

relationships and who experience a total lack of guilt or remorse for their crimes.

4. Juvenile Crime Statistics

According to NCRB data for 2011, 64% of all juvenile criminals are in the age group of 16-18. A total of 33,887 juveniles were apprehended during 2011 out of which 31,909 were boys and 1,978 were girls. In 2011, 33,887 juveniles were arrested for 25,178 instances of crime. Of these, 1,211 juveniles are in the age group of 7-12 years, 11,019 fall in the 12-16 years age group while 21,657 fall in the 16-18 years age group. In Delhi itself, of the 925 boys arrested for juvenile crimes in 2011, 567 were in the 16-18 years age group. The states of Madhya Pradesh (19.9%), Maharashtra (19%), Chhattisgarh (8.7%), Andhra Pradesh (7.3%), Rajasthan (7.3%) and Gujarat (6.4%) have reported high incidence of juvenile crimes under IPC. Out of the total 888 juvenile murder cases reported in the country in 2011, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh reported 16.3% and 12.6% cases. The highest incidence of the juvenile rape cases in the country was reported from Madhya Pradesh (23.6%) followed by Uttar Pradesh (12.7%) and Maharashtra (10.9%) in the country. The highest incidence of the juvenile cases under Special Local Laws was reported from Tamil Nadu (672) which accounted for 23.7% of total juvenile crimes under SLL followed by Chhattisgarh (514, 18.1%), Gujarat (464, 16.4%), Maharashtra (296 cases, 10.4%) and Madhya Pradesh (276 cases, 9.7%). These five states taken together have accounted for 78.3% of total juvenile delinquency cases under SLL reported in the country (NCRB, 2011).

5. Conclusion

Adolescence is a time in which youth seek autonomy and their own identity. Some adolescents engage in activities that both are criminal and a risk to their well-being. Violence and aggression are the most vital issues which modern society faces. Despite wide spread education, independence, freedom of thought and speech, freedom from deprivation, fulfilment of basic needs and wants and improvement in socio-economic conditions and living standards, in many countries around the globe, aggression and violence are on the rise. Youth violence and aggression is a complex problem having its social, economic and psychological aspects. The need of the hour is to understand the underlying causes of youth violence and address these sensitive issues with utmost urgency. Efforts are required on the part of the family, education institutions and society as a whole to provide secure environment to our youth and channelize youth power towards nation building.

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