

FORUM: General Assembly II

QUESTION OF: Minimizing Negative Socioeconomic Factors that Lead to Juvenile Delinquency

MAIN SUBMITTED BY: Nepal

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Bahamas, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Germany, Greece, Slovakia

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY II,

*Defining* the term juvenile delinquency as the criminal acts or offenses carried out by individuals typically younger than the statutory age of majority,

*Acknowledging* how negative socioeconomic factors such as economic status of poverty, lack of adequate education, and household family relations lead to juvenile delinquency,

*Taking into account* the fact that juvenile delinquency is directly related to the economic recession,

*Recognizing* the role of education inequality acts of juvenile delinquency, the general path towards occupational fame is education

*Alarmed* that many juvenile courts and detention centers are notorious for their inhumane conditions and that such conditions deteriorate mental and physical health and increase suicide rates,

*Accepting* that despite the efforts to mitigate juvenile delinquency by adopting the 1985 United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (“The Beijing Rules”) and the Riyadh Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in 1990, such solutions have not been implemented in many nations,

*Declaring* the unfair consequences of socioeconomic factors, the impact it has on adolescents, the negligent approach nations take towards the issue, that lead to adolescents often resorting to acts of juvenile delinquency,

1. Encourages nations to work to ensure all people receive the necessary education by improving in areas by:
  - a. improvement in education equality in socially marginalized communities through:
    - i. ceasing of funding based on district or geographical location,
    - ii. preventing direct donations to specific schools and instead insisting upon donations going through a third-party entity and divided equally,
  - b. expansion of government services and policies such as but not limited to:
    - i. enforcing the attendance of primary school for children ages 5-12,
    - ii. providing equal funding for K-12 schools,
    - iii. basing tuition on the financial situation of the legal guardians;
2. Calls for mandatory rehabilitation policies to be implemented within and outside detention centers such as but not limited to:

- a. arrangement of appropriate safeguard such as but not limited to:
    - i. identifying rehabilitation services for individuals of different ages and criminal records,
    - ii. indicating the importance of identifying the origins of criminality,
    - iii. analyzing the recurrence of criminal behavior in specific high-risk communities;
  - b. improvement of mental health care to achieve maximum impact by taking preventive measures such as but not limited to:
    - i. placing importance on correctional behavior to prevent future crimes rather than severe punishment,
    - ii. incorporating cognitive-behavioral therapy sessions and addiction rehabilitation programs,
    - iii. encouraging holding programs for the prevention of acts of juvenile delinquency, especially where no agencies have yet been established,
    - iv. requiring psychologists and health-care professionals to dedicate a mandatory specified number of hours each month assisting families with problems that increase the risk for acts of juvenile delinquency,
  - c. enforcing laws and policies that separate youths in detention facilities from adults in other detentions, arranging appropriately;
3. Urges nations to take into consideration the economic and household factors that play a role in juvenile delinquency and create preventive measures such as but not limited to:
  - a. expansion of government service policies for single-parent households such as but not limited to:
    - i. expanding the earned income tax credit, providing individuals with moderate income among single parents,
    - ii. creating child support assurance programs, offering monetary support, setting a guaranteed minimum child support per month per child,
    - iii. creating employment opportunities for single-parent households to secure stable job positions such as job conventions specifically for low-income households, subsidizing employment to raise employment levels,
  - b. improvement in policies regarding financial and social support for low-income households with adolescent family members experiencing extreme poverty and/or homelessness such as but not limited to:
    - i. receiving public housing until households can financially support themselves,
    - ii. provision of basic necessities until households can financially support themselves independently;
4. Encourages nations to fully implement UN resolutions regarding the prevention of juvenile delinquency such as but not limited to:
  - a. successful implementation of the Beijing Rules;
    - i. improving community-based programs to advance defense systems,
    - ii. securing the privacy of adolescents as stated in Article 8 without restricting the role of the Beijing Rules in the national laws,

- iii. increase federal spending on juvenile justice programs to further develop and reform the policy,
- b. successful implementation of the Riyadh Guidelines;
  - i. securing Article 20 in national laws, making public education accessible to all young persons,
  - ii. increase federal spending on juvenile justice programs to further develop and reform the policy.