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## CHAPTER – 7

### CASE STUDY OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The case study method is a type of experiment research. It is one way of organizing social data for the purpose of seeing social reality. Case study method has different meanings when applied to different disciplines such as psychology, law, medicine.<sup>1</sup> The term case study has been defined vividly by eminent persons. The term ‘case’ means a unit of study.<sup>2</sup> For the first time this method was introduced by Frederick Le into social science research.<sup>3</sup>

Herbert Spencer used this method in his comparative studies of different cultures. William Healy, a psychiatrist adopted this method in his work with juvenile delinquent. Clifford R. Shaw also made his famous studies of juvenile delinquents by using this method. He observed that his “initial task in the study was the accumulation of a mass of raw material in the form of cases, described in concrete and specific detail , including the use of medical, psychological and psychiatric data as well as the cultural background of the family and the community and the life history and social relationship of the individual.”<sup>4</sup>

The origin of the case study method would be difficult, if not impossible, to trace. Its initial employment is usually attributed to the field of medicine, where it is still used today. A parent’s medical history is his case history from a medical perspective. Studying it helps the physician make his diagnosis and prescribed treatment or other measures to promote health of the individual.<sup>5</sup>

In the psychological realm, one of the best known advocates of the case study method was Sigmund Freud. By analysing the data included in case studies of his numerous patients, Freud developed entirely new and highly controversial psychological theories based upon a process which he called ‘Psychoanalysis’. As a natural outgrowth of this type of application, the case study evolved into a very

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<sup>1</sup> Purohit, Mona (2016), *Legal Education & Research Methodology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, at P.234.

<sup>2</sup> Myneni, S.R. (2012), *Legal Research Methodology*, Allahabad Law Agency, Haryana, at P.231.

<sup>3</sup> Supra note 1, at P.234.

<sup>4</sup> Myneni, S.R. (2012), *Legal Research Methodology*, Allahabad Law Agency, Haryana, at P.231.

<sup>5</sup> Mishra, B.N. (1991), *Juvenile Delinquency and Justice System*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, at P.103.

important clinical tool, and is used today by many types of professionals who are responsible for making human behaviour more comprehensible.<sup>6</sup>

Historically, the case study method has been used primarily in an effort to understand problem of behaviour such as delinquency, school failure, or emotional maladjustment. Psychologists and counsellors have employed it to help others learn to solve their own problems and to understand better their own behaviour. The case study is highly concentrated, specific approach to the process of understanding human growth and development, involving an in-depth study of a single individual.<sup>7</sup>

The scope of the case study is virtually limitless, as long as the detailed information contributes to an understanding of the unique organization of the particular personality involved. One phase of the study is usually the case history, which involves pertinent information's about the individual and his environment. Information about his family, birth, development, health, education, personal and social adjustment, work and many other facets of his life are included in the case history, so that it becomes a record of his physical, mental, and emotional development up to the time of the study. The case study may be expanded with anecdotes conferences or interview reports, samples of work, test scores, diagnostic reports, socio-metric records, or reports from specialists. The case study goes beyond the case history because all the facts are organized until some patterns of behaviour emerge which can be used for predictive purposes, and if desired, for diagnosis and assistance.<sup>8</sup>

The present study is based on case study method and schedule method. The researcher has visited the Observation Home, Boko several times and collected data of juveniles about their delinquent behavior. The Observation Home at Boko keep juvenile offenders from 13 Districts of Assam i.e. Kamrup (R), Kamrup (M), Goalpara, Dhuburi, Kokrajhar, Bongaigaon, Barpeta, Nalbari, Darrang-Mangaldoi, Chirang, Baksa, Sonitpur and Udalguri.

The researcher has visited the Observation Home at Boko several times where juvenile delinquents from Kamrup (M) and nearby areas are kept. It was observed by the researcher that number of juvenile delinquents are increasing in the Observation Home year by year which is shown below in tabular form.

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<sup>6</sup> Supra note 1, at P.103.

<sup>7</sup> Supra note 1, at P.103.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

Table No.22

**Cases recorded in Observation Home, Boko from 2010 to 2018**

Sl. No	Year	No. of Juvenile Cases in the Observation Home at Boko
1	2010	190
2	2011	191
3	2012	233
4	2013	254
5	2014	271
6	2015	293
7	2016	315
8	2017	383
9	2018	230

Source: Observation Home, Boko.

In Assam, there are Child Care Institutions run by Government and Non-Government Organization. In Assam 38 Nos of CCIs and 3 Nos of open shelters are receiving grant-in-aid under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). In Assam, the total No. of Observation Homes are shown below in tabular form-

Table No.23

<b>List of Government Run Observation Homes under ICPS</b>			
Sl No.	Name of the Govt run Observation Homes	Address	District
1	Nagaon Observation Home for Girls	Panigaon Chariali, P.O- Itachali, Nagaon-782001	Nagaon
2	Jalukbari Observation Home for Girls	Sundarbari, Jalukbari, Guwahati -14	Kamrup( Metro)
3	Jorhat Observation Home for Boys	Jorhat, Lechubari	Jorhat
4	Boko Observation Home for Boys	Bamuni Gaon, Boko	Kamrup
5	Silchar Observation Home for Boys	Meherpur, Silchar	Cachar

Source: Juvenile Justice Board

The researcher has observed lot of cases regarding juvenile delinquency out of which 31 (thirty one) cases relating to juvenile delinquency have been discussed below-

**Case study No. 1**

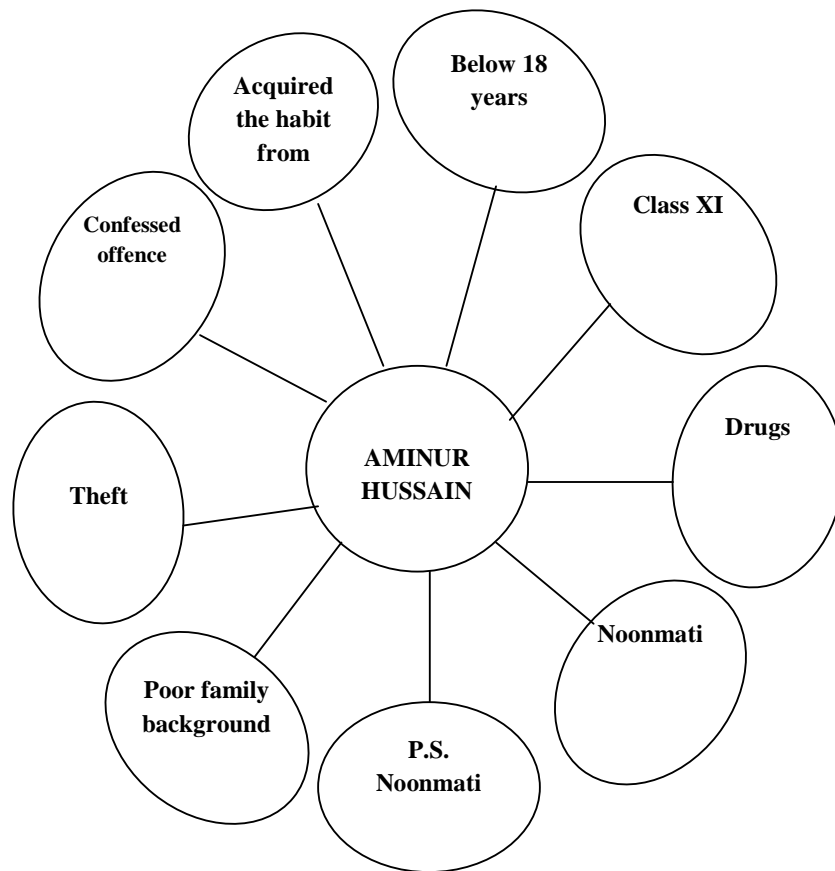


Figure No.7.1

Name: Aminur Hussain, Age: Below 18 years, Education: Class XI, P.S. Noonmati, Offence: Theft (Sec. 378 IPC).

Fact of the case: Aminur is below 18 years old boy staying at Noonmati in Kamrup (M) district. He is a student of class XI. He is accused in a theft case. According to Aminur about his case that one day his friend named Biki asked Aminur to go with him to Biki's relative's house. Aminur went with Biki and when they reached Biki's relative's home they came to know that no one was available in that home and door was locked. As they need money so they planned at that moment and entered into the house through broken ceiling and then stole the television and sold it to another unknown person. But somehow they were apprehended by police for that case and the police sent Aminur to Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) and then Observation Home.

Aminur accepted the offence and also has guilty feeling for the same. It was found that he gained some bad habits of consuming drugs for which he needs money. And accordingly for money he had committed the crime of theft with his friend.

**Case study No. 2**

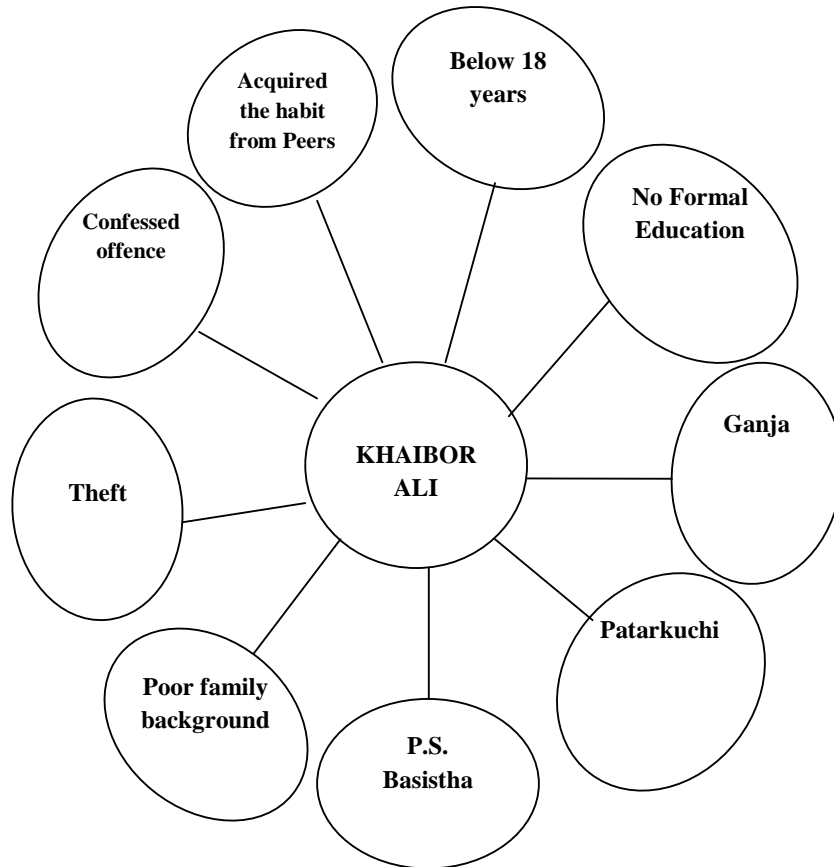


Figure No.7.2

Name: Khaibor Ali, Age: Below 18 years, P.S. Basistha, Offence: Theft (Sec. 378 IPC).

Fact of the case: Khaibar Ali, a boy aged below 18 years, staying at Patarkuchi in Kamrup (M) district. He has not received any formal education. He is accused in a theft case. He worked as a daily wage labour. According to Khaibor on the date of occurrence he was with his friends and was eating ganja together. Then when he was on the way to his home unknowingly he entered into a saloon where he saw some scissors which was kept on the table and stole almost 12 scissors. The police brought him to the police station and then police sent him to JJB and then Observation Home.

### Case study No. 3

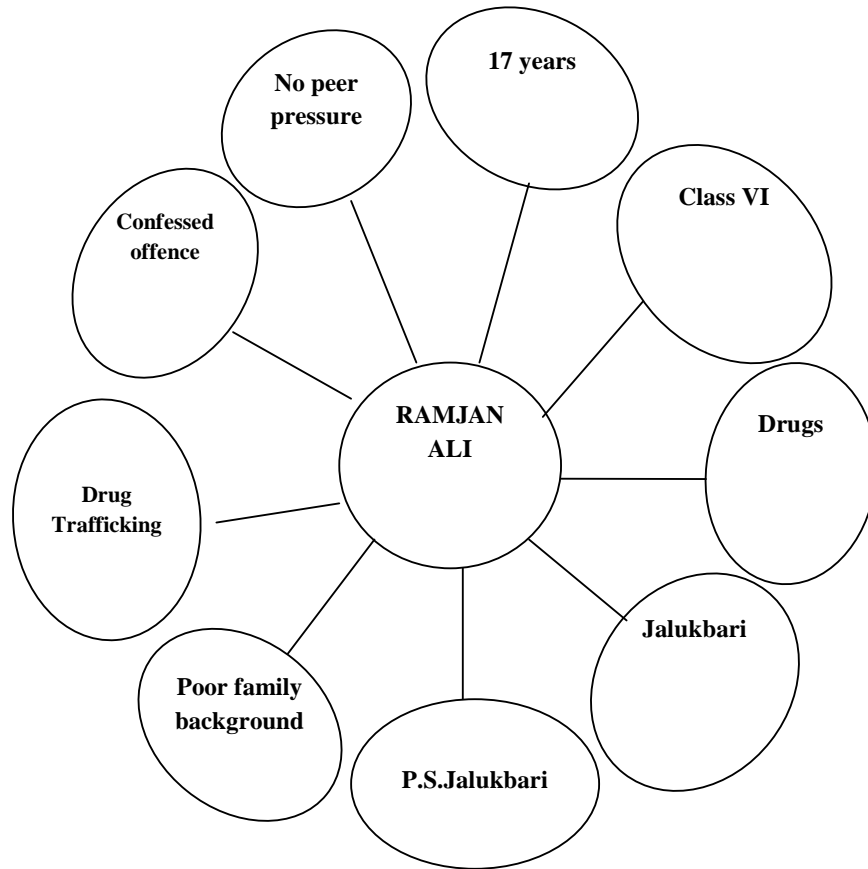


Figure No.7.3

Name: Ramjan Ali, Age: 17 years, P.S.Jalukbari.

Offence: Under section 22(A) of NDPS Act i.e. punishment for contravention in relation to psychotropic substances this includes manufacturing, possessing, selling, purchasing, transporting, importing inter-state, exporting inter-state and using etc.

Fact of the case: Ramjan is 17 years old boy staying at Jalukbari in Kamrup (M) district. He is a school dropout child who studied up to class VI. He worked as a handyman. According to Ramjan he was a drug user and trafficker and for which police apprehended him. Police sent him to JJB and then Observation Home, Boko.

**Case study No. 4**

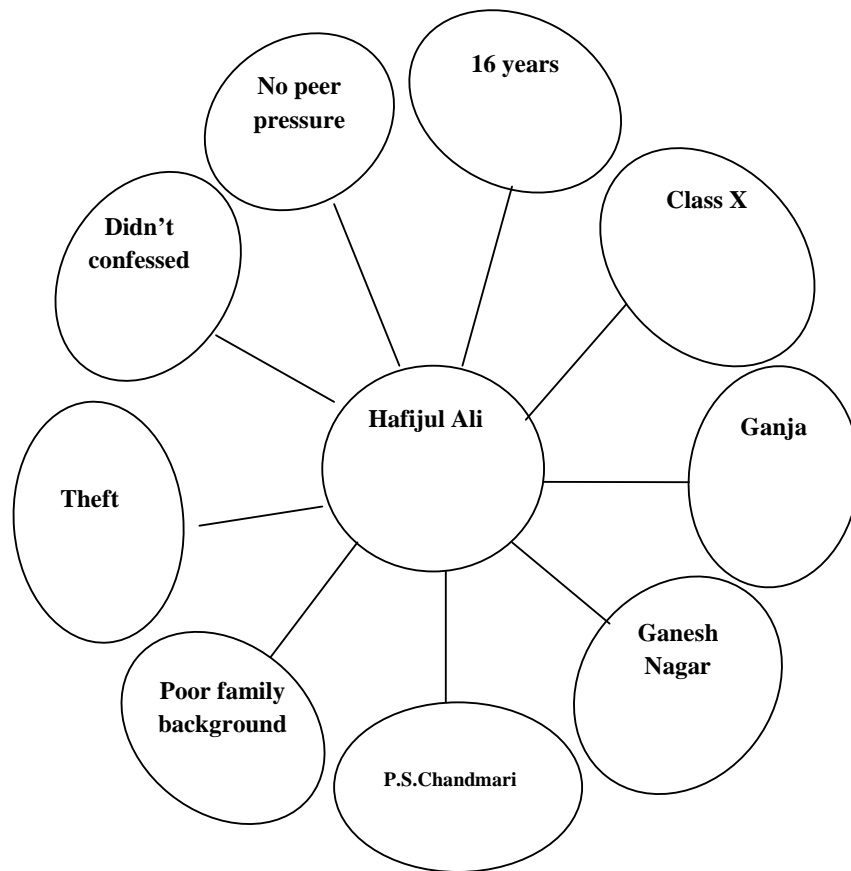


Figure No.7.4

Name: Hafijul Ali @ Rahman, Age: 16 yrs, P.S.Chandmari, Offence: Under section 457/380 IPC.

Fact of the case: Hafijul is 16 years old boy staying at Ganesh Nagar in Kamrup (M) district. He is a student of class X. Hafijul explained about his case that someone had stolen property from a household in their locality for which Hafijul were suspected and lodged FIR against him. Then police apprehended and sent him to JJB and then Observation Home, Boko.

Hafijul stated that he was blamed in a false charge of theft case. He also mentioned that he was not involved in such offence but he had a habit of eating ganja.

**Case study No. 5**

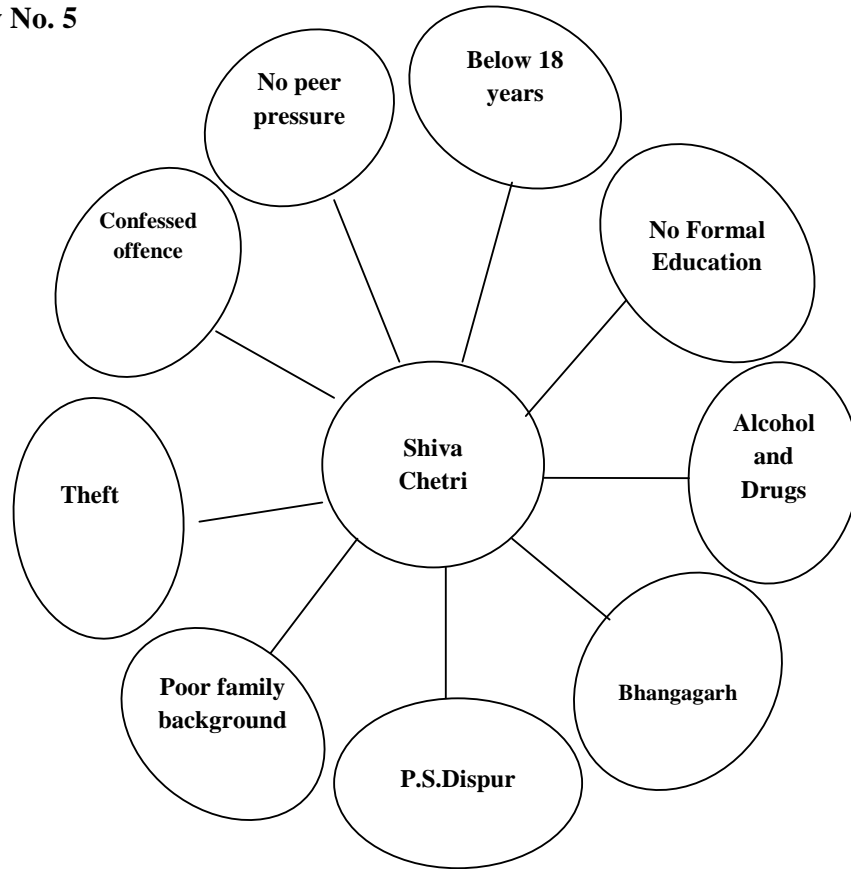


Figure No.7.5

Name: Shiva Chetri, Age: Below 18 years, P.S. Dispur, Offence: Under section 395 IPC.

Fact of the case: Shiva is below 18 years old boy staying at Bhangagarh in Kamrup (M) district. He has not yet received any formal education. He has been accused in a theft case. According to Shiva, in his case, on the date of occurrence, he and his friend namely Nitumoni Nath went to a panshop near Big Bazar, Bhangagarh to steal money. While they were trying to break the lock police saw them and took them to Paltan Bazar police station and they were charged under theft case. Shiva and Nitumoni were produced before JJB from adult jail. And they were sent to Observation Home, Boko.

He accepts his guilt and shares about his bad habits of eating gutkha, drinking alcohol and ganja. During counseling he realizes that due to bad habits of chewing tobacco and to get other addicted substances he was involved in stealing of money.



**Case study No. 6**

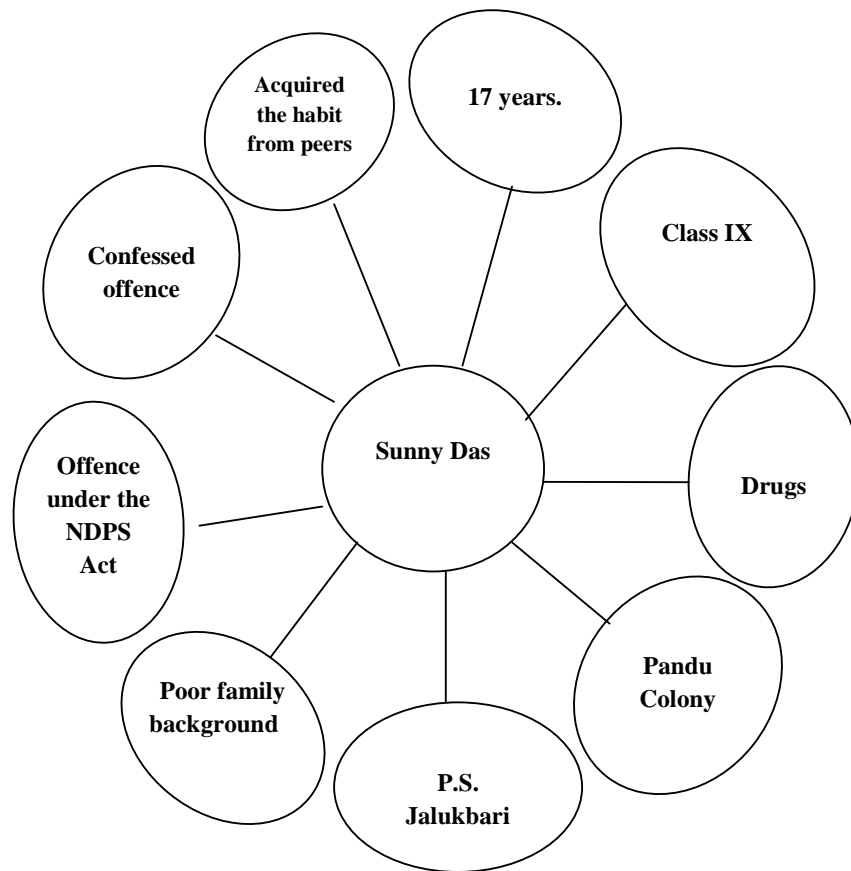


Figure No.7.6

Name: Sunny Das, Age: 17 years, P.S.: Jalukbari, Offence: Under section 27 of NDPS Act i.e. Punishment for consumption of any narcotic drugs and psychotropic substance.

Fact of the case: Sunny is 17 years old boy staying at Pandu Colony in Kamrup (M) District. He is a school dropout child studied upto class IX. According to Sunny about his case that on the date of occurrence he and his friend named Amit Basfar were caught by public when they injected drugs and were smoking cigarette in their locality. Then Sunny and Amit were handed over to police by public. Police produced Sunny and Amit before JJB and then Observation Home, Boko. Sunny accepted his guilt and shares his bad habits of eating gutkha, cigarettes etc.

**Case study No. 7**

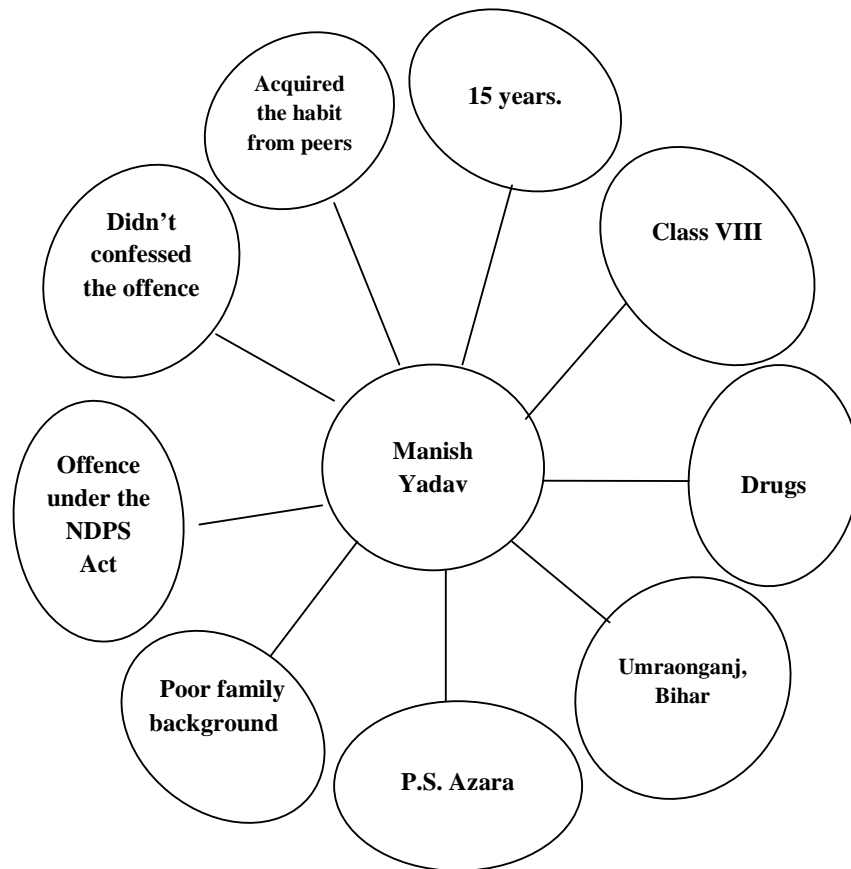


Figure No.7.7

Name: Manish Yadav, Age: 15 years, P.S.: Azara, Offence: Under section 420 IPC r/w section 22 of NDPS Act, 1985.

Fact of the case: Manish Yadav is 15 years old boy. He is originally from Umraonganj village, Bhojpur district of Bihar. He is a school dropout child who studied upto class VIII. He explains regarding his case that his cousin brother named Shivji Yadav who worked as a driver in a truck and Manish was with Shivji for ten years to learn driving. One day police found drugs in their truck where Manish was also with Shivji. Then they both Manish and Shivji were arrested by Azara police and then police send Manish to JJB and then Observation Home, Boko.

**Case study No. 8**

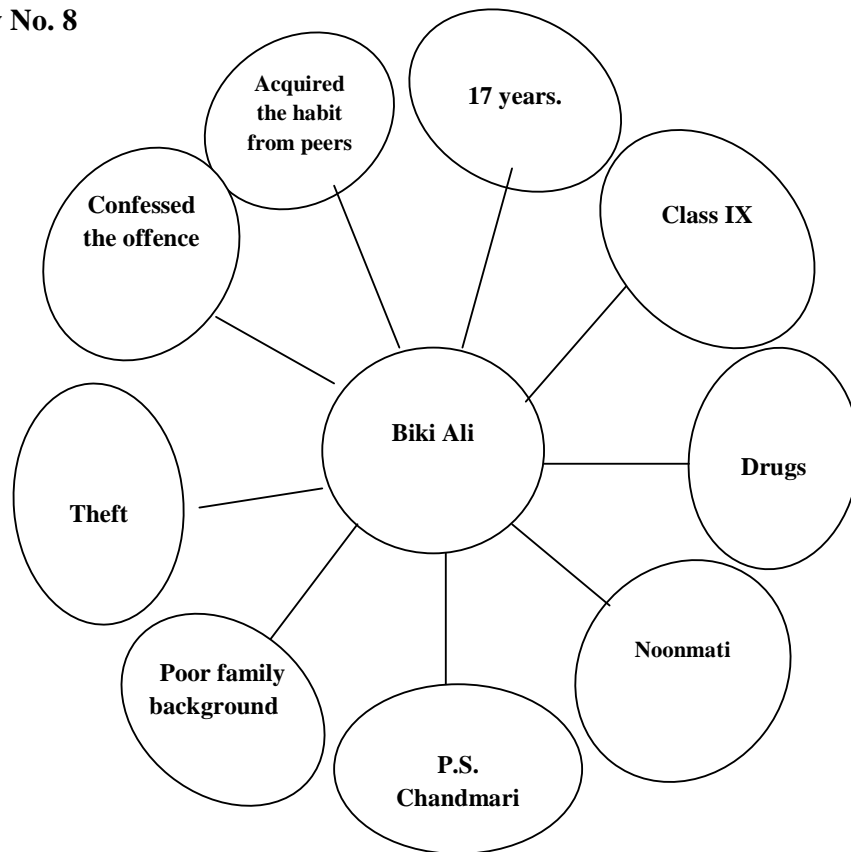


Figure No.7.8

Name:Biki Ali @Jabed Ali, Age: 17 years, P.S.: Chandmari, Offence: Under section 380 of I.P.C.

Fact of the case: Biki is below 18 years old boy. He is staying Noonmati in Kamrup(M) district. He is a student of class IX. He is an accused of theft case. According to Biki that one day he went to his uncle's residence with his friend, named Aminur to ask money from his uncle. When they reached his uncle residence, they found no one is available at home and door was locked and they need money. At that movement they planned that they entered into the house through broken ceiling and had stolen a Television and afterwards they sold the T.V to another unknown person. But somehow they were apprehended by police in the stealing case. Biki produced before JJB and Observation Home from central Jail.

In observation home Biki was found opened up. He was open in sharing and accepted the offence that he has done and also has guilty feeling for the same. He has accepted that he has a bad habit of consuming drugs. For purchasing of drugs he needs money .So, he has committed the offence.

**Case study No. 9**

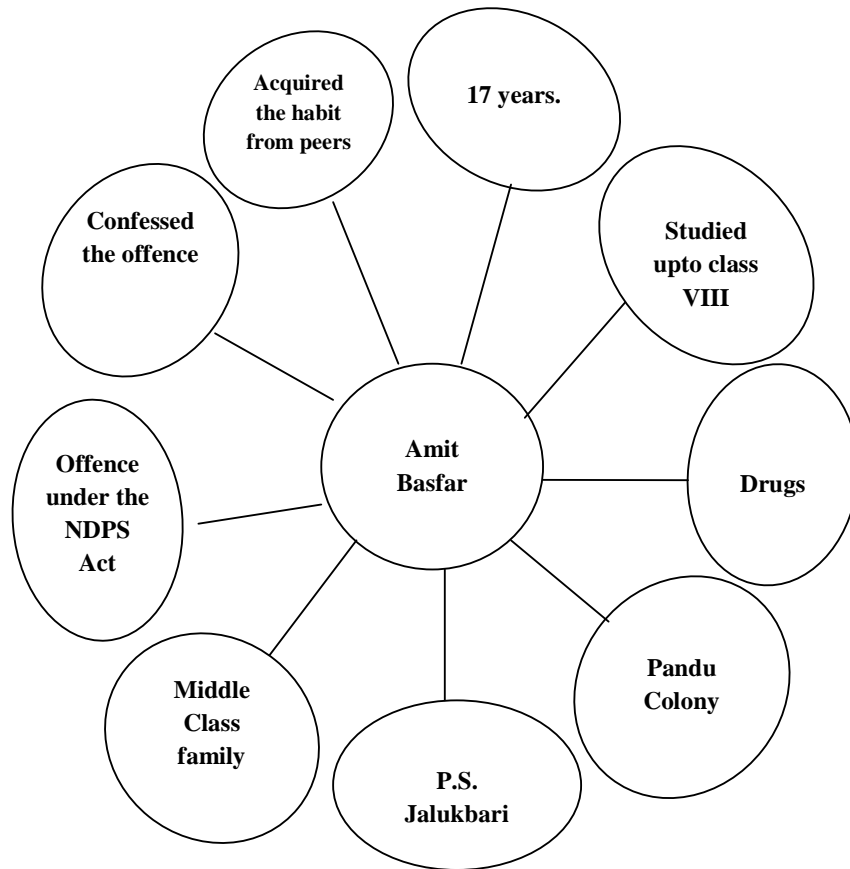


Figure No.7.9

Name: Amit Basfar, Age: 17 years, P.S: Jalukbari, Offence: Under section 27 of NDPS, Act, 1985.

Fact of the case: Amit is 17 years old boy. He is staying at Pandu Colony in Kamrup (M) district. He is a school dropout child studied up to class VIII. According to Amit about his case that on occurrence day he and his friend named Sunny Das were caught by public when they injected drugs and smoking cigarette in their locality. Then Amit and Sunny were handed over to police. Police produced Amit and Sunny before JJB and then Observation Home, Boko.

In Observation Home, he does not show any sadness but anxious to release from Home. He shares about his bad habits of eating gutkha, smoking cigarette, eating ganja and also share that he was addicted to drugs.

**Case study No. 10**

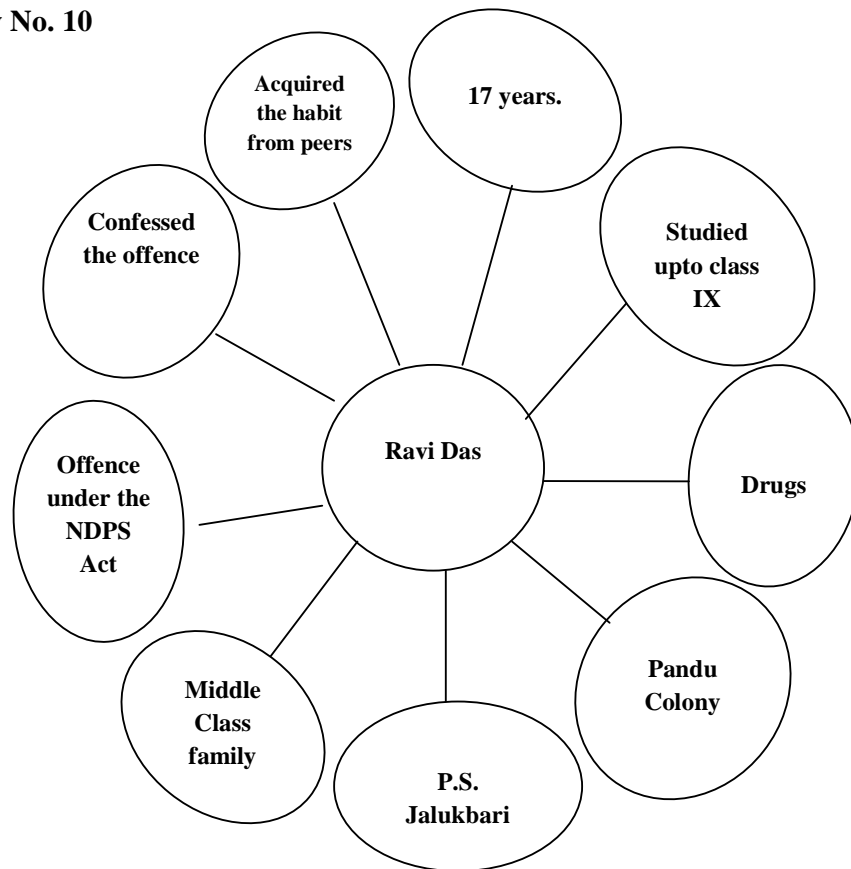


Figure No.7.10

Name: Ravi Das, Age: 17 years, P.S: Jalukbari, Offence: Under section 27 of NDPS Act, 1985.

Fact of the case: Sunny is 17 years old boy. He is staying at Pandu Colony in Kamrup (M) district. He is a school dropout child studied upto class IX. According to Amit about his case that on occurrence day he and his friend named Amit Basfar were caught by public when they injected drugs and smoking cigarette in their locality. Then Sunny and Amit were handed over to police. Police produced Amit and Sunny before JJB and then Observation Home, Boko.

In Observation Home he does not show any sadness but anxious to release from Home. He shares about his bad habits of eating gutkha, smoking cigarette, eating ganja and also share that he was addicted to drugs.

**Case study No. 11**

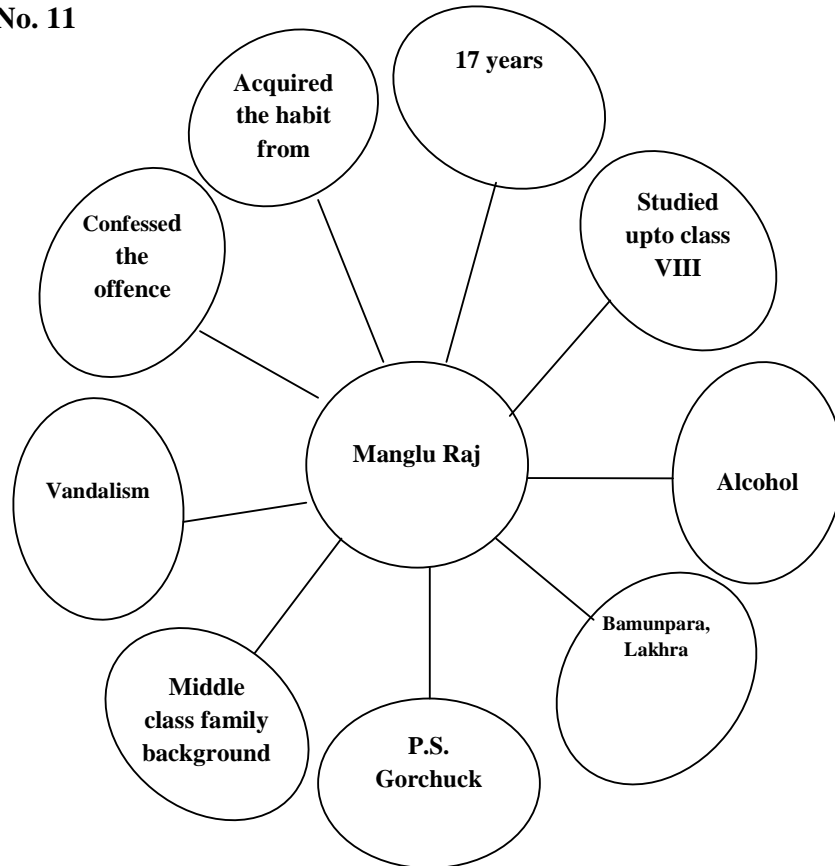


Figure No.7.11

Name: Manglu Raj, Age: 17 years, P.S: Gorchuck, Offence: Under section 336/427/307/ 511/120(B)/153(A) IPC, R/W Sec.3 (2)PPPD( Prevention of Damage to Public Property ) Act, 1984 .

Fact of the case: Manglu is 17 years old. He is staying at Bamunpara , Lakhra in Kamrup(M), district. He is school dropout child studied upto class VIII. According to Manglu about his case that on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2017 at around 11.30 P.M Manglu and Apurba alongwith their two other friends namely Manoj Medhi and Mantu Kalita were standing together nearby a shop at Bamunpara area . On that day T-20 cricket match was held at Barsapara Stadium where India lost the match against Australia. While the Australian team bus was returning to their hotel Manoj threw stone towards the bus and had broken the window's mirror. After enquiry police came to know about all of them. Then Manoj including Manglu, Apurba and Mantu were arrested by police in connection with the stone throwing incident at the Australian cricket bus team. Police produced Manglu and Apurba before JJB and then sent them to Observation Home, Boko. In observation home, he also talks about his bad habits of eating gutkha and drinking alcohol.

## Case study No. 12

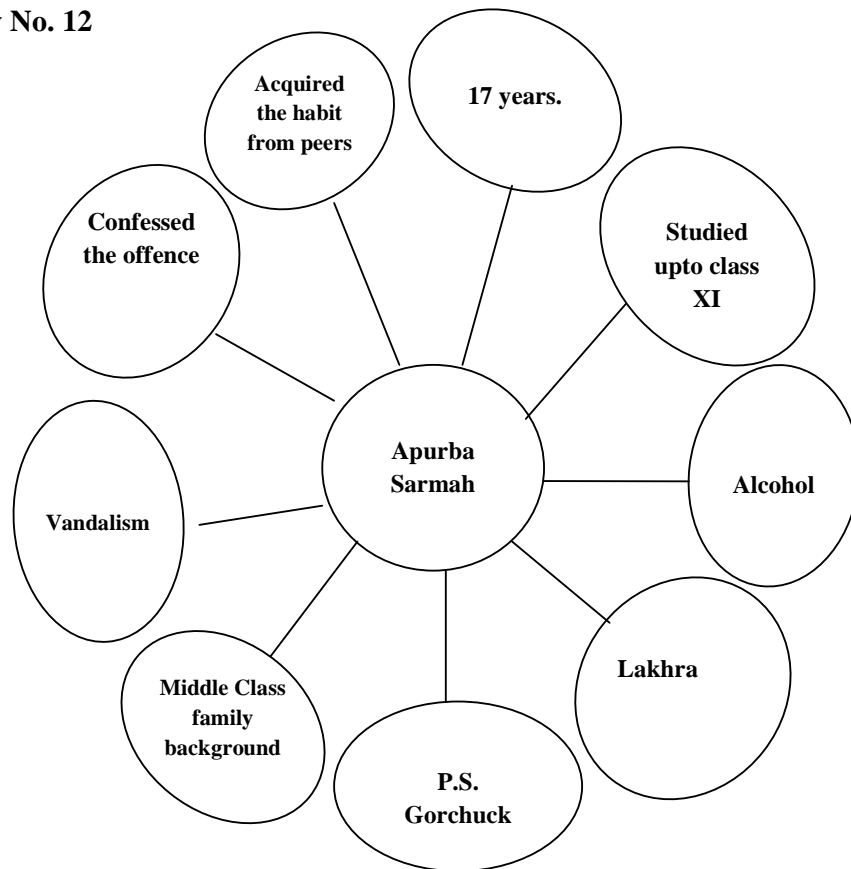


Figure No.7.12

Name: Apurba Sarmah, Age: 17 years, P.S: Gorchuck, Offence: section 336/427/307/511/120(B)/153(A) IPC, R/W Sec.3 (2) PDPP ( Prevention of Damage to Public Property) Act, 1984 .

Fact of the case: Apurba is 17 years old. He is staying at Trinayan Path, Lakhra in Kamrup(M) district. He is school dropout child studied upto class XI. According to Apurba about his case that on 10<sup>th</sup> October 2017 at around 11.30 P.M. Apurba and Manglu along with their two other friends namely Manoj Medhi and Mantu Kalita were standing together nearby a shop at Bamunpara area . On that day T20 cricket match was held at Barsapara Stadium where India lost the match against Australia. While the Australian team bus was returning to their hotel Manoj threw stone towards that bus and had broken the window's mirror. After enquiry police came to know about all of them. Then Manoj including Manglu , Apurba and Mantu were arrested by police in connection with the stone throwing incident at the Australian cricket bus team . Police produced Manglu and Apurba before JJB and then sent them to Observation Home, Boko. In Observation Home, he also shares about his bad habits of eating gutkha and drinking alcohol.

**Case study No. 13**

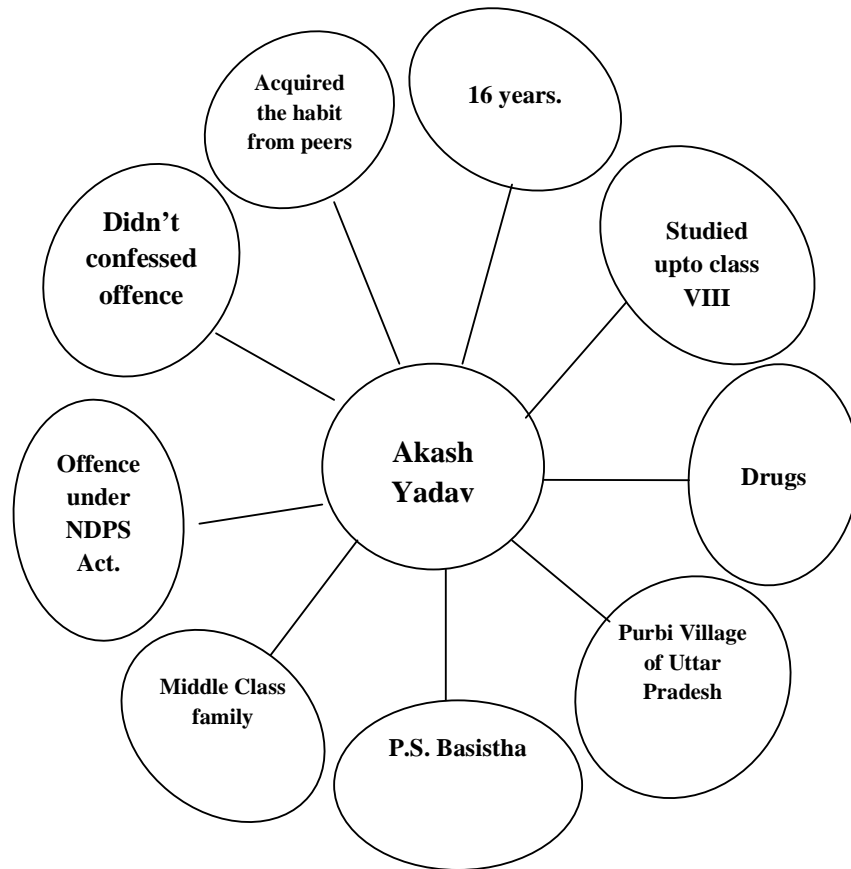


Figure No.7.13

Name: Akash Yadav, Age: 16 years, P.S: Basistha, Offence: Under section 20(c) /29 of NDPS, Act.

Fact of the case: Akash is 16 years old boy. He is originally from Fatehganj Purbi Village of Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh. He is a student of class VIII. According to Akash about his case that one day his elder brother scolds him for not doing any work at home. Then out of anger Akash came out from his home and met a person who was driver of a truck. Then he left home and without informing anyone at home he came with that person in the truck. Basistha Police found drugs in the truck when the truck reached Guwahati from Uttar Pradesh. Akash was also in the truck so police also arrested him for the case. Akash produced before JJB and Observation Home from adult jail.



**Case study No. 14**

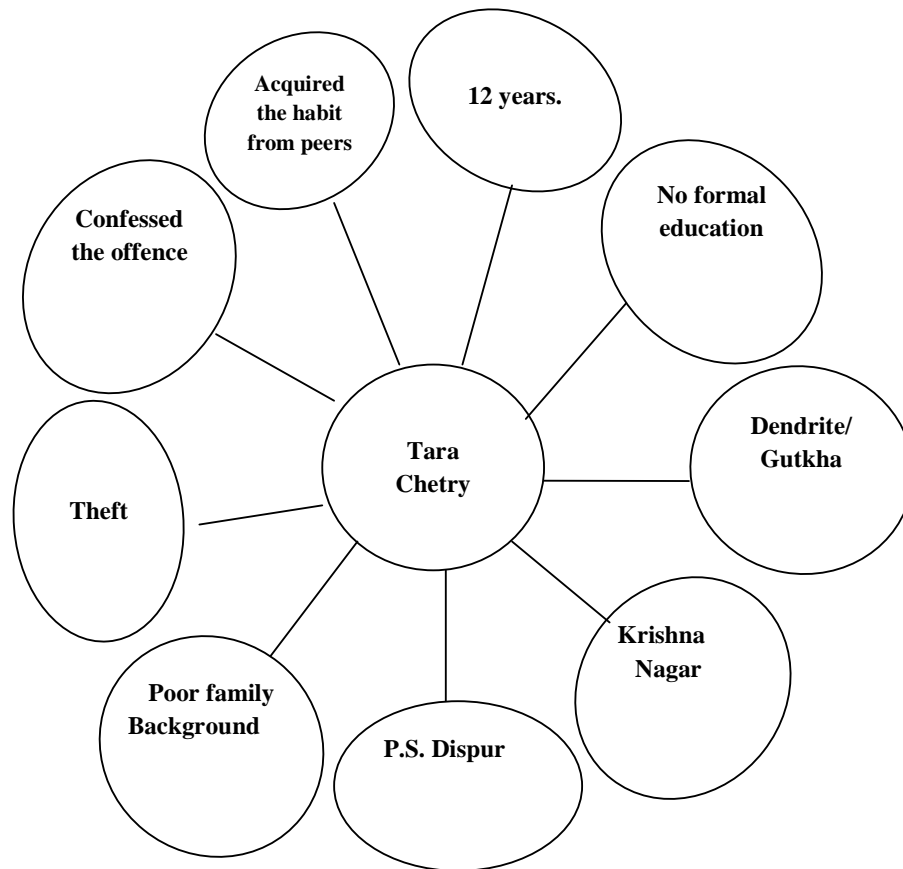


Figure No.7.14

Name:Tara Chetry, Age: 12 years, P.S: Dispur, Offence: Under section 457/380 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Tara is 12 years old boy. He is staying at Krishna Nagar in Kamrup (M) district. He has not received any formal education. His father and mother both left him when he was very young and got remarriage. He stays with his grandmother and grandfather. He is accused in a theft case. According to Tara, about his case that on the occurrence day he along with his friends namely Gaurab and Akash were arrested by police after they have stolen a TV set Top Box from a house in their locality and sold at Rs. 50 an elder person. Then Tara and his friends were produced before JJB and Observation Home. He expressed that he is an addicted to sniffing substance like whitener and eating gutkha. He has no proper family support and he learns these bad habits with interaction with their peer groups. For purchasing the bad things, he has committed the offence of theft.

**Case study No. 15**

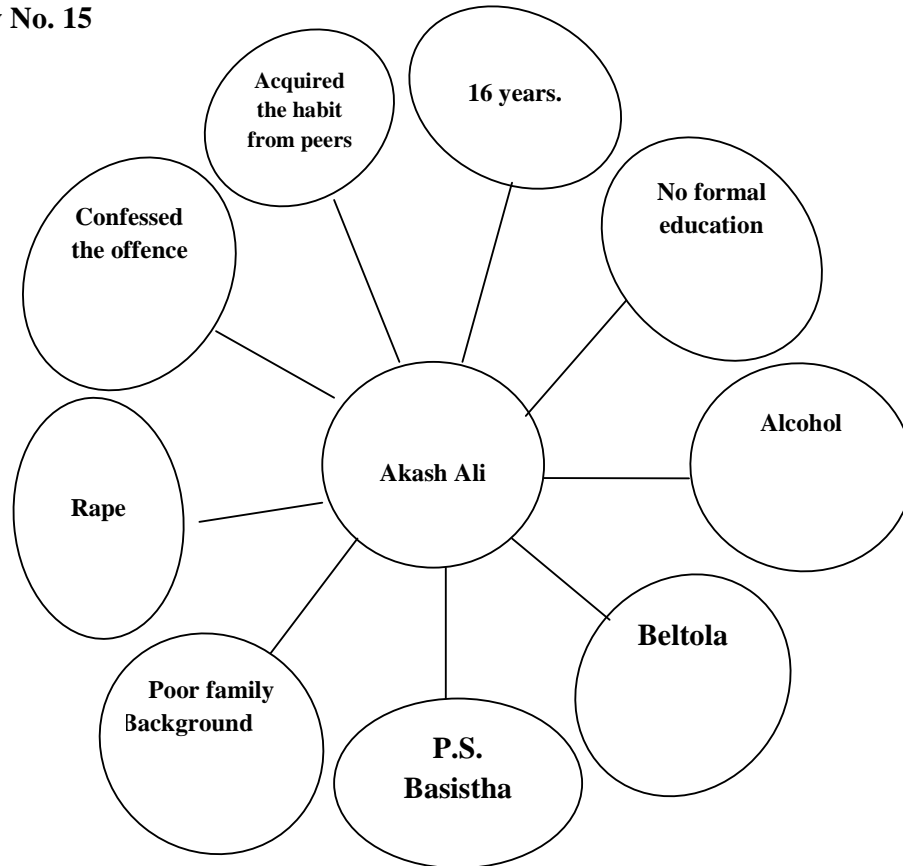


Figure No.7.15

Name: Akash Ali, Age: 16 years, P.S:Basistha, Offence: Under section 376 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Akash Ali is a 16 years old boy. He is staying at Beltola Kamrup(M) district . According to the Akash, he committed the offence of rape when he was drunk. He went to the victim's house and asked her to go with him. He took her in the tea garden and raped her. He was supposed to collect firewood along with her .Since he was heavily drunk and intoxicated, he was not aware of the rape he had committed. He did not even realise about the offence when he reached home. Next morning, the victim's brother came searching for him and beat him up. Then finally he was handed over to the police. He expressed his bad habits of taking alcohol and confessed that due to alcohol he has committed his offence.

**Case study No. 16**

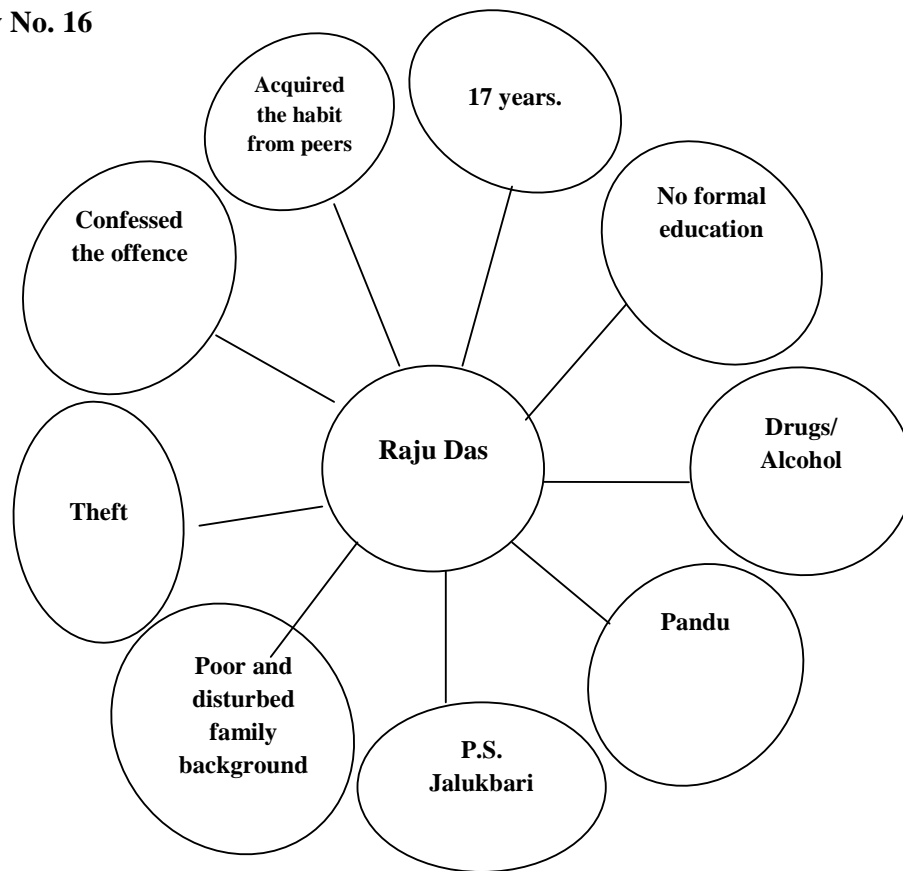


Figure No.7.16

Name: Raju Das, Age: 17 years, P.S: Jalukbari, Offence: Under section 457/380 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Raju Das is 17 years old boy. He is staying at Pandu in Kamrup(M) district. He has not received any formal education. His mother left him and remarried. His father also got remarried. After his father's second marriage his step mother did not take care of him for which he left his home and started to stay with his friends. Then he learns to consume addicted substances like bidi, bhang and alcohol. On the occurrence day he along with his friends stole Rs. 300 from a temple and for which he was caught by public and then he was handed over to police. He was produced before JJB from Central jail and then he was sent to Observation Home, Boko. He accepted the offence as well as bad habits of consuming addicted substances.

**Case study No. 17**

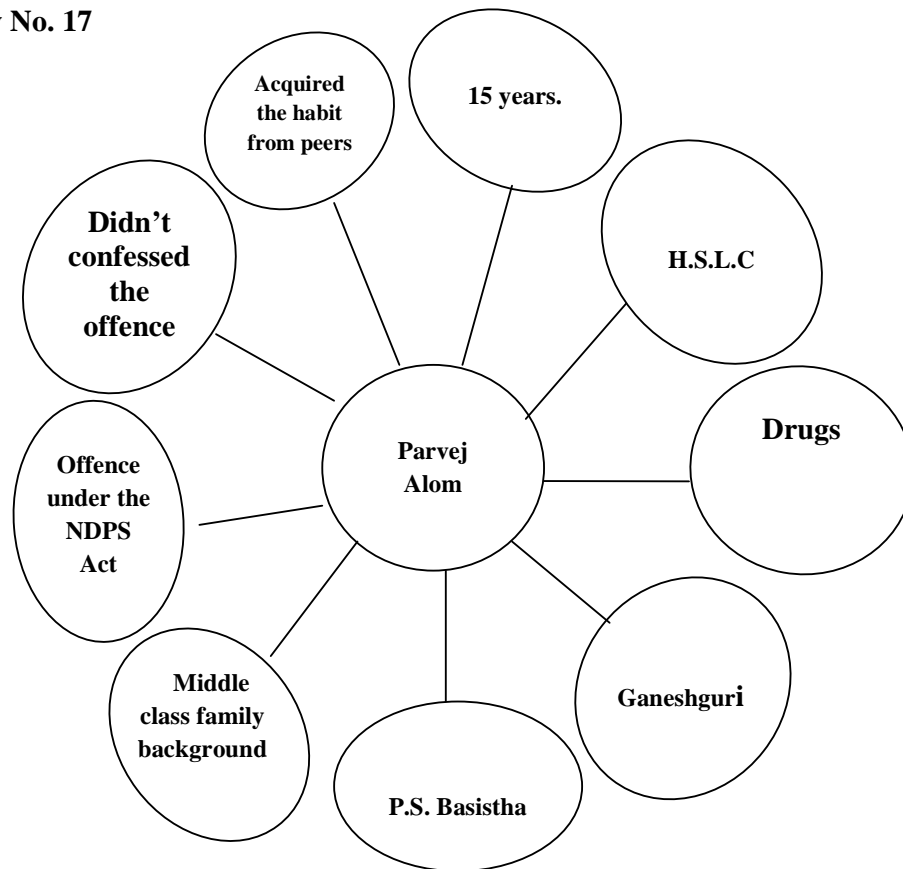


Figure No.7.17

Name: Parvej Alom, Age: 15 years, P.S: Basistha, Offence: Under section 20(c) /29 of NDPS Act,1985.

Fact of the case: He is 15 years old boy. His father died and his mother runs his family through cultivation. His elder brother works in a cloth store in Ganeshguri market, Guwahati . Parvej has passed H.S.L.C. Exam and took admission in H.S. 1<sup>st</sup> year (com) but a month later he stopped his studies without any reason .One day when his brother came home he took his Samsung mobile. His mother was angry as he passes time on his mobile. His brother told him to return it. Hence that day he came to Guwahati to return the mobile phone. He took lift in a truck as the driver is from his village. But after reaching Guwahati police caught the truck with ganja and both were arrested under NDPS Act.

**Case study No. 18**

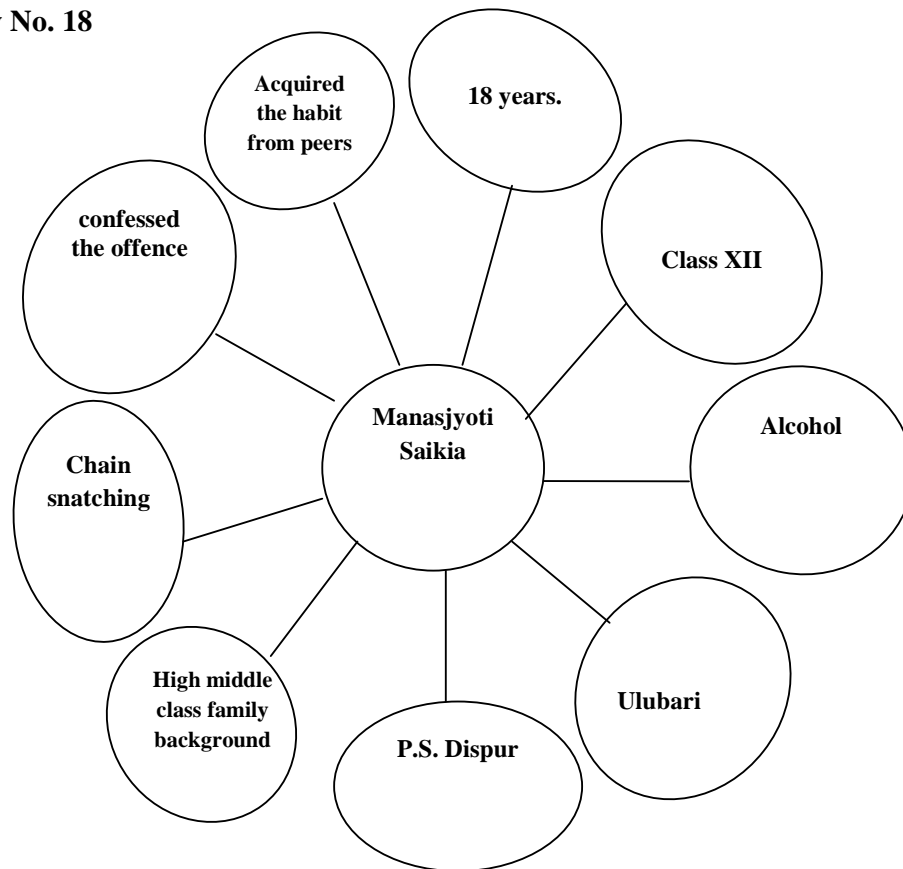


Figure No.7.18

Name: Manasjyoti Saikia, Age: 18 years, P.S: Dispur, Offence: Under section 392 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Manasjyoti's father originally belongs to Nagaon district. But they are staying in Guwahati. His father works in CID branch Ulubari, Guwahati. He has one elder sister who has recently married. Manasjyoti is a H.S. 2<sup>nd</sup> year student of Dispur College. He is staying with his parents. But he becomes friends with some older boys. He started to spend time with them. They often played cards and involved in gambling and gain the habit of drinking of alcohol. That's why they need money and they become greedy about money and mobile phones etc. One day they requested him to give lift till Six mile. They provoked him to steal mobile phones, purse and snatch golden chain from ladies whoever walked on road. Manash ride his motor bike and two boys Sunny and Ripon were sitting. Manash was in confusing state of mind. So he willingly left three times. But at last he lost his control as he needed money. Hence once he took his bike closer to a lady and the other two friends snatched the mobile phone. After few days, the police arrested the other two boys first and after inquiry police came to know about Manash and later on he was also arrested.

**Case study No. 19**

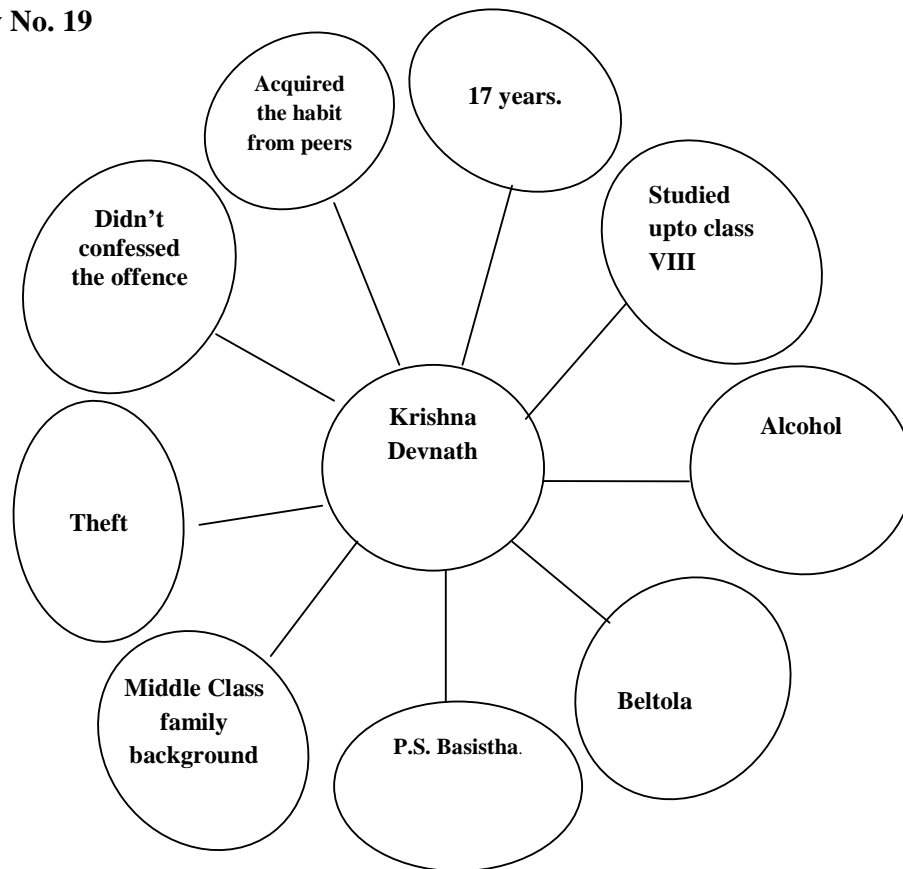


Figure No.7.19

Name: Krishna Devnath, Age: 17 years, P.S: Basistha, Offence: Under section 380 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Krishna Devnath is a 17 years old boy. He belongs to Marahonni of Agartala. His mother died after his birth and his father also married another lady. He was a political party worker and one day he was murdered by somebody. So his step mother got teaching job in a L.P. School. Krishna studied up to class VIII and he dropout his studies and reached Guwahati. After reaching Guwahati, He starts work in a hotel. Now he works in a restaurant as a cook in Beltola, Guwahati. He told that he does not want to maintain good relation with his step mother because she often scolded him when he comes late at night and drinks. He had the habit of smoking and drinking.

He was arrested in a theft case. As he told one day he and two new employees in their hotel went put on a motor bike for riding. He often ride his owner's brother bike, they were drunk and came back to the room. He went of sleep. But the other two had stolen money from the hotel. They were caught by the public also. But he was also come under suspect. Hence public handed over him to the police.

**Case study No. 20**

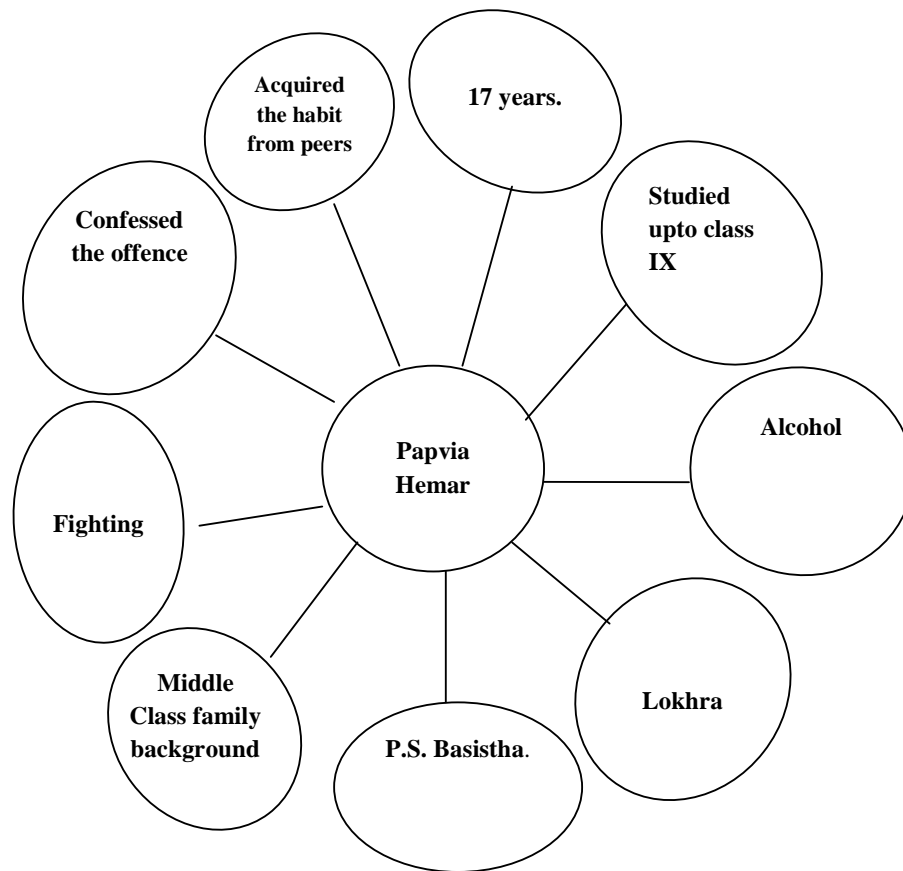


Figure No.7.20

Name: Papvia Hemar, Age: 17 years, P.S: Basistha, Offence: Under section 25(A) NDPS Act, 1985.

Fact of the case: Papvia Hemar is a 17 years old boy. He is staying in Lokhra, but originally belongs to Delhi. He is studying up to class IX and is a dropout student of school. His mother is a house wife and father runs grocery shop. He stayed in Lokhra with uncle .Because of language problem he faced adjustment problem. He wanted to come back to the Delhi. He reached railway station with his friends. But when they reached Maligaon they started to drink alcohol for which they had to pay fine when the train stopped in the Bangaigaon station. His friend quarreled with a taxi driver. He hit the driver. So police arrived and arrested all of them. Later on police found tablets in the bag of the other friends and hence all of them were arrested.

**Case study No. 21**

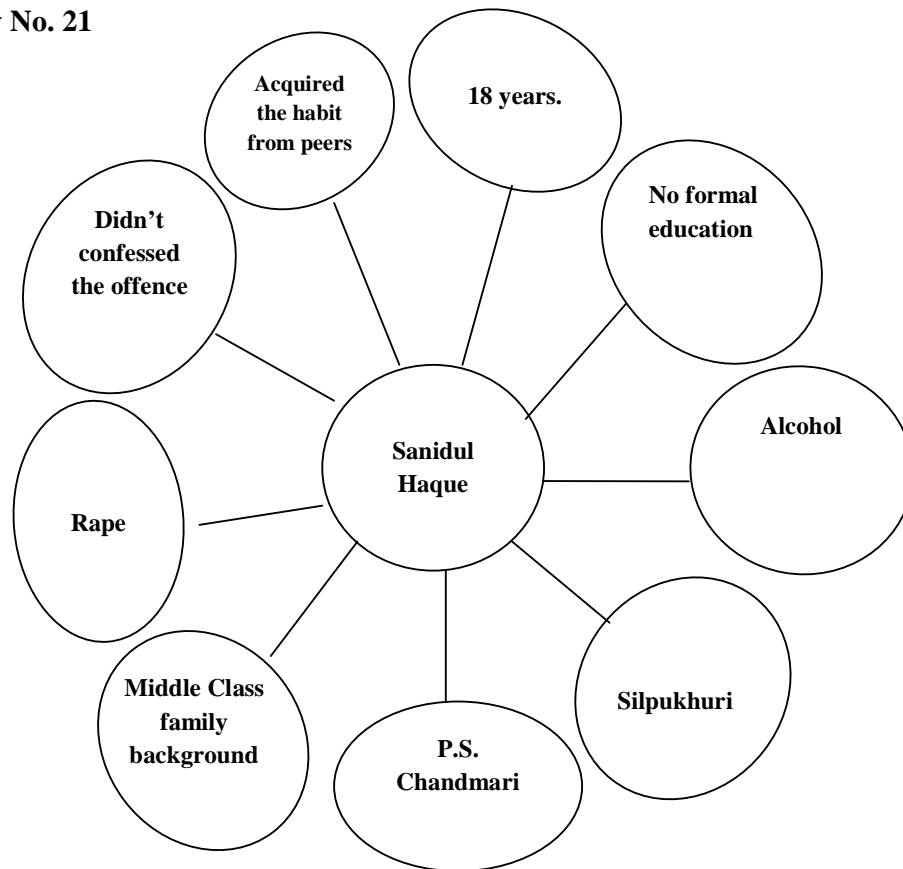


Figure No.7.21

Name: Sanidul Haque, Age: 18 years, P.S: Chandmari, Offence: Under section 342 IPC R/W POCSO Act.

Fact of the case: Sanidul is below 18 years old boy staying at Silphukhuri in Kamrup(M) district. He has not received any formal education. According to Sanidul about his case that he has loved relationship with a girl named Rezia Khatun and aged about 16 years old age. On the occurrence day Rezia called Sanidul to meet her and when he went to meet Rezia, her mother saw them together were talking. Few days later her family member demanded one lakh rupees to Sanidul. When Sanidul refused to give such amount her family member lodged complaint against Sanidul that he raped Rezia. The police apprehended him for the case and then sent him to JJB and then Observation Home. Sanidul also the bad habits of smoking and drinking alcohol.



**Case study No. 22**

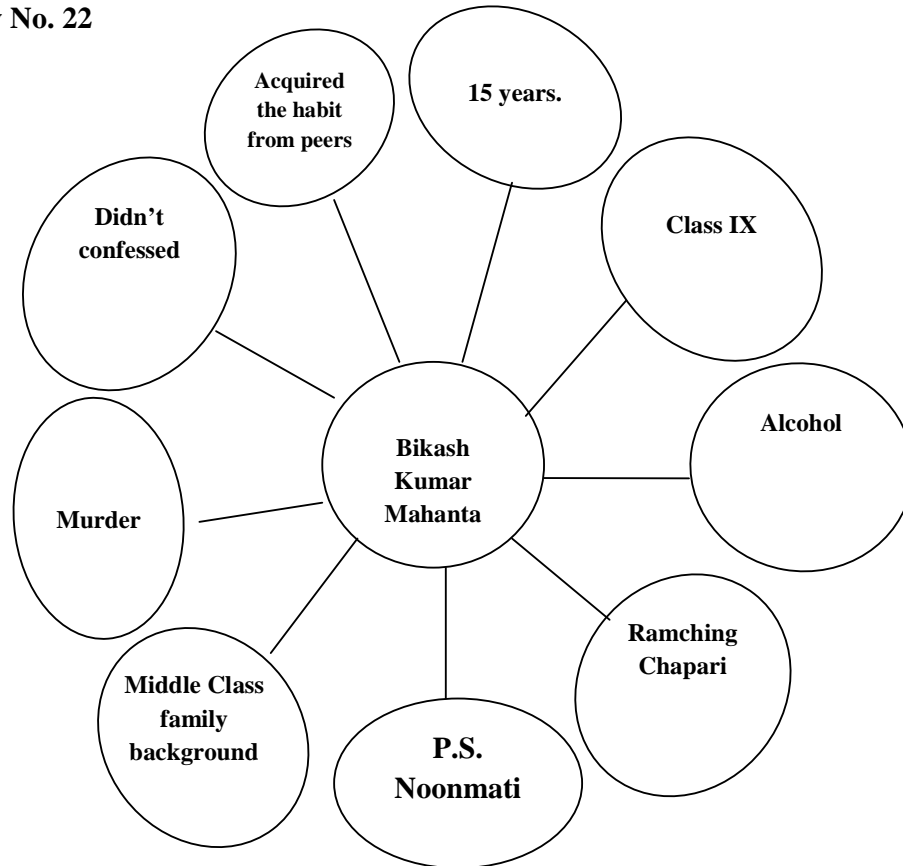


Figure No.7.22

Name: Bikash Kumar Mahanta, Age: 15 years, P.S: Noonmati, Offence: Under section 302/34of IPC.

Fact of the case: Bikash is 15 years old boy staying at Ramshing Chapari in Kamrup(M) district . He is a student of class IX. He is accused in a murder case. Bikash explained about his case that on occurrence day he along with Guddu attended a marriage ceremony in their locality at night. When they reached their home from marriage ceremony they came to know that few peoples were engaged in fight in the marriage ceremony hall and for which a person got injured and later he died. Then Bikash and Guddu were also suspected for the case and then they were apprehended by police for the case. Police sent them to JJB and then Observation Home. Bikash expressed that he has a bad habits of eating gutkha and drinking alcohol.

**Case study No. 23**

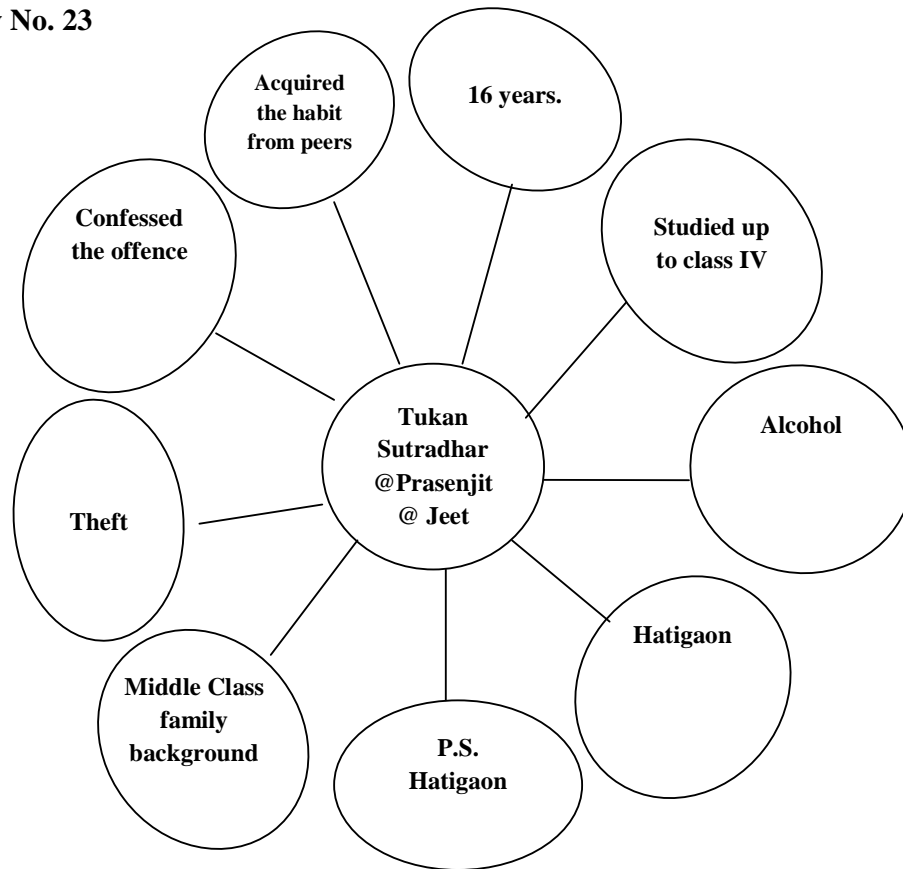


Figure No.7.23

Name: Tukan Sutradhar @Prasenjit @ Jeet, Age: 16 years, P.S: Hatigaon, Offence: Under section 379/411of IPC.

Fact of the case: Tukan is 16 years old boy. He is staying at Hatigaon . He is school dropout student studied upto class IV. He is accused in a theft case. According to Tukan about his case that he went to maternal aunty's home and spend two days in his aunty's home. During those two days he has stolen two mobile phones from that locality. But he caught red-handed by public and then he was handed over to police for the case. He expressed that he has a bad habit of smoking and drinking .That why he needs money and committed the offence of theft.

**Case study No. 24**

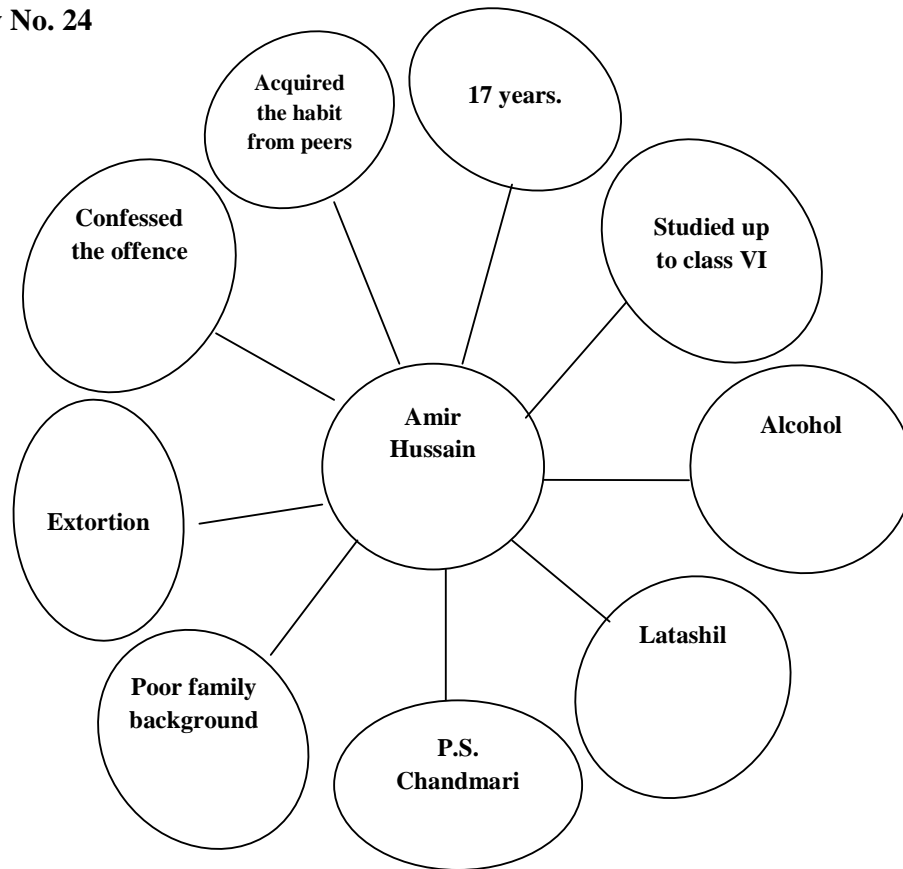


Figure No.7.24

Name: Amir Hussain, Age:17 years, P.S: Chandmari, Offence: Under section120/384/506 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Amir is 17 years old boy. He is staying at Hedayatpur, Latasil in Kamrup(M)district . He is a school dropout child studied upto class VI. His father expired when he was very young and now he could not remember his father's name. According to Amir about his case that Suman demanded money (Rs 4000) from his friend named Soham Chetri.When Papon and Amir came to know about that money they also asked money from Suman. Later on Suman equally distributed money with Papan and Amir. When Soham's father came to know the incident he lodged complaint in the police Station and then police apprehended Suman, Papon, and Amir for the case. Amir also expressed his bad habits of eating gutkha, smoking and also drinking alcohol. For purchasing these things, he needs money and he has committed the offence.

**Case study No. 25**

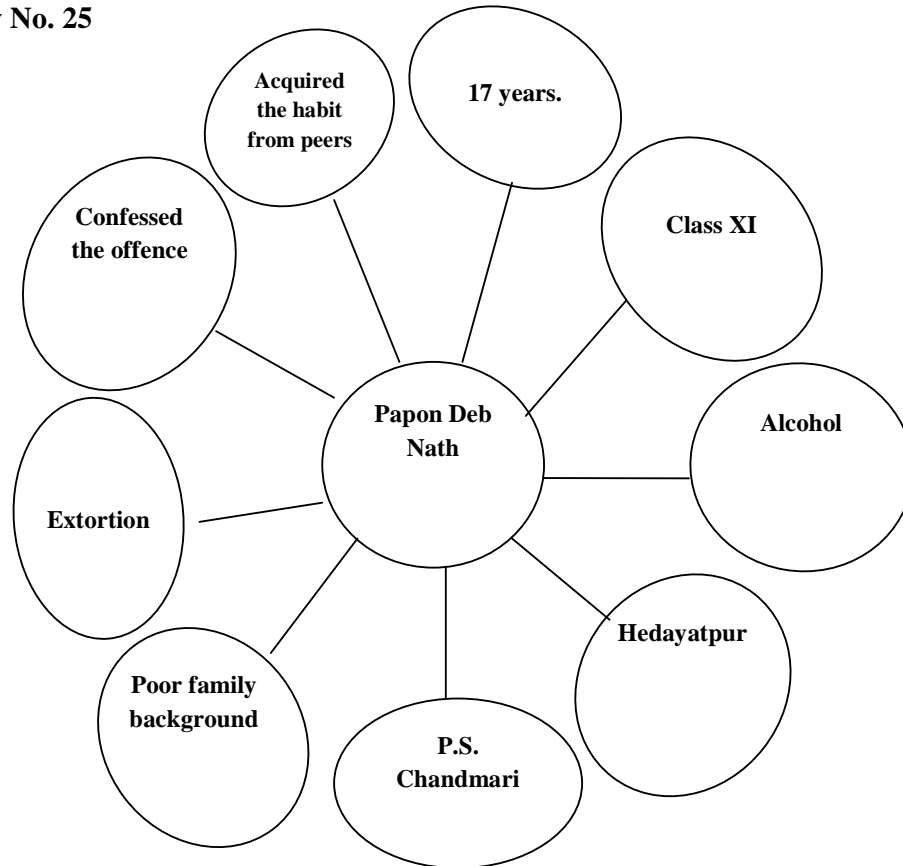


Figure No.7.25

Name: Papon Deb Nath, Age: 17 years, P.S: Chandmari, Offence: Under section 120/384/506 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Papon is 17 years old boy. He is staying at Hedayatpur , Latasil in Kamrup(M)district . He is a student of class XI. According to Papon about his case that Suman demanded money (Rs 4000) from his friend named Soham Chetri. When Papon and Amir came to know about that money they also asked money from Suman. Later on Suman equally distributed money with Papon and Amir. When Soham's father came to know the matter he lodged a complaint before Chandmari, police Station and then police apprehended Suman, Papon, and Amir for the case. Papon also expressed his bad habits of eating gutkha, smoking and also drinking alcohol. For purchasing these things, he needs money and he has committed the offence.

**Case study No. 26**

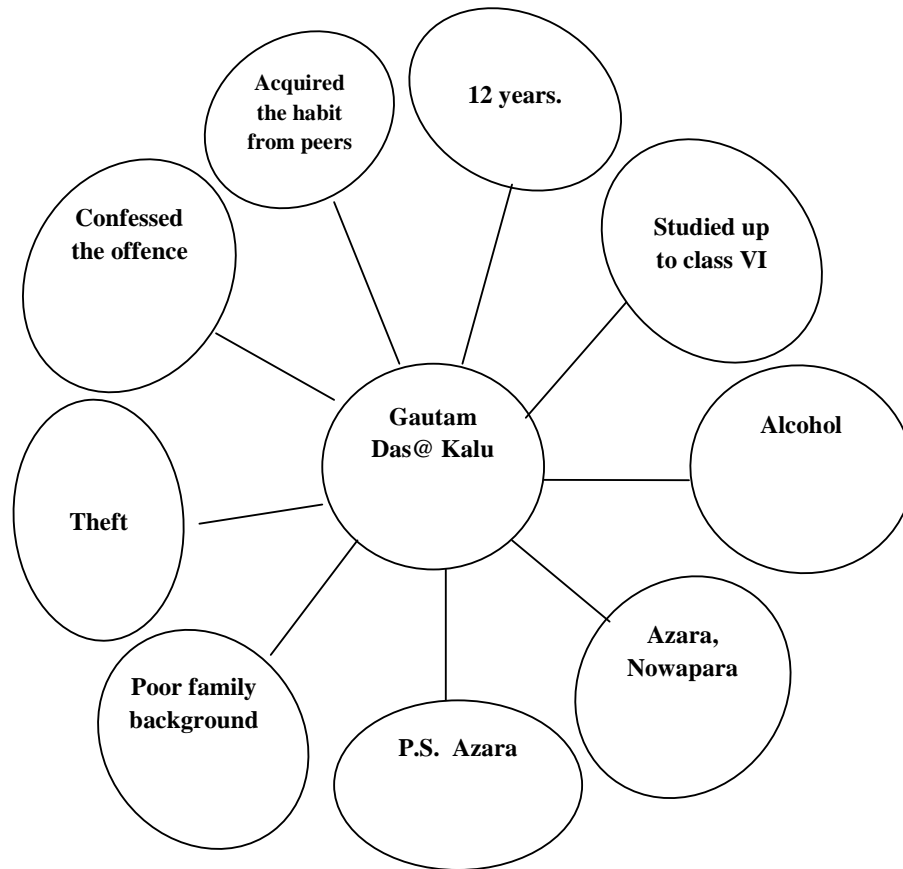


Figure No.7.26

Name: Gautam Das@ Kalu, Age: 12 years, P.S: Azara, Offence: Under section 380 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Gautam is 12 years old boy staying at Azara, Kamrup(M) district. He is school dropout child studied up to VI. According to Gautam about his case that on occurrence day he was with his friends Umesh and Bijoy in their local area. At that moment one elder person named Pabitra, known by Gautam ordered them to steal mobile phone (newly packed Mobile phone) from a car which was parked in a roadside and also threatened them of killing if they refused to do. Then Pabitra have given Rs 300 to each and also provided some food to them. And then at night about 3:00 AM, Umesh, Gautam and Bijoy went towards that car and stole almost 25 numbers of mobile phone by breaking window from the car. But next day, Umesh caught by another person for the case and then Umesh was handed over to police. Umesh told everything truth to police and as Gautam and Bijoy were also involved in the case so they were also apprehended by police for the case. Gautam also expressed his bad habits of taking of alcohol.

**Case study No. 27**

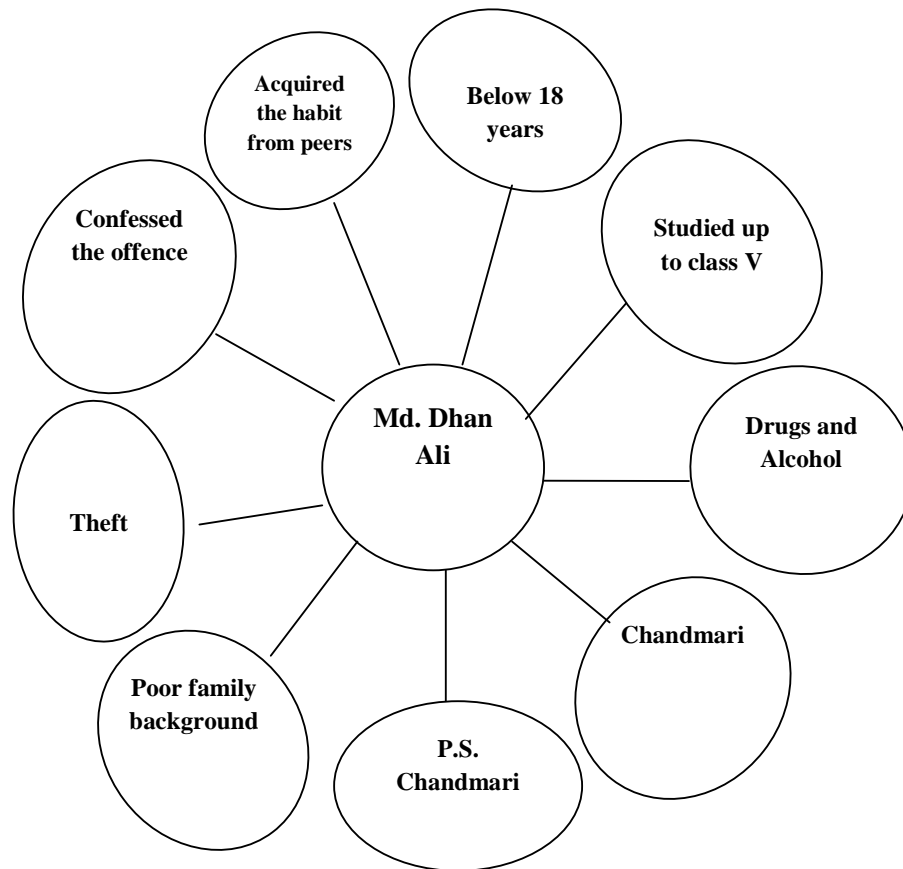


Figure No.7.27

Name: Md Dhan Ali, Age: Below 18 years, P.S: Chandmari, Offence: Under section 379 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Dhan Ali is below 18 years of age. He is staying in Chandari in Kamrup (M) district. He is a school dropout child studied up to class V. He is accused in a theft case. According to Dhan regarding his case that he caught by public after he stole a goat from temple. Then Dhan was handed over to police. He shares about his bad habits of eating gutkha and also he was addicted to substances as Bhang, Julam, Corex and alcohol.

**Case study No. 28**

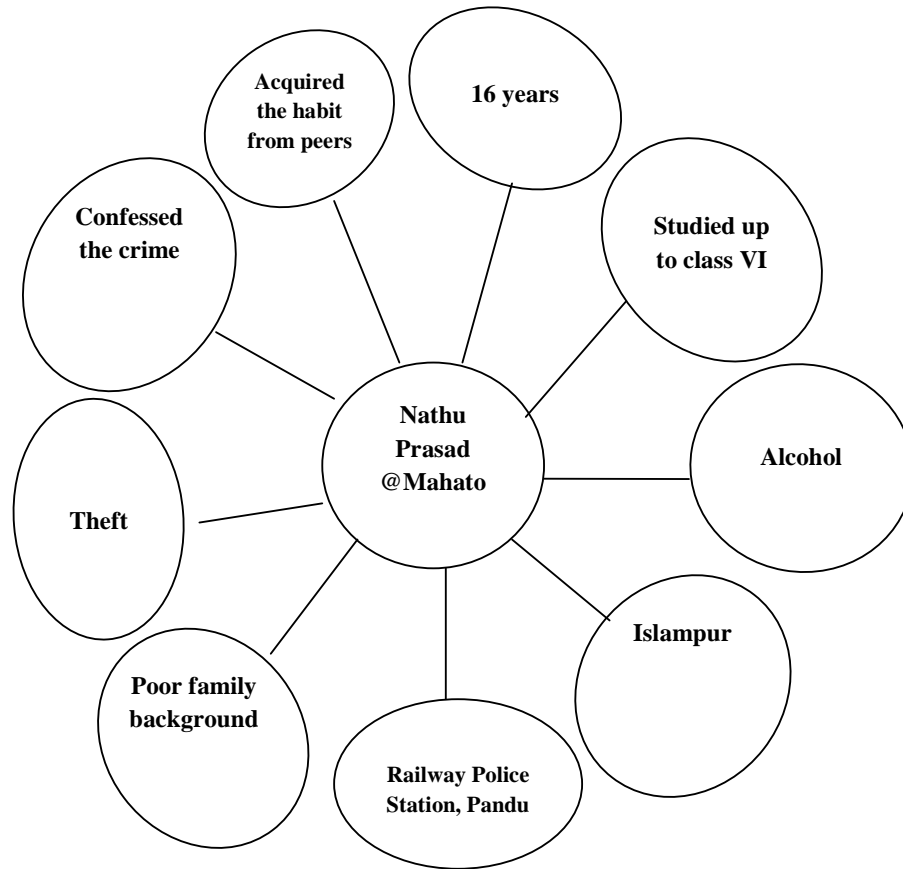


Figure No.7.28

Name:Nathu Prasad@Mahato, Age: 16 years, P.S: RPF/POST/GHY., Offence: Under section 3(a) the Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Amendment Act,2012.

Fact of the case: Nathu is 16 years old boy staying at Islampur, near Nehru Stadium in Kamrup (M) district. He is a school dropout child studied upto class VI. He is accused in a theft case .According to Nathu regarding his case that on the occurrence day at afternoon Nathu went to take bath near railway station along with his friend named Sayad Khan. After their bath while they were on the way to their home they saw some pieces of iron which was fallen down on the roadside near the railway station. They took that iron pieces and planned to sell but a person saw them with iron pieces and then the person came to know that they took that from railway area. Then that person made complaint against Nathu and Sayad to RPF that they were trying to steal railway property and both Nathu and Sayad were apprehended. They also have the bad habits of gutkha, dendrite and alcohol.

**Case study No. 29**

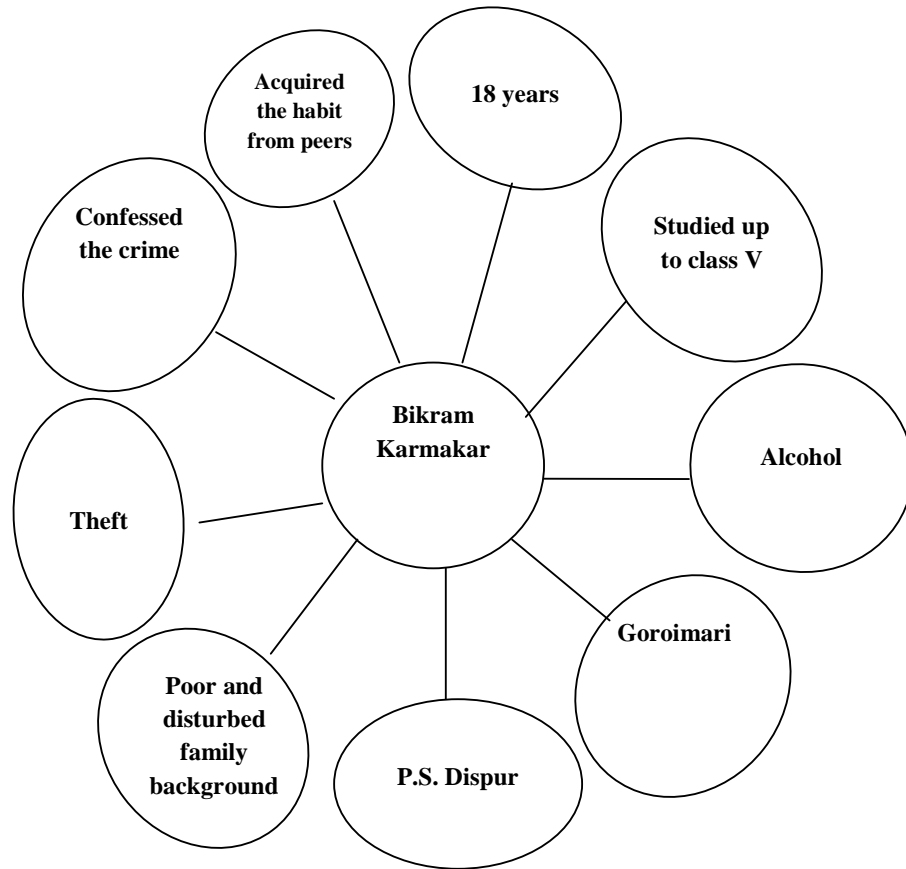


Figure No.7.29

Name: Bikram Karmakar, Age: 18 years, P.S: Dispur, Offence: Under section 380 / 511 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Bikram is below 18 years of age. He is staying at Goroimari village in Kamrup(R) district. He is a school dropout child studied up to class V. His father left him and got remarriage. He worked in a biscuit factory. He is also the bad habits of smoking and drinking. He is accused in a theft case. According to Bikram regarding his case that he caught red-handed by shop owner after he and his friend named Nobi Ali stole Rs. 5000 from a grocery shop. Then he was handed over to police for the case.



**Case study No. 30**

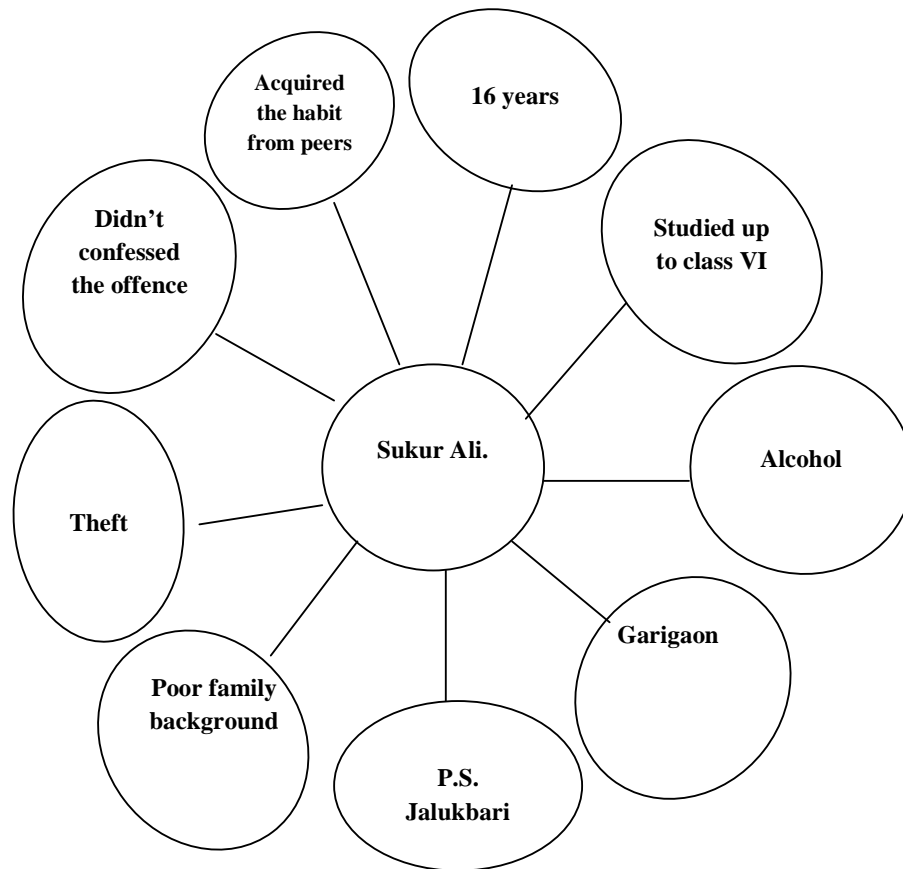


Figure No.7.30

Name: Sukur Ali, Age: 16 years, P.S: Jalukbari, Offence: Under section 380 of IPC.

Fact of the case: Sukur Ali is 16 years old boy staying at Jadupur village in Barpeta district. He is a school dropout child studied up to class VI. He temporarily stays with his mother in rent house at Garigaon in Guwahati. According to Sukur about his case that his friend named Manoj Das was arrested by police after he stole a car's music system. Manoj mentioned the name of Sukur in the police station that Sukur was also involved in the case. Later on Sukur was also apprehended by Jalukbari police. He also accepted about his bad habits of eating gutkha and drinking alcohol.

**Case study No. 31**

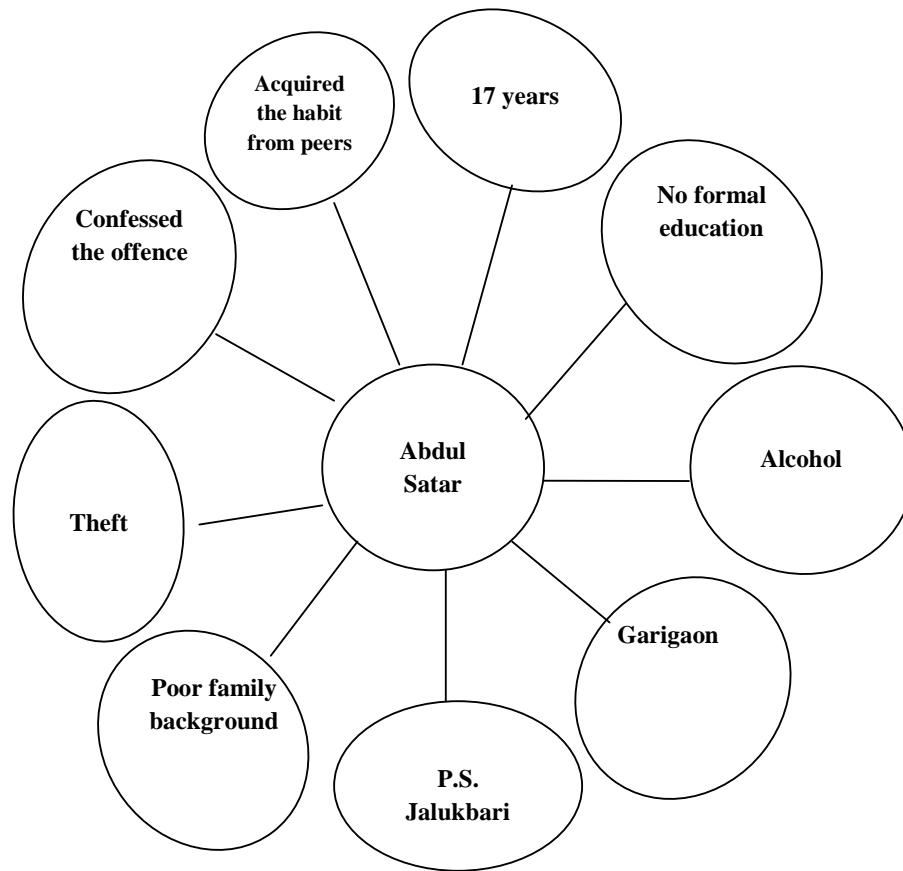


Figure No.7.31

Name: Abdul Satar, Age: 17 years, P.S: Jalukbari, Offence: Under section 380 of IPC. Fact of the case: Abdul Satar is a 17 years old boy. He is staying at Garigaon with his family members. At the age of 14, he developed friendship with bad characters and got addicted to alcohol. According to Abdul Satar, he has committed the offence of theft. But he has no hesitation in committing delinquency because his friends are also same line. One night he and his friends set out to a nearby town and planned to attack a business man, who owns grocery shop. Later on police apprehended two of them and send JJB.

The above mentioned case studies are depicted in tabular form below.

Table No.24

**Case Studies in Tabular form**

Case study No.	Acquired habit from peer	Age below	Education	Offence confessed or not	Offence	Socio Economic Status	AREA
01	Acquired the habit from peers	18	XI	Confessed Offence	Theft, Drugs	Poor	Noonmati
02	Acquired the habit from peers	18	NIL	Confessed Offence	Theft, Ganja	Poor	Patarkuchi
03	No pressure	17	VI	Confessed Offence,	Drugs, Drug Trafficking	poor	Jalukbari
04	No pressure	16	X	Didn't confessed the offence	Theft, Ganja	Poor	Chandmari
05	No pressure	18	NIL	Confessed Offence	Theft, Alcohol and Drugs	Poor	Dispur
06	Acquired the habit from peers	17	IX	Confessed Offence	Offence under the NDPS Act, Drugs	Poor	Pandu
07	Acquired the habit from peers	15	VIII	Didn't confessed the offence	Offence under the NDPS Act, Drugs	Poor	Azara
08	Acquired the habit from peers	17	IX	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Noonmati
09	Acquired the habit from peers	17	VIII	Confessed Offence	Offence under the NDPS Act, Drugs	Middle Class	Pandu Colony
10	Acquired the habit from peers	17	IX	Confessed Offence	Offence under the NDPS Act, Drugs	Middle Class	Pandu Colony
11	Acquired the habit from peers	17	VIII	Confessed Offence	Vandalism	Middle Class	Lokhra
12	Acquired the habit from peers	17	XI	Confessed Offence	Vandalism	Middle Class	Lokhra
13	Acquired the habit from peers	16	VIII	Didn't confessed the offence	Offence under the NDPS Act, Drugs	Middle Class	Basistha
14	Acquired the habit from peers	12	NIL	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Dispur
15	Acquired the habit from peers	16	NIL	Confessed Offence	Rape	Poor	Beltola
16	Acquired the habit from peers	17	NIL	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Pandu
17	Acquired the habit from peers	15	X	Didn't confessed the offence	Offence under the NDPS Act, Drugs	Middle Class	Ganeshguri
18	Acquired the habit from peers	18	XII	Confessed Offence	Chain snatching	High Middle Class	Ulubari
19	Acquired the habit from peers	17	VIII	Didn't confessed the offence	Theft	Middle Class	Beltola
20	Acquired the habit from peers	17	IX	Confessed Offence	Fighting	Middle Class	Lokhra
21	Acquired the habit from peers	18	NIL	Didn't confessed the offence	Rape	Middle Class	Silpukhuri
22	Acquired the habit from peers	15	IX	Didn't confessed the offence	Murder	Middle Class	Noonmati
23	Acquired the habit from peers	16	IV	Confessed Offence	Theft	Middle Class	Hatigaon
24	Acquired the habit from peers	17	VI	Confessed Offence	Extortion	Poor	Latashil
25	Acquired the habit from peers	17	XI	Confessed Offence	Extortion	Poor	Hedayatpur
26	Acquired the habit from peers	12	VI	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Azara
27	Acquired the habit from peers	18	V	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Chandmari
28	Acquired the habit from peers	16	VI	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Pandu
29	Acquired the habit from peers	18	V	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Dispur
30	Acquired the habit from peers	16	VI	Didn't confessed the offence	Theft	Poor	Garigaon
31	Acquired the habit from peers	17	NIL	Confessed Offence	Theft	Poor	Garigaon

Table No. 25

**Habit of Drug or Alcohol addiction acquired from**

Habits Acquired from	Frequency	Percent
No pressure	3	9.7
Acquired the habit from peers	28	90.3
Total	31	100.0

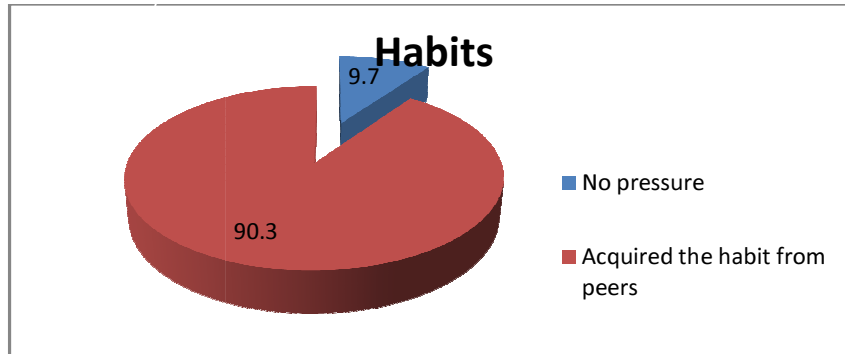


Figure No.7.32

In Table No. 25 the researcher has presented how many delinquent juveniles have acquired the habit of taking drugs or alcohol by the influence of peers and how many have acquired it by them without any pressure. Here the researcher has found that among the 31 cases of delinquent juveniles studied by the researcher, 90.3 % juveniles acquired the habit from peers and remaining 9.7% learnt it by themselves. This shows that 100% of the delinquent juveniles had the habit of taking different kinds of drugs, alcohol and intoxicating substance.

Table No.26

Age in years	Frequency	Percent
12	2	6.5
15	3	9.7
16	6	19.4
17	13	41.9
18	7	22.6
Total	31	100.0

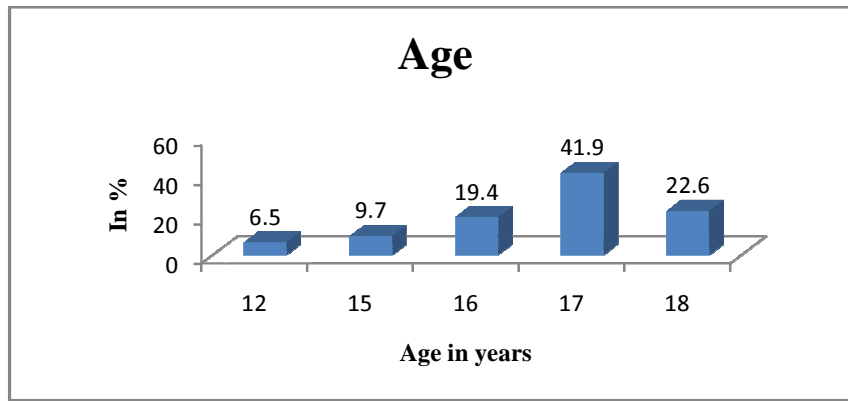


Figure No.7.33

Table No.26 presents the number of delinquent juveniles in different age categories. The researcher has found that among the 31 cases of delinquent juveniles studied by the researcher, 6.5% are of the age of 12 years, 9.7% are of 15 years, 19.4% are of 16 years, 41.9% are of 17 years and 22.6 % are of 18 years. This shows that most of the delinquent juveniles i.e. 41.9% belong to the age of 17 years.

Table No.27  
Education of sample

Education	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	7	22.6
Primary	3	9.7
Middle	10	32.3
High	5	16.1
HSLC	2	6.5
Above HSLC	4	12.9
Total	31	100.0

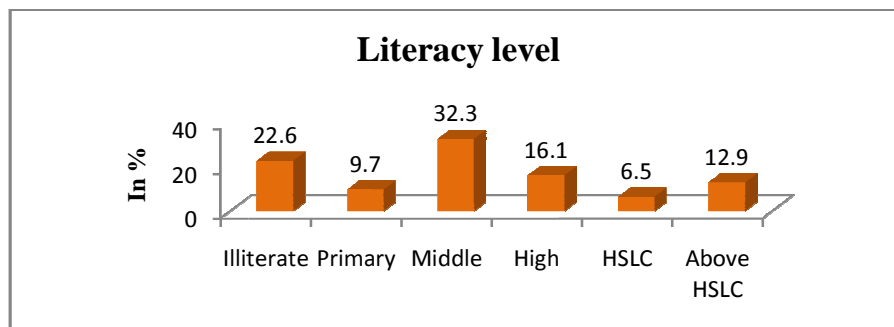


Figure No.7.34

Table No.27 categorize the 31 cases of delinquent juveniles according to their education. Here it is observed that 22.6 % of the delinquent juveniles are illiterate, 9.7% had education up to primary level, 32.3% had education up to middle school level i.e. up to class VIII, 16.1% had education up to high school level, 6.5% of the delinquent were H.S.L.C pass and 12.9 % were above H.S.L.C. This table shows that 64.6% of the cases were illiterate and studied only up to the middle class i.e. up to class VIII. This presents a picture that most of the delinquent juveniles belongs to the category which has either no education or very low education.

Table No.28

**Education**

Class	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	7	22.6
IV	1	3.2
V	2	6.5
VI	5	16.1
VIII	5	16.1
IX	5	16.1
X	2	6.5
XI	3	9.7
XII	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

In Table No. 28 also the researcher has more specifically categorized the delinquent juveniles according to the class up to which they studied. This table shows that 22.6% of juveniles are illiterate, 3.2% studied in class IV, 6.5% studied in class V, 16.1% studied in class VI, 16.1% studied in class VIII, 16.1% studied in class IX, 6.5% studied in class X, 9.7% studied in class XI and 3.2% studied in class XII. This table also shows that most of the delinquent juveniles are illiterate and having lower education. Total 64.5% of the delinquent juveniles whose cases have been studied are illiterate and studied only up to class VIII. This also shows that majority of juveniles belong to the category which are either illiterate or has very low education and school dropout.

Table No.29

Confessed offence	Frequency	Percent
Confessed the offence	23	74.2
Didn't confessed the offence	8	25.8
Total	31	100.0

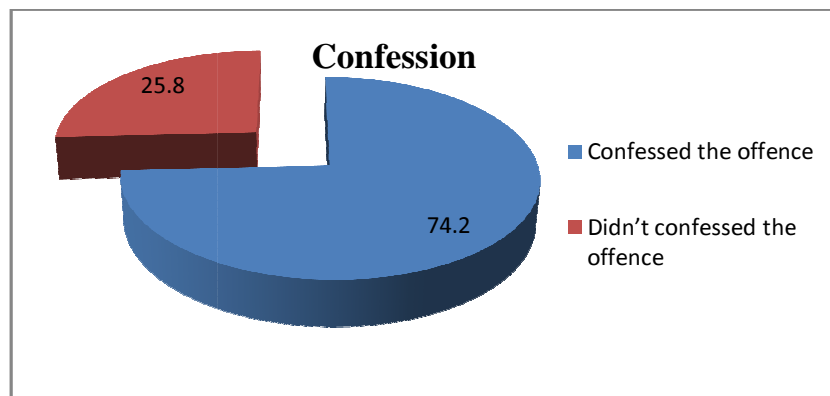


Figure No.7.35

In the Table No. 29 the researcher has categorized the delinquent juveniles, whose cases have been studied, on the basis of how many of them have confessed that they have committed an offence. Here, as per record, the table shows that 74.2% confessed that they have committed some offence and 25.8% didn't confess that they have committed some offence. From this table it is evident that majority of the apprehended juveniles were involved in different forms of crime.

Table No.30

Types of Offence	Frequency	Percent
Theft only	11	35.5
Chain snatching	1	3.2
Extortion	2	6.5
Fighting	1	3.2
Murder	1	3.2
Vandalism	2	6.5
Rape	2	6.5
Drugs, Drug trafficking	1	3.2
Offence under the NDPS Act.	6	19.4
Theft and Ganja	2	6.5
Theft and Drugs	1	3.2
Theft, Alcohol and Drugs	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

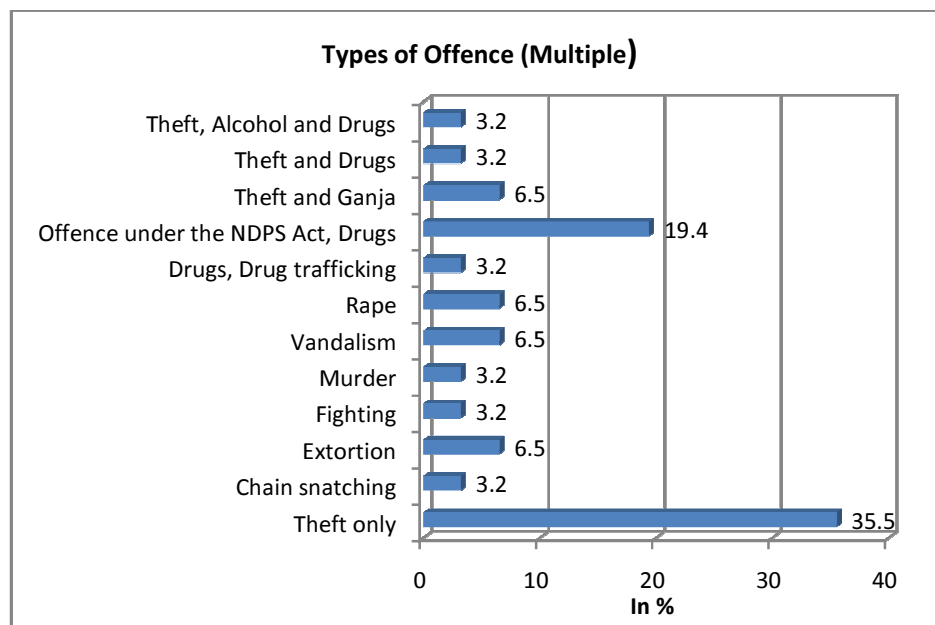


Figure No.7.36

In Table No. 30 the researcher has categorized the delinquent juveniles, whose cases have been studied, according to different types of crimes committed by them. Here, the table shows that 35.5% of the delinquent juveniles are involved in the offence of theft only, 3.2 % are involved in the offence of theft only, 3.2 % are involved in chain snatching, 6.5% have committed extortion, 3.2% is involved in fighting, 3.2% is involved in murder, 6.5% in vandalism, 6.5% in rape, 3.2% in drugs and drugs trafficking, 19.4% are involved in offences under the NDPS Act, 6.5 % are involved in



theft and Ganja, 3.2% are involved in theft and drugs and 3.2 % are accused of committing offences like theft, alcoholism and drug addiction. If we consider the offence of theft then this table shows that total 51.6% of the delinquent juveniles are involved in different forms of theft. 35.5% of the delinquent juveniles are involved in drugs related crime. Therefore, majority of the delinquents are involved in the offence of theft.

Table No.31

Socio-Economic Status	Frequency	Percent
Poor	19	61.3
Middle Class	11	35.5
High Class	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

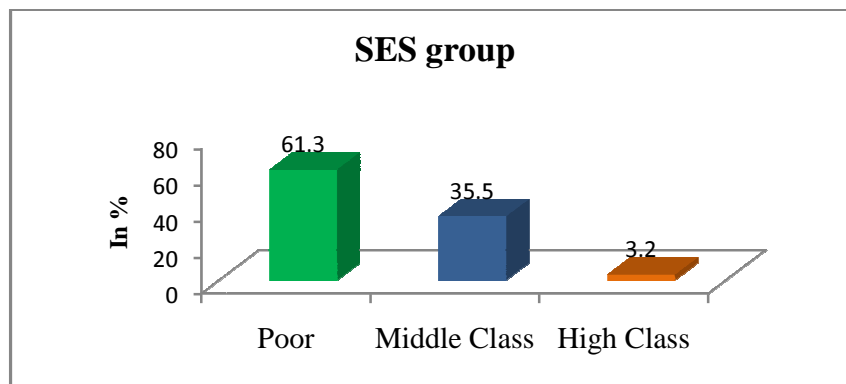


Figure No.7.37

In Table No. 31 the researcher has categorized the delinquent juveniles, whose cases have been studied, as per their Socio-economic status. This table shows that 61.3% of the delinquent juveniles belong to poor family, 35.5% belongs to middle class family and 3.2% belongs to High Class people.

Therefore, this shows that most of the delinquent juveniles belong to poor family.

Table No.32

Locality	Frequency	Percent
Azara	2	6.5
Basistha	1	3.2
Beltola	2	6.5
Chandmari	2	6.4
Dispur	3	9.7
Ganeshguri	1	3.2
Garigaon	2	6.5
Hatigaon	1	3.2
Hedayatpur	1	3.2
Jalukbari	1	3.2
Latashil	1	3.2
Lokhra	3	9.7
Noonmati	3	9.7
Pandu	3	9.7
Pandu Colony	2	6.5
Patarkuchi	1	3.2
Silpukhuri	1	3.2
Ulubari	1	3.2
Total	31	100.0

In Table No. 32 the researcher has categorized the delinquent juveniles, whose cases have been studied, on the basis of their locality i.e. residential address in the district of Kamrup(M). Here it is seen that 6.5% delinquents belongs to the locality of Azara, 3.2% belongs to Basistha, 6.5% to Beltola, 6.4% to Chandmari, 9.7% to Dispur, 3.2% to Ganeshguri, 6.5% to Garigaon, 3.2% to Hatigaon, 3.2% to Hedayatpur, 3.2% to Jalukbari, 3.2% to Latashil, 9.7% to Lokhra, 9.7% to Noon mati, 9.7% to Pandu, 6.5% to Pandu Colony, 3.2% to Patarkuchi, 3.2% to Silpukhuri, 3.2% to Ulubari.

From this table it is found that at Dispur, Lokhra, Noonmati and Pandu delinquent juveniles are found in larger number.

From the above discussion, the researcher has found that there is a strong co-relationship between juvenile delinquency and drug and alcohol addiction among them.