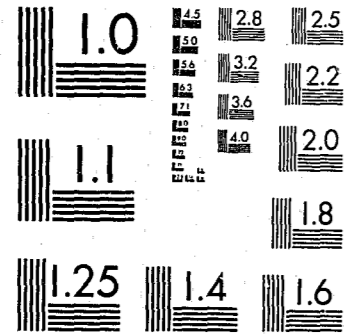


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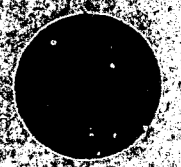
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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
IN
KARNATAKA



79955

Issued by
BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
BANGALORE
1979

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U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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Bangalore.

1979

PREFACE

The problem of juvenile crime has been causing increasing anxiety all over the world. In India also, the rate of juvenile delinquency has been rising in recent years and has become a source of serious worry and concern. The five-year plans have, therefore, laid emphasis on care, education, training and rehabilitation of delinquent and neglected children and the extension of the application of the Children's Act on a wider scale.

The causes of juvenile delinquency are many and they may be economic, social, psychological and biological. But in a country like India, delinquency is by and large the result of poverty and/or illiteracy as evidenced by the available statistics. It is also more an urban problem in our country.

An analysis of the extent of juvenile delinquency in Karnataka is made in this study with the help of statistics available in this regard. The statistics of juvenile crimes are obtained from the State Police Department and they relate only to reported cases. It is possible that there may be many more cases which are either not cognizable or not recorded or not reported.

This analysis has been prepared in the Social Statistics Unit of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

Bangalore,
March 13, 1979.

M.B.Nanjappa
Director
Bureau of Economics and Statistics.

JkP

I. INTRODUCTION.

Juvenile delinquency occupies an important place among the various social problems which the modern society has to face. The problem of juvenile delinquency has been causing great concern in all the countries. In the developed countries also, where the standards of living are high, the necessities and many amenities of life are adequate, the literacy is high and opportunities for recreation are ample, juvenile delinquency is on the increase. In fact, the magnitude of the problem is much greater in these countries. It is a matter of common knowledge that a large number of delinquents take on careers of crime in childhood and adolescence. The Indian plans for economic development have laid adequate stress on the far-reaching implications of delinquent behaviour of children in the context of national development and recommended that prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency be given high priority.

It is difficult to define juvenile delinquency in a technical sense. Juvenile delinquency is an offence committed by a child or by a young person and a child who commits an offence is called a juvenile delinquent. Under the Children Act, 1960 a juvenile means a boy who has not attained the age of 16 years or a girl who has not attained the age of 18 years. But all children upto the age of 21 years are considered as juvenile for this purpose. The offence may include peddling, begging, disorderly conduct, malicious mischief and ungovernable behaviour. Different social scientists have defined juvenile delinquency according to their own light and experience. Sociologically, juvenile delinquency is that type of behaviour pattern of children which is injurious to society and therefore prohibited. Delinquency is such a type of abnormality in which behaviour pattern deviates from the normal. The Congress on Juvenile Delinquency (1960) states that the term "juvenile delinquency" denotes a large number of disapproved behaviours of children and youth. In this sense, juvenile delinquency

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refers to behaviour which society does not accept and which it feels that some kind of admonishment, punishment or corrective measures in the public interest is justified. Juvenile delinquency means the commission of an act, which if committed by an adult, would be considered a crime.

II. CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Almost all causes and circumstances which lead to crime are also responsible for delinquency. As a matter of fact delinquency is the prelude to crime. So the causes of juvenile delinquency are many and there is no single predisposing factor leading to delinquent behaviour. Again, it would seem that all the causes of delinquency are not common to all the countries. The report of the Congress on Juvenile Delinquency observes: "Patterns of delinquent behaviour arise in the texture of modern society i.e., city life, population mobility, divergency among subgroups of population in value, in life cycles and in opportunities for social and economic development, family instability, the lurk of quick wealth and social success in activities on the fringe of conventional society." Factors such as slum living, broken homes, films and moral deprivation are also cited as causes. But they cannot be treated as universal and realistic reasons of delinquency. Sometimes each of these may be one among many factors that shape a child's life but no factor can be accepted as the single over all reasons. Delinquency is, as pointed out by T.E. Sullenger, "the result of vast number of social stimuli which most frequently originate in the home in which we have an interplay of emotions, personalities and social experience which closely touch the child." The extent of juvenile delinquency is therefore an indication of the degree of social dis-organisation.

The causes of child delinquency are grouped broadly as social, psychological and biological.

Social factors: The social factors of child delinquency are undesirable conditions at home, particularly quarrels between parents, desertion, intoxication, immorality of the parents, poverty and lack of proper sanitation or conveniences, cruelty of step parent, desertion or lack of care in the case of an unwanted child. In this context the family structure assumes an important role. Lack of affection and security, absence of a loving mother in the childhood or an affectionate mother substitute, lack of family ties, parental irresponsibility and a rise in divorce rate are all contributory factors of delinquency.

Psychological factors: The psychological factors are lack of affection and insecurity which are bound to create mental conflict in the child. In childhood the mind is very impressionable. Generally mental trouble and emotional disturbance lead towards delinquency. Further, too severe a discipline at home suppresses the legitimate desires of a child and creates conflict which lead to delinquency.

Biological factors: The physical ailments of a child create certain complexes which lead to deviation in the behavioral pattern of the child.

Although the text book approach to the problem of juvenile delinquency can reveal many factors in its causation, such apparently different factors as economic instability, disorganised homes, lack of parental care, emotional disturbances arising of parental clashes are merely variant forms of the general condition of destitution. In a country like India, delinquency is by and large the result of poverty and is mainly concentrated in capital cities of States, headquarter towns of districts, important industrial and commercial centres and towns which have major railway stations. Juvenile

delinquency has emerged as a result of rapid industrialisation and urbanisation in the recent years. Among the unhealthy and uncongenial conditions conducive to delinquency are begging, brothels, cinemas, illicit distillation of liquor and hotels serving dubious purposes and unsatisfactory home environment, maltreatment at schools and lack of recreation. Most of the delinquents are destitutes in a physical as well as a psychological sense - children driven from home through economic distress, or those who have run from homes following a breakdown or desertion, and the illegitimate progeny thrown upon the tender mercies of society. Social conditions obtained in the process of urbanisation have affected the family pattern to a great extent and this has resulted in an air congenial to the growth of this type of social disorganisation. A large number of children move from rural areas and uprooted from their homes and villages, they are driven in continuous streams to the big cities in search of freedom and work. Vagrancy and begging follow and they live in slums and grope for adjustment in urban areas. This is the picture of Indian juvenile delinquency and it is an aggravated form of destitution. It is also true that there are cases of abnormal behaviour due to psychological factors despite tolerably good education, economic position and upbringing. But such cases form only a small fraction.

Thus, it appears that, in India, economic factor is the major cause of juvenile delinquency. The investigations into juvenile delinquency generally agree that poverty is one of the strongest forces to be reckoned within any attempt to reduce the delinquency. Poverty does not force all children into delinquency. But it does exert its influence on many and such factors as perpetual struggle to meet both ends meet, the degrading conditions frequently met with in the home, the absence of influences of a cultural nature, the desire to possess without the means to purchase and the general weakening of the moral fibre are impost in this connection.

III. EXTENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN KARNATAKA.

It is not easy to assess the extent of the problem of juvenile delinquency in any country. It is known that there is no satisfactory definition of juvenile crime and the workable definition is a legalistic one. There may be cases where children may have behaviour problems but still be included as delinquents. Thus many cases are not cognisable or are not recorded or not reported. It is also possible that those who are economically better off or those who are literate somehow manage to escape from the clutches of law.

With such limitations present in the statistics available in respect of juvenile delinquency, only a part of the violation of law becomes the subject of analysis. Against such a background, the available statistics of child delinquency in Karnataka have been analysed here. The data are obtained from the State Police department and the statistics of juvenile delinquency are available since 1961. The trend in the number of reported juvenile crimes is presented below.

Table 1.

Number of Juvenile cases reported.

Sl. No.	Period	Total cases reported.	Index	Number per lakh of population.
1.	1961	1877	100.0	7.9
2.	1962	2444	130.2	10.1
3.	1963	3080	164.1	12.5
4.	1964	2203	117.4	8.8
5.	1965	3814	203.2	14.9
6.	1966	4565	243.2	17.5
7.	1967	5487	292.3	20.6
8.	1968	3915	208.6	14.5
9.	1969	3933	209.5	14.3
10.	1970	2980	158.8	10.6
11.	1971	4458	237.5	15.2
12.	1972	1936	103.1	6.4
13.	1973	2649	141.1	8.5
14.	1974	5468	291.3	17.3
15.	1975	4724	251.8	14.6
16.	1976	3964	211.2	11.9
17.	1977	2758	146.9	8.1

There have been fluctuations in the number of cases reported, but there is no doubt that the general trend since 1961 has been one of gradual increase. The increasing number may also indicate better enforcement of juvenile laws and the ambiguity of these statistics should warn us against drawing hasty conclusions. At the same time, no complacent view can be taken of the problem which, in particular, has come to prominent notice as an urban problem. In 1967 the rate of juvenile crime per lakh of population in Karnataka was very high at 21.

The analysis of cases of reported juvenile delinquency under different heads is presented below.

Table 2.

Cases of Juvenile delinquency reported under IPC Crimes and different Acts.

Head of Crime	1961	1967	1974	1977
(A) IPC Crimes:				
1. Murder	8 (0.4)	16 (0.3)	22 (0.4)	27 (1.0)
2. Culpable homicides not amounting to murder.	-	-	-	-
3. Rape	1 (0.1)	1 (-)	-	-
4. Kidnapping and abduction.	4 (0.2)	-	7 (0.1)	4 (0.1)
5. Dacoity	1 (0.1)	1 (-)	3 (0.1)	3 (0.1)
6. Robbery	1 (0.1)	1 (-)	4 (0.1)	13 (0.5)
7. Burglary	95 (5.0)	182 (3.3)	385 (7.0)	411 (14.9)
8. Thefts	454 (24.2)	354 (6.5)	915 (16.7)	837 (30.3)
9. Riots	-	14 (0.3)	183 (3.4)	96 (3.5)

Head of Crime	1961	1967	1974	1977
10. Criminal breach of Trust	5 (0.3)	29 (0.5)	2 (0.1)	4 (0.1)
11. Cheating	1 (0.1)	2 (-)	11 (0.2)	5 (0.2)
12. Counterfeiting	-	-	-	-
13. Other offences	64 (3.2)	97 (1.8)	374 (6.8)	201 (7.3)
Total (A)	634 (33.8)	697 (12.7)	1906 (34.9)	1601 (58.9)
(B) Crimes under local and special laws.				
1. Arms act	-	-	-	-
2. Opium Act	-	-	-	-
3. Gambling act	47 (2.5)	74 (1.4)	274 (5.0)	167 (6.1)
4. Excise act	28 (1.5)	37 (0.7)	140 (2.6)	65 (2.4)
5. Prohibition act	582 (31.0)	1698 (30.9)	-	-
6. Explosives/explosive substance act.	-	-	-	-
7. Suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls act.	214 (11.4)	564 (10.3)	1489 (27.2)	803 (29.1)
8. Motor vehicles act	-	-	-	-
9. Prevention of corruption act.	-	-	-	-
10. Customs act	-	-	-	-
11. Indian Railway act	12 (0.6)	241 (4.4)	1 (-)	2 (0.1)
12. Children's act	265 (14.1)	823 (15.0)	128 (2.3)	42 (1.5)
13. Antibeggary act	-	-	1412 (25.8)	-
14. Other offences	95 (5.1)	1353 (24.6)	118 (2.2)	78 (2.8)
Total (B)	1243 (166.2)	4790 (87.3)	3562 (65.1)	1157 (42.0)
Total (A)+(B)	1877 (100.0)	5487 (100.0)	5468 (100.0)	2758 (100.0)

(Note: The figures in brackets denotes the percentage to the totals)

The cases reported under cognizable crimes accounted for 33.8 per cent during 1961, and 58 per cent during 1977. On the other hand, the offences committed under local and special laws amounted to 66.2 per cent in 1967 but declined to 42.0 per cent in 1977. The most common offences committed under IPC crimes are thefts and burglaries. During 1977, thefts constituted 30.3 per cent of the total juvenile cases reported, while burglaries constituted 14.9 per cent. This fact confirms the fact that juvenile delinquency is largely the result of poverty. The offences committed under prohibition act are also considerable. The offences committed under suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls act accounted for 27.2 per cent of total number of cases in 1974 and 29.1 per cent in 1977. The classification of crimes by types - thefts, burglary, gambling, sex offences - thus throws some light in understanding the problem of delinquency in our State.

IV. INTER-STATE COMPARISON.

The latest year for which all-India figures of juvenile crimes are available is 1973. The total number of juvenile cases reported for the country during 1973 was 1,00,308 out of which 36,469 or 36.4 per cent were reported under IPC crimes and 63,839 or 63.6 per cent were reported under local and special laws. The extent of delinquency in different States in India is shown in the table below.

Table 3.

Juvenile Delinquency in Different States.

State	No. of cases reported.	No. of offences per lakh of population.
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	4643	10.2
2. Assam	1825	11.4
3. Bihar	2421	4.1
4. Gujarat	20152	71.4
5. Haryana	1644	15.6
6. Jammu and Kashmir	143	3.0
7. Karnataka	2649	8.6
8. Kerala	90	0.4

	1	2	3
9. Madhya Pradesh	..	10098	22.9
10. Maharashtra	..	26751	50.5
11. Orissa	..	667	2.9
12. Punjab	..	864	6.1
13. Rajasthan	..	1519	5.6
14. Tamil Nadu	..	20388	47.4
15. Uttar Pradesh	..	563	0.6
16. West Bengal	..	1720	3.7
17. Delhi Territory	..	2038	45.1
18. Other States and) Union Territories)	..	2133	0.2
India	..	100308	17.5

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development,
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

In terms of numbers, Maharashtra has reported the highest number of juvenile crimes (26,751). Next comes Tamil Nadu (20,388), Gujarat (20,152) and Madhya Pradesh (10,098). Thus Maharashtra accounts for 26.7 per cent of the total cases in India, followed by Tamil Nadu (20.3 per cent), Gujarat (20.1 per cent) and Madhya Pradesh (10.1 per cent). Thus more than 77 per cent of the total juvenile cases reported in the country are committed in these four States only. While all the other states together account for about 23 per cent. In the all-India total, Karnataka's share is 2.6 per cent.

But related to population, the number of reported cases per lakh of population is highest in Gujarat: it is 71 per lakh of population. With 50 cases per lakh of population. Maharashtra comes second and is very closely followed by Tamil Nadu (47) and Delhi (45). The rate is 23 in Madhya Pradesh.

For the country as a whole, out of the total number of reported cases of juvenile delinquency in 1973 thefts account for 40.2 per cent and burglaries form 17.1 per cent. Thefts account for more than 50 per cent of total in Andhra Pradesh (52.3 per cent), Nagaland (56.7 per cent), Orissa (62.2 per cent), Tamil Nadu (68.7 per cent) and West Bengal (50.4 per cent).

Burglaries exceed 20 per cent of State total in Andhra Pradesh (32.0 per cent), Assam (28.3 per cent), Kerala (25.3 per cent), Nagaland (23.3 per cent) and Orissa (31.4 per cent). Murder offences are important in Punjab (8.9 per cent), while rapes constitute 3.4 per cent in Kerala. In Nagaland, cases of dacoity account for 10.0 per cent and robbery accounts for another 10.0 per cent. Riots are important in Bihar (35.0 per cent), Kerala (25.3 per cent) and Rajasthan (23.6 per cent).

V. EXTENT OF JUVENILE CRIMES IN CITIES.

Earlier it was stated that juvenile delinquency in our country is mainly an urban problem. Social conditions obtained in the process of urbanisation and industrialisation have affected the family pattern in the urban areas to a great extent resulting in an air atmosphere congenial to the growth of this type of disorganisation. The poverty in the rural areas and the consequent migration of people to urban areas result in the increase of slums and shanties. Thus, juvenile delinquency has become a serious problem in big cities. A comparative picture of juvenile delinquency in 8 major cities in India is presented below.

Table 4.

Juvenile Delinquency in Major Cities, 1973.

Cities	Cases reported under IPC crimes.	Cases reported under local & special laws.	Total cases.	No. per lakh of population.
1. Ahmedabad	508	3254	3762	237
2. Bangalore	662	493	1155	75
3. Bombay	474	2586	3060	51
4. Calcutta	93	95	188	6
5. Delhi	1412	626	2038	57
6. Hyderabad	121	3853	3974	247
7. Kanpur	114	33	147	13
8. Madras	775	10444	11219	453
Total	4159	21384	25543	121

Source: Bureau of Police Research and Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

More than 25 per cent of the juvenile cases reported in the country during 1973 were committed in eight major cities. Out of 25543 juvenile cases reported from these 8 cities, as many as 11,219 cases (44 per cent) was reported from Madras city alone. The number of juvenile offences per lakh of population at 453 is very high in Madras city. It is 247 in Hyderabad and 237 in Ahmedabad. It is least in Calcutta (6 per lakh of population). The number of juvenile offences committed in Bangalore city is 75 per lakh of population. The following table gives the proportion of juvenile offences committed in these cities in their respective State totals/which goes further to prove that juvenile delinquency is essentially an urban problem.

Table 5.

Cities	Total cases reported in the city.	Total cases reported in the respective State.	Proportion.
1. Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	3762	20152	18.7
2. Bangalore (Karnataka)	1155	2649	43.6
3. Bombay (Maharashtra)	3060	26751	11.4
4. Calcutta (West Bengal)	188	1720	10.9
5. Delhi (Delhi Territory)	2038	2038	100
6. Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	3974	4643	85.6
7. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)	147	563	26.1
8. Madras (Tamil Nadu)	11219	20388	55.0

VI SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN KARNATAKA.

Juveniles Apprehended.

The number of juvenile offenders apprehended by sex for committing various juvenile offences in Karnataka is given in the following table.

Table 6.

Number of Juveniles Apprehended.

Period	Total	Boys	%	Girls	%
1960	1930	1750	90.7	180	9.3
1967	5928	3905	65.9	2023	34.1
1974	6001	3668	61.1	2333	38.2
1975	5007	2798	55.9	2209	44.1
1976	4382	2332	53.2	2050	46.8
1977	2829	1941	68.6	888	31.4

Among the juveniles arrested, boys constitute more than 50 per cent of the total, but it is also seen that the proportion of girls has been steadily increasing. During 1960, the proportion of juvenile girls apprehended was less than 10 per cent of total. But the proportion has increased to 46.8 per cent during 1976.

Juvenile Offenders by Age.

Analysed by age groups, it is found that juveniles in the age group 16 to 21 years are predominate. Nearly 60 to 80 per cent of the total juveniles apprehended belong to this age group as can be seen below.

Table 7.

Number of Juveniles Apprehended by Age Group

Period	7 to 12 years	12 to 16 years	16 to 21 years	Total
1961	482 (24.5)	541 (27.5)	942 (48.0)	1965 (100.0)
1967	2881 (48.6)	1143 (19.3)	1904 (32.0)	5928 (100.0)
1974	399 (6.7)	2100 (35.0)	3502 (58.3)	6001 (100.0)
1975	379 (7.6)	1453 (29.0)	3175 (63.4)	5007 (100.0)
1976	378 (8.6)	1337 (30.5)	2667 (60.9)	4382 (100.0)
1977	144 (5.1)	417 (14.7)	2268 (80.2)	2829 (100.0)

In the year 1961 the proportion of juveniles in the age group of 7 to 12 years was 24.5 per cent. This proportion has declined to less than 10 per cent in recent years.

Educational Level of Juveniles Arrested.

It is useful to study the educational background of these juvenile offenders. The following table gives the educational level of juveniles arrested.

Table 8.

Percentage Distribution of Juveniles Apprehended by Educational Level.

Period	Illite- rate.	Below primary	Above pri- mary but below Matric/ Higher Secondary.	Matric/ Higher second- ary and above.	Total
1971	63.0	27.4	7.6	2.0	100.0
1972	66.7	20.0	10.8	2.5	100.0
1973	65.8	23.9	8.6	1.7	100.0
1974	50.0	32.7	11.1	6.2	100.0
1975	60.2	28.8	9.5	1.5	100.0
1976	62.3	28.2	7.8	1.7	100.0
1977	36.6	24.5	10.3	28.6	100.0

Nearly 50 to 65 per cent of the total juveniles apprehended are illiterate. Juveniles who are either illiterate or below the primary education level constitute about 90 per cent of the total. Usually children from poor families never attend the schools. They go out of schools in search of pleasure, wander about the streets, picking up with other truants and concealing their whereabouts from their parents and such children are almost certain to become petty thieves. Ultimately they leave the schools become truants and end in delinquency.

Juveniles Offenders by Family Background.

The percentage distribution of arrested juveniles by family background is indicated below.

Table 9

Percentage Distribution of Arrested Juveniles by Family Background.

Period	Living with parents.	Living with guardians.	Homeless	Total
1971	56.5	15.3	28.2	100
1972	57.1	28.6	14.3	100
1973	54.2	31.0	14.8	100
1974	47.6	30.7	21.7	100
1975	42.4	19.5	38.1	100
1976	53.9	15.8	30.3	100
1977	54.8	19.7	25.5	100

It is seen that more than 50 per cent of apprehended juveniles are those who live with their parents. But the family structure is important here. Individual children may not get proper parental care and discipline may be weak. When parents hardly have any time for the child, the lack of contact, love and guidance results in loneliness, indiscipline and ultimate delinquency. Homeless children easily drift into delinquency.

Levels of Income of Parents/Guardians of Arrested Juveniles.

The percentage distribution of juveniles apprehended by the income levels of parents or guardians is given below:

Table 10.

Percentage Distribution of Juveniles Arrested by Economic set up.

Period	Lower Income group (below Rs.75 p.m.)	Lower middle income group (Rs.150-500 p.m.)	Upper middle income group (Rs.500-1000 p.m.)	Upper income group above Rs.1000 p.m.	Total
	1	2	3	4	5
1971	97.2	2.2	0.6	--	100
1972	89.2	10.2	0.6	--	100
1973	92.7	5.9	1.4	--	100
1974	87.6	9.8	2.6	--	100
1975	81.8	14.3	3.1	0.8	100
1976	91.8	6.5	1.4	0.3	100
1977	65.6	22.9	9.1	2.4	100

It is seen that 80 to 90 per cent of juvenile offenders come from poor families whose incomes are very low. The number of juvenile offenders belonging to the upper income group is negligible. This indicates that poverty is one of the leading causes of juvenile delinquency in the State.

Juveniles arrested by Recidivism.

Recidivism refers to the habit of committing crime and this is one of the problems to be tackled. The persistence of crime is associated with the social situations. The following figures bring out the extent of recidivism in Karnataka.

Table 11.

Percentage of Juveniles arrested classified by recidivism.

Period	New delinquents	Old delinquents	Total
1971	80.8	19.2	100
1972	87.9	12.1	100
1973	92.5	7.5	100
1974	92.9	7.1	100
1975	82.0	18.0	100
1976	90.1	9.9	100
1977	89.1	11.0	100

The above table shows that about more than 10 per cent of juvenile delinquents are habitual offenders. Unsettled juvenile problems lead to habitual criminality.

Disposal of Juvenile Cases.

A juvenile is not supposed to have reached an age when he can differentiate between right and wrong, and therefore he is considered less responsible for the offence committed. Hence in terms of law, a young offender below a certain age is a delinquent while an adult offender beyond that age is a criminal. During the 19th century a child offender was tried and convicted of violations of the law in the same way as adults except that a child below seven years was not

regarded as responsible, and therefore could not commit crime. The principle of differential treatment of children is now a valid fact. The fact that children if offered proper guidance, training and help towards rehabilitation would develop into socially normal individuals came to be recognised in the last century. Now there are separate courts for the hearing of juvenile offenders (age group from 10 to 21 years). These courts take suitable action for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency. The following table gives the particulars of juveniles sent to courts and their rehabilitation.

Table 12.

Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Particulars	1967	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total Juveniles sent to courts:	5918 (100.0)	6001 (100.0)	5007 (100.0)	4382 (100.0)	2829 (100.0)
1. Restored to parents	315 (5.3)	954 (15.9)	2056 (41.1)	29 (0.7)	90 (3.2)
2. On probation	840 (14.2)	63 (1.1)	101 (2.0)	21 (0.5)	33 (1.2)
3. Sent to Reformatory and Borstal schools.	2431 (41.1)	168 (2.8)	253 (5.1)	283 (5.3)	35 (1.2)
4. Sent to schools and institutions.	84 (1.4)	39 (0.6)	65 (1.3)	50 (1.1)	49 (1.7)
5. Sent to adult institutions.	157 (2.7)	23 (0.4)	11 (0.2)	8 (0.2)	23 (0.8)
6. Imprisoned	--	963 (10.1)	--	3114 (71.1)	1388 (49.1)
7. Acquitted or otherwise disposed off.	1902 (32.1)	2835 (47.2)	858 (17.2)	147 (3.3)	241 (8.5)
8. Pending disposal.	189 (3.2)	956 (15.9)	805 (16.1)	780 (17.8)	970 (34.3)

From the above table it could be seen that during 1967, majority of the juvenile delinquents were sent to reformatory and borstal schools. During 1974, most of them were acquitted and during 1975 quite a good number of delinquents were restored to their parents. But during 1976 and 1977 50 to 70 per cent of them were imprisoned.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

Crime and juvenile delinquency have become endemic in modern mass industrial societies. In India also, the problem of juvenile delinquency is rapidly becoming a social menace. The available statistical evidence indicates that, in Karnataka, the general trend since 1961 is one of gradual increase in the number of juvenile crimes. In 1967, the rate of juvenile offences was 21 per lakh of population.

Like other social problems, juvenile delinquency also has emerged largely as an urban problem. This is not to say that there is no problem of juvenile delinquency in rural areas. But owing to lack of reporting facilities and the general tendency on the part of villagers to condone anti-social behaviour on the part of children on grounds of tender age, the problem has not assumed such prominence in rural areas. But it has become much more serious in urban areas.

The causes of juvenile delinquency are many and there is no single factor leading to delinquent behaviour. The analysis of the socio-economic background of the apprehended juveniles indicates that delinquency is largely the result of poverty and/or illiteracy. Nearly 90 per cent of the juvenile offences are committed by those who are either illiterate or below the primary education level. About 80 to 90 per cent of crimes are committed by the juveniles who belong to families whose incomes are low. Thefts and burglaries account for about 45 per cent of total juvenile offences and this evidence also confirms the fact that juvenile delinquency is largely the result of poverty.

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STATEMENT - 1

Number of Juvenile cases reported under different IPC Cognizable offences in Karnataka State.

Particulars	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Murder	8	12	9	7	6	13	16	12	8	13	24	19	19	22	22	17	27
2. Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder.	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3. Rape	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	-
4. Kidnapping & Abduction	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	1	2	2	2	4	4	7	6	2	4
5. Dacoity	1	3	2	1	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	2	14	3	1	2	3
6. Robbery	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	6	-	1	4	3	-	13
7. Burglary	95	139	118	90	123	108	182	90	156	142	285	216	333	385	357	255	411
8. Thefts	454	564	474	527	466	518	354	355	472	414	609	597	801	915	937	889	637
9. Riots	-	2	5	14	23	25	14	16	28	32	81	85	176	183	107	67	96
10. Criminal Breach of Trust	5	9	7	8	9	14	29	16	25	14	15	3	27	2	2	2	4
11. Cheating	1	3	-	15	-	-	2	12	17	15	-	3	5	9	11	16	10
12. Counterfeiting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
13. Other offences not included above.	64	61	95	114	78	482	97	152	183	145	293	128	291	374	238	177	201
Total	634	798	715	767	710	1162	697	659	891	1078	1321	1062	1677	1906	1690	1422	1601

g/-

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- 18 -
STATEMENT - 2.

Number of Juvenile Cases reported under Special and Local Laws in Karnataka.

Particulars.	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
1. Arms Act	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
2. Opium Act.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Gambling Act.	47	186	82	110	94	174	74	180	239	337	383	153	172	274	193	101	167
4. Excise Act	28	90	199	405*	554*	1300*	37	169	137	365	364	180	73	140	86	44	65
5. Prohibition Act	582	392	38				1698	-	66	58	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
6. Explosive Act - Explosive Subst- ance Act.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women & Girls Act.	214	445	681	155	193	772	561	1020	595	590	441	138	533	1489	1334	1184	803
8. Motor Vehicles Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	638	658	-	-	-	34	8	-
9. Prevention of Corruption Act.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Customs Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Indian Railway Act	12	83	608	136	1227	41	241	894	300	50	-	1	-	1	2	-	2
12. Children's Act.	265	224	877	265	847	920	823	198	117	53	107	93	49	128	158	89	42
13. Anti Beggary Act.	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	-	256	65	-	-	-	1412	1060	1065	-
14. Other Offences not included above.	95	226	121	138	189	196	1353	795	904	43	1184	309	144	118	157	51	78
TOTAL . .	1243	1646	2365	1436	3104	3403	4790	3256	3042	2199	3137	874	972	3562	3034	2542	1157

Note:- * Break-up figures are not available.

Ec.

Continued from page No 21

Statement - 3 (contd)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Thefts	Riots	Criminal breach of trust	Cheating	Counterfeiting	Miscellaneous	Total Cognizable Crimes
1.	Andhra Pradesh	399	20	-	1	-	83	763
2.	Assam	559	289	15	17	-	145	1,596
3.	Bihar	597	799	2	3	-	268	2,282
4.	Gujarat	1,791	457	45	28	-	1,107	3,959
5.	Haryana	193	8	1	-	-	271	601
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	15	-	-	-	69	143
7.	Karnataka	801	176	27	9	-	291	1,677
8.	Kerala	35	22	-	-	-	3	87
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1,937	477	23	30	-	3,440	7,465
10.	Maharashtra	3,946	489	81	67	-	2,337	9,040
11.	Nagaland	17	-	-	-	-	-	30
12.	Orissa	337	-	3	2	-	13	542
13.	Punjab	51	-	-	-	-	98	215
14.	Rajasthan	359	313	6	4	-	312	1,328
15.	Tamil Nadu	1,710	91	18	3	-	212	2,490
16.	Uttar Pradesh	369	-	2	3	-	176	757
17.	West Bengal	573	242	2	-	-	102	1,136
18.	Delhi (U.T.)	525	54	25	12	-	584	1,412
19.	Other States and Union Territories	417	89	2	11	-	450	1,298
INDIA		14,654	3,541	252	190	-	9,961	36,821

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STATEMENT - 3

Number of Juvenile Cases reported under Major Crimes in different States, 1973.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Murder	Culpable Homicide	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary
1.	Andhra Pradesh	9	-	3	-	2	2	244
2.	Assam	39	-	10	31	20	20	451
3.	Bihar	31	1	23	16	53	50	439
4.	Gujarat	62	-	4	38	14	35	378
5.	Haryana	18	7	3	6	1	-	93
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	-	3	1	-	1	12
7.	Karnataka	19	-	2	4	14	1	333
8.	Kerala	1	-	3	-	1	-	22
9.	Madhya Pradesh	168	3	76	41	34	66	1,170
10.	Maharashtra	144	3	35	54	115	181	1,588
11.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	3	3	7
12.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	17	-	170
13.	Punjab	19	11	-	8	-	-	28
14.	Rajasthan	33	1	5	29	4	4	258
15.	Tamil Nadu	30	2	4	1	1	5	413
16.	Uttar Pradesh	11	4	12	6	12	20	142
17.	West Bengal	20	10	1	3	23	15	145
18.	Delhi (U.T.)	15	8	3	35	1	39	111
19.	Other States and Union Territories	28	4	7	28	2	13	247
INDIA		651	54	194	301	317	455	6,251

contd. Page No. 20

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STATEMENT 4

Number of Juvenile Cases reported under Local and Special Laws, 1973.

No.	State/Union Territory	Arms Act	Opium Act	Gambling Act	Excise Act	Prohibition Act	Immoral Traffic Act	S.I.T. Act*	Motor vehicle Act	Indian Railway Act	Other offences	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	62	-	-	-	48	-	-	3,770	3,880
2.	Assam	3	-	40	10	-	1	1	-	135	39	229
3.	Bihar	-	-	26	13	4	-	-	-	9	87	139
4.	Gujarat	1	-	5,302	-	8,298	-	1	-	5	2,586	16,193
5.	Haryana	32	21	202	515	-	-	1	-	13	259	1,043
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	1	-	172	73	-	-	533	-	-	193	972
8.	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6	7	1,546	264	-	1	11	309	26	463	2,633
10.	Maharashtra	1,166	9	5,919	-	5,668	-	2	7	8	4,932	17,711
11.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Orissa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125
13.	Punjab	42	67	187	335	-	-	-	-	10	8	649
14.	Rajasthan	8	20	110	6	-	-	-	-	-	47	191
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	3	544	1,515	67	-	356	-	3	15,409	17,898
16.	Uttar Pradesh	66	5	24	20	-	-	-	3	30	10	158
17.	West Bengal	2	-	39	50	-	-	-	-	320	173	584
18.	Delhi (U.T.)	96	8	288	199	-	-	14	-	-	21	626
19.	Other States and Union Territories	7	-	234	287	-	2	1	1	1	272	805
	India	1,431	140	14,695	3,287	14,037	4	968	320	560	28,397	63,839

Note: * Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act.

BSVL.

STATEMENT - 5

Number of Juvenile cases reported in Major Cities 1973.

Sl. No.	City	Murder	Culpable Homicide	Rape	Kidnapping and Abduction	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Thefts	Riots	Criminal Breach of Trust	Cheating	Counter feiting	Miscellaneous	Total cognizable crime
1.	Ahmedabad	6	-	-	9	4	1	43	182	20	4	7	-	232	508
2.	Bangalore	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	361	71	1	5	-	144	662
3.	Bombay	3	-	9	26	3	1	68	276	6	7	5	-	70	474
4.	Calcutta	5	1	1	1	3	1	9	61	-	2	-	-	9	193
5.	Delhi	15	8	3	35	1	39	111	525	54	25	12	-	584	1412
6.	Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	90	-	-	-	-	-	121
7.	Kanpur	-	-	-	-	-	2	17	35	44	-	-	-	6	114
8.	Madras	4	-	1	-	1	2	46	603	15	15	3	-	85	775

BSVL.

STATEMENT- 6.

Number of Juvenile Cases reported in Major Cities under Local and Special Laws 1973.

Sl. No.	City	Arms Act.	Opium Act.	Gambling Act.	Excise Act.	Prohibition Act.	Explosive Act.	S.I.T. * Act.	Motor Vehicle Act.	Indian Railway Act.	Other Offences.	Total
1.	Ahmedabad	1	-	1227	-	622	-	1	-	-	1403	3254
2.	Bangalore	-	-	23	12	-	-	431	-	-	27	493
3.	Bombay	1158	-	743	-	19	-	-	-	-	666	2586
4.	Calcutta	2	-	32	50	-	-	-	-	-	11	95
5.	Delhi	96	8	288	199	-	-	14	-	-	21	626
6.	Hyderabad	-	-	62	-	-	-	48	-	-	3743	3853
7.	Kanpur	24	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
8.	Madras	-	3	414	407	61	-	55	-	-	9504	10444

* Note: Suppression of Immoral Traffic.

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Statement 7.

Number of Juvenile Offenders by Level of Education
in Karnataka.

Level of Education.	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Illiterate ..	2848	1641	2037	3004	3012	2730	1035
Below Primary ..	1240	493	740	1961	1444	1236	694
Above Primary but below Matric/Higher Secondary..	342	266	265	665	475	343	290
Matric/Higher Secondary & above. ..	92	62	52	371	76	73	810
Total ..	4522	2462	3094	6001	5007	4382	2829

Statement 8.

Number of Juvenile Offenders by Family Background
in Karnataka.

Family Background	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Living with parent	2555	1406	1678	2857	2122	2361	1550
Living with guardian	690	705	960	1840	979	694	557
Homeless ..	1277	351	456	1304	1906	1327	722
Total ..	4522	2462	3094	6001	5007	4382	2829

Statement 9.

Number of Juvenile Offenders by Economic set up in
Karnataka.

Economic set up	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Lower Income (below Rs.150/- per month.) ..	4394	2196	2869	5258	4093	4022	1857
Lower Middle (Rs.150/- to Rs.500/- p.m.) ..	100	251	183	586	718	286	649
Upper Middle (Rs.500/- to Rs.1000/- p.m.) ..	26	15	42	157	154	62	256
Upper Income (above Rs.1000/- p.m.) ..	2	-	-	-	42	12	67
Total ..	4522	2462	3094	6001	5007	4382	2829

END