



**DELIQUENT CHILD**  
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➔ A delinquent is a maladjusted person who creates difficulties for others and who is himself blocked in his own wholesome growth

➔ He is not a unique type of human being .

➔ He adopts a sort of anti-social behaviour or delinquency as a protest and rebellion against parents, teachers or social organisations which fail him in the satisfaction of his fundamental human urges and needs



## Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency may be defined as the phenomenon by which a punishable and criminal social offence normally committed by an adult is continuously repeated by a young person below the age of 18

# DEFINITION

- Juvenile Delinquency refers to criminal acts committed by children or teenagers, specifically anyone below the age of 18. Common sentiment on this issue is that the crimes they commit hurt society and the children themselves.
- A violation of the law by a minor, which is not punishable by death or life imprisonment.
- Juvenile delinquents are often defined as children between the ages of 10 and 17 who have committed a criminal act.

# WHO ARE JUVENILES ?

- They are of two types :-
  - Repeat Offenders
    - Repeat offenders are also known as “life-course persistent offenders.” These juvenile delinquents begin offending or showing other signs of antisocial behavior during adolescence. Repeat offenders continue to engage in criminal activities or aggressive behaviors even after they enter adulthood.
  - Age-Specific Offenders
    - This type of juvenile delinquent behavior begins during adolescence. While age-specific offenders leave their delinquent behavior behind when they enter adulthood, they often have more mental health problems, engage in substance abuse, and have greater financial problems than adults who were never delinquent as juveniles.

# FORMS

- Delinquency physical causalities on others : fights, rape, robbery, murder and others.
- Mild delinquency matter : destruction , theft, pick pocketing, extortion and others.
- Social misbehavior not cause casualties others : prostitution, drug abuse.
- Against delinquency status: for example, deny the status of the child as a learner by way of ditching, deny the status of parents by running away from home or their command denied.



## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO DELINQUENCY

## 1. HEREDITARY FACTORS



Hereditarians argue that delinquency is genetically transmitted to coming generations



## 2 . CONSTITUTIONAL FACTORS



Some constitutional deformity which give rise to feeling of inferiority ,might make one more aggressive .This tendency is a compensatory reaction for his inadequacies

### 3 . SCHOOL FACTORS



School factors like defective curriculum, improper teaching methods, lack of co-curricular activities, lack of control, undesirable behaviour of the teachers, continuous failure, etc. contribute to delinquency

## 4 .FAMILY FACTORS



Family factors like broken home, criminal behaviour of parents, poverty in the family, monotonous home environment, excessive parental control, denial of freedom, etc. contribute to delinquency