

Q) Write a comprehensive note on risk and protective factors of Juvenile delinquency.

Introduction:

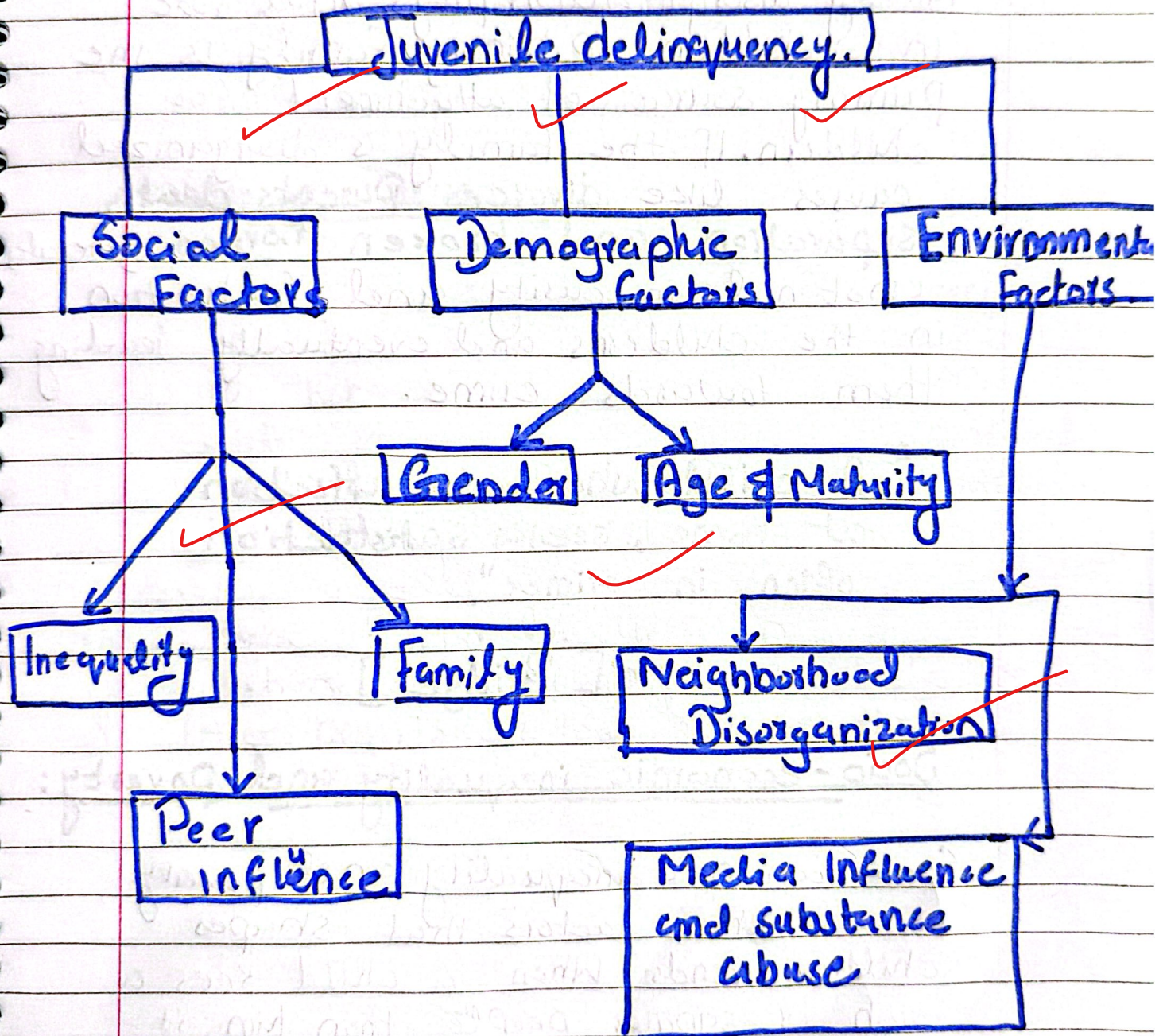
The term juvenile delinquency refers to the children who are under 18 and are involved in activities, that are not accepted by the society or broke the moral code. Juvenile delinquency is very common in the countries with weak institution, which do not pay enough attention in up bringing of the children. Nevertheless there are other several factors contributing in juvenile delinquency and has negative influence on the children. However, there are certain measure, if taken well can help significantly in reducing child delinquency and ameliorate the society in every aspect.

"Juvenile delinquency is not born in the child, but bred in the social environment in which the child grows".

~ [Edwin Sutherland]

Risk factors of Juvenile delinquency:

Below is the flow chart illustrating the causes of Juvenile delinquency.



i) Social Factors :

Family Disorganization:

Family disorganization plays vital role in children up bringing. Family is the primary source of attachment for children. If the family is disorganized causes like divorce, Parents death, separation and broken homes generate emotional insecurity and frustration in the childrens and eventually leading them towards crime.

"A child who lacks affection at home, seeks satisfaction often in crimes".

~ [Bridge]

Socio-economic inequality and poverty:

Socio-economic inequality and poverty is another factors that shapes children minds. When a child sees a rich or superior people than him, it makes them feel inferior, to satisfy this they choose the path of crime and illegal activities.

"People who live in poverty have the greatest incentive to commit crime".

~ [Siegel]

ii) Demographic Factors:

Gender Disparity:

Gender Disparity is embedded in every children's mind. Boys are supposed to behave in certain ways and girls in other ways. Boys are supposed to act aggressive, dominant and the one who can do anything.

This mindset leads a child to be more prone to criminal behaviour. The statistic of juvenile court shows that boys' strength is double than girls in crimes.

"Gender disparity created by cultural norms makes male more prone to crime".

~ [Newsome, 2016]

Age and psychological maturity:

Adolescence is marked by impulsive, identity crisis, and emotional instability. Younger offenders lack the capacity to distinguish between right and what is wrong. The studies shows that ADHD, ~~conduct disorder~~ and depressive disorder increases delinquency risk.

iii) Environmental Factors:

Neighborhood disorganization and violence:

Crime rates are higher in deteriorated communities. Children who are exposed to violence, normalize aggressive behaviour. That's why the ~~society~~ which are disorganized, produces more criminals and weakens the social bond.

"The more often the children are exposed to violence, the more likely they are to become violent".

~ [Siegel].

Moral degradation and weak state institution

Moral breakdown in the society influences children negatively and demotivates them from their commitments. Eventually leading them toward delinquency. Moreover, weak child policies worsens the delinquency. The state role under *Patens patriae* is crucial. This is the famous saying of Latin people, which means that state is the father of children and the one who protects them.

Protective factors of Juvenile delinquency:

Role of Institutions:

i) Role of Schools:

Schools shapes the thinking of the children, as they spend their childhood in learning in the schools. Schools strengthens the attachment, commitment and involvement. Strong bonds like teacher-student reduces delinquency. As according to Social control Theory:

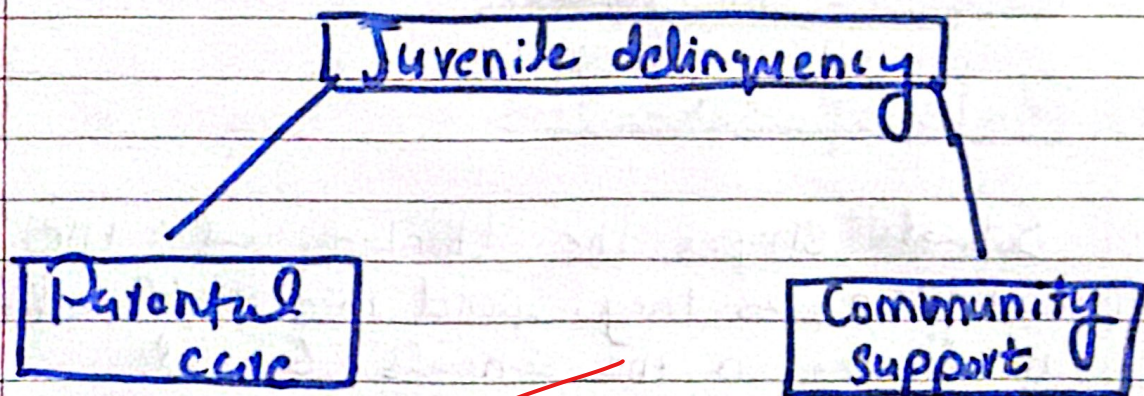
"Delinquency result when an individual bond is weak to society". ~ [Travis].

ii) Juvenile courts:

Juvenile courts emphasizes on diversion probation and rehabilitation of offender.
According to Labeling Theory:

If an individual is again and again labelled as ~~bad~~, he will start to think that he is the bad person and eventually leading him towards crime. Juvenile courts should hide identity formation, so the labeling would not effect the individual.

Role of increased care:



Parental care:

Parental care is the source of satisfaction for children. Studies shows proper parental care, if not provided increases the chance of delinquency.

Conclusion:

Juvenile delinquency is the major problem in every part of the world. Most of the countries youth are more prone to crimes, as they find that easy way to achieve their dreams. The society must pay its attention to juvenile delinquency, as it is forcing young youth towards crime.

"The child who is not embraced by the village, will burn it down to feel its warmth".

~ [African proverb].

answer is satisfactory
over all content is fine

12/20