punished as a crime. This is the legal concept of delinquency. Legally in India, when a child below 18 years of age becomes the subject of official action, he is termed as a "Juvenile Delinquent". The behavioural content of the term varies from country to country, culture to culture, time to time according to the attitudes of people and their social and cultural background.

The Indian penal code uses the term "Juvenile Offence" instead of the term 'Juvenile Delinquency'. Acts of delinquency may include running away from home without the permission of parents, habitual truancy beyond the control of the parents, use of vulgar languages, committing sexual offences, stealing etc. All these offences come under the perview of juvenile court.

From the sociocultural point of view, it is a pattern of adjustment that deviates from the code of conduct, the society is attempting to enforce. Psychologically considered, delinquency is one form of emotional disturbance. Its motivation is generally unconscious. The factors responsible for delinquent behaviour have received much more importance than the crime committed by the delinquents.

It is very difficult to find out a universally accepted definition of delinquency. The Encyclopaedia of Crime and Justice (1983) defines juvenile delinquency as such conduct by children which is either violative or prohibition of the criminal laws or is otherwise regarded as deviant and inappropriate. Cyril Burt revealed "A child is to be regarded as technically delinquent when his antisocial tendencies appear so grave that be becomes or ought to become the subject of official action."

From the above discussion, it is clear that delinquency may be seen as the following-

- It is an antisocial act committed by minor which come under the perview of juvenile court.
- It is an expression of maladjusted behaviour, and
- It implies that the individual has fallen away from normal behaviour of the society.

games and sports for all students in school.

- Provision for martial art at school for both boys and girls.

➢ **For Proper Mental Development -**

- Home and school atmosphere must be loving and secured.
- The school must have a good library, a school debating society and in every class, a discussion group.
- Various types of clubs, like - music club, art and craft club, may be organised to enable adolescents to develop their creative abilities.
- The guidance services available at school should provide both educational and vocational guidance to their students.
- The teacher should keep an eye on every adolescent and try to fulfill his individual needs. The tutorial system must be adopted when necessary.
- Excursions to places of historical and geographical importance may be organised.
- Yoga and meditation must be included in the school curriculum.

➢ **For Proper Social Development -**

- Many informal functions may be organised in the school. These would enable the adolescents to come closer to each other and understand the interests and aspirations of each-other. These functions must cater to the needs of all types of adolescents.
- Excursions and field trips may be organized. These lead to informal conversations and close contact between the members of the group.
- Group games, debates, seminars, conference may be organized. These will help the adolescents to participate in social activities.
- The teacher should try to find out the socio - economic conditions, social interests of every adolescent and organize various activities accordingly.

- In the social field, every adolescent has to enter particular vocation in his later life. As such the school authorities should impart him knowledge about various vocations prevalent in society. He should also provided knowledge about some new vocations..

➢ **For Proper Emotional Development -**

- Parents and teachers must be able to redirect the emotions of the adolescents in a proper manner. The adolescent must be able to control his emotions and also to repress those emotions which are not socially acceptable.
- Most of the adolescents accept problems of life in a negative way. They are afraid of facing difficult situations in life. Parents and teachers should encourage the adolescents and point out some of their plus points. They may also suggest means and methods of achieving success. This will restore the self-confidence of the adolescents.
- It should be brought into the notice of the adolescent that life is a mixture of failure and success and he must build a power of resistance to face failure in life.
- The adolescent has to face a large number of problems at this stage, As such, proper guidance and counseling should be provided by parents, teachers and school Guidance Counselor.
- The teacher should try to develop maturity of thinking within the child. The adolescent boys and girls must be allowed to discuss their emotional problems with their parents and teachers. .

➢ **For Proper Sexual Development -**

- More social contracts between boys and girls. Freedom with proper guidance must be provided to the young adolescents to make friends with the opposite sex.
- Proper sex education on a scientific basis should be provided by the teachers.

behaviour on the part of the child and it does not manifest a problem of personal disorganisation but also a symptom of social break down. The phenomena have been considered a matter of great concern for every class of society down the ages in one or the other forms. Historically, the problem is as old as the society itself.

The purpose of this unit is to familiarise you with the meaning of juvenile delinquency, the characteristics of delinquency, its causes and remedial measures.



LET US KNOW

DELINQUENCY-

- It is a kind of abnormal behaviour pattern.
- Abnormal behaviour by non-adults.
- Norm violating behaviour pattern.
- Breaking rules and regulation of society.
- It is anti- social behaviour.
- It is a failure in social adaptation.
- It is a form of social disorganisation.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q.1. Write a few lines on delinquency.

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7.3 MEANING OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The term 'Juvenile delinquency' is used to denote certain behaviour patterns of an individual below a certain age. It may be defined as a social offence committed by a young person, below the age of eighteen for a number of times which if committed by an adult, would be considered and

- Parents and teachers should impart the right information about sex to the adolescent boys and girls.Information about HIV and other sex related diseases should be provided on a scientific manner by the parents , teachers and counselors to the young adolescents.



6.4 LET US SUM UP

- Adolescence is a crucial and significant period.It extends from 12/13 years to 18/19 years.
- Adolescence can be subdivided into two parts - i) Early adolescence (12/13 - 16/17 years) ii) Late adolescence (17 years to 18/19 years).
- It is the stage when boys and girls move from childhood to adulthood physically, mentally, emotionally and socially.
- It is a stage of gaining sexual maturity and a stage of attaining legal maturity.
- The rapid physical development, intellectual development, emotional immaturity social consciousness, moral consciousness, hero-worshipping, spirit of adventure, hetero-sexuality, creative imagination, self-dependence are some of the important characteristics of adolescence
- Need for free activity, need for freedom, need for social life, need for sexual satisfaction, the security need, need for self-dependence or need for a vocation are the basic needs of adolescents.
- Parents and teachers have some great roles to play towards the all-round development of the adolescents.



6.5 FURTHER READING

1) Mangal, Dr. S. K., : *Psychological Foundations of Education*, Prakash Brothers, Ludhiana.
2) Bhatia and Bhatia: *A Textbook of Educational Psychology*, Doaba House, Delhi.

UNIT 7: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

UNIT STRUCTURE

7.1 Learning Objectives
7.2 Introduction
7.3 Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency
7.3.1 Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquents
7.3.2 Factors or Causes of Juvenile Delinquency
7.4 Preventive Measures
7.5 Let Us Sum Up
7.6 Further Reading
7.7 Answers to Check Your Progress
7.8 Model Questions

7.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVE

After going through this unit, you will be able to :

- explain the meaning of Juvenile delinquency
- identify the characteristics of delinquency
- discuss the causes of Juvenile delinquincy
- suggest remedial measures.

7.2 INTRODUCTION

This unit deals with Juvenile delinquncy, which falls under the category of emotionally and socially exceptional children. Juvenile Delinquency is one of the serious problems of deviation which the children of almost all modern societies of the world are facing. Every society prescribes a set of norms which all members should follow. Those who deviate from these norms and behave in an antisocial manner are called delinquents. Children and adolescents who are minor in terms of age and who deviate are known as Juvenile delinquents. It is a non-conformist

6.6 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans. to Q. No. 1 :

i) 12/13, 18/19,

ii) Early adolescence, late adolescence,

iii) Teens,

iv) Shorter,

v) 12/13 to 16/17, 17 to 18/19

Ans. to Q. No. 2 :

a) Hero-worshipping is a tendency of the adolescent stage. It means that adolescent start to identity themselves with an ideal hero, whom they obey and follow. They admire and respect him. They organize their thought and activity in conformity with the ideal of the hero. The hero becomes the inspiring source for the adolescents future aim of thought.

b) Hetero-sexuality is another important characteristic of adolescent. It means attraction for the opposite sex. Both the sexes develop greater interest for opposite sex. Many boys and girls suffer from worries because of their wrong information about sex and lack of proper guidance. All teachers, social workers and psychologists agree that sex education should be provided to adolescents.

Ans. to Q. No. 3 :

- Need for Freedom.
- Need for Social Life.
- Need for Sexual Satisfaction.
- Need for Self-dependence or Need for a Vocation.

Ans. to Q. No. 4 : The young boys and girls want be independent at this adolescents stage. Boys and girls of high school age begin to think seriously about their future. Boys are usually more seriously concerned about an occupation than girls. Boys, typically, want glamorous and exciting

jobs, regardless of the ability required or the chances that such jobs will be available for them. They also want jobs with high prestige and of higher social status. But girls on the other hand normally show a preference for occupations with greater security and less demand on their time. In their vocational choice, they usually stress service to others, such as teaching or nursing.

6.7 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Short Questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q.1. Write a note on the adolescence stage.

Q.2. Write a short note on hetero-sexuality

Q.3. What are the psychological needs of adolescents?

B) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

Q.1. Discuss the major characteristics of the adolescence Stage.

Q.2. What are the basic needs of the adolescents? Discuss the role of parents and teachers for the all round development of the adolescents.

Q.3. “Adolescence is a period of strom and stress” - Discuss the statement.