

Demographic Determinants of Juvenile Delinquency in Crime Control and Prevention: A Case Study of Gombe State

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ABSTRACT

This study focused on Juvenile delinquency is a very big problem which is present in today's modern society. The delinquent behavior of young people has always attracted serious public attention. This is a problem that many scientific disciplines deal with. Juvenile delinquency has recently become an increasingly common topic discussed in public. Recently, juvenile delinquency has increasingly become the subject of various scientific studies of this issue in which scientists are trying to determine the causes that lead to delinquent behavior of young people. Prevention of juvenile delinquency is one of the most important tasks of modern society. The aim of this study is to point out a model of juvenile delinquency prevention that could be applied in schools. The study had a sample of 384 students using the table for determining sample size (Krejcie) and Morgan, 1970). Disproportionate stratified sampling techniques will be employed. The researcher develop a research instrument called questionnaire. The questionnaire will be used for data collection. The instrument will be validated through experts in the field of education sociology. The instrument will be tested through test re-test reliability method. While, data collected will be analysed using mean and standard deviation and the hypotheses will be tested using Pearson Product Moment Correlation (PPMC). And hypotheses will be tested using simple regression. The study may be revealed among others that there is a high positive relationship between juvenile delinquency and acceptable behaviours of younger people particularly students in Colleges of Education among others. Based on these findings, it may be concluded that Investigation was restricted to Institutionalised delinquents in the remand home and the approved Institution, thus any conclusion derived may not warrant generations. The fostering of children when marriage is broken need to be made with care so that a child is not fostered by unkind person who will maltreat him or her. Dull children in the class should not be wiped out by teachers because one does not know what made them to be in such mood at that particular time.

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INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency is one of the major social problems affecting the personality development of most young people. The problem

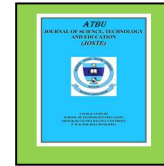
of juvenile delinquency is not limited to a specific country but it's a worldwide phenomenon. In Gombe state juvenile delinquency is superseding all other aspects of life in young people today. The

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problem of juvenile delinquency all over the world has attracted many interest ranging from academicians to different categories of people in the society. Thus, many scholars have tried to look into the problem from different perspectives. So in the process of understanding what is juvenile delinquency, many definitions have been given.

The concept of delinquency has been, variously defined. Delinquency is a very serious and unacceptable behaviour or misdeed towards a society. The Oxford Advanced Learners dictionary of current English defines delinquency as 'Wrong doing, neglect of duty, the problems, juvenile wrong doing by young persons, misdeed and delinquent as a person doing wrong, failing to perform a duty*. This definition is too vague. To a layman delinquency is any act or behaviour exhibited by a child which does not confirm to the expectation of the elders to recognised authorities. My own definition of delinquency is any act by the child which does not confirm to the expectation of the elders or society. It may manifest itself in stealing, fighting or other anti-socials behaviour. It denotes deviation from conventional mode of behaviour e.g. any act of insolence against elders or recognised authorities or unconventional in mode of dressing or of immorality on the part of the child or labelled as delinquent acts.

Generally, delinquency can be regarded as legal violations consisting of behaviours committed by youths usually under eighteen years of age, such behaviour would be punishable as crime if committed by adults. The significant thing about delinquency is that virtually any form of youthful behaviour which the public regard as deviant may be labelled delinquency. The American Federal Children's Bureau defines juvenile delinquency as an act that has been referred to courts for certain violation of laws or for conduct so seriously anti-social as to interfere with the right of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself or of the community. The age limit for a person to be defined as delinquent according to the Bureau is under eighteen and that it depends on the discretion of the state for the age specification of delinquent person.

Juvenile delinquency is defined differently from the plethora of definitions.

Atkinson (1976) says "a delinquent is legally a child who commits an act which would be a crime if done by an adult". Thus he opines when a specific charge has been preferred against a child so conceived is a delinquent. In other words, a juvenile is not a delinquent until he commits an act, caught and tried and proven beyond reasonable doubt that he has committed the act, which under the different cultures have different legal confers.

In Nigeria, it is the children and young person's law of (1958) that contains the principle for dealing with delinquents. It even made specific punitive sentences to be imposed on parents of such recalcitrant juvenile. The law differentiates a young person from a child and goes further to define a 'child as any person between the age of 13-18 years. The distinction was made so that the two categories are expected to be treated different under certain circumstances especially in relation to Issue regarding punishment during court proceedings. Some specific instances need to be highlighted. The act stipulates that under no circumstances should a child be remanded in a prison where adult criminals are to be found, but the young persons may if he cannot be punished in any other way. Thus In Nigeria legal context delinquency is that behaviour by a child or a young person which could be criminal behaviour by the adult, and may under the law subjected him to a juvenile court.

The psychologists see delinquent behaviour in terms of personality abnormality which as a result of defective socialization, the child becomes maladjusted. The child at birth is highly malleable unless proper modes of behaviour is indoctrinated in to the child, such a child would in later life face personal and social problems. Psychologically therefore the deviant or delinquent child is a child who is personally and socially make adaptive due to defective personality.

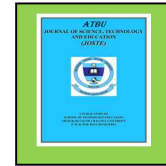
To the sociologists delinquency relates to normative systems of beliefs and value of the child world. In this sense, behaviour becomes a norm violate or deviance. Deviance is defining as behaviour that deviates from the expected pattern of behaviour including values and norms of the society. For instance, Cohen (1955) defines

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deviant behaviour “as behaviour which violates institutionalized expectation that are shared and recognised as legitimate within a social system”. Merton (1957) maintains that a “deviant behaviour refers to conduct that depart significantly from the norms set for people in their social status.

It cannot be described in the abstract but must be related to norms that are socially defined as appropriate and morally binding for the people occupying various status. Clinard (1968) suggests that “deviance is a behaviour in a disapproved direction from norm and sanctions sufficient to exceed the tolerance limit of the community”. It is thus, not act of place to assets that juvenile delinquency is a special category of deviant behaviour that injures the norms of the society. Once one deviates from the set out conduct of his group he become sociologically a delinquent. From the assemblage of definitions highlighted, we can now understand fully what a delinquent behaviour connotes, it is however by no means a full definition of delinquency. Rather we are made to comprehend from the definitions that delinquency as a behavioural pattern constitutes that act of commission or omission by a juvenile within a definable age context and situation. There are many factors responsible for juvenile delinquency. On of the factors are social factor. This is where we might say the social environment and social forces surrounding the child might expose him to deviation. Some of the situational factors could be due to exposure to deleterious home or community which may include: -

- (a) Broken Home - Economic Insecurity
- (b) Variables Inadequate or excessive discipline.
- (c) Vice in the home-agencies of moral risk.

Such as cheap bear parlours and others. This is not what we refer to as types of delinquents but we are just trying to point out some of social variable responsible for juvenile delinquency in our society more especially in Gombe State. Coming to the different types of juvenile delinquency in so far as the definition of what is delinquency is a diverse as the laws are diverse Moreover, because of arbitrary collection of regulations, delinquent also consists of a

somewhat group of people. According to Hakit and Jenkins (1964) one common type of juvenile delinquent is the 'pseudo - social* delinquent. The pseudo - social delinquent is perfectly well behaved towards other members of his gang but hostile to people outside, to people in authority and also reject the wider mores of the world outside their gang.

Another class of delinquent according to Hewitt and Jenkins are the 'psychopath' whose personality are highly disarranged. ‘They have the tendency of breaching the law repeatedly to be unreliable and irresponsible and to have little forms of self-control. Some of them are externally Impulsive, aggressive and others completely cold and callous having no regard to other people’s feeling”. A third group of offenders consist of those” suffering from some kind of neurotic disturbance, who work out their inner conflict in crime usually of an apparently unmotivated variety, since they have no conscious motive, for example stealing of hand bags, some of the delinquent behaviour indulged by individuals takes the form of violating specific legal norms of the society and may be so serious as to attract legal action and total rejection by society.

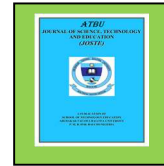
Such behaviour by juvenile delinquent are naughtiness, lying, stealing indecent assault or act of slaughtering. We may also consider delinquent acts fighting, breaching of traffic laws murdering, wondering, receiving of stolen goods and becoming agents, pick pockets. Truancy and becoming bullying. Other characteristics of a delinquent child include initiating bad acts, from groups or group they fancy hated and shinning dirties or self or environment, boasting bragging, selfishness, restlessness, laziness, gang formulation, abusiveness, obscenity and inductiveness, vandalism. Moral decadence, drug abuse and showing doses, untruthfulness and rudeness. All these -ads are defined by every society in form of its cultural values. Types of offence vary across culture some societies go as far as making the list of offence, and to signify which acts are to be regarded as delinquency. The most common and prevalent are also culturally and contextually.

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However, attempts are made of generalizations study shows that offences vary from collection. For example, something of cigarette both from the streets in Cairo defiling of courts and laws of the family in Nigeria and larceny among Europeans. Similarly, the range of offence legally defined as delinquents vary or difficult to categorize except that they are usually committed by children with a specific age range. The upper age limit varies from 14-19 years in most countries, while the lower limit varies from 6-13 years. For instance, the lower limit is fixed at 7 in some states in the United States, 9 years in Israel, 10 years in Britain, 6 years in Nigeria with an upper limit of 18 years. This is to say in Nigeria, delinquent in any person in the age range of 6-18 years who violate the law. Definition type of delinquency are as controversial as the theories. However, we are going to look at some of the relevant literature of crime and delinquency.

Gombe is one of the largest town and also a commercial centre, the town has an area of about 67km² (26, 39 miles) and located o latitude 10° 15'1 north and longitude 11° 10'1 east, and 1963 census had showed its population as 298,239 people. Gombe is located in a depression that slopes greatly eastwards. The highest part of the buildup area of the town lies along the western boundary, along a line running from NEPA Power station northwards to the government secondary school with height of 2.620 feet about the sea level. The town located within the sub-Sudan climate zone has annual average rain fall of 36.73 inches. There are two distinct seasons, the wet season lasts from about the end of March until October with an average of 152 durations. The dry seasons starts from /November and continues till March, the town is located in the woodland savannah.

In this area, the trees are variable from the order of 10-20ft in some places to others containing a high proportion of dense tall shrubs. In the Gombe area the marine rock strata are overlain by 300 meters (1,000 feet) of estuarine arid deltaic sandstones, shales and iron stones. These (known as Gombe sand stones) are largely composed of shaggy sandstones, they are soft and light grey when fresh, but on exposure give

rise to darkened, flaggy debris. There are various mineral resources in the area, and these include limestone, zinc, coal, lead, salt uranium and crude oil. The present town of Gombe is about 80 years old: The site was selected as a more suitable divisional headquarter than Nafada a town on the river Gongola, in the extreme north-east corner of the present town of Gombe. Before Nafada divisional headquarters were at all (Known as Gombe Abba the first emir). The new site for Gombe was at a village called Doma in Akko district. In 1919, shortly after its foundation, the Emir Umaru took up residence in the town, with his court, his palace being built in the traditional style. The Emirate of Gombe dates back to 1804 at the time of the Fulani jihad. The first Emir Bubayero had been bom about 1762 near mada in the Wuman division and was fulani extraction. As with all the mainly created Emirs of Dan-Fodio he was one of the flag bearers Mallam Buba Yero started his Koranic knowledge under his father. In 1810. He travelled to Degel to meet Shehu Othman Dan-Fodio and stayed with him almost ten years, that contact with the Shehu Othman Danfodio made him one of the first twelve flag bearers in 1820. Mallam Buba died in 1841 and like many of the flag bearers, he never reigned as an Emir of the kingdom he founded but rather preferred the title of Modibbo Gombe.

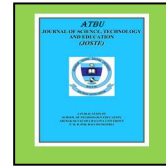
The most popular and well-liked Emir of Gombe was mallam Haruna who ruled from 1921 - 1935. It was during his period that western civilization came to in this area, the trees are variable from the order of 10-20ft in some places to others containing a high proportion of dense tall shrubs. In the Gombe area the marine rock strata are overlain by 300 metres (1,000 feet) of estuarine and deltaic sandstones, shales and iron stones. These (known as Gombe sand stones) are largely composed of shaggy sandstones. They are soft and light grey when fresh, but on exposure give rise to darkened, flaggy debris. There are various mineral resources in the area, and these include limestone, zinc, coal, lead, salt uranium and crude oil. The present town of Gombe is about 80 years old. The site was selected as a more suitable divisional headquarter than Nafada a town on the river Gongola, in the extreme north-

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The most popular and well-liked Emir of Gombe was mallam Haruna who ruled from 1921-1935. It was during his period that western civilisation came to Gombe. It was also at his period that modern buildings like concrete houses, pason yards, local government authority treasury, and local authority workshop were build. He was the first Emir to have cultivated 10,000 bundles of Guinea corn. It was also in the period of the Mallam Haruna that the Emirate who upgraded to second class status. After his death in December 1935. Emir Mallam Abubakar Umar became the Emir he was born in 1902 and was installed in 1936. And the present Emir now is Alh. Shehu Usman Abubakar.

Gombe has its share part in the establishment of educational institution in the town. Apart from the government secondary school, teachers' college and Arabic teachers' colleges, there are also 12 elementary local education authority. Also it has federal medical centre which is built in 1977 and the general hospital which was built in 1958, they all has facilities for all types of cases. The local government also provides medical facilities by establishing dispensaries and clinics in the area.

The town is a road junction (to the south is Numan and Yola, to the west Bauchi and to the east north-east are Biu Damaturu and Maiduguri) and has developed into a commercial centre with large area of influence. In 1962 the railway line reached Gombe, and this with the roads are the major access of contact to the town. This transport facility in one way or the other led to the development of both government and enterprises, and private enterprise. These enterprises include the state — co-operative G.B. Ollivant, pattern on Zochaomis commercial house, the Nigerian National Supply Company, the Bolori Brothers and intake Company, Other include the union bank, First Bank, Bank of the north

The major occupations of the people include farming, trading and administrative work. Agricultural development has become very important to Gombe especially as a region and as a town a serving that region, it must repeat the way in which town country side can be co-ordinated. The Gombe Agricultural development project has its headquarters in the town, and is developing service facilities, and it also provide infrastructure ware-housing and marketing facilities in each of the surrounding agricultural development areas. Planting of crops is done in between April and June the farmers use local hoes. Soil fertility is maintained by bush fellow, though the use of animal manure is now on the increase. Cereals are the major crops occupying 40-50% of the arable island, millet, maize, beans and cowpea are cultivated. Others are cassava, tobacco, pepper and vegetables, cotton and groundnuts are the cash crops of the Gombe region. Apart from farming as an occupation, large number of people engage themselves in the sale of local products (indigene) while people from the southern and western part of Nigeria engage themselves in the sale of textiles, plumbing and building materials books and also in the operation of night dubs, other occupations of the people include weaving, blacksmith, leather, working, brick laying, carpentry and there are some office workers. The majority of the traders are retailers.

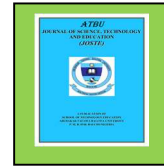
The animals reared around Gombe are cattle, sheep, goats, horses, monkeys, pigs and poultry. The veterinary section of the ministry of

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natural resources is responsible for their welfare and the education of their owners in disease control and improved breed. The people in the area are predominantly fulani, teca and Hausa although there are ethnics groups residing in that area include the Bolewa, kanuri, Jukun, Tangale Waja, Igbo and Yoruba.

Objectives of the Study

This project is basically centred to investigate the pattern of behaviour referred to as delinquency in Gombe. The intention is to study the nature and types in doing that an attempt to investigate the factors underlying the overt manifestation will also be done. Thus the work shall entail examining if possible the causal factors of delinquency in Gombe further to properly rehabilitate criminals and delinquents, programmes are set out to correct and prevent further occurrence. The researcher would also examine how the demographic factors such as, age, sex, level of education, socio — economic background e.tc. affect delinquency. However, to achieve these aims, the two key concepts: juvenile and delinquent must be known that is we must first and foremost know who the juveniles is, who the delinquent is, what are the consequences of delinquency and how it can be effectively studied. What is the nature and types of delinquency in Gombe? These and other related are the secret. The study aims to unwind with the ultimate objective of arriving at a finding which would be a valid and reliable as a date would permit. Specifically, the study intent to achieve the following objectives;

1. To find out the age distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home.
2. To find out the sex distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home.
3. To find out the educational attainment of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home.
4. To find out the reasons given by Inmates for not furthering their education.
5. To find out the father's educational attainment.

Research Questions

Based on the aforementioned objectives of the study, the following are the

research questions were formulated to guide the conduct of the study;

1. What is the age distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home?
2. What are the sex distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home?
3. What are the educational attainment of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home?
4. What are the reasons given by Inmates for not furthering their education?
5. What are the father's educational attainment?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The interview is in questionnaires form to ensure that all respondents are answering to some set of questions. A22 item a number 80 was permitted to interview 80 inmates. They were rigicfly standardised set of questions, designed to provide quantitative and data. Both open and close ended types of questions were used. In the open ended questionnaire, the respondent is given the choice to say anything in response to the questionnaires. In the close ended questionnaire on the other hand, the writer would provide the respondent with categories of questions through which the respondent must fill. The questions being given is fixed. The respondent do not have any alternative. The researcher used one of close-ended question because they are easier to code and all responses can be anticipated. Close - ended questions are easy to administer, they are relatively cheap and quick to undermine and lastly they had to ensure that the answers given are within a framework that is relevant to its purpose of study. That is why more of closed questions were used. In the administration of the questionnaire, confidentiality of responses was assured to the respondents and that it had been categorically spelt out to them that the research was purely for academic purpose which would in fact aid them to benefit more. This assurance had been made so that it would elicit their support and responses. This, in fact, dear their conception and ideas that this research has got nothing to do with police, the social welfare worker. Each of the respondent was interviewed in a quiet room that they cannot give wrong information. In order to

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ensure legibility of response, the records of the inmates were cross-checked to make sure that the given information in the questionnaire is correct. In case the information in the questionnaire

contradict that of the record, the later information is considered in order to avoid biases.

RESULTS

Research Question One: What is the age distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home?

Table 1: Analysis of the age distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home

S/N	Category	Number						Mean		VL		X
		VH		H		M		L				
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	
1.	6-10	68	17.7	98	25.5	100	26.0	90	23.4	28	7.2	3.22
2.	11-14	74	19.2	84	21.8	96	25.0	100	26.0	30	7.0	3.70
3.	15-18	100	26.0	69	17.9	82	20.8	99	25.7	34	8.8	3.22
4.	18	80	20.8	77	20.0	59	15.3	74	19.2	94	24.4	2.93
5.	19	60	15.6	75	19.5	80	20.8	129	33.5	40	10.4	2.96
6.	20	110	28.6	80	20.8	114	29.6	50	13.0	30	7.8	3.70
7.	21	60	15.6	70	18.2	120	31.2	80	20.8	50	13.0	2.99

Field work 2023

Table 1 presented respondents' opinion on the age distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home. There were seven items presented to the respondents which they indicated their opinion on the age distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home. The above table shows that inmates between the age of fourteen and seventeen (14-17) constitute the highest percentage with 61.25%. The ages of 14-17 are very important in child's personality development as such any habits adopted hardly change. This could be explained in relation to the tender age in which the child is curious to know things. This is

the transitional stage to the adult life, so the child needs to adjust to the new roles coming. In this process maladjustment could occur the persons becomes delinquent. The least category between six and nine. There is a certain percentage who are reported as delinquents between the ages of eighteen and above, even though they are above the age at which a child be considered as delinquent, this can be explained in the later part of the research.

Research Question Two: What are the sex distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home?

Table 2: Analysis of respondents' opinion on the sex distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home

S/N	Sex	Response								X
		SA		A		D		SD		
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	
1.	MALE	162	42.1	152	39.6	39	10.2	31	10.1	3.23
2.	FEMALE	61	15.8	53	13.8	119	30.9	151	39.3	2.06

Field work 2023

Table 2 presents respondents' opinion on the sex distribution of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home. The above table indicate that the highest percentage of delinquent came from males with 91.25 percent. This shows that the boys

outnumber the girls in delinquent acts. Even though boys committed delinquent acts more than the females, in Gombe State when girls committed delinquents act most of them are not reported to the Remand Home, due to cultural influence of

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women in general. This is one of the reasons why boys outnumber the girls.

Research Question Three: What are the educational attainment of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home?

Table 3: Analysis of respondents' opinion on the educational attainment of inmates in Gombe, Remand Home

S/N	Category	Response									
		SA		A		D		SD		X	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
1.	Primary	84	21.9	82	21.3	110	28.6	108	28.1	2.34	
2.	Secondary	165	42.9	99	25.8	70	18.2	50	13.0	2.98	
3.	Islamic	114	29.6	100	26.0	90	23.4	80	20.8	2.64	
4.	None	115	29.9	119	30.9	110	28.6	40	10.4	2.80	

Field work 2023

Table 3, presents the opinion on respondents on the strategies that are used to address the challenges of child abuse among the nomadic residents in Alkaleri local government area of Bauchi state. It could be seen from the above table that the highest percentage of delinquents are those who are attending or attended primary school with 40% then followed by secondary school to Islamic education. Most of these delinquents did not continue or complete their schooling for one reason or the other this can

be discussed in the later part of the research. These findings however shared some resemblance to some extent to that of the youth in their sample continued to high school. Therefore, these data tend to lend some support to Chohen's view that school failure is one of the major functions in the etiology of juvenile delinquency.

Research Question Four: What are the reasons given by Inmates for not furthering their education?

Table 3: Analysis of respondents' opinion on the reasons given by Inmates for not furthering their education

S/N	Reasons	Response									
		SA		A		D		SD		X	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%		
1.	Lack of fund	84	21.9	82	21.3	110	28.6	108	28.1	2.34	
2.	Lack of interest	165	42.9	99	25.8	70	18.2	50	13.0	2.98	
3.	Lack of support from parents	114	29.6	100	26.0	90	23.4	80	20.8	2.64	
4.	Others	115	29.9	119	30.9	110	28.6	40	10.4	2.80	

Field work 2023

The above table shows the reasons given by Inmates for not furthering their education. 35% of the delinquent did not further their education because of lack of interest. This constitute the highest percentage. Other reasons

in these categories is mostly those who are drop out of secondary schools.

Research Question Five: What are the father's educational attainment?

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Table 5: Analysis of respondents' opinion on the father's educational attainment

S/N	Strategies for	Response									
		SA		A		D		SD		X	
		Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
5.	Primary	84	21.9	82	21.3	110	28.6	108	28.1	2.34	
6.	Secondary	165	42.9	99	25.8	70	18.2	50	13.0	2.98	
7.	University	114	29.6	100	26.0	90	23.4	80	20.8	2.64	
8.	Islamic	115	29.9	119	30.9	110	28.6	40	10.4	2.80	
9.	None	70	18.2	50	13.0	130	33.8	134	31.8	2.14	

Field work 2023

The above table 5 shows the respondent's further education attainment. Fathers with secondary education have the highest percentage of delinquents' children with 50% delinquent, Father with primary education constitute 25%. It then followed by fathers with Islamic education constituting 12.5% none of the delinquents furthers has attended university level.

Findings of the Study

The following were the summary of the major findings of the study,

1. The respondents opined that boys committed delinquent acts more than the females, in Gombe State when girls committed delinquents act most of them are not reported to the Remand Home,
2. The respondents opined that most of these delinquents did not continue or complete their schooling for one reason or the other.
3. The findings however showed that juvenile delinquents came from home where the parents are no longer staying together as husband and wife either due to separation, divorce or death, they constitute.
4. The respondents opined that poor economic status of the delinquents' parents is contributing factors in the delinquency causation.
5. Findings have shown that there are more delinquents among males than females. it was found out that there are more delinquents amongst male than females.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The occupation of the further is a determinant of economic position. The above table shows that 31.25% of the delinquent furthers are traders, majority of which are petty traders who get relatively meagre profit 20% are farmers, 10% are civil servants 5% are teachers and others 20%. Therefore, it goes with the findings of Terrance Marxist, Chohen and Gluecks (2022) that poor economic status of the delinquents' parents is contributing factors in the delinquency causation. The Inmates Mother's educational attainment, Mothers with none formal education have the highest percentage of delinquents' children with 56.25% Mothers with primary education has the second highest percentage of delinquent children with 25%. It then follows by Mothers with Secondary education with 12.5% and the mothers with Islamic education 5% here again none of the delinquents' mothers has attended university level. The above table shows the occupational status of delinquent's mothers. The highest percentage of delinquent came from those whose mothers are house wives with 62.5%. It then followed by those whose mothers are traders and food sellers with 12.55 each. The least percentage of delinquent children came from mothers whose occupational status are handicraft and civil servant with 62.5% each (Philipson, 2021).

The above table also shows the type of residence the delinquents are staying, whether they are staying in the same household as husbands and wives or not. The highest percentage of juvenile delinquents came from home where the parents are no longer staying together as husband and wife either due to

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separation, divorce or death, they constitute 37.5%. Thus it goes with the findings of Bowlby (1951) that separation of mothers and child, or changes from one to another figure in the civil first three years, or failure to form a satisfactory relationship with a mother figure may lead to a permanently distorted development of the personality. It can be seen from the table above that the offence which constitute the highest percentage is stealing with 56.25% while idleness with 12.5% other types of offences also constitute 18.75% (Anderson, (2016).

It has also been proved right by the resist of the study. It was found out that most delinquents are school drop outs. This hypothesis also can be supported with the findings of Gliecks (2015). They found out that only 20% of the youth in their sample continued to high school. Therefore, this data tends to lend same support to Chohen's view that school failure is one major function in the etiology of juvenile delinquency. It further advanced that most delinquents fall between the age of 10–13 years have not been proven right by the findings. In this study, it was found that, there are higher number of delinquents between the ages of 16–17 years constituting about 49%, there are only 17% youths who fall between the age category of 10 – 13 years. There are few youths in the remand homes and the approved institution who fall between the ages of 18, even though they cannot be label as delinquents but they are still in the remand home and approved institution for one reason or the other. But majority of them have stayed long in the remand home, so it can be concluded that these youths have been in the home even before the age of 18 years, they reached this age while in remand home. On considering the whole factors advanced in this essay, an important factor is the explanation of Juvenile delinquency in Gombe is the combination of some basic conditions of disorganisation and cultural conflict that is as a result of heterogeneity and the introduction of external norms and values, there is breaking down of the unifying forces of social control (Shawn, & Mckay, 2017).

CONCLUSION

With regard to etiological factors, some considerations have to be made. The Investigation was restricted to Institutionalised delinquents in the remand home and the approved Institution, thus any conclusion derived may not warrant generations. In this essay, the researcher shows that juvenile delinquency like other social problem is not a product of a single interplay between many socio-cultured I conditions. As a result of these multiple etiological explanations, some theories I advanced in the literature we found appropriate for explaining the phenomenon in Gombe. The law categorised juvenile into three, one is juvenile offenders who are persons below the age of 18 committing offences. The second category is beyond parental control, that is those whose parents have stated that they cannot control them and thirdly those who are classified as beggars, wanders, orphans or those children who have been deserted by their relatives, and the like, that is those who are in need of care and protection. This class of children and young persons are victims of socio-economic conditions under which they find themselves and have no control.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The piece of academic exercise will be incomplete if recommendations on how to solve the problem of juvenile delinquency is not given. Juvenile delinquency has multiple casual factors as such the need for multiple suggestions:

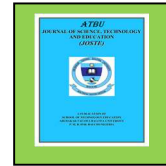
1. The parents should ensure that, the child is given proper care and guidance and also should show concern on the type of peer group their children move with.
2. There should be a separate institution for juvenile offenders and for children who have not committed any offence but who through death, or desertion by parents and relatives need care and protection.
3. There should be a training and research unit for those state responsible for the young offenders.
4. The children and young person's act, or laws need constant reviews to testify the

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reality and needs of our contemporary society.

5. There is an exigent need for government official to formulate coherent social policy on the procedures undertaken to label children delinquent and to establish a juvenile court in Gombe.

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