

The Socio-Legal Study of Juvenile Delinquency in Papumpare District of Arunachal Pradesh

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INTRODUCTION

A crime by the Juveniles is the harsh reality of the present time. Only one factor is not the cause of Juvenile delinquency. As the researcher, has decided to study the Socio-Legal aspect of juvenile delinquency of Papumpare, the data was collected in that direction.

With the permission of the Principal Magistrate of District Court, which sits every Friday, at Juvenile Justice Board, Yupia, the researcher has made an effort to collect the data as well as study the cases pertaining to the Juvenile delinquents. The details of the cases were examined. The information, with regard to number of Juvenile cases registered year wise data was collected from the office of Director General of Police Headquarter, (PHQ), Itanagar. Also, other information's were collected from the various establishment run by the govt of Arunachal of Pradseh

Geographical Information of Papumpare District:

Papumpare district is situated in the North Easter part of Arunachal Pradesh. Its mainland extended between 26°55' and 28°40' North latitude and 92°40' and 94°21' East longitudes. The district is bounded by KraDaadi district in the north, Lower Subansiri district in the east, East Kameng district in the west and state of Assam in the south. The district headquarter is located at Yupia which is 22 kms from Itanagar. The name of the district is derived from the two major rivers called Papum and Pare. The district covers an area of 3462 sq kms approximately.¹

1.(Government of Arunachal Pradesh<https://papumpare.nic.in/about-district/#>)

The total population of the district including Capital Complex is 1,76,573 as per the population Census -2011. ("District Census Handbook, Papum Pare" (PDF). Government of India. 16 June 2014. p. 9.)As per 2011 Census Data, 485 villages are in Papum Pare District of Arunachal Pradesh, India. These villages are located in the Balijan, Banderdawa, Doimukh, Gumto, Itanagar, Kakoi, Kimin, Leporiang, Mengio, Naharlagun, Parang, Sagalee, Sangdupota (Besar Nello), Taraso and Toru talukas. Itanagar, the capital of the state is situated in this district.²

The present Papumpare district was added to the administrative unit of India in the year 1914 when it was made a part of the Western Section of North-East Frontier Tract. In 1919 it was renamed Balipara Frontier Tract. In 1946, the Balipara Frontier Tract was divided for administrative convenience into Se La Sub-Agency and Subansiri Area. In 1954 this Tract was further bifurcated into two administrative units known as the Subansiri Frontier Division and the Kameng Frontier Division. In 1965, the Subansiri Frontier Division came to be known as the Subansiri District. In 1987 the Subansiri District was bifurcated into Upper Subansiri District and Lower Subansiri District. The Papumpare District was curved out of the Lower Subansiri District in 1993. The district is bunded by KurungKumey District in the north, Lower Subansiri District in the East, East Kameng District in the west and Assam in the south. The Nyishis are the major ethnic group in the district and they belong to the IndoMongoloid group of people and their language belongs to the Tibeto-Burman family. The Mikir, migrants from Assam, also form a part of the local population. The Papumpare District was curved out of the Lower Subansiri District in 1993. The first administrative center was opened at Kimin in 1947, at Doimukh and Sagalee in 1949, Naharlogun in 1974, Balijan in 1976 and at Mengio in 1979 and Toru and Laiporiang in 1998. The temporary state capital was established in 1974 at Naharlogun and subsequently shifted to Itanagar in 1978.³

In 2011, Papumpare had a population of 176,573 of which male and female were 89,182 and 87,391 respectively. The Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 977 compared to 978 of census 2001.

2. The Indian Village Information Directory for State, District and Taluka of India. Arunachal PradeshVill, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 2015 (censusindia.gov.in). Open Government Data Platform India. Published under National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP).

3. (<https://itanagar.nic.in/history/>)

In 2011, Children under 0-6 formed 14.25 percent of Papumpare District compared to 17.25 percent of 2001. There was net change of -3 percent in this compared to previous census of India.⁴

Sl. No		Poulation			
1.	Balijan	6679	8	Leporiang	4139
2	Banderdewa	8523	9	Mengio	6055
3	Doimukh	9479	10	Naharlagun	12948
4	Gumto	1638	11	Parang	1655
5	Itanagar	5811	12	Sagalee	4734
6	Kakoi	1627	13	Sangdupota	4053
7	Kimin	6756	14	Taraso	2507
8	Leporiang	4139	15	Toru	3006

Source: Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 2015 (censusindia.gov.in).⁵

The district is divided into three subdivisions: Itanagar capital complex, Yupia, and Sagalee. The district is further divided into 15 administrative circles, namely, Balijan, Itanagar, Naharlagun, Doimukh, Toru, Sagalee, Leporiang, Mengio, Kimin, Banderdewa, Tarasso, Kakoi, Gumto, Parang, and Sangdupota.⁶

3 Status of Juvenile Delinquency in Papumpare district.

The oral narratives were collected from the local inhabitants of Papumpare district such as, Head Goan Bura, Goan Bura, Panchayati Raj Institution Members, and local inhabitants through an interview method by the researcher. Through the interview method it has been informed that there was no codified Customary Laws, specifically for the Juveniles in Papumpare district. The delinquent child was excused or remitted of their crime in the petty offences. In some cases, the parents of the delinquent offenders had to pay admonitions/compensation with Mithun, a domesticated animal. “Mithun” is a state animal of Arunachal Pradesh.

4. (Census of India 2011 - Arunachal Pradesh - Series 13 - Part XII A - District Census Handbook, Papum Pare).

5. Information from Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 2015 (censusindia.gov.in). Open Government Data Platform India. Published under National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) <https://vill.co.in/arunachal-pradesh/papum-pare>.

6. <https://papumpare.nic.in/circles/>

It is also used for payment of fine for social and legal obligations. The animal figures in system of exchange and for some groups it is a notable item of trade.⁷ In a grave offence like murder, grievous hurt, rape by the juvenile the compensation was rather high, which involved a community level negotiation.

During the olden days due to the joint family system, the delinquent was just a countable but with the growing age of modernity, Delinquents in the district has increased due to various socio-economic problems.

At present Juvenile Justice system is delivered by the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act 2015. The government of Arunachal Pradesh has notified the Arunachal Pradesh juvenile justice (care and protection of children) rules, 2020 on 25th January, 2020, which acts as the guiding principle to the Juvenile Justice system in the State of Arunachal Pradesh and all the districts. Under the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection) Act 2015, the specialized institutions have been set up in the State and all the districts including the Papumpare district. The mechanisms such as District Child Protection Unit (DCPU), Child Welfare Committees (CWC) and Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) are established in the state for the rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection or who come in conflict with the law.

The first Juvenile Justice Board was set up in 8 district in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, (i) Papumpare, Yupia, (ii) West Kameng, Bomdila (iii) East Siang, Pasigahat (iv) Upper Subansiri, Daporijo (v) Tawang (vi) Upper Siang, Yingkiong (vii) West Siang, Aalo and Lower Subansir, Ziro.⁷ At present 26 Juvenile Justice Board is set up in the State of Arunachal Pradesh for the 25 districts, including, (1) one for Itanagar Capital Complex (ICR). The Board has a Principal Magistrate, who is Judicial Magistrate First Class, in the District Court and four members, two for Papumapre and two for ICR, respectively. The Juvenile cases has been studied from the year 2018 till 2023.

7. Notification dated SWCD-23/03, Itanagar dated 23rd July, 2008, Social Welfare, Women and Child Development department, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

8. (https://nrcmithun.icar.gov.in/sites/default/files/publication/6_MITHUN.pdf)

PART-A Analysis on Juveniles Crimes, Collected From the Police
4.A.(i) Number of Juvenile apprehended in the Papumpare district from 2018 to 2024.

Table No. 2 JUVENILE DELIQUENTS APPREHENDED UNDER COGNIZABLE CRIME (JUVENILE DELIQUENCY)		
Sl. No	Year	No. of Crimes
1	2018	24
2	2019	4
3	2020	6
4	2021	Not reported.
5	2022	33
6	2023	15
7	2024 till date	14
	Total	96

Source: As per information provided by the PHQ, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar

Table No. 5.1.2 is the data provided by the police department, with regard to the number of Juveniles Delinquents recorded in the Papumpare district from the year 2018 to 2024 (till June 2024). The total overall cases as per the data provided is 96 number of cases. In the year 2022 there was highest reported crime committed by the Juveniles. The was lowest reported crime on Juvenile with only 4 In number was reported in the year 2019. The data for year 2021 is unavailable. The data on crime by Juveniles, shows that, the Juvenile crime is taking place every year. That means an average of 13 Juveniles are apprehended by police every year.

Sometimes while arrest, the police are unable to ascertain the age of Juvenile. Only when the age of juvenility is ascertained and determined by court, the Juveniles are tried under the Juvenile Justice Act. Due to this factor, the number of arrests may not show the actual numbers of juvenile Crime. But data has been important to analysis the overall picture of Juvenile delinquent in the State.

4.A(ii) Juveniles apprehended based on Sub-divisions of Police under Papumpare district:

Table No.3 JUVENILE DELIQUENTS APPREHENDED UNDER COGNIZABLE CRIME					
Sl. No	Year	Papumpare (City)	Papumpare (Rural)	Naharlagun ICR	Total
1	2018	8	7	9	24
2	2019	3	1		4
3	2020	3	3		6
4	2021	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available
5	2022	27	6		33
6	2023	3	12		15
7	2024 till date	11	3		14
	Total	55	32	9	96

Source: As per information provided by the PHQ, Govt of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar

As the population of Papumpare district is high, the police jurisdiction has been divided into three parts, i.e., (i) Papumpare(city), (ii) Papumpare(Rural) and (iii) Naharlagun ICR region. Each division has their own Superintendent of Police (SP). In Table 1.2 the overall Juveniles apprehended in the Papumpare district has been compiled from the year 2018 to 2024 June. The total number of juvenile apprehended was 96 from the year the 2018 to 2024 June. In the year 2022 there was highest record of Juvenile being apprehended, it scaled up to 33 Child in Conflict with the Law (CCWL) in the Papumpare district itself, followed by the year 2018 where 24 CCWL children were apprehended. The lowest crime was reported in the year 2019 with 4 CCWL being apprehended by the police.

The three Jurisdictional S.P Office has received cases on CCWL. Amongst these three, Papumpare (City) has recorded the highest number of cases from the year 2018 to 2024 (June). A total of 55 Juveniles were apprehended under IPC Crimes. The second highest was in the year 2022 with 27 CCWL booked by police in Papumpare(City) itself, which is quite alarming. The Papumpare(Rural) Comes in second with 32 CCWL apprehended by police from the year 2018 to 2024 (till date). The highest was in the year 2023 with 12 CCWL arrested by the police. The Naharlagun(ICR) had 9 cases on 2018. And since 2019 to 2024, there's no data available.

4. A(iii). Crime Head wise number of Juvenile apprehended based on IPC crime from 2018-2024(June)

Following are the statistic and facts on the categorization of the Juvenile Delinquents in the Papumpare based on the report from the Director General of Police:-

Table.No.4 Juveniles apprehended from the year 2018-2024 by the Papumpare Police.									
Sl. No	Categorisation of offence	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 (till June)	Total
1.	Theft	4				13	3		20
2	Robbery	4		1		1	4		10
3	Burglary	1		1		4	2	1	9
1	Murder					1		4	5
2	Dacoity					5			5
6	Kidnapping		1						1
7	Riots								
8	Culpable Homicide								
9	Counterfeiting								
10	Other IPC cases (Misc)	15	3	4		9	6	9	46
11	Total Cognizable crime under IPC	24	4	6	(No reports)	33	15	14	96
<i>Source: As per information provided by the PHQ, Govt of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar</i>									

The crimes committed by the CCWL in the Papumpare district has been categorized in Table 1.3. The data from 2018-2024 (June) are ranked in the basis of its intensity. The Theft is the crime of the highest intensity (20) followed by Robbery (10) to have committed by the Juveniles in Papumpare district.

From the statistical data received from the police, it is evident that the Juveniles are prone to grave and heinous offence such as Murder, Grievous Hurt etc. There are total number of 5 Juveniles apprehended based on the charges of Murder from the year 2018-2024(June). This is in fact a cause of concern, as to why the juveniles are taking an extreme step and becoming violent at their age.

PART-B 5. Analysis on Juveniles Crimes, From Data Collected From the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)

5.B. TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY THE JJB FROM 2018- 2024(JUNE)

The state government has to constitute for every district, one or more Juvenile Justice Boards for exercising the powers and discharging its functions relating to children in conflict with law under this Act. A board shall consist of Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate of first class not being Chief Metropolitan Magistrate or Chief Judicial Magistrate (hereinafter referred to as Principal Magistrate) with at least three years' experience and two social workers selected in such a manner as may be prescribed, of whom at least one shall be a woman, forming a Bench and every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974) on a Metropolitan Magistrate or, as the case may be, a Judicial Magistrate of First class⁹Following the mandate of the JJ, Act 2015, the Juvenile Justice Board for Papumpare district has been set up in Yupia at 2018. , Yupia is the district headquarter of Papumpare. The Court has the sitting every Friday except on the Holidays.

5B(i) Study of the Juvenile Delinquents based on Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) Papumpare district.

Table No.5 Number Of Juvenile Cases Disposed By The Juvenile Justice Board In Papumpare From 2018-2023		
Sl. No	Year	No. of cases disposed
1	2018	13

2	2019	38
3	2020	15
4	2021	18
5	2022	16
6	2023	16
7	2024(till June 2024)	13
		129

Source: JJB Board, Papumpare

A total number of 129 cases has been disposed of by the JJB, Papumpare, from the year 2018 to June 2024. It means every year, an average of 18 Juveniles are being apprehended by police. The number of Juvenile cases disposed of in 2019 has been the highest, with 38 Juveniles being tried in the JJB Board, Papumpare alone.

9. (Under Section-4 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)Act, 2015.

In 2019, a total of 22 Juvenile cases were heard and the cases were disposed of, which marks the second highest. The Juvenile cases in the year 2018 records the lowest

5.B(ii) Juvenile Cases presented before Juvenile Justice Board Papumpare district from 2018-2024(June) from different Police Station under Papumpare.

Sl.No	Hearing of cases registered PS of Papumpare	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
1	Itanagar PS	10	19	6	8	10	7	7	67
2	Naharlagun (PS)	3	14	8	3	3	5	2	38
3	Banderdewa (PS)		2	1	1	1	2	2	9
4	Kimin(PS)		1		2	1	1	1	6
4	Doimukh(PS)		1		2	1			4
7	Nirjuli(PS)				2			1	3
5	Balijan(PS)		1				1		2
		13	38	15	18	16	16	13	129

Source : Data collected from JJB Board, Papumapre

The Cases presented before the JJB, Papumpare district are 129 in number. The sub-division wise cases has been analysed It is found that 67 juveniles are from the Itanagar Police Station (PS) which indicates the highest number of Juveniles presented before the JJB, Papumpare. next is from Naharlagun PS, from where 38 Juveniles were presented before the JJB, Papumpare from the year 2018-2024(June). Banderewa PS had registered 9 CCWL, along with Doimukh 4, Balijan-2, Kimin-6, and Nirjuli- 3, respectively from the year 2018-2024(June). From the above data it is evident that Itanagar has the maximum delinquent mainly residing in the city.

5. B(iii) Sex& Age group-wise, Juveniles Presented in JJB, Papumpare district.

On the average, 18 Juveniles are presented before the Juvenile Justice Board every year. The female Juveniles are to the minimum around 1 or 2 presented in a year. It clearly indicates that, in Papumpare District, the Juvenile delinquency is male dominated. The age group wise analysis is also made. The Juveniles after being divided into three age groups-(i) 7-12 (ii) 12-16 and (iii) 16-18 years of age. Highest number of the delinquents are found in the age group of 16-18 years. The second highest were found at the age group of 12 to 16 and the lowest were among the age group of 7-12 years of age.

5. B(iv). Analysis of the Juveniles Delinquents of Papumpare district. .

The cases disposed of by the JJB, Papumpare was analysed, almost 82% of the Juveniles were engaged in offences such as Theft, Hurt, Burglary and Riot. Most of the crimes were money motivated. On further research, it was learned that “money motivated” crimes required less risk and courage as the crime was mostly committed at night. Sometimes the crimes were committed in a group, mostly in connivance. Most of the the money motivated crimes were committed by the Juvenile drug addicts.

There is a secondary category of Crime of crimes committed by the Juveniles which includes Murder, Rape, Molestation, Cheating, Rash and negligent driving etc. In the Secondary category of Crime, it is analysed that most of the crimes committed are by the juveniles in the age group of 16-18 years. In many of the cases the juveniles worked as the accomplice for the sake of getting revenge and in some cases for lavishness. In most of the Rape cases, the

Juveniles has accepted the fact that they were influenced by the social media and the vulgarity shown. In many of the crimes, the Juveniles were highly influenced by the adults. In certain crimes, the children are entrusted with the simple work like giving or hiding the weapons and take the role of ‘watch dog’. Through this, a Juvenile get trained to become a future Criminals. There are many petty offences which are released on simple fine or Charity Works.

Overall, it is observed that, the most major crimes and the first preference crimes committed by the Juvenile Delinquent of Papumpare district are Theft, Hurt and Robbery. Murder is also a major and heinous offence which show increase in tendency. Another alarming behavior is the gang formation especially in the Urban Itanagar area. Most of the gang members are from the middle-class youths as well as those working lower classes. The Juveniles Delinquents of Papumpare were mostly from the secondary education.

PART C
Institutional Survey

6.C. Under Juvenile Justice Act, there are certain provisions laid down for the Children in need of care and protection and for the children in conflict with the law. A Child Care Institution (CCI) as defined under the JJ Act,2015, means Children Home, Open Shelter, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialised Adoption Agency and a Fit Facility for the children who are in need of such services. Children in conflict with law are provided residential care and protection in Observation Homes, Special Homes and Places of Safety.

(i) Observation home-means an an Institution meant for temporary reception of the Juveniles in conflict with the law during the pendency of the cases under the Act. The juveniles are kept only for few weeks. And durin the stay, they are provided with basics such as food, accommodation, clothing, medical treatment etc.¹⁰

(ii)Special home -means an institution or place, established by a State Government or by a voluntary or non-governmental organisation, registered under section 48. It is an institution where the Child in conflict, with the law are provided with rehabilitative services. The CCWL when found, through inquiry, to have committed an offence, are sent to such institution by an order of the Board.¹¹

(iii) - "Place of Safety" means any place or institution, not being a police lockup or jail, established separately or attached to an observation home or a special home, as the case may be, the person in - charge of which is willing to receive and take care of the children alleged or found to be in conflict with law, by an order of the Board or the Children’s Court, both during inquiry and ongoing rehabilitation after having been found guilty for a period and purpose as specified in the order. Basically, a person above the age of eighteen years or child in conflict with law, who is between the age of sixteen to eighteen years and is accused of or convicted for committing a heinous offence are kept in the place of safety.¹²

The main objectives of the institution study were to: (1) To study whether the knowledge about the programmes for enabling inmates to be self-dependent and self-reliant.

10.(Under Sec 2(40), Chapter I, JJ Act 2015)

11. (Sec 2(56), Chapter I, JJ Act 2015)

12. (Sec 2(46), Chapter I, JJ Act 2015)

Children sent to institutional care receive the care to which they are entitled under the Act. (2) To ascertain and analyse the conditions in the institutions whether it is conducive to the resettlement and resocialisation of children in society.

The Researcher has received the detailed address of the Observation-Cum -Special, located in Pasighat, East Siang district. An Institutional study of the lone Juvenile observation-Cum Special home was made. The institution has a superintendent, case workers, teachers (educational and vocational and/or craft teachers) and caretakers. The questionnaire was prepared for the juveniles. And the study was undertaken for 7 years from 2017-2023.

6 C (i) Number of Juveniles admitted in Observation -Cum-Special Home Pasighat from the year 20217-2023

Table. 7No Data of the Observation- Cum Special Home, Pasighat.					
Sl. No	Year	Male	Female	Trans gender	Age
1	2017	32	1	0	All are aged from 11-18
2	2018	40	0	0	
3	2019	23	0	0	
4	2020	11	0	0	
5	2021	31	0	0	
6	2022	34	2	0	
7	2023	37	1	0	

		208	4	0	
<i>Source: Observation-Cum -Special, located in Pasighat, East Siang District, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.</i>					

The information collected from this Observation-Cum -Special, located in Pasighat, East Siang district has been tabulated in table No.

1. The capacity Observation-Cum -Special Home.
2. The year wise Juveniles admitted to the institution has been collected
3. Gender wise and age wise category of CCWL was collected.
4. Education background of the Juveniles has been collected.
5. Diet chart of the Institution & Medical facilities was analysed.
6. Socio-economic background of the Juveniles was studied.

6. C(a) Capacity of the Observation-Cum -Special Home at Pasighat: The capacity of the Observation-Cum -Special Home at Pasighat is 25 for the boys and 25 for the girls. Overall the capacity is 50 bedded. There are two separate buildings for the boys and the girls. As of now, there recorded cases of the Third gender Crime in Arunachal Pradesh, and there is no place allocated for the third gender.

6. C. (b) Year wise Admission: The total number of CCWL admitted to the Observation-Cum -Special Home, year wise is shown in table No. From the year, 2017 to 2023, the total number of Juvenile sent to the Institution, are 212 in numbers. It clearly indicates that the average the Juveniles admitted to the Institution is 29 every year. There is an increase in the admission of the CCWL every year except for the year 2020, when only 11 Juveniles were admitted. The highest number of was in the year 2018 with 40 CCWL admitted to the institution, followed by 2023 with 38 numbers of CCWL admitted.

6. C(c) Gender wise and age wise category of CCWL : The number of Male admitted in the Institution is 208 from the year 2017-2023. And the number of the female admitted is 4 from the year 2017-2023. The figure indicates that male are more prone to the crime compared to the female. But that does not make the female 100% free. Female delinquents have been admitted in 2017-1, 2022-2 and 2023-4. The fact that female is much calmer than boys is a bygone myth. Though the female has higher capability of taking responsibility and obedience, there are cases unreported when female juvenile has been into substance abuse cases. As per the study, it is evident from the data that Juveniles in between the age of 11-18 years are more prone to deviants' activities. Hence, the delinquency rates tend to be highest during the adolescent. During this stage, the children tend to explore and get easily attracted to the anti-social element. The major factor that influences delinquents in this age is immaturity, adventurism, fascination, attraction toward the glittery of the world and wrong company. During 11-18 years maximum parental care, supervision, protection is of outmost important.

6. C (d) Education background of the Juveniles.

The Education background of the Juveniles in the Observation-Cum -Special Home at Pasighat was studied. With report as well as interaction with the inmates, it was found that most of the Juveniles studied upto class 5 or 6. Some of the juveniles were School dropout and illiterate. Juveniles was also there who studied upto Secondary level. When interacted, most of the Juveniles were uninterested in study. They opined that, when they are sent back home, they will be taking up jobs and search for livelihood. After Family, school is the second home for the children, where they are given value education. Also, the school play a vital role in providing the opportunity to child for the cognitive and mental development which can mould his attitude towards the society. Hence, an effort must be made to enrol the students and stop the dropouts from the schools.

6. C(d). Diet chart of the Institution and medical facilities.

Sl. No	Days	Items		
		<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Lunch</i>	<i>Dinner</i>
1	Monday	Roti and Tea	Rice, Dal, Potato	Rice, & Motor/Chana/Soya(Nutrela)
2	Tuesday	Roti and Tea	Rice, Dal, Potato	
3	Wednesday	Maggie and Tea	Rice and Motor/Chana/Soya(Nutrela)	Rice and Motor/ Chana
4	Thursday	Maggie and Tea	Rice and Motor/Chana/Soya(Nutrela)	Rice and Motor/ Chana
5	Friday	Biscuit/Bread and Milk	Rice and Motor/Chana	Rice, Dal, Potato
6	Saturday	Biscuit/Bread	Rice and Motor/	Rice, Dal, Potato

		and Milk	Chana	
8	Sunday	Biscuit/Bread and Milk	Rice and Egg Curry/Meat (Change alternately)	Rice, Dal, Potato/Chana/Motor/Soya(Nutrela)
<i>Source: Observation-Cum -Special, located in Pasighat, East Siang District, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh..</i>				

The study of the observation home included whether proper accommodation, food, clothing, bedding and medical care Proper maintenance are followed by institution. As per the information provided, food was found satisfactory by the inmates. The diet chart provided by the institution is placed in table No. for reference.

In case of medical care, on call doctor has been appointed for the institution. The inmates were medically examined only when a health complaint was made by an inmate or some disease was reported by any of the personnel.

7. Socio-economic background of the Juveniles

(i) Family Background: The family background of the Juveniles in the observation home has been surveyed. The inmates of the Juvenile home were interviewed for the purpose of the study. As per the study, it was informed by the Juvenile that 90% of the juveniles resided with their parents at the time of commission of Crime. 9 % were living with their guardian and only 1% were homeless. As per the information received most of the Juveniles lacked a parental care. The parents had no prior information as to the deviant nature of the child, unless the bigger crime happened or the police showed up in the doorstep. The children who resided with the guardians, expressed that due to lack of emotion they were inclined more towards friends and peers and were easily attracted to the bad company and got influence by their companies. This kind of Juvenile are susceptible to build a deviant character and have more chances of getting in conflict with law.

(ii) Economic Back Ground: The economic background of the Juveniles was included in the study. After survey of the Observation-Cum-Special Home for Juveniles in Pasighat, it was found that maximum of the Juveniles came from Below poverty Line (BPL) family. Most of the families were either extremely poor or very poor. In most of the cases, Juveniles had to fend for themselves. The family with many children with meagre income has no other option than to make the children fend for themselves. The access to Education also becomes difficult for juveniles from poor family. They are mainly hand to mouth, and does not have time for education. Thus, the lack of good schooling and good moral polishing are one of the important causes of the Juvenile delinquents. The Juveniles are from the middle class and average families are found to be a deviant. This kind of juveniles has associated themselves with the bad elements of the society. Most of the crimes such as Drugs and substance abuse, rash and negligent driving are mostly committed by the juveniles from middle class or rich families. In the recent survey and field studies, it has also been found that the poor juveniles are the easy target for sale of drugs etc. When these Juveniles don't have other means, they direct themselves to stealing. One of the items popularly stolen are the Gas Cylinder and gadgets. So, it would be unjustified to state that crimes are committed because of poverty only. Crime is multi-dimension, though poverty is one of the major reasons.

8. Case Studies of Juveniles in conflict with Law

(i) Case No.1

The boy of 15 years along with his father belonging from the neighbouring State, residing at Itanagar was arrested by the police, for their alleged involvement in a murder of a man. The deceased was fatally attacked by to his death.

The investigations revealed that the motive behind the attack was allegedly due to a past physical relationship between the deceased and the daughter of the accused, which was disclosed to the accused by family members. The deceased before his death, declared the father and son as the accuse. On the basis of the evidence received the child was arrested and sent to the observation-cum-Special Home. The Juvenile arrested was studying in class 9.

The boy, when enquired revealed that his intention was not Kill the man. He said that seeing his sister being raped was one of the worst moments and he felt helpless as boy. The boy revealed that he was interested in the studies and plan to pursue higher studies once he is out of the Special Home. The boy is under trail and is hopeful that once he is released, he will live a good life. He expressed his regret in being connected to the murder case and feels that when he comes out, labelling him as a criminal will cause a negative effect on him.

The boy was content with the treatment and food provided in the Special home. He is very much interested in sports, particularly in Cricket. He aspires to become a good cricketer one day.

(Observation: - Being an under trial, of first-time offence. He was associated in the murder case because of his father. Children living in negative environment with parents are more prone to criminal behaviour. When interacted, he was

calm and composed. His behaviour in observation home is normal. He is serious about his studies, there are possibilities of his reintegration with the society, once discharged of the offences)

Case No. 2

A 16-year-old boy was arrested and remanded in the Juvenile observation -Cum-Special Home as an under trial. He was arrested on the charges of Murder under 302 IPC. The boy is an orphan and lived with his uncle. As he was poor family, from a very tender age he worked as labourer and due to his expertise, he was able to master the masonry and was trying to earn his living on his own. The boy was very introvert and was doing his work sincerely.

But there was a sudden change in his life which caused his world upside down. A man with bad intent tried to molest the orphaned boy. One day in the work place, when all the labourers were gone, the man seized the opportunity. He pounced upon the juvenile boy and raped him. The boy who was victim of molestation for long was in sudden rage. In the State of anger and in self-defence, the boy hit the preparator with his masonry weapons. The man succumbed to the injury.

Being a Juvenile Kept in Observation-Cum- Special Home, he revealed that it was not his intention to kill the man. He was silent and sober when the questions were asked to him. He felt sorry that the man died as his intention was not to cause death.

When, plans for the future was asked, he said that he will, continue with his masonry works for livelihood because he has no one to look after him. He was not much interested in further studies and revealed that he studied up to class V. But due to Poverty had to take up work as labourer.

(Observation: The behaviour of the boy was good as informed by the authorities of the observation-Cum- Special Home. The boy felt sorry about the things that took unexpected turn in his life. Once he is discharged from the offences, he is ready to re-integrate with the society. He had a positive outlook).

(i) Case No. 3

A 17-year-old boy, was convicted of theft and the court has pronounced him guilty of the offence. A boy lived with his parents. He has a passed history of stealing things others. The parents are from middle class family. They tried the educate the boy. And he has studied up to the secondary level. But his deviant nature was repetitive.

Unaware of the provision under Juvenile Justice act with regard to age determination of the Juveniles. The convict was almost kept in the normal Jail as a punishment. But after getting to know the provision for Children below 18 years, he applied to be tried a Juvenile. His age was determined in the court And he was sent to the JJB, consequently to the observation- Cum -Special Home.

When enquired, the boy revealed that he was from a humble family. Though his education was being looked into by parents, he got involved with bad companies. He used to move around with his friends. And he got trapped in the companies of Substance abused. He also started taking drugs. As a consequent, there was a shortage of money. And in order to purchase drugs, he started stealing such as Gas Cylinder, Mobile, Gadgets etc. As became an addict, he started becoming a habitual and deviant. But staying in the observation Home, he felt that he had done wrong and regret a lot.

When asked about future plans, the boy revealed his profound interest for Music. He aspires to become a singer in the genre of Rap music. He revealed that, he had the aspiration to perform in the stage. In the Juvenile Home, he tries to utilise his time by writing songs, which he is planning to release it once, he is released. He is sceptical that the society might label him as a criminal and may not accept him. But on the positive note, he is confident that he will a good life which will make everything fine one day.

(Observation: The boy felt repentance of the offences he had committed. The theft committed by him was out lust and desire to satiate his need for drugs. Impact of peer group is more on this boy. Hence parents should try to spend more time with their children.

CONCLUSION

One and half century ago Adolphe Quetelet, the eminent Belgium Social Statistician observed that adolescent, particularly the young males are prone to crime, disorder and delinquency because of their childish impulsiveness or adolescent conflict. To quote him, 'the propensity to Crime is at its maximum at the age when strength and passions have reached their height, yet reason has not acquired sufficient control to master their combined influence'¹³.

Also, the Enrico Ferri in his positive School of Criminology states that the crime is the synthetic product of Physical or geographical factors. Thus, the researcher made a study of the Juvenile delinquency in the state of Arunachal Pradesh, with a special reference to Papumpare district with an objective to gather information to the cause of delinquents in the

district of Papumpare. An effort was made to collect The Statistical data from the various sources such as police, JJB board etc. Also, the researcher have visited various subdivision of Papumpare and have interacted with the CBO's, locals, Student Union etc to get the information of Juvenile delinquent in their area and also to study if they know about the Juvenile Justice Act and understood the law relating to juvenile crimes.

The statistical data as received from the police has been compiled with the numbers of juveniles in the district of Papumpare. As mentioned the three division of police under, Papumpare, (i) Papumpare(city) (ii) Papumpare(Rural) and (iii) Naharlagun ICR region. The highest crime committed by the juveniles are from Papumpare (City).

The Papumapre city has the highest number of Juvenile delinquents. Most of the parents migrate to the city in search for better life. When the parental care grows less, there is a growth of deviant nature of the Children. The Juveniles from the nearby region and adjacent states also visit Papumpare district, with the infiltration and the migration of people, the crime also makes its invasion.

13.(Criminology and Penology by Dr.N.V Paranjape , Central Law Publications, eleventh editions, page no.375.)

When it comes to age, as per the research carried out, the children from the age group of 12 to 16 had the highest tendency of becoming a deviant in the society. The

JJB cases, Police records, Institutional study and field research had made it evident that juveniles at the age group of 12-18 have committed crimes, which includes heinous Crimes. The Juveniles below the age of 12 years mostly committed petty offence. Mostly the role of this Juveniles was to aid and abate the adult Criminals.

After going through the cases disposed of in the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)Papumpare district, with regard to the number of girls being sent for rehabilitation in the Observation-Cum- Juvenile Home, Pasighat, it is observed that, the girls commit fewer delinquents than boys. As compared to boys girls are less aggressive and more submissive. This may be caused by the societal norms of controlling girls more than boys. But the fact cannot be denied that girls are also engaged into a criminal activity. Girls get into trouble more quietly. In most cases, they were victims themselves before they became offenders.¹⁴Through the study, it is learnt that delinquency among girls is also increasing and girls are popularly engaged in activities such as substance abuse, prostitution etc. The causes of Juvenile delinquents amongst girls could not be ascertain in length due to the limitation of material and records.

Through the field visits to the rural area, it has been learnt that the maximum number of the cases taken up in local level was that of substance abuse & theft committed by the Juveniles. Surprisingly, the drugs as lately known by the tribals in Arunachal Pradesh, is one of the most committed crimes in the district. The narcotic substances are mostly brought by the juveniles & youths from the affluent family. They share it with the local boys & girls and ultimately, the later, fall into prey. Once addicted, they start committing theft, robbery etc. for supply of drugs.¹⁵

The detailed study of lone Observation Home- Cum Special Home at Pasighat, reveals the number of juveniles sent for rehabilitation every year after from all over the district of Arunachal Pradesh. Not a single year has witnessed the absence of

14. (Prescott,L(1998), Adolescent Girls with Co-occurring Disorders in the Juvenile Justice System, New York, Policy Research, Inc., pp.-2-6).

15. (As informed by the Head Goan Bura of Poma, Sandupota circle, Papumpare District in the field research).

Juvenile delinquents in the Institution. The children from the observation -Cum -Special Home were asked about their educational status. After interaction with the students, it is learnt that categories of children kept in the observation Cum Special Home were from Upper primary and Secondary Level. Also, few school dropout children were also present in the Institution.¹⁶ Education is one of the most important means through which the children can be moulded. Every effort must be made to make the Juvenile delinquents to continue their studies.

Parents are the epicentre of Children's life. With a proper guidance and support the child finds it easier to find its goals. When a parents put in an effort, be it education or other activities, it is reflected in the child's performance. Parents has to be vigilant and must try to understand the child's association and interaction during their stage of Character formation. As the world is rapidly changing, the moral values are also decreasing. During the old days, when joint family system existed, the grand parents, had a big role in connecting with the child and developing their personalities, when parents are away in work. But the current scenario is different. With the traditional joint families dwindling, an existence of neo- nuclear family is growing. The Children who have no one to recourse or talk to are handed with the mobile phone, which has affected their cognitive thinking & mental development. The study found that 23.5% of the youth have experienced negative impacts of video gaming in their lives.¹⁷



The methodology used in the research, relating to the case studies and field visit was one of the most useful and important approach to the study of Juvenile delinquents in the state as well as districts. The researcher has interviewed Juvenile delinquents. Variety of cases was studied. Sometimes the delinquent is forced by circumstances and not by choice to commit the crime. An orphaned poor boy living had no other choice but to defend himself from the rapist. The school going boy became an accomplice with his father to take revenge of the man who raped his sister. The habitual drug addict, has acquired his criminal traits from his peer group and started committing theft. Thus, the case studies and field survey, suggest that the juvenile delinquency is a multifaceted. There are many causes which includes, surrounding, economic factors, peer group, lack of interest in education, lust and desire of the Juveniles, online games, etc are major causes found among the juvenile delinquents of the state.

16. (The exact figure could not be ascertained due to unavailability of data).

17. (A Blur Line Between Hobby and Addiction: online Video Gaming Among the Youth of Arunachal Pradesh (page No. 122) by Mudang Pampi, Department of Anthropology, Sikkim, University, India and Md. Asghar, Department of Anthropology, Rajiv Gandhi University, Arunachal Pradesh).