



PROGRAM FOR CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DEVIANCE

Dr. Bhimrao R. Meshram

Assistant Professor

Kumbhalkar Social Work Evening College, Nagpur

ABSTRACT

Juvenile delinquency is a complex societal issue with multifaceted causes and consequences. It refers to anti-social behavior exhibited by minors, ranging from minor offenses to serious crimes. To effectively address this problem, a comprehensive program for control and prevention is crucial. Before delving into the program, it's essential to acknowledge the underlying factors that contribute to juvenile delinquency. Broken homes, lack of parental supervision, and abuse can significantly impact a child's emotional and psychological development, leading to deviant behavior. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of access to quality education and healthcare can create an environment conducive to delinquency. The influence of delinquent peers can exert a powerful pull, encouraging individuals to engage in criminal activities. Addiction to drugs and alcohol can impair judgment and increase the likelihood of involvement in criminal behavior. A successful program for controlling and preventing juvenile delinquency must adopt a multi-pronged approach that addresses the various contributing factors. Equip parents with the necessary skills and knowledge to raise children effectively, fostering healthy relationships and promoting positive behavior. Implement programs that promote social and emotional learning, conflict resolution, and positive peer relationships. Organize after-school activities, sports leagues, and mentorship programs to provide positive outlets for youth. Focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment, emphasizing restorative justice principles and individualized treatment plans.



Keywords:

Program, Control, Prevention, Juvenile, deviance

INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency, the act of committing crimes by minors, is a complex issue with a multitude of contributing factors. Among these, socioeconomic factors play a significant role in shaping the environment in which young people grow up, influencing their choices and behaviors. (Meier , 2008)

Family dysfunction is a significant factor contributing to juvenile deviance. When a family environment lacks stability, healthy communication, and appropriate emotional support, it can negatively impact a child's development and increase their likelihood of engaging in delinquent behaviors.

At the point when guardians are missing, either genuinely or inwardly, kids might come up short on essential direction and oversight to use wise judgment. This can prompt them looking for consideration and approval from peers, who might participate in freak exercises. Youngsters who witness or experience aggressive behavior at home, actual maltreatment, or sexual maltreatment might foster profound and mental injury. This can prompt forceful ways of behaving, trouble confiding in others, and a twisted perspective on connections, all of which can add to misconduct.

At the point when guardians battle with substance misuse, it can establish a tumultuous and unsound home climate. Kids might be presented to hazardous circumstances, disregard, and profound flimsiness, expanding their gamble of taking part in delinquent ways of behaving. Monetary pressure and destitution can make critical difficulties for families. These stressors can prompt expanded struggle, absence of assets for youngsters' development, and openness to hazardous areas, all of which can improve the probability of juvenile misconduct. (Clayton , 2008)

Unfortunate correspondence, absence of close to home closeness, and unsettled clashes inside the family can establish an unfriendly and unsupportive climate. Kids



might feel ignored, disliked, and separated, driving them to look for consideration and approval somewhere else, which might include freak exercises.

It is critical to take note that family brokenness isn't the sole reason for juvenile deviance. Different factors, for example, peer strain, neediness, and community impacts can likewise assume a part. Be that as it may, tending to family brokenness is essential in forestalling and diminishing juvenile wrongdoing. Reinforcing family connections, offering help for guardians, and resolving issues like substance misuse and aggressive behavior at home can establish a more steady and sustaining climate for kids, decreasing their gamble of participating in freak ways of behaving.

Give admittance to emotional wellness administrations to resolve hidden issues like injury, sadness, and tension. Offer far reaching treatment programs for youth battling with compulsion. Carry out approaches that address destitution and disparity, giving admittance to reasonable lodging, quality training, and open positions. Put resources into community foundation, establishing protected and strong conditions for youth.

Compelling execution of a juvenile wrongdoing prevention program requires cooperation among different partners, including Law implementation, social administrations, and training divisions should cooperate to facilitate endeavors. Non-benefit associations, religious gatherings, and community focuses assume an imperative part in offering help and assets. Guardians and watchmen should effectively take part in their youngsters' lives, giving direction and backing. (Dwaivedi , 2008)

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Adenwalla et al. (2009): Destitution is a significant financial element connected to juvenile misconduct. Youngsters living in neediness frequently need admittance to fundamental necessities like food, safe house, and medical care. This can prompt pressure, nervousness, and sensations of sadness, improving the probability of participating in delinquent way of behaving. Also, destitution can restrict admittance to quality instruction and extracurricular exercises, leaving youngsters with less constructive options for their significant investment.



Kumari et al. (2008): Family design and elements likewise assume a pivotal part. Youngsters from single-parent families or those with missing or careless guardians are at a higher gamble of misconduct. Absence of parental oversight and direction can prompt unfortunate navigation and expanded openness to adverse impacts. Family struggle and mishandle can likewise fundamentally affect a youngster's emotional wellness and conduct.

Dwaivedi et al. (2008): Neighborhood climate is another significant variable. Living in horror regions can open youngsters to brutality, drug use, and other delinquent exercises. These conditions can likewise need positive good examples and chances for self-awareness, further expanding the gamble of misconduct.

Priyadarsini et al. (2008): Instructive open doors and accomplishment are likewise firmly connected to misconduct. Kids who battle in everyday schedules are bound to participate in delinquent way of behaving. This might be because of sensations of disappointment, separation, or absence of future possibilities. Furthermore, restricted admittance to quality training can ruin a kid's capacity to foster the abilities and information expected to prevail throughout everyday life, making them more defenseless against wrongdoing.

Program for Control and Prevention of Juvenile deviance

Socioeconomic factors such as poverty, family structure, neighborhood environment, and educational opportunities play a significant role in juvenile delinquency. Addressing these factors through social and economic policies, community programs, and family support services can help to reduce delinquency rates and create a more positive environment for young people to thrive.

Peer pressure is a significant factor contributing to juvenile deviance, the act of violating social norms or laws by individuals under the age of 18. During adolescence, young individuals are particularly susceptible to the influence of their peers, seeking acceptance and belonging within their social groups. This desire for social conformity can lead to engaging in behaviors that they might otherwise avoid.



Adolescents may conform to peer pressure to gain social approval and avoid rejection from their group. This can lead them to participate in risky or delinquent behaviors, even if they personally disagree with them. In situations of uncertainty, individuals may look to their peers for guidance on how to behave. If the peer group engages in deviant behavior, it can be perceived as the "right" or "normal" course of action.

Individuals learn behaviors by observing and imitating others. If a young person observes their peers engaging in deviant behavior and witnessing the positive consequences (e.g., social status, excitement), they are more likely to imitate those actions. Factors such as self-esteem, assertiveness, and resilience can influence an individual's susceptibility to peer pressure. The degree of cohesiveness and the level of deviant behavior within the peer group can significantly impact an individual's likelihood of engaging in deviant acts. Strong parental bonds, clear communication, and effective parenting styles can act as protective factors against negative peer influence.

It is important to note that peer pressure can also have positive influences. When peers encourage prosocial behavior, such as academic achievement or involvement in extracurricular activities, it can have a positive impact on adolescent development. In conclusion, peer pressure is a complex social phenomenon that can play a significant role in juvenile deviance. Understanding the mechanisms through which peer pressure operates is crucial for developing effective prevention and intervention strategies.

Substance abuse is a significant factor contributing to juvenile deviance, a complex social issue that involves adolescents engaging in behaviors that violate societal norms and laws. When young people experiment with or become addicted to drugs or alcohol, it can have a profound impact on their decision-making, behavior, and overall well-being, increasing their likelihood of engaging in delinquent activities.

One of the primary ways substance abuse leads to juvenile deviance is by altering brain chemistry and impairing judgment. Drugs and alcohol can affect the developing brain, making it more difficult for adolescents to control impulses, assess risks, and



make sound decisions. This can lead to impulsive behaviors, such as theft, vandalism, or violence, which may not have been considered otherwise.

Furthermore, substance abuse can create a cycle of negative consequences that further contribute to deviance. For instance, using drugs or alcohol can lead to academic difficulties, strained relationships with family and friends, and financial problems. These challenges can create feelings of stress, isolation, and hopelessness, which can increase the likelihood of engaging in deviant behaviors as a way to cope or escape.

Additionally, the social context of substance abuse can contribute to juvenile deviance. Young people who use drugs or alcohol may be more likely to associate with other individuals who engage in deviant behaviors. Peer pressure and the desire to fit in can lead adolescents to participate in activities they might not otherwise consider, such as underage drinking, drug dealing, or even more serious crimes.

It is important to note that the relationship between substance abuse and juvenile deviance is complex and multifaceted. While substance abuse can certainly contribute to deviant behavior, it is not the sole cause. Other factors, such as family dynamics, socioeconomic status, and exposure to violence, can also play a significant role.

Substance abuse is a serious issue that can have a significant impact on the lives of young people. It can impair judgment, create a cycle of negative consequences, and lead to associations with deviant peers, all of which can increase the likelihood of engaging in delinquent behaviors. Addressing substance abuse is crucial for preventing juvenile deviance and promoting the healthy development of young people.

CONCLUSION

Juvenile delinquency is a complex societal challenge that requires a multifaceted approach to address effectively. By combining early intervention, rehabilitation, social support, and collaboration among stakeholders, we can create a more just and



equitable society where young people have the opportunity to thrive and reach their full potential.

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