

Chapter 1 : Eric Hoffer Book Award Winners

This collection takes off from where Sky Gilbert's first volume of poetry concluded and begs the question: Has Sky Gilbert grown up? Thankfully, the answer is n.

Get Full Essay Get access to this section to get all help you need with your essay and educational issues. Get Access Causes of Juvenile Delinquency Essay Sample There is no single cause or simple explanation for the development of delinquent behaviour. According to Healy and Bronner, the causes of juvenile delinquency are: The causes of juvenile delinquency may be classified under two major factors: A Social factors, and B Personality factors. Social Factors Favoring Juvenile Delinquency: In one of the studies conducted by Uday Shankar in India only This shows the cultural differences between Indian and the Western countries. Still it can be said that broken homes and families, lack of parental affection and security, absence of a loving mother in the childhood or an affectionate mother substitute, lack of family ties, parental irresponsibility and a steep rate in divorce, desertion and separation are all contributory factors to delinquency. The home may be broken up by death of one or both of the parents, or by prolonged illness or insanity, desertion or divorce. Interaction in home is a very important means for socialising the child. The mother plays vital role in this regard. If she divorces her husband or deserts him or dies, the growth of the child will be affected. It cannot, however, be said that broken home invariably leads to delinquent behaviour on the part of the children. A very large proportion of delinquent children come from poor homes. It is generally, although not unanimously, accepted by professional students of juvenile delinquency that the vast majority of delinquents come from the lower class. They commit their offences as member of gangs. Still it cannot be generalised that the children of the poor homes invariably become delinquents. Poverty compels sometimes both of the parents to be outside the home for a very long period to earn their daily bread. The children will be uncared for. Such children may consciously or unconsciously join hands with gangsters and become delinquents. This mostly happens in slum areas and areas in which mostly working class people live. It is said that some areas are highly vulnerable to delinquent trends. Long ago Burt in his study showed that there are certain areas in London from which the majority of delinquent children come. The delinquents mostly come from the areas of poor housing, overcrowding and the areas in which cinema houses, hotels, night, clubs, liquor shops are found in a large number. It is true that when a family is living in the heart of the town the chances are greater for the children of such families to pick up delinquent behaviour. It is to be noted that not all the children living in the delinquent areas are delinquents. As the child grows older he goes into the neighbourhood and becomes a member of the playgroup or peer group. If by chance he joins the group or the gang that fosters delinquent attitudes he is also likely to become a delinquent. In fact, much delinquency springs up from the prevalent attitudes in the groups within which the youth has immediate contacts. Generally the gang starts as a playgroup. In the absence of playground facilities, the children will start playing in streets and finally organise themselves into gangs. The gang has all the qualities of an in group such as loyalty, cooperation, social solidarity and unity. These gangs are found to be associated with crime in all its aspects like delinquency, rioting, corrupt politics, and so on. Children coming from poor families and broken families easily become the victims of gangs. Due to bad companionship also offences are committed by the adolescents. Studies have shown that delinquent acts are done in company. In his Illinois Crime Survey of Shaw analysed boys were involved in the crime. It cannot, however, be presumed that mere companionship by itself causes delinquency. Beggary is often the cause of juvenile delinquency. Child beggars mostly come from either very poor families or broken homes. These children are betrayed of the needed love and affection of the parents. They crave for the satisfaction of their inner impulses, desires and ambitions. They choose to become beggars for the same. As beggars they get annoyed to see others enjoying life. Some of them may even become rebels. They realise that only through deviant practices, they can satisfy their desires and meet their needs. They thus become delinquents. Some students get dissatisfied with school life. Parental irresponsibility, unmanageable student-teacher ratio, lack of entertainment and sports facilities in schools, indifference of the teachers may contribute to this. Such dissatisfied students become regular absentees in schools and start wandering in

streets. They may even form gangs of their own and become gamblers, eve-teasers, pickpockets, drunkards, smokers and drug addicts. Cinema, television and obscene literature may often provoke sexual and other impulses in adolescents. Personal or Individual Factors: Personal factors such as mental deficiency and emotional disturbances may also contribute to juvenile delinquency. Mental Deficiency in Delinquency: It has been observed that good number of delinquents is mentally deficient. Studies have revealed that there is larger proportion of mentally defectives in children. The relationship between intelligence and delinquent behaviour has been studied carefully. The average intelligence in a normal group of children is I. But Burt in his study in London reported that the average I. These and many other studies have revealed that the average intelligence of the juvenile delinquents is certainly lower than the average intelligence of the normal group of children of the same age. Emotional Problems of the Individual: Mental troubles and emotional maladjustments are strong factors in delinquency. Emotional problems of inferiority, jealousy and being thwarted are very common among the delinquent children. It is reported that in America about two-thirds of juvenile delinquents suffer from emotional personality and mental deviations. This rebellion is mostly against the social conditions which deny the individual his basic rights and the satisfaction of his fundamental needs. Thus, delinquents are not born so, but they become so due to social circumstances and personal deficiencies. They are mostly maladjusted persons. He wants to get immediate pleasure and immediate satisfaction for his needs. So he becomes a victim to his own impulses. He is neither able to control his impulses nor able to imagine to think the consequences of his actions. It is also said that delinquent breakdown is an escape from emotional situation for some particular individuals with peculiar individual and family background. Some emotionally maladjusted children become delinquents to get the attention of their parents or as a protest against their treatment. Thus, it may be said that juvenile delinquency is the result of both social or environmental and personal or individual factors. He is going to sit where you are sitting, and when you are gone, attend to those things you think are important. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they are carried out depends on him. He is going to move in and take over your churches, schools, universities and corporations. It occurs in all societies simple as well as complex, that is, wherever and whenever a relationship is affected between a group of individuals leading to maladjustments and conflict. In a developing country like India the problem of juvenile neglect and delinquency is considerably low but gradually increasing according to the National crime record bureau report. What is worrying more is that the share of crimes committed by juveniles to total crimes reported in the country has also increased in last three years. Considering the magnitude of the problem and issues involved, analysis indicates that the number of factors for neglect and delinquency are mostly common and interrelated, based on socio-economic and psychological reasons. Poverty, broken homes, family tensions, emotional abuse, rural-urban migration, break-down of social values and joint family system, atrocities and abuses by parents or guardians, faulty educational system, the influence of media besides the unhealthy living conditions of slums and such other conditions explain the phenomena of juvenile delinquency. The neglect of children by their parents, family, society and the nation create detrimental effect on their physical, mental growth and over all development. Needless to say that most of the factors causing delinquency are in plenty in the Indian context and any attempt to prevent and control them can be fruitful for society. After all, the children represent the nation and the coming future of the country. Even international instance like UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, also known as Beijing Rules, and UN Convention on the Rights of Child, are notable and has articulated the global consensus on giving special attention to the children who come in conflict with law. In the above context, this paper tries to highlight the growth and development of juvenile justice system in India, further, take a brief look at constitutional provisions, Juvenile justice Act, and extent of delinquency in India. Subsequently Elizabeth Fry and her associates mobilized resources to establish separate institutions for juvenile offenders. The move to established special courts for juveniles was initiated, for the first time, in , in United States of America. In England the first Juvenile court was set up in . The approach under laying this law was that juvenile offenders should not be meted out the same punitive and retaliatory treatment as adults but rather given individual attention for their own protection as well as that of the society Chinte, Thus, both age and behavioral infractions prohibited in the statutes are important in the concept of juvenile delinquency. Caldwell⁴ prefers to

leave the term vague and includes within it all acts of children, which tend them to be pooled indiscriminately as wards of the state. In India, which has a long history of Juvenile legislation, most statutory provisions have followed, more or less, the British pattern. The English idea of providing separate treatment for juvenile offenders was passed on to India in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The Apprentices Act, is chronologically the first law meant to deal with the children in distress who are to be trained for trade and industry. Even the penal laws such as the Indian Penal Code, exempts children under the age of seven years from criminal responsibility Section It also exempts children between the age of seven to twelve years, who have not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature and consequences of their conduct, from criminal responsibility Section

Chapter 2 : What is the Importance of Remedies for Delinquency?

Get this from a library! Temptations for a juvenile delinquent. [Sky Gilbert].

What is the Importance of Remedies for Delinquency? Article shared by It is important to detect the potential delinquents early to treat them before they become problems for the society. Public awareness regarding delinquency had not been fully aroused in India. It is hard to reform a delinquent because his mode of life is extremely satisfying. Still various projects of individual and group-therapy have proved quite successful. The child guidance clinics can be established for dealing with delinquents. Juvenile Jail at Bareilly U. But prevention is better than cure. Naturally parents and teachers cannot be solely responsible for the prevention of delinquency. The police, local authorities, the cinema, the newspapers and other literature, all have a part to play. However, parents and teachers can help in many ways. Following are some of the suggestions in this regard:

Affection and Security Accept a delinquent as a person in his own right. Give the child affection and security. **Early Treatment of Maladjustment** Watch for signs of maladjustment. Early treatment may prevent this maladjustment from taking a delinquent trend. **Variety of Experience** Provide a child with a variety of experiences, crafts, art, music, athletics, covering a wide range of difficulties and interests can serve the purpose. **Stable System of Values** Attempt to build up a stable system of moral and social values. Accept minor instances of bad manners without comment and provide opportunities for normal emotional responses. **Reject Delinquent Behaviour and not the Delinquent.** Reject the delinquent behaviour without rejecting the delinquent. A small amount of genuine affection will often do more to help a boy rehabilitate himself than all treatments combined. **Improvement of Surroundings** Do what you can to change the conditions of home, school and community that seem to give rise to such behaviour. **Encouragement to Admit Faults** Encourage the child to talk about and admit the existence of anti-social tendencies. **Give Responsibility** Give a potential delinquent some post of special responsibility such as task of preventing other children from committing delinquent acts. **Educate the Child** Once a delinquent act has been detected, never pass it over. Make clear to the child that he has done wrong and, if necessary, punish him in an appropriate manner. But once any punishment has been given, accept the child again as the member of the community.

Encuentra Temptations for a Juvenile Delinquent de Sky Gilbert (ISBN:) en Amazon. Env -os gratis a partir de 19 ,-.

Contact Author What is Juvenile Delinquency Crime committed by children and adolescents under statutory age is called juvenile delinquency. A juvenile delinquent is one who is a minor with major problems. The age limit and also the meaning of delinquency vary in most countries, but it is always below 18 years. Generally, any person between the ages 7 to 18, who violates the law, is considered as delinquent and persons above this age are considered as criminals. The incidence of delinquency is rising amongst the girls also. Juvenile delinquency is one of the most serious problems of our times. It basically means anti-social behavior. The different forms of delinquent behavior include loitering, loafing, pick-pocketing, stealing, gambling, sexual offences like eve teasing, etc. The rate of delinquency is rising very fast all over the world and one of the main suspected reasons could be the negligence of parents. Juvenile Delinquency Causes of Juvenile Delinquency Some of the causes of juvenile delinquency include the following: Family â€” Almost all research workers have accepted that families of delinquents are characterized by discords, desertions and divorces. Such families have been pointed out as one of the main causes of delinquency. Peer Group â€” To those in sore need of a substitute for family love and group-belongingness, the peer group or the gang presents itself as a kind of close knit unit that will solve the purpose. Neighborhood â€” The immediate environments of a child also affect the trend he will adopt in connection with his personality. It has been seen that more delinquents come from slums and thickly populated areas. Educational Curriculum â€” Although schools and educational institutes are playing an increasingly important role in the training and upbringing of future citizens, they are also contributing towards many cases on juvenile delinquency. Delinquents are typically non-bookish and non-academic individuals who take studies like a burden. When they fail in exams and get scolded by their family, they tend to indulge themselves in delinquent acts. Poverty and Democracy â€” Poverty and democracy are also the major contributing factors towards juvenile delinquency. People indulge themselves in delinquent acts in order to meet and satisfy the primary wants of their life. Democratic orders also increase delinquency. How to control Juvenile Delinquency Following are some of the suggestions for the prevention of juvenile delinquency: Accept the delinquent as a person in his own right, and give affection and security. Watch for the signs of maladjustment; early treatment may prevent this maladjustment from taking a delinquent trend. Providing the child with a variety of experiences like music and dance, art and craft, etc. Attempt to build-up a stable system of moral and social values. Reject the delinquent behavior without rejecting the delinquent. Encourage the child to talk about and admit the existence of anti-social tendencies. Change the conditions of home, school and community that seem to give rise to such behavior. Give a potential delinquent some post of special responsibility, such as task of preventing other children from committing delinquent acts. Once a delinquent act has been detected, never pass it over. Make clear to the child that he has done something wrong, but do not punish him harshly. Thus, parents and the other family members, and the teachers in school can do a lot in the prevention and controlling of juvenile delinquency. Child Labor deprives a child from the basic right of education. Do you think there should be tougher laws for Juveniles especially for serious crimes? Yes, same as Adults.

Chapter 4 : Frankie Lymon - Wikipedia

This collection takes off from where Sky Gilbert's first volume of poetry concluded and begs the question: Has Sky Gilbert grown up? Thankfully, the answer is no.

Biography[edit] Howard was a truck driver and Jeanette was a maid. Both also sang in the gospel group The Harlemaires; Frankie and his brothers Lewis and Howie sang with the Harlemaire Juniors a fourth brother, Timmy, was a singer, though not with the Harlemaire Juniors. The Lymons struggled to make ends meet, so Lymon began working as a grocery boy at age 12. In 1954, Lymon heard a local doo-wop group known as the Coupe De Villes at a school talent show. He became friends with the lead singer, Herman Santiago, and he eventually became a member of the group, now calling itself both The Ermines and The Premiers. Lymon with Teenagers at the Apollo Theater, One day in 1955, a neighbor gave The Premiers several love letters that had been written to him by his girlfriend, hoping to give the boys inspiration to write their own songs. The Premiers, now calling themselves The Teenagers, got their first shot at fame after impressing Richard Barrett, a singer with The Valentines. Barrett, in turn, got the group an audition with record producer George Goldner. Lymon stepped up and told Goldner that he knew the part because he helped write the song. The disc jockeys always called them "Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers". The single peaked at No. 6. Six other top blues 10 singles followed over the next year or so: The Teenagers placed two other singles in the lower half of the pop chart. Solo career[edit] Lymon shortly after launching his solo career, circa 1957. In early 1957, Lymon and the Teenagers broke up while on a tour in Europe. During an engagement at the London Palladium, Goldner began pushing Lymon as a solo act, giving him solo spots in the show. Lymon began performing with backing from pre-recorded tapes. Lymon had officially departed from the group by September; an in-progress studio album called Frankie Lymon and the Teenagers at the London Palladium was instead issued as a Lymon solo release. As a solo artist, Lymon was not nearly as successful as he had been with the Teenagers. His actions caused a scandal, particularly among Southern TV station owners, and The Big Beat was subsequently canceled. There is no surviving footage because the episode was taped over, according to Judith Fisher Freed. Within the span of one year, as a result of heroin use, and the deepening of his voice to a baritone as a result of going through puberty[citation needed]. Addicted to heroin since the age of 15, Lymon fell further into his habit, and his performing career went into decline. According to Lymon in an interview with Ebony magazine in 1961, he was first introduced to heroin when he was 15 by a woman twice his age. After losing Lymon, the Teenagers went through a string of replacement singers, the first of whom was Billy Lobrano. The Teenagers, who had been moved by Morris Levy to End Records, were released from their contract in 1958. The Teenagers briefly reunited with Lymon in 1959, without success. Lymon appearing on the Ed Sullivan Show, December 22, 1957. Later years[edit] Over the next four years, Lymon struggled through short-lived deals with 20th Century Fox Records and Columbia Records. He began a relationship with Elizabeth Mickey Waters, who became his first wife in January and gave birth to his only child, Francine, who died two days after birth at Lenox Hill Hospital. After the marriage failed, he moved to Los Angeles in the mid-1960s, where he began a romantic relationship with Zola Taylor, a member of the Platters. Lymon, however, had been known to say that their marriage was a publicity stunt, and Taylor could produce no legal documentation of their marriage. Lymon recorded several live performances such as "Melinda" in 1960, but none rose on the charts. His final television performance was on Hollywood A Go-Go in 1961, where the then 20-year-old singer lip-synched to the recording of his 15-year-old self singing "Why Do Fools Fall in Love. Trying to determine who was indeed the lawful Mrs. Frankie Lymon was complicated by more issues. Waters was already married when she married Lymon; she had separated from her first husband, but their divorce was finalized in 1962, after she had married Lymon. However, in the ruling was reversed by the Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit on the basis of the statute of limitations:

Chapter 5 : Sky Gilbert | College of Arts

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Chapter 8 : Sky Gilbert - Wikipedia

Crime committed by children and adolescents under statutory age is called juvenile delinquency. A juvenile delinquent is one number of temptations in.

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Sky Gilbert continues to produce plays with his experimental theatre - The Cabaret Company - in Toronto, Temptations of a Juvenile Delinquent.