Juvenile Justice System Proposal II

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AJS/594

07/23/2020

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When dealing with cases and problems associated with juvenile offenders, it is crucial for their attorneys to have fundamental knowledge concerning the youth. That assures their effectiveness during jurisdiction process. The attorneys, and adjudicators should have all the required knowledge on the pertaining the defendant. For instance, the attorneys should know about the juvenile’s family. This will help to better understand the juvenile and the attorney may be in a better position to help. Nevertheless, the underlying problem remains that many defenders and representatives possess little information and skills in client representation. There is therefore need to have in place a program that will allow the defenders and the representatives to close this gap. The main goal of the representative should be to have the juvenile in place they can learn and get new skills, however, most of them lack the knowledge and the skills required to make such a case.

**Goals definition and outcome**

One of the study's primary aims and goals is to define and improve programs that hinder or curb the circumstances that propagate youth offenses. These cases involve both criminal and non-criminal offenses. At that level, the intervention assists in improving the effectiveness of the offense status once it happens. A standard policy for improving case status promotes substantial factors that contribute to ethical behaviors and practices. Also, it helps in the enhancement of pleasant surroundings for the youth in society. Programs to limit delinquency help the teens develop positively and focus on the child at risk of misconduct in the community. The delinquency program also assists in the reduction of potential crimes committed by juveniles (NRC, 2013).

The preventive programs and criteria follow risk and crime prevention designs concerning public and private health and social factors development. The first program gets created to offers juveniles with no criminal offenses and whose practices follow a delinquency route or without critical offense commission and with a low response to interventions by the justice system. The directions are non-discriminatory, and every youth gets held accountable and offers services needed by the juvenile. Further, the goal helps prevent future misbehavior, foster positive practices, and reduce the contrary practices of minors.

Secondly, the programs aim at improving the juvenile justice system and enhance the effective distribution of resources to the defenders and justice practitioners. The goal is essential since it holds the youths who indulge in criminal activities accountable for their practices. In particular, the offenders who escape unnoticed or their case get diverted due to ineffective representation. To back the method or the goal, law enforcers should get assisted in their work to hinder and regulate children's victimization through society designed programs (NRC, 2013). The program aims to collaborate with other institutions for operational effectiveness.

To meet the goal, the youths, courts, and defenders ought to get help for them to offer a justifiable justice system that maintains the courts' protection process. That involves the practice of creative programs, which gets evaluated gradually to realize its effectiveness. That entails the involvement of the crime offenders in the youth system as their rights get considered. Achievement of the goal further, should involve other bodies in the same field to offer effective services to the youths who commit a crime and enhance the juvenile justice system operations. Improvement of the minor justice system operations, children's detention should get strengthened, capacitated, and intensified for ease application of correctional facilities. Further, the correctional facilities should get operated in the right situations and circumstances that optimize public safety.

Besides, the program calls for nation encouragement on the keen application of extensive transfer initiatives that take the most violent crime victims, especially the youth in the juvenile justice system, without proper justification. That facilitates the conduction of research and collection of crucial information on the operation of the juvenile justice system in the service of the youth and the family. Also, the system's improvement can be improved through communication and comprehension of the collected information and used purposely to enhance the effective representation of the defenders (NRC, 2013).

The third goal focuses on maintaining public security through equal secure detentions in the facilities and the use of best alternatives in society. The program entails identifying and promoting efficient societal services to the youth who have associated with the juvenile justice system. It also involves the emphasis on the issues that retain public safety, offers valid restrictions, and maintains positive relationships with youths, family, and society. The programs help in assisting the communities that cannot manage juvenile responsibilities on delinquency.

The inaction of an effective policy that reduces the youth misconduct and violence threats in the community makes the application of private and public services, which majorly originate from the community-based programs (Patterson, 2018). Other programs entail the services offered by the society, educational centers, youth welfares, and medical practitioners. The program takes a community approach where secure detention services get developed and applied in the system correctively to the youths who need security. The design of the program is highly effective cost-wise as it protects not only the juveniles but also the public in general through the provision of better services in the juvenile facilities and the community.

**Outcome and Stakeholders**

The three goals offer safety to the public by reducing crime committed by the juveniles, vigorous law enforcement, prevention of delinquency, improvement of the juvenile justice system, and reduced court dependency. Further, they equip the defender, and public prosecutors with knowledge and skills to represent the juveniles in the courts (Patterson, 2018). The equipment of the defenders with enough power, training, and the development of pre-existing defense standards help the juveniles acquire a perfect, legal, justified, and safe representation without negative inclination.

The program's accomplishment also calls for collaboration and partnering with various centers that offer juvenile justice resources. These provide the defenders and diverse stakeholders with critical training, knowledge, skills, technical accessories, and resources to improve the juvenile justice system. The partnerships would further speed up young systems' objectives by defending the youth and holding them accountable for their crime offenses (Youth.Gov, 2019). The collaboration also improves the results and performance of the justice systems for the teens.

The goals focus on developing and implementing conditions that limit the delinquency on juveniles and improve the justice system for juveniles through partnership and collaboration with related bodies. These goals entail the significant components of standard policies that enhance safety to the public and justifiable juveniles' system.

**References**

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