**JUVENILE DELIQUENCY**

My name is Favour Suoton Alagoa I’m here to talk about juvenile delinquency read and be blessed

**Juvenile delinquency**, also known "**juvenile offending**", is the act of participating in unlawful behaviour as a minor or individual younger than the statutory age of majority. For example, a juvenile delinquent in the Federal Republic of Nigeria person who is typically below 18 years of age and commits an act that otherwise would have been charged as a crime if they were an adult. Juvenile crimes can range from status offences (such as underage smoking/drinking), to property crimes and and theft

When a juvenile commits a crime, the procedures that take place differ from those of an adult offender. Juvenile court systems (which are not functional in Nigeria), and juvenile detention facilities, deal specifically with underage offenders. While it is common for state to consider people under the age of 17 as minors, the justice system could charge minors even younger as adults, if the crime committed is very serious. If an investigation or study was to be carried in Nigeria, it will show that rampant cases such as rape, vandalism, murder, armed robbery, prostitution and burglary are mostly perpetrated by minors.

Minors tend to carry out violent activities their mind captures during the course of watching movies or video games containing such gore contents and decide to carry them in real life to see how it feels or to get the thrill from doing it. Most rapists, sexual offenders and abusers (in this case minors) are those who grew up in households where he/she were abused from a very tender age, so as they grow up they decide to transfer aggression to others.

Peer rejection in childhood is also a large predictor of juvenile delinquency. This rejection can affect the child's ability to be socialized properly and often leads them to gravitate towards anti-social peer groups. Association with anti-social groups often leads to the promotion of violent, aggressive and deviant behaviour. Robert Vargas's "Being in 'Bad' Company," explains that adolescents who can choose between groups of friends are less susceptible to peer influence that could lead them to commit illegal acts. Aggressive adolescents who have been rejected by peers are also more likely to have a "hostile attribution bias", which leads people to interpret the actions of others (whether they be hostile or not) as purposefully hostile and aggressive towards them. This often leads to an impulsive and aggressive reaction.

Delinquency prevention is the broad term for all efforts aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in criminal, or other antisocial, activity. Prevention services may include activities such as substance abuse education and treatment, family counselling, youth mentoring, parenting education, educational support, and youth sheltering. Increasing availability and use of family planning, including education and contraceptives helps to reduce unintended pregnancy and unwanted births, which are risk factors for delinquency. It has been noted that often interventions such as peer groups may leave at-risk children worse off then if there had never been an intervention.

Education promotes economic growth, national productivity and innovation, and values of democracy and social cohesion. Prevention through education has been seen to discourage delinquency for minors and help them strengthen the connection and understanding between peers.