

**“A SOCIO-LEGAL PERSPECTIVE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
IN MAHARASHTRA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PUNE
DISTRICT.”**

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF UGC-MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT
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Executive Summary

In India the Delhi Gang Rape Case (Nirbhaya Rape Case) shook the nation at large and consequently the laws pertaining to juvenile delinquency have been reviewed. In light of this incident and to remove the flaws of the previous law on Juvenile Justice, the Parliament enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015. Under the Act where a person between the age of 16-18 years can be tried as an adult for heinous crimes.

The term 'juvenile' can be defined as a child who has not attained a certain age, at which, like an adult, under the law of the land, can be held liable for his criminal acts. The Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015, defines the term juvenile to a child who is below the age of 18 years.

Various studies have been carried from different dimensions concerning the juvenile justice system in India and statewise as well. The researcher has endeavored to study the juvenile delinquency in Pune district as the city according to the National Crime Records Bureau's reports witnessed increase in crimes by juveniles. The number of juveniles in conflict with the law in the state has increased, with Pune topping the list, revealed the 'Crime in Maharashtra-2009' report of the state Crime Investigation Department (CID).

According to the NCRB survey, Pune was among the top three cities showing the trend of rise in serious crimes committed by juveniles (Children in Conflict with Law CLL). Pune and Delhi have witnessed the highest number of sexual harassment crimes committed by juveniles during in 2015. In this backdrop, the researcher has made an attempt to study the working of the juvenile justice system and causes of juvenile delinquency in India with special reference to Pune district.

The research has adopted an inter disciplinary approach to study the topic specifically through the lenses of social legal perspective of juvenile delinquency in Pune district. The objective in the present study to find out the causative factors of juvenile delinquency in Pune district. The researcher attempts to examine the existing conditions related to Juvenile delinquency in the Pune district.

Case study method has been adopted in the present study. Case studies refer to in depth, qualitative studies of one or more illustrative cases. Case studies of select juvenile delinquents

have been undertaken which is used to deal with the various aspects of the life of the juvenile delinquent.

The principal investigator has divided the study into six chapters. The first chapter titled, ***‘Introduction and Conceptual Framework of the Study’*** aims to introduce the subject and position the area in relation to previous research. The various concepts concerning the subject matter of the study have been highlighted. It also throws light on the Origin of Research Problem, Inter-disciplinary Relevance, Hypothesis, Aims & Objective, Rationale & Significance of the Study, Research Methodology and Proposed Chapterisation. The second chapter titled, ***‘Theories and Causative Factors in Juvenile Delinquency’*** gives an insight into the various theories propounded by sociologists, psychologist criminologists on juvenile delinquency and the causative factors in juvenile delinquency. The third chapter titled, ***‘International Perspective on Juvenile Delinquency’*** deals with various international documents pertaining to rights and protection of children and juveniles. The fourth chapter titled, ***‘ Juvenile Delinquency in India - Legislative and Judicial Developments’*** discusses various national legislative enactments concerning juvenile delinquency in India. The Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2015 has specifically been analysed. The sixth chapter titled ***‘Juvenile Delinquency in State of Maharashtra with special reference to Pune District’*** gives a brief picture about the crimes committed by Juveniles in the state of Maharashtra. It also endeavors to give an analysis of the causes of juvenile delinquency in Pune district using empirical research methodology. The last chapter titled, ***‘Conclusion and Suggestions’*** is a summarization of the present study that includes suggestions to combat the growing problem of juvenile delinquency in Pune district.

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