

# An Examination Of The Mechanism For Diversion Under Section 90 In Situations Of Juvenile Delinquency Following Partition

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## Abstract

The purpose of this research is to eliminate first-time offenders and non-dangerous criminals from the traditional legal system. Since criminal prosecution of children and adolescents stigmatizes them, integrating them into community-based rehabilitation programs reduces the chance of future criminal behavior. Following the prosecution of children and adolescents under section 90, an investigation of the use of a rehabilitation plan as an alternative to pursuing criminal proceedings. In-depth interviews with 40 key informants and 19 members of the focus group, for a total of 59 individuals, to acquire specifics, facts, and information regarding the implementation of the rehabilitation plan. It is a qualitative study focusing on the content of primary and secondary data. The study and research on "an analysis of the use of rehabilitation plans according to special measures instead of prosecuting criminal cases after prosecuting children and youth under section 90" resulted in the crystallization of knowledge regarding the implementation of the treatment and rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders for the greatest efficiency and benefit. Determine unequivocally whether or not it is advised that young offenders possess an authentic sense of initiative. This will permit precise determination of the direction of the operation in accordance with the rehabilitation therapy plan. And there is a high probability of success in carrying out the strategy.

**Keywords:** Criminal Prosecution, Adolescents, Rehabilitation, Section 90, Juvenile Delinquency

## Introduction

Juvenile delinquency among children and adolescents is one of the most significant issues. Juveniles should not be punished in the same manner as adults for these reasons. Instead, it should be given the opportunity to repent and correct its misdeeds, as well as assistance for self-improvement. Use appropriate methods, such as remediation and rehabilitation, instead of punitive measures. The use of special measures in lieu of criminal prosecution is a new alternative justice process that can occur both before and after litigation.

The primary goal is to remove first-time offenders and non-dangerous offenders from the mainstream justice system. Since criminal prosecution of children and adolescents will stigmatize them, integrating them into community-based rehabilitation programs will reduce the likelihood of future recidivism. The main principle of Section 90 in a case where the court will consider ordering the preparation, correction, or rehabilitation of a child or adolescent must be subject to the criteria and the condition that it must be a case in which the child or teen has been accused of committing a crime that carries a high penalty (Taylor, 2017). If the court approves the proposal, an order will be issued to temporarily close the case. Section 90 of the Juvenile and Family Court Act (Durkheim, 2016) attempts to implement preferential measures in lieu of criminal proceedings.

According to the principles, juvenile offenders begin the process of formulating a remediation and rehabilitation plan. The objective of this study is to examine the specifics of the implementation of the rehabilitation plan based on special measures. Social control theory can explain the causes of criminal behavior because the motivation for criminal behavior is inherent to the human condition. It begins by examining criminal behavior resulting from the failure to control individuals and society. Maximizing the efficiency and benefits of the implementation of the rehabilitation plan for juvenile delinquents is objective No. 2.

The majority of academics accept the theory of social control (Social Control Theory) as a valid criminal science theory. Social control theory can explain juvenile delinquency, crimes against property, and crimes against general life (street crime), but not crimes committed by individuals with positions or responsibilities. This group theory explains the following crimes in a convincing manner (Durkheim, 2016). The social control theory explains why people who experience family life failures are more likely to engage in deviant behaviors such as alcohol or alcohol addiction, drug use, gambling, and participation in various vices, etc.

According to the theory, people have little or no faith in any religion. These individuals have nothing to lose in society, as they have no stake in society. Consequently, breaking the law is simple. After having presented the social bonding theory, the proposed theory was put to the test. Hershey discovered that young people with close ties to criminals or deviants are more likely to commit illegal acts.

According to the results of the study, young people who engage in criminal behavior are disinterested in academic performance. The stamping theorists Bowie (2021) and Parsons (2017) divided deviant behavior into two categories: primary deviations and secondary deviations. Primary deviations indicate the commission of a minor offense. Unnoticed errors or offenses that cannot be overlooked are regarded as gross deviations. A class 2 deviation is an offense that is recognized by society and punished accordingly.

The theory of branding suggests that society contributes to the reoffending of individuals. This theory has been heavily criticized, with the view that it is flawed. To rectify offenders, the concept has been modified especially minor offenses or first offenses. Those who have been sentenced to incarceration for a period of time can have their good behavior excused if they are given the opportunity to make justifications in the manner of parole or probation. The form of the rehabilitation plan must be in accordance with Article 18 of the President of the Supreme Court's regulations (Malinowski, 2018). If it does not require parents or guardians to participate in activities even if it is possible, the court may order the child or youth to participate in an alternative rehabilitation program. Any correction, therapy, or rehabilitation administered to children or adolescents. If the court finds a reasonable reason to extend the time to make an order, it may do so as it sees fit (Regulation of the President of the Supreme Court, Item 19), 2. if the court discovers errors in the rehabilitation plan which can be modified without the need for a new meeting.

If there is a dispute, the case must continue to be heard and decided, and the order must be sent to the coordinator. Section 90 (Section 93 of the Juvenile Court Act) says that it is against the law to use facts or evidence from a meeting to make a rehabilitation plan in court if the plan fails and the juveniles need to be prosecuted further. A study conducted by Pluckrose and Lindsay (2020) found that the success of children and adolescents in implementing the plan is largely influenced by external factors. In lieu of criminal prosecution, correction, treatment, and rehabilitation, Moore (2018) investigated special measures. Special measures have been implemented through family and community meetings in order to provide opportunities for the protection and mental development of juvenile offenders.

Wright Jr, & Pearson Jr (2017) investigated the criminal justice system's investigative procedure to determine the truth in cases where the offender could be appropriately punished. Solaiman, (2017) examined the roles and responsibilities of intermediaries in the Juvenile and Family Court's restorative justice process. The meeting coordinator will facilitate the discussion and agreement on a plan to repair, treat, and rehabilitate children and adolescents who are person who has completed training courses and notified the coordinator of the meeting to develop

a rehabilitation plan for adults, children, or adolescents. Seligman (2021) investigated the fundamental concepts, theories, and origins of children and adolescents' electronic device use.

It found that countries with specific laws for juveniles were successful at employing electronic devices, which reduced prison overcrowding. Reducing the issue of overcrowding in the detention center will reduce the stigma associated with offenders and the long-term government costs associated with individuals in detention centers.

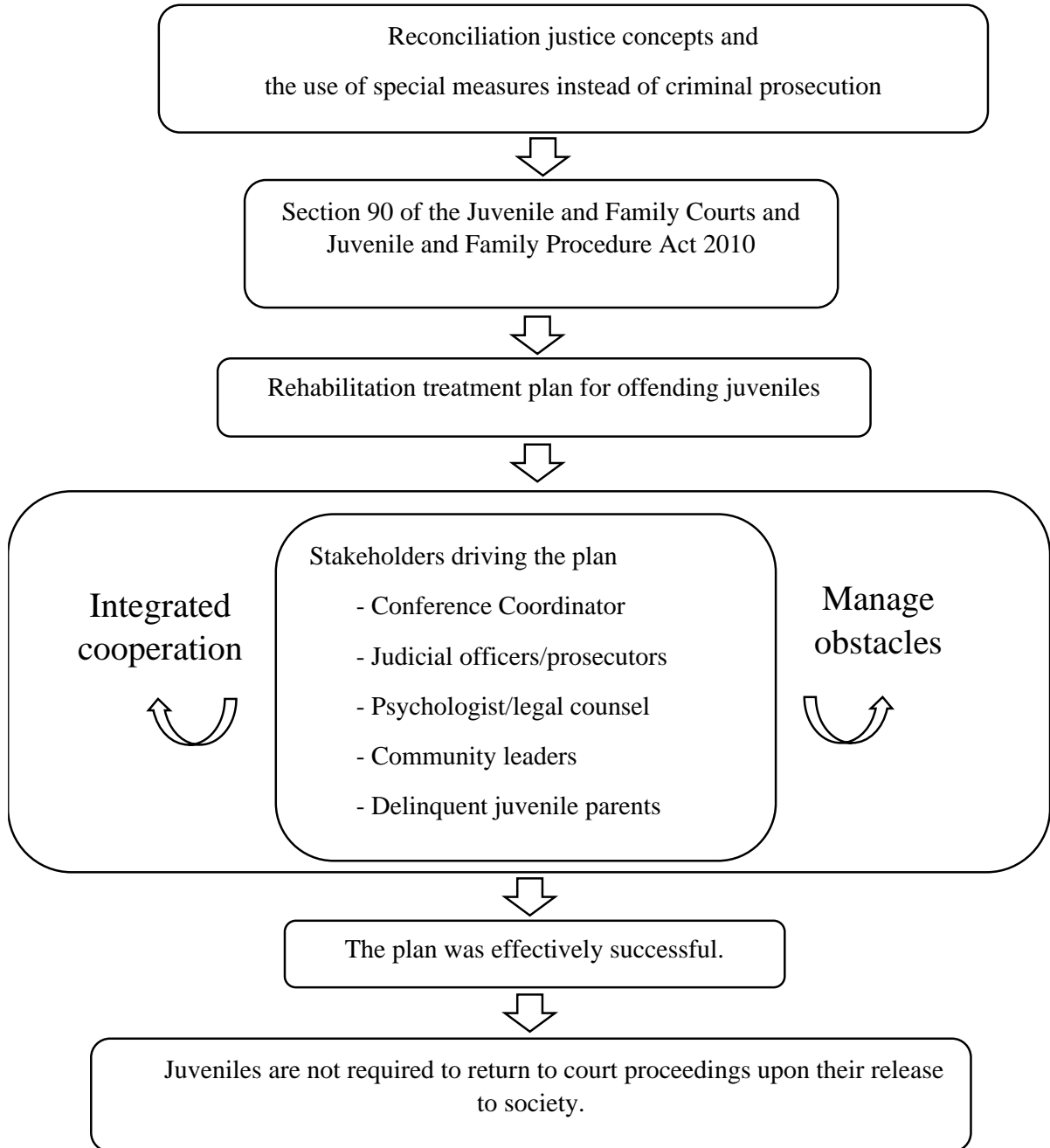
Songkhla Province discovered that using measures instead of judging cases permits the court to determine but requires the understanding of personnel and coordination with government and private agencies. The outcome will be whether children and adolescents are able to become good people or not. This is contrary to the intent of the law enacted to protect the rights of children and young people. There are no clear criteria that directly affect the rights of children and youth in juvenile and family court proceedings. It does not appear that the Juvenile and Family Court has applied paragraph 2 of Section 97 to compel compliance. Adorno (2021) is repealing this section which should allow children and youths to be free of criminal stigma and return to living as geriatrics. Stigma acts primarily as a barrier to people's participation in society, which reduces access to advantageous opportunities. This article discusses the role of Irish and New Zealand courts in promoting children's rights during police investigations. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child protects the rights of illegal children, and when these rights are violated, children have access to effective remedies. Advocates for the adoption of special measures with an emphasis on humane treatment is motivated primarily by the promotion of humane treatment principles and the improvement of evidence quality (Bull, 2019).

Advocates argue that basic legal instruments alone are insufficient to protect vulnerable or coerced participants from harm and suffering during criminal trials, as well as from potentially inhumane outcomes. Kastenbaum (2015) urges alternative measures to trial in the case of vulnerable or intimidated witnesses in criminal proceedings. Van Velsen (2017) performed research on a number of rules that govern criminal court proceedings, which do not always provide a clear explanation of what actually occurred. Some ideas are required regarding the context, the rules in effect, how they interact with the fundamental principles of law and substantive criminal evidence. The purpose of this study was to study details about various facts of the enforcement of the Special Measures Rehabilitation Plan in lieu of post-prosecution criminal proceedings under Section 90 of the Juvenile and Family Court.

## **2.8 Conceptual framework for research**

Based on a literature review of pertinent criminal theories and concepts, international legal principles pertaining to measures for the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders have been identified in figure 1. There are laws regarding the juvenile justice system in Thailand. As a research conceptual framework, special measures in lieu of criminal prosecution after prosecution can be defined as follows:

Figure 1. Research framework



### Research methodology

An analysis of the employment of a special measure’s rehabilitation plan as an alternative to prosecuting criminal proceedings following the prosecution of children and adolescents under section 90. In-depth interviews with 40 key informants and 19 members of the focus group, for a total of 59 people, to obtain specifics, information, and facts

regarding the implementation of the rehabilitation plan. It is a qualitative research study that focuses on the content of primary and secondary data.

## Research results

An analysis of the use of a special measure's rehabilitation plan instead of prosecuting criminal proceedings after prosecuting children and youths under section 90. Focusing consequently on examining the background and circumstances of the procedures under Section 90 and Section 132. Each of which have distinct difficulties, namely: The highest penalty rate prescribed by law, with Section 90 not exceeding 20 years and. Section 132 leaving the rate unspecified (Galston, 2018).

"How badly do you wish to recover? And can you pay? What kind of payment, in installments or in full? (Psychologist employed by the court)" According to Section 90, the youngster is required to communicate with the victim or the victim's parents presuming the victim does not consent, to discuss compensation money or medical expenditures" If you utilize Section 132, you must bring a civil lawsuit on your behalf. There is no time limit for the preparation of a rehabilitation treatment plan pursuant to section 90, where applicable."

Section 132 provides that the action may be taken until the child or youth reaches the age of 24, such as delivering the following information to key informants. However, Section 132 stipulates that the plan must be drafted while the child is younger than 24 years old. The majority of cases with a rehabilitation plan under Section 90 are instances that can be negotiated.

Comprehension of negotiation and compromise Until many cases in which the victim refuses to cooperate, it will be impossible to proceed according to plan, such as providing information to crucial informants.

"...The issue is that it is quite challenging to reach the victim. He refused to enter, as though his intellect had not been cared for. He observed that we were providing for the defendant. Instead, then focusing on the victim, when invited inside, communication was really tough since he believed that we would be overly tolerant of children. "When we devised the scheme, the child was liberated, but the victim remained the victim." (Director of Court Operations)

"...Some victims, he believes He has been unjust. He was the victim of destruction. But why must you feel sympathy for the offender? In his heart, he may also feel partially outraged. Some people place a premium on pleasure; therefore, they prefer that the child be prosecuted according to the legal process rather than come up with a method to avoid punishment. (attorney)

"... Regarding the fact that Section 90 primarily stipulates the issue of victim consent. The victim does not wish to enter or formulate a strategy. It was impossible to proceed..." (Court Psychologist)

Due to economic constraints, the rehabilitation plan was unable to be implemented, despite the fact that the individual had made sufficient behavioral improvements to live normally with others. And the planning period must be prolonged indefinitely. including delivering the following information to key informants:

"... Assume the defendant is a poor individual. parents have neither wealth nor property. The defendant will make payments dependent on their parents. Occasionally, parents find breakfast. This is unquestionably an obstacle..." (President of the Court)

"...Currently, it is a claim for damages for which there is no suitable resolution. The harmed party may seek hundreds of thousands of dollars. The defendant may be required to pay tens of thousands. Finding a solution that is not in the middle is the objective. It is to the benefit of the injured. Still refused to diminish the desire to participate..." (Psychologist employed by the court)

"...if the victim is permitted to employ this measure, the next hurdle will be that he will have to pay for it first. Now, when it comes to money, there are numerous situations involving millions of dollars. Therefore, it is quite difficult to discuss..." (Psychologist Judge)

Original setting dating the same group of close friends Therefore, the probability of recidivism or failure to comply with the rehabilitation plan's terms is relatively significant. Including delivering the following information to key informants:

Problems may develop if children and adolescents refuse to participate. Because the majority of offenders will have family issues. Friendship difficulties Sometimes they declare they can do it in front of us, but when they return to society, they may not believe it's vital to follow. Because he was merely considering making a pledge to escape the situation..." (President of the Court).

"...If the strategy fails, the most of the blame will fall on the family and the environment. In cases where it is discovered, whether under Article 90 or 132, there will be a drug case since the child repeats the same offense due to poor parental care. It is challenging to care for children because they live in the same environment and society (Legal Counselor).

"...Some people are in the same group of friends as us, thus we must frequently follow them. After discovering it, you must begin all over again; you must take him to a follow-up appointment to determine whether the treatment was effective. (Administrator of the Observation Center).

In conclusion, the key issues and impediments encountered during the formulation of a rehabilitation treatment plan pursuant to Section 90 can be categorized into four categories:

1) Permission of the victim This is due to the fact that there are several cases in which victims are deemed unfair if the culprits are not punished. Or they refuse to engage in any activity because they do not wish to be reinforced by meeting or conversing with offenders. Particularly in cases involving sexual offenses. Occasionally, the victim grants initial approval to the scheme. However, as time passed, he became unwilling to join the scheme. They believe that the plan will fail because the criminals are less likely to alter their conduct.

2) Damages compensation for disputes that cannot be settled This includes situations in which the injured party claims damages that exceed the offender's or his/her family's ability to compensate, and in which the offender can be compensated according to the terms. However, a force majeure rendered it impossible to pay in some installments. This may prompt the victim to file a claim, rendering the strategy ineffective.

3) The mental fortitude of the criminal who cannot adhere to the plan's provisions. This is caused by multiple factors, including familial issues, remaining in the original surroundings, dating the same group of friends, being labeled as a criminal by members of the community, etc.

4) The difficulty of the operational procedure This is due to the fact that it is more specific compared to other methods of action, such as the absence of precise criteria for measuring the offender's regret. Alternatively, the victim's permission may be genuine or the result of coercion, etc. Consequently, those engaged chose to employ extraordinary measures instead of pursuing Section 132-compliant criminal proceedings against juvenile offenders in the latter phases.

The difficulty of Using a rehabilitation plan based on special measures instead of conducting criminal proceedings after prosecuting children and adolescents under Section 90, thereby fostering a shared understanding between offenders and victims. It is essential to emphasize the aims of the operation and the benefits to both parties. Additionally, there must be cooperation amongst all parties involved in the development of behavior and supervision of juvenile offenders. Completely fulfilled with the parameters of plan preparation.

In addition, the meeting facilitator must coordinate with both offenders and victims to ensure that they attend the meeting together and determine who must be there. Individual consultation is required prior to the preparation of the parties. In which the offender must comprehend the relationship between their conduct and their causes. And the victim must comprehend their own feelings, requirements, and mental state. Including delivering the following information to key informants:

"...A leader of the community who has traveled a great distance must pay for it. If he receives recompense from the court, it would be a waste of time. It could be a barrier to adoption. Including those individuals in the plan. If we boost compensation here by granting judges the authority to pay more, it could help alleviate the issue here..." (President of the Court).

"... To make the plan effective" It requires the participation of numerous stakeholders. Consequently, each acquired party must likewise have a heart. It's not that everything is falling into place, that's all..." (Judge).

### Research findings and recommendations

Preparation of a juvenile rehabilitation plan pursuant to Section 90 of the Juvenile and Family Court Act and the Juvenile and Family Procedure Act B.E. The purpose of this alternative post-litigation procedure is to divert juveniles who have committed minor offenses from the traditional justice system. By employing methods of behavioral rehabilitation that emphasize family and community as a foundation. To reduce stigma and encourage society to assume responsibility for juvenile delinquents' positive paradigm shift (Minkov, 2017).

To appreciate the value of life, one must return to being a good person and refrain from committing the same crime in the future. Nonetheless, in the preparation of the rehabilitation plan pursuant to Section 90, there are still a number of deficiencies that may compromise the operation's full efficacy. The research titled "An analysis of the use of a special measures rehabilitation plan as an alternative to prosecuting criminal proceedings following the prosecution of children and adolescents under section 90" Consequently, the purpose of this report is to investigate the implementation of the aforementioned plan from a variety of perspectives, as well as to examine the major problems and obstacles that affect the operational process in every dimension. Implement the rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders, including suggestions for driving the process, for maximum efficiency and benefit. The study's findings and suggestions can be summed up as follows:

Obstacles impeding the implementation of the rehabilitation plan based on special measures rather than pursuing criminal proceedings after prosecution under Section 90 of the Juvenile and Family Court Act and the Juvenile and Family Procedure Act 2010.

1) Differs from other special measures in that the preparation of a rehabilitation treatment plan under Section 90 is the focal point.

The Juvenile and Family Court and Juvenile and Family Court Procedure Act B.E. 2010 specifies special measures in lieu of criminal prosecution for juveniles in their final stages under Sections 90 and 132, with the specifics of the proceedings varying from case to case. Several differences exist between the two sections on the following topics:

**Table 1. Differences between the implementation of Section 90 and Section 132**

Point	Article 90	Article 132
maximum penalty	not over 20 years old	undefined
Consent of the victim	The victim must give consent and the plaintiff must not object.	The court only inquired of the victim.
Compensation for the injured	Victims may be entitled to reasonable compensation.	The victim has to file a civil lawsuit separately.
plan period	as appropriate without limitation	Not more than the period that the child or youth has reached the age of 24 years.

nature of the case	Most of them are cases that can be mediated, such as sexual assault cases, assault cases, theft cases, etc.	can process in all types of cases
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In addition, the preparation of the rehabilitation plan pursuant to Section 90 emphasizes the significance of both the offender and the victim. In which the offender is exempt from entering the training and training center for children and adolescents shown in Table 1.

To become a quality adult, do not lose educational opportunities and improve the quality of life. And not stigmatized by society for having committed a crime as for the victims, an apology was extended to them. mental recovery and reasonable compensation for losses:

- 1) Significant obstacles in preparing a rehabilitation treatment plan under section 90.
- 2) Problems and obstacles in preparing a rehabilitation treatment plan under Section 90 are obstacles.

The inevitable expansion can be divided into four categories: 1) the victim does not give consent to participate in the preparation of the plan; 2) the compensation for damages that cannot be resolved jointly; 3) the mental strength of the perpetrators who cannot persist in fulfilling the plan's conditions; and 4) the complexity of the operational process; consequently, the relevant agencies must create a common understanding between the offender and the victim (Granovetter, 2017). It is essential to emphasize the accomplishment of the operation's goals and the benefits that will accrue to both parties.

3) Who are instrumental to the operation In accordance with the rehabilitation treatment plan required by section 90.

Participants in every aspect of the development of the rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders They have the following roles and responsibilities:

- 1) The Court, which consists of the evaluating judges. If the criteria are met, the entire panel will deliberate and issue a directive to prepare the plan (Bishop, 2020).
- 2) The staff of the counseling center collects Information pertinent to the nomination of the meeting coordinator.
- 3) Meeting organizer Have a role in coordinating meetings of relevant individuals to prepare a rehabilitation plan to be presented to the court within 30 days and ensuring that the meetings run smoothly.
- 4) The administrator of the plan will supervise and monitor the behavior development of children and adolescents. persistent offender in order for the preparation of a rehabilitation treatment plan to achieve the specified goals, it is necessary to adhere to the following guidelines: During the course of the plan's execution, a constraint arose (Inglehart, 2020).

During the preparation of the rehabilitation and rehabilitation plan for children and adolescents who have committed offenses under Section 90, it was discovered that there were numerous problems and obstacles, which caused the implementation period in a number of cases to be extended. Or may have to consider reducing the conditions so that the plan can be implemented. Currently, there are Guidelines for action when there are limitations during the plan in two ways: 1) reducing the conditions for compliance with the rehabilitation treatment plan by evaluating how much the plan can proceed; and 2) reducing the conditions for compliance with the plan by evaluating how much the plan can proceed. Which conditions can be ameliorated? Including the offender's and the injured party's intentions to adjust which midpoint and 3) Altering the method of using special measures instead of criminal proceedings after other methods of litigation have been exhausted If the current trend of planning continues, the

majority of them will not be able to rehabilitate juvenile offenders. The court may reconsider trying the case again. according to the legal process, send the child or youth to the Child and Youth Training and Training Center Tittle.

Guidelines for problem management and a model for maximizing the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the rehabilitation plan for juvenile delinquents.

#### 1) Method for implementing the rehabilitation plan in accordance with Section 90

Implementation of the rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders under Section 90 must strictly adhere to the law's stipulations. Since the court considers whether it meets the criteria and conditions of the plan's preparation or not, He then issued orders to those involved. Prepare a proposal for the court's consideration. When the court grants approval, proceed according to the specified procedures and measures. Throughout the implementation of the plan, there will be periodic monitoring and consulting processes to ensure compliance by offenders. And once the plan's implementation is complete, the report will be submitted to the court once more. When the court determines that the plan has been successful, the case will be removed from the case directory. in addition to informing the pertinent party, However, if this plan is unsuccessful the court may order alternative measures instead.

#### 2) Integration of relevant agency cooperation and their respective roles.

Section 90's implementation of a rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders is effective and beneficial to both offenders and victims. Integration of cooperation between relevant agencies, the public and private sectors, and civil society is required. It must begin with coordinating agencies involved in the justice system. The Juvenile Observation and Protection Center plays a crucial role in court and psychologist coordination. other divisions It is role-based assistance. To ensure the smooth execution of the plan, coordination with a hospital with specialists or psychiatrists may be necessary, particularly in cases where juvenile offenders have mental health issues. Coordinating with the communities in which children and adolescents reside to assist in closely monitoring and supervising the development of behavior. or assisting with activities for Children and Youth (Jongman, 2017). This generates self-respect, which benefits society. possess the motivation to comply with the requirements and the resolve to become a good person, etc.

#### 3) Enhancing the potential, skills, and expertise of operational drivers

Enhancing the potential, skills, and expertise of operational drivers It is one of the means by which operational processes can be made more efficient both in coordination and negotiation skills and the ability to convince all parties to plan. The process of training skills to enhance the expertise of various groups of operators. This is done in order to continuously review the body of knowledge and share operational techniques among staff members.

#### 4) Facilitating the availability of materials, equipment, and instruments for the operation of applicable agencies.

According to the findings of the study, supporting the availability of materials, equipment, and tools for the relevant departments' work is essential. The allocation of budgets and equipment is quite limited and insufficient, particularly when interagency mission integration is necessary. And if there is a force majeure such as a natural disaster, COVID-19, or a field emergency, etc., the agency may not be held liable. In every instance, a comprehensive budget expenditure plan has been established (Trip, Bora, Marian, Halmajan, & Drugas, 2019). All parties are concerned, however, with the determination to ensure the plan's implementation is successful. Consequently, the budget support or necessary equipment for Additional operations from agencies or third parties can be viewed as contributing to the flexible and successful implementation of the plan (Wilson, 2015).

#### 5) Procedures for monitoring and supervising the implementation of the plan in each phase, as well as indicators of successful implementation.

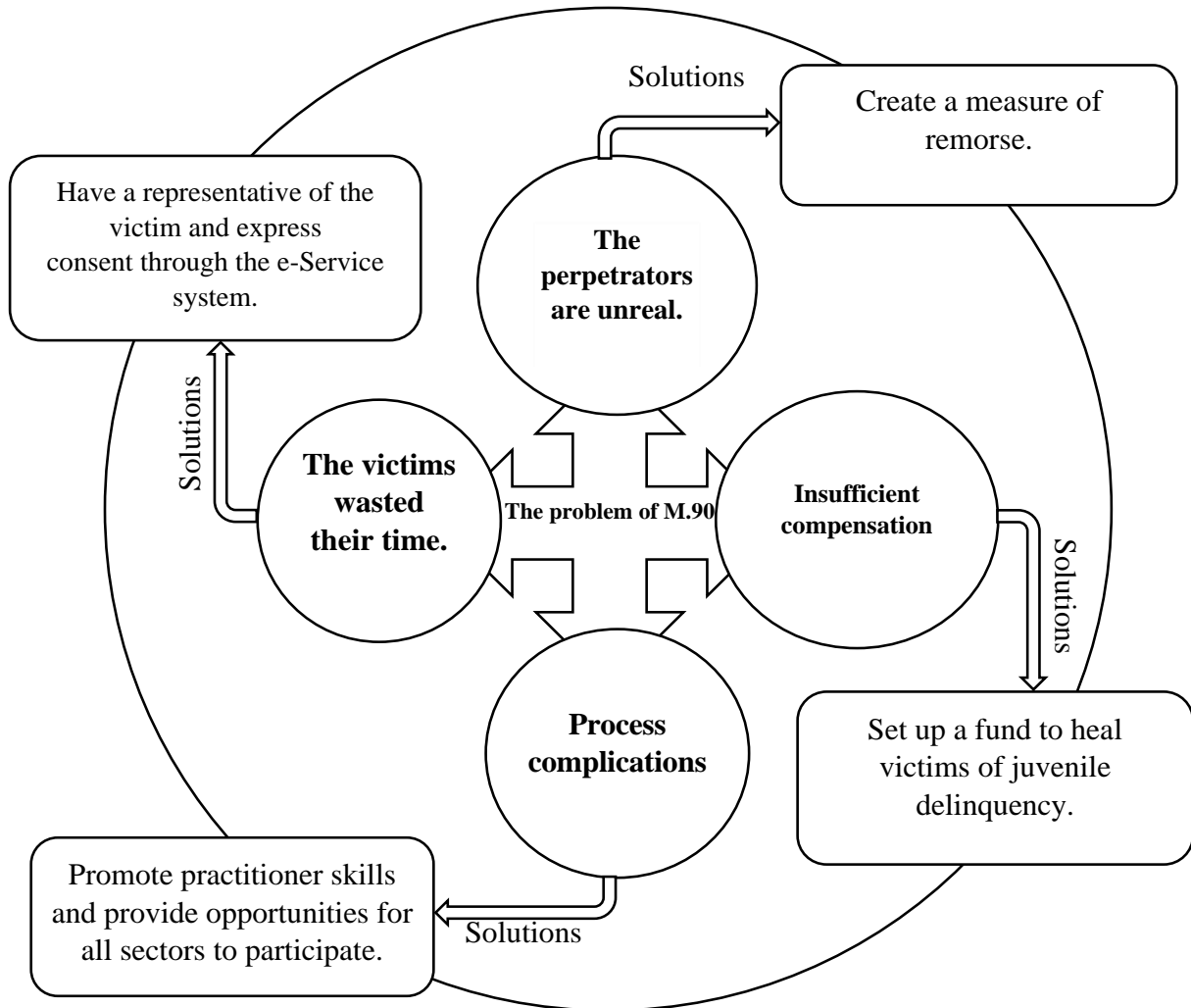
The various stages of the implementation process reflect the success of the implementation of the rehabilitation and rehabilitation plan for juvenile and juvenile offenders pursuant to section 90. Monitoring and exhaustive data collection and prepared to solve problems if there is a chance that the plan's implementation will stall. And operational efficiency cannot be measured solely by short-term operations. However,

the court must also consider the reasons and elements pertinent to the particular case of the offender, the victim, or the parents. The outcome of the plan's execution is deemed successful and of high quality.

6) Case studies that have attained excellence (Best Practice) and case studies that were unable to meet their objectives (Bad Practice). Lessons learned from the case study of Special Measures Rehabilitation Plan operations as opposed to post-conviction criminal proceedings in accordance with Section 90 of the Juvenile and Family Court and Juvenile and Family Court Procedure Act B.E. Cases of success (Best practice) and failure (Bad practice) reflect the factors that contribute to the plan's ability to be executed smoothly and effectively (Baron, Scott, Fincher, & Metz, 2015). It is an agreement between the offender and the victim that is amicable. If both parties concentrate on the benefits that will result from the successful implementation of the plan, offenders will develop desirable behaviors. There exists an opportunity to become a good person. While the victims are healed and able to live happily in society, they are also physically and psychologically restored. As for the primary obstacles to the plan's success Does not require compliance with the offender's conditions.

The results of the study and research on "an analysis of the use of rehabilitation plans according to special measures instead of prosecuting criminal cases after prosecuting children and youth under section 90" led to the crystallization of knowledge regarding the process of implementing the treatment and rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders for the greatest efficiency and benefit. can conclude It is a type of growth concept.

Model the "Circle of Restoration" operation as follows:



**Figure 2. Circle of Regeneration Adapted From Ijewereme (2015)**

### Recommendations for policy

1) The Central Juvenile and Family Court and related agencies should adopt a policy to increase measures allowing representatives of victims to express their consent in the development of plans, particularly in the absence of direct victims. or in the event that the victim passes away or cannot be located (Beckford, 2019).

2) The Central Juvenile and Family Court and affiliated organizations Education should be governed by a policy. Possibility of establishing a fund to compensate victims of juvenile crimes, including the formulation of various assistance criteria in accordance with applicable laws and without duplication of other existing funds (Henrich, 2020).

3) The Central Juvenile and Family Court and affiliated organizations Government, the private sector, and civil society should all have access to new opportunities. If any individual, group, or organization has participated in driving the implementation of the rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders, as well as providing continuous supervision and monitoring of operations, and if they will continue to do so until the process of driving the implementation of the plan is completed with quality, then they will receive credit. In the future, there should be guidelines for honoring as morale when performing social work (Dworkin, 2017).

## Recommendations for managerial implication

1) The Central Juvenile and Family Court and affiliated organizations in the formulation of the plan, measures should be added to allow the victims to express their consent. without having to travel to court, including consenting in writing Expressing consent through an online system or e-Service, etc., in order to facilitate, simplify, and reduce the victims' travel expenses. Especially if the offense was minor and the victim has already received the returned property.

2) Central Family and Juvenile Court Establishing the criteria for evaluating remorse is necessary. of children and youth offenders to be able to empirically observe which may be developed as a tool measures or guidelines with both quantitative and qualitative scoring systems or indicators. To be able to determine unambiguously whether or not juvenile offenders have a genuine sense of initiative. This will enable accurate determination of the operation's direction in accordance with the rehabilitation treatment plan. And there is a strong likelihood of success in executing the plan.

3) The Central Juvenile and Family Court and affiliated organizations Should organize skill-enhancement and potential-development projects or activities in the form of a workshop. At least twice a year, case studies, problems, and obstacles that arose during the operation will be discussed and criticized or seek management techniques to effectively implement the plan and achieve the objective.

Also, there are some suggestions for future research as follows:

1) Should examine the evaluation of Establishing a rehabilitation plan for juvenile offenders' success. In the latter stages of litigation under Section 90 of the Juvenile and Family Court and Juvenile and Family Court Procedure Act B.E. 2010, the court may grant a temporary restraining order.

2) Should compare the use of Special measures as opposed to criminal proceedings in children and adolescents in various processes both before and after the lawsuit. To be capable of bringing the benefits of

3) Each method has been integrated for a successful, high-quality operation. Researchers should investigate the possibility of establishing a fund to compensate victims of juvenile delinquency. Including the development of diverse assistance criteria in accordance with applicable laws.

4) A guideline for the development of a psychological scale to assess the remorse of juvenile offenders and children should be investigated. Including discretionary guidelines for assessing the credibility of the testimony of juvenile offenders before the court. To result in a more precise evaluation of the rehabilitation treatment plan's success trend.

5) Should investigate the problems, obstacles, and limitations that result in the unsuccessful implementation of the section 90 rehabilitation plan. By conducting an in-depth analysis to determine the true source of the issue to be able to define guidelines for problem resolution on the spot.

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