Street Children And Juvenile Justice In Kenya Eldis

Compiles an extensive list of works on youth crime around the globe.

How did Scotland's criminal justice system respond to marginalised street children who found themselves on the wrong side of the law, often for simple vagrancy or other minor offences? This book examines the historical criminalisation of Scotland's Victorian children, as well as revealing the history and early success of the Scottish day industrial school movement - a philanthropic response to juvenile offending hailed as 'magic' in Charles Dickens's Household Words. With case studies ranging from police courts to the High Court of Justiciary, the book offers a lively account of the way children experienced Scotland's early juvenile justice system.

Even though youth crime rates have fallen since the mid-1990s, public fear and political rhetoric over the issue have heightened. The Columbine shootings and other sensational incidents add to the furor. Often overlooked are the underlying problems of child poverty, social disadvantage, and the pitfalls inherent to adolescent decisionmaking that contribute to youth crime. From a policy standpoint, adolescent offenders are caught in the crossfire

between nurturance of youth and punishment of criminals, between rehabilitation and "get tough" pronouncements. In the midst of this emotional debate, the National Research Council's Panel on Juvenile Crime steps forward with an authoritative review of the best available data and analysis. Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents recommendations for addressing the many aspects of America's youth crime problem. This timely release discusses patterns and trends in crimes by children and adolescents--trends revealed by arrest data, victim reports, and other sources; youth crime within general crime; and race and sex disparities. The book explores desistance--the probability that delinquency or criminal activities decrease with age--and evaluates different approaches to predicting future crime rates. Why do young people turn to delinquency? Juvenile Crime, Juvenile Justice presents what we know and what we urgently need to find out about contributing factors, ranging from prenatal care, differences in temperament, and family influences to the role of peer relationships, the impact of the school policies toward delinquency, and the broader influences of the neighborhood and community. Equally important, this book examines a range of solutions: Prevention and intervention efforts directed to individuals, peer groups, and families, as well as day care-, school- and community-based initiatives. Intervention within

the juvenile justice system. Role of the police. Processing and detention of youth offenders. Transferring youths to the adult judicial system. Residential placement of juveniles. The book includes background on the American juvenile court system, useful comparisons with the juvenile justice systems of other nations, and other important information for assessing this problem.

The present work in three volumes provides a comprehensive analysis of the problems of street children. These volumes discuss their problems and solutions. Street children have become a social menace and given birth to many crimes. It is a useful reform tool and will help sociologists, researchers, policy makers, child welfare agencies and all who are working for the empowerment of street children. Vol. 1 : Selection and Enumeration of Street Children, Vol. 2 : Delinquent Street Children, Vol. 3 : Street Children and Future Direction.

This book deals with street children who live in the developing world, and homeless youth who are from the developed world. They are referred to as children in street situations (CSS) to show that the problem is both in the children and in the situation they face. The book examines several aspects of the children and their street situations, including the families of origin and the homes they leave, the children's social life, and mental health. Other aspects are the problems of published demographics, the

construction of public opinion about these children and the, often violent, reactions from authorities. The book then discusses current research on children in street situations, as well as programs and policies. The book ends with recommendations about programs, policies and research.

This report examines the potential of restorative justice programmes to facilitate conflict resolution and provide appropriate protection to children. This applies to the justice system, whether children are victims, offenders or witnesses, but it also applies in a range of other contexts, including at school, in residential care units, in social welfare settings and in the community.

The laws of India

Juvenile justice has been and remains a topical issue at national and international levels. There are various standards and guidelines for administration, but six major models characterize juvenile justice systems worldwide: participatory, welfare, corporatism, modified justice, justice, and crime control. Juvenile Justice: International Perspectives, Models, and Trends presents contributions by authors from different countries in all five continents employing these six models. The book begins with a comprehensive overview of the topic and the various international standards and guidelines designed to inform juvenile justice practices. This introduction is followed by chapters on individual countries covered independently by resident experts, allowing readers to appreciate a range of comparisons and to critically reflect on the relative merits of the different models. Topics presented in each chapter include: The country's history of juvenile justice

The nature and status of delinquency Current legislation on
juvenile justice How well the legislation complies with the
Standard Minimum Rules of the Administration of Juvenile
Justice as defined by the United Nations The type of juvenile
justice model followed Age limits for male and female juvenile
offenders Legal and social issues confronting juvenile
offenders Current theoretical biases used to explain and
justify response to delinquency Future issues, challenges,
and/or initiatives Text boxes supply current and relevant
examples to contextualize key issues and themes. Each
chapter features discussion questions and helpful web links
to facilitate further research. Presented in an unbiased
manner, the book is a consolidated yet comprehensive
overview of juvenile justice models and practices worldwide. It
enables readers to compare the relative strengths and
weaknesses of different juvenile justice models/systems and
to evaluate all countries in light of the larger international
phenomena of delinquency.
By the year 2000 more than 50% of the world population will
be under the age of 15 (9th UN Congress, 1995). Youth crime
is increasing around the world (9th UN Congress, 1995). In
September 1997, Canadian Justice Minister, Anne McLellan,
declared youth justice as a top priority. These and similar
facts speak to the urgency for society to study youth crime
and examine youth justice systems from a comparative
perspective. As our world gets smaller, we discover the
urgency and importance of sharing and learning at a global
level. This collection offers a unique opportunity to examine
six different juvenile justice systems and youth crime around
the world. All eleven articles are original contributions from a
distinguished set of experts on juvenile justice in their
respective countries. Each contribution examines a set of
common elements: defining delinquency, describing the
nature and extent of youth crime, examining the

administration of youth justice, and discussing issues confronting youth crime. This groundbreaking book will be of interest to students, criminologists, and criminal justice policy-makers who are interested in improving the intervention, treatment, and prevention of youth crime, and the administration of youth justice.

Abuses by private security forces.

This book examines the connections between basic research in the social sciences, and political and social action to improve the situations of children, youth, and families. In the 1950s and 1960s, following the many effective applications of their work during World War II, there was a vigorous interplay between social scientists and those engaged in programme development. More recently, their paths have diverged. Adducing the model of the physical sciences, the author and his collaborators argue that this divergence contributes to inhibition of action initiatives, on the one hand, and stagnation in the quest for new knowledge, on the other. The author raises ten key questions about the appropriate relationship between research and action, and these issues are discussed in the fields of education, youth employment and unemployment, juvenile justice, child health, community mental health, social services, and family research.

The concept of moral panic has received considerable scholarly attention, but as yet little attention has been accorded to panics over children and youth. This is the first book to examine this important and controversial social issue by employing a rigorous intellectual framework to explore the cultural construction of youth, through the dissemination of moral panics. It is accessible in manner and makes use of the latest contemporary research by addressing some of the pressing recent concerns relating to children and youth, including cyber-related panics, child abuse and pornography, education and crime. A truly international collection, this

volume features new global research focusing on the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, South Africa, and France as well as the United States. Genuinely multidisciplinary in approach, it will appeal to researchers and students across the social sciences and humanities - from sociology and social theory, to media, education, anthropology, criminology, geography and history.

Globally, street-living children are the most fluid population of vulnerable children. They are conspicuous yet subsist on the fringes of the marginalized. This book attempts to sketch a holistic picture of the street child phenomenon across the globe. The book incorporates empirical data from a cross-cultural study of this phenomenon in three mega cities-Mumbai, Nairobi and Los Angeles-and some of the best practices developed by faith-based and secular organizations to help street-living children. These data include global estimates, analysis of the causative factors, occupations of these children, as also the resulting problems. The book also gives new insights into the impact of state policies to support secular and faith-based organizations, and the way social service is practised by such organizations in India, Kenya and USA. The authors take the readers through the social construction of the street child phenomenon over the years by weaving socio-political, cultural and historical perspectives in understanding the circumstances surrounding them.

This book offers a sociological exploration of street children in India and what pulls and pushes them into delinquency, at a time when the government of India is contemplating strengthening its juvenile justice system. It

draws on in-depth, qualitative research carried out by an NGO which included unstructured and structured interviews with over 600 children as well as stakeholders. Through the stories of Indian children, this book examines the major factors which together play a crucial role in their engagement in deviant behaviour as they grow up. However, the authors argue that they should not be viewed not as a dangerous threat but as the country's most valuable resource. The authors conclude that a punitive strategy may not be the best option, advocating instead for a focus on restorative justice which has been found to be effective and beneficial alongside other strategies which help strengthen families and enhance parenting skills.

A time of great hardship, the Second World War became a consequential episode in the history of Soviet childhood policies. The growing social problem of juvenile homelessness and delinquency alerted the government to the need for a comprehensive child protection programme. Nevertheless, by prioritizing public order over welfare, the Stalinist state created conditions that only exacerbated the situation, transforming an existing problem into a nation-wide crisis. In this comprehensive account based on exhaustive archival research, Olga Kucherenko investigates the plight of more than a million street children and the state's role in the reinforcement of their ranks. By looking at wartime dislocation, Soviet child welfare policies, juvenile justice and the shadow world both within and without the Gulag, Soviet Street Children and the Second World War challenges several of the

most pervasive myths about the Soviet Union at war. It
is, therefore, as much an investigation of children on the
margins of Soviet society as it is a study of the impact of
war and state policies on society itself.
Key recommendations - Methods and scope. --
Background on street children in Hanoi. Numbers of
street children in Hanoi - "Some days I earn
nothing"--Government bodies responsible for child
protection - Relief, juvenile justice, and administrative
policies for children in Vietnam. -- Trang's story: from
Dong Dau to Ba Vi and back to the streets again. First
arrest (March 2004): "They never gave me any reason" -
"They beat me more when I asked them to stop" - "I
have read in the newspapers ... they help you go home"
- Second arrest (June 1, 2004): "How bad could 15 days
be?" - To Va Vi (June 14, 2004): Another commitment -
Release (September 14, 2004). -- The evolution of
Vietnam's approach to street children. 1980s:
institutionalization - New directions in the 1990s - Drop-in
centers and street-based services - Ongoing
institutionalization and street sweeps - The 2003
crackdown - 2004: more policies, little action - The
situation now. -- Human rights abuses of street children.
Round-up campaigns - Police custody - Detention at
Dong Dau Social Protection Center - Abuses at Dong
Dau - Detention at Va Vi Social Protection Center. --
Violations of national and international standards. --
Conclusion and recommendations. To the Vietnamese
government - To UN agencies. and donor governments.
-- Appendix A. -- Appendix B.
Essay from the year 2013 in the subject Politics -

International Politics - Region: Middle- and South America, grade: 1,0, Alice Salomon University of Applied Sciences Berlin AS (Intercultural Conflict Management), language: English, abstract: This essay starts with a short overview of the situation street children are facing in Brazil now as then. The terminology of who belongs to the group of "street children" is discussed as well as facts and statistics collected by several researchers. Underlying causes which force them to leave home are analyzed on the macro and micro level. In addition, problems faced by street children in their daily lives are discussed. The second part of this essay is focused on the societal and governmental responses to the situation street children experience. The conclusion aims to answer the question how the gap between legislation and reality can be closed at the best and gives a short outlook to further research options.

Use of deadly forces

This interdisciplinary book analyzes the nature of child justice administration in Africa, particularly focusing on Nigeria and South Africa. The author uses a comparative approach in analyzing the legal regime and practice of child justice administration in Africa by recommending South Africa as inspiration for Nigeria since the justice sector in South Africa is significantly more developed. It further investigates various problems and challenges associated with children in the criminal justice system in Africa, thereby contributing to the cross-fertilization and collaboration among African nations that contributes to the development of the continent as a whole. The monograph shows that children are not only neglected

by academics and practitioners but also that there is no access to scholarly materials in this area of law in Africa. This work contributes to knowledge in the area of law and methodology on the issue of child justice administration, development studies, political science, and African studies.

Children in Crisis is a realistic and comprehensive guide to help all educators and anyone working with children. It will help people make better choices when dealing with children who are abused, neglected, or have behavioral disorders.

The recent trend in the global system is to evaluate the development of any country not in terms of their military or economic strength or the splendor of their capital cites and big public buildings, but also in terms of human development or the well being of its citizens. Against this backdrop, the existence and perpetuation of child labor has been one of the main limiting factors standing in the way of human development in almost all the developing countries, including India. The issue of child labour is a worldwide phenomenon and it exists in almost all the countries of this planet. Meanwhile it is very sadding to write that our India is one among the nation in the world, which has the unique distinction of being a large employer of child labour. Since child labour is a more complex natured problem a balanced approach is needed to solve this issue with an interactive role from all concerned people and the agencies. It is the right time for all to be highly and really think regarding ensure of better social, political and economic lives to all sections of the society, at least in the interest of human rights in

this new millennium. Apart from the normal style, this book contains some thematic discussion on child labor and human rights. Each chapter has written based on grass root experiences of the author. This is the most creamy part of this book. Each and every chapter of his book gives a different outlook on the problem to the readers. This book will be highly useful to academic people, anthropologists, policy makers, NGOs, research students, Development agencies and others, interested in studying the growing problems of child labour. ? This book describes the concept of child victimization in all its facets. Millions of young people throughout the world face violence, sexual, physical, and emotional abuse and exploitation on a daily basis. The worldwide victimization of young people can be prevented, or, at least, its incidence can be greatly reduced, if purposeful action is taken to do so. This volume researches and documents some of the ways in which young people throughout the world are victimized, and suggests strategies for preventing various forms of child vistimization. Eight distinct forms of victimization are identified and analyzed in detail. Included are discussions on child prostitution and pornography, economic exploitation through child labor and trafficking, physical and other abuse inflicted on young people in schools and other institutions, the use of children as armed combatants, and the denial of the basic needs and rights of children to such things as home and to education. In each chapter the authors discuss the nature of the victimization, its global dimensions and prevalence, and the measures governments and/or

others are taking, or failing to take, to combat the harm based on the concept that youth victimization is a form of government crime.

This comprehensive reference work presents an in-depth analysis of juvenile justice systems across the world. The second edition of this Handbook has been updated with 13 new chapters, now covering a total of 34 countries, across North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East from an international and comparative perspective. The International Handbook of Juvenile Justice is the result of research conducted by a group of outstanding scholars working in the field of juvenile justice. It reflects a collective concern about trends in juvenile justice over the past two decades, trends that have begun to blur the difference between criminal and juvenile justice. Also new to the second edition, each chapter is formatted to increase the comparative aspect of the book, highlighting: · The legal status of juveniles · Age of majority · The country's stance toward the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child · Trends in juvenile crime over the period 2004-2014 · Causes of juvenile crime · Policing and juveniles · Courts and juveniles · Custodial rules for juveniles (detention, prison, mixing juveniles with adults) · Alternative sanctions for juveniles: home confinement, restorative justice, restitution, etc. · Differences in treatment of boys and girls This seminal work highlights similarities and differences between the various systems, and will be an important reference for researchers in criminology and criminal justice, particularly interested in juvenile delinquency and youth crime, as well as related

disciplines like sociology, social work, and public policy.
The book is a comprehensive compendium on child
rights in India from a child development perspective. It
discusses the challenges that Indian children face for
survival, development and education, especially if they
are marginalized through disability, lack of care, and
poverty. The major issues expounded by the author in
relation to rights are infant and child survival, early child
development, street and working children, children in
conflict with law, children with disabilities, child trafficking
and child sexual abuse. The author goes further to delve
into the causes, among which are high population,
poverty, migration, illiteracy, poor legislation and deep-
rooted social norms and behaviour. The book presents
the existing policy and legal framework in India for each
of these issues. The broad purpose of the book is to
comprehensively discuss the roadblocks that the
marginalized child in India faces, to understand the
causes of these roadblocks and to evaluate government
and civil society action for children in India.
Rescuing Railway Children focuses on runaway children in
India who have used trains to take them away from home,
and who live on railway station platforms and in trains. It
presents the issues and challenges of reaching out to these
'railway children', particularly through the experiences of
Sathi, an NGO based in Bangalore. This organisation has
chosen to work with children on railway platforms across India
with the intention of reuniting them with families wherever
possible. The book deals with platform outreach and focuses
on shelters close to the stations. The reuniting process is
examined from a practical as well as a child-rights
perspective. It expands the horizons of analysis by presenting

the system prevailing in the UK as a counterpoint, thus highlighting the concerns and current thinking on institutional care and fostering at an international level.

The authors begin with an overview of homeless children around the world, then focus on the situation in Nairobi, Kenya.

An Outside ChanceStreet Children and Juvenile Justice--an International PerspectiveStreet children and juvenile justice in NicaraguaStreet Children and Juvenile Justice in KenyaStreet Children And The Asphalt Life (3 Vols.)Gyan Publishing House

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