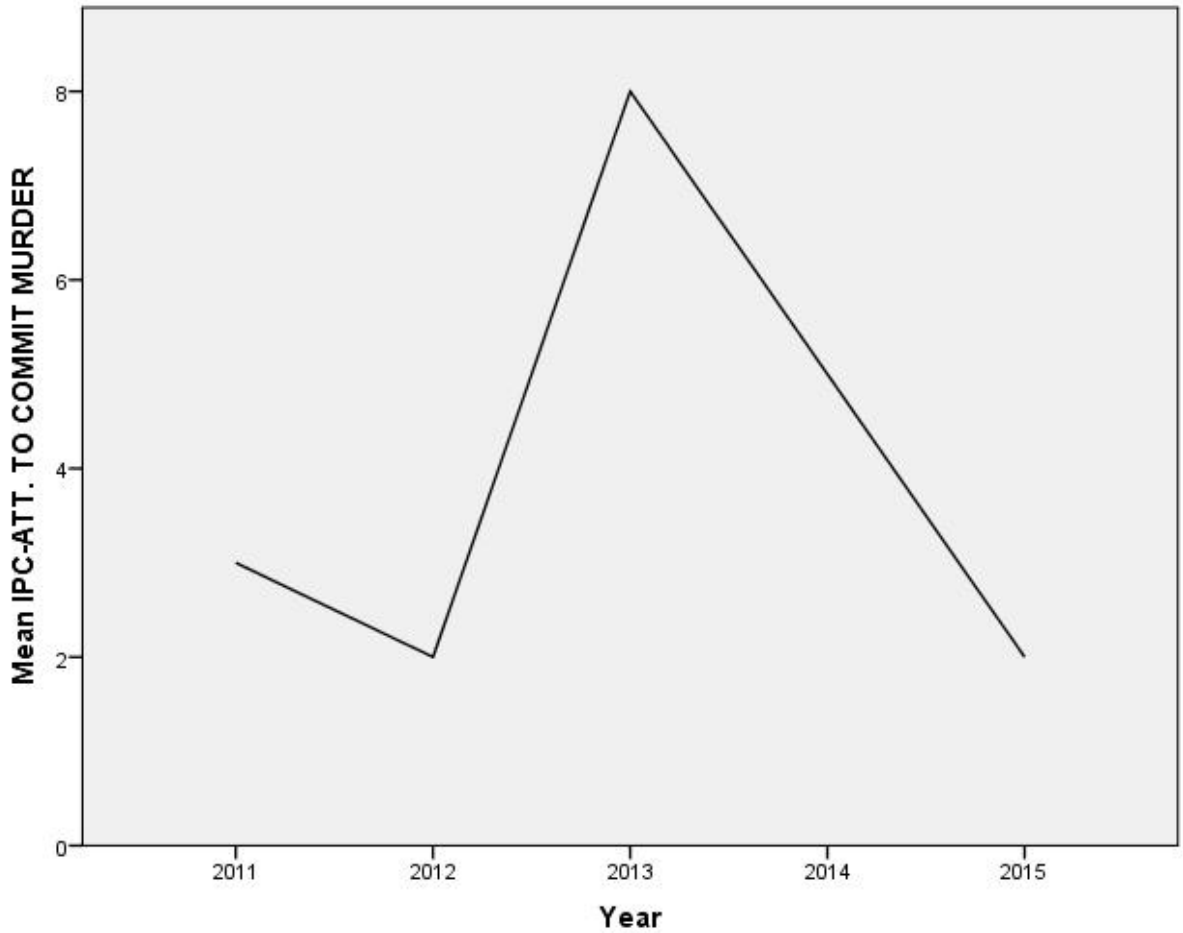
Year 2011-2015



Graph No. 1- Murders done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable murder under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that murder by juveniles have been declined in 2015 whereas it was high in 2013.

**2. Variable 2: IPC- Attempt to Commit Murder
Year 2011-2015**

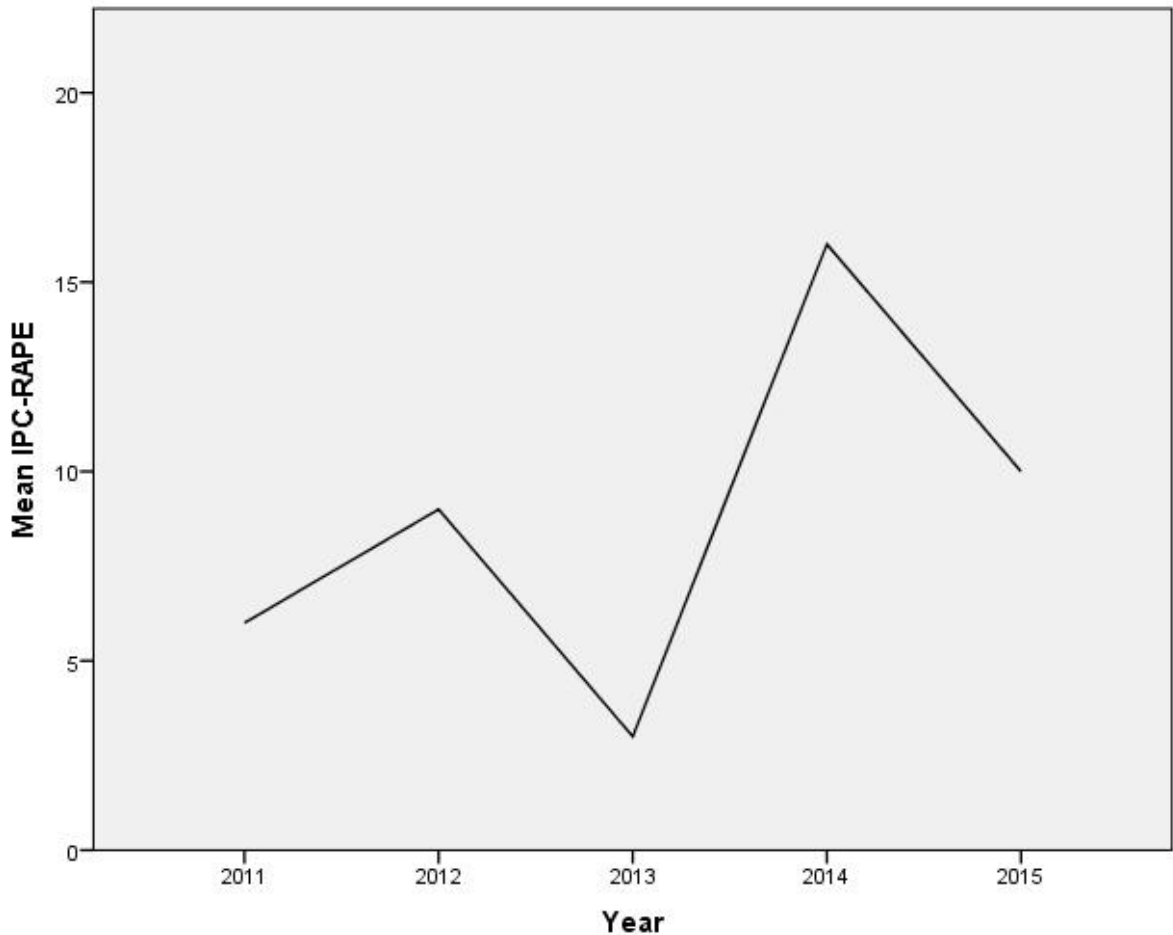


Graph No. 2- Attempt to commit Murder by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable attempt to commit murder under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that attempt to commit murder by juveniles have been declined in 2015 whereas it was high in 2013 and it was lowest in 2012 year.

3. Variable 3: IPC- Rape

Year 2011-2015

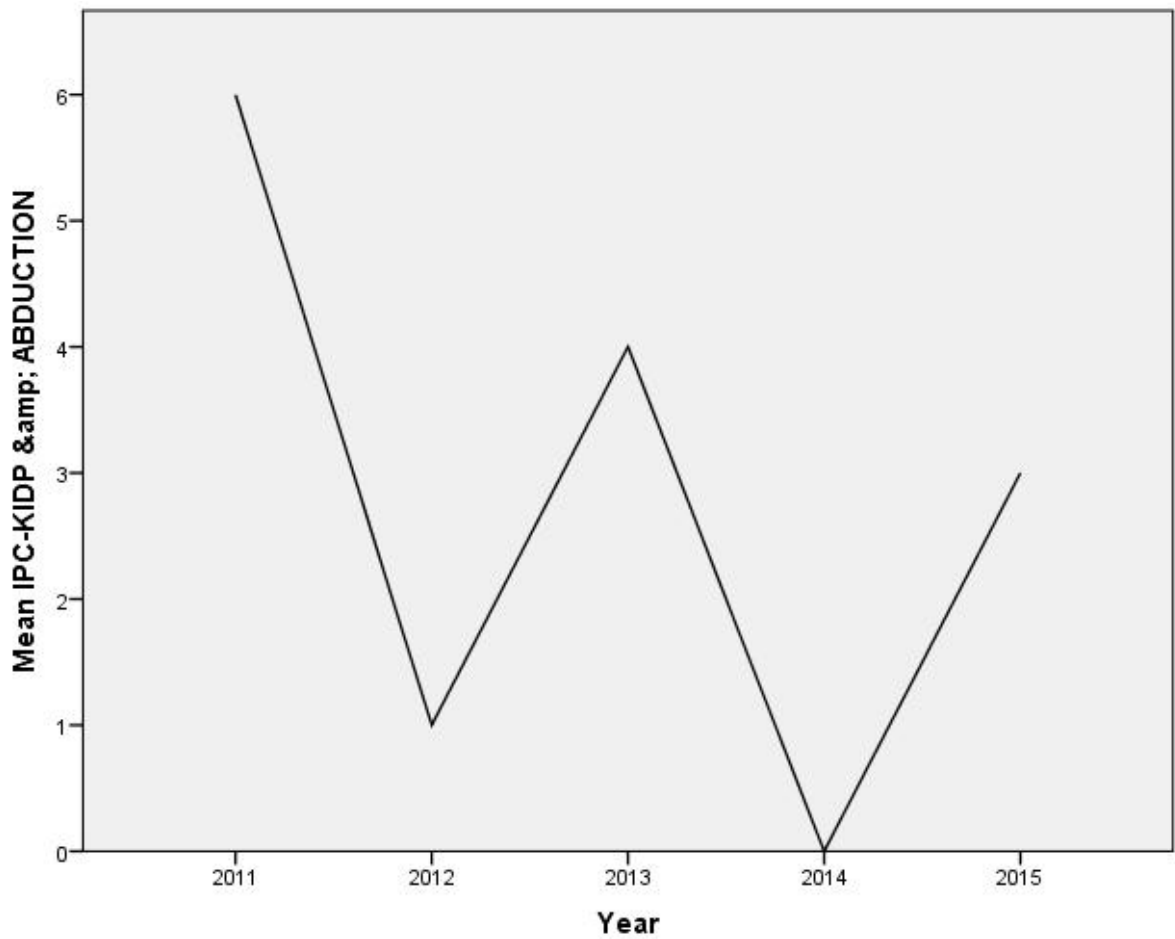


Graph No. 3- Rapes done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable rape under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that rape by juveniles have been declined in 2015 from previous year and it was on its low during 2013 and was highest in 2014.

Variable 4: IPC- Kidnapping and Abduction

Year 2011-2015

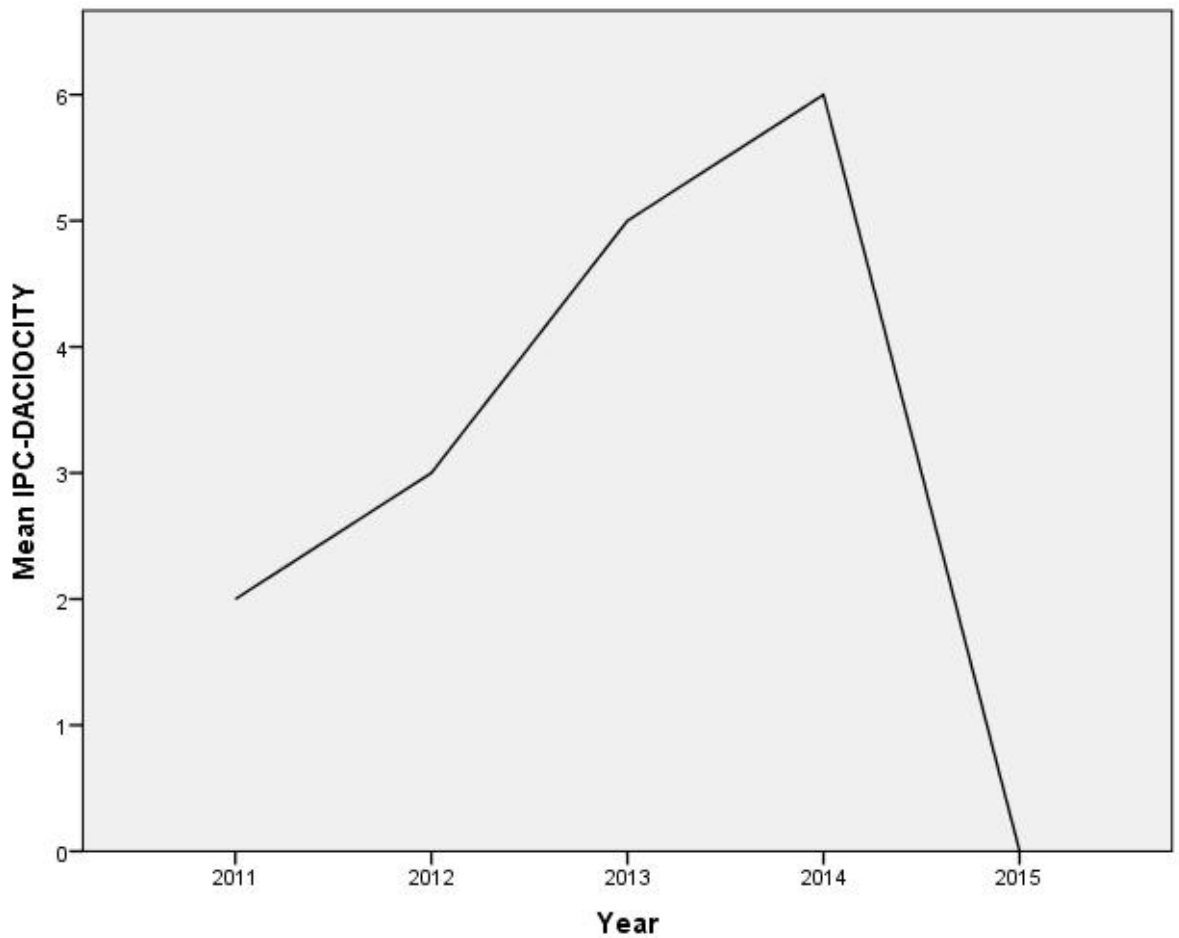


Graph No. 4 - Kidnapping and Abduction done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable kidnapping and abduction under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that kidnapping and abduction by juveniles have been risen as compare to previous year and overall it was lowest in 2014 and were highest in 2011.

5. Variable 5: IPC- Dacoity

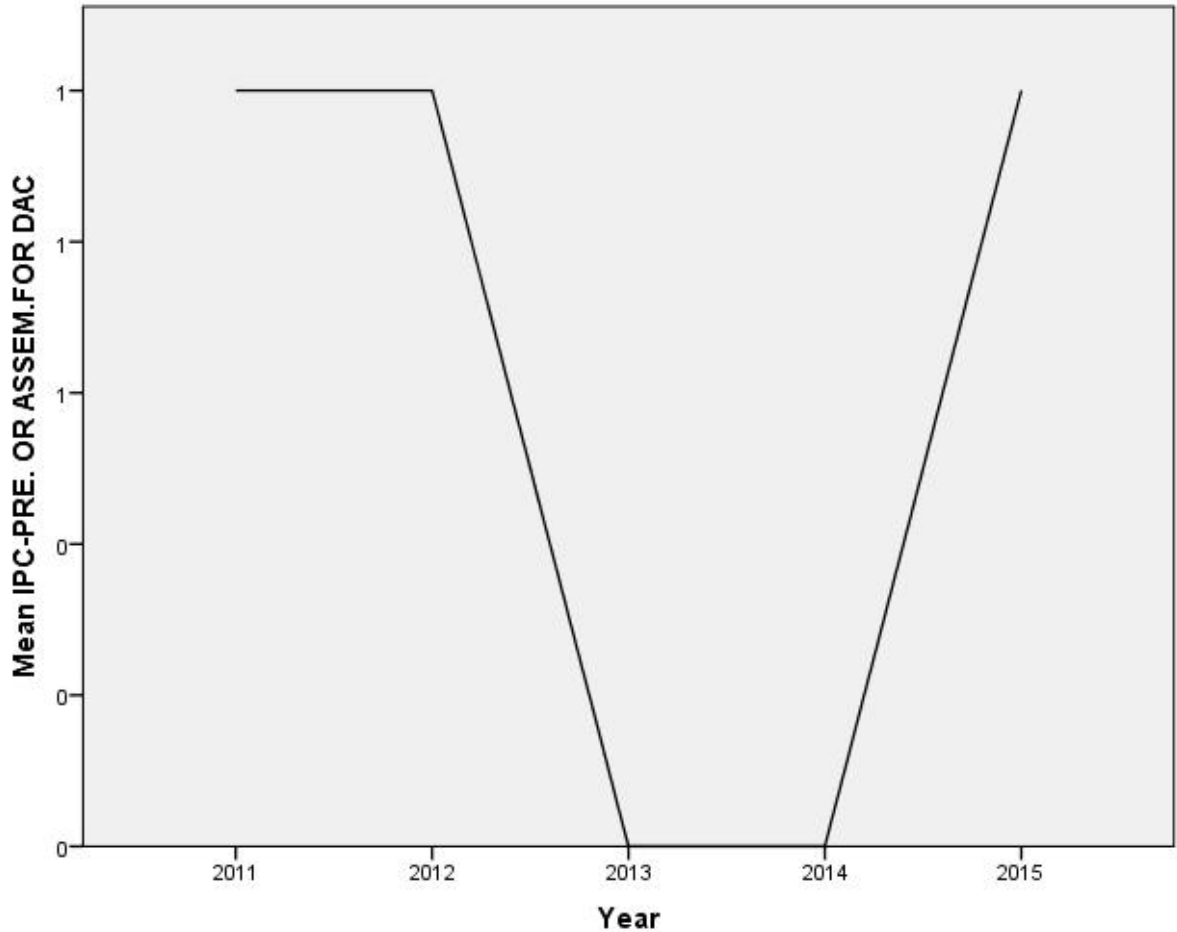
Year 2011-2015



Graph No. 5 - Dacoity done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable dacoity IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that dacoity was lowest in 2015 across all year and it was highest in 2014.

**6. Variable 6: IPC- Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity
Year 2011-2015**

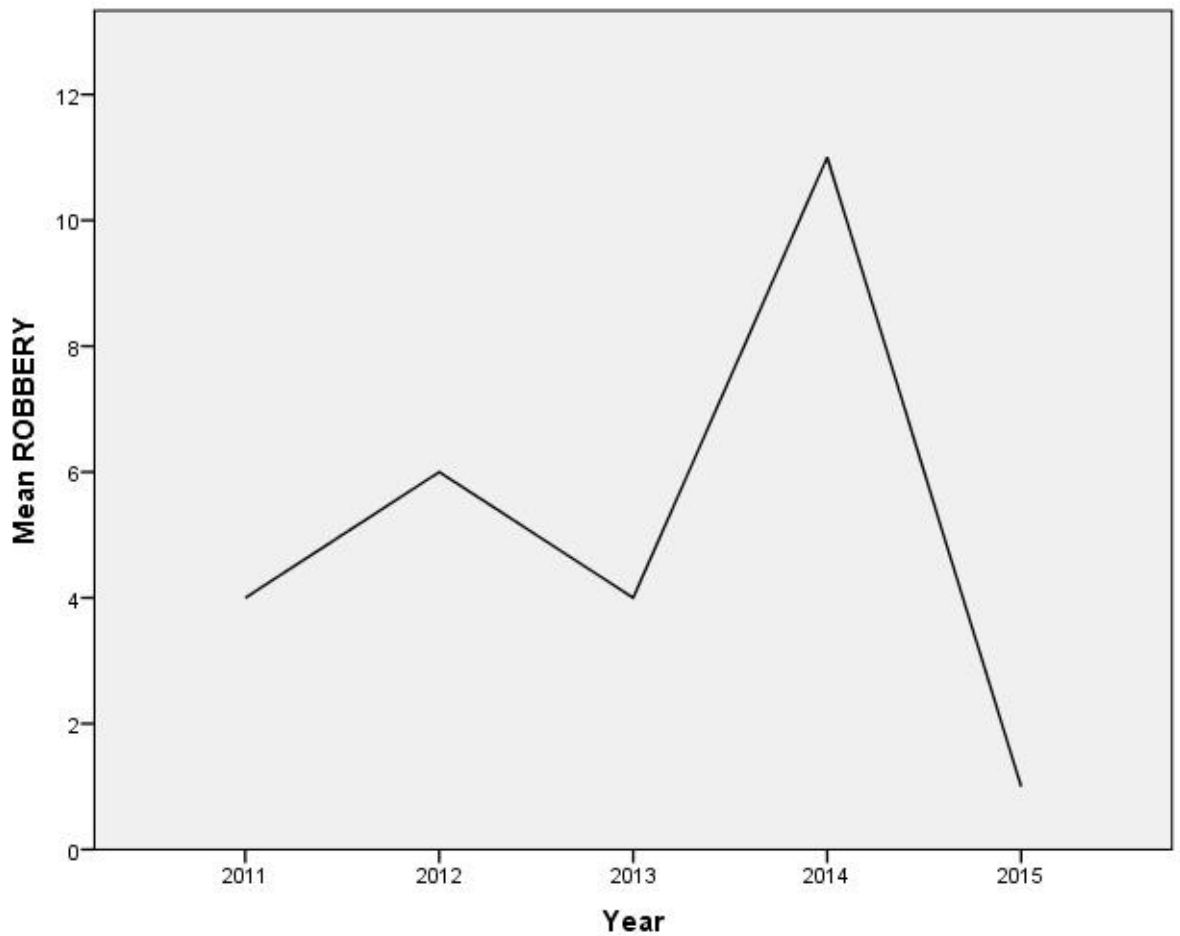


Graph No. 6 - Preparation and Assembly for Dacoity done Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable preparation and assembly for dacoity under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that preparation and assembly for dacoity was lowest in 2013 and 2014 across all year and it was highest in 2011, 2012, 2015.

7. Variable 7: IPC- Robbery

Year 2011-2015

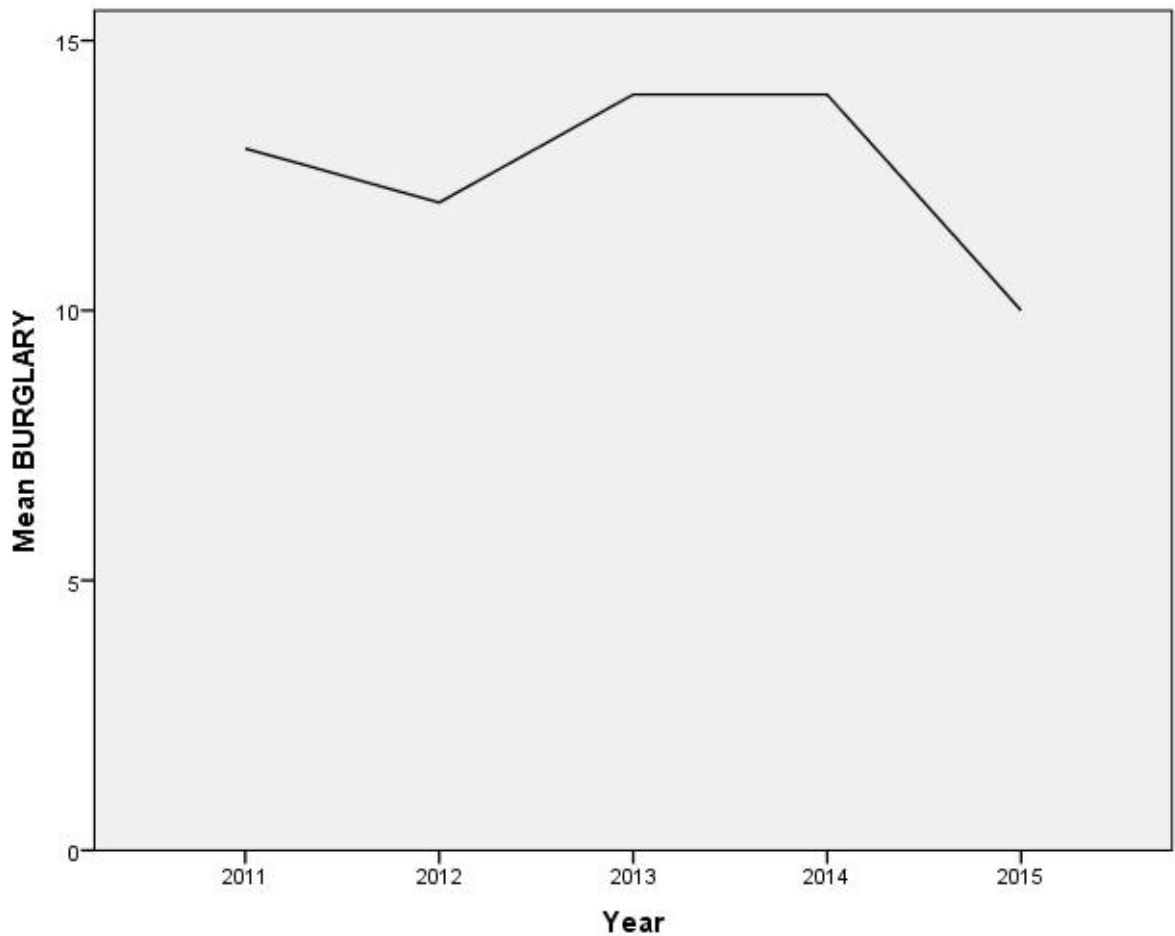


Graph No. 7 - Robbery done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable robbery under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that robbery by juveniles was lowest in 2015 across all years and it was highest in 2014.

8. Variable 8: IPC-Burglary

Year 2011-2015

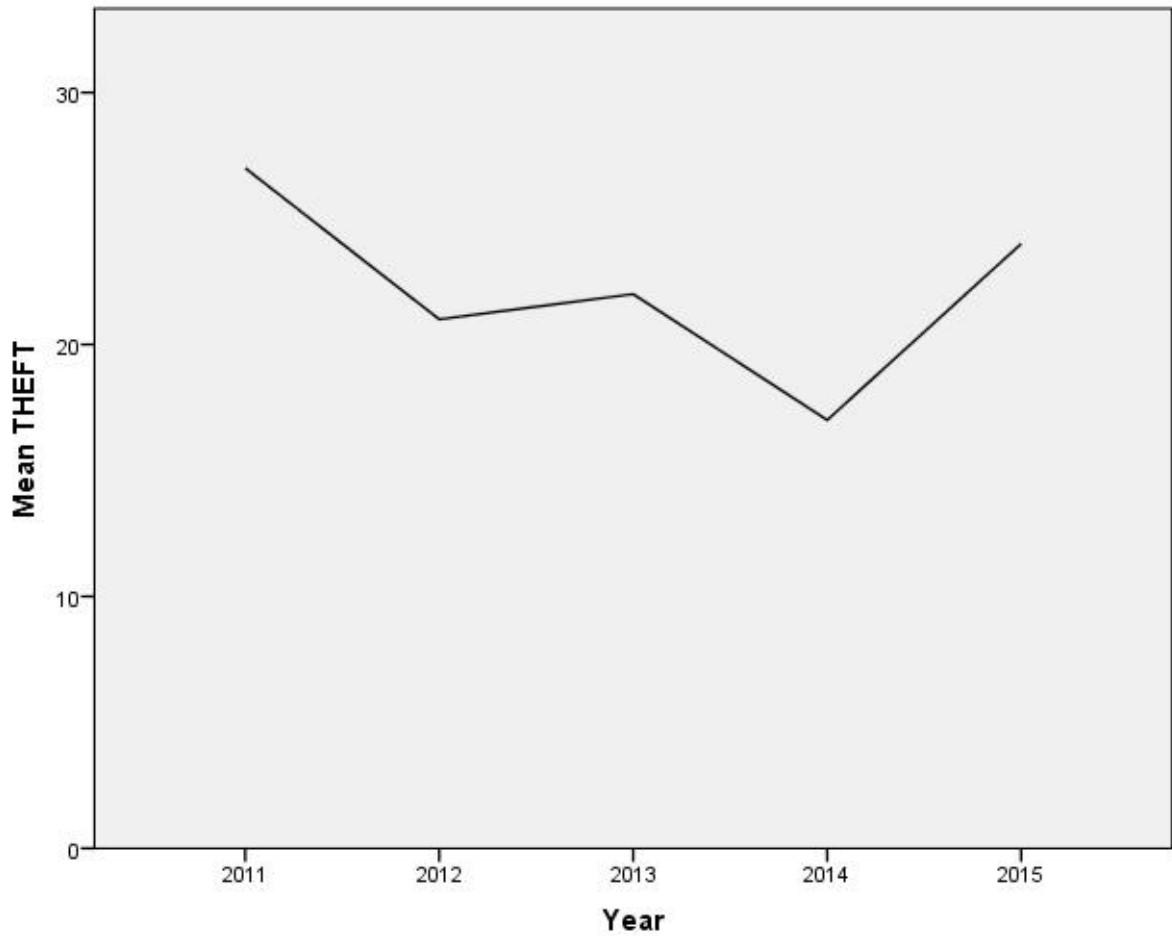


Graph No. 8 - Burglary done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable burglary under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that burglary by juveniles was lowest in 2015 across all years and it was highest in 2013 and 2014.

9. Variable 9: IPC-Theft

Year 2011-2015

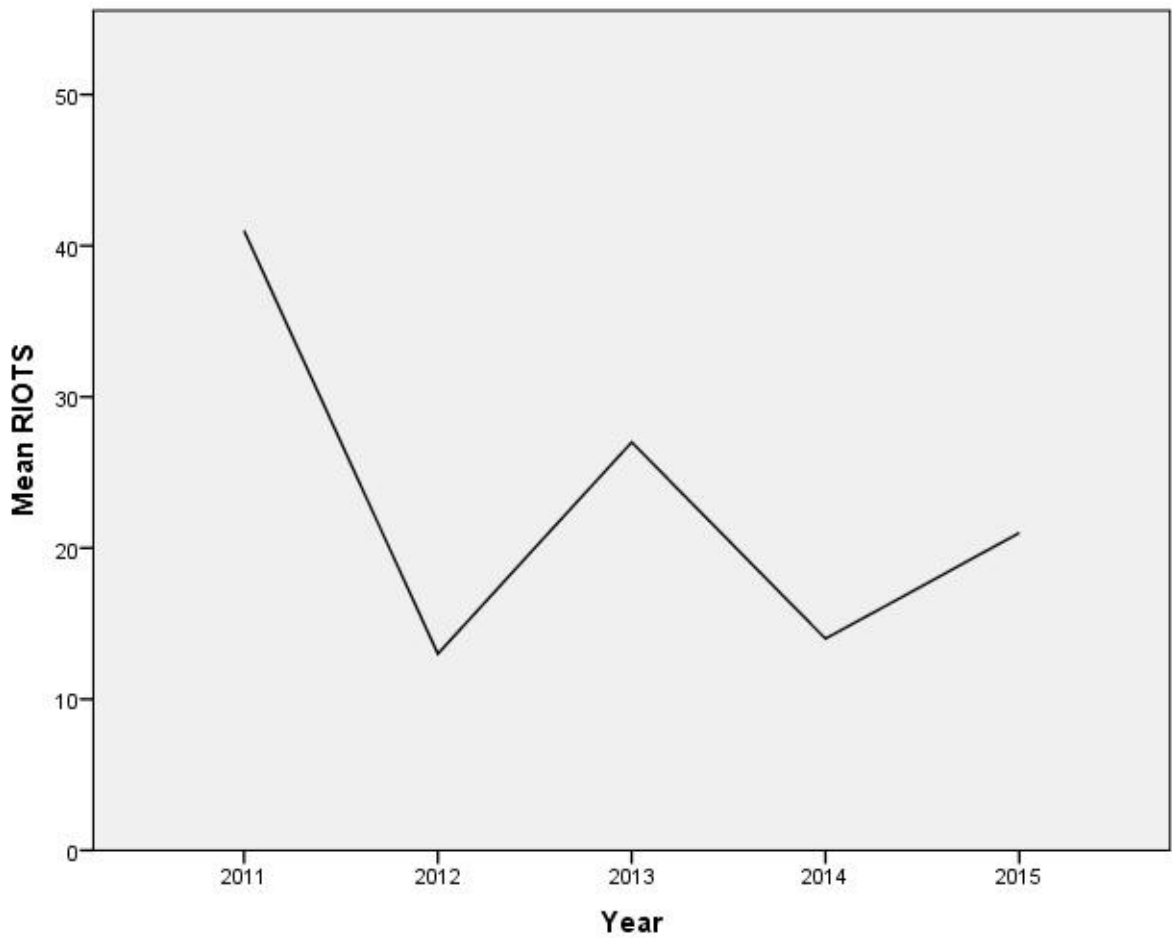


Graph No. 9 - Theft done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable theft under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that theft by juveniles was lowest in 2014 and has increased significantly in 2015 and it was highest in 2011.

10. Variable 10: IPC-Riots

Year 2011-2015

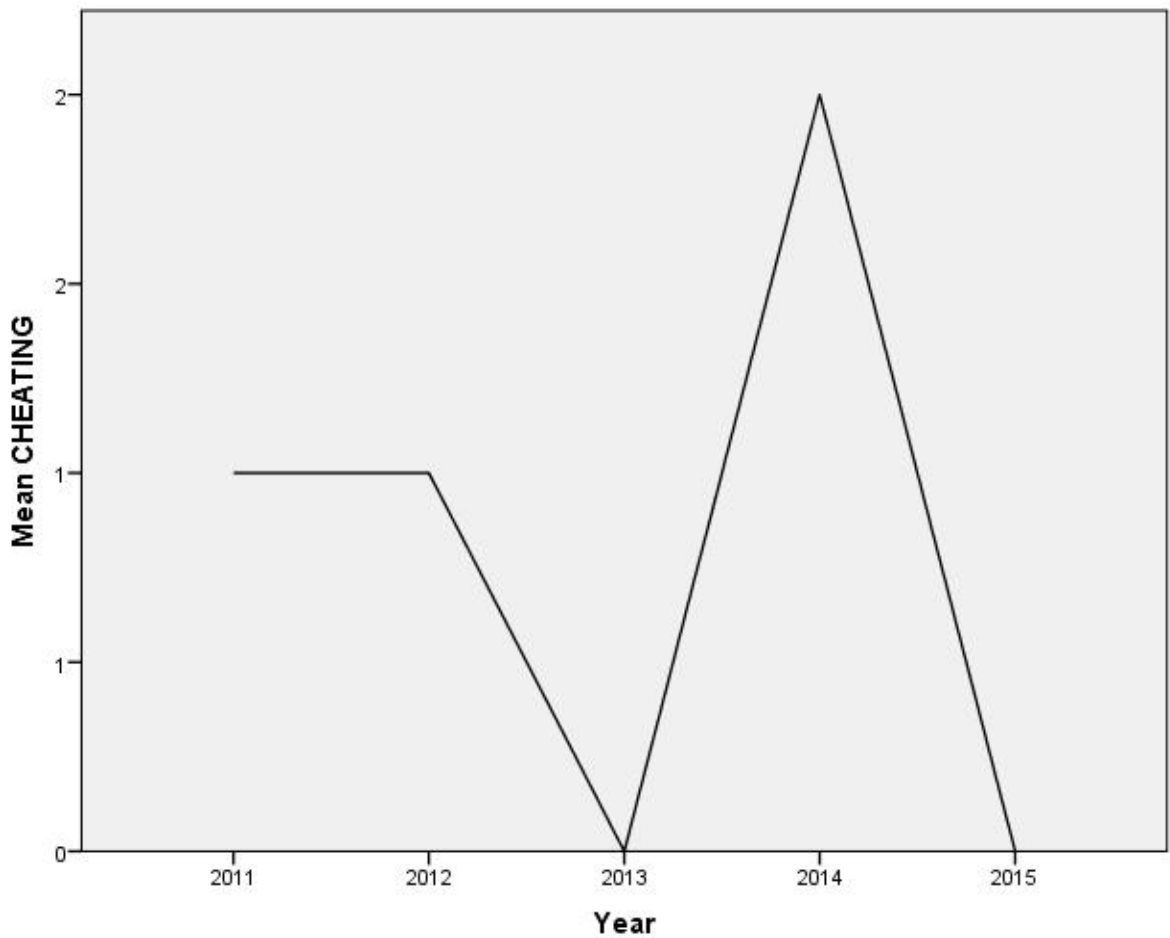


Graph No. 10 - Riots done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable riots under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that riots by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and has increased significantly in 2015 and it was highest in 2011.

11. Variable 11: IPC-Cheating

Year 2011-2015

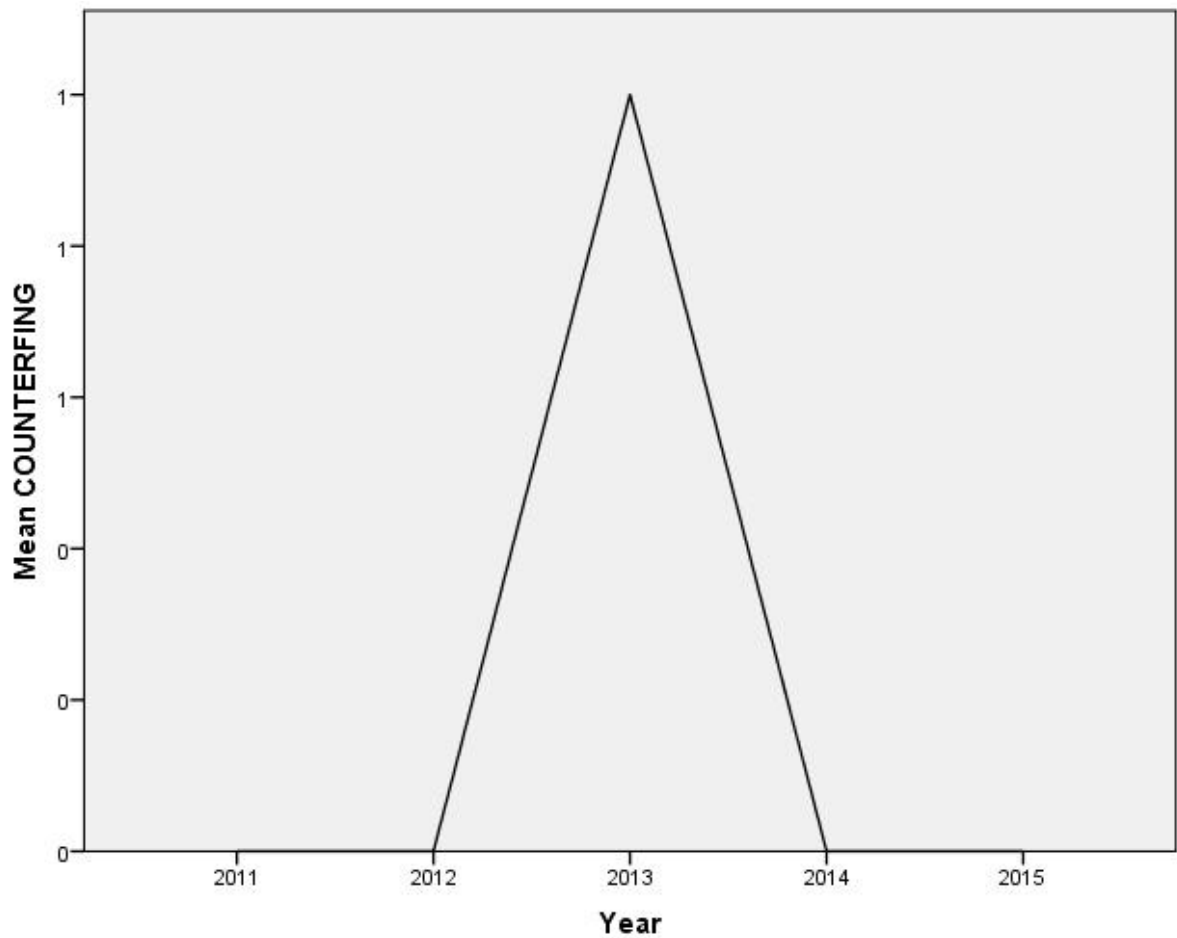


Graph No. 11 - Cheating done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable cheating under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that cheating by juveniles was lowest in 2013 and 2015 and has highest in 2014.

12. Variable 12: IPC- Counterfeiting

Year 2011-2015

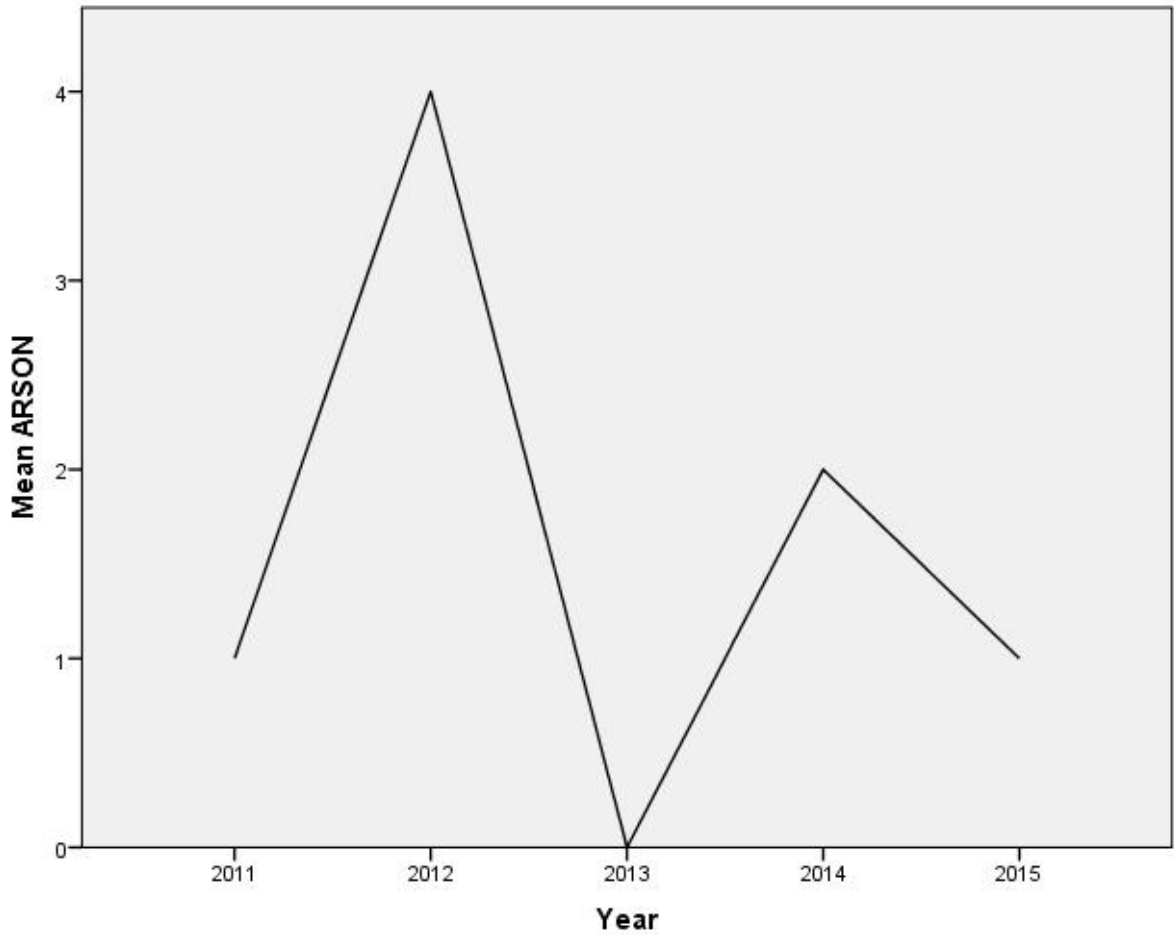


Graph No. 12 - Counterfeiting done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable counterfeiting under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that counterfeiting by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and 2014 and has highest in 2013.

13. Variable 13: IPC- ARSON

Year 2011-2015

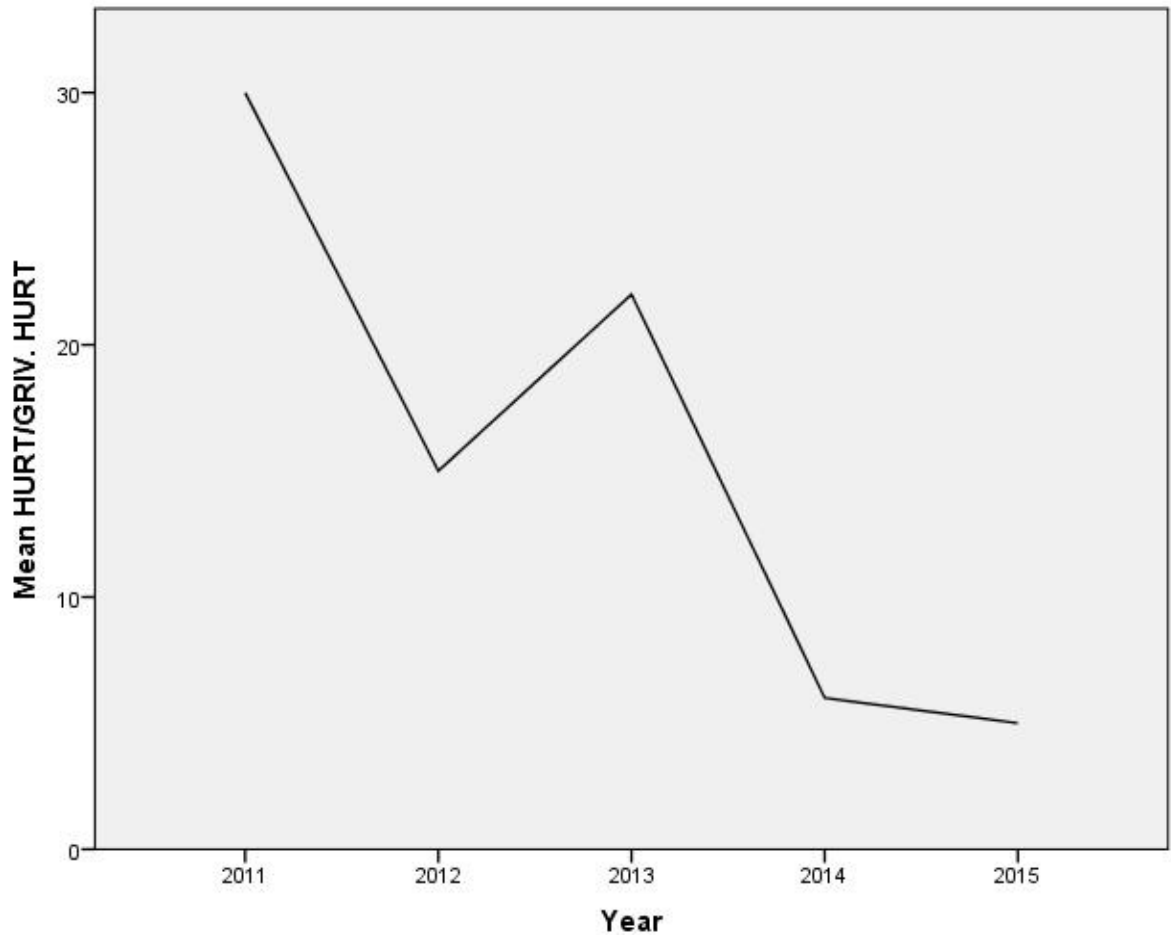


Graph No. 13 - Arson done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Arson under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Arson by juveniles was lowest in 2013 and has highest in 2012 and 2014.

14. Variable 14: IPC- HURT/Grievous HURT

Year 2011-2015

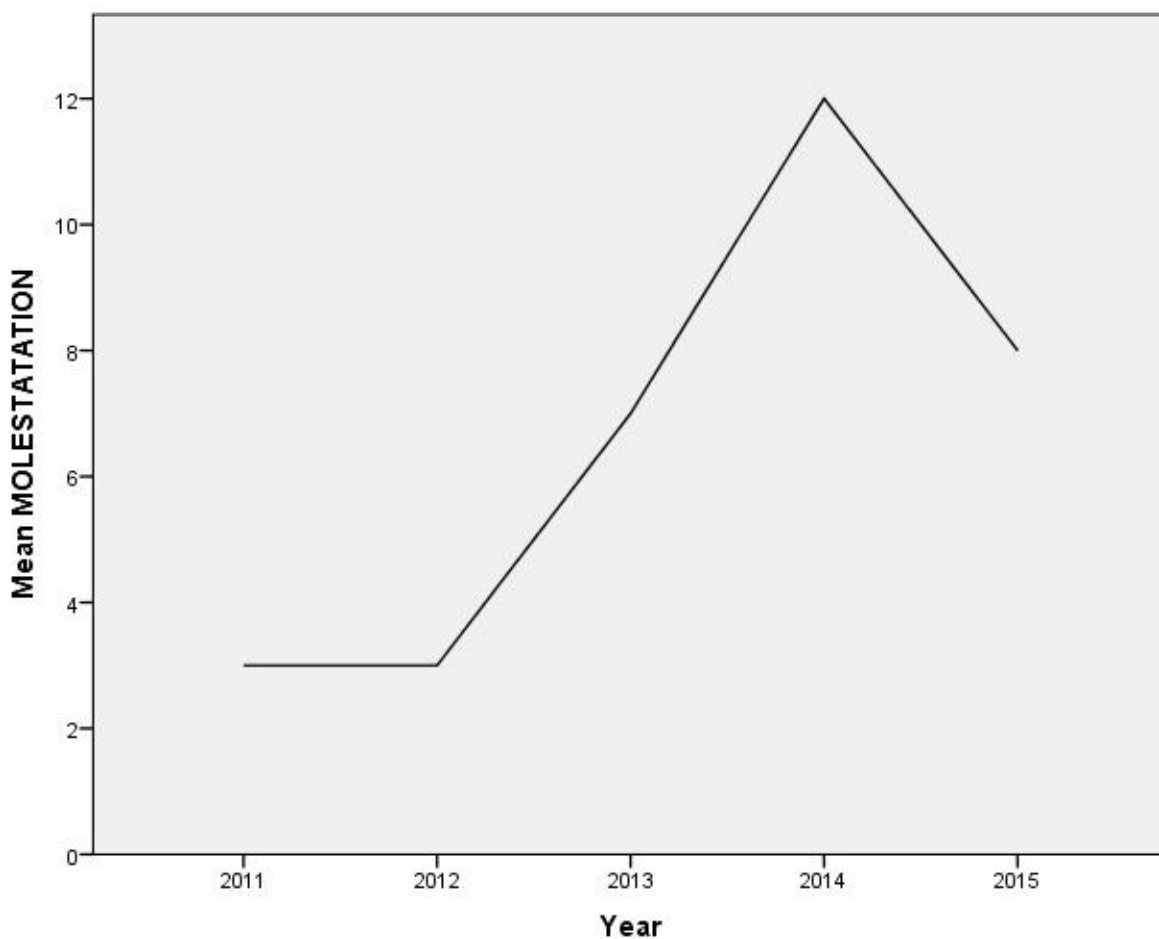


Graph No. 14 - Hurt/Grievous Hurt done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Hurt/Grievous Hurt under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Hurt/Grievous Hurt by juveniles was lowest in 2015 and was highest in 2011.

15. Variable 15: IPC- Molestation

Year 2011-2015

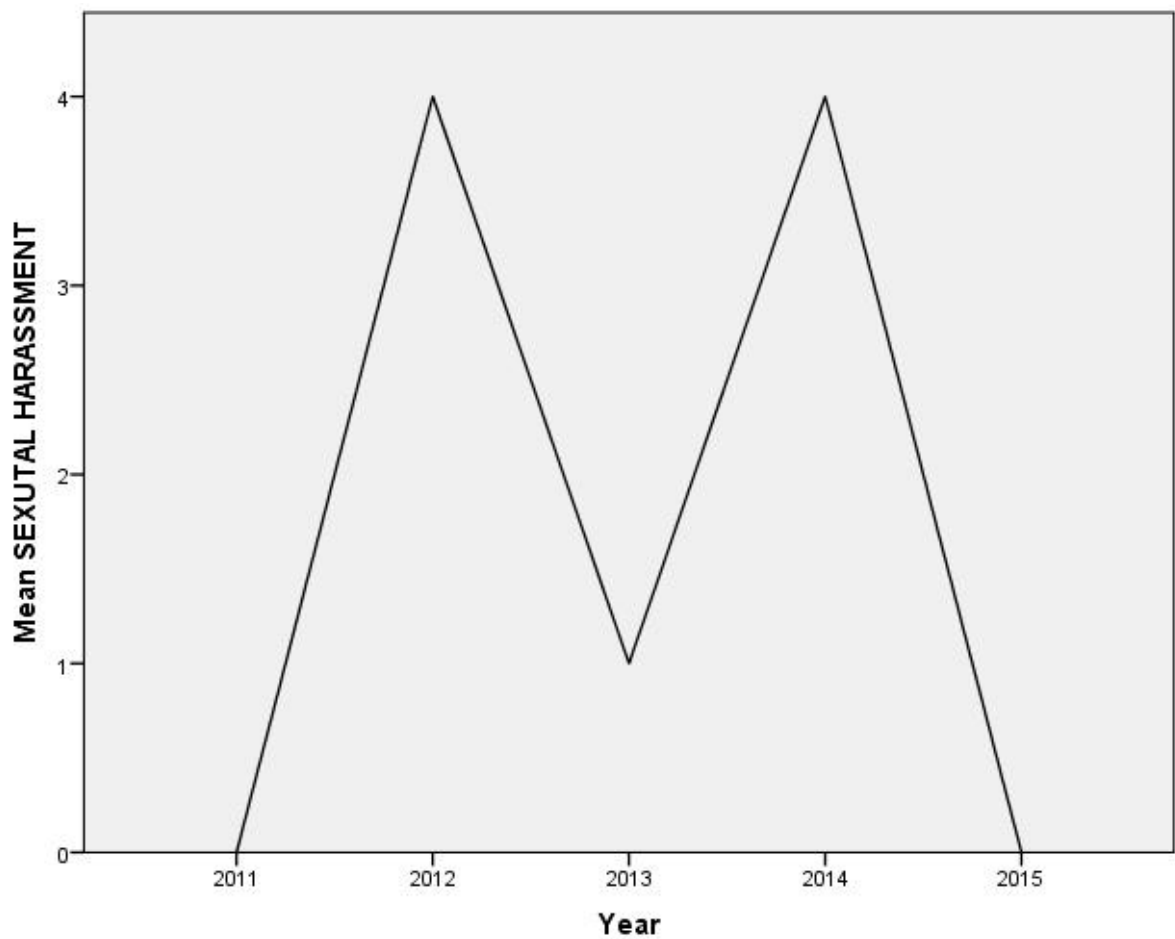


Graph No. 15 - Molestation done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable molestation under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that molestation by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and has highest in 2014.

16. Variable 16: IPC- Sexual Harassment

Year 2011-2015

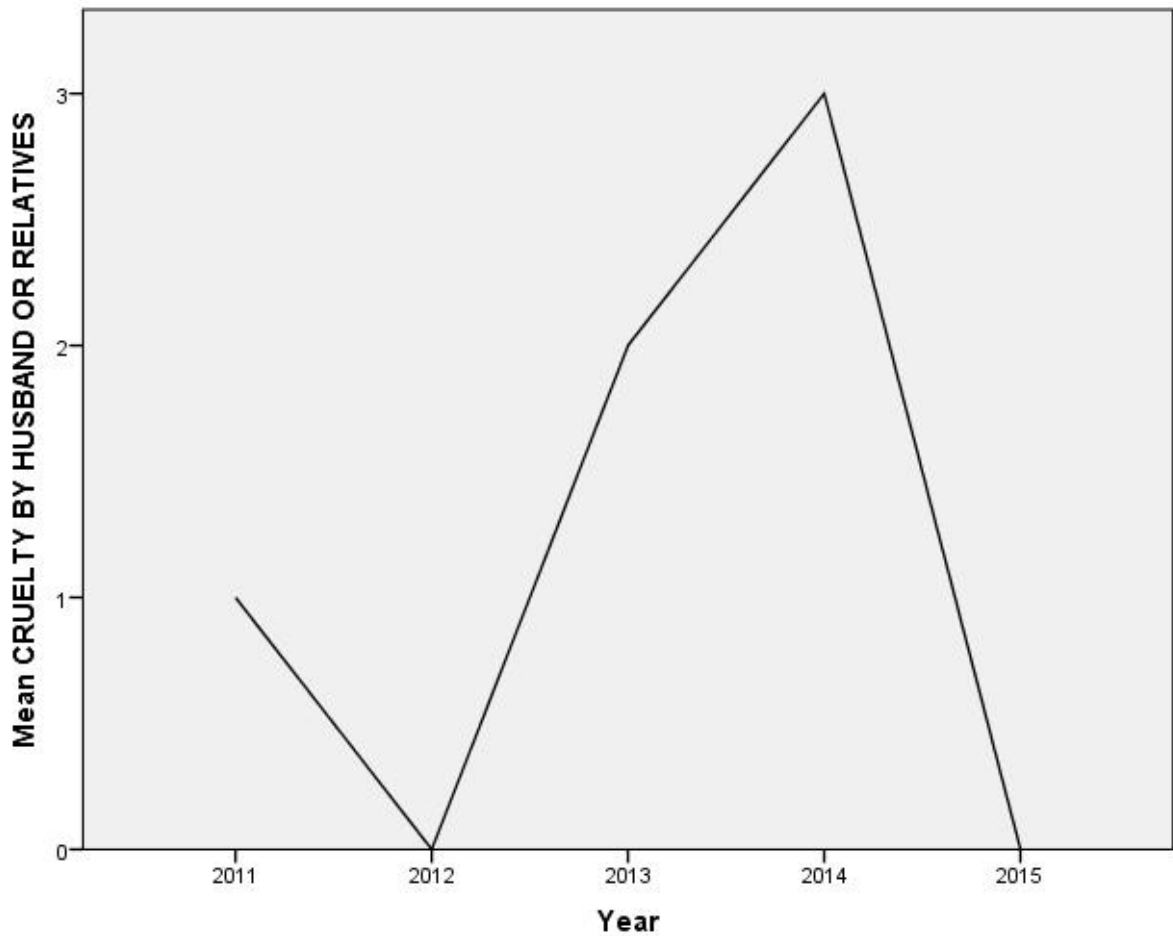


Graph No. 16 - Sexual Harassment done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Sexual Harassment under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Sexual Harassment by juveniles was lowest in 2011 and 2015 and was highest in 2012 and 2014.

17. Variable 17: IPC- Cruelty by husband or relatives

Year 2011-2015

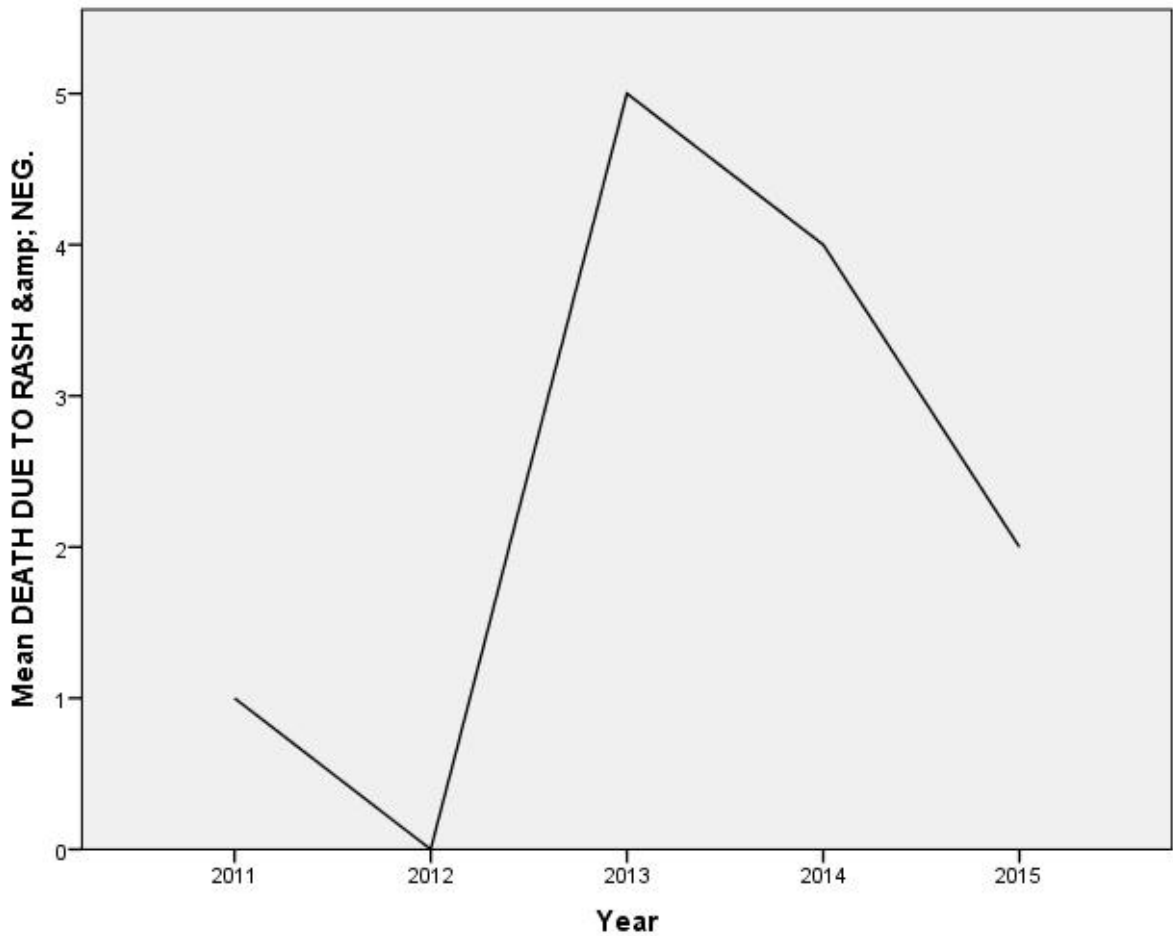


Graph No. 17- Cruelty by Husband or Relatives on Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Cruelty by husband or relatives under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Cruelty by husband or relatives on juveniles was lowest in 2012 and 2015 and was highest in 2014.

18. Variable 18: IPC- Death due to the Rash and Negligence

Year 2011-2015

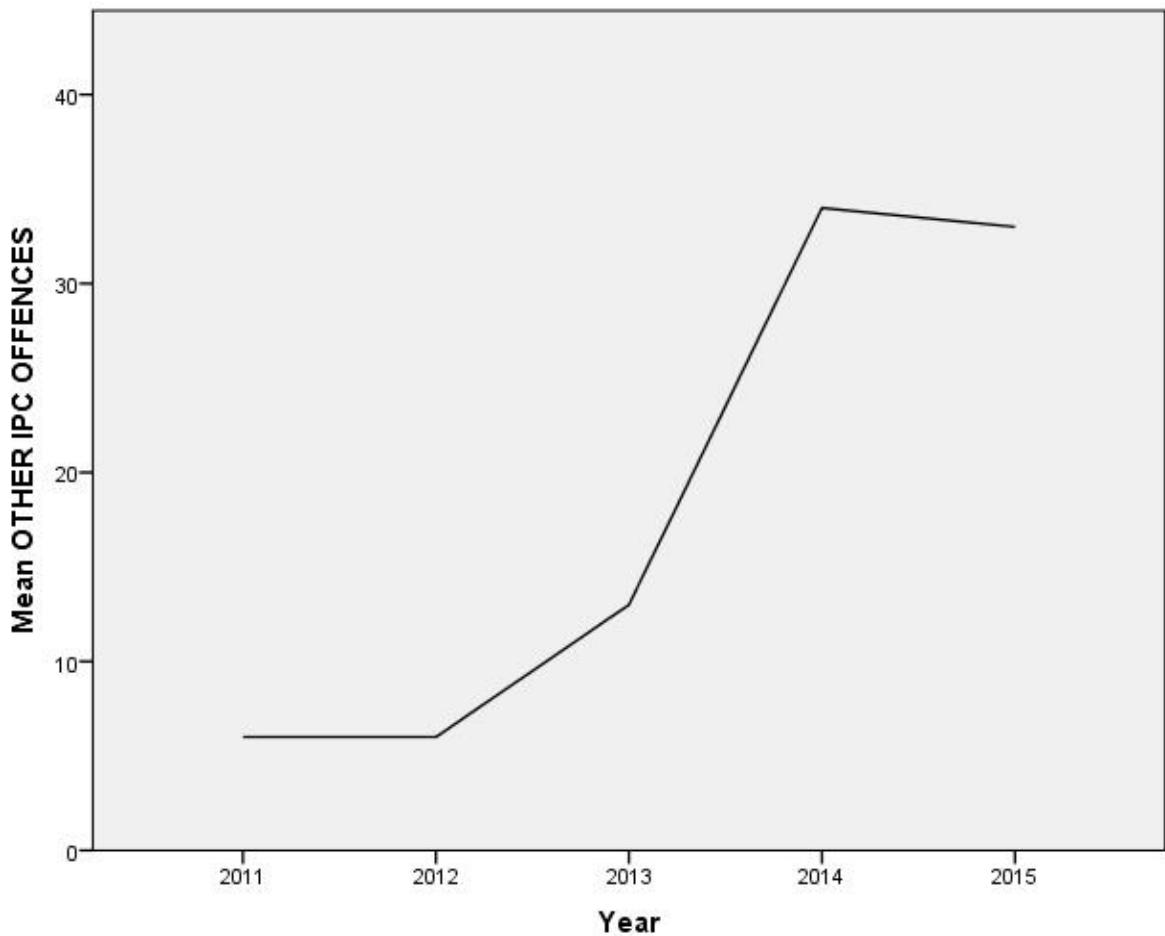


Graph No. 18- Death happen due to rash and negligence of Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Death due to the Rash and Negligence under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Death due to the Rash and Negligence by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2013.

19. Variable 18: IPC- Other IPC offences

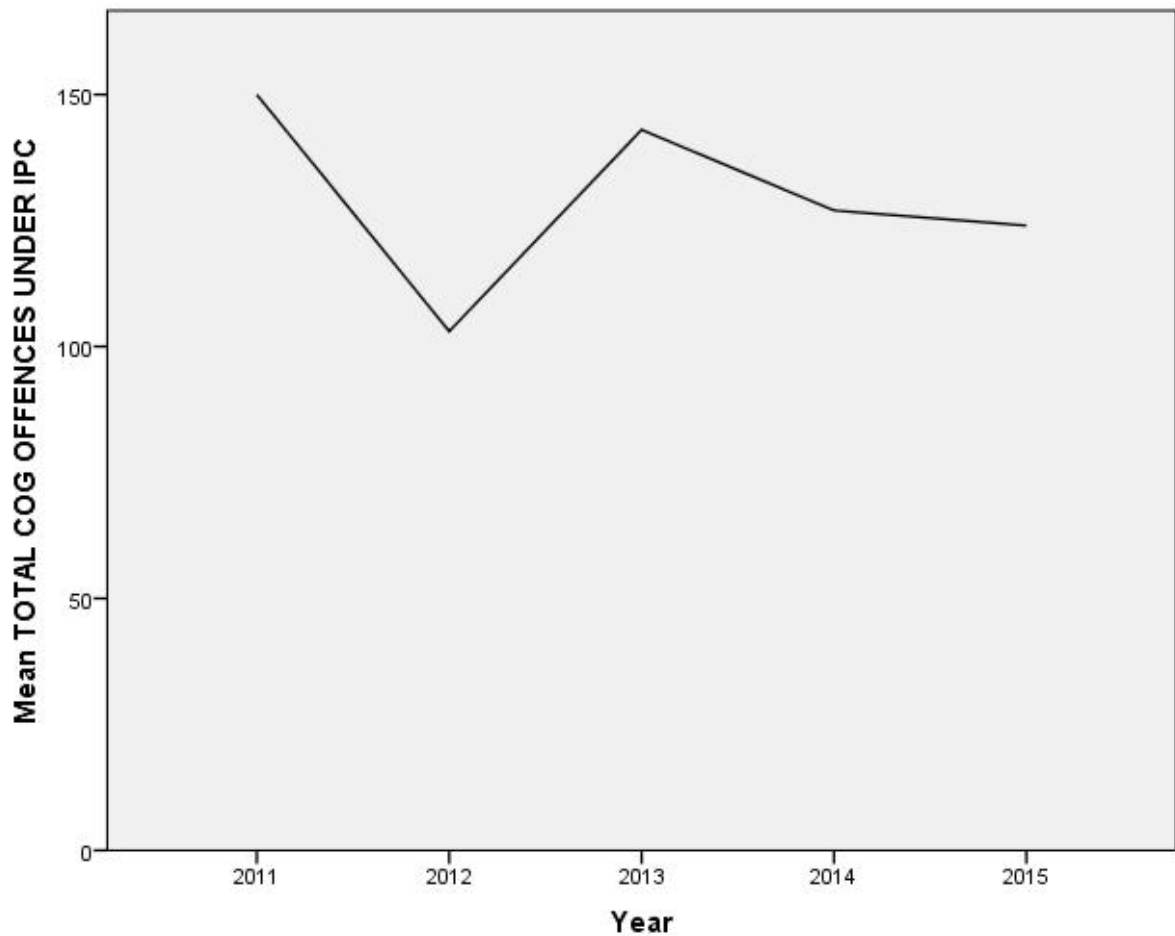
Year 2011-2015



Graph No. 19- Other IPC offences done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Other IPC offences under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Other IPC offences by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and has highest in 2014.

**20. Variable 20: IPC- Total Cognizable Offences under IPC
Year 2011-2015**

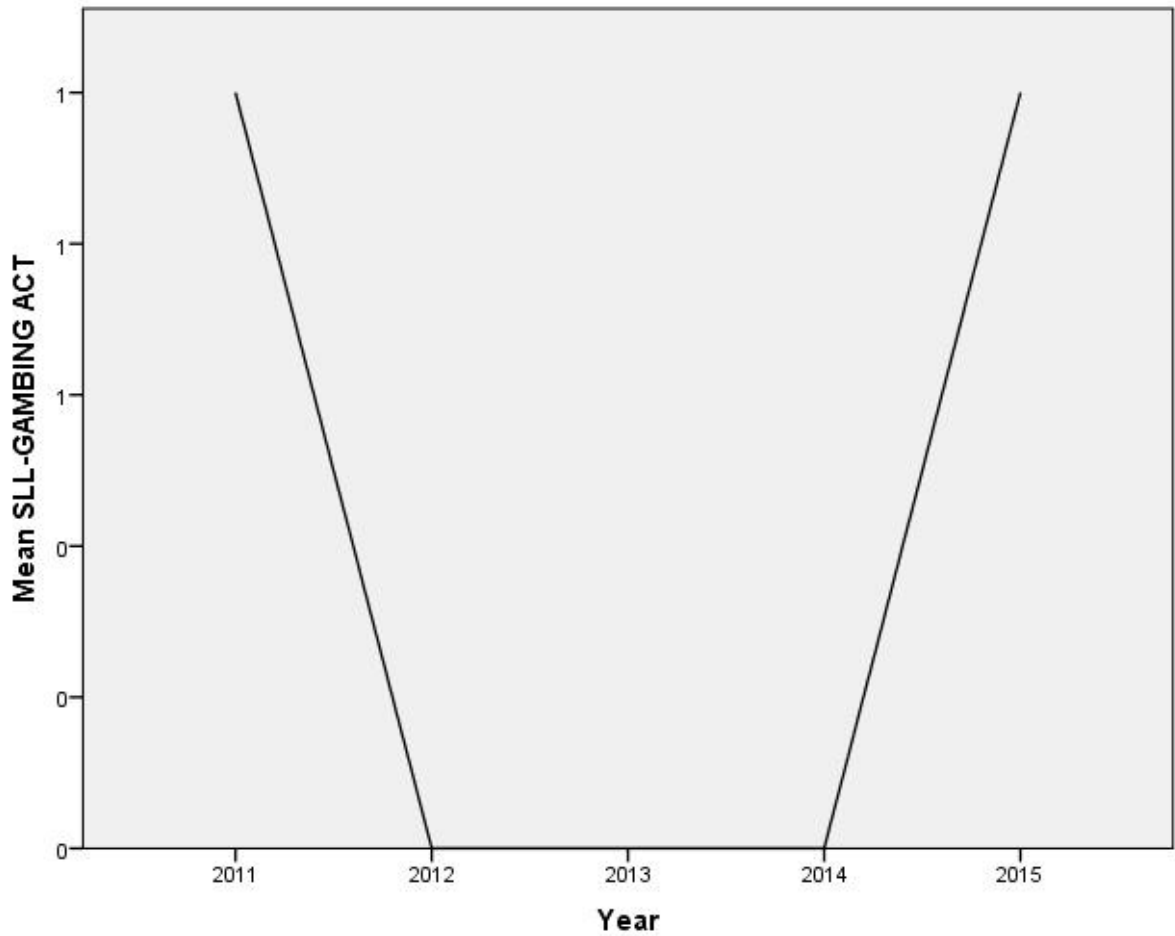


Graph No. 20- Total Cognizable Offences done by Juveniles from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Total Cognizable Offences under IPC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Total Cognizable Offences under IPC by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2011.

21. Variable 21: SLL-Gambling Act

Year 2011-2015

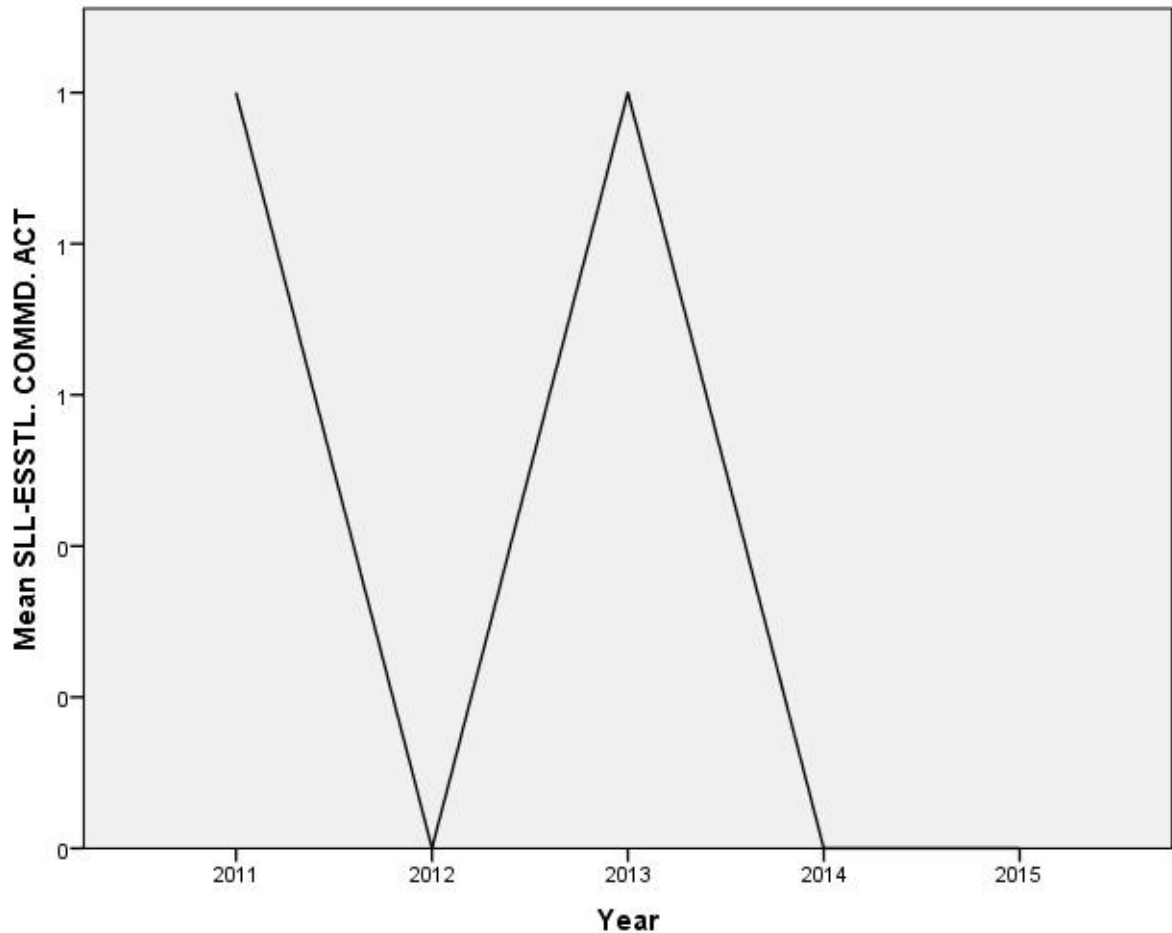


Graph No. 21- Juveniles under Gambling Act under SLL from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL-Gambling Act for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL-Gambling Act by juveniles was lowest in 2012-14 and was highest in 2015.

22. Variable 22: SLL-Essential Commodities Act

Year 2011-2015

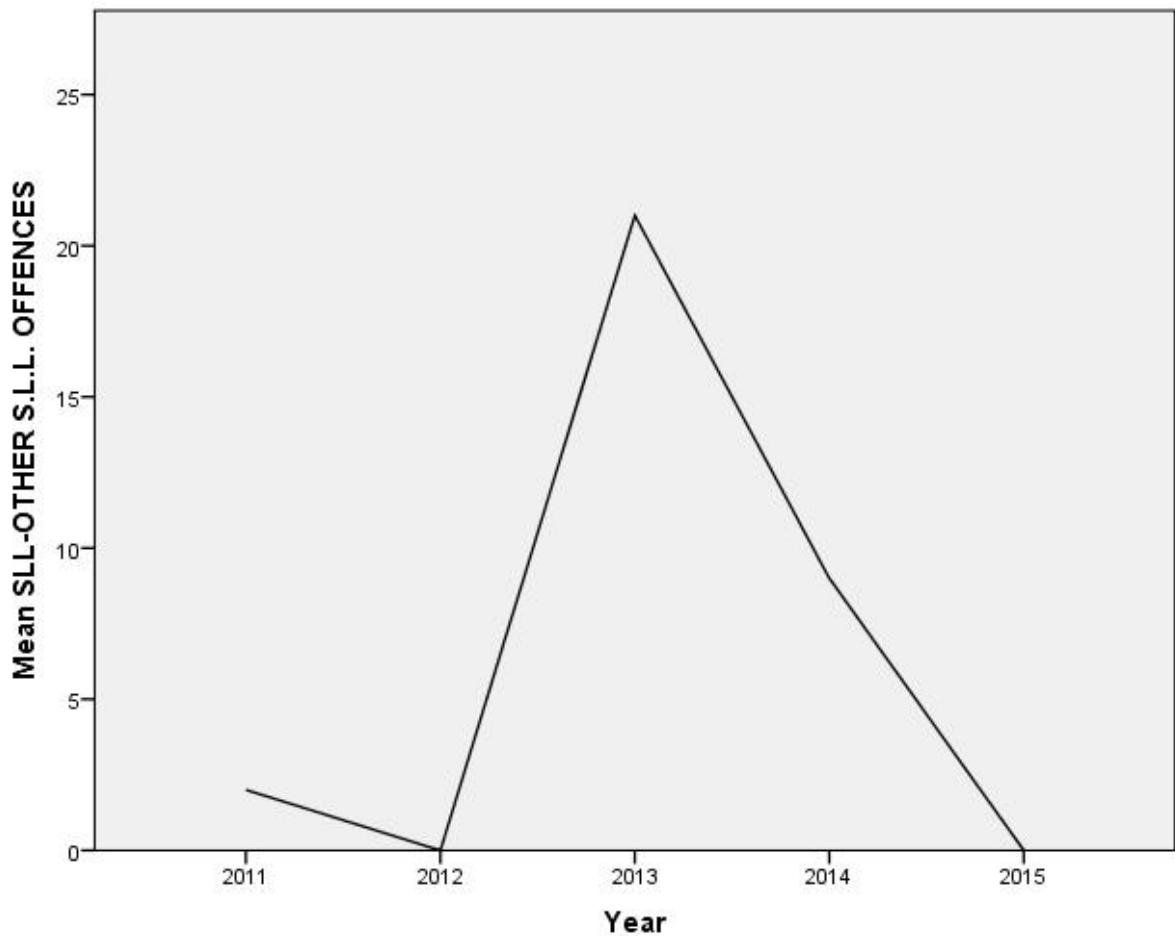


Graph No. 22- Juveniles under Essential Commodities Act under SLL from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL- Essential Commodities Act for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL- Essential Commodities Act by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2013.

23. Variable 23: SLL-Other S.L.L. Offences

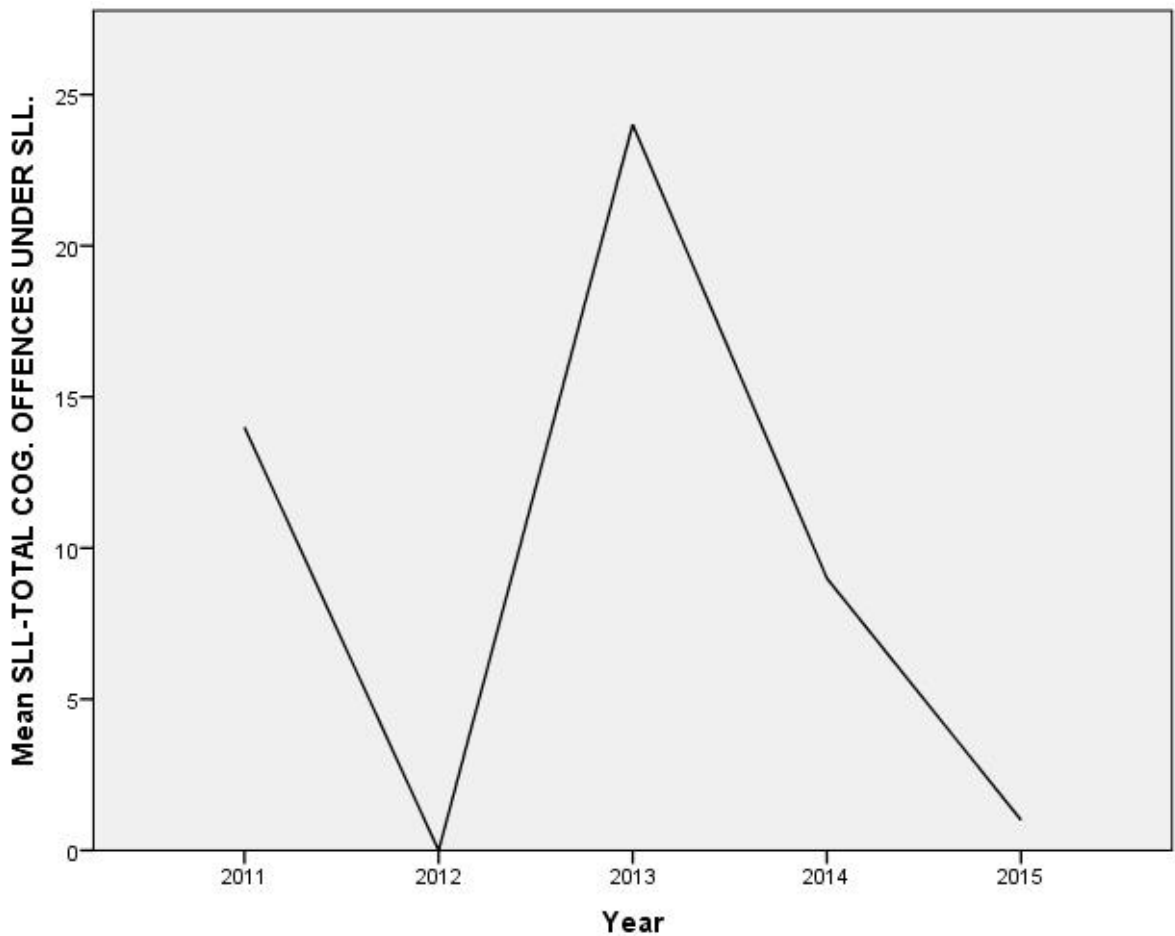
Year 2011-2015



Graph No. 23- Juveniles under other SLL offences from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL-Other S.L.L. Offences for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL-Other S.L.L. Offences by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and 2015 and was highest in 2013.

**24. Variable 24: SLL-Total Cognizable Offences under SLL
Year 2011-2015**

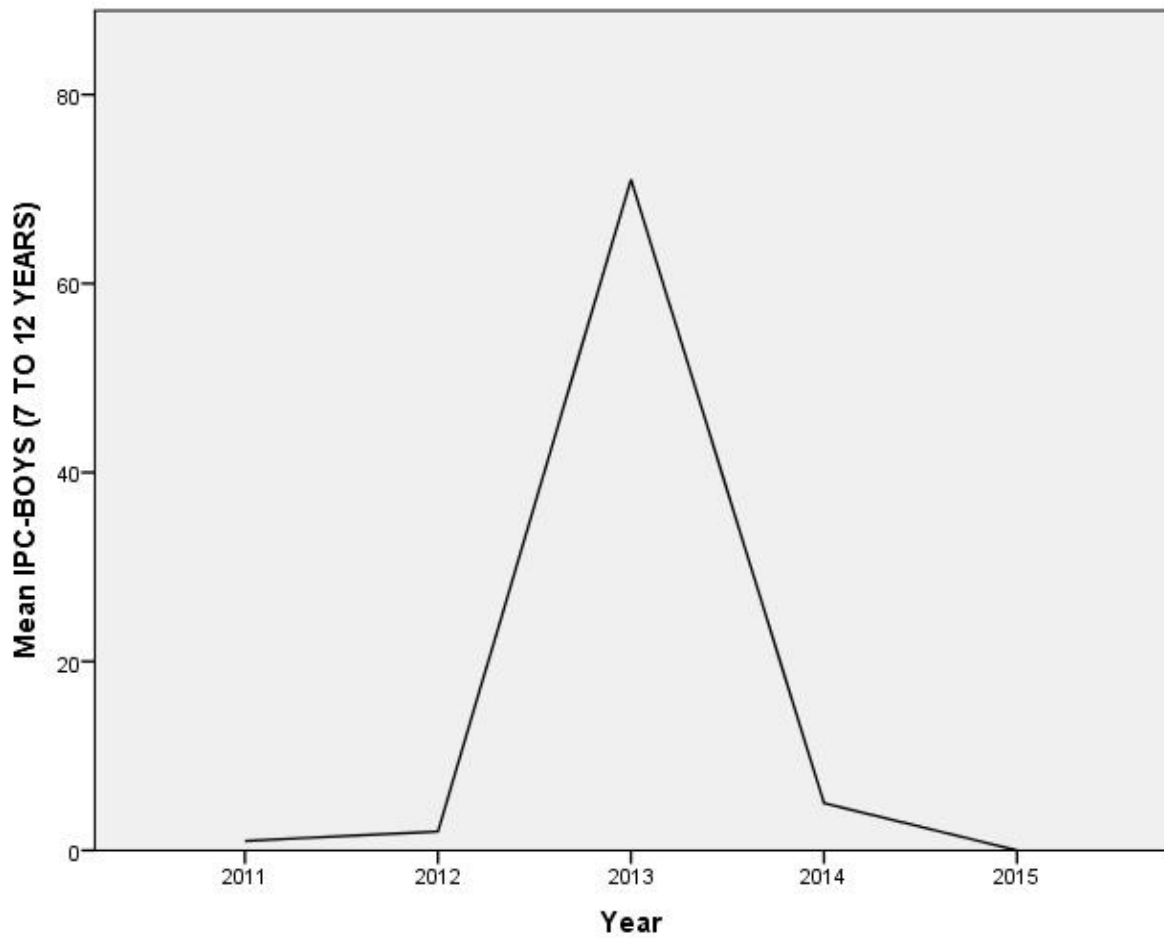


Graph No. 24- Juveniles under Total Cognizable Offences under SLL from 2011 to 2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL- Total Cognizable Offences under SLL for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL- Total Cognizable Offences under SLL by juveniles was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2013.

25. Variable 25: IPC-Boys (7 to 12 Years).

Year 2011-2015

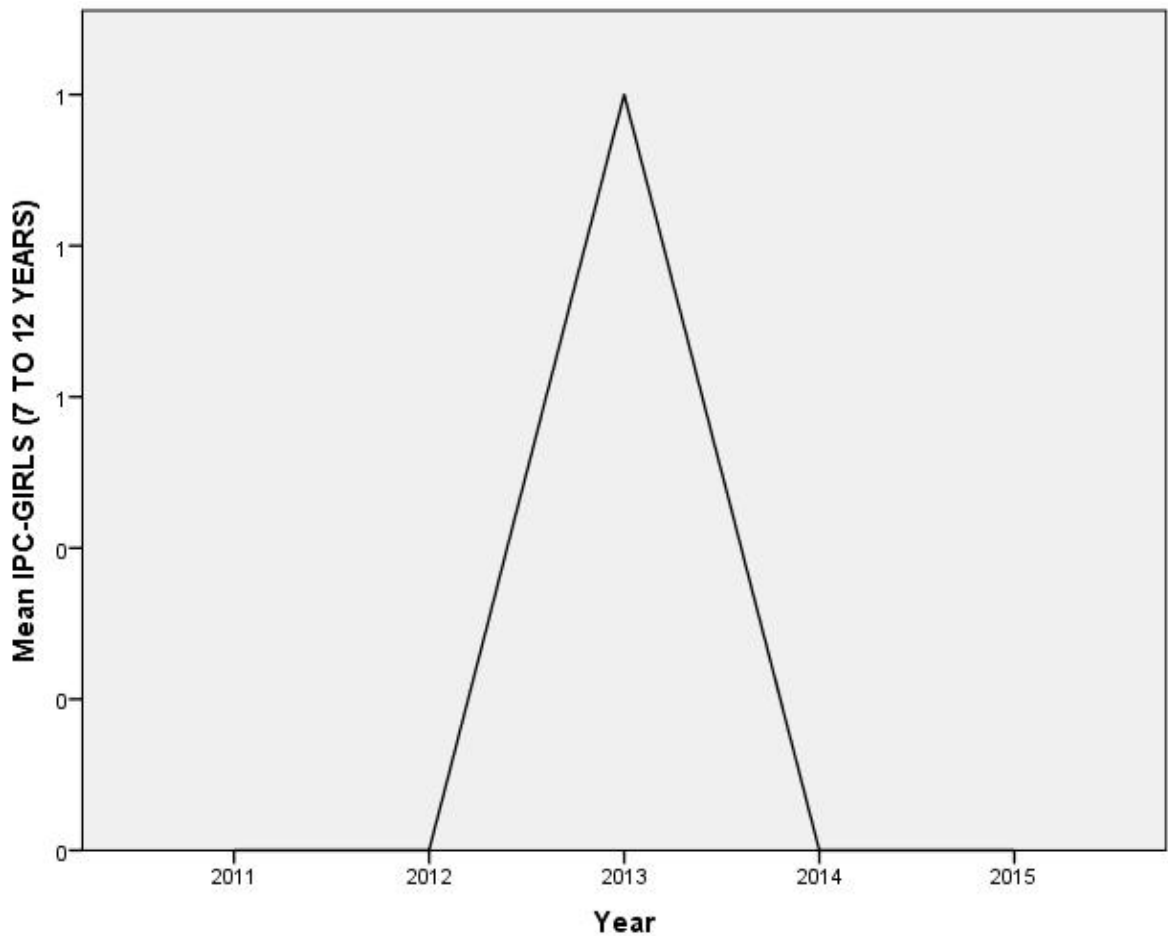


Graph No. 25- Boys in the age group of 7-12 years under Unlawful acts of IPC

The above line graph indicates that the variable IPC-Boys (7 to 12 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that IPC-Boys (7 to 12 Years) was lowest in 2015 and was highest in 2013.

26. Variable 26: IPC-Girls (7 to 12 Years).

Year 2011-2015

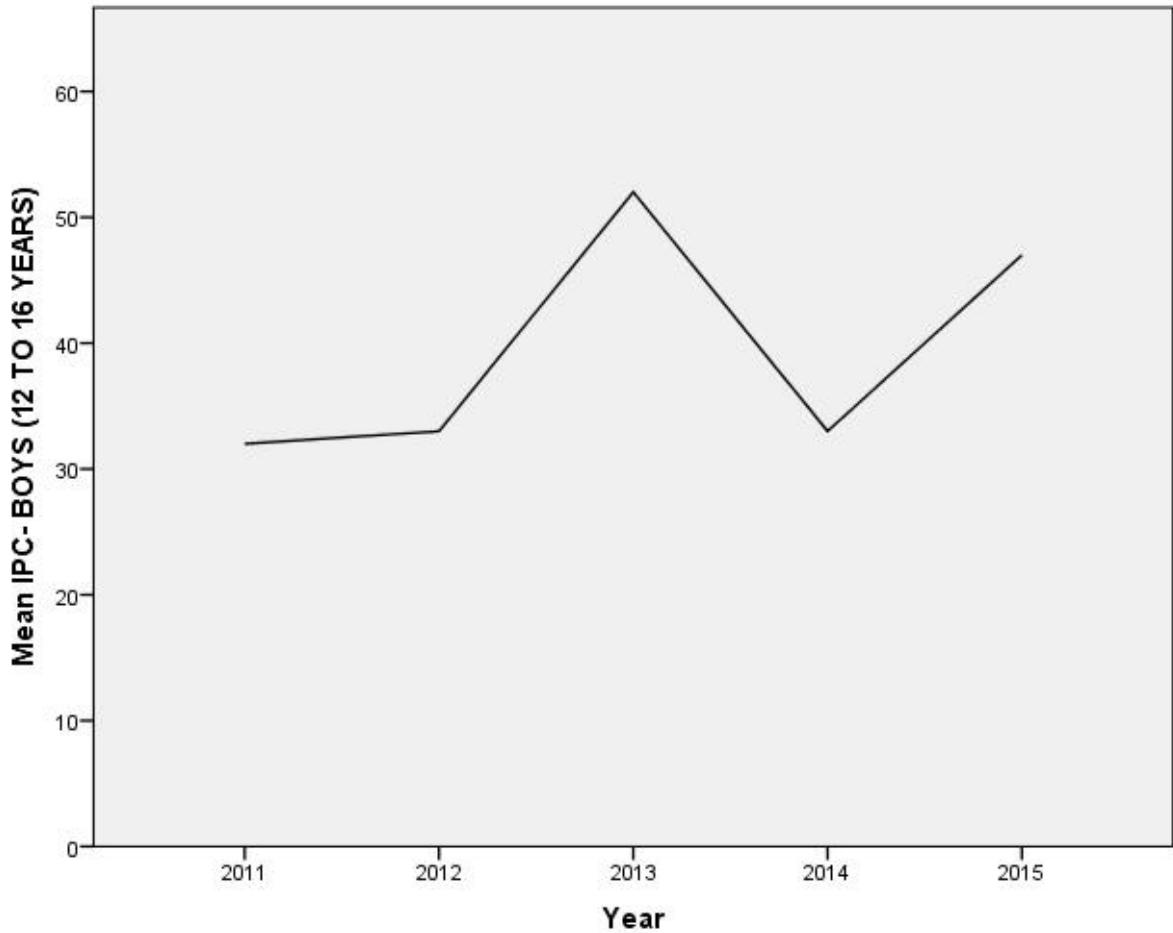


Graph No. 26- Girls in the age group of 7-12 years under IPC unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable IPC-Girls (7 to 12 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that IPC-Girls (7 to 12 Years) was lowest in 2012 and 2014 and has highest in 2013.

27. Variable 27: IPC-Boys (12 to 16 Years)

Year 2011-2015

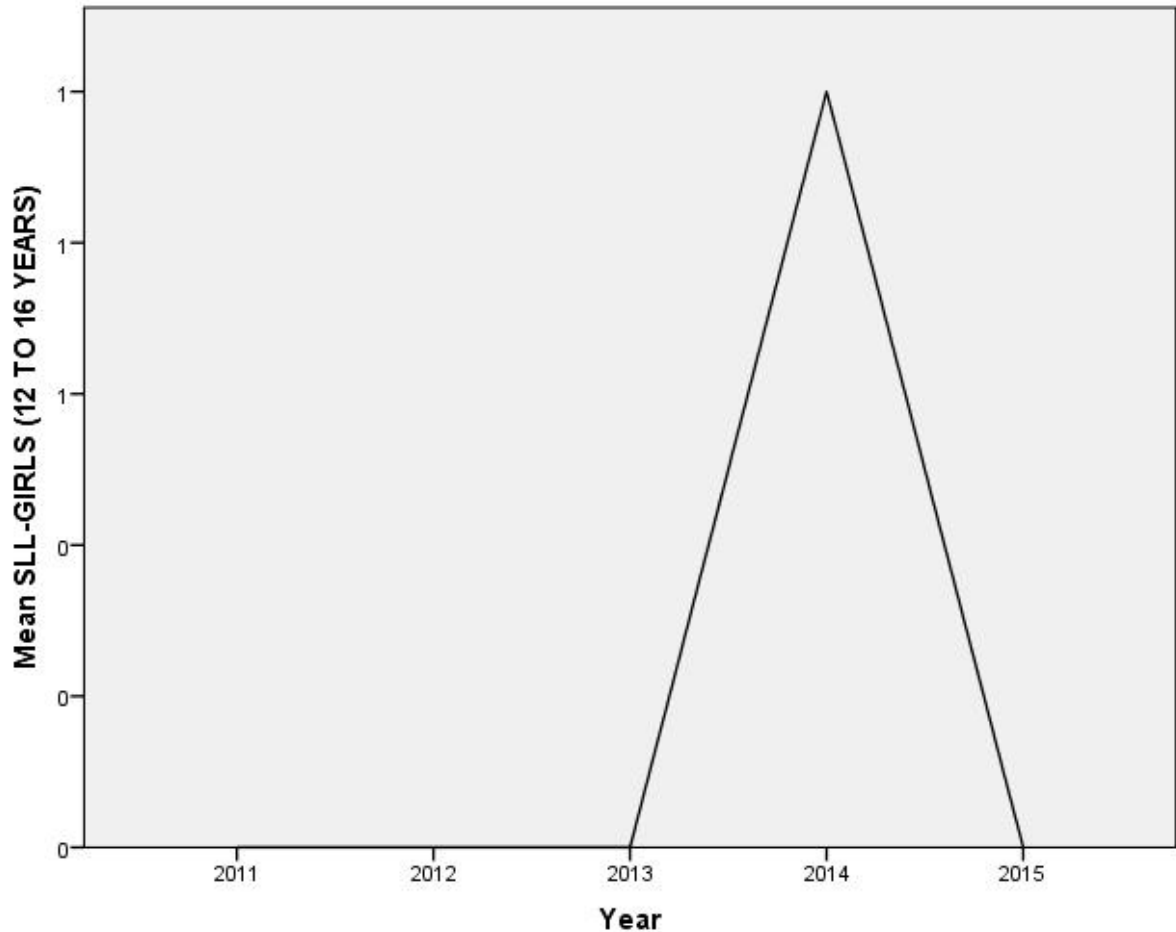


Graph No. 27- Boys in the age group of 12-16 years under IPC unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable IPC-Boys (12 to 16 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that IPC-Boys (12 to 16 Years) was lowest in 2011 and was highest in 2013.

28. Variable 28: IPC-Girls (12 to 16 Years).

Year 2011-2015

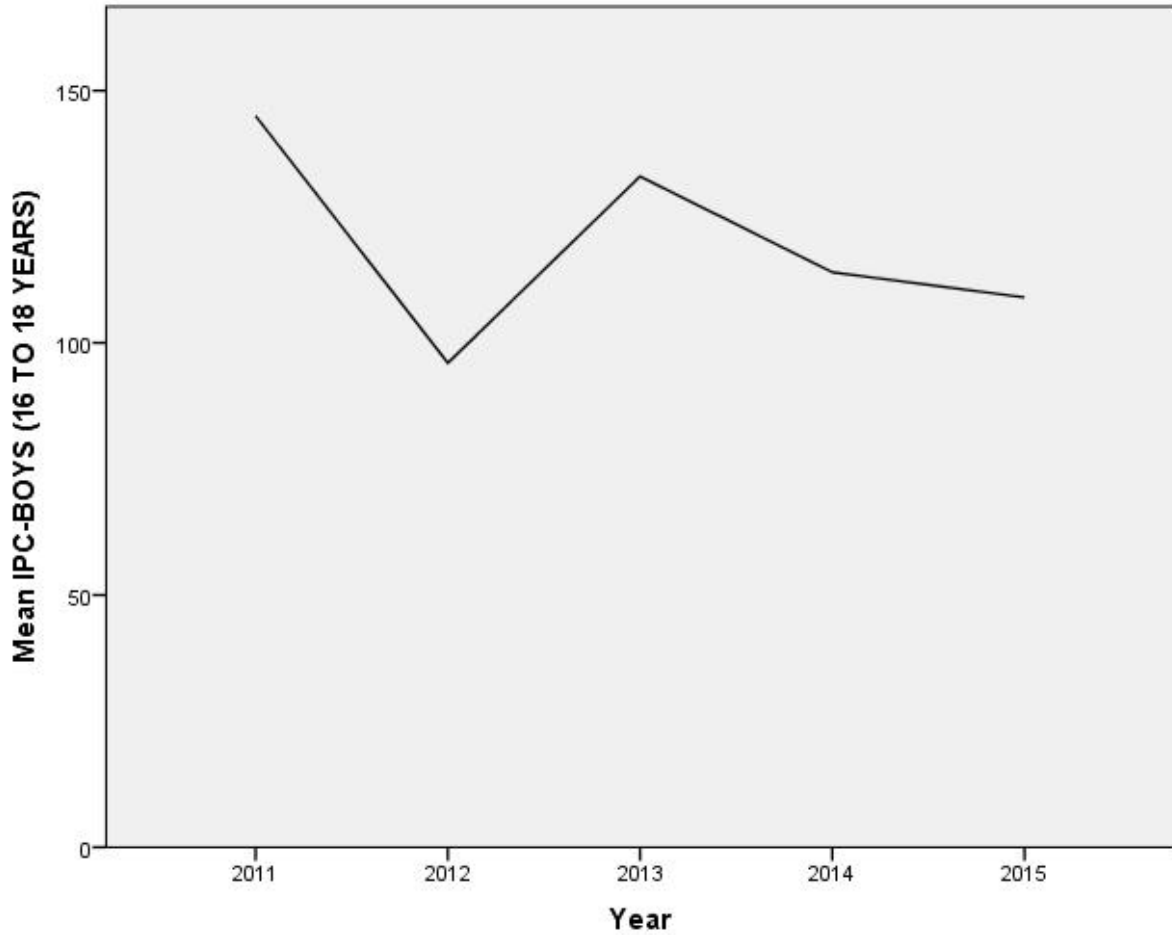


Graph No. 28- Girls in the age group of 12-16 years under IPC unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable IPC-Girls (12 to 16 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that IPC-Girls (12 to 16 Years) was lowest in 2013 and 2015 and was highest in 2014.

29. Variable 29: IPC-Boys (16 to 18 Years).

Year 2011-2015

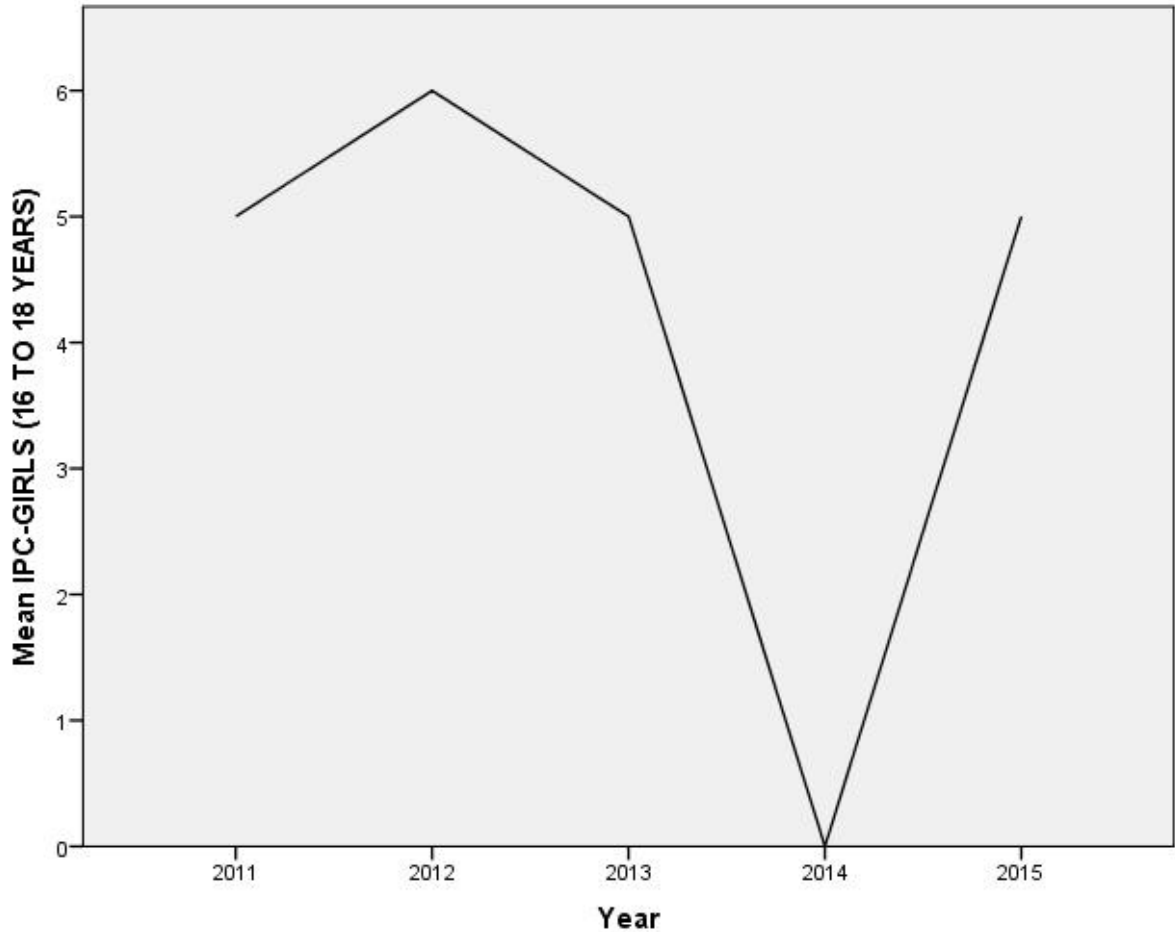


Graph No. 29- Boys in the age group of 16-18 years under IPC unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable IPC-Boys (16 to 18 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that IPC-Boys (16 to 18 Years) was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2011.

30. Variable 30: IPC-Girls (16 to 18 Years).

Year 2011-2015

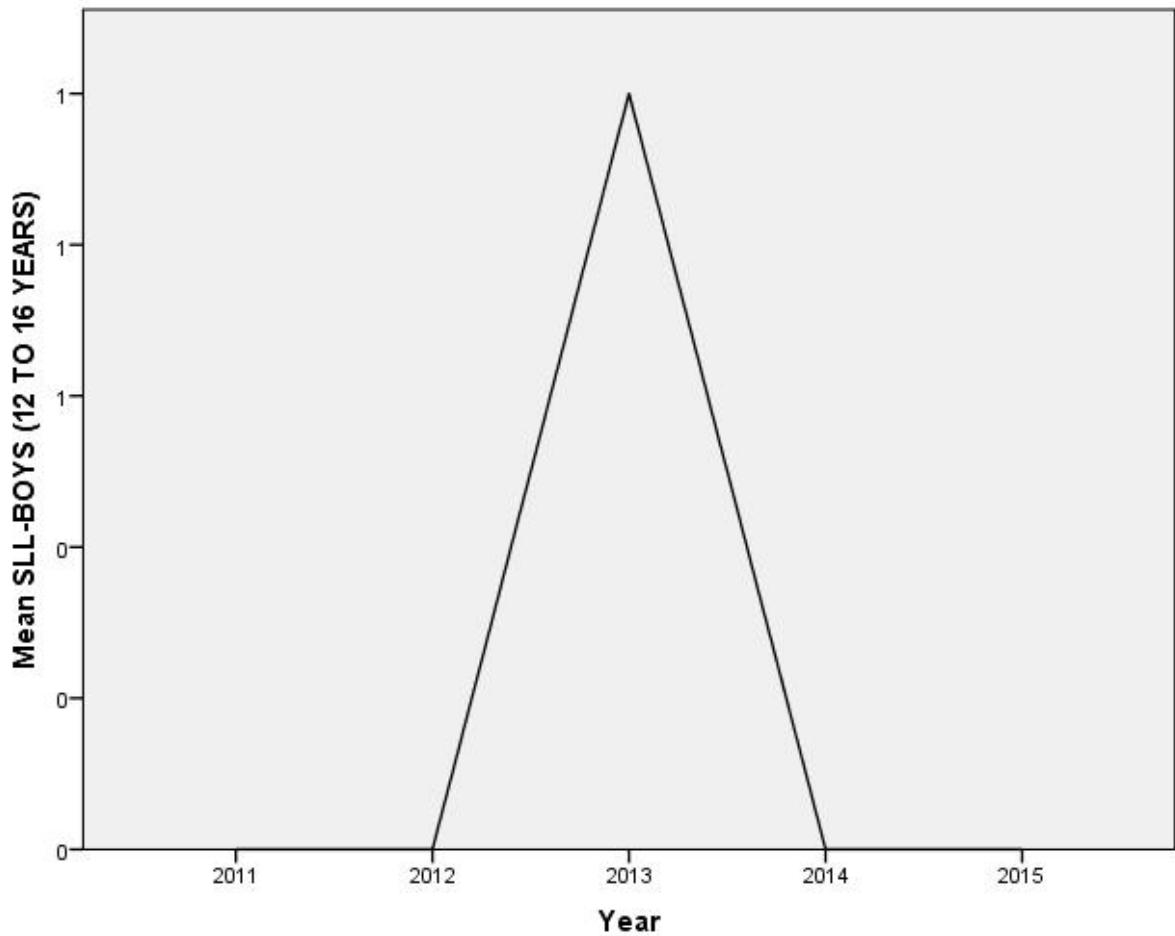


Graph No. 30- Girls in the age group of 16-18 years under IPC unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable IPC-Girls (16 to 18 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that IPC-Girls (16 to 18 Years) was lowest in 2014 and was highest in 2012.

31. Variable 31: SLL- Boys (12 to 16 Years).

Year 2011-2015

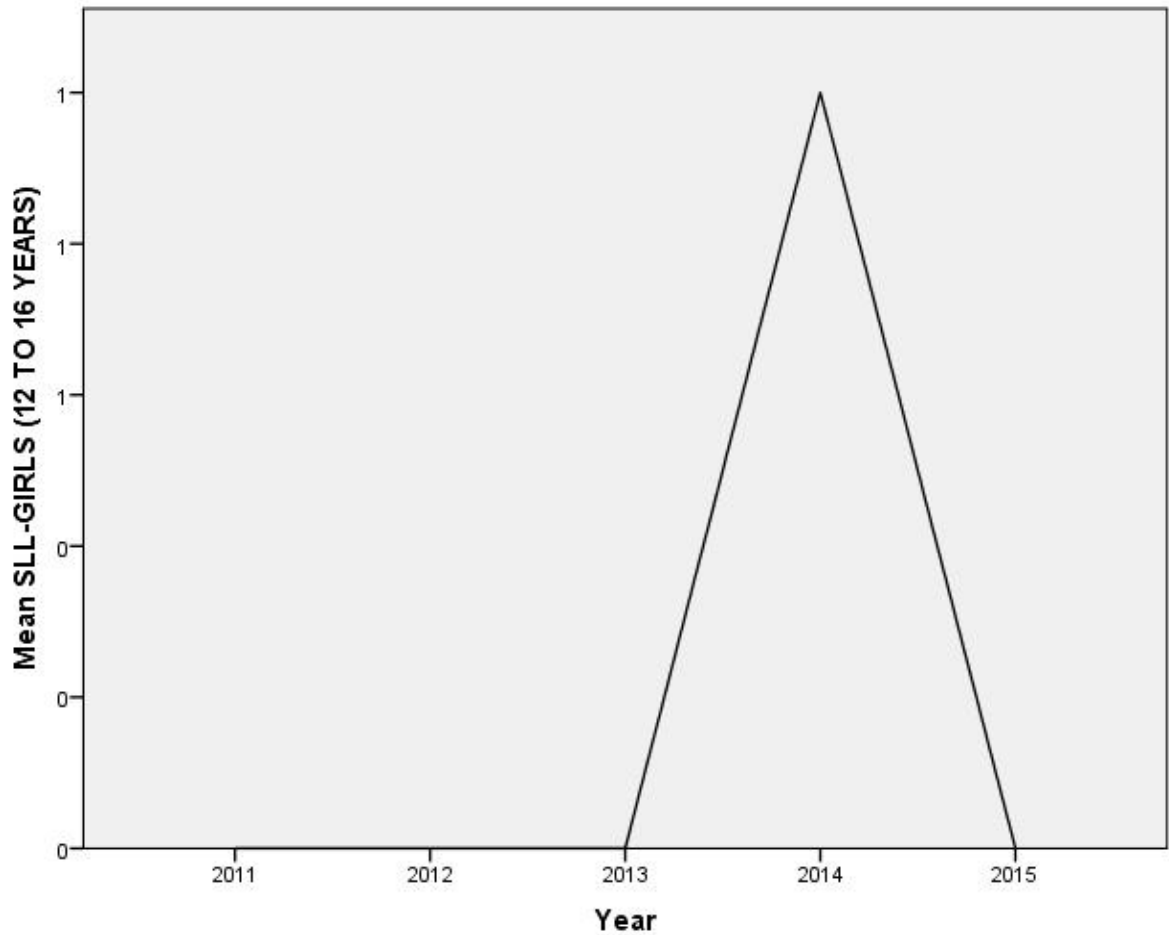


Graph No. 31- Boys in the age group of 12-16 years under SLL unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL- Boys (12 to 16 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL- Boys (12 to 16 Years) was lowest in 2012 and 2014 and was highest in 2013.

32. Variable 32: SLL- Girls (12 to 16 Years).

Year 2011-2015

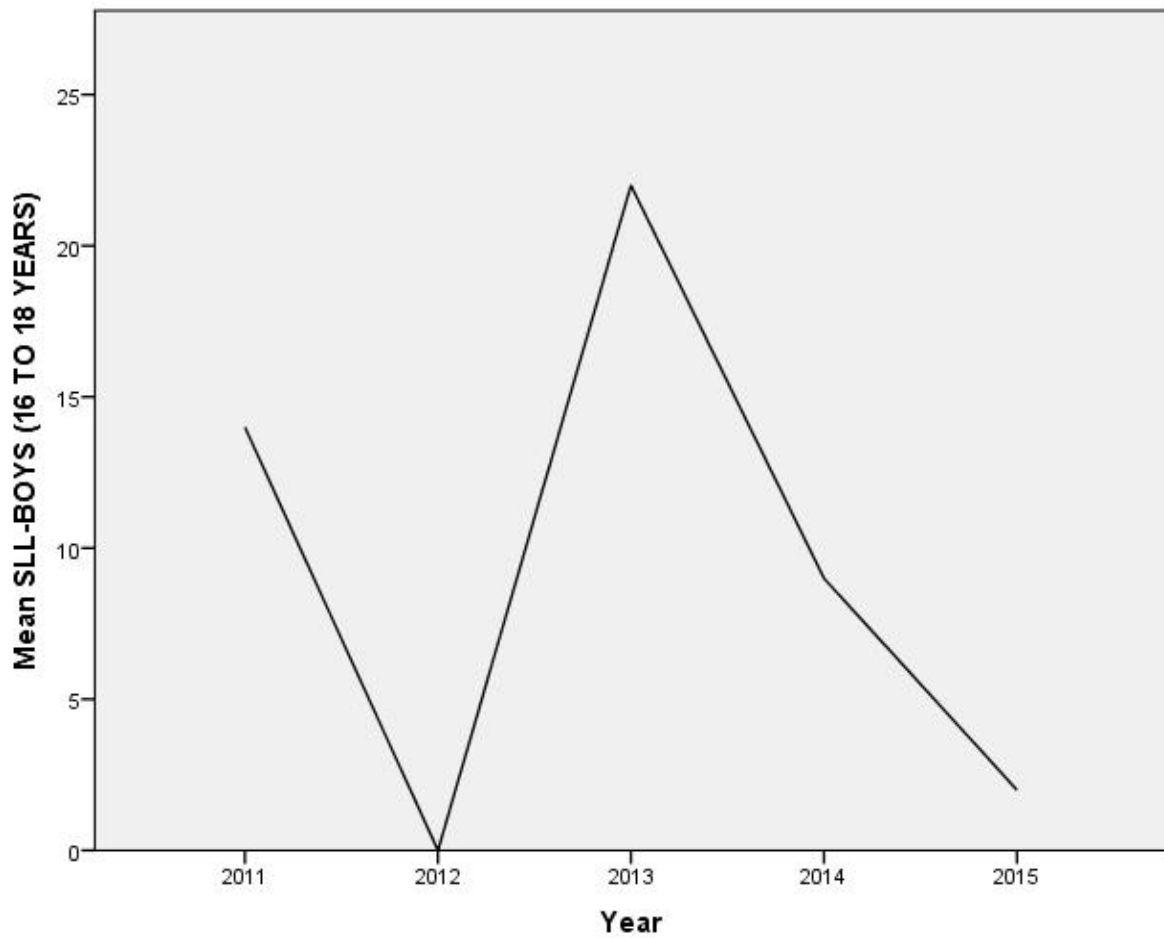


Graph No. 32- Girls in the age group of 12-16 years under SLL unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL- Girls (12 to 16 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL- Girls (12 to 16 Years) was lowest in 2013 and 2015 and was highest in 2014.

33. Variable 33: SLL- Boys (16 to 18 Years).

Year 2011-2015

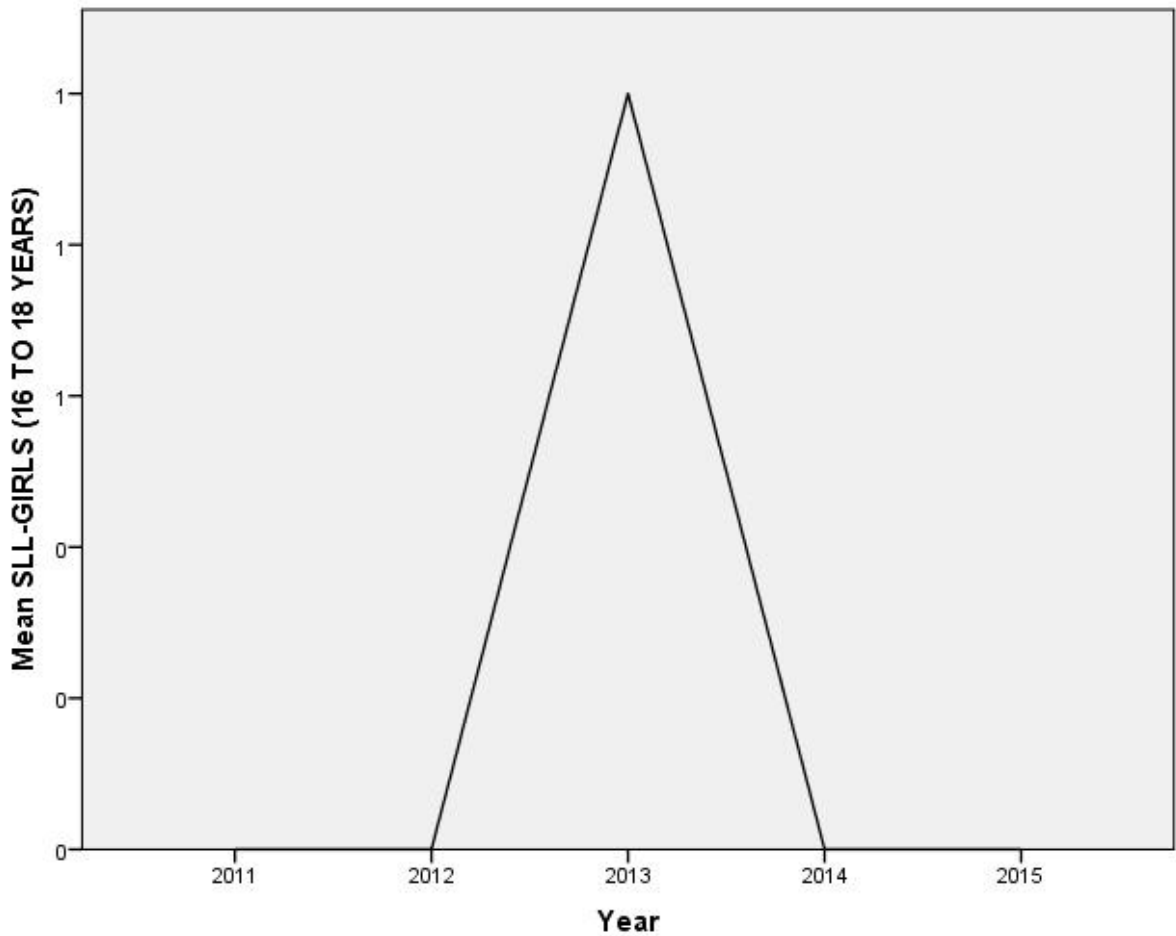


Graph No. 33- Boys in the age group 16-18 years under SLL unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL- Boys (16 to 18 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL- Boys (16 to 18 Years) was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2013.

34. Variable 34: SLL- Girls (16 to 18 Years).

Year 2011-2015

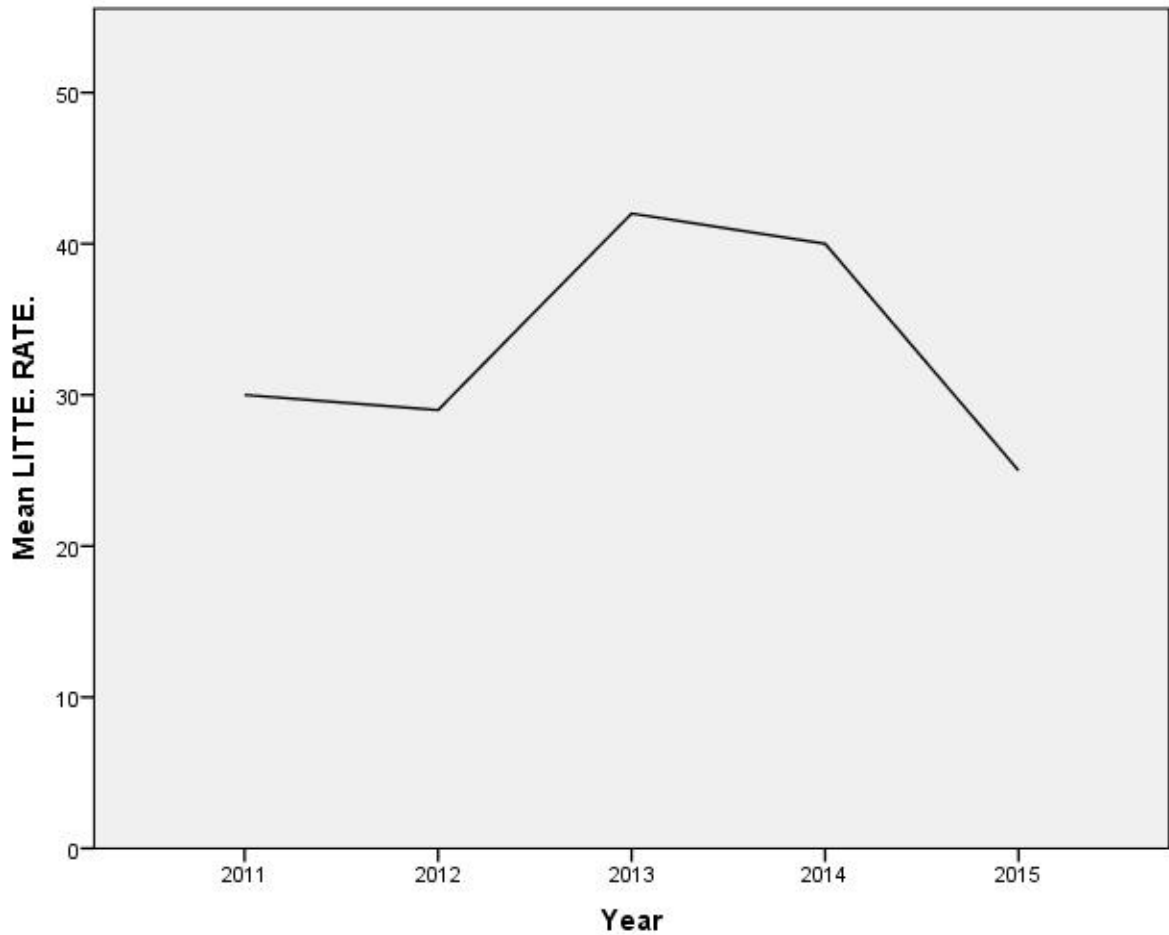


Graph No. 34- Girls in the age group of 16-18 years under SLL unlawful acts

The above line graph indicates that the variable SLL- Girls (16 to 18 Years) for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that SLL- Girls (16 to 18 Years) was lowest in 2012 and 2014 and was highest in 2013.

35. Variable 35: Literacy Rate

Year 2011-2015

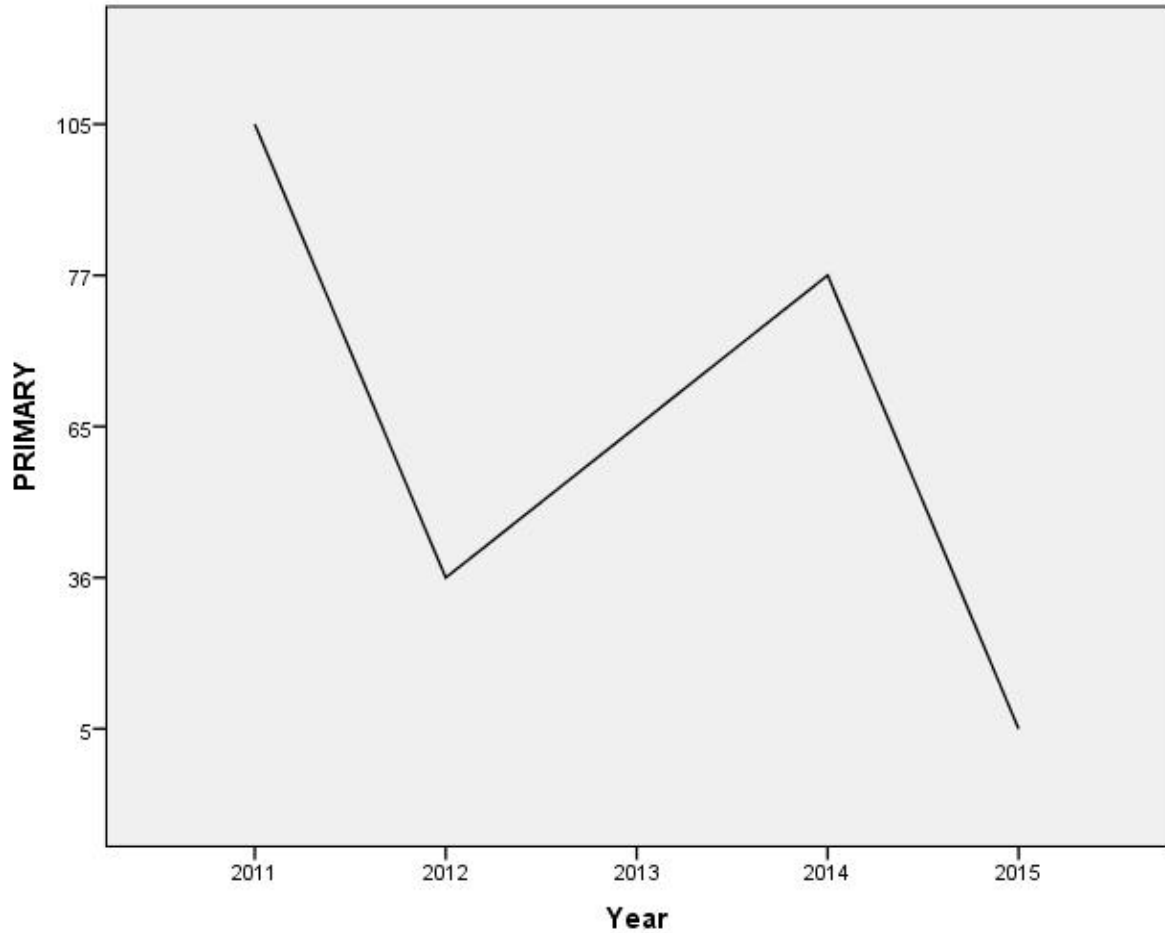


Graph No. 35- Literacy Rate of Juveniles from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Literacy Rate for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Literacy Rate was lowest in 2015 and has highest in 2013.

36. Variable 36: Primary Education

Year 2011-2015

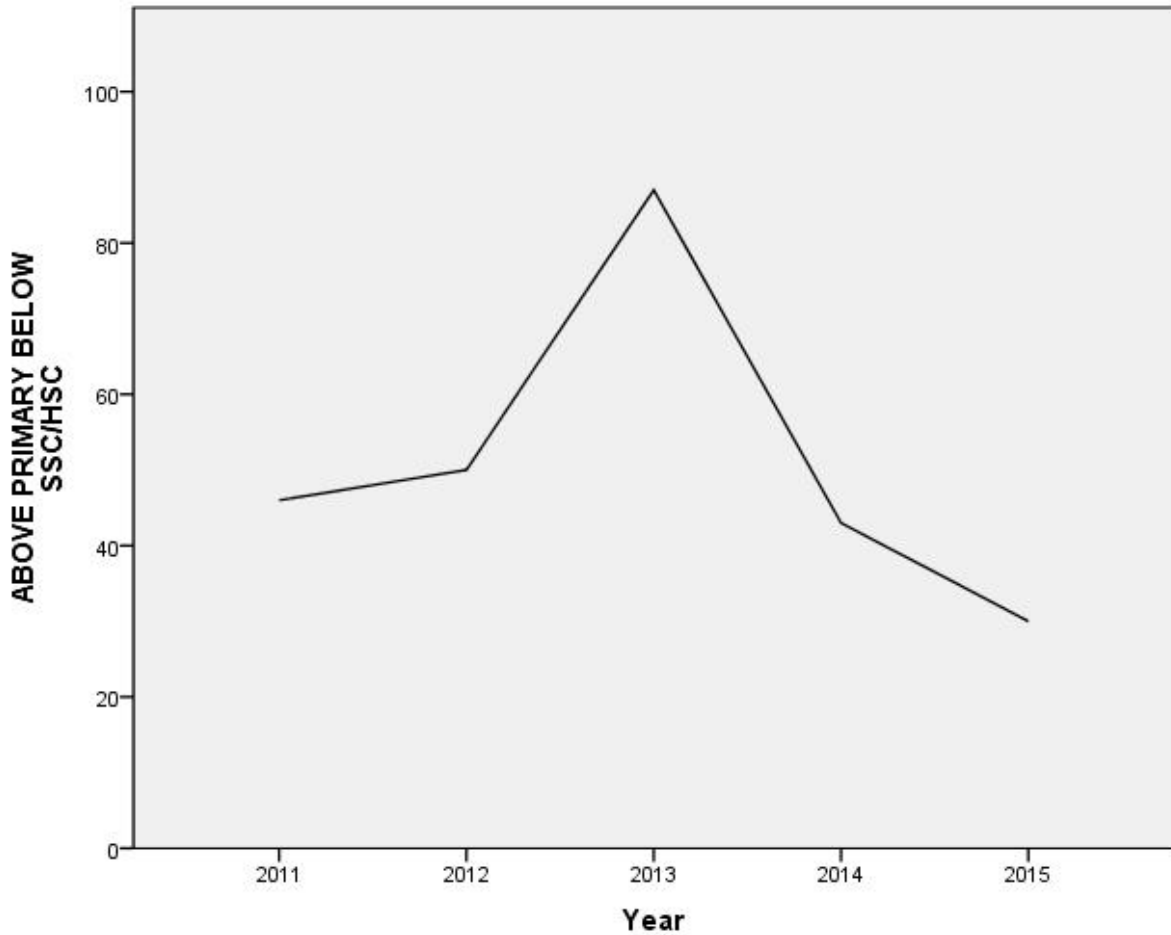


Graph No. 36- Primary education of juvenile from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Primary Education for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that Primary Education was lowest in 2015 and was highest in 2011.

37. Variable 37: Above primary below SSC/HSC

Year 2011-2015

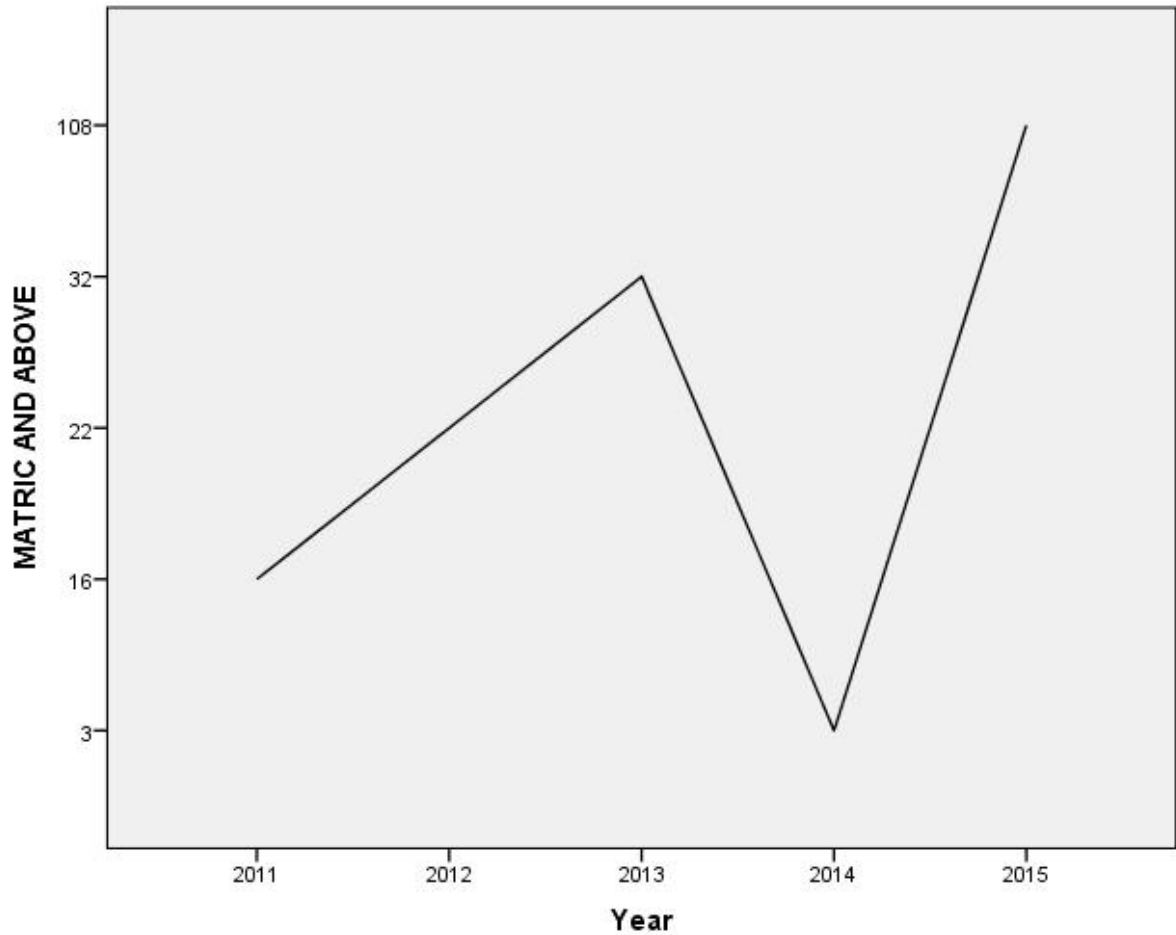


Graph No. 37- Above primary below SCC/HSC juveniles from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable above primary below SSC/HSC for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that above primary below SSC/HSC juveniles was lowest in 2015 and was highest in 2013.

38. Variable 38: Matric and above

Year 2011-2015

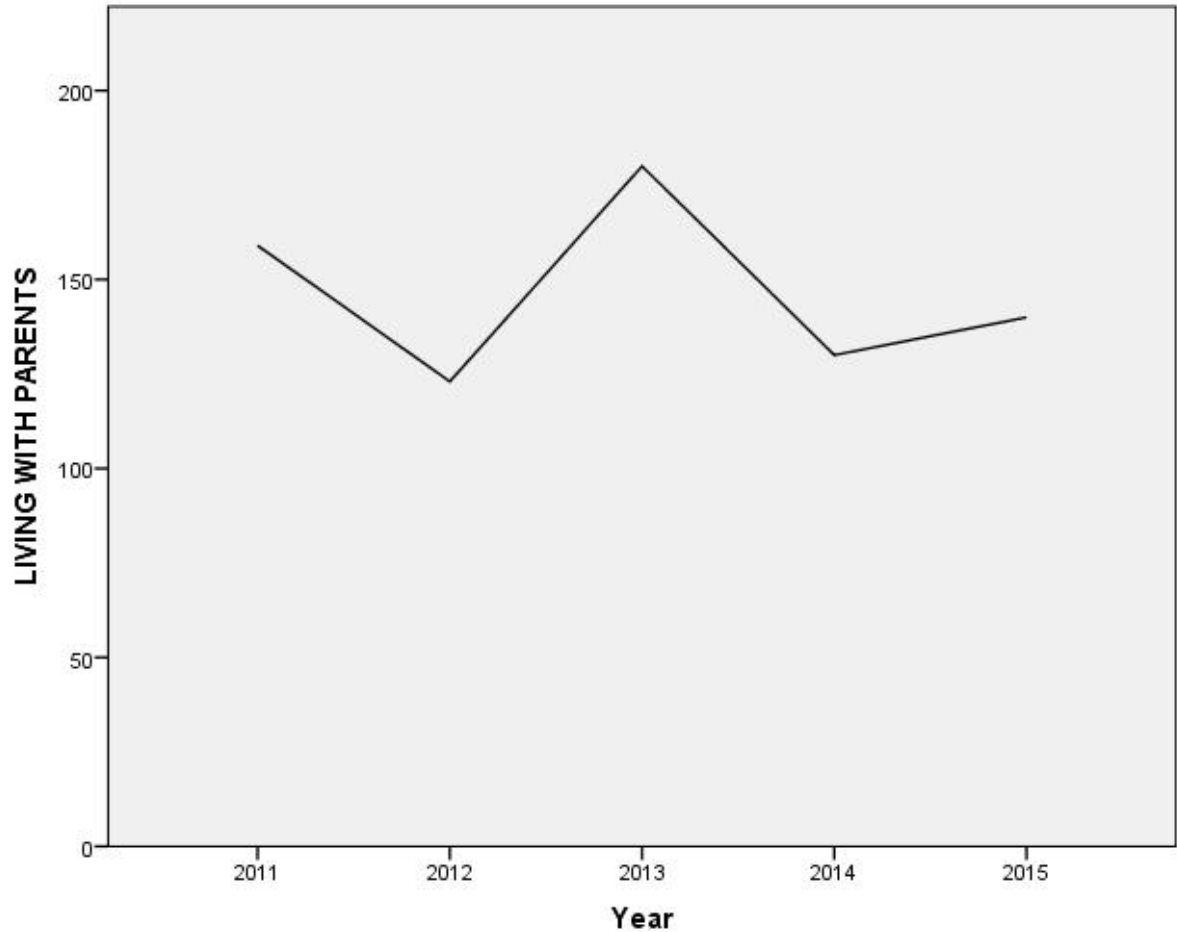


Graph No. 38- Juveniles above Matric from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable above matric and above for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that matric and above juveniles was lowest in 2014 and was highest in 2015.

39. Variable 39: Living with parents.

Year 2011-2015

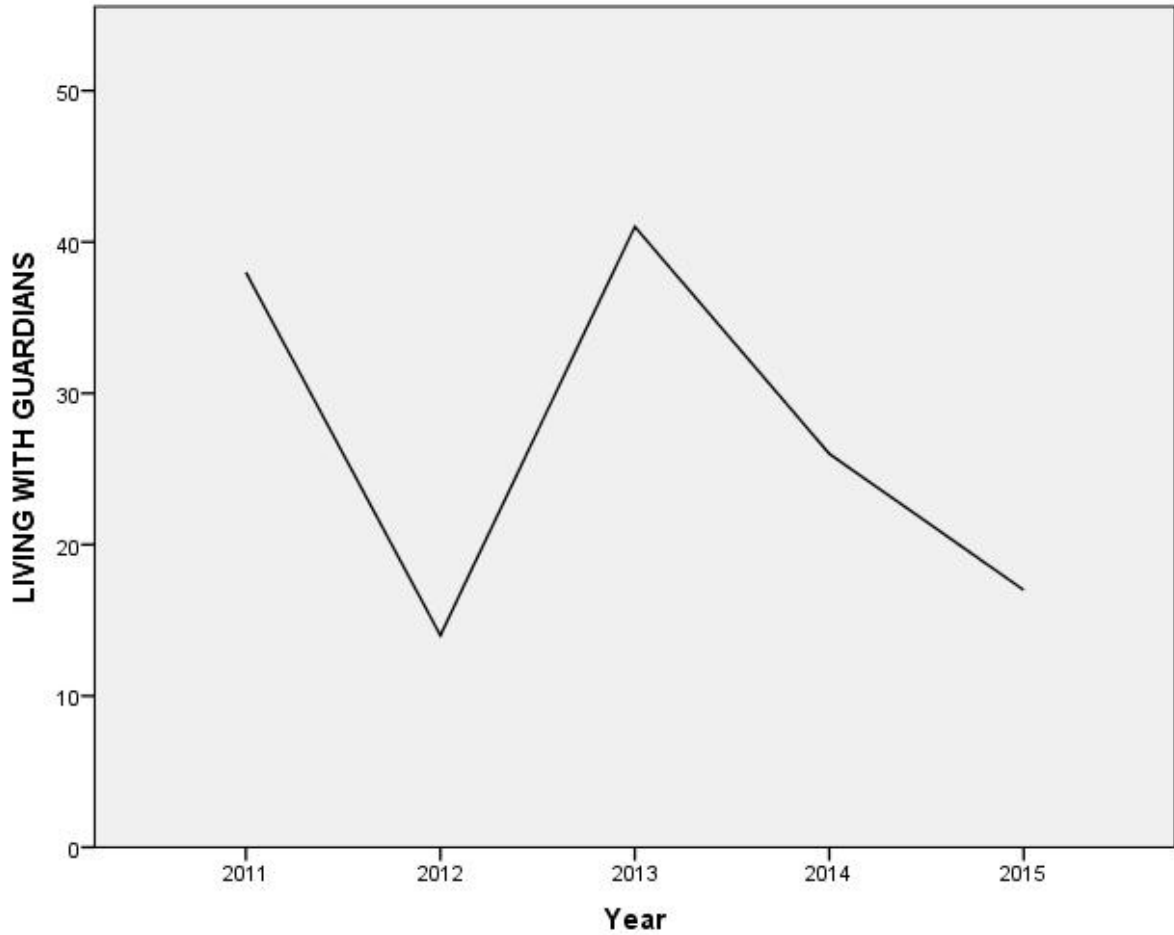


Graph No. 39- Juveniles living with parents from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable living with parents for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juveniles living with parents was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2013.

40. Variable 40: Living with guardians.

Year 2011-2015

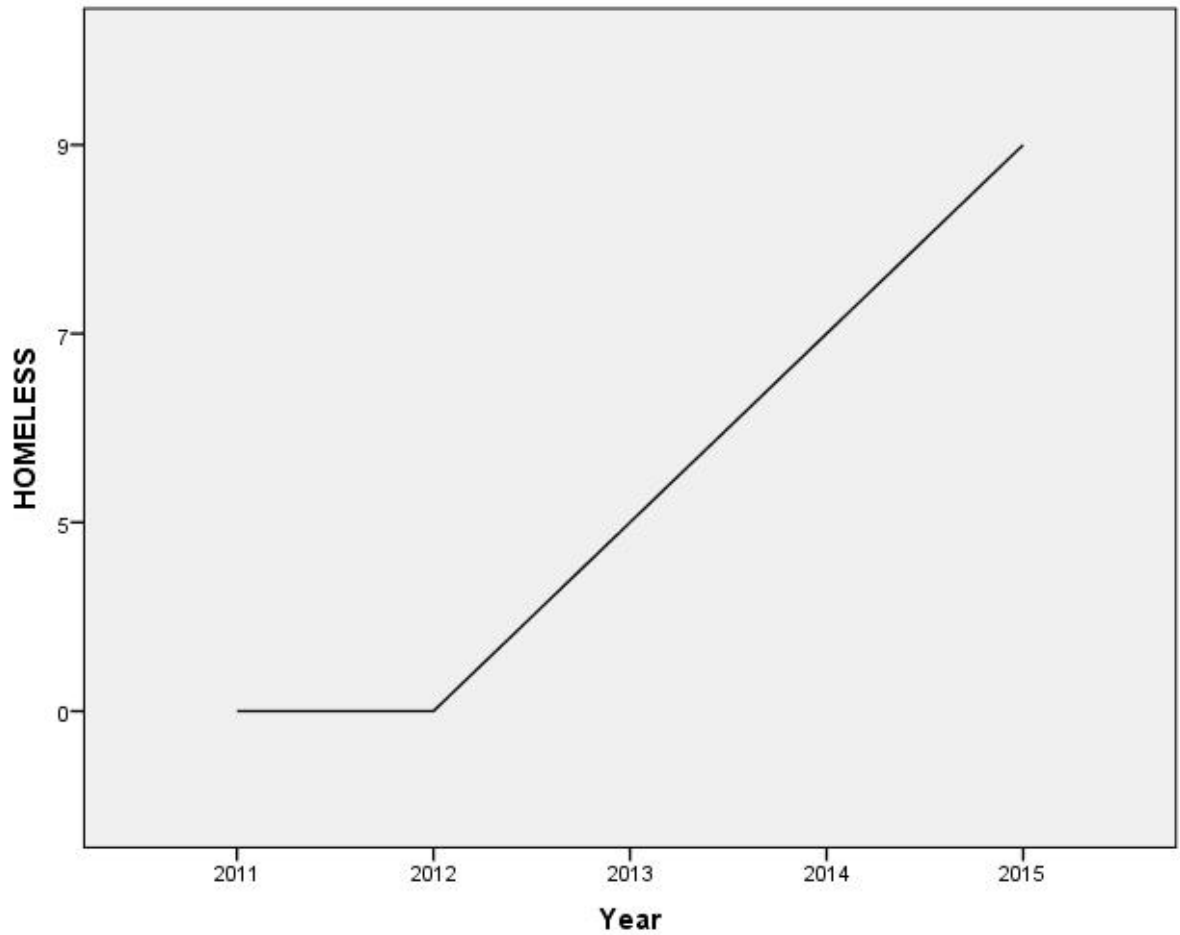


Graph No. 40- Juveniles living with guardians from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable living with guardians for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juveniles living with guardians was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2013.

41. Variable 41: Homeless

Year 2011-2015

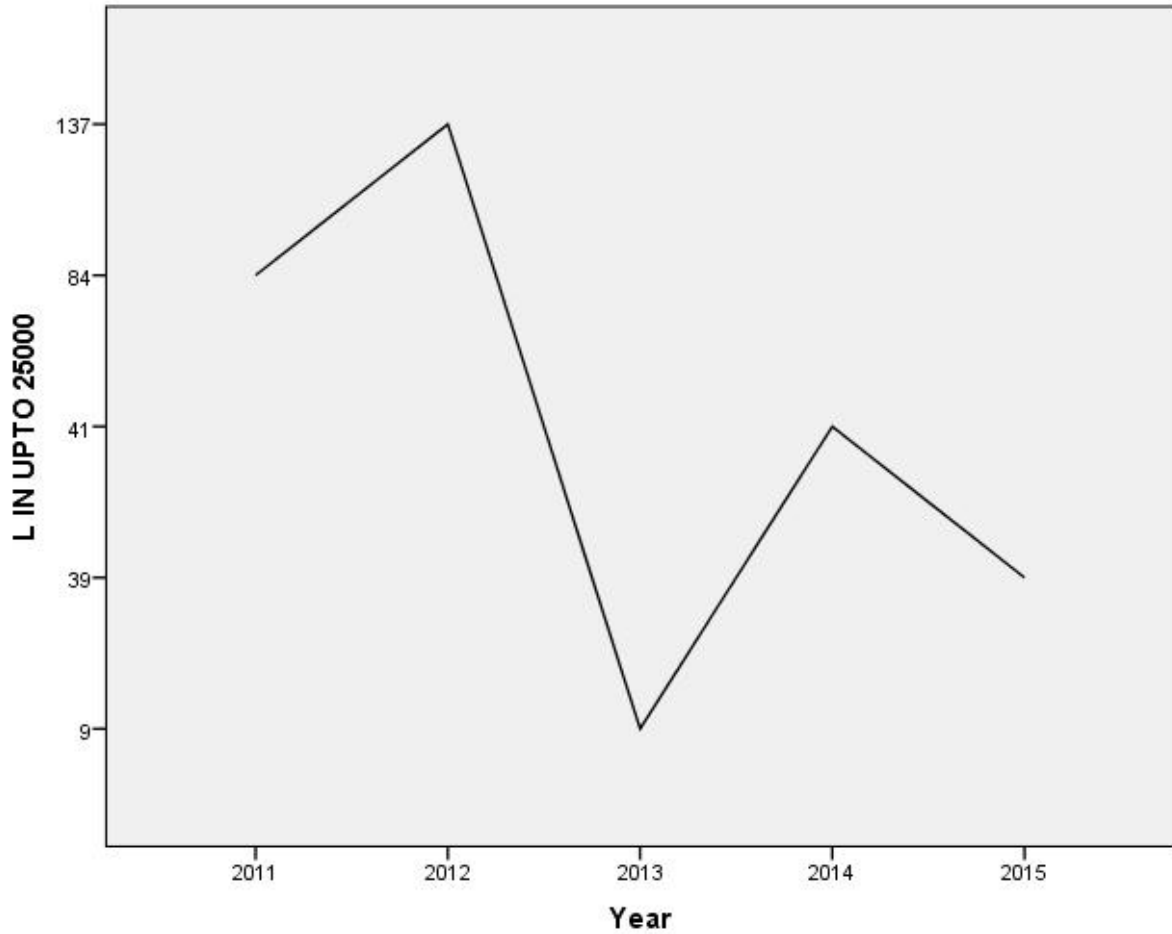


Graph No. 41- Homeless juveniles from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable homeless for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juveniles who were homeless was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2015.

42. Variable 42: Income upto 25000

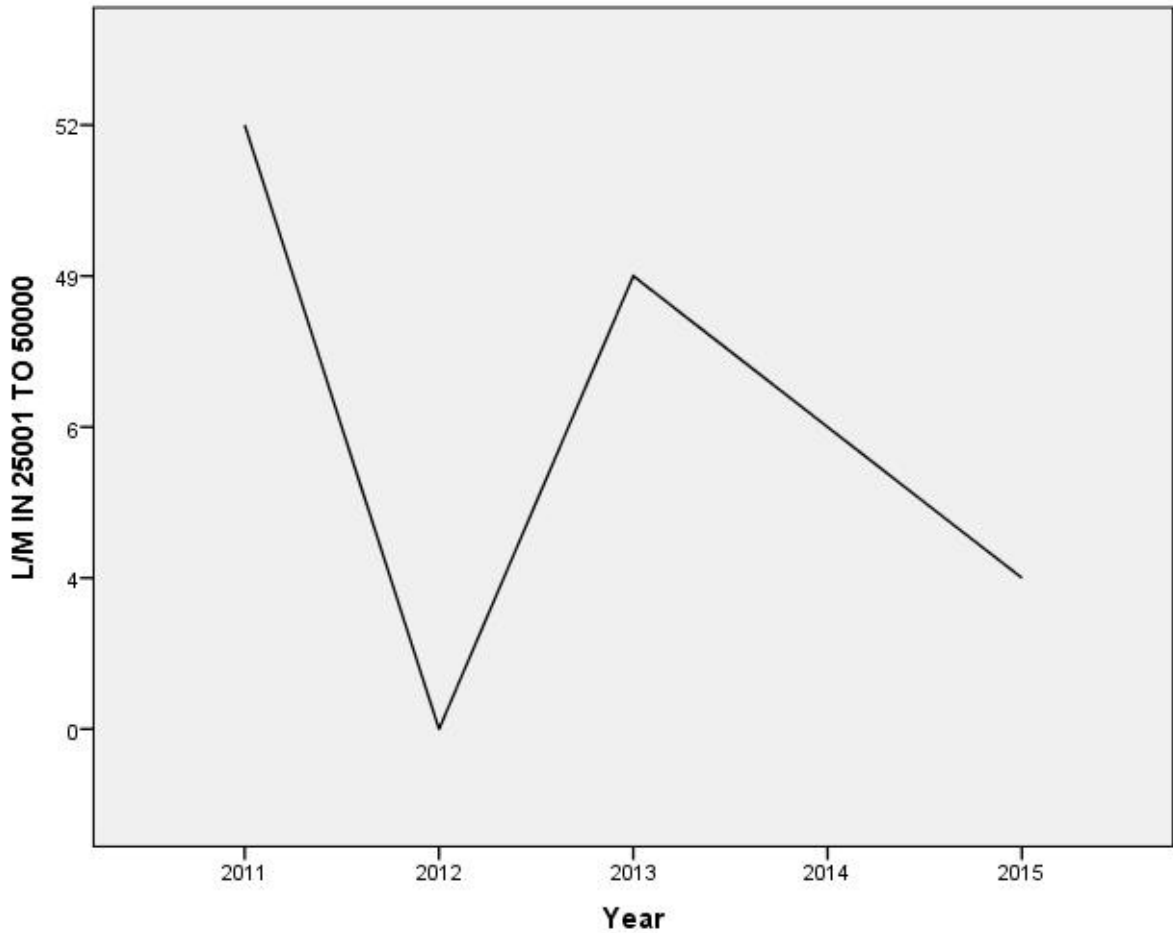
Year 2011-2015



Graph No. 42- Income up to 25000 juveniles families from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Income upto 25000 for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juveniles belong to family having Income upto 25000 was lowest in 2013 and was highest in 2012.

**43. Variable 43: Lower Middle Income 25001 to 50000
Year 2011-2015**

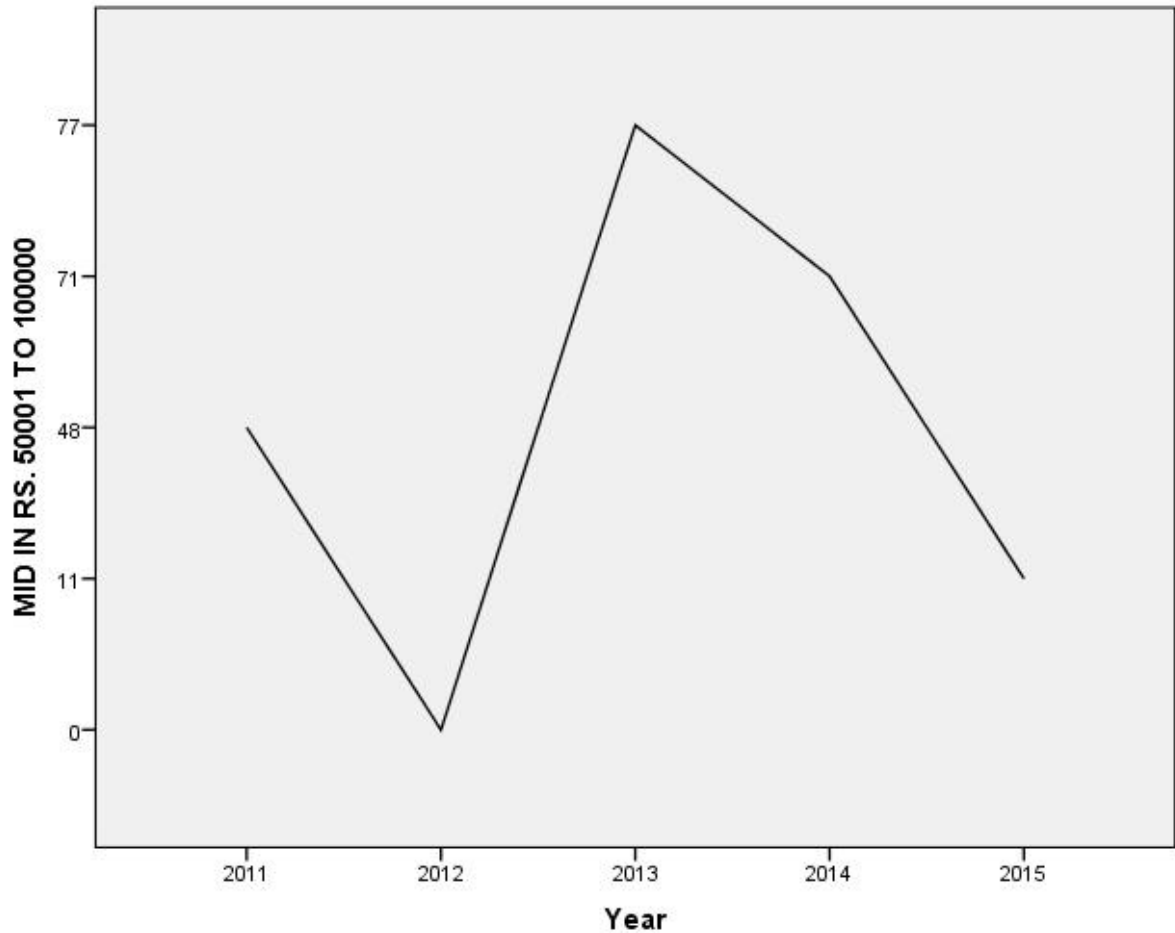


Graph No. 43- Lower middle class income 25001 to 50000 juveniles families from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Lower Middle Income 25001 to 50000 for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juveniles who belong to family having Lower Middle Income 25001 to 50000 was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2011.

44. Variable 44: Middle Income RS.50001 to 10000.

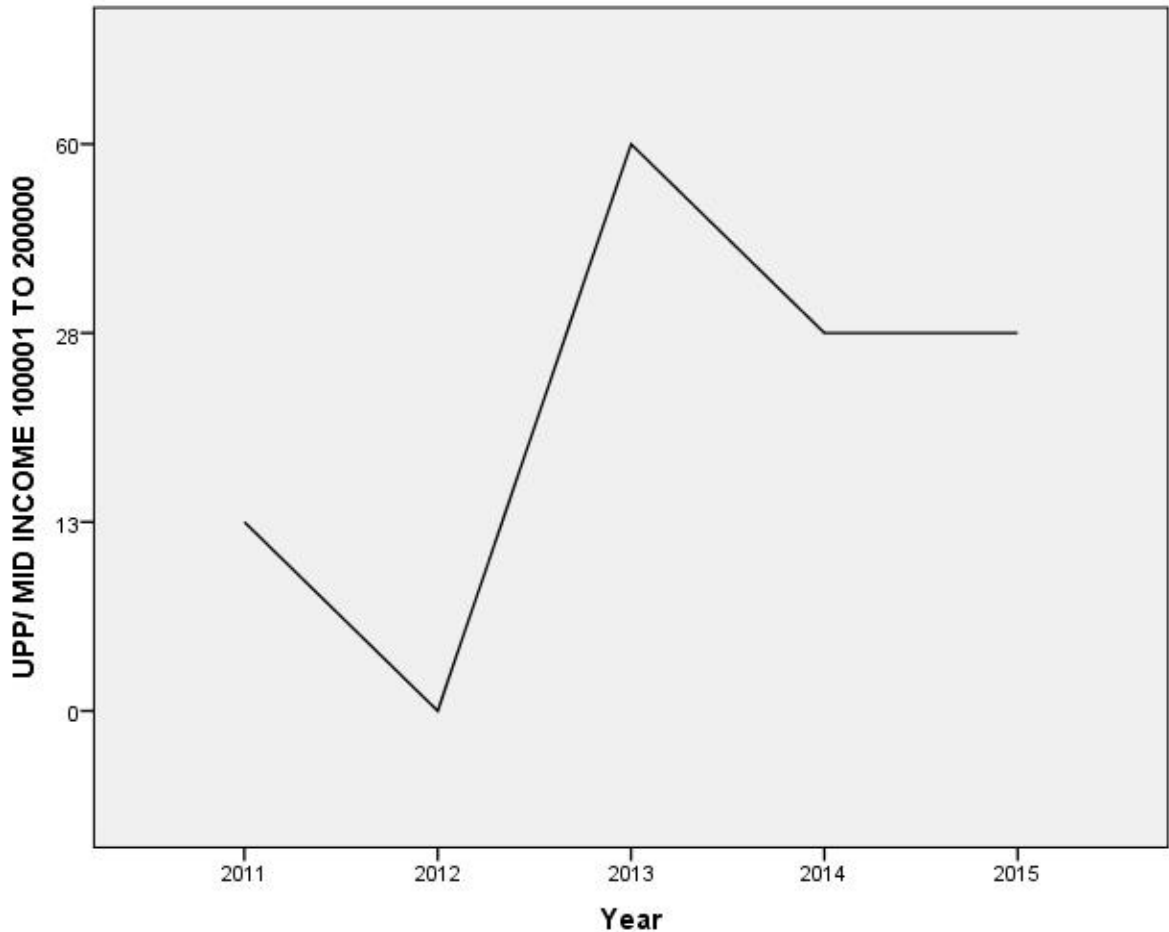
Year 2011-2015



Graph No. 44- Middle class income Rs. 50001 to 10000 juvenile families from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Middle Income RS.50001 to 10000 for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juveniles who belong to a family having Middle Income RS.50001 to 10000 was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2013.

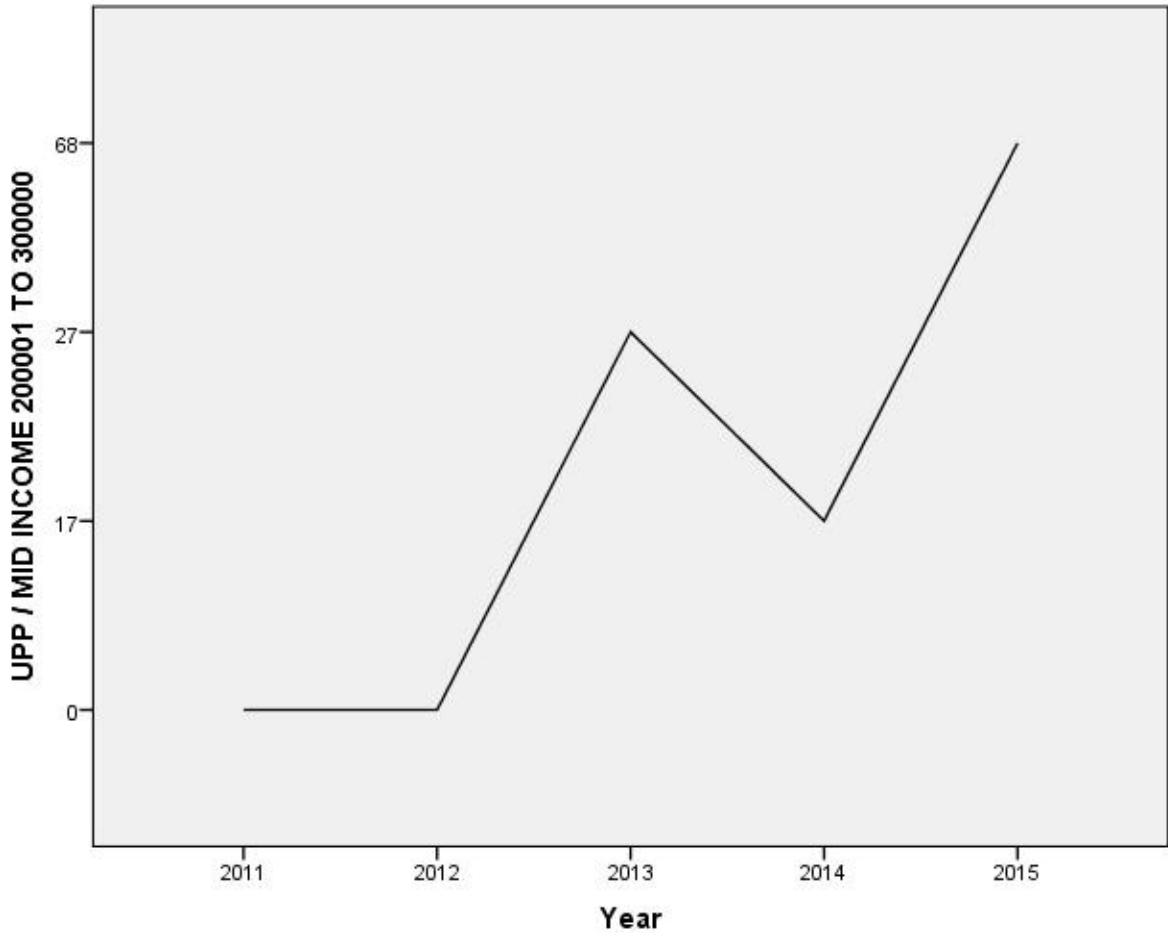
**45. Variable 45: Upper Middle Income 100001 to 200000
Year 2011-2015**



Graph No. 45- Upper middle class income from 1-2 lakhs of juveniles families from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Upper Middle Income 100001 to 200000 for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juveniles who belong to family of Upper Middle Income 100001 to 200000 was lowest in 2012 and has highest in 2013.

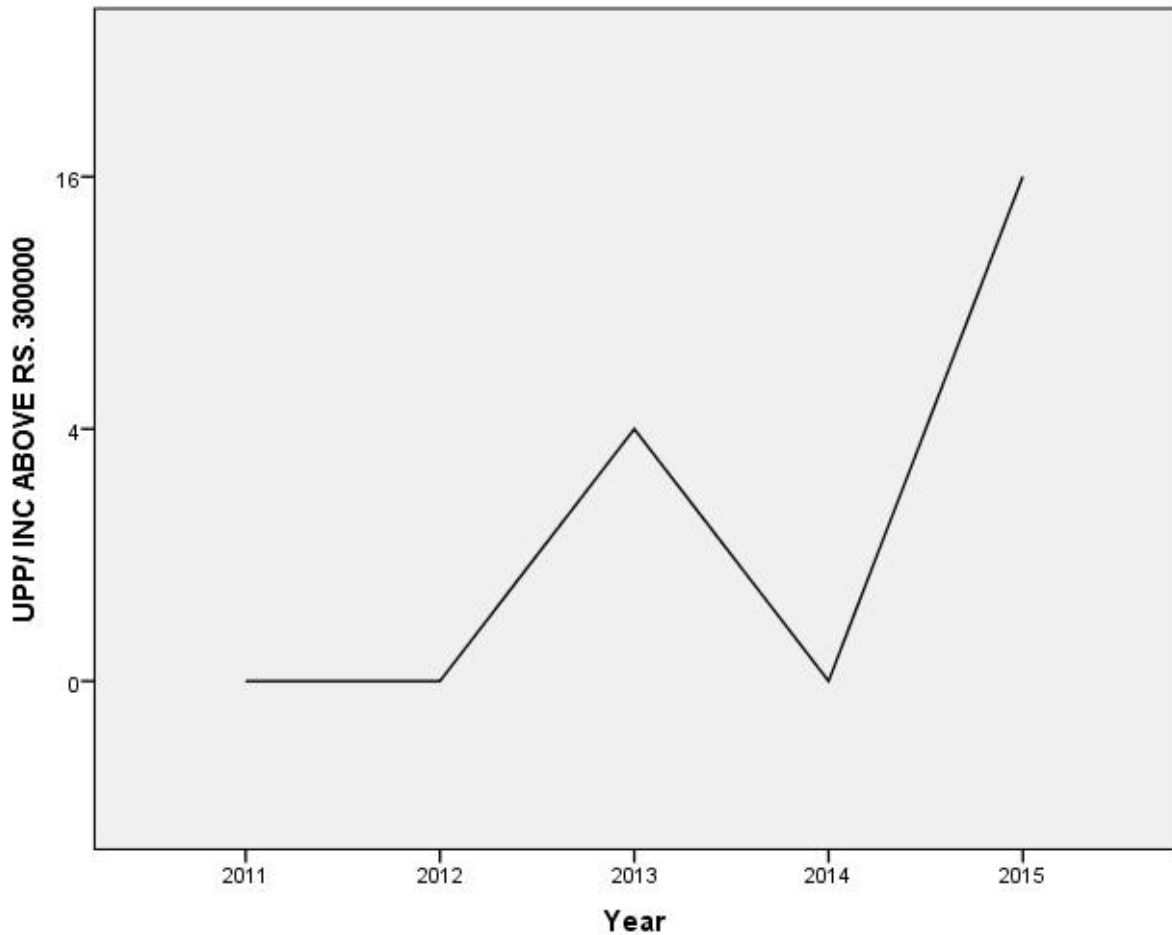
**46. Variable 46: Upper Middle Income 200001 to 300000
Year 2011-2015**



Graph No. 46- Upper middle class income from 2-3 lakhs of juveniles families from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Upper Middle Income 200001 to 300000 for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juvenile who belongs to a family of Upper Middle Income 200001 to 300000 was lowest in 2012 and was highest in 2015.

**47. Variable 47: Upper Class Income i.e. above RS. 300000
Year 2011-2015**

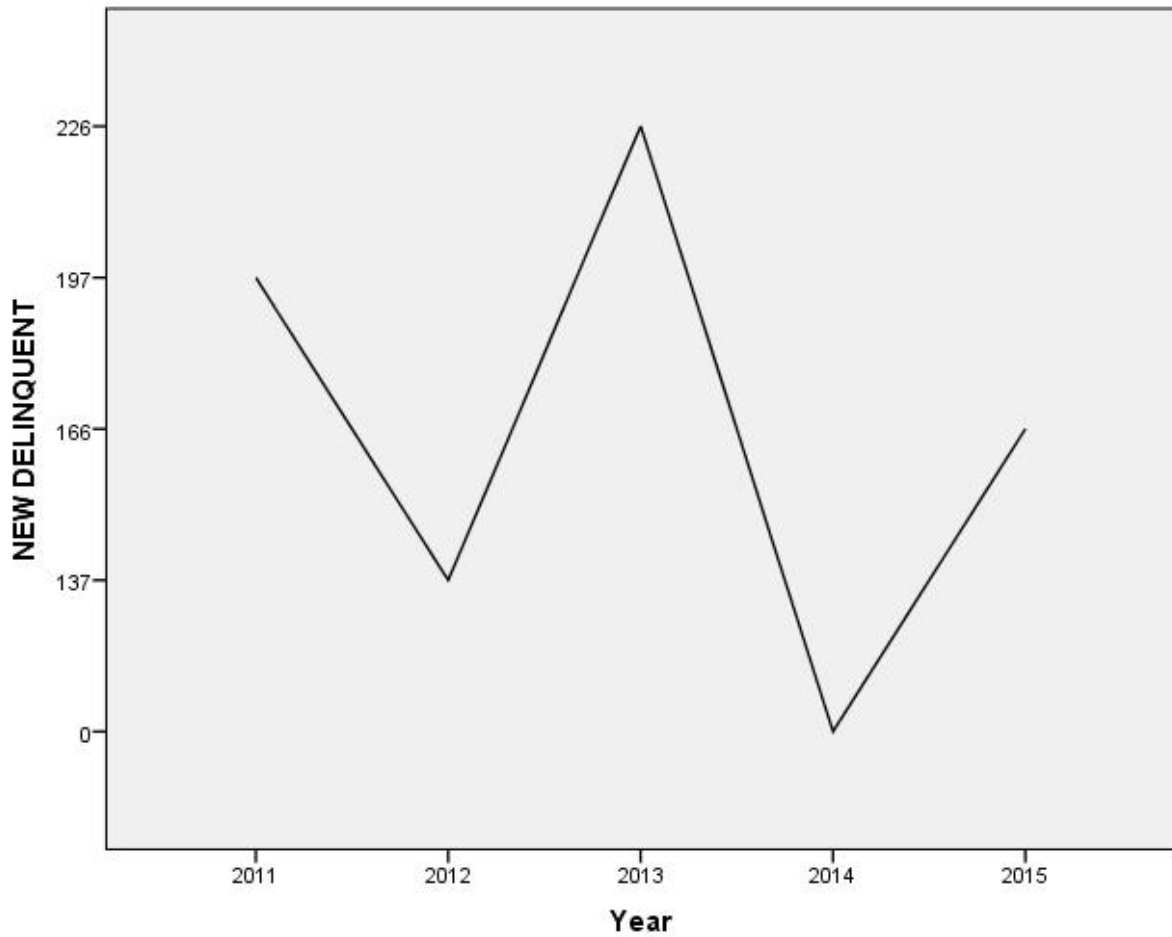


Graph No. 47- Upper class income above 3 lakhs of juveniles families from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable Upper Class Income i.e. above RS. 300000 for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that juvenile who belong to family having Upper Class Income i.e. above RS. 300000 were lowest in 2014 and have highest in 2015.

48. Variable 48: New Crime

Year 2011-2015



Graph No. 48- New Children in conflict with law from 2011-2015

The above line graph indicates that the variable New Crime for juvenile in conflict with law over the period of time from 2011 to 2015 has a variation and it has been observed that New Crime was lowest in 2014 and was highest in 2013.

4.10.2) Hypothesis Testing

Research Question-1:

Whether there is the difference in the extent of unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

Statistical Test: Friedman Chi-square Test

Variables and Measurement:

- IPC-MURDER
- IPC-ATTEMPT TO COMMIT MURDER
- IPC-RAPE
- IPC-KIDP & ABDUCTION
- IPC-DACIOITY
- IPC-PREPARATION OR ASSEMBLY FOR DACOITY
- ROBBERY
- BURGLARY
- THEFT
- RIOTS
- CHEATING
- COUNTERFEITING
- ARSON
- HURT/GRIEVOUS HURT
- DOWRY DEATH
- MOLESTATATION
- SEXUTAL HARASSMENT
- CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR RELATIVES
- DEATH DUE TO RASH & NEG.
- OTHER IPC OFFENCES
- TOTAL COG OFFENCES UNDER IPC

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no difference in the extent of unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

H1: There is a significant difference in the extent of unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Test Statistics Table:

Table 1- Test Statistics table for Hypothesis 1

N	5
Chi-Square	82.828
df	20
Asymp. Sig.	.000

Observation: $X^2 (20) = 82.828, P = 0.000, N = 5$

Conclusion:

Since the p value is less than the level of significance (0.05) the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the extent of unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district.

In order to find out where the differences lies we refer to the rank table, which is mentioned below:

Table 2- Rank table for Hypothesis 1

Crime under IPC	Mean Rank
TOTAL COG OFFENCES UNDER IPC	21
THEFT	18.9
RIOTS	18.5
OTHER IPC OFFENCES	17.1
BURGLARY	16.8
HURT/GRIV. HURT	16.6
IPC-RAPE	14.7
MOLESTATATION	13
ROBBERY	11.8
IPC-ATT. TO COMMIT MURDER	11.3
IPC-MURDER	9.8
IPC-DACIOITY	9.5
IPC-KIDP & ABDUCTION	9.2
DEATH DUE TO RASH & NEG.	8.3
ARSON	7
SEXUTAL HARASSMENT	6.6
CRUELTY BY HUSBAND OR RELATIVES	5.3
IPC-PRE. OR ASSEM.FOR DAC	5.1
CHEATING	4.7
COUNTERFING	3.2
DOWRY DEATH	2.6

From the ranks table it can be seen that top seven unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles are TOTAL COGNIZIBLE OFFENCES UNDER IPC, THEFT, RIOTS, OTHER IPC OFFENCES, BURGLARY, HURT/GRIV. HURT and RAPE. Hence it is concluded that the law enforcement should focus more on these unlawful acts .

Research Question-2:

Whether there is the difference in the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

Statistical Test: Friedman Chi-square Test

Variables and Measurement:

- SLL-GAMBLING ACT
- SLL-ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT
- SLL-OTHER S.L.L. OFFENCES
- SLL-TOTAL COG. OFFENCES UNDER SLL.

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no difference in the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

H1: There is a significant difference in the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Test Statistics Table:

Table 3- Test statistics for Hypothesis 2

Test Statistics

N	5
Chi-Square	7.629
Df	3
Asymp. Sig.	.05

Observation: $X^2 (3) = 7.629, P=0.05, N=5$

Conclusion:

Since the p value is less than the level of significance (0.05) the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence it is concluded that there is a significant difference in

the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district.

In order to find out where the differences lies we refer to the rank table, which is mentioned below:

Table 4- Rank table for Hypothesis 2

Unlawful acts under SLL	Mean Rank
SLL-TOTAL COG. OFFENCES UNDER SLL.	3.5
SLL-OTHER S.L.L. OFFENCES	2.7
SLL-GAMBLING ACT	2
SLL-ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT	1.8

From the ranks table it can be seen that top two unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles are TOTAL COGNIZABLE OFFENCES and OTHER S.L.L. OFFENCES. Hence it is concluded that the law enforcement should focus more on these unlawful acts.

Research Question-3:

Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and economic factor are co-related? **Statistical Test: Pearson Correlation**

Variables and Measurement:

- Unlawful acts under IPC
- Income(Economic)

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and economic factor ($\rho=0$)

H1: There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and economic factor

($\rho \neq 0$)

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Correlation Table:

Table 5- Correlation table for Hypothesis 3 (Unlawful acts Under IPC and Income group)

Pair	Income Group	P- Value less than	Result
Murder-income	lower middle (25 k – 50k)	0.05	significant
Attempt to Commit murder	Middle (50 k – 1 lacs)	0.05	significant
Income	upper middle (1 2 lacs)		
Rape-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Kidnap & Abduction-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Dacoity-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Preparation or Assembly for Dacoity-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Dacoity-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Robbery-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Burglary-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Theft-Income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Riots Income	Lower Middle (25k – 50k)	0.05	significant
Cheating income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Counterfeiting-income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Arson-Income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Hurt/Grievous Hurt-Income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Dowry Death-Income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Molestation-Income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Sexual Harassment-Income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Curelty by husband or relatives income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Death due to rash & negligence income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Other than IPC offences	Negative upto 25k Positive 1-2 lacs	0.05	significant
Total Cog Offences Under IPC -income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant

Conclusion:

From the above table it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC and economic factor. Thus we can conclude that we reject null hypothesis and accepts alternate hypothesis, which says that there is a positive relationship between Murders, Attempt to Commit Murder, Riots and Other IPC offences which are correlated to economic factors.

Research Question-4:

Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their stay either with parent or guardian factor are co-related?

Statistical Test: Pearson Correlation**Variables and Measurement:**

- Unlawful acts under IPC
- Stay with Parents or Guardians

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their stay with either parent or guardian ($\rho=0$)

H1: There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their stay with either parent or guardian ($\rho\neq 0$)

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Correlation Table:

Table 6- Correlation table for Hypothesis 4 (Unlawful acts under IPC and Juveniles Stay)

Pair	Stay group	P-Value less than	Result
murder stay	Living with guardians	0.05	significant
Attempt to Commit Murder-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Rape-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Kidnap & Abduction stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Dacoity-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Preparation or Assembly for Dacoity- Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Robbery-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Burglary-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Theft-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Roits-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Cheating-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Countgerfeiting-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Arson-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Hurt/Grievous Hurt-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Dowry Death-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Molestation-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant

Pair	Stay group	P-Value less than	Result
Sexual Harassment-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Cruelty By Husband Or Relatives-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Death Due To Rash & Negligence-Stay	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
other IPC offences-stay	Homeless	>0.05	Non significant
Total COG offences under IPC -Stay	Living with Guardians	>0.05	Non significant

Conclusion:

From the above table it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC and juveniles stay. Thus we can conclude that we reject null hypothesis and accepts alternate hypothesis, which says that there is a positive relationship crime under IPC done by juveniles and their stays which are significant for Murder, Other IPC Offences and Total Cognizable Offences.

Research Question-5:

Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their age factor are co-related? **Statistical Test: Pearson**

Correlation Variables and Measurement:

- Unlawful acts under IPC
- Age Group

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their age ($\rho=0$)

H1: There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their age ($\rho\neq 0$)

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Correlation Table:

Table 7- Correlation table for Hypothesis 5 (Unlawful acts under IPC and Age group of Juveniles)

Pair	Stay group	P-Value less than	Result
Murder-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Attempt age group	Boys/ girls (7-12)	>0.05	Non significant
Rape-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Kidnap & Abduction-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Dacoity-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Preparation or Assembly for	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Dacoity-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Robbery-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Burglary-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Theft-Age Group	NIL	>0.05	Non significant

Pair	Stay group	P-Value less than	Result
Riots -Age group	Boys(16 -18 years)	0.05	significant
Cheating-Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Counterfeiting-Age group	Boys(7 -12 years)	0.05	significant
Arson-Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Hurt/Grievous Hurt-Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Dowry Death-Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Molestation-Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Sexual Harassment-Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Cruelty By Husband Or Relatives- Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Death Due To Rash & Negligence-Age group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Other IPC Offences-Age Group	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Total Cog Offences under IPC Age group	Boys(16 -18 years)	0.05	significant

Conclusion:

From the above table it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between unlawful acts under IPC and juveniles Age Group. Thus we can conclude that we reject null hypothesis and accepts alternate hypothesis, which says that there is a positive relationship unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles and their Age Groups which are significant for Attempt to Murder, Riots, Counterfeiting and Total Cognizable Offences.

Research Question-6:

Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and economic factor are co-related? **Statistical Test: Pearson Correlation**

Variables and Measurement:

- Unlawful acts under SLL
- Income(Economic)

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and economic factor ($\rho=0$)

H1: There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and economic factor ($\rho\neq 0$)

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Correlation Table:

Table 8- Correlation table of Hypothesis 6 (Unlawful acts under SLL and Income group)

Pair	Stay group	P-Value less than	Result
Gambling Act-income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Essential Commodities Act income	Lower Middle (25k – 50k)	0.05	significant
Other SLL offences income	upper middle (1-2 lacs)	0.05	significant
Total Cognizable offences under SLL- income	Lower Middle (25k – 50k)	0.05	significant

Conclusion:

From the above table it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL and juveniles families' income Group except unlawful acts under gambling Act.

Research Question-7:

Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardians factor are co-related?

Statistical Test: Pearson Correlation

Variables and Measurement:

- Unlawful acts under SLL
- Stay with Parents or Guardians

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardians ($\rho=0$)

H1: There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardians ($\rho\neq 0$)

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Correlation Table:

Table 9- Correlation table for Hypothesis 7 (Unlawful acts under SLL by Juveniles and their Stay)

Pair	Stay group	P-Value less than	Result
Gambling Act-income	Nil	>0.05	Non significant
Essential Commodities Act income	Both parents and guardians	0.05	significant
Other SLL offences income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Total Cognizable offences under SLL- stay	Both parents and guardians	0.05	significant

Conclusion:

From the above table it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL and juveniles stay Group except gambling Act and Other SLL offences.

Research Question-8:

Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their age factor are co-related? **Statistical Test: Pearson**

Correlation Variables and Measurement:

- Unlawful acts under SLL
- Age Group

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their age ($\rho=0$)

H1: There is significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their age ($\rho\neq0$)

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Correlation Table:

Table 10- Correlation table for Hypothesis 8 (Unlawful acts under SLL by Juveniles and their Age group)

Pair	Stay group	P-Value less than	Result
Gambling Act-income	NIL	>0.05	Non significant
Essential Commdities Act income	Boys 16-18 yesars	0.05	significant
Other SLL offences income	Boys 12-18 and Girls 16-18 years	0.05	significant
Total Cognizable offences under SLL- Age	Boys 16-18 years	0.05	significant

Conclusion:

From the above table it can be seen that there is a significant relationship between unlawful acts under SLL and juveniles age group except gambling Act.

Research Question-9:

Whether there is the difference in the extent of case disposition for juveniles in conflict with law across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

Statistical Test: Friedman Chi-square Test**Variables and Measurement:**

- Apprehended and Sent To Court
- Sent Home After Advice or Admonition
- Released On Probation Placed Under Care
- Sent To Special Home
- Acqu. Or Otherwise Disposed Off
- Pending Disposal

Hypothesis:

H0: There is no difference in the extent of case disposition for juveniles in conflict with law across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district

H1: There is a significant difference in the extent of case disposition for juveniles in conflict with law across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district

Level of Significance (α) = 0.05

Test Statistics Table:

Table 11- Test Statistics for Hypothesis 9

N	5
Chi-Square	20.585
Df	5
Asymp. Sig.	.001

a. Friedman

Test

Observation: $X^2(5) = 20.585, P = 0.001, N = 5$

Conclusion:

Since the p value is less than the level of significance (0.05) the null hypothesis is rejected. Hence it is concluded that there is a significant difference in the extent of case disposition for juveniles in conflict with law across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district

In order to find out where the differences lies we refer to the rank table, which is mentioned below:

Table 12- Rank table for Cases Disposition of Juveniles

Ranks

	Mean Rank
APPREHENDED AND SENT TO COURT	6.00
PENDING DISPOSAL	4.40
RELEASED ON PROBATION PLACED UNDER CARE OF	3.90
SENT TO SPECIAL HOME	3.40
ACQU. OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OFF	1.70
SENT HOME AFTER ADVISE OR ADMONITION	1.60

Conclusions:

From the ranks table it can be seen that dispositions are juveniles of Solapur which are under conflict with law are sent to court after apprehension and there were still many cases pending for disposition. Hence it is concluded that the law enforcement should focus more on these two aspects.

PART B

MAJOR OBSERVATIONS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

The new Juvenile Justice Act of 2015, raised many questions and criticism which have emerged with the introduction. Divergent views have been relentlessly expressed by the stake holder. Some have found it to be progressive where as some have found it regressive. In spite of the diverging opinion the Act was passed. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 was passed by the parliament of India. This Act was passed by Lok Sabha on 7th May 2015 and passed by Raja Sabha on 22nd December 2015 and finally it come into force from 15th January 2016. The aim was to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection taking into consideration the standards provided in International instruments.

Despite the constitutional mandate of giving children special status, majority of children in India are deprived of childhood and many times they become victim of circumstance. Many laws have been enacted, policies framed and the courts in India taking a progressive approach when it comes to protecting the right of children. In spite of all this it is seen that, happy childhood has remained a unlikely dream. The law and policies have been always remained subject of contention and criticism. The recent legislation Juvenile Justice Act of 2015 is not an exception. For effective enactment of this Act. Some important suggestions/ recommendations have been presented in this chapter. Apart from this, the sole purpose of the present chapter is to segregate overall findings/ observation of the study and discuss the results leading to a conclusion. The data analysis has been performed for all the variables required for the study and various statistical tests has been performed with a view to test the research question leading to hypothesis assessment. Through the present chapter researcher has made variable descriptive assessment and hypothesis assessment.

5.B.1) Variables Descriptive Assessment

The variables under study have been analysed using line graphs which are based on mean of the data for the years across 2011-2015 of Solapur district.

The information has been taken for various variable under IPC law and SLL law and also the socio economic data has been used such as age group of the juveniles

in conflict with the law, income of family's which they belong to, education of the juveniles and also the important aspect which is with whom they stay with such as parents or guardians.

So the conclusion is mentioned below for the entire variables required for the respective study.

When the variables have been tested it has been noticed that the unlawful acts done by juveniles in conflict with law follow some pattern. The pattern for all the years is given as:

It has been observed that in 2015 preparation and assembly for dacoity, homeless, income having 2 lakhs to 3 lakhs and above 3 lakhs was highest as compared to 2011-12-13-14 for Solapur district.

When the year 2014 have been analysed that rape, dacoity, robbery, burglary, cheating, molestation and sexual harassment and cruelty by husband and relative and other IPC offences, Girls in age group of (12-16 years) were highest done by juveniles in conflict with law for Solapur district as compared to other years.

For 2013 it has been observed that murders, attempt to commit murder, counterfeiting, death due to rash and negligence, essential commodities, other and total SLL unlawful acts, Boys in the age group of (7 to 18 years), and Girls (7-18 years of age group), literacy rate, stay with parents or guardians, income of juveniles family (50k-1lakhs and 1-2 lakhs), new crime were highest as compare to other years in Solapur district.

In the year 2012 it has been observed that arson, girls in the age group of (16-18 years), income upto 25k were highest as compared to other years in Solapur district.

For year 2011 it has been noticed that kidnap and abduction, theft, riots, hurt/grievous hurt, total cognizable offences, gambling, Boys in the age group of (16-18years), primary education, and income 25k to 50k were highest as compare to other years in Solapur district.

5.B.2) Hypothesis Assessment

The sole purpose of this quantitative research study was to explore the relationship between unlawful acts done by juveniles in conflict with law inn Solapur district and other factors such as economic (income), age, and education and there stay with parents/guardians and also how cases of these juveniles have been disposed particularly in the Solapur district of Maharashtra.

This section will present the conclusion to each research question for which hypothesis has been formulated and tested.

Research Question-1:

Whether there is the difference in the extent of unlawful acts under IPC done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

It has been studied how these juveniles unlawful acts appear in highest to lowest from statistical point of view for Solapur district. The way these crime had appeared in statistical test gives insights

such as cheating, counterfeiting and dowry death were low as compared to total cog offences under IPC, theft, riots, other IPC offences, burglary, hurt/grievous hurt, rape, molestation, robbery, attempt to commit murder.

The findings of the study have suggested that police were more involved in legal issue of these top 8 unlawful acts for juveniles. Hence it is concluded that the most noticeable unlawful acts done by juveniles are these along with other unlawful acts mentioned in research. Thus, it leads to the conclusion that juveniles were involved into physical aspect of humans with respect to unlawful acts and authorities had high priority towards these unlawful acts to dealt with.

Research Question-2:

Whether there is the difference in the extent of unlawful acts under SLL done by juveniles across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

The data analysis of research has helped in answering this question which has various unlawful acts under Social and Local Law (SLL). The researcher has found that unlawful acts under total cognizable offences under SLL, other SLL offences were highest and gambling and essential commodities act were lowest in Solapur district.

The unlawful acts under various categories of SLL suggest that total and other cognizable offences under SLL are of high priority to deal with for law enforcement agencies.

Research Question-3:

Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and economic factor are co-related?

The analysis of the research data has suggested that there is significant relationship between juveniles in conflict with law under various crime heads and the family income of these juveniles.

It has been observed that murder (25k to 50k), attempt to commit murder (50k-2 lakhs), riots(25k-50k) and other IPC offences(negative correlation for income upto 25k and positive for

1-2 lakhs income) are correlated. In particular the researcher has found that the juveniles family whose income ranges from 25k to 2 lakhs were more involved into various unlawful acts .

Research Question-4:

Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their stay either with parent or guardian factor are co-related?

The analysis of the research data has suggested that a juvenile who stays with parent or guardian or homeless has significant relation with unlawful acts . In specific to study murder and total cognizable unlawful acts are the two heads under which juvenile's crime is significantly correlated to their stay and in both cases they were staying with guardians while in case of other IPC offences these juveniles were homeless. Hence we can say that the juvenile who stays with guardians and who are homeless were more involved in unlawful acts .

Research Question-5:

Whether unlawful acts under IPC by juveniles and their age factor are co-related?

The data analysis of research study has helped in developing the answer to this question. The researcher has found that age group of juveniles are significantly correlated to unlawful acts done by them. In particular it has been found that both boys and girls who are in the age group of (7-12 years) were involved into attempt to commit murder and counterfeiting activities and boys who were in the age group of (16-18 years) are involved into riots which comes as significant relationship statistically to say that age group and unlawful acts done by juveniles have relationship.

Research Question-6:

Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and economic factor are co-related?

The data analysis of research study has helped in developing the answer to this question. The researcher has found that juveniles whose family's income is ranging from 25k to 2 lakhs were more involved in to SLL unlawful acts except gambling where the relationship is not significant.

In particular lower middle class was having 25-50k income were involved into essential commodities act unlawful acts .

Research Question-7:

Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their stay with either parents or guardians factor are co-related?

The analysis of the research data has suggested that a juvenile who stays with parent or guardian has significant relation with unlawful acts under SLL. In specific to study essential commodities act and total cognizable offences under SLL juveniles were staying with both parents and guardians. Hence we can say that the juvenile who stays with parents or guardians were more involved in unlawful acts under SLL.

Research Question-8:

Whether unlawful acts under SLL by juveniles and their age factor are co-related?

The analysis of the research data has suggested that there is significant relationship between juveniles in conflict with law under various crime heads of SLL and the family income of these juveniles.

It has been observed that boys and girls whose age is ranging from 16-18 years were more involved into unlawful acts under essentials commodities act and total cognizable offence under SLL. Also the boys who are in the age group of 12-16 years were involved into other offences under SLL.

Research Question-9:

Whether there is the difference in the extent of case disposition for juveniles in conflict with law across the years from 2011-2015 of Solapur district?

The data analysis of research study has helped in developing the answer to this question. The researcher has found that there is variation in the way the juvenile's cases were handled. In particular it has been found that the cases where juveniles have been apprehended and sent to court were high followed to that it has been found that pending disposals are also very high this is an alarming thing for authorities. The juveniles who were sent to their home after advice are low which authorities can think of.

5.B.3) Suggestions/ Recommendations

On the basis of research findings researcher has certain recommendations for Solapur district authorities and Society at Large which has various stakeholders are described below:

It has seen that lot of time juveniles who were involved into various unlawful acts are due to various factors which are of prime importance to turnaround the situation of juveniles with conflict in law for Solapur district.

Based on this research study following are some of the recommendations for Police, Child Welfare authorities and Family's:

- 1. For Police Authorities:** From the study it has been evident that the most of the unlawful acts done were type of physical hurt to humans then it may be of various forms. Police deal with such unlawful acts more as compare to other unlawful acts . Police should expedite the apprehension process and also look out for strategies to avoid these juveniles modus operandi of committing unlawful acts .
- 2. Child Welfare Authorities:** It has been seen from this research that juveniles who were involved into high gravity of unlawful acts have to deal separately as compare to unlawful acts which have low gravity. Child welfare authorities should create separate facilities for Juveniles as government has already designed the age groups such as (7-12),(12-16) and (16-18) years the authorities should designed child correction home different for all these groups so they can be dealt appropriately according to their psychic.
- 3. Families:** That family who knows their children's are involved into crime should take the help from police, child welfare authorities and other helping NGO's in this domain. Also they should focus on creating a well cultured and conducive environment for developing good thoughts of these children's so that they can focus on crafting their own life in good manner and limiting them from being part of bad elements of the society which provokes them to get into unlawful acts .
- 4. For Society:** Society is the backbone in shaping the nations image. So it's of prime importance that all the stake holders of society should give chance to these juveniles to rebuild their lives and not to neglect or ignore them which in itself pushes them to again involved into unlawful acts . Treating these juveniles with trust and respect will help to eradicate the juveniles in conflict with law to create a new society where these juveniles will build a true nation having right principles at large.

5.B.4) Some general suggestions

1) Although the term rehabilitation has acquired sufficient say in the everyday conversations of the stakeholders in the Juvenile Justice System, what is required now is a relook into the approaches of its implementation and attitudinal changes among

the stakeholders. Mere enactment and re-enactment of legislations can not help to combat the situations of offences by children. It is suggested that, efforts should be made to address the nature of execution of the existent law.

2) If access to justice is to be made reality for children and their reformation and rehabilitation and integration is to be made in such a manner that is result in fulfilment of their basic needs, social well being and suitable physical, emotional and intellectual development the Act has to be implemented in its right spirit. Following suggestions will pave way for it.

- It is very essential that the staff that is going to handle the children during the proceedings must be trained to be sensitive towards needs of the children
- Ample opportunity must be given to the child of representation and should be heard during the proceedings
- The need arises, the procedure must be explained to the child and a conducive environment should be created where the child is comfortable and puts his belief and trust on the decision makers
- The proceedings must be made simple avoiding hyper technology must be avoided so as to make it easily accessible
- Poverty and difficult situations will deprive children from claiming their rights. There should be active participation of public and timely intervention by giving them appropriate legal services
- There must proper coordination among the agencies, so that there is no delay in rendering justice to the children

3) An appropriate provision for vocational education should encompass the option to choose a vocation suited to their skills and aptitude instead of the choice being made by the authorities

4) There should be review of the pendency of cases of the Juvenile Justice Board by the chief Judicial Magistrate in every three months and shall direct the board to increase the number of settings or may recommend the constitution of additional Board

5) Special rules to be formulated as are recommended by J. Varma Committee for external social adult of all care and shelter homes for children at least for every three months

5.B.5) Scope of future research

The researcher has several suggestions based on the findings of current research study for the future researchers who wish to focus and study on production manager's competencies and employee productivity.

1. The other borderline district can also be studied to get the exact picture of juveniles in conflict with law, it would be beneficial to study the phenomena in more detail and the results would be more generalizable across the borderline districts of Maharashtra.
2. A gender based juveniles unlawful acts can be studied it would provide more insights on whether male or female were involved into particular unlawful acts .
3. Juveniles in conflict with law – their perception study would be beneficial to derive the strategies to avoid their thinking for future unlawful acts , a longitudinal study of their psychic will help to study the phenomena over the period of time.
4. A city vs rural geography-wise comparative study with respect to the juveniles in conflict with law will give insights into how the dynamics of the juveniles crime varies from city to rural and how does it relates to other socio economic factors in the long run.

5.B.6) Limitations of the study – The results of the study are bound to be effected due to the following limitations. However, these are marginal and do not substantially affect the analysis and suggestions.

- i) The study was restricted to the Solapur district only; therefore the results cannot be generalized to the other district in Maharashtra.
- ii) Same biased responses existed whilst interviewing the stakeholders. However, due care has been taken to ensure the accuracy of data provided by the stakeholders/various agencies.
- iii) The present study is limited for the years 2011 to 2015 only.
- iv) The present study is based on the reliability of the secondary data.

A part from these limitations related to this study within the context of juveniles in conflict with law for Solapur district is given below:

Firstly, the limitation was the access to these juveniles to understand their perception under which they have committed the unlawful acts . It was difficult for researcher to get the permission from various authorities to interview these juveniles.

Secondly, due to scarcity of research on juveniles with conflict in law for Solapur district, the researcher has found that there were limitations in concern to information on various unlawful acts done by juveniles and their socio-economic relationships. This pointed out to be a research gap in the literature and thus it justifies the importance of this research study.

Thirdly, the process to extract the exact data for Solapur district was really a challenge. Several reports have been studied to understand the exact number of juveniles, unlawful acts done by them. So it was really tough to boil down to particular report. In this research we have considered the report and data published by government agencies only.

Fourth, since the research study has used quantitative data only the perceptions of juveniles have not been considered it leaves the researcher with inability to capture their psychic to commit a particular crime under various circumstances. As circumstances can be build normal personal to a criminal.

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