

Juvenile On Probation

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A juvenile refers to a person below the adult age enshrined in the constitution. The fact that they are juveniles does not mean that they can't make mistakes. As a result, every government in the wide world has set in place guidelines aimed at ensuring that juveniles are well handled when they violate the rules and guidelines. It is worthwhile to understand the government systems that have been set up so as to know exactly what to do when encountered with a juvenile situation. In a bid to acquire this understanding, I have set out to examine some of those setups already in place in our country. Juveniles are placed over a period of observation referred to as probation. Probation is almost used in many states of the US. The court's jurisdiction allows for a juvenile offender to be put under probation. The observation period is usually to make sure that youths adhere with court orders. During the process of probation, the officer's in charge of the process are given a mandate to investigate or interview the juveniles, and their family if need be.

Institutions put in place, work towards ensuring that they give justice to all. Juveniles are taken as juveniles and even the legal mechanisms work towards ensuring that the juvenile is treated as such. When a police officer arrests a juvenile i.e. a person below 18 years of age, they are bound by their regulations, to present them before a court of law (Michael 2012). The arrest, the holding and even presentation into a court of law all work in mind that the person in question is a juvenile. The powers guiding the policeperson enable him to make a decision to release the minor, prepare a notice that is written directing the minor to get

themselves to probation service or release them for counseling services or a community service for shelter.

From the hands of a policeman, the junior may find themselves in the hands of probation officers or even mentors for counseling. In the juvenile hall the junior meets the decision of the probation officer on whether to keep them in custody or release them to go to their parents or guardians. The judicial hours given for probation officers are 48 under which the minor should be taken to the district attorney. Whether to be taken there or not depends on whether the offence done is determined doable by a juvenile. Murders must be determined by a court of law whether they are adult or juvenile actions based on the circumstances.

The final decision on determining whether the juvenile should undergo probation rests with the judge of a district court. His decision mostly relates on whether the junior should be released or put under probation. Mostly, only those who have done big offences are put under custody and probation. The probation is done under supervision of a probation officer who supervises the offender. In major instances, the judge might determine whether a juvenile did a juvenile or an adult act. This situation is arrived at when the junior has done serious crimes such as murder. Under court of law, the same may be determined to be a case worth probation or punishment through a trial as an adult.

Through the justice system various punishments are accorded to the minors, this includes being placed under residential Treatment facilities. Residential treatment facility is aimed at correcting the youth to become a better one in the future. The community groups have homes that may range as less as six to two hundred youths in the house (San Diego County). Other areas where offenders that have had their cases having undergone dispositioning may be placed under schools,; this schools are like correction facilities. This is because they give offence specific treatment those people who have been involved in sex offences as well as substance abuse minors. Mostly this run up to a maximum of one year, from here an aftercare

program is instituted under extreme supervision to determine if they have really been changed through the rehabilitation process.

Another way that the offenders find themselves being corrected is through a method referred to as a breaking cycle's continuum. This program is a series of graduated sanctions. This involves juvenile ranch facilities, short term offenders, girls' rehabilitation, reflection programs, youth day centers as well as community units. These all are aimed at correcting the communities involved. This is for youths that the first process has not been able to change; the sort referred to as delinquent youths.

The last resort institution is called the Department of Juvenile justice. The cases handled here include assaults, drug offenses that are recurrent as well as murder, burglary rapes as well. The period in this facility ranges from 19 to 22 months (San Diego County). This help in ensuring that the youth are well corrected. The system does not just give up on youths but tries by all means possible to keep them safe from the harsh adult system of punishment where the future of the offenders is not much of a concern than the punishment itself.

The process undertaken by the juveniles for rehabilitation and reconstruction may incorporate mentoring. This is aimed at ensuring that the youths are well off by the time they are through with probation (Connecticut State). This in itself brings out the paramount need of having the probation period in place. Some juveniles at the time they are thrown here usually have shredded psychological backgrounds and at this time they are still reparable. It is, therefore, of uttermost importance to try by all means possible to pick up the pieces of these young ones, and put them together. This is done through mentorship. Some youths placed under probation may be going through some of the following problems, mental disorders, family problem, and stress from family, criminality of parents, and violence in family as well as conduct, delinquency and other medically proven problems. These cannot be blamed on the child and it is of utmost importance to try pulling the youth on probation from them.

For the mentorship programs to proceed well there must be strategies put in place to ensure that the programs go as planned. This mentoring officer must be having in mind that his work as an officer is of helping the youth to adhere to all guidelines directed to them through the court (Michael 2012). The plan of the process is to ensure that, the youth learns to adhere with rules and regulation. However, no statutory requirements are placed on this and the mentorship programs is mainly done to ensure that they youth is able to be incorporated into the society as one piece. The strategy also involves meeting with the youth and family and helping them set goals towards changing the behavior of the youth.

Still, the probation period is made to make the youth recollect on their action and in the process work towards ensuring that they don't repeat the same. The lack of freedom brought about by the constantly prying eyes of the probation officer works well in ensuring that they youth in the process learn that what is brought by breaking the law only works in denying themselves their freedom. The program just enables the youth to see how wrong they have been and also make steps towards turning over a new leaf. In general, process works to instill ethics and corrective measures to make a child fit in the society.

The process should not just involve the other people but also the youth in question. This process works well if they well understand what the process has in store for them. In short, after the youth in question has learned the importance of the process, then, the incorporation of other bodies such as mentors, family, friends and probation officers come out to work well. Various thresholds must be met by the youth undergoing probation. These include the person learning the rules, learn to think before acting, take responsibility for the probation, as well as listening to the ideas forwarded to help in the Juvenile probation by the officers. In this case the youth in question must be involved in the process. Thus said, the child should understand his/her role in the whole process by ensuring that he/she contributes positively through the process.

At the end of the whole process it is still advisable that the child in question is assessed at each level of the process. This assessment enables the youth to be supervised based on their response to the program. The response will help the officers in charge to allocate time to each youth accordingly.

If ordered to complete a community service by court of law, the youth in question must ensure that they submit all the required steps to have themselves cleared. In this period, the youth also can make sure that through everything, they avoid any mistake that may cause them to be arrested again or be found with any problem (Alameda County:2011). Also, one should ensure that they don't violate the probation. In total, it is possible to understand that it is more than just institutions to make straight a crooked youth but also themselves. Their actions must be positive enough for their progress to be evaluated positively; otherwise, they may be returned to court, and this may result to a more severe punishment

Generally, the system works mostly with the youth in mind. The systems in place work towards enabling the youth to be reintegrated into the society as useful members of the society. The youths are safeguarded and their response to this way of guarding them helps in containing their wayward behaviors. In general, the youths are made to feel wanted though in most cases they feel like they are being punished. If the youths respond well, their lives are restored back. In contrast to the adult world, it is not so. People fend for themselves. People just get punished.

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