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*Iqbal Ahmed Chowdhury*  
*Mohammad Maniruzzaman Khan*  
*Imtiaz Uddin*

## **Causes and Consequences of Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh: A Sociological Analysis**

**Iqbal Ahmed Chowdhury\***, Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology

**Mohammad Maniruzzaman Khan**, Former Student, Department of Sociology, Shahjalal University of Science and Technology

**Imtiaz Uddin**, Former Student, Dept. of CSE, East West University

### **Abstract**

Juvenile delinquency is one of the burning issues all over the world. The paper has been designed to explore the causes, consequences and diversity of criminal activities by juvenile delinquents. The study is descriptive in nature. Sample has been selected purposively and social survey method is used to collect data. It is revealed from the study that, no particular reason is responsible for juveniles' delinquency- a variety of reasons are responsible for this. Lack of proper family control, conflict in family, situation of residential area, impact of movies etc. are equally responsible for the juvenile delinquency. A number of juveniles are incapable to maintain their basic needs and to get proper recreation from their family. Consequently, they are involving in many anti-social activities to fulfill their basic needs and recreation through earning money.

**Keywords:** Juvenile, Delinquency, Recreation, Basic Needs, Criminal activities.

### **1. Introduction**

Juvenile delinquency is not only a national issue but also a global phenomenon. Juvenile delinquency refers to a large variety of disapproved behavior of teenage and adolescents whom the society does not approved of, and for which some kind of punishment or corrective measure is justified in the public interest. Certain acts such as-begging, truancy, vagrancy, stealing, hijacking, kidnapping, drinking and gambling etc. are included within the meaning of the term juvenile delinquency (Paranjape, 1998: 356). At present, juvenile delinquency is one of the

important social problems in the world that varies country to country. The situation of European countries is not so alarming like United States. Turkish scholar Nephah Saran's observation shows, during 1956-68, in Istanbul, Burgary, violence, sexual offences, smuggling and pick pocketing were the most prevalent crimes and these delinquency was concentrated in the age group of 16 to 18 years. The intensity of juvenile delinquency in India has verified in many periods. The states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar were largely affected by juvenile delinquency in 1996. That time theft and burglary constituted 39.6% of total IPC crimes. Juvenile murder showed significant increase in Madhya Pradesh. The state of Delhi registered highest incidence of juvenile delinquency in 1996, though there was some marginal decline in total crimes in the territory. The state of Tamil Nadu continued to record the highest percentage of total crimes committed under local and special laws during 1995-96 (Paranjape, 1998: 381-82). In the context of Bangladesh, at present, the juvenile delinquency is a burning issue, which affects our social life severely. But for this crisis not only our juveniles are blamed particularly but our present social structure, culture and overall mismanagement of our economy are also responsible. 27<sup>th</sup> October 2004 the 'Daily Noyadigonta' published a report on juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh. This report emphasized that juveniles are involving in various criminal activities through underworld connection. They are involving in theft, pick-pocketing, murder, arms and bomb caring, drug-selling etc. The report showed the Godfathers use them for holding the arms and drugs. These juveniles are involving in various criminal activities for the lack of parent's care and poverty; and the Godfathers properly utilize their (juveniles) weakness of poverty (Noyadigonto, 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2004: 8). In an article, Md. Anwar Hossan (2002) has identified various factors of juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh. The vital factors which influence the juveniles to involve in various criminal activities are- imitation, mass media, child labor, influence of slum, poverty, lack of constructive recreation, peer group association, family crisis etc. (Hossan, 2002: 19-25).

Mohammed Afsar Uddin (1995) identified many factors for the involvement of juveniles in the criminal activities in his 'Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh'. The vital factor for juvenile delinquency are- Psychological factors, cultural factors, family condition, family control & relationship. When a particular society breaks down; there nobody can replaces himself easily in the normal norms and traditional rules of society. In this circumstance the juveniles feel so pressure and frustration because of the present depression and imbalance of society. So juveniles involve in many anti-social activities for the present societal depression. People migrate from village to urban because of industrialization and urbanization, various working sources etc. As a result, peoples are cut off from their previous norms, values, rules-regulations and other customs. Therefore, people feel many cultural problems in the present situation. The existing cultural conflict in society affects the juvenile severely that lead them to involve in many criminal activities. Condition of family, control over children by family also promotes the juvenile to involve in various crimes. Data about family control over juvenile shows, 57% juvenile's family applied the over control on their juveniles and that lead them to involve in many delinquent activities gradually (Afsaruddin 1995: 25-28).

In Bangladesh, not only the poor but also the children of rich family are involving in many anti-social activities. The rich family gives their children huge money for the expenditure and that influences them to activate any criminal activities indirectly. In many poor families, the family members are always involving in quarrel because of poverty, which pays negative impacts on the children's mind. As a result, children expend most of the time with their friends in outdoor to be relieved from family crisis, which gradually influences them to involve in many criminal activities.

## **2. Juvenile Delinquency: An International Perspective**

### **2.1 Juvenile Delinquency in USA**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) compiles arrest information provided by law enforcement agencies each year and creates reports examining the trends, rates and statistics of juvenile criminal activity. Every four years the OJJDP publishes a comprehensive study as part of its Juvenile Offenders and Victims National Report Series. The arrest statistics found in these studies are useful for comparing general trends.

The reports generated by the OJJDP, although not infallible in representing crime rates, are effective at showing trends and general patterns. The following patterns in juvenile crime have been particularly interesting:

- Between 1987 and 1994 most arrest rates increased sharply. Aggravated assault rates doubled, as did murder rates.
- Since 1994 most arrest rates have been in steady decline. Murder arrest rates, for example, were 74% lower in 2000 than they were in 1993.
- Males drove the 1987-1994 spikes in the murder arrest rate, and the increases were seen in acts committed with firearms.
- Drug abuse arrest rates rose steadily through the '90s and have not yet dropped significantly.
- The arrest rate among females did not experience the sharp rise and fall that occurred with males during the '90s. Arrest rates among female offenders, instead, have continued to rise steadily since the 1980s.

## 2.2 Most Common Juvenile Crimes in USA

Roughly half of all youth arrests are made on account of theft, simple assault, drug abuse, disorderly conduct, and curfew violations. OJJDP statistics show theft as the greatest cause of youth arrests.

- In 1999, 2,468,800 juvenile arrests were recorded; of these, 380,500 were arrests for theft. In 2000, 2,369,400 arrests were recorded; of these, 363,500 were for theft.
- Drug abuse violations accounted for 198,400 of the 1999 arrests, and 203,900 of the 2000 arrests.
- Violent crime accounted for 103,900 of the 1999 arrests and 98,900 of the 2000 arrests. Across the board arrest rates dropped 5% between 1999 and 2000.

## 2.3 Juvenile Delinquency in Finland

In Finland about juvenile delinquency during the last ten years it is known that the majority of crimes committed by juveniles are not detected or recorded, meaning that the extent of hidden crime is large. To estimate trends in the whole range of crimes committed by juveniles, the data of the Finnish self-report delinquency (1995–2004) studies (FSRD) are used. These indicate that participation in destruction of property and shoplifting has decreased. Participation in violence-related offences has been more stable.

The percentage of adolescents refraining from all types of crime increased quite significantly between 1995 and 2004. The FSRD data also include questions about four offences specifically related to school: truancy, stealing at school, bullying and the destruction of school property. There was a decrease in all these types of offence, the most marked decrease occurring between 1995 and 2001. This indicates that the safety of the Finnish schools has improved. Recorded thefts by young males have drastically decreased over the last decade. The recorded thefts by young females have increased. The male trend is consistent with self-report findings. The increase in recorded female offences may reflect the increasing efficacy of social control of females (for example, the likelihood of store owners to report female minors to the police). The recorded robberies decreased after 2000 for both females and males, even though the year 2005 showed a high level of robberies. The attitudes of juveniles toward crime have changed during the last decade ([www.lawyershop.com/practice-areas/criminal-law/juvenile-law/crimes](http://www.lawyershop.com/practice-areas/criminal-law/juvenile-law/crimes)).

## 3. Objectives of the Study

The principle objective of the study is to identify the causes and consequences of juvenile delinquency. In this study, some specific objectives have also been considered:

- To identify the causes responsible for juvenile delinquency;
- To identify the criminal activities done by juveniles; and
- To explore the juvenile's attitude toward the present reforming method for delinquent juveniles.

## 4. Theoretical Framework

This study (juvenile delinquency) is relevant to two theories. These are-

- Labeling Theory.
- Differential Association Theory.

### 4.1 Labeling Theory

In the labeling theory, how one person become as criminal or delinquent and by his criminal activities, how can the person labeled as a criminal in his existing society, are explained. The man just for his anti-social activities is labeled as criminal in civil member of the society. Then he commits comparatively severe crime. Edwin Lemart (1940) explained the labeling theory by his own view. He explained two types of crime which are committed by the person and these two types are-

- Primary Deviant Act
- Secondary Deviant Act.

#### 4.1.1 Primary Deviant Act

These types of act are not so severe. For this act just informal social reaction remains in the society. In the other side, secondary deviant act occur from the primary deviant act. For this reason of secondary deviant act, formal reaction remains in the society. This types of crime (secondary deviant act) is a result of mans own ideas or mentality. Lemart present some vital stage of these types of deviant activities.

- Person commits just normal crimes that are identified as primary deviant act.
- Under these circumstances, one type of informal social reaction will create in the society. His neighbor may become angry toward him.
- For the informal social reaction, the person will commit other normal crime and will break the rule. Suppose, he will kill his neighbor's dog. This type of act will recognize as primary deviant act.

- The neighbors will gradually angry towards him. But in this condition, primary social reaction will remain. Neighbor may complain with the juvenile's parent for his crime.
- In this stage, the person may commit more severe crime than previous and person's crime may be recognized as primary deviant act.
- One formal reaction will establish in the whole society. The juvenile court will recognize the person as a 'juvenile delinquent'
- The juvenile will label, as a 'criminal' and he will recognize a bad person in his neighbors, other company of society and relatives.
- The juvenile will think himself as a criminal. He will make an association or interaction with bad company in his existing society.
- The juvenile will involve himself comparatively in severe crime. In this situation, the juvenile's all activities will recognize as secondary deviant act.
- The juvenile will be surrendered in juvenile court for his various criminal activities. For this reason, next he will be isolated from civil society (existing society), he will think and perform himself as a criminal (Elder, 1995:180).

In the present study, the juvenile's surrendered in the juvenile court to reform. After surrender them in the 'Kishor Unnayon Protisthan (Youth Development Institution), Tongi, Dhaka, Bangladesh', they were labeled as juvenile delinquents by the institution. After labeling as criminal they (Juveniles) were recognized as criminal in the society. The juveniles also think themselves as criminal.

## 4.2 Differential Association Theory

The association or social environments play the most influential role to become one person as a criminal. Person commits various crimes because of learning criminal activities with other person in the society. Edwin Sutherland explained, by influencing others manner and activities how one person may become criminal. Sutherland explained the 'Differential Association Theory' in his 'Principles of criminology (1939)'.

According to the theory, person learns to commit various criminal activities by the interaction with association. Every person highly influences by the other person's manner or activities in his existing association. In an existing association, other member's activities are so effective for the follower's activities. If members of the association are involving in various anti-social activities, person influence to follow their activities and they also learn various criminal activities. Person becomes criminal not only in the anti-social situation but also in the participation process of criminal activities with other persons of his existing society or association. Person influences to commit crime in the interaction of close person. If the high level of criminality remains in the family members, person also influences by them and involves in various criminal activities. When Person and his company commit crime, they make a strong supporting defense for protect them to overcome from the next possible problems or accident. In general, one person gradually influences by the various activities of his existing society members and by learning these activities, person involves in many anti-social or criminal activities (Edler, 1995:124-125).

In the present study, the juveniles (Kishore Unnoyon Protisthan, Tongi, Gazipur) were involved in various criminal activities. They were highly influenced by their company or close friends activities. By following the friend's anti-social activities the juveniles were involved in murder, drug addiction, bombing, child kidnapping, robbery, thieves and other various criminal activities. So, free interaction led the juveniles as a criminal in the society.

## 5. Methods of the Study

### 5.1 Population

All delinquent juveniles of *Kishore Unnoyon Protisthan* (Jubenile Developmnt Institute), Tongi, Gazipur, Bangladesh, who were involved in various criminal activities, have been considered as population.

### 5.2 Sampling

Purposive sampling has been used in this study for collecting crucial data. Under the purposive sampling 30 delinquents have been selected as the representative respondents who were able to provide with appropriate data about their previous activities.

### 5.3 Data Collection

Social survey method has been used to collect data from the selected respondent. Under social survey method, important data have been collected from 30 respondents through the schedule questionnaire. In the schedule questionnaire, open-ended and close-ended questions are used for collecting data properly. Besides, contingency



questions are also used in the questionnaire to collect more precise and vital data. Above all, for various crucial information and data, many journals, research works, articles and books are used as the secondary source.

## 5.4 Data Analysis

Univariate and bi-variate analysis were performed to identify- what important causes are crucial for the juvenile delinquency. In the univariate analysis quantitative measurement i.e. frequency, cumulative frequency, percentage and mode are used. In bi-variate analysis, analysis through cross tabulation is performed to show the influence of one variable to another. Moreover, SPSS software is used to analyze collected data properly.

## 6. Result and Discussion

### 6.1 Socio-Economic Condition Respondents

Table-1 shows that, the highest concentration of delinquent juveniles are between the age of 12 and 16 years 83.33% and the lowest delinquent juveniles are 16.67% in the 7-11 years respectively. So we see that most of the delinquent juvenile's age is 12-16 years.

Education is one of the important elements in the life of a person. An educated person can overcome any problem easily and properly. But table-2 shows that most of the juvenile delinquents (60.00%) are illiterate, 20.00% delinquents are literate, and 13.33% completed primary education. So data reflects that most of the juvenile could not able to gain proper education. It has been noticed that the involvement of criminal activities are increasing among the illiterate children.

Table-3 shows juveniles' family member oriented data. Data shows 40.00% delinquent's family member are 5-7. Therefore, 33.33%, 16.67% and 10.00% delinquent's family member are 3-5, 7+ and 1-3 respectively. So majority of the delinquent's (40.00%) family members are 5-7. The increasing number of family member resulting that, they (delinquents) were unable to get their basic needs. So the delinquents were involved in many anti-social activities to fulfill their basic needs.

Table-4 displays monthly income of juveniles' family. Data shows the majority of delinquents (46.67%) family income is between tk. 1000 and 3000; 30% and 23.33% delinquent's family earn tk. 3000 and 5000 and 5000+ in a month. So majority of the delinquent's (46.67%) family income is tk. 1000 and 3000. Because of their low family income, their family remains in poverty that leads them to involve in many anti-social activities to fulfill their essential basic needs.

### 6.2 Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

In this part of the study causes of juvenile delinquency are presented. To present the causes of juvenile delinquency basic needs of respondents, crime in residential area, crime in residential area, occurred crime in residential area, control of family, family conflict, causes of quarrel, data about watch the movie, involvement in child labor, expenditure of earning money, lack of proper recreation oriented data are described.

Table-5 shows that, 70% juveniles are unable to get their basic needs from family, only 10% were able to get nothing and 20% were able to get something. So, the data reflects that majority of the juveniles weren't able to get their basic needs from family, which led them to choose illegal way and involve criminal activities.

Table-6 displays the situation of juveniles' residential area. Residential area oriented data shows, 43.33% delinquent's residents situated in slum area, 40% delinquent's resident is in dirty and unclean place, and 16.67% delinquents' resident is situated in over populated area. Data reflects that majority of the delinquents (43.33%) family lives in slum area. The real environment of slum area is not appropriate for socialization. Residential environment has most influential role for build up the juvenile's attitude and mentality. But overall environment of slum area are not requires positive influence on the juveniles mentality and the negative influence of slum area lead them to become delinquent indirectly.

Table-7 shows that, 63.33% delinquent's residential area is not crime free where various crimes occur and 36.67% delinquent's residential area is fair and no crime free. So majority (63.33%) of the respondent's residential area are affected by various crimes. According to the crime in respondent's residential area we see, delinquents identified multiple answers about occurred crime. The findings shows, in 47.37% delinquents residential area stealing are occurring. Therefore, in 42.11%, and 36.84% delinquents' residential area hijacking and murder are occurring respectively. The negative impact of residential area is very effective against the juvenile's socialization and mentality. So the bad impact of the severe crime in residential area promoted them to involve in many criminal activities.

Control of family is one of the important factors for the proper socialization of children. From table-8 we see, 26.67% respondents felt so much love from family, 50% felt so much control from family and 23.23% felt no control by their family members. Control from family is so essential for children's proper socialization. But harsh control or much less control is harmful for the children. Children were unable to grow in mentally because of harsh and less proportion of control, which promoted them to involve in various anti-social activities.

Table-9 shows, 66.67% juvenile's parents quarreled each other and only 33.33% did not quarrel. So majority of the juvenile's parent were involved in quarrel because of bad interpersonal relation. According to the majority of the respondents (66.67%) view about conflict in family we see, 30% juveniles has noticed that their parents quarreled for the lack of good relation, 45% juveniles parent quarreled because of poverty and rest of the 25% juveniles blamed the lack of negotiation between parents. In the juveniles family, peace was absent because of the parent's conflict or quarrel. The juveniles were exhausted majority of the time in outdoor to relieve from family conflict that lead them to become a delinquent indirectly by association with bad company in their existing society. So, the family conflict is an important cause of juvenile delinquency.

Table-10 displays, 90% juvenile delinquents were watched movies and 10% were not watched movies. So majority of the respondents (90%) were watched movies with their friends. According to the most part of the respondents view we see many of them watched multiple movies. Data displays 66.67% respondents were watching worst movies. Therefore, 29.63% and 25.93% juvenile were watching porno graphs and English movies respectively. Movie is one of the important ways of learning any positive or negative matter. But present movies have less proportion of positive side, which may construct our juvenile's mentality to play crucial role for overall wellbeing of our society. The action, unfair scene and other negative sides of the movie reflected the juvenile's mind that led them to involve in many anti-social or criminal activities. So, the negative impact of movies played the vital role for juvenile delinquency.

In table-11(a) involvement of child labor oriented data are presented. Data displays, 63.33% juveniles were involved in child labor to fulfill their essential needs and 36.67% were not involved. So majority of the respondents (63.33%) were involved in various child labors to fulfill their needs.

In table-11(a) data about involvement in the child labor is presented. Data displays 19 respondents were involved in child labor to fulfill their essential need before arrest. In correspondent to the table 11(a), table (b) shows that 52.63% respondents used up their earning money to taking drug, 36.84% to gambling and 10.53% to watching the porno graph. Instead the juveniles were involved in child labor to fulfill their essential needs, but they were involved in many anti-social activities to waste their earning money. So, child labor is an important factor that leads the juvenile delinquency. Rest 36.67% juveniles were not involved in work because of the proper financial support from their family.

In table-12 lack of proper recreation oriented data are presented. Data displays, 80% juveniles were not able to get their essential proper recreation from family and only 20% were able to get. So, majority of the juveniles (80%) were failed to get proper recreation from family. As a result they could not grow up in mentally because of the lack of proper recreation that leads them to involve in various crimes.

### 6.3 Consequences of Juvenile Delinquency

In this part of the study consequences of juvenile delinquency are presented. Juveniles are involving in various criminal activities and that's impact influences on the whole society. To analyze the impact of juvenile delinquency involvement of juveniles in crime oriented data are described.

It is assumed that the most of the juvenile delinquent are involved in various criminal activities. The findings of the study are consistent with that assumption. The table-13 shows that, 20% juveniles were involving in keeping arms, 16.67% and 16.67% were involving in stealing and drug addiction respectively. In the respondents 13.33%, 10%, 6.67% and 3.33% were involving in extortion of money, murder and hijacking, sexual offence, child kidnapping and pick-pocketing respectively. As a result juvenile's parents always felt anxiety for their children's anti-social activities and they at present also remain in various anxious situation for their children. Although at present juveniles are caring in the reform institution, but they are not out of danger because of our complex social structure. Therefore, at present juveniles and their family label as a 'criminal family' in their own society because of juveniles crime in which they were involved before arrest. When they will free from reform center, they will again enter various anti-social activities such as- murder and hijacking, sexual offence, child kidnapping and pick-pocketing etc. which will so harmful for their society and their own family. So juvenile delinquency plays a negative impact on their life and family.

### 6.4 Attitude toward Juvenile Reform Methods (JRM)

In this part of the study juveniles attitude toward delinquency reform methods are presented. To describe this juvenile's attitude toward reform methods and causes of support the method oriented data are analyzed.

Table-14(a) presents data about Juveniles attitude toward juvenile delinquency reform methods. Data displays 76.67% juvenile delinquents support the present method/mechanism that is applied on juveniles to be reform and 23.33% do not support the present method/mechanism. So the majority of the juvenile delinquents (76.67%) support the present method that is applied for the reform of delinquents in Kishore Unnayan Protisthan (Youth Development Institution), Tongi, Gazipur, Bangladesh.

In the table-14(a) we see 76.67% juvenile delinquents support the present method/mechanism that is applied on juveniles to be reform. According to the table 14(a), table-14(b) shows, 43.48% juvenile supports the present method for proper arrangement of reform. In the juveniles 34.78% supports for learning the morality, 13.44% supports the method for facilities of academic knowledge and 8.70% supports the method for the opportunities of free from the crime. So the juveniles explain the positive attitude toward the present methods that are used for the juvenile's reform. Rest 23.33% respondents don't support the present method because of over punctuation.

### 6.5 Factors Associated with Juvenile Delinquency

The table-15, shows that the crossable analysis. This depicts that educational qualification and juveniles involvement in crime was strongly significantly ( $p > .001$ ) associated. The Keeping arms result indicates that illiterate persons involve in Stealing, Drug addiction, Murder, Sexual offence and Keeping arms types of crime, most of them are involved in Stealing & Drug addiction. The respondents who were literate half of them are keeping arms and half of them extortion of money. Most of the primary educated persons were involved in hijacking and secondary educated respondents were involved in Pick pocketing & Child Kidnapping. The analysis apparent that, the illiterate respondent's have tendencies most to involve in the above crimes.

From table 16 the bi-variate analysis depicts that monthly income of respondents family and situation of the respondent was strongly significantly ( $p > .001$ ) associated. The result indicates that highest proportion (92.9%) of the respondents lives in slum position and their family's monthly income level is lowest (1000-3000 taka). A middle income level (3000-5000 taka) respondent fully lives in the dirty and unclean situations. On the other hand most of the highest income level's respondent lives in the overpopulated situations. So it is clear that the living situation was fully depends on the respondents monthly income level.

Table 17 shows the relation between respondent's family member and monthly income of the respondent's family. From the bi-variate analysis it is observed that family member and monthly income of respondents family was strongly significantly ( $p < 0.001$ ) associated. The result indicates that as the number of family member increases then the monthly income of the family increases. The table shows that when the respondents family member lower than five their families income level is lowest category(1000-3000 taka) and when the respondents family member is seven or more, their families income level is highest category (5000+ taka).

### 6.6 Discussion

Juvenile delinquency is not only national crisis; it is also one of the obstacles for the overall national development. In this study the causes of juvenile delinquency has been explored. For juvenile delinquency, various factors play an important role. From this study, 83.33% delinquents are 12 and 16 years. So, the delinquent's tendencies are higher between 12 and 16 year's juveniles. Education is one of the vital elements for a person. Without education a person cannot behave normally. In this study majority of the delinquent juveniles (60%) are illiterate and just only 20% are literate. Because of the lack of proper education, the juveniles were involved in various criminal activities. Poverty is one of the important causes of juvenile delinquency. Majority of the juvenile's (46.67%) family income is 1000-3000 taka and 23.33% juveniles' family income is 5000+ taka. So, data reflects majority of the juvenile's family income is so poor. Because of their poverty, most of the juveniles (70%) were not able to fulfill their basic needs, which is so emergence for one person. The lack of basic needs led them to involve in various anti-social activities. Various crimes occurred in residential area were affected the juvenile's mind. From this study, in majority of the juvenile's (63.33%) residential area were encrusted with various crimes. In this area, stealing, robbery, drug addiction firing, murder etc. criminal activities were occurred and the negative environment of the juvenile's residence area influenced them to involve in various criminal activities. Family conflict is the vital factor of juvenile delinquency. Because of the family conflict, the juveniles were stayed most of the time in the outdoor, which led them to involve in many criminal activities gradually. In this study, 66.67% juvenile's parent was always involved in quarrel because of the lack of good relation (30%), poverty (45%), and lack of negotiation (25%). So, in this situation the juveniles were always anxious for family conflict which pushed them to stay most of the time in outside and to involve in various criminal activities. The movie has various positive and negative impacts. The juveniles were affected negatively than positively by the movie. In this study the frequency about watching movie of juveniles reflects this reality. In the respondents 90% juveniles watched multiple movies. The juveniles watched action movies, porno graph, English movies and worst movies. So the negative side of movies affected the juvenile's mind negatively, which led them to involve in many anti-social activities in society. Child labor is one of other important factors, which affected the juveniles indirectly. The data about child labor displays, 63.33% juveniles



were involved in child labor and they expend their earning money by taking drug (52.63%), gambling (36.84%) and watching porno grapy (10.53%). So, the child labor pushed the juveniles to involve in many anti-social activities indirectly which were not socially permitted.

The bi-variate analysis discloses that when the respondent's family member lowers than five, their family's income level is lowest and when the respondent's family member is seven or more, their family's income level is highest. A respondent living situation was fully depends on the respondent's family monthly income level. This analysis apparent that the illiterate respondent's have tendency to involve most of the above crimes as well as educated respondents were involved in dangerous type of crime like as Child Kidnapping.

## 7. Conclusion

Juvenile delinquency is one of the most important social problems in Bangladesh. This problem is increasing day by day. Because of the poverty, family conflict, industrialization, slum problem, differential association, lack of basic needs, lack of proper recreation etc. the juvenile delinquency are increasing in an alarming rate. As a result, the juveniles are involved in various criminal activities. A large number of juveniles are depriving from many facilities and proper environment that are necessary for their mental development. Many of them are depriving from proper education. So, juveniles are not developing in mental outlook and that led them to become a criminal in the society. As a result, the juveniles are involving in drug addiction, murder, children kidnapping, stealing, pick pocketing, bombing, keeping arms, and watching worst movies etc. criminal or anti-social activities. But for this brutal situation the juveniles are not only blamed, but also blamed our social structure. There are more than 6.5 million people living under poverty line. A large number of families cannot able to fulfill their children's basic needs. For this reason, these children concentrated on out and illegal source for fulfill their needs. As a result they follow the illegal way and are involving in many criminal activities. In the country, a large number of juveniles have spent most of the time with their friends because of family conflict and quarrel. They are affected by their bad company. If their company is involved in various anti-social activities, they (juveniles) are also involving in these anti-social activities by terrible effects of company. So, the proper protection is so essential to return the juveniles from their fault. Therefore, by which problems the juveniles are involving in various anti-social activities, every citizen of the country should identify these problems to return the juveniles in proper environment.

## 8. Recommendations

For the wellbeing and development of the juveniles some recommendations are given bellow:

- Parent should take proper care to their children so that they cannot interact with bad company.
- Basic needs are so important for any children. Lack of proper basic needs, the children influences in illegal way to fulfill their basic needs. So, every parent should concentrate for that.
- Education is an important basic need for the juveniles. Lack of proper education they cannot identify the fair and ideal way. We should ensure the proper education for them by educational institution.
- The juveniles are influenced by their family interaction. So, every parent should love their children, and play necessary control over their immature children.

Movie influences the juvenile to involve in various criminal activities indirectly. So, we should provide them constructive recreation for their mental development.

**Iqbal Ahmed Chowdhury\***,  
Assistant Professor,  
Department of Sociology,  
Shahjalal University of Science and  
Technology,  
Sylhet, Bangladesh

**Mohammad Maniruzzaman Khan ,**  
Former Student,  
Department of Sociology,  
Shahjalal University of Science and  
Technology,  
Sylhet, Bangladesh

**Imtiaz Uddin ,**  
Former Student,  
Dept. of CSE,  
East West University,  
Dhaka, Bangladesh

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Age (years)	Frequency	Percentage
7-11	05	16.67
12-16	25	83.33
Total	30	100.00

**Table 1: Distribution of respondents by age**

Educational qualification	Frequency	Percentage	Mode= Illiterate
Illiterate	18	60.00	
Literate	06	20.00	
Primary	04	13.00	
Secondary	02	6.67	
Total	30	100.00	

**Table 2: Distribution of respondents according to their educational qualification**

Family members	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	03	10.00
3-5	10	33.33
5-7	12	40.00
7+	05	16.67
Total	30	100.00

**Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their family members**

Family income (in taka)	Frequency	Percentage
1000-3000	14	46.67
3000-5000	09	30.00
5000+	07	23.33
Total	30	100.00

**Table 4: Monthly income of respondent's family**

Basic needs fulfill by family	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	03	10.00
No	21	70.00
Something	06	20.00
Total	30	100.00

**Table-5: Data about respondents according to the fulfillment of basic needs**

Situation of residents	Frequency	Percentage	Modal Category= Slum
Slum	13	43.33	
Dirty and unclean	12	40.00	
Over populated	05	16.67	
Total	30	100.00	

**Table-6: Data about situation of respondent's residents**

Crime occurred in residential area	Percentage	Types of crime	Percentage
Yes	63.33	Stealing	47.37
No	36.67	Robbery	26.32
Total	100.00	Drug addiction	26.32
		Firing	31.58
		Hijacking	42.11
		Murder	36.84
		Extortion of money	26.32
		Total (N)=30	

\*Multiple responses was counted **Table-7: Data about crime in respondent's residential area and occurred crime**

How family controlled	Frequency	Percentage
So much love	08	26.67
So much control	15	50.00
No control	07	23.23
Total	30	100.00

**Table-8: Data about types of control by family**

Did parent quarrel?	Percentage	Causes of parents quarrel	Percentage
Yes	66.67	Lack of good relation	30.0
No	33.33	Poverty	45.0
Total	100.00	Lack of negotiation	25.0
		Total	100.0

**Table-9: Data about conflict in respondent's family and causes of quarrel**

Did you watch movie?	Percentage	Types of movie	Percentage
Yes	90.0	Action movies	55.56
No	10.0	Porno graphs	29.63
Total	100.0	English movie	25.93
		Worst movie	66.67
		N=27	

(Percentage may exceed of 100 due to multiple answer)

**Table-10: Distribution of respondents by their watching movies and types of movies**

Did involvement in child labor	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	63.33
No	11	36.67
Total	30	100.00

**Table-11 (a): Distribution of respondents according to their involvement in child labor**

Types of expenditure	Frequency	Percentage
Taking drug	10	52.63
Gambling	07	36.84
Watching porno graph	02	10.53
Total	19	100.00

**Table-11 (b): Distribution of respondents according to their expenditure of earning money**

Had the proper recreation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	06	20.0
No	24	80.0
Total	30	100.0

**Table-12: Data about lack of proper recreation of respondents**

Types of crime	Frequency	Percentage	Modal category= Keeping Arms
Stealing	05	16.67	
Drug addiction	05	16.67	
Murder	03	10.00	
Sexual offence	02	6.67	
Keeping arms	06	20.00	
Extortion of money	04	13.33	
Hijacking	03	10.00	
Pick-pocketing	01	3.33	
Child kidnapping	01	3.33	
Total	30	100.00	

**Table-13: Distribution of respondents by their involvement in crime**

Support on present method	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	23	76.67
No	07	23.33
Total	30	100.00

**Table-14(a): Data about respondents' attitude toward juvenile delinquency reform methods**

Causes of support	Frequency	Percentage
Proper treatment for reform	10	43.48
Facilities of morality learning	08	34.78
Facilities of academic knowledge	03	13.44
Free from the crime	02	8.70
Total	23	100.00

**Table-14(b): Data about causes of support the reform method**

Educational qualification of respondents (in percentage)	Involvement of respondents in crime (in percentage)									Total
	Stealing	Drug addiction	Murder	Sexual offence	Keeping arms	Extortion of money	Hijacking	Pick pocketing	Child kidnapping	
Illiterate	5(27.8)	5(27.8)	3(16.7)	2(11.1)	3(16.7)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	18(100)
Literate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3(50)	3(50)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	6(100)
Primary	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1(25)	3(75)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4(100)
Secondary	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1(50)	1(50)	2(100)
Total	5(16.7)	5(16.7)	3(10)	2(6.7)	6(20.0)	4(13.3)	3(10)	1(3.3)	1(3.3)	30(100)

**Table-6: Data about situation of respondent's residents** (Figures within parenthesis indicates percentage of row total)  
Pearson Chi-Square =70.625; P-value for the chi-square test is P<0.001

Monthly income of respondents family (in percentage)	Situation of resident (in percentage)			
	Slum	Dirty and unclean	Over populated	Total
1000-3000	13(92.9)	1(7.1)	0(0)	14(100)
3000-5000	0(0)	9(100)	0(0)	9(100)
5000+	0(0)	2(28.6)	5(71.4)	7(100)
Total	13(43.3)	12(40)	5(16.7)	30(100)

**Table 16: Cross table of monthly income of respondents family and situation of residents** (Figures within parenthesis indicates percentage of row total)

Pearson Chi-Square value= 43.393  
P-value for the chi-square test is  $P < 0.001$

Family member of respondents (in percentage)	Monthly income of respondents family (in percentage)			
	1000-3000	3000-5000	5000+	Total
1-3	3(100)	0(0)	0(0)	3(100)
3-5	10(100)	0(0)	0(0)	10(100)
5-7	1(8.3)	9(75.0)	2(16.7)	12(100)
7+	0(0)	0(0)	5(100)	5(100)
Total	14(46.7)	9(30)	7(23.3)	30(100)

**Table17: Cross table of family member of respondents and monthly income of the respondents' family**  
(Figures within parenthesis indicates percentage of row total)

Pearson Chi-Square value= 43.393  
P-value for the chi-square test is  $P < 0.001$