

Delinquent Behavior of The Child: Issues & Dimension

Paper Submission: 15/11/2021, Date of Acceptance: 23/11/2021, Date of Publication: 24/11/2021

Abstract

The incidences of Juvenile antisocial behavior have tremendously increased in intensity and magnitude in recent years. We find several incidents involving teenagers in a variety of delinquent acts. When teenagers (between the ages of 13-18 year) are involved in delinquent act it is called Juvenile Delinquency. The high percentage of recurrence of delinquent acts has become the concern of parents, teachers, social workers and psychologists. All are anxious to minimize its rising trend in the society. It is needless to mention that thousands of youth are misted and spoil their lives in antisocial behavior or delinquent behavior. The teachers, parents and others who are interested in social welfare and responsible for shaping the personality of the young generation must understand the problem of delinquency so that they may take appropriate measures to check it. Present paper deals with the meaning, causes, treatment and prevention of Juvenile Delinquency.

Keywords: Delinquent, Juvenile, Adolescence, Aggression, Religious, Legal, Biological, Sociological, Tendency, Conflicts, Correcting Majors.

Introduction

Adolescence is the most important period of human life. Poets have described it as the spring of life of human being and an important area in the total life span. The term adolescence is derived from the Latin verb adolescence which means to grow in maturity. It is Biosocial Transition between childhood and adulthood.

Meaning & Definition of Delinquency

Delinquency is an expression of aggression in socially non expectable ways. It is a kind of rebellion against the established social order. By term society we mean family, school community and nation. Society can function smoothly only when all members conform to the code of conduct written as well unwritten. There are various points of views on delinquency. They are following :

Psychological Approach of Delinquency

The psychological approach says that define delinquency as deficiency in the formation of superego. The delinquent child is he who has failed to internalize the code of conduct set by family and society. He/She failed to identify with the values of his/her parents and seek pleasure at the cost of sacrificing the principle of reality and morality. Johnson and Szurek defined delinquency as holes in the superego when the id impulses are not controlled by admitted to overt action.

Objective of the Study

The problem of Juvenile Delinquency is nowadays a problem in the society . Many parents, social workers, the members of the society and many psychologists are worried about the problem. Bandura and Walters says that Juvenile Delinquency in the manifestation of frustrated needs of the child which ultimately lead to aggression.

According to Travis Hirchi "delinquency is defined by acts, the detection of which is thought to result in punishment of a person committing then by agent of larger society."

Religious Approach

According to this approach general excise of free will individual will seek pleasure and avoid pain. Seeking pleasure sometimes to leads delinquent act.

Sociological Approach

Sociological approach lays more emphasis of social conditions which contributes to the occurrence of anti social behavior of youth. When an individual finds no avenue towards identification of his / her goals he / she compelled by circumstance to reach his / her goal by anti social methods. Thus delinquency is the result of unsuccessful efforts to achieve goals of the society legitimately thereby causing the individual to engage in anti social, non legal avenues to obtain material wealth and social status, to steal or be a part of anti social gangs, to retreat from social participation through drug addiction.

Sushma John
Associate Professor
Dept. of Education
St. Andrew's P.G.
College, Gorakhpur,
U.P., India

The legal Approach

it is said if there had been no law there would have been no crime. Legal experts usually insists that studies of delinquency like crime should concern themselves only with officially apprehended delinquents.

Who is Delinquent

During the period of adolescence some of individual tends to view rules and regulations as barrier upon their freedom and liberty. They are prone to react violently unmindful of the consequences of their actions. The antisocial behavior have increased in intensity and magnitude in recent year. When we read newspaper we come to know several incident involving teenagers in a variety of delinquent acts. The high percentage of recurrence of delinquent acts has become the concern of parents teachers, social worker and psychologists. It is need less to mention that thousands of youth are misled and spoil their lives in antisocial behavior causing damage to national property

Types of Delinquent Acts

The types of acts which come under delinquent acts are difficult to list down because of cultural variation and socioeconomic condition of the country. Here below the table show some common delinquent acts:

S.No.	Acts
1.	Acquisitive Tendency
2.	Forgery
3. (I) (II) (III) (IV)	Aggressive Tendency Damaging School Property Bullying and mockery Torturing animals Committing Suicide
4. (I) (II)	The Sex delinquency Corrupting by talks Obscene drawing and writing
5. (I) (II)	Tendency to escape Truancy from school Running from home

Causes of Delinquent Behavior

Adolescence is know as the age of storm and stress. Rapid physical mental and emotional change create emotional tension in adolescence which promote aggressive behaviors.

There are some important causes are listed below for such anti social behavior.

Change of roles in home, school and society

As soon as the child enters adolescence, her social roles and responsibility change. Change of roles requires adjustment to new situations in different way. The adolescent has to changes his old habits of childhood in home, school and society. The changeover to new pattern of habits creates emotional tensions in adolescents. The process of weaning from total dependence to independent role with greater responsibility disturbs the adolescents.

Unfavorable relations in home

Parents in most cases are responsible for heightened emotionality in adolescents because they do not prepare their sons and daughter to meet the problems of adolescence. They do not change their own attitudes towards adolescents. They still treat them as children which creates rebelliousness in adolescents against their parents. There are quarrels with parents and siblings on trivial matters. An adolescent needs money to meet his demands of recreation, clothes etc. like other boys of his class. He becomes emotionally disturbed when he fails to meet these demands. An adolescents has to face new social situations which disturb him. For example, talking with members of the opposite sex and meeting officers are elders.

Social expectations	When the child becomes an adolescent, society and parents expect him/her to think and act like an adult for which he/she is not physically and intellectually matured. The adolescent fails to decide his status in social settings and failure to meet social expectations results in emotional disturbances and failure to adjust to new environment. The adolescent because of shift of roles has to make new adjustment in different social situations. He has to leave his accustomed patterns of childhood. He has to learn to make new adjustment in a short period of time.
Difficult in adjustment to the member of opposite sex	We observe that in latter childhood, there is little interaction between boys and girls. In adolescence there is attraction towards the member of the opposite sex but the adolescent is not able to understand the correct social behavior, of how to make friendship with members of the opposite sex. These problems create emotional tensions in them.
Religious conflicts. Every child is trained in a special setting of religious beliefs and values	The child without questioning the authenticity of the teaching of his parents, obeys them but with advancing age, he critically examines the beliefs and starts questioning the teaching of his parents. This leads to conflicts in his mind. The Indian society is divided into several subgroups, each following its own religious beliefs. One caste hates the other. The adolescent is very sensitive to the feelings of hatred, and nepotism in the society. There is a great gulf between the values and teachings preached by school and their actual practice in the society. The adolescent is disturbed all these actions.
School failures	School failures cause heightened emotionality so much so that many adolescents commit suicide, leave home and sometimes give up education.
Conflicts with friends and family members	Adolescents come in conflict with their friends and family members who fail to understand them. Too strict discipline, restriction on movements and lack of understanding their interests or point of views are the chief sources of emotional disturbances.
Vocational problems	The most pressing problem for Indian adolescent is the future vocation after schooling. When they finds many adults roaming on the road without any means of livelihood, they is disturbed and permanent anxiety develops in their mind. Especially those adolescents coming from poor families and who are the only support of their families, are more disturbed.
Objective of The Study	The problem of Juvenile Delinquency is now a days a problem in the society . Many parents, social workers, the members of the society and many psychologists are worried about the problem.
Conclusion	Ruth Strong, an authority in Guidance and Counseling, 'USA', recommends the following corrective measures to tide over the problem of Delinquency: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide children with a variety of experiences - Crafts, Art, Music, Athletics as well as 'Verbal tasks' and reading material, covering a wide range of difficulty 'and interests. 2. Understand each child's capacities and help him learn to develop his abilities- Social, emotional and artistic as well as intellectual- and accept his irremediable limitations. 3. Build a flexible programme for each child that offers him/her the kind of experiences he/she needs. 4. Help all pupils to set suitable individual goals for themselves and to see the progress they are making toward these goals. 5. By guiding the group experiences help each pupil to gain satisfaction and success in human relationships and in acting along socially constructive lines. 6. Provide opportunities for normal emotional responses; do not expect children to be perfect little ladies and gentlemen; like other people, they also need to blow off steam at times. 7. When an outburst of delinquent behavior occurs in the classroom, do not be disturbed, handle it with objectivity and understanding.

8. If you are skilful in counseling, help the individual to change his/her attitude toward the difficulty and to gain a more helpful and positive concept of him-self/herself.
9. Do what you can, as a teacher and citizen, to change conditions in the home, school, or community that seem to be giving rise to types of behavior that are 'expensive' to the individual and to society..

References

1. *Healy William and Bronner, A New Light on Delinquency. and its Treatment, Yale University Press, 1957*
2. *Heward, William L. and Michael, D. Orlansky, Exceptional Children, New York, Maxwell Macmillan International, 1992.*
3. *HowelJ, Kenneth, Inside Special Education, C.E. Merrill Co., London,' 1983*
4. *Ivan Nye. F. Family Relationship and Delinquent Behaviour, John Wiley and Sons, London 1955*
5. *Kria, S.A., Educating Exceptional Children.*
6. *Sophia M. Robinson. Juvenile, Delinquency: Its Nature and Control*
7. *William, M. Cruickshank, The Psychology of Exceptional Children and youth, Staple Press, London, 1955.*