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EMPOWERING TOMORROW'S BUILDERS: VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR JUVENILES

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Abstract

Juvenile delinquency is a rising problem all over the world and in India. Life skill education intervention comes up to be an effective and active learning method of behavioural health promotion, if built into a model that address the behavioural needs of juvenile delinquents. Life skill education as an intervention technique can be applied to the juvenile observation home settling as it uses active learning method, games and role plays which winds the children's inter and help them strengthen the decision making and problem solving abilities. The root cause of delinquency lies in the deviated social control and conduct problems, which would be successfully address through vocational education if used an on intervention in the observation homes, as a part of routine life of Juveniles. If is a preventive education programme that addresses multiple aspects like promotion of self-empowerment, promotion of well being with stress and emotions; and there is a need for creating an intervention model that help youth to come out the correctional facilities and re-integrate back into society. It skill education can serve as an answer to the problems at Juveniles and might help them to lead better lives in observation home and in society.

Key words: Juvenile, Juvenile delinquency, life skill education, observation home self-empowerment, stress and emotion, correctional facilities, re-integrate, society.

In a modern world education and skill development is essential for an individual as well as for the development of the nation. Mere literacy alone is neither sufficient nor adequate to enable citizens to prepare for changing market economy and knowledge society. Vocational training plays a central role in developing skills and it is the vital investment for human and economic development. Vacation training is extension of the education process. If prepares person root only for a specific job but also for life. Having acquired meaningful/and relevant skill, the person is better positioned to engage in productive work. In the process, he moves towards self reliance and add to his self-esteem.

Vocational education to human beings, for instance to juvenile delinquents, is not a new phenomenon. Thousand of years before when Joseph (the prophet) was in prison (Jail), he trained a lot of prisoners with vacationed education. In 1850 in India the first act that had taken children between 10-18 years into consideration and in case the courts convicted them, they were sent to vocational training. The ultimate aim was that the children who resorted to criminal act shall be rehabilitated into criminality once again & similar work in last decade has done by some judges in the province of fars.

India is a country with multifaceted cultures and varies socio-economic and culture backgrounds. Technology innovations and development are rapidly taking place. Globalization and liberalization policies are benefiting those persons in society who are socio-economically better life skill are abilities for adaptive behavior that enable individuals to deal with the demands and challenges of everyday life. Life skill education training targets facilitation and development at psychosocial and coping skills required to deal with the demands, stresses and challenges of everyday life. It includes the application of life skills in the context of specific risk situations where children and adolescents needs to be empower themselves to be able to promote and protect their rights. Actually, life skills are the coping skills that relate to the development tasks and processes of basic human development.

Vocational education is an attempt to improve the skills of a child which will in turn him/her not only to develops a new self perception and perception of the environment but also reduces the problem behaviour/unconstructive behaviour an recent years has done a lot of improvement of quality and quality in Science and technology. Therefore, it is necessary that to expand the vocational and technical education in all the area, especially to Juvenile delinquents. Vocational education is a kind of education aiming to create skills and capabilities to obtain a job or to increase the skills which results into receiving the relevant skills certification. Today in India, there are a lot of workshops in remand homes, rehabilitation centres and industrial sherls and so on. In workshops, all branches of vocational and technical education such as electricity, mechanic, handicraft, spinning and weaving, agriculture, services, civil, art showing are helping thought. Usually a person (Juvenile), who has learnt these skills, can use his/her skills in societies.

Skill India one of Prime Minister Narendra Modi' s pet projects, is being pout to use to reform Juvenile of offenders. The move comes at a time when Delhi and other metras are

witnessing a major sport in crimes committed by minors or juveniles- the number of offences rose 47% from 22,740 cases in 2010 to 33,526 cases in 2014, according to the National Crime Records Bureau children involved in crime, school droupouts and the ones addicted to drugs will serve start vocational vocational training to become fusion designers, field technicians, salesmen, video editors, hair stylists and even yoga teachers. The Delhi Police, in association with skill India, an initiative under the Pradhan Mantri Kushal Vikas Yojna, have identified more than 2,100 youths in the age group of 16-25, who will undergo training in 45 different vocational courses. School dropouts, children whose parents are in jail, Juvenile offenders are chosen for their programme. This vocational training will not only divert their minds form anti-social activates, but also help the children to earn a livelihood start a secure life for themselves and for their families. These sort vocational programs of helps to chametise the energy of these misguided youth in a right direction.

Chilkdren's home/Juvenile homes provide care and protection to all those children who are in need of care and protection and who come under the purview of the juvenile justice system. Generallyh children in such institutions are perceived as individuals who are of unconstructive behaviours and actions. In reality these children are faced with situations that have no easy solution and their behaviours is guided by same learned helplessness. When the are faced with negative situation they either create with impulsiveness which is often out of the accepted norms of the society or the accept the reality as such and fail to show on emotionally balanced reaction. Recidivism in the form of problem behaviours even after their institutionalization shows that the kind of education, vocation training and guidance in imparted to these children inside juvenile homos are not sufficient for inculcating positive behavior and for moulding them into individuals with high emotional and behavioural intelligence. Vocational education and training in an important component for rehabilitating young offenders in Juvenile approved schools. It provides offenders with technical skills and employment opportunities that can reduce the risk of re-offending and increase successful social reintegration into society.

In remand homes, the children received formal education and training according to their individual aptitudes such as in carpentry, smithy, book binding, tailoring, poultry farming, cane work, knitting etc. A well designed tested and delivered life skills programmes can therefore achieve much in helping children or Juvenile to become more responsible, healthy and resilient individual.

A holistic approach to Juvenile justice work is needed so that children needs and rights are all take into account, including these regarding their education and training right of education in conflict with law. All young people have to be treated with humanity and respect and in a manner that takes into account their needs, including needs related to education, vocational skills, meaningful treatment, accommodations and contact with family members. Training may succeed in the job market of the communities they live after their release. As plant needs protection, nourishment and proper environment to grow into a big fruit bearing tree, a child also needs protection, promotion, nourishment and proper environment to grow into a useful and responsible citizen. Proper guidance, education and environment for the children (Juveniles) are the imperative need of the hour. Children being the supreme asset of the country, they are to be looked after and groomed well.

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