

Punishment or Treatment for Juvenile Delinquents

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Once a child breaks the law and enters the criminal system, the consequences for his or her life can be vast. Unfortunately, the current state of affairs in this segment contains various issues. One of them is the dilemma of providing a child with proper treatment as specific psychology-based methods or punishing the criminal in the context of select laws and regulations. Various aspects as the need to find resources and reinforce citizens' feeling of safety influence the sector, which contributes to the discussions. Numerous specialists have attempted to provide answers. Even though punishments seem like a solution due to the psychological state of some criminals, it is not so when considering expenditures, security and treatment aids, decreasing numbers of reconvicted felons, and the corresponding adverse impacts.

Treatment aids society in solving the prison crisis. The facilities around the United States of America demonstrate the need for the system's profound reformation. The economic features of this mechanism require to have a stable number of people inside prisons. For this reason, many juveniles face punishment and remain constant residents of facilities. Therefore, even minor violations may result in severe consequences for children. Besides, as the record follows the person throughout life, the inability to adjust to society leads to committing new crimes and further imprisonment. Due to these facts, treatment instead of punishment aids in starting the search for additional solutions. The system will have to reform to avoid the unnecessary influence on citizens' lives and provide better care for actual needs.

Furthermore, the decrease in the number of reconvicted felons also raises doubts about the effectiveness of punishment. Specialists state that the number of accidents relates to previous exposure to traumatic events (Stimmel, Cruise, Ford, & Weiss, 2014, p. 184). Thus, one arrest and imprisonment can lead to repetitions of criminal activities. The problem, therefore, goes with the use of punishment instead of addressing crime cases. However, the implementation of proper therapy, assistance, consultation, and rehabilitation can aid in the prevention of crime repetitions. Moreover, the children in this area will face less prejudice and issues that relate to imprisonment. Hence, the absence of appropriate aid in the field benefits negative dynamics. In particular, the use of group therapy will increase the chances of further crime-free behavior. The community, which surrounds the individual, will also aid in reforming the wrongdoer, who can contribute to the better functioning of the person in accordance with society's interests.

Nonetheless, while applying the treatment procedure, it is necessary to account for the psychological state of specific criminals. Some cases can require the use of the law to defend society from individuals who do not want or cannot change through the engagement of therapy and related solutions. In this way, the use of punishment appears to be the only practical and rational answer. The threat can affect other citizens and provoke undesirable consequences. To prevent them, the creation and development of suitable methods for the evaluation of the person's characteristics will introduce solutions for the transformation of the justice system.

Also, treatment should be the solution for various cases with exceptions regarding the potential dangers and harm for citizens. Although the search for the right approaches to the

segment and additional scientific research will need time, experience, and resources, the system can start to reform before its evident collapse. One of the most famous cases in the field is when "five young black and Hispanic men, aged between 14 and 16, would be found guilty and jailed" for a crime that was not committed by them (Central Park Five, 2019, par.5). Similar problems can be avoided. Using psychological treatment can help to detect the gaps in the verdict and investigation.

Finally, to make the justice system valid, it is crucial to demonstrate the force of law to maintain the feeling of safety among citizens. Although the engagement of the treatment can present exciting results, the implementation of the punishment is one of the best demonstrations of justice. For society, it is a mechanism for prevention and measurement to deal with any violations. Moreover, offenses in the segment can emerge as mediators for more severe infractions. Due to such facts, punishment is useful in preventing juveniles from repeating wrong deeds. Nevertheless, research reveals that arrests and the use of the present solution can be responsible for rearrests (Lieberman, Kirk, & Kim, 2014, p. 363). In addition, therapy can provide a mechanism to avoid such consequences. The life of the individual will not face the immense adverse impact of stereotypes. The system will not have to spend money twice. Consequently, this segment will reform according to the needs of the community.

The justice system faces various issues and dilemmas in treating youth after their offenses have been committed. However, the evidence demonstrates the benefits of treatment over imprisonment. The opposition points to the need to use law for safety enforcement and the

requirement to provide vast resources to develop a new system to an appropriate level. However, the advocates of the treatment hold the position that punishment contributes to negative statistics through repeated criminal actions and the influence of the economic crisis of the justice system. Further studies in the field will help in searching for additional solutions in this area.

References

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