

## **A Critical Study of Legal Information Regarding Juvenile Delinquents in Chhatarpur District**

**Pooja Singh**

**Faculty of Humanities and Social Science  
Shri Krishna University, Chhatarpur (M.P.)**

### **SUMMARY**

Like other districts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhatarpur district is witnessing a continuous increase in juvenile criminals. Juvenile criminals commit crimes due to curiosity, excitement or provocation in the economic, social and family backgrounds, which have far-reaching consequences for the family and society. An increase in such criminals has started being recorded in Chhatarpur district, in which the highest percentages of children are in the age group of 14 to 18 years. Out of 100 juvenile criminals included in the study, 38.00 percent have education up to 10th standard and 34.00 percent have education up to 8th standard, 60.00 percent delinquent children are such who do not have legal knowledge regarding crimes.

### **KEY WORDS**

Juvenile crime, age group, education, legal information.

### **PREFACE**

The present world environment is of achievements and records. This has also affected the world of crime. The number of juvenile offenders is constantly increasing along with other criminals. Children up to the age of 18 years commit crimes out of curiosity, excitement or under the influence of their friends or other people. The entire family including the juvenile offender continues to suffer violence even later. Such juvenile offenders are not worthy of the mercy of society in any form, although their background is affected by economic, social status, family circumstances and level of education. These criminals and their families have to suffer inhuman torture due to immaturity, which is basically the basis of information related to law and human rights. The present study has studied the nature of juvenile offenders, causes of the incident, effects in the perspective of juvenile offenders of Chhatarpur district.

### **STUDY AREA**

Chhatarpur is located at 24.06' to 25.20' north latitude and 78.59' to 80.26' east longitude. It covers an area of 8687 sq km. Chhatarpur is located in the north eastern border of the state of Madhya Pradesh. It came into existence in 1956. Chhatarpur was founded in 1785 and is named after the Bundela Rajput leader Chhatrasal, the founder of Bundelkhand independence and also has his Samadhi here. The state was ruled by his descendants until 1785. At that time the Panwar

dynasty of Rajputs took control of Chhatarpur. The state was guaranteed to Kunwar Sone Singh Panwar in 1806 by the British Raj. In 1854 Chhatarpur passed under the British government due to lack of direct heirs under the doctrine of lapse, but was given to Jagat Raj as a special favor. Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh has a total population of 1,762,375 as per Census 2011. Out of these 936,121 are males while 826,254 are females. A total of 356,297 families were residing in Chhatarpur district in 2011. The average sex ratio of Chhatarpur district is 883.

### **Pre-study review**

Previous study refers to all types of books, encyclopedias, magazines, research papers and records etc. related to the research problem, whose study helps the researcher in selecting his problem, preparing the outline of the study and taking the work forward. Among these, mainly Diwan and Diwan, Gaur (1982), Mukherjee (1989), Chaturvedi (1999), National Human Rights Commission Annual Report, Dowry Retribution Act, Sharma (2006), and Yojana, magazine, Competition Darpan, Dainik Bhaskar, Dainik Jagran, Times of India, Internet articles have done work related to legal information of juvenile delinquents.

### **Scope and Methodology of Research**

The present study is related to the legal and human rights of the child accused, which has been completed through social, judicial and criminal data obtained from the field survey. Which has been made available through the interviews of the contained questionnaire. Secondary data has also been used as per the requirement in the study, which has been obtained from various newspapers and magazines, Human Rights Commission, Court and Police Station Office. The work has been completed by incorporating the previous decisions and judicial decisions wherever necessary.

### **Interpretation and Analysis**

During his research study, the researcher personally studied 100 delinquent children. During this study, the help of officers, employees, delinquent children and their guardians of the remand home was also taken. The conclusions obtained from the study are as follows-

**Table No. 01: Cases registered against Delinquent Children in Chhatarpur District  
(Age group wise)**

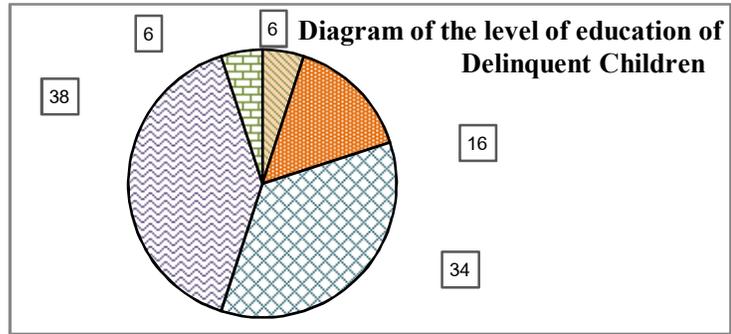
Year	Age of different Delinquent Children (in years)										Sum	
	7&10	%	10&12	%	12&14	%	14&16	%	Above 16 years	%	Number	%
2023	3	3.49	5	5.81	5	5.81	12	13.95	61	70.93	86	100

Cases registered against delinquent children in Chhatarpur district (age group wise) On studying Table No. 1, it was found that the number of cases registered against delinquent children in the session 2023 was 86, in which 03 cases were registered against delinquent children in the age group of 7 to 10, 5 cases were registered against the age group of 10-12, 5 cases were registered against the age group of 12-14, 12 cases were registered against the age group of 14-16 and 61 cases were registered against delinquent children above 16 years of age.

**Table No.2: Level of Education of Delinquent Children**

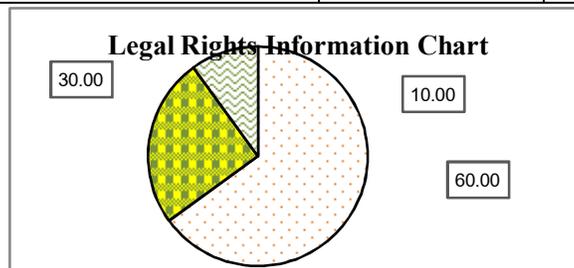
S.No.	Description	Number	%
1	Never went to school	06	06-00
2	Up to fifth	16	16-00
3	Upto eighth	34	34-00
4	Upto tenth	38	38-00
5	Above tenth	06	06-00

On studying the level of education of various delinquent children, it was found that 06 per cent delinquent children are such who have never gone to school. 16 per cent delinquent children are such who have studied till class V. The number of delinquent children studying till class VIII is 34. There are 38 delinquent children who have studied only till 10th and the percentage of delinquent children studying above class 10th is 06. In conclusion, we can say that the number of delinquent children studying till 10th is the highest.



**Table No. 3: Knowledge of Legal Rights**

S.No.	Description	Number	%
1	Yes	60	60-00
2	No	30	30-00
3	I have heard	10	10-00



On studying the legal knowledge of various delinquent children, it was found that 60.00 percent of the delinquent children are such who do not have legal knowledge regarding crimes. And 30.00 percent of the delinquent children are such who do not have any knowledge about legal rights. The remaining 10 percent of the delinquent children are such who have some knowledge about law.

### **CONCLUSION**

Parents believe that it is criminal for children to be soft-spoken and incite others. Most parents believe that their children are not mentally developed enough to understand what is right and what is wrong. According to law, their whole life will be ruined if they forgive their illegal acts by considering them as their mistake. Most parents believed that their children's acts have had a mental, economic and social impact on them. Most of the time their businesses and jobs have been ruined due to frequent visits to police and lawyers. Children will never commit such mistakes if they can understand their suffering. When asked how they treat such children after they return from the reformatory, they said that they explain to their children lovingly again and again, motivate them to move forward, and keep an eye on them without any information so that they do not go astray again. When asked what the family of a runaway child thinks, they said that children have regrets, they suffer from a kind of inferiority complex, prefer to stay alone quietly and avoid meeting jealous people. Such parents appealed to behave friendly with their children, keep explaining to them from time to time and keep an eye on their actions and behavior.

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