

ANTISOCIAL FACTORS AND BIOLOGICAL HAZARD RESPONSIBLE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BANGLADESH: A CLINICAL APPROACH TOWARDS DURABLE SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Let the boys explore the positive geographical channel so no evil temporal could touch their innocent souls. The transformation of childhood into adulthood is a changeover period exploring some rigorous physical and mental attributes. Though this transformation is a regular phenomenon with some common traits, sometimes extraordinary mannerisms might be seen as the X factor. This paper attempted to work with these traits to evince the factors responsible for delinquent behavior on the part of some classified children who carry X factors. Juveniles carrying inbuilt biological risks are a potential threat to the family concern in the matter of guiding and nourishing boys and girls of that age. This paper has explored the variety of factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh, resorting to both primary and secondary data, using empirical tools like visiting juvenile offenders in a safe home, sharing experiences of the parents of potential juvenile offenders in Dhaka and Chittagong, visiting concerned police personnel, visiting a few victims of juvenile delinquency, etc. This paper has also addressed international and domestic laws, local practices, effective tentative strategies, and durable solutions. This paper has shaped some common but unveiled causes and factors responsible for juvenile perversion and possible way-out.

Keywords: Juvenile; Delinquency; Biological Risk; Atavism; Offender

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the history of juvenile justice, criminologists and others interested in deviant behavior have sought to explain why certain individuals act in certain ways at certain times. The number of theories for deviant behavior has grown considerably over the past 100 years as the field of criminology has progressed and the level of research has improved (Jhon; Steven 2006: 47-73). Generations change witnesses countless attributive cultures in the society concerned, and some of these attributions might be adverse and harmful to the generation prevailing and the community at large. Bangladesh has seen a massive generation gap between the 20th and 21st centuries. The lifestyle of the 1990s generation and 2022s matches very little. This anomaly is not limited to lifestyle but

also approaches, ways of thinking, body language, food habits, cultural involvements, aggression, perseverance, values, outlook, living standards, and many more. The generation change is a regular and common part of human life and we are used to surviving with these changes as expected. Notably, the rapid generation changes in the 21st century have been moving many things restless due to the availability of the internet, electronic devices, luxurious goods, and commodities, on the other hand around 18.7 percent of people in Bangladesh live below the poverty line whereas the large portion of the country's resources belongs to 10 percent people of the total population (Basic Statistics, 2024). This gigantic difference between the poor and rich in retaining resources is responsible for many outbursts in the country today, and perhaps juvenile delinquency is one of them. There might be a

question like how does the distribution of resources relate to juvenile delinquency? Moreover, juvenile delinquency is going to be the biggest problem for the country very soon if the trend continues. Juvenile delinquency has become one of the major concerns for the think tank of the country which is driven by family values and biological factors. Apart from that, Modernization, Industrialization, and Urbanization altogether make the situation tougher, as a result, this juvenile generation may turn to waste not manpower which is a setback for the nation. Juvenile delinquency now turns into an acute antisocial phenomenon, which causes harm not only to the present generation but also to the future of the nation. The current trend of disrespecting elderly people, disobeying parents, killing friends, parents, siblings, teachers, etc. could become a forehead-wrinkling factor for the policymakers of the country. Juvenile is a community with no fear of demise and nothing is enough to pull them in, as a result, they can do anything under any circumstance. For sure, today's juvenile will glorify the world tomorrow. Thus, it is the solemn responsibility of the present generation to keep them on track so that they may not deviate from the right path. Professor Fox discusses the biological problem as a causative factor in antisocial behavior. With the foundation of criminal law based on punishment as a preventative measure, the entire structure of this law must be viewed in a new light if biological factors have a causal role in the commission of crime (Sandford 1961).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Juvenile delinquency as an 18th-century concept drew little attention on the part of the stakeholders as well as policymakers in the concerned field. Juvenile delinquency may be defined as the contact between juvenile and criminal activities. The word 'delinquency' is frequently used in juvenile offenses that might not be wise as they hardly foresee the bitter consequences of their

harmful deeds. In most cases, a juvenile explores the path of wrongdoing under the shelter of an adult criminal. The retention of capacity by a minor to commit a crime may be low due to the absence of a well-concerted *mens rea*. The concept of born criminality, by examining atavism and body type, reveals something new for researchers in this field. Unless born criminality appears, the juvenile concerned deserves meticulous treatment from the rehabilitating authorities. Juvenile delinquency, also known as juvenile offending, is participating in unlawful behavior as a minor or individual younger than the statutory age of majority (Seigel; Welsh 2011). Children under 18 constitute 45% of the total population in Bangladesh (Ferdousi, 2013).

The term 'delinquent' usually refers to juvenile delinquency and is also generalized to refer to a young person who behaves in an illegal or unacceptable way to most people (Cambridge Dictionary 2023). Juvenile delinquency covered some petty offenses like quarreling, truancy, and underage drinking in the late 18th century, while current trends of juvenile delinquency have been covering almost every crime usually committed by adult people, and that is the biggest concern of the 21st century for a country like Bangladesh. Most importantly, we feel an urgency for a complete and thorough scientific investigation regarding hidden biological risks for juvenile delinquency.

JUVENILE

In Bangladesh, there is no clear guideline regarding the age limit of a juvenile. It is high time to frame a separate juvenile law to establish a fair juvenile justice system. However- section 4 of the Children Act 2013 states that all persons up to 18 years shall be regarded as children. Section 2(8) of the Labor Act 2006 defines "adolescent" as someone who has completed the fourteenth year but has not completed the eighteenth year. Developmental science reveals that

those who have attained the age of puberty are adolescents while females and males generally attain puberty around 9 and 12 years respectively. Thus we may refer to a logical age limit for juveniles i.e. who have attained the age of thirteen and are yet to attain the age of eighteen may be called juveniles. Juveniles are known as teenagers in many parts of the world. There is a clear presumption that at a certain level of age, no one can commit a crime, for example, section 82 of the Penal Code 1860 states that nothing is an offense committed by a child under nine years of age, which is well supported by the concept of 'Conclusive proof' under section 4 of the Evidence Act 1872.

DELINQUENCY

It has long been a problem why some children steal and not others, why some play truant, or why some set fires and damage property (Bonham 1926-1927). The answer to all these questions lies in multiple factors including biological and antisocial. The word 'delinquency' represents similar ideas like crime, felony, law-breaking, mischief, misconduct, wrongdoing, criminal behavior, etc. A crime committed by a juvenile is called juvenile delinquency. Delinquency implies conduct that does not conform to society's legal or moral standards; it usually applies only to acts that, if performed by an adult, would be criminal (Britannica 2024). Cesare Lombroso has explained that children who grew up committing crimes inherited biochemical and genetic factors. Lombroso also believed that people who commit crimes have facial features such as flattened noses and supernumerary teeth. The severity of delinquency varies from individual to individual (Chauhan et al., 2022)

Act wrongfully committed by youth offenders is called delinquency in many parts of the world. Interestingly, youth offender knows nothing about this separate nomenclature (delinquency) specially integrated for them! Moreover, they may not

know our concern regarding their reckless wrongdoing. Hence, the situation deserves a well-concerted effort from the parents, experts like criminologists, and none other than concerned state departments. These three stakeholders can do many things to bring about positive changes for the delinquents.

NATURE OF DELINQUENT ACTS IN BANGLADESH AND THREATS ASSOCIATED

In the late 20th century, juveniles were engaged in petty offenses like quarreling, school truancy, theft, etc. The social order fell around the early 21st century when they began to engage in relatively violent acts. In the recent past, rigorous delinquent behavior has become a matter of great concern for elderly people across the country. Social bonding, mutual respect, greeting sharing, and cooperation in hard times were some regular contexts of Bengali societies. Currently, it lacks mutual respect and decent manners on the part of young people, which is neither acceptable nor desirable. After visiting some urban and rural areas, the author recorded a list of delinquent activities and their impacts on society. The author likes to unveil the list of atrocities with the gang culture. The gang culture is not a new concept and is not harmful. It was known as friendship, community bonding, etc. But it is felt like a threat to society right now. The rest parts of the list are given here with- murder, parents killing, friends killing, theft, snatching, stalking, ravishing, rape, physical harassment, disobedience, disrespect towards senior people, political atrocities, drug taking and dealing, kidnapping, torture, grievous hurt, aggression towards teachers and many more. There is nothing left on the list often committed by adult criminals.

It looks odd and disappointing that young people in the country are destroying their lives by their own hands. In many cases, our parent loses their temper and control over their child of deviant nature. The author likes to mention some reported cases sourced from

newspapers and concerned police stations i.e. it is from petty crimes to murder, stalking to rape, and mugging to drug abuse - teen gangs have been making headlines again for the last few months (The Daily Star 2020). These gangs are often backed by a section of ruling party leaders, who act as influential elder brothers (The Daily Star 2020). Over a dozen people have reportedly been killed in the last four months by juvenile suspects (The Daily Star 2020). This is something that we are apprehensive about. Teen gangs in the capital first hit the headlines after 14-year-old school student Adnan Kabir was beaten to death in Uttara by boys about his age in 2017 (The Daily Star 2020). In Savar, schoolgirl Nila Roy was murdered in September by the teenage members of a local gang, allegedly backed by two sons of a ruling party leader. On October 9, a teenager named Nayeem was stabbed to death during a clash between two gangs in Fatullah, Narayanganj (The Daily Star 2020). On February 16th, 2024, another teenager named Sazzad was stabbed to death out of mere hot talk in Khalifapara, Chandgaon, Chottagram by Wasib (14), Fafuk (14), Shamim (14) and others, who were students in class nine of Nasir Mohammad Chowdhury School. Earlier on April 1 in the same area, 30-year-old Sharif Hossain was hacked to death for protesting gang activities (The Daily Star 2020). On August 10, two boys died after they jumped into the Shitalakhya in the Bandar area of the district, apparently to get away from a pack of chasing teenagers (The Daily Star 2020).

The situation becomes worse day by day, and people feel helpless for juvenile gang perversion. The notorious Nayan Bond's 007 group in Barguna, which killed Rifat Sharif in broad daylight last year, is a glaring example of the youth gang culture (The Daily Star 2020). A Barguna court sentenced 11 juveniles to prison for the murder, observing that juvenile crimes were on the rise across the country and godfathers were using children. The gang rape in Noakhali's Begumganj that shocked the nation recently was committed by a youth

gang named Delwar Bahini (The Daily Star 2020). It is high time to stop all these atrocities by applying the theory that "prevention is better than cure". In the last year, the law enforcement agency claimed to have arrested 349 teenage gang members. This alarming rise in teen gang culture shows the deterioration of Bangladesh's societal structure (The Daily Star 2024).

Illiterate juvenile slum dwellers are leading a miserable life with the acute crisis of daily necessities. They have been engaging in different criminal offenses to meet their basic needs. The juveniles in rural areas are selling and abusing drugs like *Yaba*. The author saw many young people committing crimes having no sense at all. Because either they are addicted or workless and hopeless. Bangladesh failed to accommodate the rising population with adequate workplaces. Psychological stability is needed to lead a peaceful social life, and this stability depends on the proper range of hemoglobin and hormonal balance. However, many Bangladeshi boys and girls lack adequate hemoglobin and hormonal balance. As a result, they may not control their anger and emotions in the hit of the moment. And get themselves involved in conflict with laws. They cannot think deeply and may not foresee the bitter consequences of their law-breaking activities. The empathy is that many juveniles in the country are directly or indirectly involved with delinquent activities. Sometimes, they may not be delinquent but behave, communicate, and react like delinquents. And that seems irritating and uncomfortable for the citizens. If the trend continues, they may not survive in the profession, family relations, social relations, and diverse environment.

We are apprehensive about the boys directly involved with criminal activities and fearful about the boys who behave like delinquents even though they are not of that nature. Juveniles have committed some unforgivable offenses in the recent past. Saiful Amin, who is an S.S.C. candidate of

Victoria Jubilee High School, Chuadanga, attacked his school teacher Saifur Rahman physically on October 8th, 2023, in the classroom during a Test Examination, which is a sign of a complete derogation of moral norms and principles. On March 09, 2024, a boy of 15 years raped his classmate and took a video which has subsequently spread on social media in Najirpur, Pirozpur. A group of juvenile gangs consisting of 20 members belonging to the Sunny group attacked Faisal (18) and Rashed (18) on March 16, 2024. They brutally hurt them with local weapons and killed Faisal, who was a member of the Rabbi group in Mirpur Sector 11, Dhaka.

The author has visited three slams in south Chattogram and found boys taking gum and other local drugs. The author has talked to over twenty slam dwellers aged 40-60. They said the majority of the slam boys are addicted. They often involved them with petty offenses for gathering money to buy drugs. Many of them failed to guide and motivate their boys. They have a bundle of allegations against the state. They said the state has no contribution to upholding their living standards. Quality education is unavailable to these boys, and employment is a *sonar Horeen* (Golden Deer). The author saw the boys were aggressive even in a matter where they need not be aggressive. Many of them were of ectomorph body type. Indeed, ectomorph people are less delinquent. But circumstances and the environment may turn an ectomorph into a delinquent. The author caught many street delinquents red-handed and asked them why they had done this. They showed a good number of reasons those were threatening. One said he had done it out of anger and hostilities, was not in a good state of mind, could not sleep last night, and did not like to see others chasing him, etc. How intolerant and restless generations are growing in Bangladesh is unbelievable! The author has visited my birthplace (Harbang, a village in Cox'sbazar). In Harbang, Many young boys do illegal activities, including cutting forest trees and excavating sands from rivers and

channels. The chairman of Harbang Union Parishad said the boys are unemployed and there is no other source of income.

Lifeless and hopeless living throughout the day, week, month, and year seems meaningless. People struggling with their basic needs, boys see nothing set for them to explore and move toward an uncertain future, leading many good boys to delinquency. The absence of large-scale social security for the people threatens the persons and property to be exploited by young delinquents.

RECENT JUVENILE ATROCITIES

The atrocities of juvenile gangs spread all over the country in the recent past. They even engage in killing operations for silly matters. Surprisingly, some influential politicians have patronized juvenile gangs to serve their purpose of dominating others since the last decade. A growing number of juveniles are getting addicted to the gang culture. Experts opined that it has turned into a dangerous disease in society. A concerted prevention approach from family and society may curb the atrocities. They commit crimes under the political shelters. They are engaged in eve-teasing, drug taking, power practice in local areas, nagging, and even rape. Research shows, that there is a high percentage of offending among all teenagers, the majority of offenses that violate the law are one-time occurrences and most often non-violent. Only about 5-10% of adolescents commit violent crimes (Khuda, 2019).

The victims of juvenile delinquency do not speak out and take legal action against the juvenile simply out of fear. At least six murders occurred in the Gazipur city corporation near Dhaka in the last seven years (The Daily Kalerkanto 2024). We found more than twenty juvenile gangs in 19 slams in Tongi areas. They control the entire Tongi from the Ershadnagar ward, which is known as the headquarters juvenile gangs.

Many children and juveniles are on criminal records at Tongi police station, whereas Mohammad Ibrahim Khan, Deputy Commissioner of Police Gazipur Metropolitan, said there is no juvenile gang in Gazipur (The Daily Kalerkanto 2024). Tongi police have arrested seven members of a juvenile gang along with their leader. Assistant Police Super Mahfuzur Rahman said we have arrested the juveniles during an expedition conducted by RAB-1 (The Daily Kalerkanto 2024). The juvenile gangs in the Norshingdi district are more desperate. The Norshingdi police said the juveniles resorted to a deviant path due to the parent's callousness. Several juvenile gangs are vigilant in Shivpur, the Soman Group, Ali Group, Shawkat Ali Group, Saddam Group, and many more, law enforcement agency statistics reveal. The juvenile gangs killed Foroz Meah (55), a motor mechanic, on March 16, 2024, in Shivpur. They caused grievous hurt to Hamid Munshi (42) with a sharp knife on March 15, 2024, in Shivpur. Kazi Nazmul Islam, the Norshingdi District Bar Association president, said the law enforcement agency's role is crucial in combating juvenile atrocities. Mohammad Mustafizur Rahman, Police Super Norshingdi, said they are doing their best to control juvenile delinquency. A single paper like this is in no way enough to cover the recent records and statistics of juvenile delinquency across the country.

THE BACKGROUND STUDY FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BANGLADESH

Bangladesh, as a newly growing country, has been passing a transition phase since the early 21st century. Positive and honest leadership may run the administration properly. However, Bangladesh has failed to find positive and honest leadership in this journey till August 5th 2024. Bangladesh has been facing several rigorous irregularities since 1990, like corruption, manipulation, nepotism, money laundering, extreme power practice, political plundering, poor human

resource management, inadequate education curriculum, poor asset management, manipulated market management, inflation, etc. Gradually, a hopeless nation is growing with fear and ill-motivation. The author talked to some students about their plans for their careers and country on a random basis in the recent past. The author was stunned and disappointed with their dormant responses. They have no clear vision for the future. They feel hopeless and think recklessly. Youth are disproportionately represented in statistics on crime and violence, both as victims and as perpetrators (Bologna, 2017).

There are no available job facilities for young people in the country. An unstable education system is responsible for developing a restless generation. This restlessness leads young people towards malice, wrongdoing, and grievous offenses. A non-productive education system like Bangladesh might kill the potential of a bunch of brilliant students and make them unemployed garbage linked to the crime world to maintain their livelihood. Bangladesh is a promising country in terms of its geographical location, but the governance so far could not capitalize on this strength. Moreover, since its independence in 1971, Bangladesh has encountered several internal problems like population, corruption, lack of patriotism on the part of the leadership, plundering approach in almost every sector, absence of proper planning to run the country sustainably, and many more. Indeed, these mishaps contributed a lot to making the citizens selfish and unmotivated. There is no mutual respect between the Governments and the people.

The government hears nothing of the people, and people comply nothing with the government's pronouncements. The people including juveniles have no respect for the law and their enforcement. The governance for the last 25 years failed to realize the implications of a productive education

system fitted to the criteria of the 4th Industrial Revolution and to give a message to the people to grow together, work together, and love the country together. Bangladesh failed to set a strategic living culture for the people yet and to prevent the development of a delinquent society all over the country. The author has talked to over 100 senior citizens about their apprehension of juvenile perversion. Many of them were speechless and felt helpless. They need care, treatment, and services, not confinement to address the underlying causes of their troubling behavior and to prevent deeper and more costly entanglement in the juvenile or criminal justice systems (Arthur & Waugh, 2008).

Professor Mahfuzur Rahman, a political scientist, said there is a *Rajnoitik Boro Bhai* (Political big/elder brother) culture in patronizing juvenile gangs, especially in city areas. Juvenile Delinquency has turned into an epidemic in Bangladesh. The next chapter will unveil the causes and factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh.

THE FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN BANGLADESH

The author has categorized the factors responsible for juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh into three categories:

1. Anti-social factors 2. Biological Risk Factors; and 3. Emerging factors.

ANTI-SOCIAL FACTORS

1. Availability of Drugs

Unrestricted availability of drugs is a big headache for a country like Bangladesh. The scenario of taking drugs in the city areas and rural areas is not identical. In the city areas, both boys and girls are used to taking drugs without having any reservations, whereas in rural areas, only boys are used to taking

drugs. The majority of juveniles get attached or addicted to drugs simply out of trend and fashion. Subsequently, they become chain drug abuser.

Drugs connect juveniles to crime in two ways- collecting money by doing crimes to buy drugs and committing crimes after taking drugs and being addicted. Phencydyl, Yaba, Heroin, and Ganja (Marijuana) are available drugs all over the country. The young generation, including street juveniles, are addicted to yaba, which usually comes from the neighboring country Myanmar.

The regular drug abusers are beyond the control of their parents and social control. Meanwhile, Members of the law enforcement agency said drug dealers are, somehow, connected to politically influential persons and equally protected by them when we arrest the dealers even red-handed. There is no alternative to protect young people from the aggression of drugs and dealers. The solution in this regard lies with the government as we know the government can prevent, control, and uproot any threat in the country.

2. Availability of Arms

Man with arms and without arms differs a lot. Having arms in hand might turn a man into an animal. The arms of different varieties are in the hands of politically involved young people. Moreover, gang culture has intensified the use of arms across the country. We have a gorgeous and frightening Arms Act of 1878 of little implication, especially against politically patronized criminals. Ironically, the judiciary may not have the upper hand in promoting justice by inflicting appropriate punishment on politically sheltered arms abusers due to the lack of absolute independence.

3. Availability of unrestricted Internet and obscene photos and videos

You cannot imagine your life without the internet in the current world. Lives move on the internet to explore the world and discover new ventures for the better advancement of people. Apart from this, the internet has been curbing the lives of young people by offering thousands of unnecessary raw materials, preferably obscene photos and videos, worthless gaming, and free access to adult sites. It refrains the juveniles from going towards the playground. It hinders the brain development of young people. After exploring obscene photos and videos, most of the explorers may lose their control over the movement of the pituitary glands. As we know, the pituitary glands motivate the sexual sensations in the human body and may lead to sexual harassment, even rape.

4. Absence of Ethical Values

Ethics is a matter of practice in family, social, and state relations. The state is the ultimate authority that sets guidelines for people to lead ethical lives. Family teaches their children according to the guidelines set by the state. Bangladesh lacks ethical practices to a great extent. The governments and public servants have been responsible for unethical practices across the country. Only 3.1 per cent of the population has been working in public services (ILO, 2024), but the impact of their services on the people of the society is high. Unfortunately, most public servants believe that corruption is permissible and their lord may pardon them after observing religious obligations like Hajj, Charity, etc. Parents and guardians wish to see their sons and daughters in public services at any cost, even illegally. Of course, the practice of ethical values begins at home. Children follow their parents' day-to-day lifestyle-like fish following the river. Parents may think twice before doing wrong in front of their issues. We have developed an arrogant juvenile community that likes to laugh at ethical communications, conversations, and practices. They have little or no knowledge of the consequences of an unethical life. The state failed to guide their life within ethics

and morality. Here is a big concern for the upcoming days.

5. Absence of religious values

Religion covers almost every aspect of human life. Religion teaches us how to lead a life of purity and leave evil temporal. Bangladesh has been endorsing a rigorous non-religious lifestyle for the last few years, especially in the city areas. Young people and juveniles are pioneers in this regard. The damage and obliteration of a person and property are a must if someone goes beyond the limit of religious norms and principles. A non-religious life may bring frustration and disappointment to an individual or community. Many parents and guardians believe a life without religious attachment is moderate and smarter! They often promote and encourage their children directly or indirectly to lead that kind of life where religion has little placement. As a result, they might become deviants in early life with an antagonistic anticipation. On the other hand, an extreme religious group consisting of juveniles may be seen in every religion that likes to mold everything as per their thoughts and beliefs. The state may handle these extreme groups gently. In a state, every religious community should have equal freedom of religion and their observance. A religious sentiment may not develop properly where suppression and oppression continue in a particular community based on religion on the part of the state. A culture of religious practices may pave the way for thousands of deviant boys and girls to have a life of purity and sanctity.

6. Disobedience to parents

Disobedience to parents has become a regular part of the daily life of boys and girls in Bangladesh. The culture of mutual respect in the 1990s was contrary to the current culture of disobedience. In the 1990s, teenagers were softly submissive to their parents, senior relatives, or neighbors. There was peaceful coexistence in our societies

back in the 1990s. The parents were cautious about the behavior and lifestyle of their children till the late 20th century. As a result, the social and communal environment was comfortable for all with minimum hostilities, but the situation has changed gradually since the early 21st century. Now, family and social relationships have become hot and spicy. The senior citizens are not as comfortable as they were due to the rough and aggressive attitude on the part of the juveniles. The government may stop these aggressive cultural changes through strategic work plans to bring societies back to their earlier forms. It may include restoration of the parent's and teacher's authority over the wards and students, respectively.

7. Taking the teachers' authority off

The teachers were well respected in Bangladesh from every corner of the society. The students always refrained from doing anything that looked odd to their teachers. The teachers loved to care for their students relentlessly with utmost sincerity and dedication without discrimination based on race, sex, status, religion, etc. The Ministry of Education has withdrawn the authority of the teachers by a single declaration that the teacher shall not take punitive actions against the students for their wrongs based on the theory that to spare the rod is to spoil the child. Love and rule go hand in hand in a student-teacher relationship. Teachers must have the authority to punish their students for their wrongs. But they must not exceed the limit while doing so. And the instances of excessive punishment have taken place exceptionally. An exception can never be an example. No one can deny the teachers' role in shaping the life of a teenage student. Unfortunately, Students do not respect their teachers, but eventually, teachers have lost their motivation to do better for the students going out of the box. Hence, the quality of education decreased with lots of questions. Suraiya Banu Dali, a retired school teacher, said the student knows well about 3G, 4G, 4.5G, and 5G instead of *Mataji*, *Pitaji*,

Guruji, and *Masterji* (mother, father, senior, and teacher) (The Daily Ittefaq 2024). A visible gap exists between parent-children and student-teacher relationships. There is no alternative to bridging the gaps with utmost care and caution.

BIOLOGICAL RISK FACTORS

The following heads may be termed biological risk factors;

1. Hormonal Imbalance

Genetic causes, hormones, environmental factors, and some diseases may contribute to aggression in individuals (Acar et al. 2020). In a consortium of 12 projects supported by the European Union where new research on aggression was conducted in a large study group of 18,988 individuals, gene-based analyses were performed to investigate the genomic structure underlying aggressive behavior in children (acar et al. 2020). One study stated that functional variation in arginine vasopressin receptors may be responsible for higher levels of aggressive behavior (Pappa et al. 2016; 562-572). In another study by Malik et al., oxytocin and oxytocin receptor gene variants were examined in early childhood aggression. A study conducted by Eklund et al. evaluated the relationship between behavioral disorders at early ages and biochemical variables in adulthood and their importance in terms of early crime and lifetime violent behaviors (Eklund; Akm 2005; 122-129).

Hormonal imbalance is responsible for criminal behavior in juveniles. Laboratory tests anywhere may reveal hormonal imbalances. As soon as delinquency is exposed, parents should work on it to resolve the hormonal imbalance. Perhaps it would be one of the toughest tasks to convince the parents of Bangladesh to go through this process. The state has to develop a culture with positive motivation, and the social contract approach is needed to succeed in this way. Mutual respect and peaceful

coexistence may accelerate social harmony and reduce aggressive reactions due to hormonal imbalance. Children and juveniles of hormonal imbalance need this nature of environment badly.

2. Irregular Atavism

Early attempts to explain criminal behavior saw criminals as differing significantly on a biological level from non-criminals. Cesare Lombroso (1876) said Criminal types could be identified from their facial characteristics, which he argued were signs of atavism (Menaker 2013/14). For example, he argued that criminals had low foreheads and shifty eyes and would show a reduced sensitivity to pain (Menaker 2013/14). He said thieves had flattened noses, but in murderers, the nose is aquiline like a bird's beak. The lips of rapists are fleshy and protruded, while the lips of swindlers (con artists) are thin and straight (Menaker 2013/14). It is a bit risky to rely on his assumptions. At the same time, the assumptions were pragmatic and biologically supported. He ran the experiment on Italian prisoners, which could little match with Bengali nationals. However, a similar experiment may go with Bengali delinquents to address at least criminal tendencies at an early stage. There is a common saying that some face structure looks dangerous and frightening to others. What does it mean? It means atavism matters! The officer in charge of different police stations in Chittagong agreed that the faces of criminals are a bit different from people in general. They found irregularities in the facial structure of many criminals, especially leaning foreheads, fleshy lips, and large red eyes. The frightening face-structured people take advantage of their facial structure by terrifying others to gain something unlawfully. A well-equipped rehabilitation center can play an intensive role in keeping these delinquent characters on track. Furthermore, we can set a parameter for identifying criminal tendencies by monitoring and observing the body type and atavism of the person in question. For example, we can say a man of mesomorph body type with

irregular atavism carries high criminal tendencies, whereas an ectomorph body type with regular atavism carries little criminal tendencies.

3. Classified Body type (Somato Type)

Early biological theories of crime found on the premise that those who engage in criminal behavior possess anomalies in their physical constitution that make them different from the population of non-offenders. The theories focused on the individual as the unit of analysis. (Akers 1994). Cesare Lombroso, the Father of modern criminology, in his book *Criminal Man*, said a criminal is fundamentally different from a non-criminal based on some characteristics, anomalies, and abnormalities, both physical and non-physical;

Physical abnormalities are as follows-

Asymmetrical face, twisted nose, Wrinkle skin, Long arms, Bulky lips, large monkey ears Receding chin, Woolly hairs, Leaning Forehead, Abnormal eyes

Non-physical abnormalities are as follows

Lack of moral values, Lack of social values, Aggressive in nature, Inhumane.

Lombroso developed these ideas during his work as a prison physician. One offender, a famous prisoner named Villella, attracted Lombroso's interest (Menaker 2013/14). Lombroso conducted a postmortem examination of Villella and discovered a depression in the interior back part of his skull, which he called the median occipital fossa. Lombroso recognized this feature as a characteristic of apes (Menaker 2013/14). Due to these characteristics, criminals opt to commit crimes (Menaker 2013/14). Cesare Lombroso suggested three categories of body types with a proximate delinquent tendency.

(a) Ectomorph

The ectomorph body type is thin and fragile bearing features like introverted, thoughtful, and shyness. They have little criminal tendency unless they corroborate atavism. They are emotionally restrained and hence can commit any crime out of emotional outbursts.

(b) Endomorph

Endomorphs are soft and fat. They tend to be overweight and lacking in muscle or tone. Endomorphs are easy and relaxed (Menaker 2013/14). They have little tendency to commit crimes as they hardly like to move around unless an emergency arises.

(c) Mesomorph

They have very little body fat. Personality: Mesomorphs are brave and adventurous and enjoy physical activity. They can be aggressive and domineering and care little for others. The criminal tendency is high in the mesomorph body type people. The author saw in many instances that a higher percentage of delinquent people belong to mesomorph body types. They feel superior and mighty over others (Menaker 2013/14). They can hurt others with no cause. Naturally, mesomorph body type people are aggressive, violent, and attacking. Mesomorph body type people like to devour a positive approach and rational behavior from others. If anything goes against their wish and interests, they hardly take it easy and may become cruel and attacking. Early exposure to mesomorph nature in children or juveniles may help the parents and the criminologists (if necessary) to address the treatment and dealing tactics.

In a country like Bangladesh, the parents feel nothing like this. In most cases, the parents become dominating and corrective when they find delinquent characters in their children. This wrong goes with Bangladeshi parents all the way. In a similar situation, what could parents do? Positive parenting is an issue over there.

Eventually, what is positive parenting? Is it to say yes and yes in all the cases? Is it to accept or approve everything of their children without reasonable cause? To say 'no' to wrong is also positive parenting. The parents have to set the way of saying 'no' to their children by observing their body type and atavism. A parent is a character of versatility. Parents act like friends, guardians, teachers, mothers like fathers, fathers like mothers, etc. Here is the point where the parents have to adjust themselves. It is difficult to nourish, guide, and motivate destitute or parentless juveniles to the right path. The state should record the number of parentless juveniles to accommodate proper placement to prevent their roaming here and there to commit crimes. A strategic work plan is needed to improve the present situation on the part of the state.

4. Supermale Chromosome (XYY)

Another biological theory attempting to explain sex and gender differentials in criminal behavior is known as the XYY Syndrome theory. XYY syndrome is a genetic condition in which a human male has an extra male (Y) chromosome, giving 47 chromosomes instead of 46 (Coleman 2022). It produces a 47, XYY karyotype, which occurs every 1 in 1,000 male births (Coleman 2022). An extra Y chromosome in XYY males does not produce aggressive behavior in those affected; dealing with aspects of the condition during adolescence is a more likely explanation for any delinquency or criminal behavior exercised by XYY males (Coleman 2022). Someone aggressive and violent does not mean he is carrying the XYY chromosomes. The theory of XYY syndrome is not reliable yet. It requires further scientific research to discover the presence of XYY chromosomes that might help criminologists in this field to identify male delinquents carrying XYY chromosomes. One thing, out of Lombroso's analysis, the author likes to reckon that different parts of the human body represent the signs of delinquency and criminal attributes.

In most cases, it is easy to presume the criminal tendency by observing the body type and atavism. The parents may address the early exposure to the delinquency of their issues. They can set some way of dealing with a child of an aggressive nature. Nurturing, treating, and dealing with may differ from child to child. An aggressive child deserves special treatment than a non-aggressive child. Thus, identifying an extra Y chromosome is not eminent to trace the super maleness. The parents should be cautious regarding early exposure to the abnormalities as stated and approach a physician or criminologist for a complete guideline.

5. Uncontrolled Central Nervous System (CNS)

The Central Nervous System (CNS) in the human body controls everything of an individual through the Peripheral Nervous System. It connects the brain with the spinal cord. The CNS controls every command from the brain to other body parts. No part of the human body moves without a command from the CNS. There are two concepts of the criminal offender, the first being the criminal justice model, and the second being the medical model (Rowe 2002). According to David Rowe, the criminal justice model consists of a mentally normal, average person. When confronted with a temptation, they freely and willingly violate the law for some gain. In other words, "the offending act is intended; it is not an accident" (Rowe 2002). The medical model is different, it argues that a criminal offender's actions are possibly the result of a mental or psychiatric disorder. In a perfect world, the average offender would be punished in the form of trial and the mentally unstable offender would be prescribed psychiatric treatment to fix what made them think it was okay to commit the crime. Unfortunately, this is not the case, and most criminals end up taking a plea batarer chances at trial (Davis 2018).

Children and adolescents who have a brain abnormality, or even do not have one, may still be at risk for criminal propensity and antisocial behavior due to an underdeveloped brain. Many researchers agree that the brain is still structurally developing during adolescence, with growth maxing out at around 20 or 21 (Beckman 2004). Some even say maturation does not fully occur until age 25. So, since the brain is not fully developed, does this mean that cognitive skills such as reasoning, judgment, and impulse control have not yet been fully developed? The question remains, yet many studies have indicated that teenagers are more prone to erratic behavior than adults. Such a study demonstrated brain activity between adolescents and adults in emotion identification/fear processing (Baird et al. 1999). Brain abnormalities ultimately motivate the CNS to command the body to do wrong or commit crimes. Abnormalities in the brain may occur for the following reasons- malnutrition, hemoglobin deficiency, interrupted childhood, separation in parents, etc. None can commit murder, rape, shot, stab, or any other offense until commands come from the CNS. Thus, if someone fails to control the CNS to work accordingly, it may bring about casualty or something like that.

EMERGING FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELIQUENCY

The following heads may be termed Emerging factors:

1. Financial crisis;
2. Unemployment problem;
3. Absence of quality education;
4. Broken family;
5. Urbanization;
6. Industrialization;
7. Consumerism;
8. Unhealthy lifestyle competition;
9. Bad company;
10. Price hike;
11. Intolerable inflation.

The emerging factors mentioned in this clause are the common causes of poor life in almost every least-developed country like Bangladesh. Getting rid of these curses depends on the will of the government concerned. A positive, proactive, patriotic government can easily uproot all these germs. Unfortunately, we have no such governments that may protect the people. And help them to lead a normal lifestyle. The financial crisis is a source of many crimes in underdeveloped countries. Juveniles lose their temper during financial crises due to their lack of maturity and conscience. The unemployment problem makes young people frustrated. And frustration leads them toward crimes. The absence of quality education is one of the major problems right now. Bangladesh, still hoping for a quality education system under trial and error, has resorted to rigorous experiments for the last few decades. This kind of unstable education system may make young learners restless and hopeless. A growing child in a broken family may not be as similar to a child in an organized family. They might feel demotivated and become nonsense while dealing with others. Industrialization and urbanization, as a sign of the 4th Industrial Revolution, have been heading people to busyness and luxury.

Unhealthy lifestyle competition has added additional intensity on the way. People chase each other on wealth earned, even illegally. Street juveniles are the worst product of unplanned industrialization and urbanization. Consumerism has set a concept of leading a colorful life without having the minimum resources required. As a result, people become aggressive earners by any means. Identifying bad companies is a big challenge for juveniles. The parents must come forward to guide their child in selecting a good company. Price hikes and inflation have collectively been destroying the people's hopes and aspirations with no freedom of speech. If the scenario continues, people will bite the flesh of each other very soon. The ruling governance ought to lose

legitimate authority over the subjects if it fails to manage the situation vigorously.

STAKEHOLDER'S STATEMENTS

Some Nasima Begum (45), a housewife in Chittagong, said she has a school-going son of 15 years. He has been naturally attacking and aggressive since childhood. He becomes violent on anything that goes against his will or wishes, even with his father. What Nasima Begum could do? What could be the best dealing tactics with the boy? Is there any possibility on his part to become a potential criminal? Where should Nasima Begum's approach have proper guidelines in this regard? Here is a vacuum in Bangladesh. The parents are helpless in this sort of situation. Anowar Hossain (48), a victim of juvenile perversion in Chittagong, was brutally beaten by seven members of a juvenile gang simply because he protested eve-teasing against the boys. He said that he was speechless by their behavior and cannot forget the bitter experience of that moment .. Anup Kumar Biswas, Professor of Law at Premier University, Chittagong, said juveniles are the asset of a country and will lead the nation tomorrow. Thus, they need a cohesive environment for better development. Unfortunately, Bangladesh could not secure such an environment for the generations we are talking about. Anti-social factors are responsible for juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh. Especially the availability of unrestricted internet facilities for guys and drugs is the silent killer for young people, he added. Moreover, you cannot deny the presence of the following factors- Poor supervision of parents and guardians, broken family or family dysfunction, lack of maintenance or basic needs from the family, lack of religious education and ethical values, easy access to gang culture, and overall lack of education. It is high time to develop a moderate society and a culture of peaceful coexistence to ensure the healthy growth of young people, mentally and physically. Dr. Najmul Ahsan Khan Chowdhury, a former Public health

expert at icddr,b, Dhaka, said hormonal imbalance is directly responsible for aggressive behavior. The better growth and development of the brain depend on the better environment and support. Moreover, the state has to ensure a quality education system without unnecessary delay. We can develop ethics, morality, and principles practicing generations to prevent crimes and malice. Md. Shakawat Hossian, a former officer in charge of the Double-mooring police station, Chittagong, said police have been doing well in preventing crimes with their limited resources. People do not come to file cases for multiple factors. The parents are mainly responsible for juvenile delinquencies. The state has many limitations, resource constraints, a lack of skilled citizens, and a healthy education system are mentionable. We must abstain our juveniles from committing crimes and engage them in productive fields. It is tough to handle the pressure of 180 million people. Nevertheless, excuses like these may survive. It is an eminent necessity to prevent juveniles from engaging in criminal activities for the sake of the nation's future.

CONCLUSION

Biological risk factors responsible for juvenile delinquency need thorough research to establish their intensity and impact on delinquent behavior. So far, we can understand that specific body types and atavism motivate criminal tendencies. Parents ought to look at the attitudes of their children during early exposure. There is a fear of social stigma on the parents of a delinquent child. Hence, parents like to present their children as rational ones before society by hiding their defective attitudes and behavior. Parents have been indirectly promoting the delinquency of their children in this way. Most importantly, parents in Bangladesh are not at that stage intellectually to address the biological defects in their children. Sometimes, they may not believe the presence of biological risks in addition to that. It is one area where we can improve by

educating the parents to deal with the issues properly. This paper has left an area of neurological attachments with the criminal tendency for further research. The presence of the XYY chromosome is a sign of super maleness with raw aggression that needs in-depth research for better establishment as a thought. But super maleness is not a matter of denial. We could add more anti-social factors to the list for better coverage of the causes responsible for juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh.

The current way and approach to dealing with juveniles deserves moderation and reorganization by the state. The state has not been doing brilliant work in this field. Moreover, we find no strategic work plan on the part of the state to prevent delinquent juveniles from committing crimes. The government is busy with crazy infrastructural developments in some specific areas of the country with minimum returns, leaving the main areas of improvement (juvenile perversion, established education system, sustainable economic growth, innovating domestic products for global needs, etc.)

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author declare that he has no conflict of interest to this study.

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