



ISSN: 0976-3031

Available Online at <http://www.recentscientific.com>

CODEN: IJRSFP (USA)

*International Journal of Recent Scientific Research*  
Vol. 8, Issue, 8, pp. 19318-19320, August, 2017

**International Journal of  
Recent Scientific  
Research**

DOI: 10.24327/IJRSR

## Research Article

### A STUDY ON MOLESTATION ALLEGED BY JUVENILES AMONG THE DISTINCT PART OF INDIA

**Amit Chauhan\* and Manisha**

Amity Institute of Forensic Sciences, Amity University Sec-125 Noida (U.P.), India-201303

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2017.0808.0668>

#### ARTICLE INFO

##### Article History:

Received 17<sup>th</sup> May, 2017

Received in revised form 21<sup>st</sup>

June, 2017

Accepted 05<sup>th</sup> July, 2017

Published online 28<sup>th</sup> August, 2017

##### Key Words:

Molestation, Juvenile, society, factors, offences, etc.

#### ABSTRACT

Now a day, a growing number of molestation throughout the world has become problem for the people and law informant agencies. Although, abundant studies had been conducted over this predicament from the pledged factors either social, psychological or any other factor. Childhood sexual abuse by the knowns, which is one of the largely been neglected in our society. Sometimes, the sexual corrections are directed against the male that took place in a variety of settings including the home, workplace, streets prisons and even in police custody too. This study was conducted for consideration to estimate of juveniles involved in such offences in two territories of India which includes the northern territory and southern territory. In this study, the available date of National crime record bureau was used which was released in 2016.

**Copyright © Amit Chauhan and Manisha, 2017**, this is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

#### INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquents refer the person who is involved in the criminal code and assertive decoration that are not approved for children neither for adolescents. The provenance of criminal behaviour in childhood is convoluted element and delinquency is judicially a predictable term in some children's lives<sup>1, 2</sup>. Though, it seems to be evidential that such early behaviour shouldn't be overlooked. As per a research that had been reported and explained for why males are more regular perpetrators of sexual and non- sexual violence which is found in behavioural genetics, evolutionary psychology and socialization.

Like Ward and his colleagues identify the role of social learning in evolutionary theories of sexual aggression. They urged that a propensity for sexual aggression is more likely to emerge where an individual's developmental history includes observing the benefits of using coercive strategies by family members or peers<sup>3</sup>. Bridges mentioned the responsible factors for juvenile delinquency under six categories: first is physical factor which includes malnutrition, lack of sleep, nervous disorders and other ailments. Second factor is mental factor which includes mental defect, superior intelligence, inferiority complex and revengefulness<sup>4</sup>. Third factor is home condition which includes poverty and unemployment. Fourth factor is school condition which includes poor attendance laws, wrong grading, and unsatisfactory teacher. Fifth factor is neighbourhood condition which includes congested slums,

influence of gang, loneliness and lack of social outlets. Sixth factor is occupational condition which includes truancy, irregular occupation and occupational misfit.

John Onyango Omboto attended responsible causes for involvement of youth in crime and juveniles in delinquent act. He found that drugs and poverty were major factors responsible for delinquent behaviour<sup>5, 6</sup>. Broken homes and low education was also considered a major factor. In 2014, Solomon Ehiemua observed that child rearing and parental practices are one of the major factors that have a significant impact on the development and formation of juvenile delinquency<sup>7</sup>.

With changing societal trends and influence of media children have become mature and possess their personal opinions on different topics. Prior to the 1980s, the attitude towards juvenile sex offenders was less concerned, viewing sexually coercive behaviour as normal for experimenting adolescents. But in the modern scenario, researches recognize the juvenile sexual offending as a social problem.

Studies are made to understand what factors contribute to the risk of a said individual becoming a sex offender, with the objective of stopping juvenile sex offenders becoming adult sex offenders. The research has focused on the increasing rate of molestation and factors, those which have occurred in the individual's past and that cannot be changed, and dynamic factors, those which treatment programmes can target to prevent recidivism. Children constitute about 39% of India

\*Corresponding author: **Amit Chauhan**

Amity Institute of Forensic Sciences, Amity University Sec-125 Noida (U.P.), India-201303

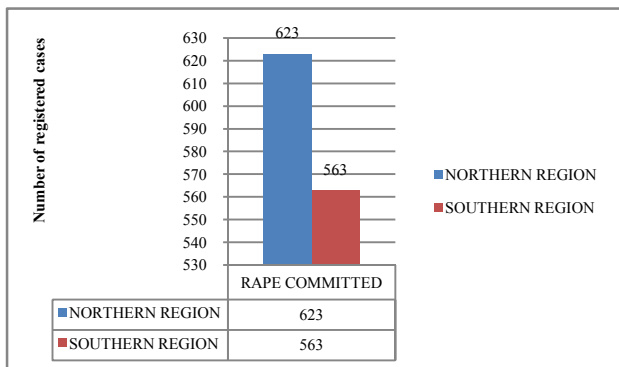
total population in which 27% belong to age group of 11 - 15 while 16% belong to age group of 16-18<sup>8, 9</sup>. In recent years India has seen increase in number of crimes committed by children and has led to juvenile delinquency a major subject of study in criminology<sup>10</sup>. Juvenile delinquents are big concern to any developing country. Several amendments have been made for the corrections of such juveniles and changes are being done. As per the Indian constitution, Indian Penal code (IPC) 1860 finds that no child below the age of seven may be held criminally responsible for an action (Sec 82 IPC)<sup>11, 12</sup>. Since scenario has changed a lot and we can see juveniles getting involved in heinous crime, strict laws need to be made in order to lessen the involvement of juveniles in delinquent act. Juvenile Justice (care & protection of children) Act, 2015 was passed by Indian Parliament to decide the punishment for age group of 16-18 involved in heinous crime<sup>13, 14</sup>. This act was amended to decide whether the individual has committed crime according to child mind set or adult mind set. This act allows Juvenile Justice Board to decide whether the individual should be treated like juvenile or adult for the crime he or she has committed after consulting psychologists and sociologists. This act was also passed to provide protection and care to the children and ensure social re-integration.

**Hypothesis**

There is insignificant difference between the rate of rape committed by juvenile delinquents in Northern and Southern Region (including union territory) in India.

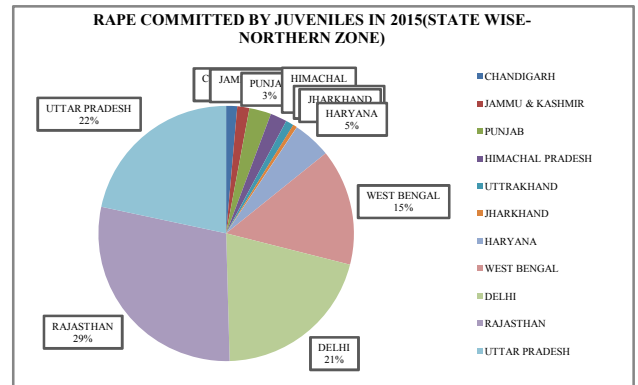
**DISCUSSION**

Molestation against women is complicated by multiple mode it takes and contexts in which it materializes. This is astronomical protrude between forms of molestation and many other similar causes. There are factors increasing the risk of someone being coerced into sex, factors increasing the risk of an individual man forcing sex on another person, and factors. In this strategic study of such cases which are regulated by juveniles, was taken by making a division of Indian population into two parts; Northern part of Indian as well as Southern part. The molestation estimate in northern population was about 51.91667 (mean value), while mean of southern region was calculated to be 46.91667. Standard deviation of northern region was found 54.55343 while of southern region was found 69.36793. T test was calculated from the data and it was found to be 0.852668<sup>15</sup>. The comparison graph (Graph-1) of the committed molestation by juveniles are given below-



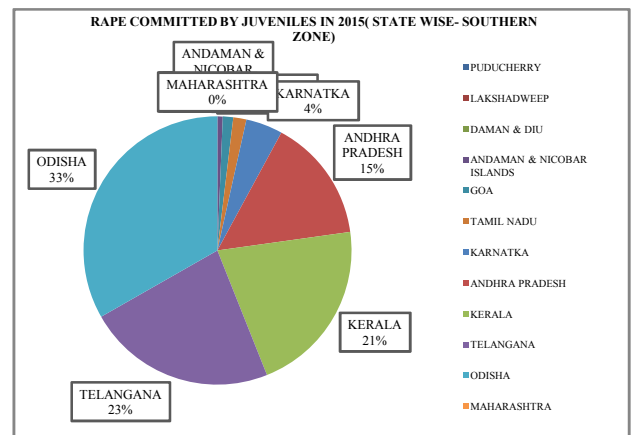
**Graph 1** It shows rape committed by juvenile delinquents in northern region which is 623 and southern region which is 523 in the year 2016.

Although, sexual offences/ molestation has become a heinous crime and as per the available record of National Crime Record Bureau; 11.3% crime rate has increased since 2014. The crime of molestation has continuously increased. A total of 623 cases were reported in northern part of India in which juveniles were accused while 563 cases of juveniles were reported from southern part of India. In northern part of India; Delhi (21%) Uttar Pradesh (22%) and Rajasthan (29%) were at top in crime against women (molestation). The summary graph among the cases of reported in northern states of India are given below in the graph no-2.



**Graph 2** It shows rape committed by juvenile delinquents in different states of Northern Region of India in 2016.

Whereas, the sexual offences against juveniles which were reported in southern part of India are showing higher estimate. This estimate was not much higher but quiet higher from the northern population in which Odisha (33%), Telangana (23%), Karnataka (29%) and Kerala (21%), Andhra Pradesh reveal higher cases. The cases reported in Southern part of India are shown in graph no.-3 below-



**Graph 3** It shows rape committed by juvenile delinquents in different states of Southern Region in India in 2016.

There is no such significant level of difference between rape/ molestation committed by juveniles in Northern and Southern Region (including union territory) of India. In Northern Region Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Bihar have witnessed high rate of rapes committed by juveniles while in Southern Region Maharashtra, Telangana, Odisha and Kerala have witnessed high rate of rapes committed by juveniles in India in 2016. This shows that crime is not restricted to any particular place, region or state of country. Therefore, it indicates that literacy rate doesn't affect the rate of crime as Kerala, Maharashtra and Delhi have high literacy rate.

## CONCLUSION

Molestation has become a serious issue for public and affects millions of people each year throughout the world. It is ambioned by many aspects operating in range if social, cultural and economic contexts. Sexual violence is directed against women is also a cause of gender inequality and the obtained data on sexually violent men are somewhat limited and heavily biased towards detained rapists. Regardless of the limited amount of information on molestation, it is initiated that it is a heinous crime that is found everywhere. There has been extensive exploration in topical times on the role of cognitive inconstant among the set of factors that can lead to rape. Sexually violent men have been shown to be more likely to consider victims responsible for the rape and are less knowledgeable about the impact of rape on victims. Interpolations supporting the victims of sexual assault, procedures to make it more likely that perpetrators of molestation will be caught and punished, and strategies for changing social norms and raising the status of women. It is vital to develop interventions for resource-poor settings and rigorously to evaluate program in both industrialized and developing countries. The vigor segment is considerably more effective in countries where there are protocols and strategies for overseeing cases and collecting evidence, where staff are well-trained and where there is good collaboration with the judicial system.

## References

1. Banham Bridges, K. M. (1927), "Factors Contributing To Juvenile Delinquency", *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology* 17(4), 531- 580.
2. AkankshaVerma Amit Chauhan. A Study on Youth's Propensity Towards Crime In Modern Era. *Int J Recent Sci Res*. Vol.8, Issue1 (2017), Pg; 15120-15122.
3. CarolynSmith, Terence P. Thornberry (1995), "The Relationship between Childhood Maltreatment and Adolescent Involvement in Delinquency", *Criminology*, 33: 451-481. doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.1995.tb01186.x
4. Esbensen, F.-A. And Huizinga, D. (1993), "Gangs, Drugs, and Delinquency in A Survey of Urban Youth", *Criminology*, 31: 565-589. doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.1993.tb01142.x
5. Chauhan. Determination of Sex from the Latent Palm Prints Present on Documents. *Journal of Forensic Research* 6 (5) 2015, Pg; 1-4.
6. John Onyango Omboto, Gerald O. Ondiek, "Factors Influencing Youth Crime and Juvenile Delinquency", *International Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, March 2013. Vol. 1, No.2.
7. Solomon Ehiemua, "Juvenile Delinquency: A Comparative Study between Child Rearing Practices In Developed and Developing Countries", *European Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, Vol. 2 No. 4, 2014 ISSN 2056-5429.
8. J Singh, Chauhan A. Identification of an Individual from the Latent Palm Prints Present on Documents. *International journal of research science and innovation*. Volume 1 issue 7 (2014), Pg; 29-35.
9. Kamchuchat C, Chongsuivatwong V, Oncheunjit S, Yip TW, Sangthong R. Workplace violence directed at nursing staff at a general hospital in southern Thailand. *Journal of Occupational Health*; Vol. 50 (2008), Pg; 201-207.
10. Unnikrishnan B, Rekha T, Kumar G, Reshmi B, Mithra P, Sanjeev B. Harassment among women at workplace: A cross sectional study in coastal south India. *Indian J Commun Med* Vol 35 (2010), Pg; 350-52.
11. Chaudhuri P. Experiences of sexual harassment of women health workers in four hospitals in Kolkata, India. *Reprod Health Matters*, Vol.15, Issue30 (2007), Pg; 221-229.
12. Varsha Chauhan, Amit Chauhan. an expansion of indented signatures over the credentials by the employment of domiciliary commodity. *International Journal of Civil Engineering & Technology* 8 (4) 2017, Pg; 1960-1966
13. R Sharma, J Singh, A Chauhan, KPS Kushwaha. An Evaluation: Percentage of latent palm prints or part on documents. *International Journal of Research* 2 (5) 2015, Pg; 301-307
14. Singh J. Chauhan A. A Review-Timeline of Palm prints since beginning till now. *International Journal of Research* 2 (6) 2015, Pg; 126-138
15. S. K.S Amit Chauhan, Aparna Gautam, Sourabh Kumar Singh. Gender Inequity from the Quadrant of Lateral Fingerprints among the Age Group of 18-25 Years From The Population of The National Capital Region of India. *International Journal of civil engineering & technology* 8 (4) 2017, Pg; 1402-1407.

### How to cite this article:

Amit Chauhan and Manisha.2017, A Study on Molestation Alleged By Juveniles Among The Distinct Part of India. *Int J Recent Sci Res*. 8(8), pp. 19318-19320. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24327/ijrsr.2017.0808.0668>

\*\*\*\*\*