

Rising Trend of Juvenile Involvement in Violent Crimes in India

Adolescence and Rising Juvenile Violence

The British miniseries *Adolescence* follows a 13-year-old boy, Jamie, who murders his classmate, Katie. While critically acclaimed for its direction and storytelling, the series is more significant for initiating a global dialogue on adolescent mental health, cyberbullying, misogyny, and juvenile violence.

Key Social Issues Highlighted

- **Cyberbullying and Online Misogyny:** The series reflects the dangerous influence of digital spaces on young minds.
- **Incel Subculture:** Addresses the rise of misogynistic ideologies online that affect adolescent boys.
- **Behavioural Shifts in Adolescents:** Examines the complex emotional and psychological environments teenagers now navigate.

Juvenile Violent Crime: A Global Pattern

- Violent crimes by juveniles are increasing worldwide, including in the UK and India.
- **UK Trends (2016–2020):** The share of juveniles apprehended for violent crimes rose from **50% to 57%**.
- **Types of Violent Crimes:** Include rape, murder, bodily harm, robbery, arson, and dacoity. Non-violent crimes like theft, forgery, and fraud are excluded from this analysis.

Indian Context and Recent Incidents

- **Hubli (Karnataka):** A 13-year-old stabbed his 15-year-old friend after an argument.
- **Chennai (Tamil Nadu):** Seven minors were arrested for the gang-rape of a 13-year-old girl.
- **Overall Decline in Juvenile Crime:** Total juvenile cases dropped from **37,402 (2017)** to **33,261 (2022)**.
- **Rising Share of Violent Offences:** From **32.5% (2016)** to **49.5% (2022)**.

State-Wise Distribution of Juvenile Violent Crimes

- **Highest Incidence:** Madhya Pradesh (21.8%), followed by Maharashtra (18%).
- **Others Notable States:** Rajasthan (9.6%), Chhattisgarh (8.4%), Tamil Nadu (5.8%), and Delhi (6.8%).
- **High Proportion States:** Jharkhand (67%), Tripura, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh all with over 60% of juvenile crimes being violent.
- **Exception:** Odisha reports only 10% violent juvenile crimes despite being in the same region.

Way Ahead

- **Strengthen Preventive Measures:** Early intervention through schools, community programs, and mental health awareness.
- **Regulate Digital Exposure:** Enforce stricter cyber-monitoring to curb harmful online influences.
- **Strengthen Juvenile Justice Systems:** Improve rehabilitation over punishment and ensure fast-track handling of violent crimes.

- **Improve Data Collection:** More nuanced, timely data will help identify hotspots and trends for better policymaking.
- **Enhance Parental and Community Role:** Inculcating empathy, discipline, and emotional coping mechanisms in adolescents.

Conclusion

The rise in violent crimes among juveniles, as highlighted both in fiction (*Adolescence*) and reality, reflects deep-rooted psychological, social, and systemic issues. India, like many nations, must urgently address the complex challenges of adolescence in a digital age through a balanced mix of awareness, policy reform, and community engagement.

Chart 1: The % of juveniles apprehended for violent crimes out of all the juveniles apprehended in select nations (2016-2020)

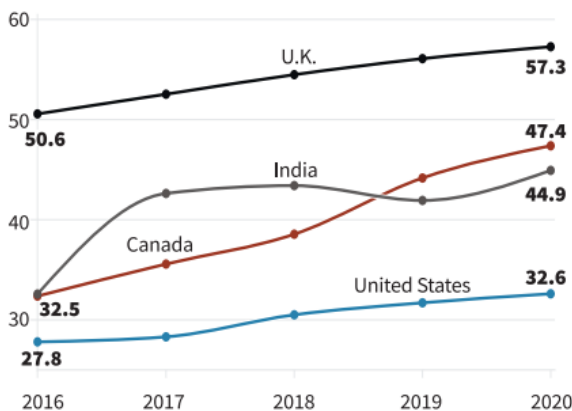


Chart 2: The % of juveniles apprehended for violent offences out of all the juveniles apprehended in India (2016-2022)

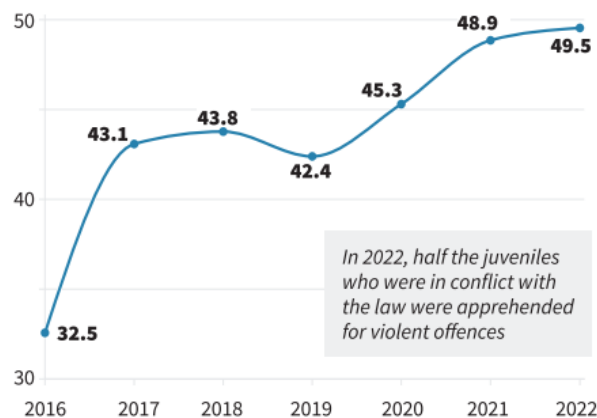
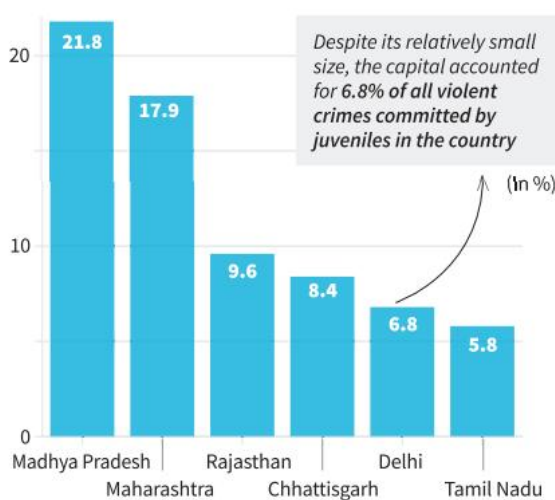


Chart 3: State-wise breakdown of violent crimes committed by juveniles in India (2017-2022). Only top States are depicted



A State-wise breakdown of violent crimes committed by juveniles in India shows that Madhya Pradesh accounted for 21.8% of all such cases, followed by Maharashtra with 18%

Map 4: The proportion of violent crimes among all juvenile offences within each State (2017-2022)

