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COMBATING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency is a legal term that describes when minors engage in illegal behavior before they have reached the statutory age of 18. Less serious crimes committed by those under the age of 18 are usually classified as a status offense. There are four main types of juvenile delinquency – individual, group-supported, organized and situational.

Individual delinquency: This refers to delinquency in which only one individual is involved in committing a delinquent act and its cause is located within the individual delinquent. Most of the explanations of this delinquent behaviour come from psychiatrists.

Group-supported delinquency:

In this type, delinquencies are committed in companionship with others and the cause is located not in the personality of the individual or in the delinquent's family but in the culture of the individual's home and neighbourhood.

Organised delinquency:

This type refers to delinquencies that are committed by formally organised groups. These delinquencies were analysed in the United States in the 1950s and the concept of 'delinquent subculture' was developed.

Situational delinquency:

The above-mentioned three types of delinquencies have one thing in common. In all of them, delinquency is viewed as having deep roots. In individual delinquency (according to the psychogenic explanation), the roots of delinquency lie primarily within the individual; in group-supported and organised delinquencies (the sociogenic explanation) [1].

What Risk Factors Are Identified With Juvenile Crime?

- **Failure in School.** This factor manifests itself at an early age. Failure at school includes poor academic performance, poor attendance, or more likely, expulsion or dropping out of school. This is an important factor for predicting future criminal behavior. Leaving school early reduces the chances that juveniles will develop the "social" skills that are gained in school, such as learning to meet deadlines, following instructions, and being able to deal constructively with their peers.

- **Family Problems.** This factor includes a history of criminal activity in the family. It also includes juveniles who have been subject to sexual or physical abuse, neglect, or abandonment. It is also manifested by a lack of parental control over the child.

- Substance Abuse. This risk factor includes not just arrests for drug or alcohol possession or sale, but also the effect of substance abuse on juvenile behavior. For example, using alcohol or drugs lowers a person's inhibitions, making it easier to engage in criminal activity. Also, drug abuse can lead to a variety of property offenses to pay for drug habits.

- Pattern Behaviors and "Conduct" Problems. Pattern behaviors include chronic stealing or running away. Juveniles with "conduct" problems can be characterized as those individuals who have not outgrown aggressiveness by early adolescence.

- Gang Membership and Gun Possession. Gang membership and gang-related crime is primarily a juvenile problem. Gang membership, especially at an early age, is strongly associated with future criminal activity. Juvenile gun possession is a factor that "magnifies" juvenile crime by making offenses more likely to result in injury or death [2].

Typical Punishments for Juvenile Offenders

Criminal defendants under the age of 18 are sent to juvenile court. In juvenile court, you will not be tried in front of a jury. Instead, a judge will look at the evidence presented by a prosecutor and reach a decision on whether you have committed the crime.

Juvenile courts offer youth offenders many sentencing options, also known as "disposition orders". These sentencing options fall under two major categories and depend on the severity of the offense and the minor's criminal history:

- Incarceration
- Non-incarceration

Incarceration Options for Juvenile Delinquents

Once a juvenile court judge determines that the minor violated a criminal law, he or she may order incarceration as a penalty. Here are some of the different levels of incarceration you may face as a juvenile delinquent:

- Home confinement or house arrest: The judge orders the minor to remain at home with certain exceptions for places such as school and counseling visits;

- Placement with someone other than a parent or guardian: The judge orders that you live with a relative, or in a group or a foster home;

- Juvenile hall: You are ordered to stay in a juvenile detention center for a short term;

- Probation (after juvenile hall): You may be ordered to stay in a juvenile detention facility for a few months and then be put on probation;

- Secured juvenile facilities: For more serious crimes, you may be sentenced to stay in a secured juvenile facility for a longer period of time;

- Adult jail: In a very serious case, you may be ordered to spend time in an adult county jail or state prison;

- **Blended Sentence:** In some jurisdictions, the juvenile court can order that you spend time in a juvenile facility until you are 18, then transfer to an adult jail.

Non-Incarceration Punishments for Juvenile Offenders

A juvenile court judge also has the discretion to offer rehabilitation options for you, depending on the crime. Some disposition orders that do not include confinement are:

- **Verbal Warning:** The judge simply reprimands you verbally;
- **Fine:** You are ordered to pay a fine to the government or to the victim, if any;
- **Counseling;**
- **Community Service:** As your punishment, the court may ask that you complete a certain number of hours in service to your community;
- **Electronic Monitoring:** You are ordered to wear a wrist or ankle bracelet at all times to verify where you are for a certain period of time;
- **Probation:** You may be assigned certain conditions that you have to meet, including attending counseling, meeting curfews, avoiding certain individuals (such as gang members) and completing anger management classes. In this case you will be assigned a probation officer who reports back to the court. If you have violated the terms of your probation, you can receive a harsher disposition order such as incarceration [3].

Список використаних джерел

1. What are the four main types of Juvenile Delinquency. Pages – 12. <https://www.scribd.com/document>
2. Juvenile Crime-Outlook for California Part III.2015. https://www.lao.ca.gov/1995/050195_juv_crime/kkpart3.aspx

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CONCEPT OF TERRORISM FIGHTING: FOREIGN EXPERIENCE

International terrorism is one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. Since this threat has never been so strong, France is taking action at every level with its international partners to combat terrorist networks in France and abroad.

The goals are many:

- Reduce terrorist groups' regional hold;
- Combat financial, human, logistic and terrorist propaganda networks;
- Prevent radicalization;
- Protect French interests and nationals abroad.