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THEME:

CAUSES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN SHTIME

IN THE PERIOD OF 2007-2014

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INTRODUCTION

Juvenile delinquency is a complex social phenomenon, which does not appear suddenly, but it has several reasons. Therefore, trying to study delinquency as a phenomenon, I want to understand and explain the reasons of its occurrence. Of course all this requires theoretical and practical study.

If we look at juvenile delinquency generally, we will see that this phenomenon is not only a characteristic of modern times or only "production" of the contemporary world, as it always has existed for a long time and in any place.

Initially, it must be said that juvenile delinquency is influenced by many factors, such as social and economic aspects of a country, so depending on the country and the characteristics of that country, this phenomenon features, as well as other negative or criminal phenomena.

Therefore, this phenomenon, although it appears in almost identical form in every country, yet it has its own traits in each country, because in one way or another it is in conformity with the said features that characterize a given country.

Even Kosovo is unfortunately not immune to the existence of juvenile delinquency. This phenomenon of juvenile delinquency for many different reasons has emerged over the years in Kosovo, but with almost the same reasons in Shtime. As such, juvenile delinquency has entered among many other problems, as the most troubling.

Economic issues and social situation are considered to be one of the highlights of the factors or causes that enable the emergence of a phenomenon to juveniles in the country level, so in our case study in the municipality of Shtime.

In addition to the study of this paper, namely clarifying the causes of delinquency, will make efforts to provide recommendations on the prevention of this phenomenon, not only for the municipality of Shtime, but nationally it is trying to eliminate greater potential factors that cause juvenile delinquency, so from the improvement of economic and social welfare, increasing the quality of education and education, etc.

REASONABILITY OF THE PAPER

We believe that, as a reason of selecting the theme of this paper on the causes of juvenile delinquency, namely in the municipality of Shtime is that although it exists for a long time, juvenile delinquency as a phenomenon of concern for the Kosovo's society, has little serious study in this regard in our community and for the municipality of Shtime. Therefore, it makes us choose this topic for the paper, to study this phenomenon of great concern to society and families, with particular emphasis on the causes that promote its appearance.

Besides these, some concerns about juvenile delinquency in Kosovo are from the media or from opinion among the citizens, being listed as the main concerns that plague the Kosovo's society.

Based on the entire academic and research powers with concrete data I should give at some extent a modest contribution, where by knowing or presenting the causes of juvenile delinquency influence on their address in order to prevent this negative phenomenon in our country.

For the above-mentioned purposes, except the criminological aspect, I will try to treat the phenomenon of delinquency from the normative or legal aspect to see how sanctioned criminal offences by law and provided with criminal code minors are defined.

Also, the period of 2007- 2014, which constitutes a very long period, with which we intend to treat juvenile delinquency in the municipality of Shtime, it will be enriched through the data and statistics provided by the relevant institutions of the state, to see the treatment of this phenomenon on the institutional side.

METHODOLOGY OF THE PAPER

The study of scientific work necessarily requires prior knowledge of scientific subject. Therefore, even in our study we will try to approach with the most practical and preferred science methods.

In this regard, in terms of methodology, in accordance with the structure of the paper and chapters, initially I will treat the application of the empirical or theoretical method, to see what actually means juvenile delinquency, and how it is handled by professional sciences. However besides I will use literature about the treatment in general terms of overall factors and causes of delinquency, how they are treated scientifically, with special emphasis in terms of criminology.

While other methods to be applied in this paper that are considered of a great importance will be among other statistical, legal or normative methods, comparative case studies, etc.

STRUCTURE OF THE PAPER

This work will consist of four chapters, starting with the first chapter of the meaning of juvenile delinquency, which will present definitions that science gives to this phenomenon. Afterwards, the second chapter will discuss the causes of this phenomenon particularly in the municipality of Shtime, which is the study object of this paper. It will continue with the third chapter, dedicated to the submission form of juvenile delinquency, special emphasis in the municipality of Shtime, always referring to the data of institutions that hold the registry about this phenomenon, as well as other negative phenomena. While the final chapter will deal with the prevention of juvenile delinquency, taking into account the various measures of the relevant institutions, focusing not only in terms of repressive or punitive aspect, but rather those of a preventative nature.

Conclusions and recommendations

The efforts made in the treatment of the topic determine the causes of juvenile delinquency in Shtime, on the basis of the findings, our goal is to present some necessary recommendations, especially for the approach that should be made to this phenomenon in terms of prevention.

Juvenile delinquency is part of the many negative phenomena that characterize a country, or even criminality in general.

While, as the notion based on the definitions given, we found that juvenile delinquency means illegal or immoral act of youth.

But, the analysis of the legal basis of Kosovo on the treatment of juvenile delinquents, since the constitutional provisions to the Code of Juvenile Justice, we have seen that it is quite advanced, because this legislation is created according to the models and best international practices, which is in line with the standards and spirit of international documents.

Regarding the causes of delinquency in Kosovo and other neighboring countries, such as Albania and Macedonia, besides the fact that these countries are at the same level as for the development of the culture and mentality, we noted and concluded that the phenomenon, with little difference has almost the same factors or causes, starting from them socio-economic, educational, etc.

But, on the causes of delinquency in Shtime, it was concluded that the causes of delinquency can not be separated completely from other criminogenic factors considered for adults, which makes us beside these, treat the causes of delinquency. Also, regarding the municipality of Shtime, knowing that Kosovo is a small country, from the aspect of the territory and also from the number of population we unnoticed general divisions or differences across the country.

Therefore, as the economic aspect, as it is unemployment, as well as other negative phenomena that are, we candivide not delinquency either.

In this regard, initially we concluded that Kosovo has high unemployment as a result of small economy, gross domestic product (GDP) of which is the lowest in Europe and a large number of people depend on remittances .

That could easily be taken as a general reference for young people, because when you consider that about half of Kosovo's population is young, or even with the youngest age in Europe, and conversely the fact that young people face a very dynamic and progressive life in terms of requirements of the trend of time, made that the road to come to the vital needs not be addressed by young people, who not infrequently also are imposed, as theft, prostitution, drug addiction, etc. Among the many data of adequate institutions, it was noted that jobseekers considered minors or young adults represent the largest number of job seekers at the national level, while the unemployment rate continues to be approximately 45 percent.

Given the scale of education in Shtime, we could rightly consider that the findings are listed as causes that can be either direct or indirect causes of delinquency. Highlighted causes as the most important we can say, about 20 percent without basic or primary education, with only 0.59 per cent with university education, meanwhile the results of pupils in the municipality at the national level are considered among the lowest in the country .

But, besides that, we saw that among the crime factors, or as causes of delinquency can be considered migrations and the Internet.

So the causes of delinquency are almost of the same nature in every country, especially in the case of Kosovo as a small country and also with a small population, something proven by concrete data.

Based on the data presented, when we talk about handling the forms of juvenile delinquency, looking generally global number of children deprived of their liberty as a result of conflict with the law is estimated to be no more less than a million.

Shtime's region based on the chronology of juvenile delinquency, from the discussed data, it was noted a large number of recorded offenses committed by juveniles.

Based on these data we consider the number of offenses committed by minors is a concern, especially in recent years the use of drugs, where as the official police station declared itself in Shtime, when knowing that this number is symbolic compared with the real situation.

Broadly speaking, from the statistics on juvenile delinquency over the years shows that bodily injury offense was committed more, then there is disturbing of public peace and order, followed by theft, weapons etc.

From all juvenile's personality, we can say that offenses against property, then those against the bodily integrity are among the most significant works of delinquents in Shtime. Fortunately, as noted from the records of institutions that keep records on criminal offenses committed by

juveniles, murder in Shtime for this whole period of time is not characteristic of delinquency, except where there has been a case of aggravated murder, respectively infanticide.

Regarding the personality of juveniles, we have said that the personality of juveniles differs from the adults scientifically proven, because here comes the psycho-physical aspect of human, in this case children or youth. It must be said that, with young people, careers are built up in most cases precisely thanks to what was served by adults.

When it comes to age, it is considered as a very important element of offenders. In this regard, young people usually deal with phenomena that are easier to their bio-psychological aspect for example theft, conflicts or disputes, which were also found from the data presented, where persons aged 15-18 years are mainly perpetrators of theft, injuries, etc.

Regarding sex offenders of juvenile delinquency, we found that males dominate completely, which was noted in the municipality of Shtime.

When talked about religion, we express that religion or belief has indisputable importance to man, or even his actions. It is known that faith has to do with something internally meaningful and being so certainly that man tries to adapt conform actions and behaviors that its religion recommends. But fortunately in Kosovo we do not have to mark such occasions, so religiously motivated crimes, at least not committed by children or in Shtime.

While the national identity of delinquents, we found that what is known about 90 percent of Kosovo's population is constituted by Albanian people. Such a composition of population with the distribution of other minorities is almost the same at the level of regions, which also understandably results that delinquents are mostly ethnic Albanians. Such an assumption is concluded by the data presented in this topic about the nationality of delinquents in Shtime, where almost 100 per cent are delinquent of Albanian nationality.

Preventive or deterrent aspect is as a more effective and enforceable measure of assessing in the contemporary world, which also must be the strategy of the institutions of Kosovo. Therefore, Kosovo's authorities, both the prosecution and the court, in coordination with the contribution of social centers should make implementation of prevention strategies, and as such making priority in their overall scope, especially towards minors.

We concluded that in order to prevent juvenile delinquency we need to coordinate the work with relevant actors such as police, prosecutors and judges, and all other relevant bodies such as the institutional level state as well as civil society in order to prepare the system of unified judiciary for juveniles with professional and social workers with a flexible approach to the treatment of children, and through concrete projects in order of the awareness of young people about the effects on their personality and the awareness of what their legal violations do.