

Policing the Susceptible: A
Triple-T Strategy for Youth
Minors

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ESSAY

“We need to better engage young people and hold them accountable.” - verbatim, Vincent Schiraldi. The spike in susceptible minors is quite tangible in society nowadays. This stride of the youth into criminality is a result of poor parenting, socio economic factors, and peer group influence. In light of Sherman’s triple-T framework, targeting, testing, and tracking is applied in this essay, which focuses on an evidence-based approach to impede vulnerable minors, especially the ones from unstable family backgrounds, and reduce their chances of being prone to heinous crimes.

Targeting is the first of all three T’s, data collected from a government school in Kerala shows traditional indicators like aggressive behaviour in children, unpleasant disobedience, and troubled family flux as a direct example of youths later involvement in criminal activities. This information targets children from conflicting family backgrounds as susceptible. Here, this approach explicitly aligns with the criminological integrity of social learning theory as it affirms the contribution of negative environments to minors committing crimes. Such early discernment of school records of students clarifies potential problems like family issues and bad behaviour. These identifications help provide indispensable support and action to prevent children from being exposed to crime or from litigation by the criminal justice system.

In the second principle, testing the concept involves organising comprehensive intervention programs that would include monthly parenting workshops for single-parent families and those experiencing troubled family flux, with a primary agenda to enlighten them on

behavioural guidance and reconciliation strategies. In addition, implementing a school-police alliance that would focus on high rates of criminality and aggression at schools, with police officers assigned to have periodic visits that will scrutinize students prone to such acts and provide early insights. This strategy would enable the effectiveness to be tested in a natural setting, and as a result, the data collected from this method would enhance and improve the intervention.

The third principle of tracking focuses on tracing the progress and success of these interventions with monthly home visits conducted for families with susceptible children.

These visits include officials like counsellors and police officers evaluating the child's behaviour and addressing any ongoing family issues. Regular reports on academic performance, crime statistics, and behavioural observation will help judge and assess the effectiveness of the program. Moreover, monitoring hotspots like bus stops and locations with gang activities will help prevent minors from being exposed to further criminal influences.

To sum up, I would like to articulate that Sherman's triple-T framework yields an organised approach for addressing the problems of susceptible minors through targeted practices, testing new strategies, and tracking improvements. Through the process of early identification, school-police alliances, parent workshops, and consistent monitoring, we can reduce the chances of vulnerable minors engaging in criminal behaviour. Finally, to address the root causes of youth crime and ensure a safe future for children, the practice of data-based and people-centered interventions is substantial.