

Ny safe act potential impacts on juvenile offenders and community

[Law](#)



New York Safe Act Introduction Each and every country has its own laws and regulations and the laws should be obeyed and respected by each and every citizen of the specific citizens regardless of their ages. Even the young children (juveniles) should be taught the law and they should also respect it. There are various courts in each and every country that deals with juvenile cases. This paper will focus on the Governor Andrew M. Cuomo's legislation, which is well known as the New York Secure Ammunition and Firearms Enforcement Act of 2013. The legislation gives the country comprehensive laws relating to gun laws <http://www.governor.ny.gov/2013/gun-reforms>. The Juvenile Justice System (JJS) refers to a group of juvenile courts in any given country. The juvenile court which is also referred to as the offender's courts is mandated with the passing of judgments for any crime which young children commit. Many JJS especially in the New York are meant for the rehabilitation of the young children instead of imprisonment <http://open.nysenate.gov/legislation/bill/s2230-2013>.

Though the JJS provides a place for the juveniles to correct their behaviors, through rehabilitation, the Act has a lot of effects on juvenile offenders, their families, community safety and the mental health practice. One of the impacts of the law or Act on juvenile offenders is that they would get to know their mistakes and thereby correct them. By punishing the young ones, they would be affected mentally, but as per the court stipulations, they should first be given advice as to why they are in court and how their behavior should be corrected (shoemaker 2009).

The families of the juveniles would also be affected by the law. One of the effects to the families includes emotional stress, especially to the parents.

On the other hand, the families can also appreciate for the corrective behavior that their children would adopt. Though many parents of the juvenile offenders would not appreciate the corrective behavior offered to their children, some would appreciate since their lifetime behavior would also change (Wheeler 1978).

On the impact on the community, there would be improvement on the safety of the community at large since even the children form part of the community. There would also be a reduction of the number of crimes and this would also serve as a lesson to the other young children in the community.

The passing of laws against the juvenile offenders would also have some effects on the mental health practice in the New York. For one, the mental health practice has to determine the health of the juvenile before he or she is taken to the court. In this case, the mental health professions would carry out tests to also determine whether the juvenile was in his normal way when he or she was involved him or herself in such acts. This Act is not effective at all. This is because it is very hard to determine whether the juvenile was in his normal state when he engaged himself in criminal acts. Some juveniles can also fake their state to be abnormal in order to go away with their criminal acts. Sometimes, the health professionals can also judge wrongly the young offenders.

Conclusion

The law must be obeyed and respected by everyone no matter the differences in age. Even the young children should be taught and they should also know that no one is above the law. The Juvenile Justice System

should give proper guidance to the young children and as I have mentioned above, before they are punished for their wrong doing, they should first be explained why they punished. The prison for the juvenile should act as rehabilitation centers. It is true that the impacts of the Acts which were passed by the Governor do not only affect the juveniles but even their families, the community and also the mental health practice.

References

<http://open.nysenate.gov/legislation/bill/s2230-2013> retrieved on the 20th of March 2013 at 3. p. m

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