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Submitted by

 Assignment

 Date

Is Teen Curfew ordinance effective ?

As often happens, some kind of law or regulation is adopted, but it is not sufficiently implemented for various reasons: due to the fact that there are no special services that would control children, due to the workload of police officers, as well as patrol post service. Therefore, despite the existing law, it is not effective enough. Now it is becoming clear that additional measures and mechanisms are needed to regulate this activity. The history of teen curfew is not new. These energetic measures are part of a larger national movement to "put children to bed", that is, safe. At present, some 300 cities have a curfew for minors, and their approach has been approved by the Ministry of Justice. Because of its draconian nature, the curfew has the advantage of bringing voices to the politicians who offer it and reassuring anxious parents. But is it really effective?

Curfews are restrictions on finding children unaccompanied by their parents at specific times. A child who is a minor is recognized as a person under the age of eighteen. At this time, the child cannot walk outside without being accompanied by parents or guardians, and also be present in those places where being in a place can negatively affect the child’s health and mental condition, physical, intellectual, spiritual and moral development. As a rule, these are abandoned buildings, buildings with access to the roof, attics and basements, various drinking establishments, clubs, bookmakers, shops selling sexually transmitted goods, and other places not intended for children. The list of these places may be expanded by regional authorities and vary from region to region. In addition, regional authorities can reduce curfew hours and impose age limits in accordance with cultural and other local traditions.

Mom and mayors like to impose it. Mostly studies are in favor of teen curfew however few studies shows it ineffective. These rules of the “curfew” in USA, which to some seem to be a restriction on the freedoms of adolescents, look liberal against European countries. In Germany, teens under 16 cannot leave home alone after 10 pm. This applies even to concerts - either organizers or parents must take their children home. Another example of tight adherence to youth time is the UK.

In the first place, he is accused of undermining the constitutional rights of young Americans. Of course, we have already banned minors from things that adults can do freely, such as drinking or smoking. But should we also forbid them the last cinema sessions? As the constitutional rights of young people are not clearly defined, the law is not very explicit on this point. Since the beginning of the decade, Washington has repeatedly tried to institute a curfew, but each time its plans have been thwarted by justice. The curfew that was reintroduced on 7 September was passed in 1995 but suspended fifteen months later by a federal court declaring it unconstitutional. In June, a court of appeal invalidated this judgment.

It is mainly criticized for curfews to penalize young people from ethnic minorities, particularly blacks. In a number of states, police have been found to be arresting "facies" youth and have been targeting ethnic minorities, particularly for traffic offenses.The main players in the new rules for teenagers, of course, are the parents. The task of the police is to ensure that nothing happens to the children on the streets. The task of parents is more difficult - to explain why these precautions are needed. Even the most democratic parents, remembering themselves at the age of 15, understand that adolescents sometimes need to be protected from themselves. And alcohol, or rather its certain availability, plays an important role here. Most thefts, rapes, fights, accidents occur with adolescents in a state of intoxication. But still teenagers find an opportunity to buy beer in our stores, this is facilitated by its low price. Catch and work with all the children drinking beer on the streets, for the police - a super task. And here the main role should be played by parents. Psychologists say that you need to talk with children.

Works cited

Wilson, David B., Ajima Olaghere, and Charlotte Gill. "Juvenile curfew effects on criminal

behavior and victimization: a Campbell Collaboration systematic review." Journal of Experimental Criminology 12.2 (2016): 167-186.