

Juvenile Delinquency

Delinquency, definition:

it is a violation of the laws and regulations in force that govern the lives of citizens. The term delinquency refers to a variety of reprehensible and socially inadmissible behavioral deviances. Thus the legislator has provided sanctions adapted to each type of crime such as stealing, breaking, tagging, burning, assault, etc.

In recent times, we hear a lot about the rise of juvenile delinquency in our country: stabbings, assaults on people, robbery, destruction of public equipment, traffic of all kinds etc.

When these offenses are the work of minors, this is called juvenile delinquency.

Factors Leading to Juvenile Delinquency: There are no pre-established, predefined causes pushing a juvenile towards delinquency. However, we can advance some triggers:

- ***Delinquent acts related to adolescence:*** Puberty leads to physical and psychological changes that can cause disruption and aggravate the psychological fragility of some young people. Adolescence is a time of rebellion against the authority of parents and the established order. Impulsiveness, the desire to assert oneself and brave the forbidden but also unconsciously the desire to attract attention to oneself. These are all motivations that can lead to the commission of prohibited or immoral acts.

- ***The family problems:*** whatever the social environment, when the young is left to himself, when the family unit is disrupted, or on the contrary when the family is too conformist or suffocating, the young resort to delinquency to express his distress.

- ***The difficulties of social integration:*** school failure and the feeling of exclusion are demotivating factors, as the loss of confidence in the future pushes some young people towards delinquency.

- ***The band of friends:*** a teenager rarely commits illegal acts alone. He is often part of groups of people who share the same rage or distress as him. Encouragement and incitement to delinquency is several.