

The growing prevalence of juvenile delinquency - An anthropological review

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ABSTRACT

While there is a great deal of work on juvenile delinquency in the criminology or law faculties, there has been little to-the-point work on the subject in the social sciences or anthropology. However, legal anthropology courses in anthropology attempt to understand the cultural practices and human interaction with different societies by studying the written and unwritten laws, rules and customs of different societies. From that interest, in this article, a review has been done on the initial stage of crime, i.e. the stage of 'deviant' behavior, from which a juvenile becomes a criminal and how the process of becoming a criminal is created and prolonged. This article shows how a psychosocial adaptation process helps an adolescent express his/her various reactions, which in some cases correlate with juvenile delinquency. That is, the cognitive connotation of the adolescent in the web of social and antisocial activities is mainly influenced by a multifaceted process and influencer, which is one of the findings of this study. In this case, the behavior of an adolescent is explained by analyzing the roles of various units of society, i.e. structures and agencies. What we apparently consider as the 'delinquent' behavior of a child is not only considered as the 'deviant behavior' of a child in various social realities, but in some cases, in a certain process of exposure and dissemination, it is turning the child into a trained 'criminal' or juvenile 'criminal' or is called a juvenile 'delinquent'. This is also the main search of this article. That is, it is very important to analyze how the various activities of a teenager are considered as a kind of neo-normal behavior in the system and values of the changing social structure or how he corresponds to that system. As a result, this article discusses when a child's mischievous behavior is no longer considered just 'deviation of conduct' but 'juvenile delinquency', and how the normative rules or systems of various social institutions work in this regard. This article is basically a paper based on the data analysis of the field work done in my PhD research. Besides, by analyzing various recent events and coding-decoding the existing practice system of our spatial culture in an anthropological way, how a teenager conducts his behavior and activities has been highlighted in this article. In preparing the various data or analyses of this article, the context analysis method comes to the fore. In addition, various data have been collected here using fieldwork methods and document analysis methods. As fieldwork methods, emphasis has been placed on qualitative methods such as interviews, questionnaires, case studies, etc.

Key word: Delinquency, Deviant behavior, Social structure, Social Institutions.

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INTRODUCTION

Juvenile crime is a major issue in Bangladesh today. Juvenile criminality is becoming more widespread with time, but it is also becoming more violent. For example, if we look at the month of October, 2024, when Bangladesh has just come out of a revolution, it was seen in various television reports or social media that in different parts of the country, especially the capital city of Dhaka, have turned into a breeding ground for juvenile criminals. For example, the participation of a large number of teenagers/adolescent from different classes in theft, robbery, murder, and domination in various areas is noticeable (such violent activities by organized youths in the Mohammadpur and Mirpur areas of Dhaka are more targeted). Judging by the violence of their activities, it is assumed that they are not suddenly displaying such violent behavior, but rather, there is a long-standing practice and continuity behind it. Nevertheless, it is important to find out the reasons why juvenile delinquency is becoming this common day by day. In this paper, I aimed to present an anthropological analysis of the scope or causes of this emerging trend of juvenile delinquency, and this I did using the perspective of legal anthropology.

Although a child's behavior can be influenced by various factors (such as psychopathic reasons, economic reasons, geographical reasons or socio-cultural reasons) and that is a larger discussion, however, this paper has analyzed the role of various social institutions behind various 'deviant' behaviors of children. In this case, an attempt has been made to carefully analyze the various rules, attitudes, neo-forms of moral policing and various categorizations of ideal behavior of social institutions. And through this, an attempt has been made to understand the emergence or cause of the growing prevalence and terrible situation of juvenile crime in Bangladesh at present. At the same time, the emerging issue of how various behaviors of children are being influenced or developed by various micro and macro-structures of society has been given importance here.

It is good to say that the birth or spread of juvenile crime in Bangladesh is not a new phenomenon. Rather, over the ages, certain activities of teenagers of this particular age group have been identified as unsanctioned by society. However, if we examine the images from 20 or 30 years ago, we can see that the adolescents' actions that the society disapproved of at the time were primarily the result of their "deviant behavior" or "minor crime." Deviant behavior is meant here, disobedience to parents, disobeying various social etiquettes or rules, smoking cigarettes, etc. (Tanjum, 2024). But the patterns of juvenile crime we see today tend to follow the patterns of adult criminals. For example, the police stations of the country are filled with cases of murder, robbery, drugs, rape, carrying weapons etc. At the same time, if we talk about several other areas of Dhaka, including Mohammadpur, the level of juvenile crime has created a real panic and the law-and-order forces are also largely failing to control it. Starting from 12 years of age to 18/20 years of age, children and adolescents are getting involved in various types of heinous crimes that cannot be measured only by the international standards of childish behavior of a child. Rather, in this case, the social environment or structure in which a child grows up, the various actions and morals of the institutions around him, acclimatize the child to create his own world or conduct his activities. That is, in labeling the activities of a child, the various cultural/social realities or relativism around him are much more important. As a result, in the current situation in

Bangladesh, it is very important to review the role of various socio-cultural institutions in the mental development of adolescents, otherwise, the generation in whose hands Bangladesh is supposed to be protected in the future will grow up with a sick sense of morality, perspective on society or sense of responsibility. Therefore, for Bangladesh, in addition to protecting the mental health of children and adolescents, it is important to understand the reality or various institutions surrounding them that shape or fuel the various behaviors or activities of children. As a result, although, the constitution of Bangladesh states that everyone under the age of eighteen is a child, despite this, the 'trained' behavior and mental toughness of these teenagers raise doubts about why they are exhibiting such 'hard crime' or 'hard delinquency' at such a young age. Or whence does one find the drive to get? Through a predominantly anthropological viewpoint, this paper aims to address this particular research subject. This article attempts to answer this specific research question using a primarily anthropological lens. Since, anthropology basically explains human behavior and activities by analyzing the interaction between society, culture and people, therefore, what socialization process a teen goes through to become a social being through the different social structures in his material life structure was my primary study question for this paper as well. Or what kind of connotation does it carry to the teenager? At the same time, through a type of thick description (Geertz, 1973; Spencer, 1996), this article seeks to analyze the behavior and activities of teenagers by explaining a different rule-regulation or lifestyle system of such social institutions. And in this case four (04) major units of social structure have been brought under analysis here. They are- the role of the family behind the conduct and activities of the adolescent, the role of the educational institution, role of political organizations and role of kinship.

In short, various social institutions are analyzed here to set the parameters of whether a juvenile's behavior is 'deviant'/'criminal' or 'standard'. Although the 'anti-social' behavior or activities of a teenager that can be termed as delinquency are not solely the responsibility of social institutions, it is mainly a combination of a comprehensive system, this article highlights how social institutions play a role, along with other regulators, in the organization of juvenile crime. How various phenomena of society are normalized to him and various discourses are formed is discussed here. That is, through the examination of several case studies, the process of how symbolic operations are implemented through institutional or normative rules acclimating an adolescent to a form of neo-normal/normative culture (Sturdy, 2009) or system has been shown here.

This article is written considering the theoretical basis of how social disorganization (Shaw and McKay, 1969) can create anomie in a society. In this case, the theory of social and cultural deviance (Merton 1938; Durkheim, 1895) comes to the fore very relevantly. It is crucial to comprehend this deviance theory in order to perceive how a society operates, how conflict emerges, and how anarchy is produced inside it. According to this theory, when the social bonds of a society are broken, there will be no accountability or a sense of morality will be broken. As a result, the flow of norms and conformity will no longer flow to the new generation in the process of development. Therefore, it is important to understand this social disorganization theory to understand disputed issues like juvenile delinquency. Through this, it is possible to understand how conflict or instability is created in society.

METHODOLOGY

This article is based on the data analysis of the field work done during my PhD research 'Aspects of Socio-Cultural Development of Juvenile Delinquency: A Study on the Inmates of Two Correctional Centers in Bangladesh.' In order to investigate the socio-cultural causes of juvenile delinquency, I chose the 'Child (Juvenile) Development Centre'/ 'Shishu Unnayan Kendra', an institution run by the Department of Social Services of the Government of Bangladesh, as the field of research. The reason for choosing this institution for data collection on juvenile crime is that the concept of juvenile 'crime' is actually a vague concept. That is, it is a relative concept that follows class, society, culture and specific realities. Since, it is not 'adult crime' or 'juvenile criminals' cannot be directly called criminals according to the constitution of our country or Child Rights/Human Rights Convention, rather, they can be identified as a crime-prone group. As a result, in the whole of Bangladesh or only in the context of Dhaka city, there is no recognized category under which I can call any child a juvenile criminal. As a result, the government institution that deals directly with such criminal-prone adolescents has been considered as a good field for collecting data for this study.

This institution (Child Development Center) is located in Tongi municipality of Gazipur district near the capital Dhaka. The total number of resident seats here is 300, but according to the track record of the last 10 years, the number of residents here was more than 700 most of the time.

As a result, the number of residents, i.e. "juvenile criminals" tells how much the problem of juvenile crime has increased in Bangladesh. At the same time, it is good to say that the Department of Social Services manages a total of 3 such institutions, out of which the other two are located at Pulerhat, Jessore, and at Konabari, Joydevpur. Among these, the Konabari center in Joydevpur is specially designed for female juvenile offenders. And from the data of these 03 institutions mentioned, it can be seen that almost all of the residents here have come to these centers by committing crimes that are much more violent than the former definition or idea of 'minor crime' or 'deviant behavior' that we have in our minds. At the same time, almost all the centers have more residents than their capacity. As a result, these statistics speak volumes for understanding the severity of juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh and the need for more research on it.

The main research subjects in the analysis of this article are the various juvenile delinquents coming to the institutions mentioned above. In this case, the line is good, during my PhD fieldwork (2022), it has been seen that the age range of the teenagers coming to this institution is mainly between 12-18 years. However, the most accused juveniles are mostly 15–18-year-olds. Fieldwork data collection has been done using several anthropological methods including interview method, case study and life history taking, document analysis, focus group discussion. That is, the data has been collected here by following a kind of qualitative method. However, the special type that we understand when we say anthropological fieldwork, namely participatory observation or ethnographic method, does not go with this study and this is a new aspect of data collection from this legal anthropological perspective. Because, anthropologists usually collect data by observing with

people or directly participating in various rituals of their lives. But in the case of critical issues like 'crime' analysis or 'identifying criminals', the participant observation method or ethnographic method actually shows some rigidity. At the same time, since it is a 'sensitive' government agency and is popularly known as a juvenile 'prison', there is no opportunity for participatory observation here even if desired. Consequently, perceptive/purposive random sampling (Kelly, 2010) is an appropriate method for conducting such sensitive institution-based research with an anthropological lens. In this method, various ethnographic qualitative studies have been conducted by selecting informants.

The following discussion section highlights a number of realities and causative elements that arose from the examination of the aforementioned data in relation to juvenile delinquency in Bangladesh:

FINDINGS

As stated at the outset of this article, an anthropological investigation of the pervasiveness of juvenile delinquency will be attempted here. In this case, in the way the codified law is explained in the institutional law of our country, the issue of law variation or adherence to the law is brought forward, using an anthropological perspective, here basically the culture, religious practices, various customs, socially created laws, or society of our country. Various management strategies have sought to understand the scope of juvenile delinquency by focusing on them. Here the analysis of juvenile delinquency seeks to understand the role of various social institutions and their actors. That is, how the research target has been analyzed by understanding the role of various social agencies and their agents.

In the section below, various case studies are presented on how various behaviors and activities of a teenager are biased or shaped by various social institutions-

The role of family in adolescent behavior-

As we know, the smallest basic unit of society is the family. And the first institution of a child is his family. It is from the family that he gets an idea about the various norms of the society, values, responsibility towards the society or the range of relationships with each other. In other words, he gets the first initiation from his family in reading the society. At the same time, the family is a place where the child can share all his emotional space or dilemmas/transitional periods. But in collecting their case studies from adolescents in child development centers, it was found that most of the adolescents did not have that kind of attachment to the family, or had no guiding authority in the family. Again, in most of the cases, it is seen that children of nuclear families or single families are involved in various 'anti-social' activities. Again, it can be seen from various data that the absence of father in the family also increases the rate of delinquency to a large extent. However, what emerges most alarmingly from the data is that the family's view of society or how each family perceives society/society's norms is very helpful in shaping a child's later life. For example, analyzing the cases of children who are acculturated or accustomed to the family perspective and who have been accused of various crimes in this institution (who do not even know that the behavior or activities they have committed are called 'crimes'), it can be seen that children actually act here only as agents of their families, but the agency is mainly driven by

a larger strategic strategy. That is, how a child is essentially hegemonized and performs various seemingly 'normal' ('neo-normal') attitudes or functions must be seen in the light of a specific family perspective or responsibility (Krzyżanowski, 2020). At the same time, how different family perspectives are developed, that is, how the state, in a larger sense, patronizes the smallest unit of society to develop a perspective or responsibility towards society, is important here, which is reflected in the various activities of the child. Because, as we know, according to Freud's psychoanalytic theory (1923), children are largely driven by the id and ego. The family education or morality that is needed to inject the idea of superego into them has been found to be absent from most of the families of so-called 'juvenile delinquents' (the reason for this absence is sometimes unconscious, sometimes due to socio-cultural structural defects). For example, if we look at the case of child Sumon (13), (who is going through a cultural transitional period due to geopolitical dilemmas) –

' Sumon's family originates from Myanmar, and in Bangladesh, they are known as "Rohingya people." Sumon's camp is located in Cox's Bazar's Ukhiya Rohingya camp. None of Sumon's family perceives the local society or culture as such, or they have formed a separate normative culture of their own. Because, they are deprived of various basic rights. As a result, their attitude towards the society or culture to survive in their living condition is naturally somewhat 'hostile' in nature. Although this 'hostility' is not a deliberate choice but a survival technique, it can be understood from Suman's statement. They don't have enough money, decent housing or a civilized cultural center to raise their children to inculcate in them the inclination or motivation to become 'conscious'. They are basically concerned with their different position in society and think it logical to think of mainstream society as their adversary. In this situation, Suman like other family members works as a drug carrier as their survival technique and earns to meet the needs of the family and themselves. It is a daily picture of their community.'

As a result, Sumon, as he is portrayed in this case, has largely followed the cultural practices of his family or community, where the connotation of 'crime' is unfamiliar to him in his 13 years of life. Here, for him, it is not an 'abnormal' phenomenon, but a practice within habitats and habitats (Bourdieu, 1986). Although Sumon's case represented the refugee camp, but also in our mainstream society, various classes are formed in the society on the economic scale. Here a different culture develops within each different class, the foundation or education of which first spreads from the behavior of their families in the process of distribution. For example, in the lower class where a kind of 'low class culture' develops, children behave in a kind of hostile towards the society, similarly in middle class or upper-class case studies, it has been seen that, competition in capitalist society essentially separates the child from the family. The child is deprived of the bonding or quality time the child is supposed to spend with the parent or guardian. As a result, the child wants to share his expressions in other ways. And when the child seeks refuge in a different way, the 'immature' age of the child becomes a tool against the society. For example,

“Arif (15) belongs to a middle-class family. Father works in a private organization and mother works in an NGO. Back from school, Arif had no option to fulfill his daily passions, obligations or get time apart from his parents, so he originally looked

for mobile technology as an alternative. And it is through this technology that he once entered the dark world.”

Here, it appears that if Arif had a different healthy option to spend his time or had a cultural set-up, he might have allocated his division of timing differently. But parents' 12-hour busyness and not being properly guided in emotion management has pushed a child to become a 'defective' citizen for the future. Here, basically, the struggle for survival in our society, competitive market relations, failure of state labor management and provision of family security can be seen in the formation or behavior of countless families like Arif. But this flawed social disharmony is manifested through various activities of these rising teenagers and they are identified as juvenile 'delinquents'.

The cases illustrate above shows that the family system of practices and life philosophies naturally influences a child. Consequently, there is no opportunity to observe the child's activities or behavior separately when the family lacks ideals, morals or basic education regarding what is considered good or bad. In this context, the manner in which a family interacts with and survives within society economically, socially and culturally becomes apparent to the child. As a result, a cultural reality is formed wherein the family's practices shape various so-called delinquencies or 'negative' activities that are essentially endorsed by the family. Therefore, it is observed that the primary responsibility for the child's behavior and activities lies with the social institution known as the family.

The role of political institutions

One of the main findings in collecting case studies from 'juvenile offenders' is the political abuse of children. Although student politics is not banned in Bangladesh politics, there is no written law that applies from which age a student or child can actively participate in various politics or political activities. As a result, it can be seen that these young teenagers are sent to the front lines sometimes as students or sometimes as political party workers as weapons for various political activities or power grabs and the 'age' range of these teenagers as children is exploited as a tool. Because, according to the constitution of Bangladesh, everyone below 18 years is a child and there is no provision of capital punishment for children. As a result, it is considered a 'safe route' in our culture to use these young teenagers to dominate the area, seize power or conduct illegal activities. In this case, since a teenager has different needs or fantasies that cannot be fulfilled by the family in many cases, in this case, various influential political leaders or mediators use these teenagers to dominate the area or use these teenagers in various political upheavals. And when they are caught in the case of attempted sabotage, the powerful leaders take out these petty workers with various loopholes of the law. In this way, the trained juvenile army group is created by those who either see the monopoly of power, deviate from the values of the society in many cases or involve themselves in power politics. And this tends to manifest adversely in their behavior and activities. For example,

‘Ratul (17) from Bhashantek area of Dhaka, if we look at this case, then it can be seen that the 10th grade student used to get favors from the influential elder brothers of Palash area, such as sometimes giving them breakfast, going around on motorbikes, etc. By doing this, he developed a relationship with them. One day, on

the invitation of this elder brother, he participated in a political rally in the area and in return he received 500 taka. This creates in him a craving for 'shortcut' income. At the same time, being a person close to a certain political banner, the people of the area do not engage in arguments with him, which attracts him and he considers it a 'macho' attitude. One day he was arrested by the police after participating in a fight for the influential leader. '

From this case it can be seen that the adolescent mind is kept under a false illusion and involved in various 'illegal' activities and in this case the needs of his fragile 'age' range and transitional period of mental formation are targeted. That is, various interests are basically rescued by exposing a rising adolescent to various temptations and temptations to exercise ill power. As a result, the child's involvement in so-called 'crime' appears to be directed not by the child but by someone else. In this regard, a serious trend of the present is the 'teen gang' based on indoctrination. In this regard, it is seen that different groups are divided based on the area and each group has 30-40 members. For example, the presence of numerous teen gangs in the Mohammadpur area of Dhaka is revealed from various media and law enforcement information. And it is seen that the patrons of such teen gangs have different political identities. They choose a group that is mentally going through a transitional time as a special trend attacking group for themselves and who have various teenage demands or fantasies that cannot be fulfilled due to structural reasons. And this group is now widely known as teen gangs. They get an unwritten license to use various illegal weapons and show off their power under the age of majority so that they can create terror in the society. This makes it easier to spread hegemony in a single area. Here, adolescents are mainly used as tools, but the results of the spread of hegemony extend far and wide. As a result, locally created school adolescent criminal groups basically get the opportunity to serve up to the highest levels of the state. And because of this, even if various crime regulatory units want to, they do not get the opportunity to suppress these adolescents. As a result, it is seen that an important and vulnerable section of society is targeted only for the sake of protecting political interests.

The 'powerless' (judgment of competence) group is thus used by the powerful in a new way, and 'delinquent' young people are the puppets of this stage. In this case, the prevailing laws of our country, the lack of any clear outline regarding the participation of children in various political activities and the negligence of children in 'criminal' activities due to age are used as a policy opportunity. However, the victim or targeted 'neglected' group is defined as that particular teenager who is not even 18 years old. In other words, the powerful groups within society create different types of techniques and rules to maintain their power and the state apparatus is established to legitimize this power. Within this state system, political organizations become omnipotent. As a result, these power relations exist at almost all levels of society and everyone is intimately involved in them (Foucault, 1977). In this scenario, the ruling class of society holds central power in decision-making. Those who remain subordinate to this hierarchy find themselves ensnared by an invisible power that is often beyond their comprehension. Essentially, these subordinates become active tools of the powerful to maintain their dominance. While living under the umbrella of this ruling class is a blessing for many, it also compels some to choose a conflicting path, seeking power themselves. However, the number of minors directly involved in conflict or anti-social

activities within this subordinate group, acting as agents of the powerful, is significant. Within various political organizations, the role of this minor population is primarily to obey orders without being held accountable to the main power players.

The role of kinship/acquaintanceship in juvenile delinquency

One of the interesting findings of this article is highlighting the role of acquaintances in juvenile delinquency. Interviews and case studies of various teenagers have shown that the first deception of a teenager in life is by his friends. There is basically a kind of trading on trust here. A case study shows that a teenager trusts his acquaintance and is persuaded by him to do many things. For example, the case of a child from a child development center revealed that when he visited his uncle's house, his uncle took him to the market. And once he handed over a market bag to another person and asked him to come. And gave him 100 taka in exchange for this. In this way, he often used to send bags to different places and gave him money. And these bags were mainly used to supply drugs. The teenager once came to know the matter remained silent as he received various financial support and benefits from his brother-in-law in return. It can be seen that some people step into the world of crime unknowingly through fictitious kinship relationships. For example,

‘Shewli (16) moved from the village to Dhaka city on the advice of her fictive aunt without telling her family to work in the garment industry. But after coming to Dhaka, her aunt forced her into prostitution. Later, fearing loss of social honor or family status, she no longer returns to her village and takes up 'illegal' professions like prostitution. Consequently, these Shiuli become 'undesirable', 'wasteful' or 'anti-socialist' in the eyes of society. She is known as a delinquent girl or a female juvenile delinquent. But if we analyze the change of social networking or culture today, it can be seen that there is no safety net or the right message. As a result, class-specific social or cultural capital is important to understanding a child's actions or reactive behavior, whether it is actually holding morality or how society is providing a safety net. Consequently, understanding the kinship patterns within which a child is operating in a juvenile delinquent organization is critical.’

Also, from these cases, it can be seen that through the establishment of various types of kinship/acquaintances, an associative relationship is formed with the child which initially brings him to a place of trust and later abuses him in other areas. Here, on the one hand, these acquaintances take advantage of the child's vulnerability; while on the other hand, the diversity of law or practice indirectly contributes to leading the child astray. Hence, the entire system must be brought into discussion here. Also, the environment, surroundings and cultural context in which the child is growing up must be understood through network analysis.

At the same time, analysis of the system, agency, structure and structuration is important in exploring the relationship between structure and action (Giddens, 1984). Because by analyzing the cases, it can be seen that the various activities of the child, later considered as offenses in legal terms, have been legitimized in the child's mind mainly by various social reproduction systems and simultaneously dominate the child's cognition. Cognitive

Relationships show how children exist within a kind of structural duality. That is, the child as a social agent is, on the one hand, interacting in different situations of society with the help of this cognitive system and utilizing the knowledge and practical consciousness of these acquaintances. On the other hand, the specific social setup indirectly validates these different activities of the child. As a result, it can be said that the knowledge system should be effective in order to ensure a kind of social safety net, as well as social discipline, practice, values, and how knowledge relationships should instill a sense of trust in the child, instead of forcing them into a delinquent life.

The role of educational institutions in analyzing juvenile delinquency

All children have the right to formal education. Bangladesh government has also taken multifaceted initiatives in this regard. But findings on juvenile delinquency show that most children who are involved in delinquent activities are dropouts or non-attentive students. In this case, while analyzing the reasons behind those who are dropping out or turning away from the education program, it is seen that most of the respondents refer to the education program as 'boring'. They said they have no interest in it. Although the curriculum is creative in name, trained teachers or educational materials to practice this creativity are almost absent in schools. Among them, the few who are interested in the academic program or who perform well have to take separate tuition which is almost impossible for many students. As a result, they take it for granted that the program is not for them or that because they will not perform 'well' in the tests, spending time in school is pointless. As a result, at that time they find it more reasonable to hang out with their peer group, be around powerful leaders, or seek alternative employment. And by doing so, they are deprived of the various messages of the society that they are supposed to receive through schooling and they are knocked out of the value system or normative ground of the society. As a result, they can be seen in their behavior and activities.

From the discussion of social organizations above, it can be seen that a teenager's 'deviant' behavior is not really an independent variable, but a largely dependent variable. In this case, the superstructures of society such as family, acquaintances, educational institutions or political organizations are largely responsible for shaping or directing the child's behavior.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

From the above findings, it can be seen that the current pattern of juvenile delinquency is not a single event or phenomenon, but several relevant factors come into play here. The crime being committed never comes alone, rather it binds the juvenile in a three-dimensional bond from which the juvenile cannot actually escape. Here it can be seen that in this capitalist society, individualism is taking the foremost place here. At the same time, in this consumerist capital market, everyone is basically fighting for survival. As a result, thinking about or giving time to an adolescent's mental health differently is largely neglected. At the same time, the example that is constantly being created around the society is making the way of the teenager to reach his desired goal 'illegitimate' without the knowledge of the mind. A kind of 'desire' is created in the mind of the teenager around the expectation of the teenager.

Here it is seen that the kind of interaction that takes place in a teenager around everyday practice of life or habitus and habitat is basically pushing/pulling him to change his aim of life or moral of Life. That is, he becomes an agent or target of the event as a dependent variable here. Because, as a child, the mental structure of this adolescent is scientifically proven to pass through extreme agitation or restlessness/tension (Mead, 1928). He then goes through a kind of dual personality (Parsons, 1949). He is then in a state of learning about things like making or rejecting decisions. In such a situation, during his liminal stage i.e. during the formation of his personality, his subconscious mind starts to code the events or experiences that he goes through around him. In this case, a child's residential structure and his surrounding environment are largely responsible. The 'Culture of Corruption' or 'Culture of Violence' he grows up around him helps him to become more violent (without knowing the consequences). That is, a kind of structural violence is created here, which restricts the balanced stages of life that a child has. Added to this is 'Politics', the biggest instability in Bangladesh. These political groups are one of the forces that foster and harbor juvenile crime in Bangladesh today. They sometimes directly and sometimes indirectly make these immature citizens a pawn for their interests. In this case, they play a kind of power game (Foucault, 1977) by exploiting the weaknesses of domestic law or sometimes by capitalizing on public sentiment. By capitalizing on the small needs of these children and teenagers, they play politics with it. That is, playing a kind of reciprocal game, where both parties are said to be in a win-win situation. But basically, they use these children as their reserve force and put them in the front row in case of various riots or domination. On the other hand, according to the local laws of our country, since they are considered children, most of their crimes are bailable or punishable with light sentences. As a result, these agents become 'tainted' defendants instead of being re-used. As a result, a juvenile core is nothing more than a chess piece in this life cycle of juvenile delinquency. Although he considers himself autonomous to organize his own activities, he is in fact a hegemonized (Gramsci, 1971) agent that the child often lacks the capacity to understand. Again, in this capitalist social system based on personal competition, it is not possible to be under proper monitoring by the family or other social institutions. Because, it is seen everywhere that everyone is basically running after money in order to live a 'better' life. Family members run after money to run the family, schools run after coaching centers, social institutions run to show their power. There is absolutely no space for these budding children in this mess. They are essentially free agents. As a result, any kind of 'wrong' or 'immoral' way of life easily captures them for which they are reprimanded by this society. In other words, it is this society that pushes them into the world of crime without proper nursing, later this society again rejects them socially and makes the child's life risky and fragile. As a result, there is no other way open to the child except to seek shelter at a different (in negative sense) door. In other words, from these analyses, it can be seen that, on the one hand, children are victims of structural violence, on the other hand, the failure of various institutions or the creation of 'bad examples' also help children to become prone to crime. In this case, the child apparently discovers himself as 'independent', but he basically becomes a 'docile body'.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, from the above discussion, it can be said that juvenile delinquency is not a single object. Nor was the horror of it built up in a day. There was the shadow of vested interest, the struggle for dominance, the strategy of creating a relative 'ideal' position over ideals or creating a kind of 'false reality/truth'. The responsibility of social institutions to develop this most vulnerable class of society in a balanced process cannot be denied in any way. In the case of the value concentration or strength required to provide the initiation of family perspective or society to own, a kind of disorganization is clearly seen from the analysis of the data in this article. At the same time, the 'subjectification' of adolescents in the interests of seizing political power is seen as a casual phenomenon that has initiated the unity of power in the new regime. However, the emergence of this marginalized and subordinated child group might be directly linked to social structures like familial ties or educational establishments that deviate from their own cultural standards due to differing ideological stances. And all of this is further prolonged on the one hand as the weakness of our institutional legal definition, system and correction system is responsible, on the other hand the broken state of our cultural norms, value system and social solidarity creates such an anarchy or anomie which essentially disorganizes the society. And the biggest victim or target of this disorganize is this youth society. Consequently, the increasing prevalence and severity of juvenile delinquency is not a one-day phenomenon; Rather, it is materially the product of a structural violence. So, it can be said that while there are various reasons behind the growing prevalence of juvenile delinquency, it is essentially a kind of discursive construction of society that has a lot of scope for analysis.

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