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Educational Significance of Inclusion in Reducing Juvenile Delinquency-Need for Multi-dimensional Approach

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Abstract

Inclusive education is the most effective way to give all children a fair chance to go to school, learn and develop the skills they need to thrive. Inclusive education means all children in the same classrooms, in the same schools. It means real learning opportunities for groups who have traditionally been excluded Inclusive systems value the unique contributions of students all backgrounds bring to the classroom and allow diverse groups to grow side by side, to the benefit of all. Inclusive Education is a new approach towards educating the children with disability and learning difficulties with that of normal ones with in the same canopy to make successful inclusion. Appropriate teacher preparation, awareness and attitude towards disabilities, retention of special children must be made compulsory in all the stages of education. A child who deviates from the social norms of behavior is named as Delinquent, thus delinquency is a special type of problem of behavior which is very harmful for the progress of society. Inclusive Education and educational significance of inclusion play a prominent role in reducing juvenile delinquency. The subject Inclusive Education for juvenile delinquency has to be approached with different perceptiveness. The present paper mainly focuses on educational significance of inclusion in reducing juvenile delinquency with this intention.

Keywords: inclusion, significance, juvenile delinquency, inclusive education, multi-dimensional approach

Introduction

Education is a key component in the rehabilitation of all children who are oppressed, marginalized, discriminated and excluded from educational opportunities and school accessibility. Rehabilitation includes a comprehensive school program requiring a strong emphasis is placed on school participation. Most of the children encounter a number of barriers when they join the school. Learning and participation are hampered when children encounter barriers. Hence, there is a need to create an inclusive environment by identifying the educational needs and bringing systemic reforms in and beyond the classrooms. In education, inclusion involves developing mutually sustaining relationships between schools and their surrounding communities. It leads to an understanding of how progress can be achieved when all the factors join their action together.

Currently, juvenile delinquency is one of the most representative forms of deviance, with major implications for both the individual and society itself. Technically, the deviant behavior refers to certain forms of behavior that substantially depart from the existing rules generally accepted and includes all violations of social norms, which are legally sanctioned.

Inclusive education is when all students, regardless of any challenges they may have, are placed in age-appropriate general education classes that are in their own neighborhood schools to receive high-quality instruction, interventions, and supports that enable them to meet success in the core curriculum. There are many reasons for the success of teaching process. One of these is inclusion. Inclusion is one of the most widely studied topics in the teaching learning process in the field of education. Inclusion is one of the elements which, if applied properly, school

achieves success.

In this regard, for dealing with issue there is a need for multi-dimensional approach to inclusive education in reducing Juvenile Delinquency. Multi-dimensional approach anything with many different parts or aspects. It assessment questions require to demonstrate a deeper understanding of the subject matter, providing a more accurate measure of the knowledge or ability. Multi-dimensional assessment questions can help researchers to develop critical thinking skills. The act of assessing and implementing an approach that consists of more than one feature or design to address a situation or problem that is considered complex or needs to be assessed from several points of view.

The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the multi-dimensional approach to inclusive education on reducing juvenile delinquency and its implications. The present paper will also describe the significance of inclusive education, its uses and discuss the role and importance of educational inclusion in reducing juvenile delinquency.

Background of the Study

Inclusion in Education Inclusion is about increasing participation of all children and adults while removing exclusion, discrimination, barriers to learning and participation. Inclusion views differences between children, and between adults as resource for learning. It is about supporting schools to become more responsive to the diversity of children's backgrounds, interests, experiences, knowledge and skills.

Most major theories of delinquency link aspects of schooling and delinquent behavior educational institutions are viewed by theorists as negatively impacting youths by providing an

inappropriate environment which promotes failure, labeling or tracking individuals, derogating self-esteem, isolating youths from prosaically role models, and failing to adequately socialize youths or to promote bonding. Numerous theorists agree that delinquency may be a reaction against school failure these hypotheses suggest that educational approaches which promote successful experiences may be an effective strategy for reducing delinquency.

Inclusive education is a system of education, wherein students with and without disability learn together, and the system of teaching and learning is suitably adapted to meet the learning needs of different types of students with disabilities. They find themselves at disadvantaged position because of such barriers. They do not know how to cope up in this situation. Many a times, the drop out of children from the school is due to these barriers. Barriers may be found outside of the school also for example within families and communities.

An unbalanced family structure involves the failure of moral education for children, or even young people, teenagers. The rather negative consequences on the child's personality formation are caused by the education given by his parents, especially when it is characterized by indifference, abuse of authority, premeditated inhibitory attitude or on the contrary by an excessive indulgence and excessive permissiveness. The purpose of the education outcomes the negative impact of juvenile delinquency. Juvenile delinquency is one of the significant problems of the disorder society. This has almost become a universal problem in most of the countries including India. Delinquency is a Juvenile misconduct that might be dealt with under the law. Juvenile delinquency also known as "juvenile offending" is participation in illegal behavior by minors. A Juvenile delinquent is a person under the age of 18 who has committed a crime and has been taken into custody, charged and adjudicated for that crime. The incidences of Juvenile

anti-social behavior have tremendously increased in intensity and magnitude in recent years.

Delinquent children belong to that category of exceptional children who exhibit considerable deviation in terms of their social adjustment under consequently also labeled as socially deviated or socially challenged. They are found to possess criminal tendencies and usually indulge in anti-social behavior. In this sense they are very much like criminals and anti-social elements. It is very difficult to reach unity as regards the definition of the term delinquency because the term is an umbrella for a wide variety of socially disapproved behavior that varies with time, place and cultural variance in socio- economic and political conditions of the country. All agree that every society prescribed set of norms which it expects that all its members should loyally follow, but those who violet the social norms and behave in anti-social manner are called delinquents. Therefore Juvenile delinquency is considered to be a serious challenge to the well-being of the society. Governments and policy-makers should continue to place their focus on implementing crime prevention strategies through education, overall, promoting academic achievement through quality education is a crucial step in preventing and reducing rates of juvenile delinquency.

Multi-dimensional Perspectives of the Problem

Access to quality education is a key driver of sustainable development and is critical in achieving a Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. This suggests that quality education can help prevent and reduce juvenile incarceration. Academic achievement, job opportunities, and even critical thinking skills are all indicators and factors that can have a positive impact on youth. Furthermore, quality education is not only limited to positively impacting academic

achievement, it can also result in better job opportunities. This would promote positive economic stability and even skill development, which can all help reduce juvenile delinquency. Job opportunities offer young people with numerous benefits that can help steer them away from criminal behavior. They provide economic stability to individuals, reducing their financial stress and improving their quality of life.

An extensive amount of research and studies suggest that youth from weaker families are more likely to engage in delinquent behavior. Students who live in financially stable households are less likely to turn to delinquent behaviors to meet their financial needs. Furthermore, job opportunities can help juveniles integrate into society through the workforce. Economic growth. Nevertheless, in addition to its role in building individual skills and knowledge, education also addresses broader social issues, and contributes to a more inclusive and equitable society.

It is evident that the relationship between aspects of inclusive education and Juvenile delinquency is undeviating and more composite in nature which necessitates for multidimensional approach to the problem. This approach involves the cognitive, emotional, and social perspectives taken as analytical lens to examine the subjects. The key elements that summarize the multidimensional approach recognize human behavior as an interaction of a person with the environment. Personal dimensions is the Bio psychosocial approach, understanding human behavior to be the result of interactions of biological, psychological, spiritual, and social systems. The multi-dimensional data model is composed of logical cubes, measures, dimensions, hierarchies, levels, and attributes. So in the developed countries one can find several 'alternative education programs, in communities across the state. So, as explained earlier, attempt is made to explore the issue in the light of above factors.

Elements and constituents of Juvenile Delinquency

The subject Juvenile Delinquents is more complex and rather explicit in nature. Its Characteristics, types and causes are to be examined in this context. This article elaborates on the various types of juvenile delinquency in India while highlighting the causes for the same.

Characteristics

Juvenile delinquency refers to the antisocial or criminal activity of the child which violates the law. Sheldon and Gluecks in their study of delinquency sorted the characteristics of delinquents. Such as, Physical characteristics which includes mesomorph in constitution, energetic, muscular and bold. Temperament which covers Restlessness, impulsive, mood swings, extraverted, aggressive and destructive. Attitude which relates to hostile, defiant, resentful, suspicious, unconventional and non-submissive to authority. The psychological characteristics tending to concrete rather than symbolic, intellectual expression and less methodical in their approach to the problems. Socio-cultural characteristics such as Lack of love and affection, instability, anti-social behavior, moral standard of parents usually unfit to be effective guide for them.

Impulsivity and hyperactivity have both been associated with the above characteristics. The social behavior characteristics that best predict delinquent behavior, however, are physical aggression and compositionality These factors include hyperactivity and risk-taking behavior, aggressiveness, early initiation of violence and involvement in other forms of antisocial behavior. These factors are beyond the scope of most of the present studies. However, some did look at criminal history factors.

Types

Delinquency exhibits a variety of styles of conduct or forms of behaviour. Each of the patterns has its own social context, the causes that are alleged to bring it about, and the forms of prevention or treatment most often suggested as appropriate for the pattern in question.

Individual Delinquency Group-Supported Delinquency are the major two Delinquencies. The first one refers to which only one individual is involved in committing a delinquency act and its cause is located within the individual delinquency. Most of the explanations of their delinquent behavior come from psychiatrists. The second one refers to the type the delinquencies are committed in companionship with others and the cause is located not in the personality of the individual's home and neighborhood. The studies of Thrasher, Shaw and McKay talk of this type of delinquency. The main finding in understanding why the young became delinquent was their association and companionship with others already delinquent.

The other two types of Delinquencies are Organized Delinquency and Situational Delinquency. Organized Delinquency refers to delinquencies that are committed by developing formally organized groups. Whereas the Situational Delinquency refers to type refers to acts that are committed with little thought. The person simply has little impulse control and committed the act on a whim. An individual who involved in anti-social activities because of limited impulse control or pressure caused by family and societal restraints

Some of the more common juvenile offenses include: theft, larceny, alcohol offenses, disturbing the peace, drug offenses, vandalism, assault, robbery, criminal trespass, harassment, fraud, burglary, loitering, possession of stolen property, possession of weapons and crimes

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committed on behalf of gangs.

Causes

The causes for Juvenile delinquency may be classified under five major factors. The primary causes are social factors and physical factors. Social factors include 1) Broken home circumstances, the child feels disowned and insecure and there by finds his way on the cross roads. He is exposed to the anti-social activities, which he adepts to satisfy himself and in the process he or she is led towards delinquency. 2) If the parent's behavior at home is not good, the child also behaves in a socially unacceptable manner. This further leads him to be a juvenile delinquent. 3) In modern families, the parents find less time to spend with their children. Due to lack of guidance, the child may lead non-ideal life. 4) Improper education and lack of proper guidance during school days can increase the criminal activities.

Physical factors include 1) if the father is a delinquent this character may be transmitted to his offspring through hereditary. Thus, since his childhood he may have the tendency to be a delinquent and may express anti-social behaviors. 2) Some societies do not accept the physically disable or challenged children like blind, deaf and dumb children as they believe that they are good for nothing. Even some parents refuse to take care of these problems can lead the child to become a juvenile delinquent.

Even though social factors and physical factors are dominant in the issue; These factors further affected by economic as well as Geographical and Psychological factors. Due to the poor economic status or due to the death of the bread winner of the family, the children compelled to do some anti-social activities like theft for leading their life. When some parents are not able to

meet the basic needs of child he starts to involve in truancies. Child labor and child abusing and neglecting the children creates a greater number of juvenile delinquents.

Geographical factors are also adding to the raise in the rate of juvenile delinquents. Children from slum area have more chance of developing criminal behaviors. These children at the age of learning good behaviors learn how to steal and rob things. People living in isolated areas do not have good socialization. The children of these areas may not able to interact with the society. Since there is no good socialization with the people these children may develop antisocial attitudes. Psychological factors are also one of the major factor of the issue. Neglected children, children from broken homes and death of parents in the early childhood may lead to develop psychological defects, they may develop impulsive behavior. These situations the child to develop physically and mentally aggressive involve with anti-social activities.

The most common reasons for a child to go against the law is either lack of education or faults in their upbringing that is due to unhealthy socio-cultural environment resulting in the child to become physically and mentally unfit as well as an irresponsible citizen. Other factors leading to Juvenile Delinquency are violence at home, lack of moral guidance and supervision. Poor educational quality, poor school performance, substance abuse and peer pressure.

Preventive and Curative Measures

Prevention services include activities such as substance abuse education and treatment, family counseling, youth mentoring, parenting education, educational support and youth sheltering. The UCR, NCVS, and self-report surveys are the most common measurements of juvenile delinquency. Delinquency, besides being a legal problem, is basically a psycho-social

problem. All delinquents are essentially maladjusted personalities and the result of faulty upbringing and maltreatment. The solution of the problem requires preventive as well as curative measures which can be undertaken by the educational significance of inclusion in reducing Juvenile delinquency

Preventive Measures

These involve refinement of the social or environmental conditions which stand in the way of the satisfaction of the fundamental needs of the individual. Establishing child guidance clinics to give appropriate treatment to the disturbed and mal-adjusted children. Giving proper training to all organizations members and staff concerned with delinquency control educating of the family so as to help the parents to realize the importance of giving proper importance to the needs of their young children. Giving proper assistance to under privileged children to build them good character and law-abiding attitude. Adopting various means of publicity such as radio, films, television, newspaper, magazines etc. to realize the importance of law-abidingness and how it is always appreciated and rewarded. Improving the social environment, slum areas, busy market place, gambling centers etc. to prevent children to get tainted. The problems of beggary and poverty to be removed or controlled and the general economic standard of the people must be increased to avoid children from becoming delinquents due to economic exigencies. Parental responsibility is the main focus in the training of their parents.

Curative Measures

Multi systematic therapy for Juvenile reduces recidivism, rearrests. It is a family and community-based programme. The measures in Curative system may be examined as basic and

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supportive approaches.

Basic approaches:

Re-education is not meant to give them academic information but it simply means to build their self by giving information on sex problems and family relations. The aim of re-education is to clarify their ideas on different problems which they face. Abreaction means providing opportunity to the child to express their pent-up and suppressed emotional feelings by means of free-expression through discussion. The therapist becomes the parent figure in whom the child confides. He may use free association, psycho-drama or play techniques.

Supporting approaches:

In persuasion the therapist may persuade the delinquent not to indulge in delinquency in future. It is based on an appeal to the reason of the delinquent child. Persuasion should be logical and thorough which may appeal to the delinquent child. In suggestion and counseling everyone is suggestive and children are more suggestive than adults. Positive suggestions are given to strengthen the superego of the delinquents. Environmental treatment is, generally, done by improving the home and school environment of the child. Parents are advised to change their attitude and better treatment is given to the child. It is expected that by placing the delinquent child in new environment he may give up his Modern techniques of behavior modification: Almost all psychologists agree that delinquents are not born but they are the product of environmental influences. An individual can learn constructive, socially acceptable behavior by being placed in an environment where the behavior consequences are programmed with the help of modern tools and techniques.

Rehabilitation Centers:

The main purpose of the method of rehabilitation is not punish nor to take revenge upon the delinquent. The intention behind this method is to help the delinquent children to get proper guidance and training so that they so become normal children and never repeat delinquent acts. There are many institutions are working towards rehabilitate the delinquents they are; Remand Homes: when a child is apprehended under the act, he is brought before magistrate within 24 hours. He is kept in the remand home until the final disposal of the case take place. Auxiliary Homes: Delinquents are kept for some time and studied by a social worker and then sent to the certified schools. Certified schools: Certified schools are for the treatment of children with subnormal mental abilities and they are sent for long term treatment. These are two types of school: Junior school - under 12 and Senior school - Under 16.Foster Homes: These are for delinquent children under 10 years, who cannot be sent to approved or certified schools, unless the court is satisfied that they cannot be dealt with otherwise. Reformatory School: These are meant for the education and vocational training of delinquent children with much regard to the type of crime committed. The delinquent are removed from bad environment and places in the reformatory school for some time after which they can adopt some vocational learnt in the school. Borstal institutions: Social therapy's provided for adolescent offender between the ages of 15 to 21 years. There are two types of borstal institutions. Close institutions: It is converted prison building and security is provided when necessary but the gates remain open and large parts of the activities are carried outside the walls. Open institutions: It is a camp or building in open with no surround wall. The training is different for boys and girls such as mixed farming, building and cooking and home use work for the latter. The term of borstal is 2-3 years. Borstal

schools are in Chennai, west Bengal, Mumbai and Karnataka state at present.

Statutory attempts to control:

Statutory action to prevent and control Juvenile Delinquency is one of the most stringent measures. Important laws have been made to deal with Juvenile Delinquency in pre-Independence and post-independence period

- Apprentices act of 1850.

- Reformatory school act of 1897.

- Borstal school acts for adolescents 1925.

- Suppression of immoral traffic act of 1956.

- Probation of offender act of 1958.

- The children act pass in India in 1960.

- Juvenile smoking act of 1986.

- A revamped Juvenile Justice Bill 2015.

Comprehensive approach on juvenile delinquency and Significance of Inclusive Education:

The influence factors that facilitate the emergence of juvenile delinquency are classified into two major subcategories, namely external factors and internal factors. Internal factors include the following significant issues: heredity, affective disorders, behavioral deviations, physical features, human physiology, temperament, intellectual disabilities, and personality disorder. On the other hand, the external factors consist of the following significant influential parts: family, extra family environment, school as independent entity, primary socialization, and

media channels. However, not all juvenile delinquent members of a gang have disharmony criminal personalities. In the last period, the percentage of girls has significantly increased in terms of juvenile crimes or delinquency and is also a very serious social problem.

Moreover, an overwhelming influence in shaping the child's behavior is due to some dramatic events such as physical abuse, psychological sequelae psychological trauma, emotional abuse or sexual abuse. Basically, the juvenile delinquency feature contains main facts such as hooliganism, rape, violence, vehicle thefts, and pornography. In its incipient stage, the gang is generally unorganized and it is not intended to commit crimes and other illegal activities. Among the conditions that favor the formation of delinquent youth gangs there are several issues such as: social instability, family structural imbalances, natural disasters, wars or civil conflicts, economic recession and so on. Moreover, the lack of racial or religious integration can lead to such negative social attitudes regarding children or teens. The conflicts between youth gangs are rather common and the implications of this issue are very complex.

Influencing Analytical Factors of Inclusive Education

Inclusive education plays a significant role in reducing Juvenile delinquency. It shapes the behavior of the juveniles through different types of curricular and co-curricular activities. The inclusive education and school environment influence the proper development of the children. In this research article the researchers focused on the implementation of inclusive education at school level. The engagement of juveniles with the normal school children at school level develop the ability of team work, freedom of self-expression, self-confidence, unity, fraternity, co-operation and universal brotherhood. There is a great need of peer inclusive

programmes for juveniles which engage them in positive self-appraisal, deal with conflict and control aggression. These programmes also help the juveniles to find the alternatives of their illegal behavior. These inclusive programmes should be engaged with the social and cognitive development of the juveniles which are necessary to avoid conflict and control aggression.

Some recreation programmes; sports, dancing, drama, karate, bowling, climbing and art for juveniles are organized by the school through inclusion timely will avoid them from anti-social activities. The effective engagement and involvement of the juveniles in these activities are helpful in reducing the crime rate of juveniles. The Inclusive education involves the juveniles in the community-based programme provides an opportunity to interact in a safe social environment. Same as the involvement of girls scout, boys scout and volunteer in a community is helpful for positively shaping the social behavior of juveniles. The studies also show that the quality education is also the key factor in reducing the crime rate of juveniles. The academically good performed juveniles did not engage in the crime but those who are academically poor are involved in criminal activities. These three aspects the community-based programme, quality education and co-curricular activities are effectively supportive for reducing Juvenile delinquency.

The Inclusive education also includes value-based education which imparts social, moral integrity, character, spirituality and many more. It builds the qualities of humility, strength and honesty among juveniles and in turn helps to become better citizens of a country. They make their life happier and work hard to make others happy. Thus, there is a great need of the effective implementation of value-based education at school. Effective value-based education system promotes broader capabilities, attitudes and skills among juveniles. The process of educating

through value-based education is inducing the critical and effective thinking, rational choice and responsible behavior of the juveniles.

The effective implementation of Inclusive education is necessary for juveniles at school level in India where juveniles' crimes are increasing day by day. Inclusive education provides a positive focus for redirecting juveniles' inappropriate behaviors. It helps to create a collaborative and cohesive school community which finds juveniles' problems and tries to solve them effectively. It enhances quality teaching, seeks for greater care of students, makes students more tolerant, cooperative and responsible towards their goal and makes the student-teacher relationship trustworthy.

Conclusion

Juvenile delinquency represents a reprehensible behavior of children and teenagers with negative effects on the social community, considering the fact that those activities can escalate into all sorts of crimes or anti-social acts by breaking the law. In these cases, the parental authority is insignificant considering that the juvenile delinquent completely ignores this aspect. Understanding child temperament is an issue of major importance that raise a very high interest among academics, psychologists, parents, educators, neurologists and other practitioners. The framework of juvenile delinquency is complemented by disorders of character due to which children exhibit negative behavior phenomena such as impulsivity aggressiveness, laziness, idleness, selfishness, stubbornness, self-centeredness.

Inclusive Education is a process of nourishing the capacity of the education system to reach out all learners. Inclusive education can improve academic outcomes for delinquents by

providing diverse perspectives and learning styles.

It involves restructuring the culture, policies and practices in schools so that they can respond to the diversity of delinquents in concerned region.

It is acknowledged that greater personality development takes place before the child enters the school and patterns of behavior are set already. But even then the inclusive education in school can play important role in preventing and curing delinquency.

It can also play a crucial role in preserving the strong and robust mental health of the children for who are delinquent in their nature and behavior. It is one of the most effective ways by which we can promote an inclusive and tolerant society.

Educational significance of inclusion will undoubtedly reduce the juvenile delinquent behaviors among the children by providing a value-based family environment, quality education, good mental health and hygiene, worthy neighborhood environment shapes children's good values from a young age, preventing the occurrence of juvenile delinquency.

This article suggests that parents need better understanding in dealing with their children and Teachers, Police and education also plays a major role in preventing crimes and there is a need to improve the community and institutions so as to help in curbing the rise of crimes in the society. Lastly, It is important that as counselors, parents, teachers and others to create awareness about the moral education and behavioral modification amongst the youth as they are the future representatives of the country.

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