

Impact of Literacy on Juvenile Delinquency in India (with special reference to the sexual offences)

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KEYWORDS

Juvenile, Juvenile Delinquency, Sexual Offences, Literacy, Fundamental Right, Directive Principle of State Policy.

ABSTRACT

Children are the future of country. Juvenile delinquency is the hurdle to the development of the juvenile and its effects are bad on the development of the country. Sexual offences are social evil that badly affects to the juvenile as well as victim woman. Juvenile criminality has been increased year by year in India particularly juvenile sexual offences. Even though to emphasize the literacy, there is Constitutional provision under Directive Principle of the State Policy as well as Fundamental Rights as provided under Part III & IV of the Constitution of India but there is implemental gap. In furtherance, to give effect to rise up the literacy, the Union Government and States Government are trying to implement several policies. There are several reasons behind juvenile delinquency like-social, economic, political, psychological and biological reasons but literacy is direct impacting on juvenile delinquency. If we want to build strong India then we have to make mentally strong children. The objective of the present study is to analyse the effect of literacy of the States and UT's on its juvenile delinquency. The effect of policies as initiated by the Union and State Government with respect of juvenile delinquency has also been elaborated categorically in manner. The present study is based on doctrinal and empirical method. For doctrinal, data has been collected from the text books, research papers, journals, articles and websites and for imperial study data has been adopted from official sites. For conclusive analysis the statistical formulae have been applied.

1. Introduction

Literacy is the sophisticated instrument of the human being that is the key of all sustainable development. The low literacy of country affects development of the country. The main aim of the education is all-round development. The literacy develops our brain and mind. Literacy boots up knowledge and knowledge is only the thing which differentiates between human and animal. In the civilized country, the literacy plays important role on criminality. Crimes in the society have developed with the development of the human society. There are several types of the offences like- Body relating, property relating, tort relating, sexual offences etc. But sexual offences are against the society that is social evil which destroys accused and victim both. Furthermore, if sexual offences are committed by the juvenile then magnitude of these offences has become more dangerous to the juvenile, victim as well as hurdle in the development on the country.

The objective of the present study is to focus on the juvenile delinquency and literacy, effect of literacy on the juvenile delinquency with respect of sexual offences. The researcher has also focused the effects of policies, initiated by the Union and State Government with respect of juvenile sexual offences.

The present study is based on doctrinal and imperial. For empirical study data has been adopted from census and NCRB & SCRB and for doctrinal study data has been collected from the text books, research papers, articles, websites and judgments passed by the Apex Court and

High Courts of all States. For conclusive analysis, statistical formula has been applied.

2. Child and Juvenile

The legal age of major is above eighteen years and below age of eighteen years is minor. The age of minor had been defined under India Majority Act, 1875 but now the Maturity Act of 1875 that the age of maturity is attaining the age of 18 years not before, but some personal law otherwise marriageable age for male is 21 years and 18 years for female and below of that one male and female are minor. Voting age is defined under the People Representative Act, 1951 which is minimum 18 years for both male and female. Age of sexual consent has been defined under the criminal Acts in India time to time has been tabulated in Table 1.

History of consent in Law

There are several times, the concepts of consent of victim woman to rape in India has been changed. The IPC, 1860 was enacted in India where effect of consent was given in Sec 375, clause 5th. As per this clause, the age of consent was 10 years for offence of rape and same age was for exception to Sec 375 of IPC and there was no age for child marriage. In 1891, amendment was made in IPC. This amendment was made by enacted the Amendment Act 10 of 1891, amending the IPC was the result of Calcutta case of Queen Empress v/s Hurre Mohan Mythee,^[1] in 5th clause of sec 375 of IPC that was 12 years, same age kept remain in the exception to sec 375 of IPC and no age for child marriage. That

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effect was made and to give effect of judgment as passed in the matter of **Queen Empress v/s Hurre Mohan Mythee** (Supra) where victim woman was the child wife of 11 years and 3 months and after sexual intercourse, she was caused death.

The husband of victim was convicted under sec 338 of IPC by holding grievous hurt due to no law to punish the accused under rape. In 1925, third time amendment had been carried out in clause 5th of sec 375 of IPC where age of consent was replaced 14 years to 12 years, age for exception of 375 of IPC was incorporated 13 years and no provision of age for child marriage. In 1929, the Child Marriage Restraint, 1929 was introduced and 14 years was first time in India was incorporated for minimum age of marriage. In 1940, fifth time in India, the age of consent under sec 375, 5th clause of IPC has been amended 16 years to 14 years and 15 years for exception to sec 375 of IPC and 15 years age for minimum age of marriage under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. In 1978, sixth time, in India age of consent under sec 375 and its 5th clause of IPC has been amended 16 years and no change in exception of sec 375 of IPC. The minimum age of marriage under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was extended 18 years to 15 years. In 2013 by virtue of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 the age of consent under sec 375 in 6th clause has amended 18 years to 16 years and age under exception 2 of sec 375 of IPC has been amended 18 years to 15 years and no change for minimum age of under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. The changing history of consent has been shown in table No.1

Table 1
History of Consent

Years	Age of Consent under sec 375, in 5 th Clause	Age mentioned in the Exception to Sec 375 of IPC	Minimum Age of Marriage under the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
1860	10 Years	10 Years	-
1861 (Act 10 of 1891 of amendment of IPC)	12 Years	12 Years	-
1925 (after the amendment of IPC)	14 Years	13 Years	-
1929 (after passing to the act the Child Marriage Restraint Act)	14 Years	13 Years	14 Years
1940 (after the amendment of IPC and the Child Marriage Restraint Act)	16 Years	15 Years	15 Years
1978	16 Years	16 Years	18 Years
2013 (after enactment of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013)	18 Years	18 Years	18 Years

The term ‘Child’ is defined under sub-section 2 of the section 12 of the juvenile (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 and according to the definition of Child, the person who has not attained the age of 18 years, is a child sub-section 12 of section 2 of the Act, 2015 defines ‘Child in conflict with law’ means such child who has committed an offences who has not completed 18 years ago on the date of incident. The term ‘Juvenile’ has

been defined under sub-section 35 of section 2 of the Act, 2015 that the child who has not completed the age of 18 years.

3. Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is the offending committed by a child who has not completed the age of 18 years. When a minor child is involve in committing the illegal behaviour or activities or offences like body relating offences, women relating offences, property relating offences, drinking, smoking etc. Juvenile delinquency is the lawful conduct and antisocial behaviour that is beyond the control of the parent. Repeated criminal offences are also including in Juvenile delinquency.

4. Sexual Offences

4.1 Sec 354 of IPC- Before Amendment: Section 354 of IPC was in existence before enforcement of Act 2018 but various aspects and dimension have been roughed in the society with respect of outrage of the modesty of the women, hence on the basis of several facets of offence of modesty the legislature has amended Section 354. It is Pertinent to submit that before amendment which may extend to two year or fine or both. After Amendment: After enactment act of the Criminal Law amendment Act of 2013, the ingredients of the sec 354 have not been amended, only on the point of period of punishment, the legislature has amended. Before amendment the provision of the punishment was may be of two years or with fine or with both but after amendment the provision of punishment her bear amended and same has been replaced with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but may not extended to 5 years and shall also be liable to fine, The provision of sec. 354 has made more exhaustive and hard rather than earlier provision.

This provision is cognizable, non-bailable, tribal by any magistrate and compoundable in nature. Sec 354A sexual harassment and punishment for sexual harassment has been defined under this provision, physical contact, and demand or request the sexual favours, to show pornography against the will of women, to make sexually coloured remark have been included in sexual harassment. Whoever commits any offence of sexual harassment as specified hereinabove shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both. Thus section has been inserted by virtue of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 which is cognizable, bail able, tribal by any magistrate and compoundable u/s 320 of Cr.P.C.

4.2 Assault or use of criminal force with intent to disrobe: Sec 354 B of IPC- Before Amendment: Section 354 B was not in existence in IPC before enactment of the Criminal Law amendment Act, 2013. After Amendment: Sec 354 B: This section was not incorporated in IPC prior to amendment of the act of 2013. By which section, the legislature has specified that any man who commit an offence of disrobing or compelling to any women to be necked in any public place with intention, shall be punished with impressments which shall not be less than of 3 years but that may be extended up to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine from the bare perusal of the provision of this section, it is

crystal clear that the legislature has assessed and examined to the existence criminal activities in the society. Before amendment of the Act, 2013 the violence against women were increased day-by-day with respect of hanging over them in necked from, due to solemnized love marriage with different caste of lover. Therefore, there was no any specific law for such sexual harassment in IPC prior to amendment Act of 2013. Thus there was a basic need to change in the law. Therefore, legislature has inserted such laws and its punishment.

It is pertinent to submit that the intention of the legislature behind incorporating such provision is to protect the fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of India, specifically flow from Article 21. Right to maintain dignity and reputation is one aspect of Article 21. Therefore, intention of disrobing or compelling to the woman to be necked is to protect such rights of the victim. Article 21 has wide connotation and it cannot differentiated man-to-man or man-to-women, rich and poor or differentiation of caste. This provision does not reflect gender discrimination. In the light of this scope, it is observed that the legislature has missed to protect the rights of such lover who solemnized the love marriage with the different caste the major woman with her consent or without consent of the parents because of several incidents are examples where such lover either is shouted or walking in the village in necked from by beating him which shoes or foot wears. To beat such lover is the offence of commission of simple hurt as defined u/s 323 of IPC but compelling him to walk in necked from is direct assault on his dignity or reputation. This criminal act has not been defined in any provision of law which provides the provision of punishment. While, such lover has also right this shall be protected to make balance in the society.

4.3 Voyeurism: Sec 354 C of IPC- Before Amendment: Voyeurism was not defined anywhere in substantial law in India prior to enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. After Amendment: Voyeurism has been defined and inserted sec 354 C in IPC after enactment of the Criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013. By which provision, if any man who watches or captures the image of woman where she would usually have a such exception of not a being observed then such man either disseminates such image or by other person at the behest of such perpetrator shall be punished on first conviction with the impressments which shall not be less than one year but extended to 3 years and shall also liable to fine. The legislature has also extended the period of conviction which shall not less than 3 years but may be extended up to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine in case of second time punishment.

The legislature is still constant of the point of 2nd time conviction thus if the man is guilty of commission of offence of voyeurism with earlier victim or any other victim, intention of legislature incorporating this provision is to control over the offence of voyeurism in the society. In the practical the second provision of conviction is not effective in the sense to tress out by the victim or State that such person has repeated such offence if such offender has repeated other than district or State

within the territory of India. The State has no any effective means where the information of first time conviction under the voyeurism is committed, so it is not practically possible to tress out that whether culprit has repeated the offence of voyeurism or not. Thus the subsequent clause of voyeurism is not effective in practically.

Explanation No. 1 of this section does not provide exceptions with respect of the watching to the woman who is in public place and where everybody can see her and she is in not proper woman wear. Due to not define the code of wearing women is creating ambiguity. That offence is cognizable, bailable, and triable by any magistrate and is compoundable u/s 320 of Cr.P.C.

4.5 Stalking: Sec 354 D of IPC- Before Amendment: This section was not in existence before enactment of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 in IPC. After Amendment: After amendment in IPC by virtue of the criminal law (Amendment) Act, 2013 this section came into existence. By this provision, stalking of any woman for the purpose of making contact, attempt to contact, interaction to her repeatedly despite disinterest of such woman, commits an offence of stalking and shall be punished for a period of not less than one year which may extend to five years, and shall also be punished to fine.

Under this provision the man is liable to be punished if he contacts or attempts to contact by follow her. Stalking is the behaviour interrelated to harassment and intimidation to the women. In the matter of **State v/s Harkesh**,^[2] by Delhi High Court held that is requirement for commission of offence u/s 354 D of IPC and Sec 11 of POCSO that accused should have followed the child repeatedly or constantly with sexual intent.

4.6 Rape: Definition of Rape: Section 375 of IPC - Before Amendment: There are several transitions of rape law prior to the enactment to the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. Sec 375 has been substituted in IPC by virtue of the Act, 2013. After Amendment: After enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, the definition of rape has been substituted by a new section of 375 of IPC. The effect has been given to the Act, 2013 after horrific incident of gang rape in Delhi, Generally, known as 'Nirbhaya Gang Rape'. The basic idea had been brought from the Justice Verma Committee which made to collect suggestions made recommendations for the legislature. The offence of rape was made for giving broader meaning. By this provision, any kind of penetration and also is any body part of the woman or girl, or insert any object in any private part of the women, or applies mouth to the any private body of women without consent and will of women, or such consent obtained by putting her in fear of death or of hurt, obtained consent by offender believing that he is her husband, taking consent in unsoundness of mind or intoxicating, without consent from any woman under of 16 years of age or such woman is unable to communicate consent.

Section 376 A of IPC - Before Amendment: Before enactment the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, this section was not inexistence in the I.P.C. After Amendment: This section provides the punishment for

causing death or resulting imprisonment vegetative state of victim. Under this section legislature provides rigorous imprisonment which shall not less than 20 years which may extend to life imprisonment which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death. The offence under this section is cognizable, non-bailable and triable by Court of Session.

Section 376 B of IPC- Before Amendment: This section was not in existence in IPC. It has been introduced in 2013 first time in IPC in India by virtue of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. After Amendment: After enactment of the Act, 2013 the provision of punishment has been incorporated by the legislature with respect of the sexual intercourse if committed by the husband with his wife who is living separate in the light of decree of separation and such intercourse has been committed by her husband without her consent. It provides punishment of imprisonment which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine. The legislature also provides the explanation where the term sexual intercourse has been defined as mentioned in clause A to D of section 375 of IPC. The offence under this section is cognizable, bailable and triable by court of session.

Section 376 C of IPC- Before Amendment: Sexual intercourse by a person in authority has been codified in section 376 C, which was not in existence prior to enactment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. After Amendment: After enactment of Act 2013, the person who is an authority, committed any offence of sexual intercourse with a woman shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than 5 years, which may extend to 10 years, and also be liable to fine. The offence under this section is cognizable, non-bailable and triable by court of session.

Section 376 D of IPC – Before & After Amendment: Even gang rape was in existence and punishment for the gang rape was codified in explanation No. 1 of section 376 but after amendment the legislature provides punishment with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 20 years, but that may extend to life which means remainder natural life of person and with fine and if rape is committed one or more person of the group in furtherance of common intention. The offence under this section is cognizable, non-bailable and triable by Court of Session.

Section 376 E of IPC- Before Amendment: Punishment for repeated offence of rape was not in existence in IPC prior to amendment of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013. After Amendment: Section 376 E has been incorporated by virtue of the Act, 2013, which provides that the person shall be punished with imprisonment of life for a period of remaining of natural life if he is convicted of offence of rape as has been defined under section 376 or 376 A or 376 D, previously. The intention of the legislature behind incorporating this provision is to control the repeated rape offences in the society and major punishment is satisfied to the theory of punishment. The offence under this section is cognizable, non-bailable and triable by Court of Session.

5. Literacy

The ability to read and write is known as literacy. According to American English the literacy is the basic skill or knowledge of a subject.^[3] In modern, the meaning of literacy has been expanded by including using language, numbers, images, computers and other basic means to understand, communicate and to understand plus, minus, multiple and simple mathematical problems.^[4]

Example- A person who does not understand Arabian language but he travels from India to Arab Country and stays there, it means the definition of literacy to ability to read & write is not exhaustive definition of literacy. For the purpose of this research paper is to understand right or wrong with respect of sexual offences would be included under the literacy.

6. Literacy of India

Literacy rate of India as per census of 2011 is 74.04% where of male literacy is 82.14% and female literacy is 65.46%, while literacy of India was 64.83% as per census of 2001. The decadal difference is 9.2%.

The literacy rate of Kerala State is 93.91% as per census of 2011 and that was 90.86% as per census of 2001. In the 2011, the literacy rate of Kerala State was at highest amongst the other States of India. The lowest rate of literacy as per census of 2011 and 2001 that was 63.82% and 47% respectively (Table No. 2). In table No. 2, the literacy of all states and union territories has been shown.

Table No.2

List of Indian States and Union Territories by Literacy Rate

S. N.	India/State/Union Territory	Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Male Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Female Literacy Rate (%) - 2011 Census	Literacy rate (%) - 2001	Decadal Difference (pp)	Rank	
							In 2011	In 2001
STATES								
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66.4	75.56	59.74	-	-	32	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	73.69	59.57	54.34	12.61	34	32
3.	Assam	77.18	78.81	67.27	63.25	9.93	26	25
4.	Bihar	63.82	73.39	53.33	47.00	16.82	36	34
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.04	81.45	60.59	64.66	6.38	27	23
6.	Goa	87.40	92.81	81.84	82.01	5.39	5	4
7.	Gujarat	79.31	87.23	70.73	69.14	10.17	18	17
8.	Haryana	76.64	85.38	66.77	67.91	8.73	22	20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	90.83	76.60	76.48	7.30	11	11
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	68.74	78.26	58.01	55.52	13.22	30	31
11.	Jharkhand	67.63	78.45	56.21	53.50	14.07	31	33
12.	Karnataka	75.60	82.85	68.13	66.64	8.96	23	21
13.	Kerala	93.91	96.02	91.98	90.86	3.05	1	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	80.53	60.02	63.74	6.89	28	24
15.	Maharashtra	82.91	89.82	75.48	76.88	6.03	12	10

16.	Manipur	79.85	86.49	73.17	69.93	9.92	16	15
17.	Meghalaya	75.48	77.17	73.78	62.56	12.92	24	27
18.	Mizoram	91.58	93.72	89.40	88.80	2.78	3	2
19.	Nagaland	80.11	83.29	76.89	66.56	13.52	15	22
20.	Odisha	73.45	82.40	64.36	63.08	10.37	25	26
21.	Punjab	76.68	81.48	71.34	69.65	7.03	21	16
22.	Rajasthan	67.06	80.51	82.66	60.41	6.65	33	28
23.	Sikkim	82.20	87.29	76.43	68.81	13.39	13	18
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.33	86.81	73.86	73.45	6.88	14	12
25.	Telangana	66.5	-	-	-	-	35	-
26.	Tripura	87.75	92.18	83.15	73.19	14.56	4	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	79.24	59.26	56.27	13.45	29	30
28.	Uttarakhand	79.63	88.33	70.70	71.62	8.01	17	14
29.	West Bengal*	77.08	82.67	71.16	68.64	8.44	20	19
Union Territories								
1.	A & N Island	86.27	90.11	81.84	81.30	4.97	10	7
2.	Chandigarh	86.43	90.54	81.38	81.94	4.49	8	5
3.	D & N Haveli	77.65	86.46	65.93	57.63	20.02	19	19
4.	Daman & Diu	87.07	91.48	79.56	78.18	8.89	6	9
5.	Delhi UT	86.34	91.03	80.93	81.67	4.67	9	6
6.	Lakshadweep	92.28	96.11	88.25	86.66	5.62	2	3
7.	Pondicherry	86.55	92.12	81.22	81.24	5.31	7	8

Source: Census 2011, chapter 6 (State of Literacy). Government of India

A. Below Moderate Literacy of States and UTs (0 to 75%):

The literacy of Odisha (73.45%), Assam (73.18%), Chhattisgarh (71.04%), Madhya Pradesh (70.63%), Uttar Pradesh (69.72%), J & K (68.74%), Jharkhand (67.63%), Andhra Pradesh (67.4%), Rajasthan (67.06%), Arunachal Pradesh (66.95%), Telangana (66.5%), Bihar (63.82%) is below moderate.

B. Moderate Literacy of States and UT (76 to 90%):

The literacy of Tripura (87.75%), Goa (87.40%) Daman & Diu 87.07%, Pondicherry 86.55%), Chandigarh (86.43%), Delhi (86.34%), Andaman & Nicobar Island (86.27%), Himachal Pradesh (83.78%), Maharashtra (82.91%), Sikkim (82.20%), Tamil Nadu (80.33%), Nagaland (80.11%), Manipur (79.85%), Uttarakhand 79.63%), Gujarat (79.31%), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (77.65%), West Bengal (77.08%), Punjab (76.68%), Haryana (76.64%), Karnataka (75.60%), Meghalaya (75.48) is moderate.

C. Above Moderate Literacy of States and UT (90 to 100%):

The literacy of Kerala (93.31%), Lakshadweep (92.28%), Mizoram (91.58%) is above to moderate.

6.1 Literacy rank as per census of 2001

The Literacy rank as per census of 2001 the rank of the States and Union Territory of India are as under- Kerala (1), Mizoram (2), Lakshadweep (3), Goa (4), Chandigarh (5), Delhi (6), Andaman & Nicobar Island (7), Pondicherry (8), Daman & Diu (9), Maharashtra (10), Himachal Pradesh (11), Tamil Nadu (12), Tripura (13), Uttarakhand (14), Manipur (15), Punjab (16), Gujarat (17), Sikkim (18), West Bengal (19), Haryana (20),

Karnataka (21), Nagaland (22), Chhattisgarh (23), Madhya Pradesh (24), Assam (25), Odisha (26), Meghalaya (27), Rajasthan (28), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (29), Uttar Pradesh (30), J & K (31), Arunachal Pradesh (32), Jharkhand (33), Bihar (34) Andhra Pradesh (-), Telangana (-).

6.2 Literacy Rank as per census of 2011

The Literacy rank as per census of 2011 the rank of the States and Union Territory of India are as under- Kerala (1), Lakshadweep (2), Mizoram (3), Tripura (4), Goa (5), Daman & Diu (6), Pondicherry (7), Chandigarh (8), Delhi (9), Andaman & Nicobar Island (10), Himachal Pradesh (11), Maharashtra (12), Sikkim (13), Tamil Nadu (14), Nagaland (15), Manipur (16), Uttarakhand (17), Gujarat (18), Dadra & Nagar Haveli (19), West Bengal (20), Punjab (21), Haryana (22), Karnataka (23), Meghalaya (24), Odisha (25), Assam (26), Chhattisgarh (27), Madhya Pradesh (28), Uttar Pradesh (29), J & K (30), Jharkhand (31), Andhra Pradesh (32), Rajasthan (33), Arunachal Pradesh (34), Telangana (35), Bihar (36).

7. Spatial Pattern of Sexual Offences Committed by Juvenile (IPC + SLL)

Juvenile crimes are the very serious crime not only in India but also of other Countries of the World. In 2014, total 38455 crimes were registered in India where of 36331 crimes were registered in all States and 2124 crimes were registered in Union Territories under India Penal Code and Special Local Law. There 36873 crimes in all States, 2560 crimes in Union Territories and total 33433 crimes in India under IPC & SLL were registered in 2015. There 33163 crimes in all States, 2686 crimes in Union Territories, and total 35849 crimes under IPC & SLL in India in 2016 were registered. (Table No.3)

Table No.3

IPC crimes- Juveniles in Conflict with Law- 2016 (Continued)

S. No.	State/UT	Assault On Women with intent to Outrage Her Modesty (Section 354 of IPC)					
		Assault On Women with intent to Outrage Her Modesty (Total)	Assault Women (Sec 354 IPC)	Sexual Harassment (Section 354 A IPC)	Assault or Use of Criminal Force with Intent to Disrobe (Section 354 B IPC)	Voyeurism (Section 354 C IPC)	Stalking (Section 354 D IPC)
		12	12A	12B	12C	12D	12E
STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	36	19	7	3	1	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	12	5	3	4	0	0

4.	Bihar	18	5	9	4	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	92	54	20	12	1	5
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0	1	0
7.	Gujarat	33	17	13	0	0	3
8.	Haryana	48	22	12	7	1	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	6	1	0	0	2
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2	3	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	7	4	3	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	8	6	0	1	0	1
13.	Kerala	18	12	3	0	2	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	483	243	164	6	2	68
15.	Maharashtra	350	136	126	12	2	74
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	40	15	16	6	2	1
21.	Punjab	4	1	2	0	0	1
22.	Rajasthan	86	70	8	3	0	5
23.	Sikkim	1	0	4	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	5	4	0	0	0
25.	Telangana	42	16	8	7	0	11
26.	Tripura	2	0	1	1	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	51	0	44	2	0	5
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	31	11	5	13	2	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	1387	650	453	81	14	189
UNION TERRITORIES							
1.	A & N Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	0	0
3.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Delhi UT	152	43	66	22	1	20
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL UT(S)	153	44	66	22	1	20
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	1540	694	519	103	15	209

Sources: Crimes in India, 2016 Statistics, National Crime Bureau Record, Ministry of Home

7.1 Juvenile Crime against Outrage Modesty of Women

Outrage of Modesty of women crimes includes the assault on women (sec 354 of IPC), Sexual harassment (Sec 354 A of IPC), Assault or use criminal Force with intent to disrobe (Sec 354 D of IPC). During the years of 2016, 650 crimes u/s 354 of IPC, 453 crimes u/s 354 A of IPC & 189 crimes u/s 354 D of IPC were registered against the Juvenile in all State of India. There 44 crimes u/s 354 of IPC, 66 crimes u/s 354 A of IPC, 22 crimes u/s 354 B of IPC, 1 crimes u/s 354 C of IPC, 20 crimes u/s 354 D of IPC in all Union Territories. (Table No. 3)

7.2 Juvenile Crimes against Woman Kidnapping & Abducting

Kidnapping & Abducting includes Kidnapping & Abducting as defined u/s 363 of IPC, Kidnapping & Abducting for Murder (sec 364 of IPC), Kidnapping & Abducting for ransom (sec 364 A of IPC), Kidnapping & Abducting of Woman to Compel her for marriage (Sec 366 of IPC) & other crimes as defined u/s 363 A, 365, 367, 368, & 369 of IPC have

been considered for this present research paper.

In 2016, there 430 crimes u/s 363 of IPC, 13 crimes u/s 364 of IPC, 14 crimes u/s 364 A of IPC, 817 crimes u/s 366 of IPC & 211 crimes u/s 363 A, 365, 367, 368, & 369 of IPC registered in all States of India against the Juvenile. There 42 crimes u/s 363 of IPC, 1 crimes u/s 364 A of IPC, 2 crimes u/s 366 of IPC, 8 crimes u/s 363 A, 365, 367, 368, & 369 of IPC were registered against the Juvenile in all Union Territories of India during the years of 2016. (Table 3)

7.3 Juvenile crime against Rape

Rape includes rape u/s 376 of IPC & gang rape (Sec 376 D of IPC), have been considered for this instant research paper.

8. Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes

Literacy of the States and Union Territories of India have been considered for this research paper. To analyse the impact of the literacy on the Sexual Offences registered against Juveniles in 2016, the States and Union Territory wise literacy and Juvenile Sexual Offences have been tabularised in Table No.4. The correlation between literacy and Juvenile Sexual Offences has been established by adopting Carls Pearson Method.

Table No.4 States Literacy (Including Union Territories) & Sexual Offences against Juveniles of India

S.No.	States & Union Territory	Literacy	Total Crimes(1+2+3+4+5)	1. Crimes U/S 354	2. Crimes U/S 354A	3. Crimes U/S 354B	4. Crimes U/S 354C	5. Crimes U/S 354D	Crimes U/S 376	Kidnapping and Abduction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66.4	36	19	7	3	1	6	37	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	8
3.	Assam	77.18	12	5	3	4	0	0	23	36
4.	Bihar	63.82	18	5	9	4	0	0	35	29 7
5.	Chhattisgarh	71.04	92	54	20	12	1	5	14 8	51
6.	Goa	87.4	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1
7.	Gujarat	79.31	33	17	13	0	0	3	35	58
8.	Haryana	76.64	48	22	12	7	1	6	62	39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	83.78	9	6	1	0	0	2	13	3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	68.74	5	2	3	0	0	0	3	4
11	Jharkhand	67.63	7	4	3	0	0	0	12	4
12	Karnataka	75.6	8	6	0	1	0	1	32	5
13	Kerala	93.91	18	12	3	0	2	1	38	3
14	Madhya Pradesh	70.63	483	24 3	16 4	6	2	68	44 2	39 7
15	Maharashtra	82.91	350	13 6	12 6	12	2	74	25 8	17 3
16	Manipur	79.85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	75.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6

18	Mizoram	91.58	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
19	Nagaland	80.11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	73.45	40	15	16	6	2	1	12	37
21	Punjab	76.68	4	1	2	0	0	1	13	5
22	Rajasthan	67.06	86	70	8	3	0	5	15	87
23	Sikkim	82.2	1	0	4	0	0	0	3	0
24	Tamil Nadu	80.33	9	5	4	0	0	0	13	7
25	Telangana	66.5	42	16	8	7	0	11	54	53
26	Tripura	87.75	2	0	1	1	0	0	9	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	69.72	51	0	44	2	0	5	12	12
28	Uttarakhand	79.63	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
29	West Bengal	77.08	31	11	5	13	2	0	77	72
30	A & N Island	86.27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
31	Chandigarh	86.43	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	4
32	D & N Haveli	77.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Daman & Diu	87.07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Delhi UT	86.34	152	43	66	22	20	20	15	47
35	Lakshadweep	92.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Pondicherry	86.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Crimes			154	69	52	103	34	20	19	15
			0	4	2			9	03	38
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under Assault On Women with intent to Outrage Her Modesty									Correlation = 53.68351	
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under sec 354 of IPC									Correlation = 28.67346	
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under sec 354 A of IPC									Correlation = 35.22472	
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under sec 354 B of IPC									Correlation = 26.72934	
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under sec 354 C of IPC									Correlation = 29.8843	
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under sec 354 D of IPC									Correlation = 27.76419	
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under Rape									Correlation = 43.77795	
Correlation Between Literacy of States & Union Territory and total Juvenile Crimes registered under Kidnapping and Abducting									Correlation = 43.67399	

Sources: Census of India, 2001 and Census of India, 2011 and National Crime Bureau Record, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2016.

8.1 Effect of States Literacy on Total Juvenile Crimes of IPC

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 36. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Assam is 77.18 % and total sexual offences

against juvenile in 2016 were registered 12. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 18. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 92. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and a total sexual offence against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 33. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 48. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 9. The literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 7. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 8. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 18. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 483. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 350. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 40. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 86. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 9. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 42. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 51. The literacy of Uttarakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 31. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of D & N Haveli is 77.65% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 were registered 152. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences against juvenile in

2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 53.68. The coefficient of co-relation is above 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile is above moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is direct effected to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles.

8.2 Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes of U/S 354 of IPC

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 19. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Assam is 77.18 % and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 54. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 17. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 22. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 12. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 243. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 136. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 15. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 70. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered

nil. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 16. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Uttrakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 11. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of D & N Haweli is 77.65% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 43. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences u/s 354 of I.P.C against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 28.67. The coefficient of co-relation is below 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile relating to section 354 of I.P.C. is below moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is effecting to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles u/s 354 of I.P.C. below of moderate.

8.3 Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes of U/S 354A of IPC

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 7. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Assam is 77.18 % and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 9. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 20. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 13. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 12. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total

sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 164. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 126. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 16. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 8. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 8. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 44. The literacy of Uttrakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of D & N Haweli is 77.65% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 66. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C

against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 35.22. The coefficient of co-relation is below 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile relating to section 354A of I.P.C. is below moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is effecting to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles u/s 354A of I.P.C. below of moderate.

8.4 Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes of U/S 354 B of IPC

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Assam is 77.18 % and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 12. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 7. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 12. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences u/s 354B

of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 7. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Uttarakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 13. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of D & N Haweli is 77.65% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 22. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences u/s 354B of I.P.C. against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 26.72 The coefficient of co-relation is below 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile relating to section 354B of I.P.C. is below moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is effecting to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles u/s 354B of I.P.C. below of moderate.

8.5 Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes of U/S 354 C of IPC

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Assam is 77.18% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The

literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 2. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Uttarakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of D & N Haweli is 77.65% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C.

against juvenile in 2016 were registered 20. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 29.88 The coefficient of co-relation is below 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile relating to section 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. is below moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is effecting to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles u/s 354C (voyeurism) of I.P.C. below of moderate.

8.6 Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes of U/S 354 D of IPC

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Assam is 77.18 % and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 68. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 74. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences u/s 354D

(Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 11. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Uttarakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of D & N Haveli is 77.65% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 20. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 27.76 The coefficient of co-relation is below 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile relating to section 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. is below moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is effecting to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles u/s 354D (Stalking) of I.P.C. below of moderate.

8.7 Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes of U/S Rape of IPC

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 37. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Assam is 77.18 % and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 23. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against

juvenile in 2016 were registered 35. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 148. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 35. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 62. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 13. The literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 12. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 32. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 38. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 442. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 258. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 8. The literacy Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 122. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 13. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 159. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 13. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 54. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 9. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 126. The literacy of Uttarakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 11. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 77. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and

total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy of D & N Haveli is 77.65% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 155. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 43.77. The coefficient of co-relation is below 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile relating to section 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. is below moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is effecting to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles u/s 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. below of moderate.

8.8 Effect of States Literacy on Juvenile Crimes of Kidnapping and Abducting under IPC:

The literacy of Andhra Pradesh is 66.4% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 9. The literacy of Arunachal Pradesh is 66.95% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 8. The literacy of Assam is 77.18% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 36. The literacy of Bihar is 63.82% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 297. The literacy of Chhattisgarh is 71.04% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 51. The literacy of Goa is 87.4% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered 1. The literacy of Gujarat is 79.31% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 58. The literacy of Haryana is 76.64% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 39. The literacy of Himachal Pradesh is 83.78% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Jammu and Kashmir is 68.74% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Jharkhand is 67.63% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of Karnataka is 75.6% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Kerala is 93.91% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under

I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 3. The literacy of Madhya Pradesh is 70.63% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 397. The literacy of Maharashtra is 82.91% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 173. The literacy of Manipur is 79.85% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Meghalaya is 75.48% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 6. The literacy Mizoram is 91.58% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Nagaland is 80.11% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Odisha is 73.45% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 37. The literacy of Punjab is 76.68% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 5. The literacy of Rajasthan is 67.06% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 87. The literacy of Sikkim is 82.2% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Tamil Nadu is 80.33% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 7. The literacy of Telangana is 66.5% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 53. The literacy of Tirupura is 87.75% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Uttar-Pradesh is 69.72% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 128. The literacy of Uttarakhand is 69.63% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of West Bengal is 77.08% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 72. The literacy of A & N Island is 86.27% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 2. The literacy of Chandigarh is 86.43% and total sexual offences u/s 354A of I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 4. The literacy of D & N Haweli is 77.65% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Daman & Diu is 87.07% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 was registered nil. The literacy of Delhi UT is 86.34% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered 47. The literacy of Lakshadweep is 92.28% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in 2016 were registered nil. The literacy of Pondicherry is 86.55% and total sexual offences of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. against juvenile in

2016 were registered nil.

The correlation between literacy and sexual offences Kidnapping & Abduction of I.P.C against juvenile has been analyzed then co-relation has come 43.67 The coefficient of co-relation is below 50, it means the impact of literacy on sexual offence of juvenile relating to section 376 (Rape) of I.P.C. is below moderate, meaning thereby the literacy of the State is effecting to the commission of sexual offences registered against juveniles of Kidnapping & Abduction under I.P.C. below of moderate.

9. Constitutional Rights and Guideline to the Juvenile

9.1 Right to Juvenile with respect of Education

There are two important chapters in the Constitution of India. Chapter 3 & chapter 4, Chapter 3 provides Fundamental Rights while chapter 4 provides Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 45 of the Constitution of India provides the provision for free and compulsory education to the children's. This Directive Principle of State Policy does not override the fundamental rights of minority with respect establishment of education institution. Keeping view of this provision it has been incorporated under Article 21 A rights to education, that has been emphasis and low laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in **Unni Krishan v/s A.P. State**,^[5] where Article 45 was broadly interpretative by the Apex Court and held to provides the education to the children's is the liability of the State up to the age of children 6-14 years, thereafter parliament had amended, in the Constitution and by virtue of 86 amendment, Article 21 A compulsory to the State to provide free education to the children age of 6 to 14. That this is the fundamental rights of the Juvenile with respect of education.

9.2 Right to Juvenile with respect of Hazardous Employment

Article 24 of the Constitution of India that 14 years below child shall be prohibited from the employment in factory or mines or any hazardous employment. In the matter of **Peoples union for Democratic Rights v/s Union of India**,^[6] Apex Court prohibited to the children employment in construction of house up to 14 years age of child and it is hold that the work for construction of houses is Hazardous employment. In the matter of **M.C. Mehta v/s Union of India**,^[7] Apex Court again observed that the 14 years age children cannot be employed in factory to the Govt. or all States. In **Bandhua Majdoor Mukti Morcha v/s Union of India**,^[8] observed that Dasta, Bandhua Majdoor, prostitution and several other manners of labouring should be prohibiting.

9.3 Special Provision for Women and Children

Even though Article 15 (1) of the Constitution of India is prohibited to discriminate by the State to its citizen on the basis of race, cast, birth place, sex, religion but clause 3 of Article 15 of the Constitution of India provides contravention provision of sub-clause 1 of Article 15 that State shall make special provisions to in hence the social, economic, political status of the women and children.

The aforesaid Constitutional provisions are particularly reflecting the interest of children with respect of their educational, social, political, economic rights and against their exploitation, reason is only behind these Constitutional provisions is to save & protect their future. There is

direct and indirect interest of country public at large is because of our children are the future of our country. If we want to build strong and developed country then we should have to make strong and powerful children with respect of their health and education.

9.4 Guidelines to the Juvenile

To protect the Constitutional rights of the children's and to save them from their criminality the parliament has introduced the juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children Act, 2000), but initial stage of its enactment had been criticised, but in 2013 it has been criticised by youth of India after Nirbhaya case as held in Delhi in 2013. Seeing the strong opposition of the society the Divisional Bench of the Supreme Court headed by Justice Deepak Mishra and U.U. Lalit observed that there is need of law which satisfy the desire of society as well as punishment of Juvenile Crime.

The Union Government framed rules on Juvenile called-“Juvenile Justice Rules, 2007” (herein after referred to ‘The Rule,2007’). The Rule 12 of the ‘Rules, 2007’ provides that the juvenility can be challenged by the juvenile accused at any stage of trial and provision of sec 9 of the Juvenile (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (herein after referred to ‘The Act, 2015’) provides that juvenility can be challenged even after final disposal of the case, same has been observed by the Apex Court in the matter of **Kulaibrahim v/s State of Coimbatore**.^[9] In the matter of **Deoki nandan Dayma v/s State of UP**^[10] the court has held that for the determination of the age of juvenile, the date of birth as mentioned in the school certificate, should be considered.

Juvenile Justice Board

Chapter III of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides Juvenile Justice Board where sec 8(1) of the Act, 2015 provides functions and responsibilities of the board which are in favour of the Juvenile. The hearing of the Juvenile case has made formal, to keep the juvenile offender under observation, trial of juvenile conflict with law make mandatory to be conducted by a lady magistrate.

10. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

There are several reasons behind Juvenile Delinquency in India. Some effective reasons are as under-

10.1 Poor Parents guardians

Generally, it has seen in India that the parents are so busy in their daily work that they are unable to focus upon their children on their daily activities. It has also experienced that the children did not attend the school even though he exists from house for attending school. This poor attendance of the children is compelling factor to attract the child towards social evils. This step is initiative towards Juvenile delinquency. If the school standard is poor in not intimating to the parents with respect of poor school attendance than the parents of such child is unknown, resultantly the juvenile delinquency is gradually stepping in to the child.

10.2 Poor Atmosphere of the Home

Poor atmosphere of the home is also responsible for juvenile delinquency. Where parents are fighting or quarrelling in the home then this quarrelling atmosphere of the home affects the mental level of the children. Not only that the poor atmosphere of the locality also badly affects the mental status of the children, therefore juvenile deficiency found higher where social circle is bad.

10.3 Social Media

In the present scenario of India, every person is using smart mobile phones where service provides companies provides obstinacy without any barrier this is the most sensitive reason behind incensement of juvenile sexual offences in India. Mostly, the children are out of control of their parents pertaining to provide mobile facility.

10.4 Standard of School

Where there is no sufficient school equipment, recreation, proper guidance, bad school companies, unsatisfactory teaching in the school, the juvenile delinquency is higher.

11. Discussion, Conclusion & Suggestion

Juvenile delinquency is very serious to the Juvenile and victim as well as to the society. It affects social, economic, and political development of the country. It is clear from the spatial distribution of the juvenile sexual offences, the State of M.P. has rank 1st and Maharashtra has rank 2nd and Delhi has rank 3rd. With respect of outrage modesty of the women and with respect of commission of rape again State of Madhya Pradesh is at rank 1st, Maharashtra is at 2nd, and Delhi is at 3rd. This is very serious to the society.

From the perusal of literacy the State Kerala (39.91%) at rank 1 and State of Lakshadweep (92.28%) is at rank 2 in 2011. It is very clear from table 4 that, Juvenile sexual offences as registered under assault of women and outrage her modesty, the impact of the State and Union Territories literacy is moderate high and impact of the literacy of States and Union Territories on Juvenile rape case as well as kidnapping and abducting is moderate below, meaning thereby the literacy direct impacting on Juvenile sexual delinquency.

Suggestion

To give the real effect of the Constitutional Rights of Juvenile, it is basis need to emphasis the literacy of the society as well as we have to need to educate to the Juveniles academically and morally to build up their real mental development because of all sexual offences are basically caused on account of mental satisfaction.

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