

ORGANIZATIONAL SKILLS DEVELOPMENT WITH STUDENTS THROUGH SPORT AND NON-SPORT ACTIVITIES AS A FACTOR OF PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGERIAL SKILLS

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Abstract

Delinquency, and especially juvenile, is an important issue of every society. Delinquent child is the one that has challenging and unacceptable behavior that is contrary to the norms of social environment. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of sport and non-sport activities as a factor in prevention of juvenile delinquency, and important approach, in organization sense, towards defining the management from the aspect of its implementation.

Keywords: management, juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquency prevention

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, management is frequently used term. It is used by the experts of various specialties, which is a reason enough for the same term to be used in different ways, both in practice and in theory.

Generally speaking, we can say that management is a modality of management. In that modality, the managers take over numerous functions and tasks from the owner and management bodies in order to organize the management process more efficiently and effectively. For that reason, management can be defined also as a process of planning, organization, leading, coordination and control of human, material, financial, information and other resources, for the sake of accomplishing organizational goals under most favorable conditions. (1)

The aim of this paper was to investigate the impact of sport and non-sport activities as a factor in juvenile delinquency prevention, and important approach, in organization sense, towards defining the management from the aspect of its implementation. According to the character of a business entity, "Home of high school students Pane Đukić-Limar Kruševac", it is about a cultural management and development and improvement of organizational structure.

The following activities were particularly examined:

- activities in which the students are engaged during their leisure
- the way in which the students perceive, evaluate and experience the possibility to be active in sport and non-sport activities;
- to what extent are the students familiar with the appearance and meaning of juvenile delinquency as well as its consequences;
- in which way do the students themselves choose between sport and non-sport activities, on one hand, and juvenile delinquency (criminal behavior) on the other.

The basic method applied in this research is descriptive, and the data were obtained by a questionnaire.

The survey included a hundred students from the Home of high school students Pane Đukić-Limar from Kruševac.

The survey was conducted in January 2010 with the students of the Home of high school students Pane Đukić-Limar from Kruševac.

The Home of high school students in which this survey was carried out has a very diverse offer of sport and non-sport activities. Namely, in the Home, there are the following sections: sports, music, news, rhythmic-dance, drama, literature and art.

2. THEORETICAL PART

2.1. The concept of juvenile delinquency

A delinquent child is the one that has challenging and unacceptable behavior, which is contrary to the norms of social environment. Behavior of such a child is distinguished from the usual standards of the behavior of his peers and as such, it represents a danger for further development of a child. The causes of such a behavior can be mono- or multifactorial, such as child's social instability, negative impact of the family, the narrower and wider social field, which does not allow the child to affirm in the proper way, impact of the negative films, trashy literature, bad company, etc.

Previously, it was believed that there is no difference between juvenile delinquents and criminality of adults, but over the time, it was observed that there is a wide range of the behavior of the young (running away from home, idleness, vagrancy, alcohol consumption, use of vulgar expressions, rude behavior, etc), which is not characteristic of adult perpetrators of the criminal act. Age limits of the term juvenile are varying in the legislation of different countries, and in our country, the lower limit is 14 and the upper is 18 years.

Juvenile perpetrator of the criminal act is called juvenile delinquent. Considering the age, we distinguish the younger juvenile (age 14-16) and the older juvenile (age 17-18)

2.2. Social significance of juvenile delinquency

Delinquency, especially juvenile, is an important issue of each society. Therefore, much attention is paid to the deviant behavior of the minors. Special attention to this problem is paid in the countries with developed social and manufacturing relations, because juvenile delinquency is particularly developed in them. «According to many authors (Barnes and Teeters, 1954; Tappan, 1949; Burt, 1955; Kovačević, 1957; Matić, Kovačević, Momirović and Wolf, 1962; Vodopivec, 1957; Marković, 1958; Pinatel, 1956; Kovačević, 1956. and others), juvenile delinquency mainly occurs either in absolute or relative terms in poor and more industrialized areas of the cities. Concentration of the minors with delinquent behavior is also larger in industrially

developed regions of some countries, in the countries with higher speed of industrialization and bigger urban agglomerations. Most probably, there is no social system that can be without the persons who, due to various factors, do not act in accordance with social regulations but they are in conflict with them to a greater or lesser extent. In addition, in the same way, if a particular social community does not take certain measures to prevent delinquency, it tends to extent itself. For that reason, its growth can, probably, among other things, worn not only to the increased social standard, but also to the reduced social activity in the prevention and adequate treatment of delinquent behavior [11].»

2.2.1. Social causes of criminal behavior (2)

Delinquency in case of a child is primarily one of the ways in which its bad adaption is manifested. There are numerous causes that can lead to this occurrence. Among them, we can mention some for which it was determined that they are especially frequent:

- It was determined that delinquency in case of the children occurs especially with the children of divorced parents or the children from the families in which there is a serious conflict between the parents. However, delinquent behavior can also occur with the children from the families in which there are no conflicts, but the frivolity of life prevails.
- Delinquent behavior in a child can appear as a result of a violent suppression of many impulses, wishes and desires of the elderly. In that case, many children, in an effort to relieve tensions, eventually become aggressive towards the environment. However, this ultimately antisocial behavior can also occur as a consequence of over-indulgence of the parents, so the child is, completely unprepared, facing the social situation in school and finds itself in a counter attitude towards it. One of the forms for solving the conflict, which occurred in this way, can be adoption of delinquent behavior from the part of a child.
- Social environment in which the child lives

can also represent one of the factors for adopting delinquent behavior. Non-existence of constructive role models leads to it that the children firstly begin with damaging others' property, and afterwards move on to theft and various forms of violence, in which case, the thugs take the lead in gangs and serve as a person for identification to the others.

- Feeling of inferiority, due to a physical lack, can sometimes find a compensation in delinquent behavior if, under proper upbringing, the child has not managed to sublimate its delinquent situation.
- The influence of the crime films and trashy literature. Exploits of some negative characters can lead a child, who has failed to identify itself with a positive person, to adopt a criminal as a role model.
- It is also known that the leisure in modern society has become an extremely topical social and scientific problem. Therefore, each organized society puts the efforts into developing and directing the positive interests, preferences and abilities of the young and at the same time, it creates favorable material, spatial and other requirements for their expression and fulfillment in the free time.

2.3. The concept of prevention

Prevention of interference (Latin *praevenire*-prevent, stop)-a set of medical, pedagogical, psychological and social activities and measures, by which it is effectively acted on prevention of developmental disabilities or, however, on mitigating the effects of their consequences for the personality and its activity.

Prevention is a general conceptual category that is used in many fields of science and social practice and it is defined as a system of measures, which prevents the occurrence or expansion, i.e. development of a phenomenon. Applied to the area of our interest, this general provision could be the following: « prevention of delinquent behavior of the young is a whole system of mutually agreed measures and

activities by which the society and its organized parts oppose to this phenomenon – its occurrence, recurrence and transformation into more serious forms.»¹

2.4. A brief review of previous research in this field

The concept of juvenile delinquency prevention and its basic forms. This article is published in the Proceedings of the Care and correctional facility Kruševac. In this paper, the author elaborates the concept of juvenile delinquency prevention in details, considering that the opposition to this phenomenon is achieved through two basic groups of measures: anti-tortious action and post-tort intervention.

It is considered that the adolescents should be brought to the value areas in which the stress, anger and boredom are at minimum. He points out that delinquent behavior is a bio-psycho-socio-cultural process. In his paper, the author even states the possible remedies against boredom:

- Reestablishment of individual initiative;
- Introduction of passion into life;
- Return to the rituals.

3. RESEARCH METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

On the basis of this research issue, defined subject of the research and established research objective, the following tasks are derived:

1. Determine the activities in which the students are engaged during their leisure;
2. the way in which the students perceive, evaluate and experience the possibility to be active in sport and non-sport activities;
3. to what extent are the students familiar with the appearance and meaning of juvenile delinquency as well as its consequences;
4. in which way do the students themselves choose between sport and non-sport activities, on one hand, and juvenile delinquency (criminal behavior) on the other.

4. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

In order to obtain these results, we have asked a few questions to the students; the questions that correspond to the set goal of the paper. The following results were obtained by processing of the results obtained.

a. Activities in which the students are engaged in their leisure

When asked how much of the free time do they have during one day, the students have given the following answers:

Students' responses	% of students
1-2 hours	30,76
3-4 hours	50,00
4-5 hours	11,53
More than 5 hours	7,69

When asked if they have other regular duties apart from the regular duties at school, the following answers were obtained:

Students' responses	% of students
Additional education	8, 03
Physical education activities	27,67
Culture, art	14,28
Other activities	25,00

On this question, 25% of students have not circled any of the given answers, which means that 75% of the students spend their free time in an organized way.

To a very open question, how do you spend your free time, the students have replied by giving combination of more activities, among which the most frequently mentioned is sleeping 44,24%, then walking 43,26%, then socializing 32,69%, music 22, 11%, reading 20,19%, while the use of Internet and watching TV are present with 19,23%. Sport is present with 10,57%, while a very small percentage of the students mention films, drawing, shopping, games and boredom in their free time.

To the question: are you satisfied with the organization of your leisure, the students have replied in the following way:

Responses	% of students
Very satisfied	13,46
Satisfied	41,34
Both satisfied and dissatisfied	33,65
Dissatisfied	8,65
Very dissatisfied	2,88

To the question are you engaged in sports within sport clubs, the students have given the following answers:

Responses	% of students
Yes	23,07
No	76, 92

b. The way in which the students perceive, evaluate and experience the possibility to be active in sport and non-sport activities

To the question: are you satisfied with the offer of sport and non-sport activities that the home provides for you, they have given the following answers:

Responses	% of students
Very satisfied	25,00
Satisfied	40,38
Both satisfied and dissatisfied	21,15
Dissatisfied	7,69
Very dissatisfied	5,76

4.1. To what extent are the students familiar with the appearance and meaning of juvenile delinquency as well as its consequences

To the question: do you know what is implied by the term juvenile delinquency (criminal behavior), the students have given the following answers:

Responses	% of students
Yes	83,65
No	16,34

In this case, 83,65% of the students have given positive answers. Majority of students does not know what this term implies, considering that none of them has provided a complete answer, but each of them has mentioned one of the segments. To the question: have you ever performed a criminal

act by some action of yours, the students replied in the following way:

Responses	% of students
Yes	17, 30
No	69, 23
Maybe, not familiar enough with the law	13, 46

To the question: do you know anybody in your environment (school, home, neighborhood) who has done a criminal act or used narcotics, the students have given the following answers:

Responses	% of students
Yes	65,38
No	34,61

4.2. In which way do the students themselves choose between sport and non-sport activities, on one hand, and juvenile delinquency (criminal behavior) on the other hand

To the question: if had an opportunity, would you try narcotics, the students have given the following answers:

Responses	% of students
Yes	4,80
No	94,23
Maybe, depends on the situation	0,96

To the question: you have two hours of leisure, you will spend them in... the students have highlighted the answers offered in the following way:

Responses	% of students
Play a game	36, 53
Watch a TV show	52, 88
Have a beer with friends...	1,05

The following table shows the responses to three important questions: organization of free time (question no.2), do you believe that you have ever done a criminal act by any of your actions (question no.8), and if you had an opportunity, would you try narcotics (question no.10)?

Students' responses	% of students
Organized free time	75,00
Done a criminal act	17,30
Would try narcotics	4,80

More specifically, 75% of the respondents who have, according to their answers, shown that they have an organized free time, in the sense of regular activities apart from school, have given the following answers to the above questions:

71,83% of the students believes that they have never done a criminal act by their actions, 19,71% believes that they have done it, while 8,45% are not sure because they are not familiar enough with the law.

94,36% would never try narcotics 4,22% would try them, while 1,40%(i.e. one student) would try it in dependence with the situation.

As for the other students, who have, in the above mentioned answers, shown that their free time is not very organized, and there is 25% of them, have given the following answers:

58,06 believes that they have never done a criminal act by their actions, 12,90% believes that they have done it, while 29,03 is not sure because they are not familiar enough with the law.

93,54% would never try narcotics and 6,45% would.

5. CONCLUSION

On the basis of the established aim of the research, the following assumptions appear:

- in case of the majority of students, there comes to the disorganization of free time;
- sport and non-sport activities have a positive impact on juvenile delinquency prevention;
- students of secondary school age are not sufficiently familiar with the term of juvenile delinquency and its consequences;

As for the first assumption, that majority of students have a problem with disorganization of the free time, we consider that it is not confirmed because by the analysis of data, it was shown that these students very well know how to organize their leisure and that they are the members of numerous activities, both in the home and out of it, mostly in sport clubs.

The second assumption was that sport and non-sport activities have a positive influence on juvenile delinquency prevention. We believe that this hypothesis is confirmed, because the students themselves, when answering the question of choice between delinquency and sport and non-sport activities, have chosen with convincing 89% in favor of activities that are opposed to the delinquency. 94,23% says that they would never try narcotics, and it is already shown that it is about the children who use their free time in a very creative way.

The third hypothesis, that the students are not familiar enough with the term of juvenile delinquency and its consequences, is not confirmed. To our surprise, 83.65% of the students have shown that they know what juvenile delinquency is. Namely, the answers were not quite complete, but they very satisfactory.

In fact, we are quite satisfied with the outcome of this research, because it was shown that these students who, by all accounts, spend their free time in a very creative way, they do not think negatively and they rather choose some useful and healthy activities. Namely, in the final part of the analysis and interpretation of data, where a parallel has been made between the question concerning the organization of free time, the question whether they have violated the law and would they try narcotics, it was shown that a very small percentage of students wish to try narcotics and that a very small percentage of students have committed criminal acts.

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