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Juvenile Delinquency

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Juvenile Delinquency

The majority of individuals are youth in the current world; however, children are involved in illegal activities due to increased challenges in life. Juvenile delinquency is where antisocial behaviors categorize underage individuals that their parents cannot manage. Therefore, this has emerged to be an intricate social challenge for along time and impacts every person as it disrupts the community social structure. Every society always has its set values to be followed. Nevertheless, these underage individuals get involved in behaviors that do not follow the social norms. The actions are not necessarily primary criminal records because they may also involve minor crimes such as skipping school. How do the varying nature and structure of families assist in causing juvenile delinquency?

According to Siegel & Welsh (2016), underage individuals were treated differently in the past. However, the notion has changed since the first juvenile court's development, after realizing that children committing crimes are not the same as adults. Moreover, since the courts were considering all the crimes as the same and thus juveniles treated the same way as adults, Siegel & Welsh (2016), emphasize that the development of juvenile laws and the outline of minor crime as delinquency resulted in changes in juvenile treatment. The introduction of labor laws also resulted in changes in how children are treated, shielding them with rights and taken as a specialized group. There is a significant change in how juveniles are handled currently compared to the past.

Shoemaker (2017), researched juvenile delinquency and the background causes that make children be involved in crime. The author found out that psychological challenges can make a child be involved in significant crimes. For example, when a child comes from a low socio-economic background, their parents tend to have a changed attitude that will divert attention

from their children, making them feel inferior. This will make children have fear, depression and increased violence hence infuriating them to perform a crime at a younger age. When such conditions happen in the family, children might run away from their homes and live in the street. Street children's existence is a significant issue in many urban areas' (Juvenile Law Center, 2019). Street children are among the risky populations as they are homeless and tend to be involved in vandalism to get what they want and survive. Also, different states have different age limit that the legal process can start working on them, for instance in the Georgia state the law cannot apply to children below fourteen years. This creates an opportunity for adults to use them in committing crimes because they can evade the risk.

Another research conducted by Parks (2013), concentrated on the changes in crime between cohabitating and analyze the degree that family societal management actions are responsible for the difference in crimes by family structure. The source found out that the likelihood of committing a crime is decreased by parental monitoring. Therefore, the more parents are associated with their children's lives, and the fewer crimes will happen. Although parental monitoring and participation are associated substantially with obtaining crime results, parental supervision does not. Burfeind & Bartusch (2015), argue that family and the availability of responsible parents plays a critical role in the growth of a child during adolescence because problems related to the family can cause immense risks for a child committing a crime. The issues can be societal or economic because the increasing number of children with no parents is left in a problematic situation. They have no one to pay attention to and control them to evade entering a hostile environment. Unsuitable environments may make children be involved in crimes such as domestic violence.

Discipline is an essential aspect of an individual's life. However, it should be conducted to help the children develop into respectable and responsible members of society. Therefore, the criminal justice system needs to work hand in hand with the health system to ensure the juvenile is well cared for and prepared to be better individuals in the future. Young et al. (2017), researched juvenile delinquency and the justice system. Although juvenile crimes have emerged at an alarming rate, most offenders also have intricately that results in public health methods that will provide an equilibrium of wellbeing and justice replicas.

Moreover, there are increased insufficient legal frameworks in the current world that will provide a professional workforce. Developed countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States of America have developed forensic children, which involves punishment involving the lawful and psychiatric growing pitches. According to the Juvenile Law Center (2019), this method utilizes the evidence-based healing intervention related to decreases in committing crimes repeatedly. Adolescent children have indicated growth immaturity hence being vulnerable to negative peer influences but the ability to transform.

In summation, juvenile delinquency is a critical problem in the current world. Therefore, it is crucial to consider the family nature and structural changes that might increase juvenile crimes. Based on the reviewed literature, family structure plays an essential role in the children's life because parents can provide control to their children and evade them from going to vulnerable populations. Lack of parental supervision can make children go to the street because of inadequate attention and then experience depression that might increase aggression. Nevertheless, the justice system needs to initiate proper mechanisms that will ensure the children have equal rights and are developed to become responsible members of society.

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