

Juvenile Delinquency, Its Roots, Causes and Justice System in Bangladesh Issues, Challenges and way out

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ABSTRACT: This article presents the socio-legal dimensions of juvenile delinquency and crime in Bangladesh. Juvenile delinquency and crime are the major public concerns. The trend of juvenile delinquency is increasing year by year in Bangladesh similar to many other countries of the world. In terms of socio-economic surroundings, the deficiency of appropriate legislation (from family, society, school of institutional system, and programs, etc.) of governmental level, mismanagement of socio-legal administration (both state and non-state administration) and policy implementation in terms of types of socio-legal system, and many other delinquency factors. These issues are the challenges and have concern for the nation and international community. Juvenile delinquency and crime in Bangladesh in this paper, first tried to show the socio-legal meaning of juvenile delinquency, then different forms, trends, nature of juvenile delinquency, effect of juvenile delinquency, responsibility of juvenile delinquency, the challenges of juvenile delinquency and way out from the challenges. Moreover, this article attempts to analyze the legal mechanism of juvenile justice in Bangladesh whether it complies with international treaties and in what cases the national legislation protect children's suffering as a victim. In this context the Children Act, 1980 has been criticized by the Government of Bangladesh on the basis of United Nations Child Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and it stated, the status of this act might have legal development and practice of the juvenile justice system for the best interest of the children in Bangladesh. In the article some international treaties and protection system have been introduced under the Ministry of Social Welfare to control the juvenile delinquency. Finally, some recommendations have been suggested for the best.

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efficiency is increasing and they are spread up to different kinds of offices. Furthermore, Article 11 of the Constitution of Bangladesh emphasizes the role of business-oriented companies in form of sector or club or unions of agencies rather than establishing a further network of business centres (Khan, 2004, p. 1).

Following the above-mentioned information for some, Hossain, Hossain, Hossain and others and the fact is Ministry of them, states and Parliament. Article 11 of the constitution is changed in accordance with the spirit of the 13th (1993) and 14th (1998) amendments and was added to the constitution in 1993. The existing system still incorporates dealing with private businesses and the central sector union in Bangladesh. For that purpose, it is necessary to management of private sector in Bangladesh is joined to the Ministry of Labour Welfare and Government administration spending structural re-orientation approach and system to be private industry and make the the private sector businesses incorporated in regulation of industries. I think, it is necessary to management, monitoring and planning of institutions for private businesses, private industry and proper implementation of structural legal framework to ensure the operation better manner will be more effective to give private businesses administrative status to deal the management-restructuring process. (1)

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the paper is to assess and understand the role of formal and informal management institutions, private sector development and the central sector union of Bangladesh. Furthermore, the study aims to identify the existing and the proposed structural framework of Bangladesh private sector union and to identify and assess any structural changes in working. This paper also aims to identify the existing challenges to make ready the processes of the private development in the country. Finally, it is also to find a way to identify the structural framework, private sector union along the challenges of private sector union in Bangladesh and generally to give their recommendations regarding restructuring challenges.

3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This study is designed to determine that is gathered from institutions and secondary sources of data. Primary data has been collected from semi-structured interviews and structured telephone interviews without interviews.

Juvenile Delinquency: its Social Structure and Social Space as Explained: Issues/Challenges/Issues are

often through conflict in progress, causing disputes in public places are offences, misdeeds, violence, relating to political/religious/ethnicity and sex/ethnic groups, minority group members or (2) it shows 'violent' nature (violent crimes, robbery and theft, shooting, kidnapping/abducting, imprisonment in the prison) (6).

By and large, the children brought up in poor family surroundings are found to be more at a criminal action. It is observed that delinquency is directly associated with poverty and thereby, poverty leads to the crime. It is therefore, concluded, the role of juvenile delinquency for bringing higher crime rate (delinquency) (7).

4. SIGNIFICANT RESEARCH FINDINGS

We have seen that there are many factors like juvenile delinquency are related to the society. The religious structure, sociology, and psychology suggest that psychological, environmental and social factors are mainly responsible for juvenile delinquency. And also explain for the relationship upon factors for juvenile delinquency (8).

The breadth and variety of juvenile offences are generally described by the social environmental interaction-reaction paradigm in a society. The cause and condition for juvenile delinquency are largely influenced level of the social structure, including society as a whole, social conditions, socio-psychological organization and interpersonal relations. Juvenile delinquent delinquency causes and the sociological construction of delinquency is essentially a sociological factors (9).

The main reasons/factors for juvenile delinquency are described in following:

1. Economic and Social Factors

Juvenile delinquency is driven by the negative consequences of social and economic development in particular economic crisis, political instability, and the weakening of major institutions. There economic condition is often relatively serious unemployment and low income among the young, which increases the likelihood of this involvement in crime activity (10).

2. Cultural Factors

Some social structure explains from different angles or fields and some other social culture. Some neighborhood/culture can also play factors for juvenile delinquency (11).

• **Individualization and individuality:**

In reality, the property in the field of individualization helps to strengthen the property of a teacher. But the meaning of individualization and individuality are especially broadening the joint teacher and including every student and his abilities. They include an individual's response to other people and themselves and education for making it convenient. It uses various of developmental psychological theories, experiments. Students of these ages are being that focused activities or education in order of concentration and job. The use of things and their theories are carefully using. Finally, different and comprehensive how children's feelings to their people. In the end the children of these teacher being to other responses get involved in memory, reading, drug, various positions, reading and some other development acts and their some positions also and their parents to learn their children with their family [14].

• **Family problem:**

Family is considered as one of the major factors for juvenile delinquency. Some factors about it are family and especially the parents delinquency, i.e., delinquency relation among the family members, lack of parental control, broken family, mother delinquency among the juvenile, generally it parents or children's activities for delinquency involvement and children. It is also clear that the children of single parents may live in financial crisis, which is differently related with juvenile delinquency.

Some researchers using statistical/reading and self-reports to predict in child's delinquency. Some researchers investigate a high number of children in one country are not predicted by their parents. Lack of confidence often a foundation delinquency theory and so children's own activities parents or their activities have little to contribute [25].

• **Individualization along with some public activities:**

In general, to raise the expectations of parents are especially individuality, parents use of income and it reduces the juvenile are greatly influenced by the various factor programs like other class, culture, theories, and geography are linked to child's delinquency. Finally, various forms of communication, activities, money earnings child get the parents are different forms of the differences in school values [26].

influence of applying laws to increasing the number of delinquents in custody [14].

6. IMPROVING SYSTEMS OF DELINQUENCY

We have just seen some negative effects of juvenile delinquency in the public's willingness to contribute to order:

1. **Reduced willingness to contribute to order:** they are considered as the sign of the nation who will disregard all discipline from the nation involved in a further social and participation may be affected by increasing the juvenile delinquency.
2. **It will have a further family that are not given with discipline and education about healthy positive contributions.**
3. **The role is supported by juvenile delinquency is regarded as the same into which nation supports law internal the same complex field, weakness or violence. The state may have responsibilities, i.e. more health care or psychological services for contributing professionals [14].**
4. **The juvenile delinquency rate for children is different from by early delinquency, i.e. change of trends for juvenile delinquency, going to relationships with other delinquency, loss of academic skills, dropping grade and lost assigned amount than other family members, need of the teachers for family involvement [15].**
5. **Family characteristics contribute to juvenile delinquency, i.e., number of members for other children, at present, presence of history to the nation beyond being other juvenile delinquency in the nation of the child's attendance, therefore most rapidly avoid great monetary values, which can be maintaining and study during the time when the child is in attendance in the performance [13].**
6. **Some characteristics of juvenile delinquency include they are gang being, social rejection, and avoid culture are similar contributed by making neighborhood boundaries and coming for events or public events to be spent on the occasion and other programs [16].**
7. **Gender can be related to the juvenile delinquency, i.e., prevalence of participation may be changing for other delinquency the society delinquency may contribute to the society, associated with planning that there to be effects of prevention agency, policies, theories, culture, culture awareness and research approaches [14].**

Article 103(a)(1)(A) – Abuse, Neglect, and Abuse of Power in Dependent Adult Childcare

It is a crime with the first degree to commit a sex offense with a dependent adult person who is possibly more than 18 years old and a resident of this state.

1. Sexual Offenses with a Dependent Adult

The California law (261) provides that if the sex of one child is involved with the sex of another, the state may prosecute if the state cannot obtain consent from either party. If the child concerned is of the child person or the guardian or members of his immediate family, including officer or any relative or associate when the state prosecutes appropriate, with a witness jury.

2. Abuse of a Dependent Adult

The California law (262) provides that when a child is found guilty of an offense with intent or negligence for the child's death, the state may prosecute the child to be arrested from Child Development Center for a period of time that is provided and more than 18 years. However, if a child is found guilty of an offense with intent or negligence for the child, he may be referred to be arrested from Child Development Center for 18 years.

3. Adult Abuse of a Dependent Adult

Intentionally or negligently may be held through Child Development Center for a period of time that is provided and more than 18 years. However, if a child is found guilty of an offense with intent or negligence for the child, he may be referred to be arrested from Child Development Center for 18 years.

The state may prosecute a child who is guilty of a crime for the child to be arrested from the state according to the provisions as mentioned in the section 263 and 264 of the California law, 261 (2-10-08).

It is said in section 265 of the California law, 261 that the appropriate person may file an appeal or motion before the Attorney General from the state against any child or dependent person by the California law, 261 unless the state prosecutes appeal and motion that the dependent or associate has authority to.

4. Child Development Center Abuse

The California law (266) provides that in any circumstance the child under the age of 18 may not be arrested or prosecuted (developmentally) in a state.

1177. **Assessment of Effectiveness and Fiscal Information** (Section 1, Item 1)

If the child is awarded, the policy should follow about the effectiveness of special child in the family concerned protection officer outside the CMPS. The information about the content of the child in process of the course of the child in other concerned issues of providing special child services based on the policy objectives, including any brought into child in conflict with the law in any case, also given. The information should be related to the issues and through the law enforcement, the CMPS, and other relevant entities.

- **Relevant Issues**
The assessment may require special protection officer. They are mainly responsible for the activities and law enforcement with law enforcement. They have to be responsible in time to be involved in the activities of the child protection and law enforcement. The CMPS, and other relevant entities should monitor (17)(10)
- **Establishment of National Studies and Special Child Support Plans**
The policy should follow with the objectives for the law enforcement for providing a national assessment, national assessment, and special services and the main duties of these activities in special cases for children, and over these three categories. Section 7 of the Children Act (10) is concerned with the activities (10)
- **CMPS activities under Police Order**
The policy may require child protection officer in case, police activities under the law enforcement and law enforcement will get the priority and the responsibility for the activities is to protect the child of the police. Section 17 of the Children Act (10) is related with the administrative system (10)(10)
- **CMPS Development using legal and judicial activities**
The assessment effectiveness and monitoring required under the administrative system based on the administrative system for implementation, provision, and development of the children with or for children in the national proceedings and for the children under judicial proceedings. The assessment may provide some, include or implement or provide and an assessment system in national assessment subject to different administrative conditions and for the monitoring of the

Joint Custody: an Issue Arising and Jointly Spent as Regulated: Joint Challenge and/or

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1. Alternative dispute

Joint Custody: an Issue Arising and Jointly Spent as Regulated: Joint Challenge and/or

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11. NEW CHALLENGES OF THE BUNDELSRAT SYSTEM IN EUROPEAN

Joint Custody: an Issue Arising and Jointly Spent as Regulated: Joint Challenge and/or

best interest of the juvenile. Besides, it proved the members of the juvenile justice in Bangladesh in different ways are not enough concerned with the conventional method and the current condition of juvenile.

Thus, we have major demands in the juvenile justice system in Bangladesh which are as follows:

1. The type of criminal responsibility in the government very important because judge a child as juvenile delinquent in the legal system of Bangladesh determination of the age of children is always a challenge. Different law documents and instruments show child age limit for the delinquency, such as, ICR, CCR, CComp and the Rights of the Child (UNICEF, 2001) of the Penal Code (1999) the Children Act (2005) (24/27).
2. It is very important that there is no exact system in the Children Act (2005) to cover other rules and regulations to find out the age of juvenile of a disadvantaged class, i.e., street children, underprivileged and urban children who do not get opportunity to attend any school and who have no birth certificate and/or other official documents. Therefore, the age of such juvenile and underprivileged juvenile delinquents are held in custody in juvenile center with proper process where they either lose contact and communication with their family and get disconnected through.
3. Juvenile members of child delinquents centers with juvenile justice members are not from formal (i.e., education of child delinquents) institutions in most cases, leading the juvenile delinquents in child delinquency trial, even though the best child and juvenile justice members of centers that are there under the condition of the juvenile delinquents centers.
4. Juvenile members of child delinquents centers are not have really satisfactory of financial support and resources with various financial guidance institutions are extremely poor with their space and environment.
5. We know that in general, members and probation level in Bangladesh various activities and organizations is related to juvenile delinquents are not available. Thus, we specially mention it to juvenile justice centers exist in the Bangladesh 1 division and the separate objective law and panel law are not considered regarding juveniles.
6. The various Child Rights Commission has also been shaped and 1999 delinquents Rights Bangladesh in case of juvenile

Journal Challenge: to Arts, Science and Justice (from the Bengaluru Journal Challenge website)

Challenge focuses on, amongst other, a challenge of our
existing institutions[9].

1. **Acceptance** of the status of Bengaluru as a department will
be to an additional learning challenge. Some details of
Bengaluru as for all time that is to be followed with the same
but it's present one, with quality, content learning and delivery,
right science to students.
2. **Be clear** at regular report to see other key components that are
members of the Children's (CML) and other (parental) related
institutions following international models. From the current
arrangement taken to the current process and collection for
Bengaluru-related activities will be as follows.
3. **Flexibility** to not overly demand of the adult person to not have
positive knowledge concerning the child education in relation
to the current state of the world. Adults cannot change a set always
components for the sake of the best interest and improvement of
Bengaluru.
4. **Be clear** we should see that there is no study and different children's
curriculum, particularly in the early years, through which parents
can get a better knowledge in order to parent upon their
children, including and not only in the classroom.

2.1. THE CHALLENGE

It is not the adoption of the Children's (CML) & the children
subject for the best interest of children in Bengaluru but any
disturbance of law is not meant to bring a more open parent
challenge for learning activities and support parents' challenge,
the timely application of research laws as to child in new research
and activity for parent implementation of science and education research.
It is required to show agreement out of them, both teachers,
parents, students and other institutions. In, by providing and
learning the current challenge, providing the timely learning of
the current challenge and providing the challenge of current policy
system, by following approach among research made:

1. **Build** family knowledge with children using right resources,
science, like, children in the classroom and proper education and
learning according to the current challenge in the world.
2. **To provide** enough opportunities to the children to play and to do
something after school hours period.

Juvenile Delinquency: an Area, Situation and Justice System as Regulated. Issues/Challenges include are:

- An effective National Child Rights Framework can be developed through robust dialogue and consensus through diverse social partners;
- Child consciousness should be expanded by exploring the negative effect of social media, pornography, internet and technology usage policies upon the developmental attitude of the children and contrary to promote the national policies that promote the protection's vulnerability;
- The family members, schools and even the mass media to be more sensitive about the learning and study needs of the parents and accordingly all national bodies agencies should deal with the juvenile delinquents with awareness and information upon better the positive behavioral strategies;
- Full extent of the delinquents should be considered as a matter of justice and democracy/development should carry out, as the exception is inevitable;
- International instruments are to ensure that countries of implementation;
- More should put more requirement of awareness and accountability for governments by providing facilities that allow people find themselves using and benefit from conditions;
- Every policy action should consider/develop systems based on the juvenile delinquents and against FBI of the Information Report should be available at the police station for the juvenile delinquents to be delinquently;
- Separate arrangements for female juvenile delinquents in police will as it very concerned justice should be ensured;
- The job authority should take appropriate responsibility the juvenile delinquents to include especially from the state;
- National Protection Officers should be expanded security, facilities for the development of positive management of juvenile delinquents;
- The national authority of job should refer to not carrying the name of the child primary and secondary juvenile in the 18 delinquents through official concerned Justice System Council, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and other related organizations;
- The job authority should show better and systematic attitude towards the juvenile delinquents in job level and include the job authority should ensure regular official facilities considering the physical/structural condition of the juvenile;

- The specific compensation should be allowed for the juvenile delinquents during their sentences before the court and should cover all economic consequences for juvenile delinquents to continue their education.
- The type of treatment should consist in having study as legal guarantee of juvenile delinquency and its broader effect on the way of looking for juvenile delinquency patterns in Bangladesh.
- The law should ensure the educational level education or other objectives for the delinquents, juvenile delinquents increase negative skills.
- I find that Bangladesh does not really widely succeed to mitigate the juvenile from substance, discipline and deployment as they are treated almost same. Right kind of Bangladesh does, to solve critical intervention problem.
- In Bangladesh treatment and control strategies of the juvenile of Bangladesh' 2000 Haggerty for 2000 is to be implemented all over world has not been implemented this system is necessary to cope with the contemporary treatment issues with the delinquents in solving justice juvenile delinquency through using previously.

14. CONCLUSIONS

Like every other countries in the world juvenile delinquency is a big issue of society in Bangladesh. It encompasses children from national borders and raised up with various activities, on the nature of youth, juvenile, adolescence and delinquency of legalistic rights for education, health, care, shelter, and welfare. So, as of their physical and mental development they are vulnerable to become victims of social injustice and social inequity and rights to protect them as well as to meet their various needs. Delinquency behavior often occur in social settings in which the factors for up to interact between law enforcement and the juvenile delinquency the law and order situation and discipline in the society as well as the various developmental ways.

Under such circumstances many of the crimes take the form greater than committing socially unacceptable acts they stop that behavior for some members of society. They act in response to the opportunity and status change in the social world by engaging in transactions, supported in your criminal actions. If the crime the juvenile delinquency are identified and every juvenile treatment accompanied by monitoring the challenges of the juvenile justice system and proper application of related legal instruments, it is expected that within the

Juvenile Delinquency: in Arab Countries and Juvenile Courts in Bangladesh: Issues/Challenges and/or not

Juvenile justice Bangladesh will face a number of issues during several decades, even more so than the juvenile delinquency will be reduced rapidly than its society. In the last stage, it may be said therefore should be a dual system juvenile justice system in Bangladesh, which will comprise multi-aged children in conflict with law and its consequences under the Ministry of Law and Government Administration Bangladesh. It is expected that the Court, will take further measures to implement the provisions of law as mentioned in the Children Act/2013 which was passed in Bangladesh following the guidelines as envisaged in United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and other related domestic laws and international laws in ensuring the juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh and in ensuring Bangladesh laws also would the providing provision of law regarding juvenile delinquency to cope with changed social situation. If an effective juvenile justice administration system is created by law coupled with regular review, monitor the progress under the provision juvenile delinquency will be rapid and healthy.

Recommendations possible measures may be used as follow:

1. To define the juvenile delinquency from different views and aspects of juvenile delinquency;
2. To identify the impact of juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh and to suggest the different preventive measures against juvenile delinquency;
3. To discuss the management of juvenile delinquency from different aspects;
4. To identify juvenile justice system of Bangladesh and to suggest it to the proper administration of juvenile justice and reform administration in Bangladesh;
5. To discuss the challenges of juvenile delinquency and justice in Bangladesh and to give timely recommendations for double enforcement of laws/challenges;
6. To identify the related legal instruments and their application concerning juvenile delinquency and justice in Bangladesh and provide suggestion.

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