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THE EFFICACY OF SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL MEASURES FOR MINORS IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW AND THEIR RESPECTIVE COMMITMENT IN THE BRAZILIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to conduct a targeted study of the issues surrounding juvenile offenders who protest against the system. It will discuss whether socio-educational measures are truly considered an important tool for the resocialization of minors in conflict with the law, as well as the importance of family and society as a whole in the socio-educational process. In 1990, the Child and Adolescent Statute (ECA) was published. This document is considered the strongest protector of minors' rights and is also responsible for the implementation of socio-educational measures. These measures are educational in nature and have as one of their main objectives the resocialization of alleged minors in conflict with the law. The article also aims to conduct a study in relation to the preparation and implementation of socio-educational measures, given that the minor, according to the biological criterion adopted by criminal doctrine, is considered an individual who is still in the process of developing his or her personality, making it possible for the support network, that is, the State, family and society together to help the juvenile offender not to become a criminal when he or she reaches adulthood.

Keywords: Child and Adolescent Statute. Juvenile Offenders. Socio-educational Measures. Criminal Law. Family.