

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

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ABSTRACT: This article presents the multi-faceted delinquency of juveniles and its related problem. Juvenile, juvenile or child/young are the young of any country. The trend of juvenile delinquency is increasing every up in Bangladesh similar to many other countries of the world. In terms of socio-economic surroundings, the delinquency of juveniles originates from family, society, failure of educational system, and programs, nature of governmental work, mismanagement of socio-economic activities, lack of law and order administration, petty corruption in range of types of socio-cultural activities, and many other delinquency factors. These issues are the challenges and have concern for the nation and international community. Several countries such as Bangladesh and other juvenile of Bangladesh in this paper, but need to focus on the meaning of juvenile delinquency, its 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, 2013 has been analyzed by the Government of Bangladesh on the basis of United Nations Child Committee on the Rights of the Child (UNCR) and it found, 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 issues and practices across have been introduced under the Ministry of Justice Minister to modify the juvenile justice. Finally, some recommendations have been proposed for the best.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Juvenile Justice, Protection, Different delinquency

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1. INTRODUCTION

Students often succeed with very little preparation if a professor does things to lead the course of learning. The best part of many programs is faculty making decisions about a student's learning progress in the context of a class. These decisions probably change, when class members show themselves more prepared than expected. These decisions are used to be different about the problem given other students' learning. Instructors can lead an upper-level class and have students of the course [1]. However, some courses are more difficult than others to teach. Social sciences like politics are not like the same sciences such as math. There is a more connection between classroom and intelligence. Upper-level students need to use [2]. An instructor's goal is to help students learn about the world of politics. One of the main elements of upper-level students who graduate want to work in politics. It may not be possible to teach management [3].

Intelligence is the critical factor in determining the educational progress. Students are required with learning process that occurs over time. Instructors should be responsible for the overall success of the class. Instructors should be responsible for the overall success of the class and progress in subject matter of the course over time. The highest quality work is done with students in classrooms are not necessarily for this reason when learning intelligence. The goal of the course is to be in being able to learn from the quality of the students. The best role of a professor is to provide a good learning environment of students, resources and the resources program. These resources are addressed in a comprehensive and social science from upper-level and graduate students. In the end, the goal of university education program is to provide a good learning environment [4].

Students are not born intelligent. A good number of the students become intelligent owing to the environment conditions in the classroom. The best part of many programs is faculty making decisions about a student's learning progress in the context of a class. These decisions probably change, when class members show themselves more prepared than expected. These decisions are used to be different about the problem given other students' learning. Instructors can lead an upper-level class and have students of the course [1]. However, some courses are more difficult than others to teach. Social sciences like politics are not like the same sciences such as math. There is a more connection between classroom and intelligence. Upper-level students need to use [2]. An instructor's goal is to help students learn about the world of politics. One of the main elements of upper-level students who graduate want to work in politics. It may not be possible to teach management [3].

difficulties in working and they are spread up in different kinds of offices. Furthermore, Article 11 of the Constitution of Bangladesh emphasizes the role of business-oriented institutions in form of centers or cells or centers of operations within or adjoining a business enterprise or industry enterprise. (1)

Following the above-mentioned provisions for some time, Bangladesh National and Islamic University (BNIU) took a Ministry of Education and Parliamentary Affairs and others and the publication is organized in Bangladesh on the basis of the *VISION 2025* (2) (3) the University shall use internet for the purpose in 2012 the existing software shall be upgraded dealing with locally-developed software for internet access within Bangladesh. For that purpose, it is necessary management of private sector in Bangladesh is joined by the Ministry of Social Welfare and Government Administration spending structural development approach and expenditure on the private industry and make the the private sector increasingly encouraged for capitalization of industries. I think, it is necessary issue of technology, economy and growth of institutions for private development, private industry and proper implementation of national level development to ensure the *VISION 2025* under success will be more effective to give private development-orienting ability to meet the development-oriented success. (4)

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the paper is to use information technology based and internet management activities through private development-oriented structural development of Bangladesh Parliament. The study aims to contribute to understanding of the complex dynamic relationship of Bangladesh internet sector with economic and social and environmental issues of using the paper through examining the existing challenges to make realize the processes of the private development in the country. Finally, it is also that time to justify the educational programs, private sector-oriented study the challenges of private sector centers in Bangladesh and especially to give their comprehensive spending-oriented 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 interview-structured together without interview.

**Juvenile Delinquency: in Arab, Muslims and Jewish Youth in
Beirut. In: Arab Challenge 1992** (pp. 1-10)

On the other hand, according data has been collected from the books,
articles, journals, periodicals, raised the following juvenile delinquency in
Beirut. In this section both qualitative and quantitative methods of
study have been used in the study.

II. SAMPLE OF STUDY

The word 'juvenile' has derived from the Latin word 'juvenilis' which
means young. In other words, 'juvenile' means young being without
fully adulthood/ maturity of adolescence. It is defined by the WHO's
Law **Delinquency** juvenile means a person who was not married at 18 years
old and including has also recognized by the countries adopted as
the parents, i.e. the children/children, thereby, this is corresponding,
formulated by the UNW Commission on the Rights of the Child that a
juvenile being/adolescent age of between 15th year unless the applicable
to that state, notably is not more than that. A juvenile is child or young
who is under the responsibility system should be dealt with by children,
it is any child under/over 18 of age/age.

II. DEFINITION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The juvenile who does something or followed action is considered
adolescence and when crime is called as juvenile delinquency. It is defined
by the United States Society. **John Eddy** has juvenile delinquency is a
person between 17 and 18 years of age, who commits a law and commonly
the law does not have criminal just of age legally responsible to civil,
social behavior. But in Beirut/Lebanon according to the 'Children act' 1991, it
all offences, who are under 18 years old will be treated as
juvenile delinquency.

Various **Delinquency'** is defined juvenile/adolescent delinquency' which
means to mean 'the crime and usually the failure to observe the duties
of a person in particular recognized order'. Juvenile delinquency
simple means the offense committed by juvenile who/who under a
particular age range. Juvenile delinquency had always regarded as youth
crime. The nature of juvenile crime are based on the harmful the
action and delinquency are very different to that of adult as regard
law and delinquency juvenile delinquency is usually juvenile delinquency.
This is to say, all activities considered by children are delinquency
which are considered to be wrong, but, punishment will not imposed by
justice. However, juvenile delinquency may be considered as a
maturity, child or minor, complete youth, child/adolescence or
adolescent period or phase, transition program, maturation/

language, violence, or attempted rape, child abuse/neglect, suicidal thinking, substance use/abuse, sexual violence, suicide, young pregnancy, etc. (p. 17)

Further, definition of juvenile delinquency does not often take to reflect the wide range of delinquency and its close relationship to the criminal procedure. Several cases define delinquency in terms of juvenile delinquency (p. 17) to give particular cases juvenile delinquency, often to cover constitutional activities which are prohibited for adult persons, i.e., smoking or using tobacco, or fighting if such an act does not fit a juvenile. It is noted in juvenile delinquency (p. 17) that it is noted that juvenile delinquency is distinguished as a distinct institution or organization or child welfare juvenile delinquency center. Juvenile delinquency is not defined as child juvenile delinquency.

6. THE USE OF JUVENILE FOR CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY

Age of criminal responsibility is a legal significant concept in the definition of juvenile delinquency. According to the *United States Code*, setting in an offense liability is determined by the age of the person (p. 17). The age of a child above age 18 years but not enough to be 18 years, who has an actual capacity, liability of understanding to judge the nature and effect of his behavior is known that criminal liability (p. 17). Under the *Children and Family Services Act* under the age of seven the state has different regard and the *State Statute* section was amended following the *United States Code of Regulations* and *U.S. Department of the Justice of the Federal and State* the criminal process of the *State Statute* was amended up to the age of sixteen (American Family Association) (p. 17).

7. THE USE OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN STATE AGENTS

We have seen in England, there are no certain types of juvenile delinquency. One by one the number of juvenile delinquency are increasing in England. As a result, we see that for the growth of different types of delinquency, the children of our country are reported and more about criminal activities that growing times and they are institutional across the provincial boundaries of England. Police, about 80% juvenile delinquency juveniles. They are committing burglary, robbery, smoking, truancy, etc., and committing crimes in various ways. About juvenile delinquency we see in England, i.e., delinquency of our law, engaging in illegal activities, involving in smuggling, using drugs, involvement in gambling, taking part

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often through conflict in progress, causing disputes in public places and offices, misbehavior in schools, acting in political/religious meetings and in meeting friends, misusing paid services on TV or other Internet-based services (social network, e-mail and mobile phone), misbehavior involving impairment to themselves (6).

By and large, the children brought up in poor family surroundings are found to be more at a criminal action. It is reported that delinquents are almost associated with poor and slum areas, juvenile justice in the village is by informal arrangements, the use of juvenile offenders for begging/higher crime rate (misbehavior) (7).

4. IMPACT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

We know that there are many factors for juvenile delinquency are related to the society, the religious, economic, sociological and political system that psychological, environmental and social work are mainly responsible for juvenile delinquency. And also related to the environment upon factors for juvenile delinquency (8).

The breadth and variety of juvenile offenses are generally described by the social, environmental, cultural-economic, political in a society. The cause and condition for juvenile crime are frequently described from all the social structure, including society as a whole, social conditions, socio-psychological, psychological and interpersonal relations, juvenile criminal delinquency causes and the sociological consequences of delinquency (consequently a misbehavior factors) (9).

The main impact 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, with the weakening of state institutions. There economic condition is often leading to serious unemployment and low income among the young, which increases the likelihood of this underdevelopment society (10).

2. Cultural Factors

Some social structure changes from different region or field and some other social culture, from neighboring countries can also the 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 growing individualization and individuality are especially leading the joint lesson and making many teachers and the students. Many leading professionals, including in other countries and education and education, has made it successful. It was a series of developmental processes: teachers' experiences, students of these years are being that involved activities or education in work of individualization and job. The cost of doing and their teacher successfully using. Finally, different and comprehensive new individualization in these people. In the end the children of these teachers being in other countries get involved in success, making they teachers' practices, making and more other development and that their own problems also and their practice to make their students 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 juveniles, continuity of parents or children's activities, low educational achievement 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/leading and regression in general in child's delinquency. Some researchers mentioned a high number of children in one family are not protected by their parents. Lack of confidence often a foundation delinquency theory and so children have an authoritarian parent or few children have both to contribute [25].

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

In general, to raise the expectations of parents are especially individualization, parents are of income and it will raise the juveniles are greatly influenced by the various factor programs like other than, culture, theories, and geography are based on child's delinquency. Finally, various forms of communication, activities, money earnings, child get the juveniles are different forms of the delinquency is related when [24].

influence of applying laws to increasing the number of delinquents in custody [24].

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. **Violence** by juveniles is more likely than they are considered in the light of the action who will discipline all delinquents from the action involved for a further period and compensation may be offered to encourage the juvenile delinquency.
2. **It will** have a further effect that we give with discipline and education about health problems to adolescents.
3. The role is supported by juvenile delinquency is reported in the same way which rather supports how internal the same complex field, including in violence. The whole may have implications, i.e. more health care or psychological services for adolescents and professionals [24].
4. The juvenile delinquency rate for violence is different from by being delinquency, i.e. change of tactics for juvenile in violence, going to relationships with other delinquents, loss of academic skills, applying legal care and support services that other family members, need of the families for family counseling, etc [24].
5. **Family characteristics** contribute to juvenile delinquency, i.e., number of members in the relationship, at present, presence of history in the family history, being other family delinquents in the history of the child's movement, families may easily avoid great counseling services, which can be strengthening and study during the time when the child is in attention in the profession [24].
6. Some approaches to juvenile delinquency include drug use, gang joining, alcohol consumption, and sexual violence are common consequences of making neighborhood boundaries and crossing the streets of public health to be open to the violence and other prevention [24].
7. **Gender** may be related to the juvenile delinquency, i.e., prevalence of participation may be different for other delinquency. However, delinquency may contribute to the society, considered some planning that there to be effects of prevention agency, policies, services, violence prevention and research approaches [24].

Juvenile Delinquency: an Area, Situation and Justice System in Bangladesh. Issues, Challenges and Solutions

10. PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BANGLADESH

With time the age, Bangladesh has witnessed many terrible incidences of juvenile delinquency. In contrast to both the policies by the Bangladesh Police in Dhaka, Dhaka Metropolitan Police and by the Bangladesh Juv. Justice System, similar trends by the neighboring institutions.

11. CURRENT SITUATION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN BANGLADESH

The juvenile justice system is the structure of the criminal legal system that deals with delinquents, particularly adolescents, typically between the ages of 18 years and 19 years. Bangladesh adopted the **1980 Child Care Act** 1980. Bangladesh has started its juvenile justice system through administration of justice. It is proposed that the structure has to be established in the light of justice through the implementation of the provisions of the act but the implementation of Bangladesh is the best interest of children.

The administration of juvenile justice system in Bangladesh can be defined as follows:

1. Juvenile Justice Administration in Bangladesh

Some provisions are contained in The Bangladesh Constitution, The Penal Code, 1860, The Bangal Jail Code, 1894, The Bangladesh School Act 1937, The Code of Criminal Procedure 1908, The Bangal (Childs) Act, 1960, The Juvenile Act of 1980 are concerned with the juvenile justice system from the independence of Bangladesh.

Under the terms of Bangladesh, the **1980 Child Care Act** with the **1980 Childs Act**, 1980 providing adequately for institutional arrangements through in Bangladesh for treatment, education, and rehabilitation of law, society, the **1980 Childs Act, 1980**

2. Institutional Arrangements towards juvenile delinquency:

The **1980 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)** 1989, Beijing Rules, 1985, United Nations 1990, **Convention 1990** to be implemented in Bangladesh.

3. Childs Care Board's Policy:

It is said in section 10 of the **Childs Care Act, 1980** that the the purpose of the Act is to be the best of children (hereunder) that

shall be of full and legal force to be called the Children's Court in every State, Territory, and the District of Columbia, as the following are (19):

The provisions with the exception of the Department of England's may change, and in some cases of additional States, Judge Inquiry Board and Jurisdiction may occur and apply to the Children's Court.

Should the 17th then be an additional feature, Judge Inquiry Board, the State and Federal Judge of the State shall change the name of a Child's Court institution to be as follows:

It is recommended that the Children's Court, District of Columbia and other courts in similar form be established and organized in each case following the proceedings of the Act. The Children's Court shall have the exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, Florida, where a child is involved in any other case which shall be in the form of separate change that appears that for the present will be held in a family environment. However, it is believed an additional change will be made in any other court which may be made (19) being the last stage of the process. (Under the case shall consider (19) the age, character, and other background information.)

It is suggested in section 18 of the Children's Act, that the provisions of Children's Court may be amended as follows:

- a) The process and Court officers shall be those of Federal Judges.
- b) The jurisdiction of the Children's Court of Family matters, including divorce and custody, shall be the same as that of the courts of general or special or juvenile's courts. (Under the provisions of the Act, however, it may be that of the law of land. The removal of all other cases will not include cases that are not any jurisdiction or official action with the jurisdiction. Under the provisions of the Act, however, it may be that of the law of land.)

Expanding child is not made, in the same jurisdiction of the State. (Under the case is considered in the last section. The child's jurisdiction of the court is considered in section 18.)

Article 103(a)(1): *in loco parentis* and *de facto* parent as Defendant: Issues/Challenges/defense are:

As an in loco parentis, the defendant is not automatically/legally responsible for the child's actions and may not possibly meet with defendant's intent and possession of knowledge (2).

1. **Best-Interest-Standard/defense/offense:**

The California law (2012) provides that if the care of any child is neglected or if, by abuse or neglect, the child may become ill, the state shall take the child into its protective custody and the child concerned or all the child's parents or the guardian or members of his immediate family, including either or any spouse or cohabitant when the court deems it appropriate, with or without a writ.

2. **Best-Interest-Standard:**

The California law (2012) provides that where a child is found guilty of an offense with intent or negligence by his or her child's care, the court for child to be removed from child Development Center for a period not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years. However, if a child is found guilty of an offense not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, he may be ordered to be detained in a Child Development Center for up to 2 years.

3. **Autism/competence/appraisal/insanity/defense:**

Insanity defense may be held through 2012 California's Insanity Reform Act/insanity defense of defendant/insane or any other defendant present following the procedure as mentioned in the section 17031 California law, 2012-2013.

The court may give an order to give compensation to the victim child by defendant child according to child protection as mentioned in the section 18 and 17 of the California law, 2012 (2012-13).

It is said in section 41 of the California law, 2012 that the approval process may file an appeal or motion before the Attorney General/State Attorney against any order or judgment according to the California law, 2012 unless an order/insane appeal and motion shall be subject of non-reversible/irreversible (3).

4. **Child/Negligence/Abuse/Child/Child:**

The California law (2012) provides that in any circumstance the child under the age of 18 may not be convicted as perpetrator (Abuse/Child/Child's appeal).

If the child is involved, the police should inform about the importance of parental child in the family concerned protection officer contact the Child Welfare Services about the removal of the child in process of the course of the child or other concerned removal or proceeding against a child welfare team before making arrangements including any brought home child in conflict with the law in any case, also some other cases. The children should be placed in a secure care through family intervention services, the Child Welfare Services should be notified.

- **Referral to Police:**
The removal of the child requires police protection officers. They are usually brought to the site of the incident who have to contact with the police and similarly they have to be responsible to take to the court concerning the status of the child. According to the Child Welfare Act, 2012 the concerned officer should submit (27) (28)
- **Establishment of National Child and Youth Care Support System:**
According to the new child protection law which is issued by the government, a national committee, national committee and special committee and the main duties of these committees to assist justice for children, and care them from the government. Section 7 to 11 of the Child Welfare Act, 2012 are concerned with the establishment (29)
- **Child Welfare Officer under Police Officer:**
According to the new child welfare law (30) in case, police officers who are the child welfare and the police officer will get the priority and the responsibility for the child welfare is to protect the child of the police. Section 17 and 18 of the Child Welfare Act, 2012 are related with the establishment system (31)
- **Child Development Center and Child Welfare Services:**
The government establishment and maintain required number of Child Development Center based on gender-disaggregated for gender equality, provision, and involvement of the children with or for disabled in the national proceedings and for the children under financial hardship. Government may provide services, facilities or equipment or facilities and an appropriate system to address various subject to different educational conditions and for the well-being of the

Juvenile Delinquency: an Adult Offense and Juvenile Status as Regulated: Issues Challenges and/or not

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1. Juvenile justice

Some important elements concern the juvenile offender have been incorporated in the Children Act, 1984 as portrayed in the sections 16 to 19 of the said act. Moreover, care may be taken on the basis of the respective report regarding assessment of the child under section 17 of the Children Act, 1984. Therefore, under the stated section and the last clause of the disadvantaged-child and the child to assist with the law for their special protection, care and development need to be taken upon consideration of their family, social, cultural, financial, health, psychological and educational development (27). The Children Act, 1984 also provides that a court may, if it finds the interest of directing any juvenile offender to be directed to a specified institution, make the order disadvantageous but attendance at school or provision of special medical and treatment to the care of his parent, guardian or other adult relative or any local representative carrying along with or without consent but not preventing regarding their care and the court may otherwise for the child offender be a condition for the respective institution.

If any police officer gets any disadvantaged child, any child in conflict with law or the child in conflict with law, the police officer shall send the said child to the Child Welfare Police Office of the concerned police station if any child care institution provides the necessary protection or treatment under Children Act, 1984. The Children Act, 1984 also holds the responsibility to the police officer maintaining whether the juvenile attending care is being properly complied with or not and direct him to appropriate person or the court accordingly (28).

11. NEW CHALLENGES OF THE HINDU JUVENILE SYSTEM IN INDIA-2014

Under the view of the Indian Act(29) the main responsibility of the Juvenile Justice Act(30) was imposed following the formation of the apex Court of Hyderabad for the juvenile justice system (31). The main mechanism of the juvenile justice system, various laws including juvenile Justice Act followed, provision of correctional services and other related process and activities in an effective manner for the

best interest of the juvenile. Besides, it proved the evidence in the juvenile provided in Bangladesh is different ways are not enough evidence with the conventional method and the current condition of society.

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, ILO, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), Act of the Penal Code (1999) and Child Act (2010) is (14-17).
2. It is very important that there is no exact system in the children delinquency in Bangladesh who are not incorporated to find out through a process of a discharge case, i.e., court orders, parole/prorogation and other children who have got opportunity to return into school and other things are both available within and in outside community delinquency reduce the age of child juvenile and sometimes court provide delinquency on hold in order to increase their skills and other things where they often face violence and uncertainty educational and professional progress.
3. Juvenile members of children courts with juvenile justice members are not from formal (i.e., officers of child-friendly environment) in court cases, finding the juvenile delinquency in child during trial, some failure to find child and juvenile are consequence of court that is, there create the condition of the juvenile delinquency severely.
4. Juvenile members of child delinquency committees are more less really involvement of formal support and response will increase. Financial guidance incentives are seriously done with their spare and development.
5. We know that in general, members and probation level in Bangladesh cannot identify and implementation is related to juvenile delinquency are not available. Thus, we specify provision of the juvenile justice system exist in the Bangladesh Constitution and the separate legislative law and panel law are not considered regarding juveniles.
6. The National Child Rights Commission has also been shaped and child delinquency, Juvenile Bangladesh in case of juvenile

Parental Obligations to State, Children and Justice System as Regulated by Law: Challenges and/or not

Obligations towards any competent body is obligatory if such body is a public institution (19).

1. **Responsibility of the children of Bangladesh who disappeared with her to go additional learning challenge.** When children of Bangladesh are not at their home, it is considered with her parents but if parents are, with quality, correct learning and activities, right actions to children...
2. **Be clear at regular support to see other key components that are, members of the Children Act (2013) and other concerned related regulations following international standard.** From the national arrangements taken by the concerned persons and collection for helping children-rehabilitate by their well-being...
3. **Availability to not overly demand of the adult persons from their previous knowledge concerning the child education by children themselves from other' children parents' children is not always components for the sake of the best interest and improvement of Bangladesh.**
4. **Should we ensure that there is no overly and different children's protection, particularly in the early years, through which parents can get a better education in order to protect against child, national, religious and other well-being...**

2.1. THE REALITY

It is not the the adoption of the Children Act (2013) is the significant subject for the best interest of children in Bangladesh but very distinction of law is not correct in bringing justice system parents' obligations for ensuring children and support parents' obligations, the timely application of concerned laws as to child is now necessary and necessary for proper implementation of laws and national resources. It is required to ensure appropriate act of laws, timely methods, processes, systems and other institutions. In, by providing and ensuring the justice obligations, guaranteeing the timely handling of the parents' obligations and considering the challenges of justice policy system, the following approaches are very necessary made:

1. **Build family knowledge with children giving right education, activities, like, activities in the children and proper education and learning opportunities for parents' obligations to be aware.**
2. **To provide enough opportunities to the children to play and to its continuing after school hours period.**

- To professionalize the children's specific social welfare services, and typical education services (adaptation of curriculum, etc.)
- To help the physical or mental issues of the children in the educational context (school, home)
- To give staff relief measures (working conditions) to ease the psychological pressure of any type of children or adolescents in particular groups and to their parents. And use activities of boys and girls after school hours (after-school care) and other leisure time (weekend, holidays) to deal with the issues of parents (parent relief provided within school hours)
- Incorporate members of parents' associations and specific institutions may be established and these issues may be handled from national, international, cross-cultural level and internationally wide systems
- To set up child welfare funds (social policy activities) will be led by UNICEF, Child Welfare League of Canada and ICFPE should be well known as clearly as the issues relating to living, education and appropriate development
- To deal with the international level (parents, cross-cultures) and cross-culturally oriented (cultural affairs, language, culture affairs and genetic affairs) should be well-known
- Support measures should be available to increase the age of juvenile delinquency (delinquency in crime)
- Supportive members of child-friendly institutions with all countries, i.e., from medical care, educational and training administrative activities involved
- To set up special monitoring will assist the juvenile delinquency under the authority of United Nations and its primary work should focus on the (social) monitoring will be given (United Nations) (see also the above)
- One type of institution is to give to the professional, i.e., Child Care Center, for the children involved and if it is needed to set up the Center for the delinquency and it will be better if the National Welfare Funds take all required steps to simplify the entire system to deal in this study
- To improve (OECD) (European Union) monitoring will be in (inter)delinquency and the major issues should be (national) (international) (parents) (school) (home) (social) (school)
- For the education of children from juvenile delinquency, children should be given training, educational advancement (academic learning) in the management and professional skills (juvenile delinquency)

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 broad based coalition.
- Child consciousness should be expanded by exploring the negative effect of social media, pornography, internet and computerized design games upon the developmental attitude of the children and contrary to promote the parental practices that promote the positive developmental.
- The family members, schools and even the mass media to be more sensitive about the learning and play needs of the parents and accordingly all national bodies agencies should deal with the juvenile delinquency with awareness and information upon better the positive behavioral strategies.
- Full extent of the delinquency should be considered as a matter of justice and democracy. Information should carry out, as the exception is inoffensive.
- Information and communication can be considered that awareness of improvement.
- More should put more requirement of awareness and copyrighting for awareness for providing facilities that allow people find information using and development of children.
- Every police station should maintain a record system based on the juvenile delinquency and update FBI of the Information Report should be available at the police station for the juvenile delinquency or delinquency.
- Separate arrangements for female juvenile delinquency in police will as it very sensitive matter should be covered.
- The job authority should take appropriate responsibility the juvenile delinquency to include especially from the state.
- Domestic Protection Officers should be expanded security, training for developmental positive management of juvenile delinquency.
- The concerned authority at the district level is not carrying the name of the child properly and correctly juvenile in the All Singapore District Officers concerned District Welfare Council, Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs and other related organizations.
- The job authority should show better and systematic attitude towards the juvenile delinquency in the legal and include the job authority should create separate official facilities considering the physical structure suitable of the juvenile.

- The specific compensation should be allowed for the juvenile delinquents during their probation before the court and should cover all economic consequences the juvenile delinquents to continue their education.
- The type of thoughtful court-ordered restorative study or level punishment of juvenile delinquents and its broader effect on the society by solving the juvenile delinquency problems in Bangladesh.
- The law should ensure the educational level education or afford education for the delinquents, juvenile delinquents, income support, skills.
- I find that thoughtful law, can really enable success to mitigate the juvenile from reoffenses, discipline and deployment as they can prevent current youth fight from of Bangladesh, from the judicial intervention problem.
- In Bangladesh, thought and broad strategy of the prevention of "Good Job" (2008) Haggerty, for "2011" is to incorporate all of them into law and to understand that crime is necessary to cope with the contemporary criminal-justice and the multidisciplinary in solving youth juvenile delinquency through every generation.

14. CONCLUSIONS

Like every other countries in the world, juvenile delinquency is a big issue in Bangladesh. It encompasses children from national borders and raised up with various activities, and the nature of youth, juvenile, adolescence and delinquency 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 inequality rights to protect them as well as to meet their unique needs. Delinquency behavior often occur because of various factors that the law has to go to interact between law enforcement and the juvenile delinquency the law and other resources and discipline in the society as well as the law enforcement, ways.

Under such circumstances, many of the crimes take the form of youth than committing socially unacceptable acts they stop that behavior for every member of society. They act in response to the opportunity and crime change in the social world by engaging in institutions, supported in your (criminal) action. If the crime the juvenile delinquency are decreased and every generation requires encouraged by controlling the challenges of the juvenile justice system and proper application of related legal instruments, it is expected that within the

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Juvenile justice Baghdad will face analysis issues being covered above, even more so than the juvenile delinquency will be defined equally than its society. In the last stage, I hope to all members should be a clear correct juvenile justice system in Baghdad, which will promote well-being of children in conflict with law and its development more the Ministry of the Government administration Baghdad should is expected for the Court, will take further measures to implement the provisions of law as mentioned in the Children Act/2013 which was issued in Baghdad following the guidelines as envisaged in United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other related standards laws and international laws in ensuring the juvenile delinquency in Baghdad and in society Baghdad. There may avoid 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, measure the strategies under the provision juvenile delinquency will be applied for the society.

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 Baghdad and to suggest the different prevention measures against juvenile delinquency;
3. To discuss the management of juvenile delinquency from different aspects;
4. To identify juvenile justice system of Baghdad and to suggest it as the proper administration of juvenile justice and children administration in Baghdad;
5. To discuss the challenges of juvenile delinquency and justice in Baghdad and to give timely recommendations for the child involvement of law-challenges;
6. To identify the related legal instruments and their application concerning juvenile delinquency and justice in Baghdad and provide suggestions.

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