

Chapter 1 : Micaiah Hill (Author of Two Prize Essays on Juvenile Delinquency)

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Chapter 2 : Compare and Contrast Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Research Paper - blog

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Research Paper " Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Treatment Compare and contrast juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment. Introduction There exist different approaches concerning the judicial response to juvenile delinquency. Research points out that the initial appearance of the youth in court has the tendency to amplify the delinquent activities, aggressive behaviour together with the hostile attitudes aimed at the police. In order to diminish the recurrence of these antisocial behaviours, two major approaches have always been implemented. These are juvenile delinquency prevention programs and juvenile delinquency treatment programs. The former aims at averting deviant behavior from recurring through creating alternative means of developing positive behaviour whilst the latter aims at rehabilitating juvenile delinquents. Prevention by definition is the defensive reaction to an occurrence that is likely or is expected to come about. The phrase delinquency prevention connotes that some deterrent action is taken to put a halt on the possibility of certain disruptive behaviour from happening. As revealed by statistical data, it is forecasted that particular conducts will transpire or recur in a specific division of the youth populace. Usually, programs are formulated to be executed in schools as well as community organisations with the intention of getting the attention of such young individuals in order to avert them from any activities that could lead them into the other side of the law. The most important aspects of delinquency prevention programs seem to be an authentic concern for the partakers together with the growing of skills by training courtesy of activities like employment programs, social relationships as well as leisure pursuits. There are two levels of the delinquency prevention programs; one is referred to as the primary prevention whilst the other is referred to as secondary prevention. The former program aims at diverting youth prone to committing crime prior to their taking part in delinquent acts. On the other hand, the latter program focus on averting adjudicated antisocial undesirable behaviour from recurring. The two programs endeavour to bring changes in antisocial behaviour via individual control strategies as opposed to social development strategies. Critics have objected this approach by pointing out that in as much as individual control strategies possess a considerable number of positive effects in the short term, they lack any impact for the long haul. To achieve a long lasting impact, individual control programs have been associated to mainstream community life. A lot of government departments however, prefer individual control programs not only because the partakers are an identifiable group but also due to the fact that the service can be given by one sponsoring institution with conceivably very little coordination with other bureaus. Moreover, the service can be gotten across well and frequently there has been proof that the antisocial behaviours have been dealt with and are in the process of getting diminished. The aim of the prevention programs is to reduce delinquency as well as youth violence. In order to achieve this, the programs are designed to support local efforts which develop skills and generate a healthy, nurturing environment that lead to the formation of responsible citizens. This is achieved courtesy of the Prevention Policy Boards or PPBs created in every community to mobilise, support and advocate for delinquency prevention efforts. There is also synchronization of various resources that up hold a continuum of services that focuses on the clients for the youths who have already broken the law or have great potential of breaking the law together with their families. The programs also give room for modifications when the need arises Empey, As a result of these objectives, youth centres have been established in many communities that offer an assembly place for at-risk individuals in a controlled as well as structured environment. The facilities give recreational together with tutorial services to young individuals. Youth centres also run programs that offer crisis intervention to relations of the juveniles taking part in the program who portray aggressive behaviour. Most of these centres also have a community policy officer skilled in recognising external symptoms of troubled juveniles. The officer serves as a link to the social service programs and manages the participation of the youth. Other areas have created community service programs along with informational, educational and entertaining components.

Juveniles get a small compensation for their community service tasks and are required to partake in meetings that spot risk factors and proffer intervention skills. The most significant aspect contained in this program is constant school enrolment as a prerequisite of program participation. There are also home-based delinquency prevention programs which are established to discourage out-of-home placement of juvenile delinquents. The programs target young individuals with antisocial behaviours brought by the dysfunctional nature of their family. The intervention is through averting the troubled youths from family court intakes into the suitable family intervention as well as counselling. Nonetheless, recidivism studies show that these prevention programs do not produce a long-term impact of considerable proportion in most of the participants. In spite of this restrictions experienced in the control programs; they still get funding although they would be more impactful if the financial support was tied to a statement of anticipated outcomes that last for a long time. The program should illustrate how the program is linked with the conservative youth activities and must make way for their conventional status as well as power in society. In contrast, the challenge would be to try a different approach which is more complex and difficult that aims toward social development. This entails movement in the direction of equal participation of all affiliates of the community. In a capitalist democracy such as is the characteristic of many countries, this will entail getting rid of poverty along with the formation of an economy with full employment capabilities. This is because eradicating poverty liberates people from the continuous burden brought by the anxiety of being able to get food, shelter, clothing as well as an over reliance on donations from others. Thus, a full economy gives people the capability to achieve a financial independent status and get some sense of personal fulfilment. Whereas poverty elimination and the development of a complete employment economy entail a lot of structural alterations and are costly, these considerations need to be weighed alongside the price of operating delinquency preventive control programs with little success Alder,

Juvenile delinquency treatment on the other hand, consists of programs whose intent is to rehabilitate adolescents with criminal behaviour through psychotherapeutic means. The function of medicine in this kind of treatment is however limited. Mostly treatment is administered in the form of therapy sessions. There exists conflicting proof on the direction to which the treatment aim should at that is, if it must aim at the troubled adolescent or the family, the organisation or the therapist Dishion et al. Although many associate the success of juvenile delinquency treatments with extremely anxious and introverted adolescents that are sentient to their problems and are looking for assistance, the past couple of years have recorded an increase in the utilisation of treatment programs that have been administered with the intention of reducing antisocial and aggressive behaviour. Juvenile delinquency treatment programs involve the immediate relations of the troubled adolescent with the intent of administering healing. These include the guardians, peers as well as teachers. The aim of involving other people is because their daily interaction with the young adult directly or indirectly affects his or her behaviour. Furthermore, this enables the therapist to identify where exactly the problem lies in order to administer treatment. One of the techniques applied is the behaviourally oriented parent training program. Here, parents are aided to utilise positive non-coercive means of control in order to enforce positive interaction within the family unit, to examine the behaviour of their adolescents as well as deal more determinedly with antisocial behaviour. This also allows parents to discuss behavioural contracts together with their children as well as build up an enhanced social problem solving skills. Another treatment program is the multisystemic therapy which utilises a blend of empirically founded treatments such as cognitive behaviour therapy, behavioural guardian training along with functional family therapy. In this form of treatment, the therapist spends a couple of hours every week with the adolescent and his or her family for at least four months. During this period, the therapist interviews the young adult, the family along with the peers and the school official so as to identify the predicament affecting the adolescent and the causes. The goals may restrict contact with delinquent acquaintances or demand constant school attendance. It may also include aims involving the guardians such as curfews implementations and increased communications amid the teacher and the guardian. According to research done on this therapeutic approach there was a reduction in the number of repeated felonies to the youths who were subjected to this treatment by up to twenty six percent. On the other hand, limitation arises on the number of youths that can be involved in the program at any given time. Since the program requires a group consisting of twelve to fifteen members, a majority of the troubled youths are left

out. More so, the program is ineffective when it comes to administering treatment to large numbers. Other models of treatment programs include the residential group homes which are closely incorporated with the society and function on behavioural lines. The purpose of this program is to provide a community based environment with a family unit to juveniles who are on the verge of being institutionalised. The goal here is to develop good behaviour through strengthening, portraying and teaching on the skills required in societal, self care, academic together with prevocational areas that the young adults have not obtained. For instance, if low intelligence is the root cause of the delinquency acts, then any program which augments school success will result in a lesser degree of the offending. With regards to findings however, youths charged with misdemeanours such as aggression as well as stealing are better suited for this therapeutic approach although the benefits are to a large extent short lived on the second group. Another demerit is that program is filled with methodological difficulties which pose a great threat to the successful implementation of the program. Nonetheless, there are remarkable benefits upon its correct implementation as the theoretic approach indicates success. Even though both prevention and treatment aim at eradicating antisocial behaviour among the youth, they both possess their strengths and weakness. Regardless of their weakness, the juvenile justice system still utilises both approaches with the aim of bringing up better individuals with a sense of responsibility in the society. These two approaches have a couple of similar aspects. The first one is that both aim at eradicating delinquency behaviour by offering an environment for the youth to attain a sense of responsibility to the society in which they live in. They both strive to bring out the best in the youth by taking away their attention from destructive patterns. They ensure that juvenile delinquents attend school regularly, relate positively with their peers, parents or teachers and take part in developing the community. In addition to this, both approaches rarely use any form of medication to administer these changes. The desired character is mainly enforced through constructive activities. The differences however are brought about by the manner in which the goals of both approaches are implemented. In prevention programs, the approach is to create activities that will develop the skill of the adolescent while at the same time monitor the negative vices that keep him or her at the wrong side of the law. This is achieved through the creation of youth service facilities where the youth can engage in constructive programs. The program revolves around everyday relations of the youth that is, his or her peers, the guardians as well as the teachers. It also seeks to see only positive influencers around the troubled adolescent. Treatment programs not only offer help to the young adult but also give training programs to the parents and supervise the interrelation between the parent and the teachers contrary to preventive programs that only focus on the troubled youth. For instance, there are those that aim at preventing failure in school and there are those that focus on behavioural changes toward the family. Lastly, treatment programs are usually community based that is the entire community works toward changing the character of the troubled youth for the better whilst preventive programs are individual based whereby the care givers only focus on that individual without involving the community. Nevertheless, both approaches are equally important as they hinder the progression of juvenile delinquency into chronic criminality. They thus divert the youth from criminal careers at an early age in the process saving the cost of future interventions. Prevention programs are necessary as they stop any possibility of the development of antisocial behaviour by giving the youth a better alternative through their involvement in constructive activity. Treatment activities restore young people to their previous state that is prior to their involvement in delinquency. Both approaches are important as one brings out the desired change whereas the other maintains that change. They are consequently vital to the juvenile justice system as they ensure that young people stay of deviant behaviour and hinder their progression into hard core criminals. Both juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment are connected in the sense that they aim at producing good behaviour in young adults and help them maintain these characteristics in the long run. Parental Training Control Programs. Educational Psychology , 23 7 , Peer groups and problem behavior. American Psychologist , 54 9 ,

Two prize essays on juvenile delinquency, by Micaiah Hill and C.F. Cornwallis.

Treatment of Juvenile Delinquency Essay 1. Introduction to Juvenile Delinquency: Delinquency has always been considered as a social problem over and above the fact that it is a legal problem. It is also a psychological problem. Hence to avoid this social evil one has to tackle the complex problem of delinquency from the social psychological and to familial angles. Although laws regarding Juvenile delinquencies have been formed long since, they are also being changed from time to time. Currently, in all the progressive and civilized countries of the world the laws with regard to the Juvenile delinquents have been changed. Special courts are established with specially trained Magistrates for the trial of the delinquents. Today delinquency is being considered as a misbehaviour, a social nuisance than a crime. It also provides for the establishment of reformatory schools for them. Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency: Crime committed by children and adolescents under the age of 18 years, is called delinquency. The maximum age limit and also the meaning of delinquency varies from country to country. But it is always below 18 years of age which is the statutory age for delinquency. Persons above this age are considered as criminals. Delinquency includes all sorts of crimes committed by children. Starting from the business and use of illegal drugs and homicide murder, it may include various types of dangerous criminal offences. Delinquency undoubtedly is a social evil. It is a socially unacceptable behaviour committed by boys and girls below the age of 18 years. Instead of giving these delinquents punishment, they are kept in Juvenile jail and correction homes where various corrective measures are taken to change their behaviour in the positive direction. It is observed that crime and delinquency are increasing day by day with the increase in population and complexity of culture. As population increases the small societies become bigger ones and are found in the form of mass society. In mass societies there is less scope for mutual interaction and face to face contact. The family bonds and community bonds thus become weak to weaker. Now a days no one knows or cares to know who is staying next door. Parents and children do not meet. To eat is a biogenic need, but what to eat and how to eat is influenced by social forces and social interaction. One feels hungry, it is a biogenic need but how to satisfy these hunger need and where to ask for food is determined by socialization process. He is taught only to ask for food at his own house. This is a case of biological motive being influenced by socialization process. Most of our needs and motives, attitudes and aspirations regarding food, dress, style of living are determined by our cultural values and norms of the society. The process of socialization puts a strong stamp mark on the behaviour of an individual in the society. Incidence of Juvenile Delinquency: Though, mainly boys are involved in delinquency, now a days it is found that girls are also actively engaged in this antisocial work. During these 20 years delinquency has further increased. One may not believe, but it is true that almost half of the serious crimes in U. Common delinquent acts in females are sexual offences, small thefts, drug usage, running away from home etc. Among the males delinquents are more engaged in stealing, drug usage, robbery, aggravated assaults, sexual abuses etc. Particularly, now a days, the incidence of delinquency is increasing alarmingly in large metropolitan cities and this has become a matter of great concern for the public and country. While evidences from some studies show that children from lower class families and those residing in slum areas are more engaged in delinquency, other studies do not support this view. In an important study, Heary and Gold found significant relationship between social status and delinquent behaviour. In another significant study, it was noticed that the rate of delinquency in case of socially disadvantaged youths appears about equal for whites and non-whites. Like any other country, as reports of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt, of India, shows, there is a steady rise in the percentage of delinquency in India. While it was 16, in , it was, 40, in Thus, in 13 years the increase in the incidence of delinquency, as reports show, has the highest percentage of Juvenile crimes Second place goes to M. Kerala has an incidence rate of only 0. In many under-developed and developing countries including many parts of India, criminal tendency of a person is looked upon as the results of evil deeds in the past life of the parents. This is undoubtedly a misconception and prejudice. In the other extreme of the case, when a child develops delinquency many believe that it is due to the fault actions, omissions and commissions of his parents during

his childhood. Delinquents lack ethical standards and emotional ties. They are very impulsive and indulge in acts at the spur of the moment. They are socially insensitive and lack guilt feeling. Delinquents, in spite of their socially unacceptable behaviours, created difficulties for the self as well as for others. Considered as a learned behaviour, delinquency was found to be highly correlated with low life styles with lack of recreational facilities and lack of permanent residence. Variables of Juvenile Delinquency: The variables of delinquency may broadly be divided into: A Personality characteristics of individual factors B General socio-cultural factors indulging family pattern and interaction, delinquent gang and subculture. No social factors alone can contribute to the causation of delinquency though social and cultural factors contribute their share to delinquency. Personality characteristics and individual factors also contribute a lot to the causation of delinquency. As per the reports of Caputo and Mandell, Kiestor in about one per cent of the delinquents brain damage leads to lower inhibitory controls and a tendency to show violent behaviour. Large number of persistent delinquents have been found to possess the traits and characteristics of antisocial and psychopathic personalities. They seem to be quite impulsive, callous, and socially insensitive, they do not have the feelings of sorrow, guilt and repentance. They are not able to establish suitable interpersonal relationship and they do not learn anything from experience in a constructive way. The persistent delinquents also do not seem to have any reality control or inner conscience or morality. So, they indulge in whatever they wish, which give them pleasure and satisfy their ego with assessing its impact upon the society and their final consequence. For example, they may steal a very little money actually they do not need or they may steal a scooter, a car or snatch a golden chain without any need or necessity. Just to fulfil their aggressive and sadistic tendency they may drive their car to a small distance, break some parts of the car and leave it there. They just want to satisfy their destructive tendency, which gives them pleasure. Many psychopathic delinquents are found to cut the brand new cushions in theaters and movie halls. This author has also observed many delinquents of years age who are in the habit of breaking the electric bulb in every lamp post on the road without any reason, in the presence of other people in broad day light. They just did not care, use abusive language and again repeat their aggressive behaviour with more vigour. Actually, the delinquents do not involve themselves in such nuisance for personal gain, but it really reflects their underlying resentment and hostility towards the outer world, the world for which they have no feeling of involvement or belongingness. There are others who just move around in a gang aimlessly and get pleasure in eve teasing, in passing filthy remarks whenever a member of the fair sex passes by. Such people are really at the mercy of their uncontrolled, uninhibited impulses. It would be interesting to note that currently the incidence of psychopathic personality in female delinquents has increased quite rapidly as reports suggest. Fine and Fishman conducted a study on girls in a State Correctional Institution in Kentucky to know their general personality characteristics. They found rebelliousness, inadequacy, impulsiveness, instability and immature characteristics commonly found in the psychopathic personality. It was also found by Ganzer and Sarason that females more frequently come from personally and socially disorganised families than did males. The theories of both sheldon and Eysenck stress genetic aspects along with environmental aspects to explain delinquent behaviour. Quite a large number of delinquents particularly those who are engaged in theft, prostitution and physical assault are found to be addicted to drugs, like heroin, secobarbital and alcohol. Drug addicted females are usually engaged in stealing and prostitution. Various studies have been conducted to find out the relationship between intelligence and delinquent behaviour to solve the controversy whether delinquency is environmental or genetic. Long ago, an Italian Scientist Lumbroso made certain empirical studies on crime, and held that criminals have defective physical structure and defective intelligence. Therefore, various steps have been taken to measure the I. The study conducted by Healy, Burt and others have demonstrated clearly that delinquents are not mental defectives. But, nevertheless, the average intelligence of the delinquent group is lower than the average intelligence of the normal group. It is also found that compared to the normal children a larger proportion of mental defectives are found in the Juvenile group. Various investigators have reported different percentage of average I. Healy and Bronner found it to be 90, Burt found it to be 85, Merrill found it to be The above data of different investigators reveal that the average intelligence of delinquents happen to be lower than the average I. These data also give clear signal that the Juvenile delinquents as a group, at large, are not mentally defective though

they are below average. Such people have no foresight to the consequences and significance of their action. That is why, they commit various impulsive behaviour, like small aggressive acts, petty stealing and various other sexual offences. Even more intelligent psychopaths and gangs exploit them and include them in their group. In some cases, mental retardation is associated with serious brain damage and leads to a combination of features of both the organic and the mentally retarded delinquents. The above facts lead one to conclude that Juvenile delinquents differ from normal persons in degree and not in kind so far, as their I. Hence, Juvenile delinquents cannot be looked upon as a group of mental defectives. Some other studies also show that below 70 I.

Chapter 4 : IELTS Writing Task 2 Cause/Solution Essay of Band 8-Juvenile Delinquency

*Two Prize Essays On Juvenile Delinquency [Micaiah Hill, Caroline Frances Cornwallis] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book was originally published prior to , and represents a reproduction of an important historical work.*

Many opposing and agring statements have been experienced with many research workers concentrating on existent cause, which can be explained utilizing different theories runing from the classical to modern-day 1s. Many theoreticians have come up with different accounts seeking to look into these tendencies in juvenile offense. Some have associated it with factors such as race, gender, poorness that is depicted by hapless socio-economic position. Other theorist associate it with childhood events such as sexual maltreatment or even other signifiers of physical maltreatment probably to hold been experienced by an person. Peer group influence has besides provided a big surface country for juvenile offenses to boom of therefore rather a figure of available theories are associated to this in a greater manner. Governments have besides bee associated with juvenile offenses as they drive the condemnable justness systems Agnew, , p. This affects the manner the immature people view them and any actions by the governments automatically affect the response given to them by immature wrongdoers. Some of the most considerable theories include the feminist theory, societal disorganisation theory, strain theory, sub-cultural, and educational theories among others. It is worthy to observe that some of the emerging theories are non yet official as they are formulated from the preexisting 1s and hence can non be treated as independent. Modern surveies on juvenile delinquency have found these factors influential plenty in juvenile delinquency therefore depicting them as modern-day theories HA? A good illustration is educational abilities of some victims of this sort of offenses. However, these theories can still be associated with the traditional 1s in one manner or the other. Literature reappraisal Juvenile delinquency is one of the major Fieldss of modern condemnable surveies that are ongoing. Closer analysis of this phenomenon has been summarized by assorted theoreticians, which have been put up by different bookmans Esbensen, et Al, Well being of a society is the most of import factor that predetermines the rate of juvenile offense. Merton suggested that it is the function of the society to transfuse corporate and positive aspirations of a society into it members and guarantee this is uninterrupted. However, when many people particularly striplings are obstructed from accomplishing their aspirations, they switch to offense significance that they prefer usage of illegal and forceful agencies to accomplish what is expected of them. Behavior among the teenage population has attracted a batch of involvement with many surveies being done on the same in recent old ages. Between , the Minnesota multiphasic personality stock list, a group of research workers made really robust efforts to understand teenage behaviour in relation to offense Kvaraceus found out that delinquent kids had had really important differences with others in maters refering academic aptitude, household dealings, hooky records, school attending and perceptual experiences on the two chief genders. Delinquent fellows besides reported to hold experience a signifier of racial maltreatment by those that they felt were below the belt biased. The US condemnable justness system has shown that 70 per centum of all kids in juvenile correctional installations have one or more educational disablements. These surveies besides showed that first offense among this group of pupils was committed before they leave high school. Surveies in the United States have further proved that delinquent persons suffered more violent maltreatment than non-delinquent equals One in 10 of serious juvenile wrongdoers have reported to hold in one manner or the other undergone victimization as compared to one in 10 of non-delinquent friends. Victimized persons have been observed to be more violent and hard to command due to the premise that they are already spoilt Coughlan, , P. They therefore prefer victimising others in an effort to happen solace for what antecedently happened to them This sticks them in the universe of offense in more of a lasting footing hence altering their wons become hard. Bing blended by the society as out dramatis personae besides affect their abilities to reconsider their ways of life since they find the harm caused more irreparable. Bias such as ethnicity, race and economic position have been found to impel juvenile offenses even further. This is because societal animuss among involved parties lead to acceptance of false perceptual experiences against the other groups Agnew, , p.

African Americans have been found to hold higher Numbers of juveniles under safe detention, which is associated with the racism that still, exist among the American society. Minorities have besides been found to hold more figure of juveniles under safe detention. These populations may lend really small to the entire population of a state but the antonym is experienced when it comes to offense. In the United States for case, the minority constituted merely 32 per centum of the entire population in but 60 eight per centum of the entire juvenile population in detention were from these minority groups chiefly the Negros, Latinos, and Hispanics. Social disorganisation theory Developed by Clifford Shaw and McKay Henry in Chicago school, this theory closely relates juvenile delinquency to societal disorganisation of a society as dictated by the ecological facets environing a society. They define societal disorganisation as the inability of a society to form itself in a more socially acceptable mode that perpetuates harmoniousness and the general societal well being of a society because of ecological alterations within a society HA? For case, a metropolis may see a monolithic resettlement of its dwellers who go in front to set up other colonies within the locality therefore stoping up with informal colonies such as slums. Peoples no longer populate together as a bunch taking to exigency of new societal categorizations with low-income populations happening themselves together and frailty versa. Such groups of people normally exhibit a higher population turnover taking to more crowding and finally doing debasement of their economic authorization connoting that they will be poorer and weaker in undertaking life Young person from these hapless vicinities tend to follow immoral behaviour, as they feel pressed by their socio-economic position good described as averagely low. Through the procedure of interacting, immature people learn different behaviours from those within their vicinities and in most instances end up following the same behaviour with clip. Negative vicinity ecological tendencies have been linked to higher offense rate among juveniles as societal disorganisation consequences in such bunchs of communities that developed new societal position particularly with low-income populations High population heterogeneousness makes it hard for such societies to come together and set up informal societal constructions. This means that there lacks uniformity within the society, ordering that a homogenous society which can jointly follow good moral values remain illusory. The immature grownups in such position will ever acquire into condemnable activities so easy as the socio-economic position does really small to forestall indulgence in condemnable activities Peer influence is the chief vector that spreads such unwanted wonts among the young person populating in such vicinities because people of the same age make interact and learn from one another faster and more easy made to believe their friends more easy once more raising juvenile delinquency. An American sociologist named Robert Merton, who chiefly used the American economic position as his platform for statement, came up with this theory in elaborating more on juvenile delinquency Coleta et al Merton used the term anomy to connote that the life criterions of the people was like a dichotomous key subdivided in legion hierarchal degrees that dictates what was expected from them and what could really be achieved by the people. The society informant monolithic bead out from schools by the vulnerable young persons with many mentioning this as agencies to enable them accomplish what was expected of them by the society, utilizing alternate methods which is through condemnable activities. The strongest impact of this theory particularly in striplings is that they are informed of the American dream every bit early as possible with a batch of information on what is gratifying thenceforth. The society has nevertheless exposed a greater failing in the sense that small accent are put on the legitimate agencies of how to accomplish these dreams connoting that the manner one plays the game is non of import but whether one wins or Looss Establishing on this fact, many juveniles opt for illegal agencies to accomplish what they are expected to, therefore increasing their exposure to be victims of condemnable activity and aberrance from socially acceptable behavior as a consequence of offense. Sub-cultural theory Harmonizing to HA? These differential associations have introduced the civilization of larning antisocial behaviours that are clearly defined by condemnable surveies as offense. Surveies have shown that the most vulnerable group is the striplings who chiefly find it hard to acquire along with the traditional ways of life. This has even gone to the extent of formation of cults which comer up with their ain ways of life and administration Crimes from this sort of bunchs have been reported in many African provinces where most societies are harrying in poorness. Since the young person are the most affected, juvenile offense have increased in topographic points where this

behaviour is left to take class unabated as really immature people learn offense easy. The theory of Educational disablements Although this factor is seen by many as non societal, it has resulted into a really immense impact on the general societal apparatus of the society as sing these kids who have jobs with their surveies. These kids have a inclination to perpetrate offenses because they are challenged mentally, and can non utilize their principle good in doing determinations. The US authorities introduced the particular instruction jurisprudence back in with an purpose of guaranting that this group of its citizens are good taken attention of in affairs refering instruction. These kids end up comprehending themselves as failures and loose hope in life therefore acquiring into offense to happen consolation and finally stop up in systems of juvenile justness because of societal rejection by those who are supposed to encompass and educate them. Family influence This is one of the major modern theories acknowledged by many research workers. Most theoretician of modern psychological science agree with this theory that an person is more likely to be affected by the manner their parents convey them up either negatively or positively depending on the bing household values already in ownership by the parents. As Weiher et Al. Family influence have bee associated with negative tendencies with some research demoing that household influence is more influential than equal group influence. Better communicating schemes with strong emotional support have been found to cut down juvenile delinquency. Childs with non-traditional household set ups such as individual parents and reconstituted households commit more juvenile offenses than those kids do from traditional households. Because a kid from traditional household bask intimate household relationship with both parents who become wise mans and function theoretical accounts. These kids are besides to the lowest degree associated with delinquency as they get more resources and a more reasonable household apparatus. On the other manus, non-traditional households fail in larger proportions to supply the same therefore, kids from such households are likely to acquire into offense when they seek to do up for what they lack. Traditional household parents have the advantage of sharing the cost of committedness to their kids particularly financially. This is contrary to what faces a non-traditional household parent who may happen it hard to perpetrate clip for emotional and fiscal support to all of his or her kids Modern society is sing a rapid addition in non-traditional household set ups with many people choosing for individual parentage particularly adult females to avoid committedness that come with one being a married woman and at the same clip a female parent. Therefore, harmonizing to Coughlan , P. Merely as good parenting may hold a benefiting consequence on conveying up morally unsloped kids, the opposite consequences in a ill natured kid who is more vulnerable to acquiring out of school for illustration, and acquiring involved in condemnable activities. Critical theories This encompasses a set of accounts by assorted sociologists and celebrated bookmans on how differences in legion features such as gender or race can take to an addition in rates of offenses among different members of the society. Other paperss focus on group differences and how those in places of authorization trigger committedness to offense by immature people Coleta et al Marxist theory argue that people those who own production ironss have the greatest say in doing any determinations refering that peculiar line of production. Argue that others who are the minorities will hold to travel by what the rich persons dictate such as the type of work to be done, by who and how. Biases that have lead to favoritism of certain specific minority groups among the many universe societies have lead non merely to unsolved struggles, but besides in an addition in juvenile delinquency particularly in the American societies. This determination is among the most recent theories in condemnable justness that explain why delinquency is on the rise in such societal set ups where a peculiar race experience more superior than the other to the extent of handling the latter as subsidiaries Racial maltreatments for illustration can be tracked right from the societal position of many societies with less widely distributed topographic points being affected more. This implies that where a group of people is in little Numberss, biases more prevailing. Percepts on people weak economically greatly affect immature people dealings with, position of people of the opposite category. It is apparent in many societies across the Earth that these immature people will ever act in a manner proposing that they are opposed to what pertains those perceived as oppositions Agnew, , p. This normally consequences in legion struggles, as counter beliefs are of all time experienced with bulks emerging triumphant over the minorities finally promoting offense particularly with the young person. The Kaplan theory on self-esteem as delinquent factor Most immature people particularly

striplings will ever desire to remain and suit in a topographic point they feel accepted. Whenever this fails to go on, these people turn for options to guarantee that they recapture their original position of complacency. Condemnable organisations normally offer a really satisfactory colony, as they are easy to accept and do one feel good therefore reconstructing the much sought self-pride. Unfortunately, swings in ego -esteem are experienced most in stripling once more doing the immature people more vulnerable. This is because at this phase they have developed self-preferences, which may not be provided by the society, therefore doing them feel rejected Larry et al. A solution to this is normally alternate equal groups into which they get into even if they are engaged in condemnable activities. Self-derogatory theory formulated by Kaplan is being used in many research surveys to set up how far making the effects of low self-prides are, in juvenile delinquency. Feminist theory Gender differences are the chief factor used to reason with this theory. Despite the fact that the theory focuses on the overall rates of perpetrating offense among people of all ages, careful analysis can take to a more direct nexus to juvenile offense. The theory excessively, seeks to clear up why male commit offenses more than females, and why females commit offense in the general societal position Weiher et al. Gender disparities experience by females is one of the major accelerators increasing the figure of junior female wrongdoers. Positions assigned to females in many societies particularly in the underdeveloped universe are more disadvantageous compared to that of their male opposite numbers.

Chapter 5 : An Analysis of Juvenile Delinquency Essay Example | Graduateway

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The most prevailing factors include how the single juvenile was raised with regard to rearing techniques, populating environment, every bit good as entree instruction and exposure to condemnable behaviour on the portion of parents themselves or perceived function theoretical accounts. The current system to pull off juveniles who exhibit condemnable behaviour is convoluted at best, assorted between household tribunals, condemnable tribunals and even school subject policy. In an attempt to better place job juveniles, particularly those whose behaviour is a consequence from hapless parental behavior, the writer suggests a separate and sole entity specifically for placing and extenuating familial issues which consequences in delinquent or condemnable behaviour is juveniles. There are several criminological theories which are attributed to the causes of juvenile delinquency ensuing from negative parental behavior. Further, without positive behaviour support by person or a group there is small or no opportunity the juvenile in inquiry will avoid development of negative behavioural traits. To battle this, the writer proposes a policy which puts the designation and extenuation of juvenile delinquent behaviour in the custodies of a individual group of persons instead than several different systems of authorities seeking to count. It has been widely researched, and by and large accepted, that those who live or grow up in socioeconomically depressed countries are more prone to deviant or condemnable behaviour as explained in Clifford Shaw and Henry D. The force per unit areas manifest themselves in condemnable behaviour frequently ensuing in force or offenses for fiscal addition like burglary or robbery. One possible causal account for violent the behaviour on the portion of those exposed to force is societal larning theory, which suggests that kids learn or model the behaviour that they observe specifically within the place or vicinity. A 2nd account is a discrepancy of the frustration-aggression hypothesis. Frustration when combined with extremely outstanding aggression cues may ensue in force. Frustration, telecasting force, interpersonal force in the place, or community force provide the rousing and stimulation Falk, One of import manner to make this is to transfuse upon them the difference between right and incorrect, good and bad. A trajectory towards delinquency or condemnable behaviour can be molded in both positive and negative ways by implementing different parenting manners. Research shows that inattentive parenting and delinquency during childhood can merely partly predict development in delinquency over longer periods of clip i. Furthermore, delinquency during adolescence is governed non merely by bonds to the household, but besides by bonds to equals, school and ulterior work and romantic spouses. Hoeve et Al went on to province that rearing manners were differentially linked to delinquency with inattentive rearing linked to chair and serious delinquency flights and autocratic parenting was linked to largely serious relentless delinquency. It goes without stating that hapless, non-existent parenting accomplishments leads to high potency for delinquency or condemnable behaviour. When the delinquency or condemnable behaviour manifests itself because of familial issues, the juveniles can hold negatively altered developmental waies. One way is that of the adolescent-limited wrongdoer. This is the wrongdoer whose condemnable or antisocial behaviour begins subsequently in life normally during adolescence and is ephemeral in the sense that by the age of bulk, the behaviour is self-corrected when chances that are more rewarding arise. Those chances may include a full-time occupation, relationship with a prosocial individual or higher instruction. While the behaviour for this wrongdoer can be utmost, it is by and large brief. The other way is what is known as a life-course-offender. The exhibited behaviour can take many signifiers including aggression or force. It is accepted by many bookmans that aggression is a genetically programmed behaviour that we as *Homosexual sapiens* learn based on societal and environmental influences. These influences are stronger within household environments and learned during child-rearing old ages, which gone unbridled can germinate into future dysfunctional behaviours. The one exhibiting aggressive behaviour by and large is motivated by one of two factors ; either the aspiration for a sensed wages or merely an act of ill will. Other research has shown that most kids have used physical aggression every bit early as babyhood, and by and large, will larn to utilize

utility behaviours in the undermentioned old ages before they enter formal schooling. It has been concluded that yearlings learn to command the usage of aggression during the preschool old ages nevertheless, those who do not, seem to be at highest hazard of serious violent behaviour during adolescence and maturity Tremblay, et al. One proposal to turn to juvenile behavioural issues originating from negative parental behavior is to hold a streamlined organisation of professionals tasked with placing juveniles who display delinquent behaviour and extenuating it before more serious behaviours are exhibited necessitating constabulary or condemnable tribunal engagement. The proposed organisation will be comprised of persons already employed from assorted bureaus all covering with juveniles. The importance of the appellation will be explained subsequently in this proposal. This officer can take the signifier of a school resource officer, D. Ideally, this person will hold experience within the juvenile justice system. The following member of the undertaking force will be a juvenile psychologist, sooner one employed at the school or educational installation where the mark juveniles attend. Following, there will necessitate to be a representative from the household tribunal system. To better distill the squad to salvage resources and lessen important overexposure to the juvenile a probation officer will suit best in this place. Given that probation officers report straight to household tribunal in instances affecting juveniles, this seems like a rational arrangement. Since this enterprise is locally based, blessings need merely travel up to the county degree extinguishing the demand for federal or province intercession. Since the persons that make up the undertaking force will already come from local bureaus, there will be no demand to engage extra forces which helps maintain costs down. Once approved, this undertaking force will be charged with first, placing possible juveniles that may necessitate intercession ensuing from negative parental behavior. Once identified, the juvenile will run into with the undertaking force members either separately or as a group depending on the fortunes. The members of the undertaking force will do a finding as to what class of action is necessary to ease the necessary alteration. Those actions may include, place trial, run intoing with parents, siblings and friends, and debut to extra-curricular activities or athleticss. In terrible instances where the person or their parents refuse aid, probation and constabulary officers can mediate and acquire the tribunals involved if necessary coercing the affected into rehabilitation plans or even taking the vulnerable juvenile from the detrimental environment. The going intercession will guarantee the juvenile is afforded the ability to win in school, entree to non-criminal activities and should it be necessary, jurisprudence enforcement intercession if the juvenile recidivates. Neglect and maltreatment by parents has serious long term effects on juveniles which has been linked to delinquency and finally condemnable behaviour. By holding a support system in topographic point for these vulnerable juveniles will not merely bring forth better grownup persons, but could in bend produce a more positive ambiance for other at hazard juveniles. A psychological attack, Ninth Edition. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Fresh theories of condemnable defence based upon the toxicity of the societal environment: Urban psychosis, telecasting poisoning, and black fury. Trajectories of delinquency and parenting manners. Journal of unnatural kid psychological science, 36 2 , Childhood aggression and grownup criminalism. Facts, figures, and prognosiss: Progresss in condemnable theory, 3, Physical aggression during early childhood: Pediatrics, 1 , ee Choose Type of service.

Chapter 6 : Task 2 essay ielts juvenile delinquency

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Essay on the Causes of Juvenile Delinquency Article shared by Essay on the Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

â€” 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. They commit their offences as member of gangs. 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. 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. 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 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. They may even form gangs of their own and become gamblers, eve-teasers, pickpockets, drunkards, smokers and drug addicts.

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 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. 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.

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Chapter 8 : Juvenile delinquency theories essay

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Chapter 9 : Essay on Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile Delinquency and The Bling Side - The movie Blind Side was based on the best-selling book The Blind Side by Michael Lewis. In this story the main character Michael Oher is a troubled child that is taken in by an upper class family and is put through school.